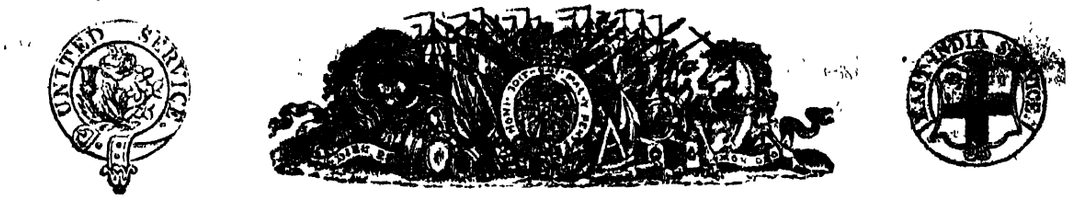
THE

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL CHRONICLE.



FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1838.

LONDON:

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.			Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park			Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor			Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 36		
2d do.	Manchester			Nov. 15	France.
3d do.	Leeds			Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich			May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York			July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester			1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill			1799	Holland.
1st Drs*	Cork			Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Newbridge			Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal		July 27		
4th L. do.	Bombay		Dec. 21		
5th Drs.	Cahir			Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 36		
8th do.	Dundalk			May 23	Bengal. a
9th Lan.	Nottingham			May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow			Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury			June 29	
12th Ls.	Brighton			Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras		Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham			July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Glasgow			May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal		June 29		
17th do.	Dublin			May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood			1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada		Apr. 36		
3d bn.	St. George's B			Nov. 18	France.
Colds. Gds.					
1st bn.	Portman St. B			July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada		Apr. 36		
Sc. Fus. Gds.					
1st bn.	Windsor			July 14	France.
2d bn.	Wellington B.			1829	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh			18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin			Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick			28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 37		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	Antigua	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Bombay	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny			27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester			May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast			24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork			28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Devonport			Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30 th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Tepimre.	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	13 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen			May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 32		
42d Foot	Dublin			Aug. 36	Ionian Is.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 25		
45th do.	Canterbury			Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	28 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 36		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	2 Nov. 30		
54th do.	Madras*	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charlst'n F.	5 Dec.		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon*	Cashel	June 28		
59th do.	Malta	Mullingar.	Sept. 34		
60th do.					
1st bn.	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 36		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon*	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 26		
64th do.	Jamaica	Londonderry	22 Feb. 36		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	27 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	2 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Nenagh	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	20 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Clare Cas.	4 Sept. 37		
74th do.	St. Lucia	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	15 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow			9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin			Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Shedrness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Hull	16 May 36		
84th do.	Portsmouth			May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth.	5 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport			Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore.			Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Trinidad	Gosport	21 Oct. 36		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	St. Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Limerick	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 28		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Dublin §			Sept. 36	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Birr			Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do.	Bolton			June 37	C. of G. Hp.
99th do.	Athlone			5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Brig.					
1st bn.	The Tower			Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich			June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. H. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			
1st W. I.	St. Lucia				
2nd do.	N. Providence & Honduras.				
Ceylon Rifles R.	Ceylon*				
Mounted Rifles	Cape of G.H.	COLONIAL CORPS.			
R. Afr. C.	Sierra Leone				
R. Newf. Veteran Compa.	Newfoundld.				
R. Malta Fens.	Malta				

* Ord. Home. § Ord. to Chatham for New South Wales.

THE LATE LT.-GENERAL THE EARL OF CARNWATH.—We notice in our obituary the death of this gallant officer who was in his 71st year, having been born in 1768; he was restored to the forfeited honours of his ancestors by Act of Parliament in 1826. He was twice married; in 1789, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Parker, who died soon after; and, in 1794, to Andalusia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Browne. By his first wife he had an only child, a daughter, who died at the early age of 11; by his second he had not less than 13 children, some of whom survive him. He was succeeded in the title, and estates by his eldest son Lord Dalzell, late Earl of Carnwath, who was born in Sept. 1797. The late Earl was a Major in the army in 1798; Lieut. and Capt. in the Foot Guards in May, 1803; Lieut.-Col. in the same in Sept. of that year; Col. in Jan. 1812; Maj.-Gen. 4th June, 1814, and Lt.-Gen. 22d July, 1830. He served as Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland, and was on the staff in Belfast.

CANTERBURY BARRACKS.—There is now a prospect of these spacious and substantial barracks being completely occupied, it being reported that the various cavalry regiments may shortly be expected from Maidstone. In these days of economy it is something surprising that the Canterbury barracks, which are the [illegible] property of the Government, should have been so long nearly deserted, and Maidstone barracks, for which a heavy rental is paid, is overcrowded with soldiers.—*Kent Herald.*

Fermoy barracks are to be converted into a work-house.

Her Majesty's warrant to regiments to beat up for recruits extends to 24th April next.

Maj.-Gen. Sleigh is appointed Inspecting-General of Cavalry in Great Britain, vice Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.—We regret to find that some dissatisfaction has been excited amongst the officers of the Army by what is considered an undue proportion of appointments to commissions from the ranks. The general principle of such appointments is admitted, but it is contended that the practice is carried to a mischievous excess.—*U. S. Journal.*

CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I have the honour to signify to you the Queen's pleasure that the Regiments of Infantry [illegible] Establishment of [illegible] rank and file, according to the principle of the Circular Order, dated 20th March last. I have, &c., J. GARDINER, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The Officer commanding [illegible] regiment.

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT.

COPY. Horse Guards, 6th Dec., 1838.

Sir,—It having been decided that the Regiments of Infantry should be immediately recruited to their full establishment of 730 rank and file, I am to signify General Lord Hill's desire, that you will take such steps as may be necessary for completing the regiment with the least possible delay. In the case of regiments stationed abroad, not in India, it is intended that their recruiting shall be continued until they reach a strength of 800 rank and file, according to the principle of the Circular Order, dated 20th March last. I have, &c., J. GARDINER, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The Officer commanding regiment.

COPY. War-office, 17th Dec., 1838.

Sir,—I have the honour to signify to you that the Queen has been pleased to order the establishment of the regiment under your command to be augmented from the 5th instant, so as to consist of the numbers mentioned in the margin hereof. I have, &c., (Signed) HOWICK, Secretary at War.

Establishment of Regiments in India—9 service companies, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Cols., 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 20 Lieuts., 7 Ens., 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjt., 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surg., 2 Assist.-Surgs., 1 Surg.-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Serj., 1 Armourer-Serj., 1 Schoolmaster-Serj., 1 Orderly-room Clerk, 9 Colour-Serjeants, 27 Serjs., 36 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 12 Drummers, and 699 privates.—Total number, 837.

Ten companies; total, 853—viz., 1 depot company, 1 Capt., 2 Lieuts., 1 Ens., 1 Colour-Serj., 3 Serjs., 3 Corporals, 1 Drummer, privates, 0.—Total number, 16 companies.—Total, 16 companies.

Mortality of French General Officers.—During the last forty-five years, viz. from 1792 to 1838, it has been calculated that 281 French Generals have died of a violent death; of these 170 fell on the field of battle; 55 died in consequence of their wounds; 20 were sentenced to death and shot; 13 were assassinated; and 14 committed suicide.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

UNITED STATES AND REBELLION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am astonished the English Nation will allow themselves to be humbugged by the Americans. Do you think that France, or any other respectable nation, would permit an American steamer and two schooners, filled with armed men, to effect a landing on their shores, without a declaration of war being first declared, and not consider them as *pirates* and rebels, to be dealt with accordingly? It appears that our steamer, on coming up, fired at the Americans, who instantly hauled into their own waters, and were then supposed safe: as English, and an honourable nation, we ought to have instantly followed and destroyed them as *pirates*—France, Russia, or *America* would have done so. We seem afraid of offending the Americans. Is it not preferable to have them as open enemies, and attack them on their *own* shores, than to permit them to harass our colonies, under *mask* that the President does not sanction such aggression; at the same time numerous merchants and others are secretly at work supplying the rebels in Canada with men, money, and arms? The present expense for protecting the *Canadas* is nearly as much as if open war was declared. To cut the business short, we ought to attack the Southern States, emancipate the Negroes, who will join our army, then you will bring them to respect the laws of nations. Every *Pole*, *Frenchman*, or other *foreigner*, either found in arms or aiding and assisting the *rebels* with arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores, should be found guilty of *treason*, sentence of death passed accordingly; their leaders executed, the others transported for life to New South Wales, where escape is scarcely possible. The English nation cannot forget the late conduct of General *Jackson*, when commanding the United States army at *Florida*. Three British merchants sailed from Nassau, New Providence, to trade with the Florida Indians; from the best information obtained, it appears they knew nothing of the General's proclamation, prohibiting arms, ammunition, &c.; they were apprehended disposing of a few cwt. of gunpowder, *tried*, *convicted*, and *hanged*, by order of the said Jackson. Shall we allow those Americans, after treating our countrymen in the above way, to send an armed steamer, with two schooners, filled with pirates (as we are not at war with the United States), to land their men with impunity on our shores? If we do, we deserve to be degraded in the eyes of every European nation. America, in an evasive way, is doing every thing in her power to injure us; she, in some measure, forces Great Britain to keep up a large army in *Canada*, partly supplies our troops with provisions, and receives English hard cash in return. This mode of warfare is highly beneficial to the United States: it injures Great Britain more than if open hostilities were declared. If such were the case, each party would have to pay their own *quota*; but as things go on, the whole expense is laid on *John Bull*. The point ought to be decided as follows:—if you supply armed men, or admit rebels to arm themselves in your territory, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion in the *Canadas*, in that case we ought instantly to declare war against America. With an additional army [illegible] numerous gun-boats, steamers, and [illegible] we may hope to capture New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; blockade the Chesapeake, settle the boundary question, and any other question, as you please. England can afford [illegible] 100,000,000*l.* in *war*; a similar amount expended [illegible]

United States will *bring* ruin on them: five years' hostility would completely *knock* them up.

The next point is to raise the needful. I hope, Mr. Editor, every Englishman is ready to come forward in a just cause, to give cheerfully a small portion of his property to save the remainder—compound! If one per cent. were laid on all *real and personal property* (which of course includes lands, ships, houses, goods, &c.) throughout the United Kingdom, including the Colonies, that sum would realise 400,000,000*l*, consequently reduce our national debt to that amount, it is no great sum for a man to sacrifice 10*l.* out of 1,000*l.* to save the remainder. By such reduction of *debt*, taxes on tea, sugar, wine, spirits, beer, &c., would be reduced *one half!* This saving of taxes to the consumer would in four or five years make up to each individual, whose property amounted to 1,000*l*, the sum of one per cent., or 10*l.* in the 1,000*l.*, taken from the above property.

An Old Seaman.

THE BAYONET AND THE DRILL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Pending the promised communications from the Baron de Berenger, and the probable one from *Maitre des Armes*, on the Bayonet, permit me to call the attention of your numerous readers, especially those in authority, to a few subjects promised in my last; but prior to this, I must congratulate Baron de B. on the proposed form of the bayonet, viz., two-edged, with a central rib, as one universally recommended, of invaluable service (if unfixed) in storming, allowing the firelock to be slung, and relieving the men from the danger of being impaled during the escalade. Will the Baron favour us with a description of his *patent* bayonet? It is frequently alluded to by him, but we know nothing of its form or principle. Leaving then the improvement of the weapon to your able correspondents, may I be allowed to throw out a few suggestions for the improvement of the man, and thus render him in body and mind, as well as appointments, a *truly efficient soldier?* To attain this, is it not essential to remove or soften all seeming difficulties on his first entering the service, rendering his drill as attractive as possible, infusing a spirit of emulation, and, by throwing open to him amusement for his leisure hours, restrain him from seeking excitement in those dens of iniquity and vice—the soldier's curse, a pot-house? I propose, Mr. Editor, if favoured with a share of your columns, to consider these subjects in their due order, and if I succeed in calling the attention of those who rule us to the correction of *one* evil, or induce my comrades to refrain from one vice, I shall be amply repaid. I trust I need not disclaim any the slightest intention to cavil, but there are evils, Mr. Editor, which are seen in their full effect by those only who witness their daily working, and it is with this view *alone* I am induced to notice them, that they may be corrected by those who have the power, and also the will, (as I *will* know) if the necessity is once proved to their satisfaction.

Chevron.

Chatham, 27th Dec., 1838.

THE ARMY, NAVY, AND COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The marrowless bones of a miser, who has wasted away through starvation, can never excite commiseration: so neither will the fallacies of a nation, which, through niggardly thrift, saps its own strength, under the specious pretext of economy. The monstrous folly of patriotic parsimony, which has so blightingly ruled the destinies of our Army and Navy for years, is daily developing itself to an astounding extent. Nor will this specious economy bear the test of investigation; for the sums contributed by England to Prussia, Holland, and Spain, would have supported an Army adequate to save us from the disgrace of acquiescing in the partition of Poland, and strengthening an ill-concealed foe—would have maintained a fleet competent to decide whether the pass of the Dardanelles should not be open to British ships, without the humiliation of a British diplomatist passing without a pennant at the mast-head of his steamer, as well as chastise the aggressors of commerce, in the case of the *Vixen*; and would likewise have enabled Great Britain to stamp a decision on the affairs of ill-fated Spain, widely different from the cold-blooded butcheries now devastating that country. Look to Great Britain, and what is she? A sandhill emerging out of the sea? No. A vast empire extending from Europe to Asia, Africa, and America; and whose possessions are scattered over the German, Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; in every sea, and every gulf, nay, on whose dominions the sun never goes down. Is such a nation to circumscribe her Army and Navy to the mere requisite establishment of neighbouring States with scarce a Colonial possession? Nor France or Russia need to maintain a Navy beyond a becoming dignity during peace, though their extent of territory may demand a numerous Army. But even this latter force should be watched with an eye of scrutiny by England, especially as regards Russia; for the *invasion of India* has been the feverish dream of that power since the days of Catherine. And knowing this, what is the condition of India at this moment? Threatened by a numerous army of savage hordes, urged by the prospect of plunder, at the instigation of Russia, without an adequate force to dispute even their passage, much less to oppose any disaffection of chiefs from within; whilst a space, requiring four or five months to pass over, intervenes between England and India, even had we the troops to transmit! It has been a beautiful fallacy that "Russia cannot march into India;" she has, however, shown us that she may wage war through the medium of millions surrounding the territory. But the niggardly thrift of our patriotic economists has sapped the strength and the defences of our Colonies; and, however averse we may be to keep up an extensive army, the ocean being the high road to the Colonies, our right to its supremacy is indispensable, be the cost what it may; and to secure this, the Navy of England should at all times be equivalent to the combined Naval forces of both Russia and France, as its lowest estimate. This niggardly thrift of patriotic parsimony has placed England at this moment in a most pitiful plight: agitation in Ireland; anarchy in England; rebellion in Canada, coupled with desertions from the Army; and India assailed! Yet an Army insufficient for her wants, and a Navy whose numerical strength is far short of the combined armaments of her ancient rivals. In the Mediterranean, the African ports appear thronged with the armies of France; and the harbours of Egypt spangled with war-ships. If we cross to the Morea, and taking a peep through the Dardanelles—for we must not presume to *sail* through in these peaceable times—we see the navy of Russia careering the Black Sea, in the pride of superior numbers, with the assurance, moreover, that that of the Sultan is at their disposal, in return for promised *protection* which England declined to afford him the means of refusing. But is it at the close of the thirty-eighth year of the nineteenth century that we are first to awaken to the fact with which history abounds; viz., "that treaties are maintained only so long as suits the convenience of parties?" What though it be unprofitable to France to acquiesce in a war with Great Britain? Does she not owe us a grudge indelible as the spots on the leopard? And will she not sacrifice that which the whole nation despises, "commerce and trade," if she could but inflict the mortal stab! What guarantee have we that, with ports on the African shores, she would not coalesce with Russia, Egypt, and Turkey; and at a time too, when we are least prepared to resist such a combination of strength? Is the violation of treaties with Britain a novelty, on the part either of Russia or France? And was it not developed as far back as 1830 that, "it was certainly the policy of France to keep peace with England until the naval power of Russia should be able to defy that of Britain?" Since that time both Russia and France have progressively added to their naval strength. Our rulers have been repeatedly warned, that the moment when seamen are wanted is not the moment for devising encouragement for them to enter: and if they imagine that such men as we require for Petty and Warrant Officers will dedicate themselves to the Service, now that the widows are deprived of their pensions, they are wofully mistaken. War cannot be far distant; Turkey has not forgotten the fate of her fleet off Navarin; France retains a vivid remembrance of Trafalgar and Waterloo; Russia is dazzled with the gems of the East; and Egypt is strongly supposed to be favourable to France. And England, dear England, is controlled by a faction of parliamentary brawlers, who mislead the nation with the cry of economy; and whose practice is to reconcile enemies and rebels by the sacrifice of their friends. Hence the swarms of Polish refugee patriots, begging their bread through England; hence the yoke imposed upon Turkey; hence an Army insufficient for the protection of the British Empire, assailed by rebels within or freebooters without; and hence, should we submit to the dictates of the traitors of Canada, will be the loss of that Colony to Great Britain; and though last not least, hence the degradation of the Army and Navy of England! Must the remnant of her heroic "dead weight" retire to the gloom of a prison through want; and the orphans and widows of her warriors be consigned to separate cells in the pauper bastiles, with which this land of *freedom* has been so profusely studded by the patriotic economists! This is surely "sapping the energies of the country under a specious pretext of economy,' and wantonly exposing her to the fate of the "marrowless miser." And to whom shall she appeal in the hour of her necessity? Is it to the agitators of Ireland, the anarchists of England, or the rebels of Canada, whom she has evinced every disposition to conciliate? No;—her dependence is placed on the despised remnant of "dead weight," which she well knows will never desert her, despite their unmerited treatment.

An Old Sailor.

ENGINEERS, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In the columns of your Paper, a few weeks back, I observed the suggestion of a "Naval Officer" relative to the conducting Her Majesty's steam-vessels into action in the event of war. I wish to know from this gentleman what plea he has for classing the Engineers of the British Navy with such a band of desperadoes as he had to deal with in his expedition to Portugal? He has cast a serious odium upon the character of the Engineers of the service, by stating that they are not to be trusted in the hour of need. What does he know of this class of officers, that he takes so great a liberty with them and their reputation? Nothing, that I can see, as he has not been employed under our Government in a position to be able to judge of their merits or demerits. As to his persuading the public that a Lieutenant or a Mate can regulate the machinery better than the Engineer, it is absurd. By the way this officer speaks of Engineers in the Navy, it is evident that he knows nothing of them; but should he at any time feel desirous of becoming better acquainted with this subject, by making it known through the medium of your Paper, he will receive from me such an answer as my humble ability and knowledge of these officers will permit, founded on truth and impartiality.

Canterbury, Dec. 30th. C. H. R.

[This is certainly, what we suggested, an abridgment of the former epistle. We have struck out personalities, which no correspondent should attempt to intrude on the readers of the *N. & M. G.*—Ed.]

FEMALE EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your notice of "Rambles in Canada" (*N. & M. G. 22d Dec.*) emboldens my calling your attention to a Military Paper, "Scenes in the Life of an Adventurer," published in the *New Monthly Magazine*. It exemplifies the justice of your comments on the Fidies of Mrs. J——'s class. The French female peasant, who served in the army, had no delicate habits nor station to sacrifice, nor did she strive to invade man's province of erudition. She evinces more respect for the sacredness of her sex than do some of our popular authoresses. One of her adventures shows that an English woman needs no masculine apprenticeship to prepare her for bravely defending a wounded parent's life, and her own honour; though her courage could but last while thus heartily required. The nondescripts who volunteer for scenes of peril and indecorum know little of the moral fortitude which so often hides beneath the unpedantic modesty which soldiers, sailors, sages, and all true men, expect in women.

For your defence of their best rights, I offer you the respectful gratitude of A Stay-at-Home.

1st January, 1839.

[Our Correspondent has our best thanks. The Military Paper referred to, is one of many clever articles in that justly popular periodical, the *New Monthly Magazine*, which will interest the Services.—Ed.]

RELIEF OF CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, my attention has frequently been called to your observations on the Rotation System of Relief for Regiments on Colonial Service. In your Paper of last Saturday, you mentioned that the Canadian rebellion had prevented its operations—at least for a time—and that the 54th and 16th could not be expected to return to this country on account of the warlike state of affairs in India. Now, as I consider that system is calculated to give general satisfaction to the Army, I wish to show you a plan that would, in my humble opinion, help to bring it about, at least so far as to enable the authorities to withdraw those two regiments in the course of the ensuing year. The corps in New South Wales have been ordered to recruit to 769, which gives 110 duty-men to each more than they have at present.

The following is the strength of the depots at Chatham of the regiments in that colony:—

Corps.	Present with the Depot.	Wanting.	Total.
28th Regt.	84	110	194
50th do.	60	113	173
80th do.	58	100	158
51st do.	250	100	350
Total required to complete the corps in the Colony	452	423	875

I consider, that if the four hundred and twenty-three men were raised, and the eight hundred and seventy-five men embarked about July next, the 21st and 50th might both proceed to India, and New South Wales be better off for duty soldiers than at present; and I should advise that one hundred of the youngest and best-conducted military convicts might be allowed a chance of redeeming their characters in the 21st and 80th regiments—I mean one hundred in each of these corps. There are a number in New South Wales transported from regiments in Canada for their past attempts at desertion, and also a number from this country who would, if given a chance, not only redeem their character, but render good service to their country against her enemies in the East Indies. I would also recommend, that in place of the Infantry being employed on the Mounted Police, that ten or twelve light active Dragoons, from the regiments of Cavalry on home service, be selected and sent out as convict guards, and on their arrival relieve a portion of the Infantry from that duty, until the whole are entirely brought under their respective corps. By this arrangement a much better disciplined force of Police would be established, the ranks of the Infantry would remain unbroken, and their discipline as corps much better preserved. A

veteran company might also be formed, to take the duty of the small detachments in New South Wales, on the same plan as the Newfoundland Company: not worn-out men, but active men, who might wish to become settlers in the colony after a certain period of service; their pensions at all times would enable the Government to call on their services after discharged should the colony become disturbed. This arrangement would be for the benefit of the service and the good of the colony. AN OLD SOLDIER.

Chatham, Dec. 27th, 1838.

WELSH REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—You will oblige an old subscriber by giving place in your columns to a few observations upon *Arthur's* last letter, headed "Welsh Regiments." It may seem unnecessary to enter into any very serious notice of a proposition which would give to the small principality of Wales an exclusively national army of her own (clad in a fancy dress of many colours), because I believe that such an idea could never be conceived excepting by the "*intense pride*" (as *Arthur* has himself very happily expressed it) of a Cambrian Briton. Here is Wales, a remote, thinly populated, and very ignorant part of the kingdom, with, according to the census of 1831, about 800,000 people; and, I believe, something above 500,000 acres of land. To this section of the British Empire *Arthur* proposes to give a national army, under national officers only; wisely, however, requiring us to give back to his Welsh Federation the English counties westward of the Severn. He proposes that the four Welsh regiments (Welsh as *he* calls them, for Monmouthshire and Shropshire are *English* counties, at the present period at least) should each have an additional battalion, in preference to every other corps in the Service; he would give the principality eight regiments of militia, each of eight companies, far above the present strength (for many of these Welsh corps are only companies), and eight companies of dismounted Yeomen into the bargain! Now, I am quite willing to grant our Welsh brethren an equality in every respect, quite as much, the world will say, as they can expect—*more* would be ridiculous. What have they done beyond the English, the Irish, and the Scots, that they arrogate to themselves (or rather, *Arthur* for them) the right of standing forth our military champions in a larger proportion to our population than the other parts of our empire? Wales but little exceeds the single county of York in extent of surface, is considerably inferior in population and importance, while the census of Lancashire exceeds all Wales by above 500,000 souls! Now, I never heard that a Yorkshireman was a worse man-at-arms than a Welshman (and I would back him at odds), but would not all Britain laugh if Yorkshire or Lancashire should demand a separate military establishment, especially should they propose to appear with buff coats and old "English" brown bills! Nay, should Scotland even, with a population of about three millions, which, unlike Wales, was never permanently conquered, demand an army exclusively her own, what answer would she receive from the collective empire? But, enough of this. I proceed to that part of *Arthur's* letter to which I would particularly invite attention—the passage wherein he asserts that the Cymraeg under his own officers "will be found staunch, devoted, and true, where an Irishman would mutiny, and a Saxon throw down his arms!!!" I may here, *en passant*, express my objection to the term "Saxon" as applied, by an educated person, to the English and Lowland Scots; not that there is anything in the word *per se* to be disliked or ashamed of—far from it; but because it is used by the ignorant natives of certain districts to express their hatred or contempt (however mistaken and ill-founded) for their former conquerors. But to the point. Surely the English and Irish officer and soldier must feel highly flattered by the Cymraeg's compliment! One will mutiny, the other throw down his arms. I leave my Irish friends to fight their own battles, which they are ever able and willing to do, and taking up the cudgel on the "Saxon" account, beg leave to ask *Arthur* whether the descendant of the chivalrous Norman, the fierce Dane, or the hardy Saxon, which drove the comparatively unwarlike Briton to the fastnesses of Cornwall and of Wales, and amid those fastnesses subsequently reduced him to vassalage—I ask whether the descendant of such men is to be told that he will throw down his arms when a Welshman would maintain the combat? If so, *victorem victo succubuisse queror*. But such is not the fact, and the assertion appears an insult to common sense, and every subject of the empire, not a Welshman.

The poor Welsh "bards" will no doubt thank *Arthur* for the lucrative and respectable rank of paymaster in the new Welsh army, especially if they be permitted, as usual, to levy contributions to the three-stringed harp. At all events his patriotism is sure to obtain from these minstrels at least the tribute of undying song; and though he may never live to see the bonnet rouge and tri-coloured kilts of the Welsh army (scarlet, purple, and light blue!), still, unkilled though he die, he will have the honour (and what can be so consolatory to the *intense* pride of a "Cymraeg?") of descending to posterity, second only to his illustrious ancestor and namesake, Arthur the Great. I have, &c., AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Ramsgate, Dec. 26th, 1838.

[We have taken the liberty of expunging some words which appeared to us objectionable.—ED.]

TRISTRAM'S PONDERATION ON COMMANDER INMAN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—With the new year I will present you with a new subject, that of the Court-Martial upon Commander Inman, his consequent dismissal, and the various opinions expressed by *Triangle*, *X. Y. Z.*, *Vindex*, and *Sentinel*, being, with the Editor's remarks, the whole account I have seen relative to this unfortunate trial. I have conned over these letters with the most minute attention, and to do their authors justice, I must confess, that each composition

"Is tipped with a bit of the brogue,"

of reason—sense—argument—and ability—but of *argufication*—

"Divil a bit of the blarney."

Each author unhesitatingly declares the sentence to be *unjust and illegal*—Tristram, JUST and LEGAL! *Voyons*.

Mr. Inman was tried upon two distinct charges preferred by Commander Reeve, viz. that of his servant boy being discovered in his bed on the morning of the 12 h of August last, and for absenting himself from his ship, and continuing so until the 19th, when he returned on board the *Lily*; to which charges my Lords of the Admiralty distinctly added, that "his conduct was also to be inquired into on the said 12th of August, and the six following days, *and try him for the same*." Sentence,—"First charge PROVED, but there has been no evidence to SATISFY the Court that the prisoner was *conscious* of that circumstance." Second charge, of delivering himself up as a deserter, NOT PROVED; "but the Court is of opinion, that the conduct of the said Commander Richard Inman, on the said 12th day of Aug., was *highly irregular* and *unbecoming the character* of an officer, and the Court doth, therefore, adjudge the said Commander Richard Inman to be dismissed Her Majesty's Service."

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the whole of the reasonings of the four able correspondents in question, as their letters can be referred to; but I will insert their final opinion, and *argufy* upon the whole. *X. Y. Z.** concludes, "May I be permitted, through the medium of your respectable journal, to assume *Amicus Curiæ* to throw a little light on this strange, and, as it appears to me, *illegal* sentence? I use the word *illegal*, because the sentence both *acquits* and *condemns* the prisoner. It is like condemning a man to be hanged for murder, after the jury have brought him in *not guilty*. May I beg to know also, Mr. Editor, how far the arrest of a person, who is asleep, and not made acquainted with the cause of his arrest, is legally correct?" Tristram's answer—A delinquent, or person charged as such, may be arrested and imprisoned, *drunk* or *sober*, before trial.

"P.S.—I allow it is proved on trial, that Commander Inman, having been dining and supping on shore on the 11th August (a day by-the-bye not considered in the charges), returned on board at midnight, excited by wine; but it appears he went straight to bed. This can never, surely, be the offence for which Commander Inman has been *broken*. Indeed, strictly speaking, it took place on the day preceding the first date of the charges; so that even this sin (small as it is) cannot be laid to Commander Inman's charge without a forced construction."

Triangle† says—"It is the opinion of a great number of Naval officers, that the proceeding of the Court was *arbitrary* and *unjust*, for as no person accused him of any crime, save the two of which he was acquitted, I should like to know, why he was tried and condemned for an offence not preferred against him. I cannot conceive by what authority the Court acted, and I cannot discover a precedent for it; I, therefore, in conjunction with many others, believe the sentence to be *illegal*, and hope the Admiralty, by recognising it, will not compel Mr. Inman to resort to the Court of Queen's Bench, to teach the gallant officers, who formed the Court, that they must attend a little to common law in their future judicial proceedings."

"*Vindex* (in the '*Shipping Gazette*,' 21st Nov. 1838) requires to be informed of the propriety or impropriety—justice or injustice—the legality or illegality of the sentence pronounced on Commander Inman. Opinion—1st. The Admiralty Order directs Commander Inman to be tried for such conduct. What is this conduct for which he is to be tried? The Order tells us: your conduct on the 12th Aug. and six following days. Is this his general conduct undefined by the prosecutor? The Order says nothing about *general* conduct; but it speaks with the utmost precision of particular conduct, by referring to three letters from Commander Reeve, and the whole of the circumstances set forth in these letters. These letters, in fact, form the indictment. The Court, therefore, had no legal right to try the prisoner *for* anything beyond the specific charges contained in the three letters. And the prisoner having, in his defence, clearly explained away, or disproved, the said charges to the satisfaction of the Court, as the sentence itself admits, his full acquittal ought to have followed, as in law a matter of course.

"2d. In fact, the Court did not try the prisoner for any conduct beside that specified in the three letters, in which he was acquitted: this leads to the same conclusion as above.

"3d. Supposing that any military offence had come out in the evidence, not specified in the indictment (the three letters), the Court had no legal right at that time to pass a sentence of punishment for it.

"4th. Both the Admiralty Order and the indictment are clear and specific; the mistake seems to have been made in the Court."

Thus it appears, this *flying* squadron of reasoners cruise in the press with a sweeping condemnation of the sentence, and unequivocally advise an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, to set aside the proceedings of the Court, and to bring its members up with a round turn,—"a mandamus,"—which means in nautical language, "members to muster" in the Queen's Bench to be *rigged* by the Lord Chief Justice. Their arguments and opinions appear very plausible, and when supported by such heavy mettle as *leading articles*, might prove injurious to the Naval Service, and hurtful to the feelings of the honourable members of the Court-Martial and the prosecutor, Commander Reeve,—were they not met on the high seas of the *Naval and Military Gazette*,—there overhauled, *burnt, sunk*, or *destroyed*, on the opposite tack, by the broadside of the redoubtable razee, ARQUIFICATOR.

It is alleged the Court has erred, or committed itself, by acquitting the prisoner of the *second* charge, and, although finding him guilty of the *first* charge, yet specifically declares there has been no evidence to *satisfy* the Court that the prisoner was *conscious* of that circumstance, and for having, in the face of such declaration, found his conduct on that occasion *highly irregular* and unbecoming the character of an officer, for which he forfeited his commission. *X. Y. Z.* and his companions forget that a Naval Court-Martial partakes of the nature of a court of honour and a court of justice. Those gentlemen support their position after their fashion,—I will do the same. The wholesome and moral regulation, throughout the British fleet, is, for each individual in it, to sleep in *a separate* bed,—the officers in cots or bed-places, the subordinates, crew, marines, seamen, and boys, in hammocks. ["Why don't every soldier in the army sleep in a hammock for cleanliness and morality?" "What's that to you, friend *Tristram*?" "Ah! what indeed, friend Editor; so pray forgive me."] If two individuals are found in one bed they are guilty of a *misdemeanour*. Now, let us suppose the First Lieutenant of the *Lily* had been "poor Jack," who reeled drunk to his hammock on the morning of the said 12th of August, and that a boy, half seas over like Pay, had mistaken his own hammock, and bundled in all standing, like a soldier *en bivouac*, alongside of his shipmate; suppose them so discovered in one bed, and reported to the Commander, would he, as commanding officer, after duly considering the evidence for or against the alleged criminality of the *untoward* circumstance, and had come to the opinion that both the man and the boy, from inebriation, were *unconscious* of being in bed together. I ask, would he have pardoned either offender for a breach of a proper regulation, under the plea of drunkenness? No. "There is no evidence," he would have said to the man, "to *satisfy* me you were *conscious* of the boy being in your hammock; but it is my duty to punish you both, the one at the gangway, the other at the gun, for *drunkenness*, which brought you into so critical a situation, that would have sent you, Jack, round the fleet, thence into the Marshalsea, had you *been conscious* of your forbidden and uncleanly bed-companionship." Is, then, poor Jack to suffer the infliction of the ignominious lash, and his commissioned superior to escape the degradation of dismissal for the same offence, though doubly aggravated in him as an officer?

Senior United Service Club, Jan. TRISTRAM.

(*To be continued in our next*.)

[We hope to see Mr. Inman restored, and we think *Tristram* will do his cause more good than his "would-be" friends.—ED.]

*** Letters in type, "On Bayonet-Fencing and Sword-Bayonets;" "Superannuations at Plymouth Dock-yard;" and "Regeneration on an Increase of the Naval Force."

In allusion to Lord Durham's road-side speeches at Plymouth and Exeter, the *Quarterly Review* justly asks, "How could the Earl of Durham, who had not yet rendered an account of his high mission to his mistress, or her ministers, have so far forgotten himself as to make his first appearance in England before such an audience—to be led out, as if he had been a mere Canadian bear, to dance for the rabble of a country town?"

* *West of England Conservative*, Oct. 24, 1838, which has honestly played its part for Mr. Inman. Its leading article on the trial is most judiciously expressed.

† Vide *Naval and Military Gazette*, Nov. 10, 1838.

To Readers and Correspondents.

For the convenience of Subscribers, wishing to obtain back Numbers of this paper, we intend to have Agents at all the principal Ports. The "Naval and Military Gazette" may be had regularly of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, 118, Grafton-street, Dublin, and of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham.

"An Old Subscriber" (*Dublin*) *may procure the Report for about 3s. 6d. at the Queen's Printing-office. Our last Number will explain the cause of our halting at the 25th. What has become of our correspondent "Say and Seal?"*

A Correspondent writes, it is confidently stated that "the Orthographer of Brimstone Hill will ere long bid adieu to the tropics,—whether a general mourning, or other expressions of regret, will take place on the departure of the celebrated Orthographer is not yet decided upon." Our correspondent adds, "that the countenances of all begin already to assume a sombre aspect."

Subscribers wishing to complete the last year's volume for binding, should make early application to the Publisher, several of the Numbers being very scarce. A Supplementary Number, containing a complete Index, with Title-page, &c., is printing, and will be sent free of postage. Orders to be addressed to the Publisher.

"A Commander's Widow" *is informed that there are many appointments in public offices eligible for the relatives of Officers. The Candidates are numerous upon every vacancy, and interest is essential to success.*

Some silly person has had the impertinence to send us a puff paragraph respecting the life and adventures of a Dr. Thomas Williams—who, we know not; such notices would be out of place in our impartial and independent columns.

"Agamers," *who, we recognise as an occasional Plymouth correspondent, will we hope, on reflection, admit that no good could arise from the publication of his letter, whilst it might lacerate the feelings of an old and gallant sailor. With regard to Joseph Hume, our correspondent's opinion is singularly incorrect; the character of that* charlatan *is well known to the Service, and we little expected to find his apologist a* Lieutenant, R.N.

The letter of "M." on the New Army List shall have attention.

For the information of our readers, who have friends in India, we publish the dates, for the present year, on which the Mail for India, overland, will be made up in London. Letters from any part of the United Kingdom must be put into the local post-offices in time, so that they may arrive in London on the following dates. The charge on each single letter is 2s. 6d., no matter where posted. Jan. 19th, Feb. 16th, March 16th, April 13th, May 11th, June 8th, July 6th, Aug. 3rd and 31st, Sept. 28th, Oct. 26th, Nov. 23rd, Dec. 21st. The Mails, overland, from India will be due in London on the following dates:— Jan. 28th, Feb. 25th, March 25th, April 22nd, May 20th, June 17th, July 15th, August 12th, Sept. 9th, Oct. 7th, Nov. 4th, Dec 2nd and 30th. Letters posted in London, or so as to reach London, within seven days after the respective dates of despatch for India, can overtake the Mail, by paying for each single letter 3s. 6d., and marking the letter "via Marseilles."

The Distribution of the Navy and the Letter to Lord Hill, promised in our last, are, from more urgent matter, postponed till next week.

We are sorry to be again obliged to apologise to "One of the War" for the postponement of his letter.

We will write to "Tristram" and "+" on Monday.

Erratum—In Tristram's last—for "my Mid's pay was then 4s. 2¼d." read 1s. 2¼d.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1839.

So much party spirit has been indulged in discussing the state of the Navy—the alarmists advancing the most audacious exaggerations, reckless of explanation or denial, as to the means of our rivals, insisting that every ship they possess shall be reckoned as fit for immediate service, some even assuming every one of even the hulks to be in commission and at sea—whilst any questionable case, real or pretended, is abstracted from our own list, which is represented to be concocted and published for purposes of deception;—so much of this virulent partizanship having been recently displayed, it appears to us that nothing short of the statement that will soon take place in Parliament can serve to remove the delusion, and expose the un-English attempts that, on this and other occasions, have been made to prejudice the public against those who direct our national resources.

The argument of advocates engaged in this patriotic undertaking assumes to be this—that whilst the Navy of England is declining in numerical force and efficiency, and hastening to decay, the Fleets of rival States have progressively and proportionally increased in these essentials, and they cite the case of France especially in proof of this assertion.

Now, it is but a week or two ago that we published the *official* report of the Minister of Marine, and other subsequent statements, to prove, that so far from any *increase* having been made to the French Navy, the reverse is the fact; for whereas their Fleet amounted in 1814, at the close of the war, to 73 ships of the line, they only numbered 49 in the present year! Of this latter and *lesser* number, moreover, only 22 were afloat, and a moiety of the 27 building, not even in frame.

The United States of America commenced constructing line-of-battle ships in 1812, and launched one (the *Independence*) in 1814. In 1830 Captain de Roos enumerates their Navy as *seven* sail of the line afloat, and *five* building—total *twelve*. Since that time they have launched their only three-decked ship, *Pennsylvania*—the others still remain, and are likely to remain, upon the stocks; but, having converted the *Independence* into a frigate by razeeing, they have removed her from the list of line-of-battle ships, which now amounts to *eleven* only. So much for Jonathan *progressing*.

The Russian Navy is unworthy to be spoken of in comparison with these, and we may merely state that, in numerical force, it is *smaller* than it was *fifty years ago!* or at many periods since, and although it boasts some half-dozen tolerable ships, the majority are clumsy, frail, and rickety. The Russian Fleet has, in fact, been in all respects most preposterously and ridiculously exaggerated.

In the face of these facts, which any candid examiner might ascertain,—and which it is the duty of every one to ascertain who addresses the public upon the subject—in the face of this, and with the knowledge that we have 89 sail of the line in a condition for service, independent of a score or two more, which would be as efficient for guardships as *Royal Billy, Namur*, and *Salvador del Mundo* of olden memory—that 21 sail of the line are actually in commission for *sea service*—(we do not reckon the Ordinary and Receiving Ships, or the Gunnery Ship)—that 16 more have every article of furniture prepared, and are ready for commission immediately—still, with all this clearly explained, sometimes actually set forth in their own columns, as if for the purpose of stultifying their leading remarks, we find Journalists insisting that the Naval force of France, and of America also, is *equivalent* or *superior* to our own. This is a presumption upon the credulity of the public, that, was not the gullibility of John Bull proverbial, would never have been attempted.

But, it has been said, the ships possessed by France and America, although inferior in numbers, are superior in force, and thus the disparity is counteracted. This we again deny. We have *more* ships of *equal* force than *either* power, and if the excess of ours are inferior in that respect, who is to blame for this? Not the present Board of Admiralty, but former Boards, who pertinaciously persisted in building a class of vessels, and multiplying them upon us year after year, in spite of constant remonstrances, and with the full knowledge that our maritime rivals had long ago abandoned the construction of anything less than an 80-gun ship for line of battle. We have a few good ships, however, of the *Rodney* class, ten or a dozen of the *Canopus* class, the *Vanguard* in commission, and others building of the new class, and each and all these are equal to any two-decked ships of France or America. Our three-deckers are also fully equal to theirs; and, although it behoves us to increase the number of our heavy two-decked ships, rather than incur the expense of repairing inferior ones, we have nothing to apprehend from war with France or America, or both united, with Russia to back them, *if it occurred to-morrow*; for our peace establishment, of 21 sail of the line and 35,500 men, is a large one, of force superior to that of any former period and fully equal to the protection of British interests in all parts of the globe; and the crews could be made up to the war complement, even on foreign stations, in less than a week.

Leaving this subject for the present, we shall turn to the improvements which have already been accomplished in our Naval Departments, and others which we hear are contemplated.

The regulation lately adopted, of admitting five apprentices into the Dock-yards for every shipwright's vacancy as it occurs, and some other measures for facilitating the improvement of that useful body of men, have given great satisfaction; and we are glad to find that the full peace establishment of 7000 artificers will soon be completed.

The appointment of Naval Instructors, and more recently the establishment of an Institution for instructing and qualifying our young officers on subjects of science, is also matter of congratulation, and will tend greatly to encourage and facilitate that growing desire for knowledge, proficiency in mathematics, and the higher elements, which marks the superiority of the present young race of officers over those of the old school. It is questionable whether, at the commencement of the late war, the Navy possessed half-a-dozen men who could go through the process of disparting a gun; and it was proverbial, that many who had the reputation of excellent seamen could scarcely do more than take the altitude of the sun at noon, and perform a common day's work in navigation.

The entry of boys, with the understanding that, as they qualify and vacancies occur, they are to be rated men, is also a good regulation; and the perseverance in rearing merchant-seamen apprentice will produce a continual supply of seamen in quantity and quality sufficient for the demand.

Several other measures are, we understand under consideration. One is, to increase the proportion of seamen in ships' crews, and to decrease the Marines; to garrison some of our foreign arsenals with Marines, and thus, whilst every ship will afford seamen to form the nucleus of two crews in case of war, to render two or three more regiments of the line available for reliefs. We have heard also that it is intended to pay ships off all standing after a *three* years' tour, and to recommission them immediately—re-enter such of the men as are inclined, and then grant them reasonable leave of absence. By this means a great saving of stores will be effected, and the Petty Officers and best men retained, to the rejection of others. The general arming of ships, of every class capable of bearing them, with guns of larg

calibre for throwing shells horizontally, has been already commenced, and many other improvements are meditated, or in progress, which want of space precludes us from adverting to at present.

The hopes of the veteran officers are centered in the Commission, and we trust they will not be disappointed. Upon the whole, spite of all the detraction that has been circulated to the prejudice of the Navy—much of it, we regret to say by Naval officers, or persons who assume that character—we think we may fairly congratulate the service on the improvements effected in the past, and many others which are contemplated, and will no doubt be effected, in the present year.

THE Army is recruiting successfully, and from all quarters we hear that a very good class of men are offering their services—chiefly men out of employment, but *a few* with the hope of rising from the ranks to be commissioned officers. At no period was there such an opening as at present for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned to that of commissioned officer, and we trust that the system now pursued may induce many more young men of character and ability to enter the service. Nearly two-thirds of the vacancies in the rank of Ensign are now conferred on Serjeant-Majors, Quartermaster-Serjeants, Colour-Serjeants, and even Serjeants. Any young man *now* of character and superior qualities as a soldier, may be *certain* by steady and zealous discharge of Military duty to become an officer, and placed in a position ultimately to become a General. Though we confess ourselves little disposed to think that the life of a private soldier is a good school for the future officer, we also freely admit that the present experiment is well worth trying. We do not anticipate that by opening promotion from the ranks we shall obtain a more efficient, better instructed, or more gallant body of officers, but we readily concede, that by the certainty of *some* rising to the rank of an officer, we may obtain a superior class of recruits—men whose good sense and self-knowledge will convince them, after knowing the service, that they are excellent *materiel* for the non-commissioned ranks, though utterly unfit for those of the commissioned. We do not think that the visions of elevated rank entertained at enlistment by a young man, however those visions may be dispelled by experience in his profession, and by a correct estimate of himself, are at all calculated to render him a listless or discontented soldier during his Military service. The entrance of a superior class of men, and their consequent advancement to the rank of non-commissioned officers, will ultimately *force* an improvement in the pay and position of that invaluable class, and thus render those ranks desirable objects of ambition to the middle orders of society. Large prizes induce many to venture in a lottery, who, though they miss the great gains for which they aspired, yet frequently obtain the minor prizes, which confer competence, but which would never have induced the holder to venture on obtaining. It is in like manner in the Army. Many may be induced to enlist with the hope of rising to the rank of officer now, who would not have before enlisted for the prospect of becoming Serjeant,—yet we doubt not that many will be found well satisfied with the improved and improving situation of a non-commissioned officer, though they may miss the grand prizes in the Military lottery—an Ensigncy, with 5*s.* 3*d.* per diem!

WE insert this week another page from the NEW ARMY LIST, the 27th Regiment. The great utility of this work, and the advantage which the Army at large is likely to derive from such a statement of their services and claims, are too self-evident to require dilating upon. It will, however, fully dispel the delusion that the Army are the best-paid servants of the Crown, which has been so often said, both in and out of Parliament, to answer party purposes, by the Economists.

The NEW ARMY LIST will exhibit such a full statement of every Officer's services, that it cannot be long before Parliament see the necessity of placing increased means in the hands of the Secretary-at-War and the Commander-in-Chief, so as to enable them to make an ample provision for old Officers, who are worn out by length of service, wounds, and infirmities, which have been contracted in conquering and guarding distant and unhealthy Colonies, from whence Great Britain derives her chief wealth.

We consider that every Officer in the Army, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, owes a debt of gratitude to the compiler of this valuable, useful, and, at the same time, interesting publication. To the Secretary-at-War, the New Army List cannot fail to prove invaluable. Returns which have been called for by Parliament, from time to time, and refused on the sole ground of expense and length of time required to compile—in many cases stated to require months and years,—may now be prepared in a few short hours.

The manner in which the heroes of the Peninsula have been distinguished in the New Army List is truly gratifying to us, their claims having been so long and so warmly advocated in our columns.

No Officer who feels interested in his profession will, we are persuaded, be without a copy of the New Army List.

27TH (OR INNISKILLING) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

A Castle, with three turrets. St. George's colours flying in a blue field. "St. Lucia." The Sphinx, with the word "Egypt." "Maida," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo."

Embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, May 6, 1835.

Years' Service.		
52		COLONEL.
		P. Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole *, G.C.B., Cornet, 31 Mar. 1787; Lieut., 31 May, ; Capt., 30 Nov., 93; Major, 31 Oct. 93; Lieut.-Col., 26 Nov. 94; Colonel, 1 Jan. 1801; Maj.-Gen., 25 Apr. 08; Lt.-Gen., 4 June 13; Gen., 22 July 1830.
Full Pay	Hf.-Pay.	
		LIEUT.-COLONEL.
40	0	P. W. John Hare †, C.B., K.H., Ensign (from Volunteer 60th), 29 Oct. 1799; Lieut., 17 May 1800; Capt., 9 Sept. 1808; Brev.-Maj., 17 June 13; Brev. Lt.-Col., 18 June 15; Regimental Major (P.), 30 June, 16; Lieut.-Col. (P.), 31 Mar. 1825; Colonel, 10 Jan. 1837.
		MAJORS.
34	0	P. Duncan M'Pherson, Ens., 19 Sept. 1805; Lieut., 10 Nov. 06; Capt., 25 Mar. 24, Major, 27 Dec. 1834.
16	0	Mont. Cholm. Johnstone, Ens. (P.), 27 Feb. 1823; Lieut., (P.), 16 Dec. 24; Capt. (P.), 19 Sept. 26; Major (P.), 27 July 1838.

Full Pay.	Half Pay.	CAPTAINS.	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.
33	0	P. W. C. Manly ‡	7 Nov. 06	28 July 08	10 Sept. 29
14	4 5-12	W. Amsinck	1 Mar. 21	P 7 July 23	P 19 Apr. 26
23	2 6-12	W. Mentor	20 Apr. 14	7 Apr. 25	P 11 Nov. 31
14	0	J. Maclean	8 Apr. 25	P 30 Mar 26	P 16 May 33
14	0	S. E. Goodman	7 July 25	8 Apr. 26	P 4 Oct. 33
28	1-12	P. A. Byrne ‖	17 July 11	25 Aug. 13	5 Dec. 34
12	1-12	E. Fawkes	P 1 Mar. 27	P 22 May 29	P 16 Jan 35
26	0	P. W. T.C. Smith §	24 June 13	5 Aug. 19	27 Mar. 35
15	0	J. F. Lonsdale	27 May 24	21 Dec. 26	P 27 July 28
14	2-12	C. Vereker	9 Apr. 25	P 27 Mar 27	P 17 Aug 38

Full Pay.	Half Pay.		Ensign.	Lieut.
		LIEUTENANTS.		
14	0	Geo. A. Durnford	3 Mar. 25	P 15 Dec. 25
13	0	Walter Butler	P 15 Dec. 25	P 16 Sept. 26
13	0	Usher Williamson	P 29 Aug. 26	P 11 Nov. 31
12	0	Henry Butler	P 15 May 27	7 Sept. 32
10	0	Rawdon S. C. Neynoe	16 June 29	P 10 May 33
10	0	Tho. P. Touzel	10 Sept. 29	P 4 Oct. 33
8	0	Henry D. Cholmeley	P 19 July 31	P 13 Dec. 33
12	8	Francis Smith	P 30 Dec. 26	19 May 32
7	0	Hon. C. T. S. Foster	P 22 June 32	P 4 Aug. 37
6	0	Andrew V. Watson	P 21 Dec. 32	P 18 May 38
6	0	John Lewes	P 4 Oct. 33	P 27 July 38
5	0	Frederick King	P 13 Dec. 33	P 17 Aug. 38
		ENSIGNS.		
4	0	Thomas Hare	27 Mar. 35	
4	0	Lewis C. Irwin	P 10 Apr. 35	
3	0	Herman Stapylton	P 4 Aug. 37	
1	0	Edw. N. Molesworth	P 1 Dec. 37	
1	0	Benjamin Midgley	11 Dec. 37	
1	0	Barth. Tunnard	P 26 Dec. 37	
1	0	J. Thring Coxe	P 16 May 38	
1	0	G. Latham Thomson	P 27 July 38	
1	0	James Somerville	P 17 Aug. 38	
		PAYMASTER.		
31	5-12	Victor Raymond, 9 Mar. 1826; Ens., 11 Feb. 08; Lieut., 16 Nov. 09; Capt., 7 Apr. 26.		
		ADJUTANT.		
1	0	Benjamin Midgley, Ens., 11 Dec. 37.		
		QUARTERMASTER.		
8	0	George Thompson, 13 Sept. 31.		
		SURGEON.		
28	0	P. W. Thos Mostyn, 6 Oct. 1825; Assist.-Surg., 19 Dec. 11.		
		ASSIST.-SURGEONS.		
13	0	Patrick O'Callaghan, 21 Feb. 28; Hospital Assist. 18 July 1826.		
4	0	C. C. J. Delmege, M.D., 18 May 1835.		

FACINGS, BUFF. Agents:—Cox & Co.

N.B.—The P. before the name denotes that the officer served in the Peninsula. W., medal for the Battle of Waterloo. P. before the date will show that the commission was purchased.

* Sir Lowry Cole commanded a division in the Peninsula and in France, and has received a cross and four clasps for Maida, Albuhera (wounded), Salamanca (severely wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.

† Col. Hare, previously to entering the regular Army, was an Ensign in the Tarbert Fencibles, from which he volunteered, to serve in the expedition to Holland, and was soon after gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 27th reg. In August, 1800, he embarked with his regiment in the expedition under Sir Jas. Pulteney,—joined the Army of Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Gibraltar, with which he served the Campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He was afterwards at the taking of Ischia and Procida in 1809, and at the battles of the 13th and 18th Apr., 1814, at Biar and Castalla; the siege of Tarragona; the blockade of Barcelona; and, finally, at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded.

‡ Captain Manly was severely wounded in Spain and at Waterloo.

‖ Captain Byrne was wounded in Spain.

§ Captain Smith was severely wounded at Waterloo.

IN recurring to the extraordinary transactions disclosed in the late investigation at Ipswich, we cannot sufficiently commend the admirable temper, gentlemanly-like bearing, and legal acumen, with which Sir Charles Dalbiac carried through a difficult and delicate duty. The whole case has clearly proved that the soldiers of the 4th Dragoon Guards might with good reason have been plaintiffs instead of defendants on the occasion, and that neither police nor magistrates had a leg to stand on. The *Times* of Saturday last, in its leading article, entered very fully into the real merits of the case, and we feel gratified that a journal read wherever English is intelligible, has done justice to the British soldier. In yielding our tribute of praise to the *Times*, which has always been *just* to the Army, we cannot but observe on the strict silence maintained by the *Dispatch*, *Spectator*, and others, on *this* investigation. Had the military been to blame, we should have been stunned with loud and continued deprecations of "military despotism," "military interference," "military espionage," &c. But in the late disagreement between the soldiers and the Ipswich police, the soldiers were those "sinned against," and consequently no notice is taken of the matter, or only mentioned without comment. Silence is often expressive!

THE correspondent in the *Spectator*, who signs his lucubrations on "Army Abuses" with "X.," has last week hashed up, from old and rather

refuse materials, a farrago to suit the beggarly tastes of the economists. That "X." has merely reiterated his statements of last year in another form, we need only remind our readers of the *alleged* abuses into which we then examined, and which, we think, were proved not to be the abuses imagined by the visionaries of the economic school. In his letter, "X." stoutly maintains that in the British Army the officers are too numerous for the privates—proposes the French Army as a model of perfection—suggests combining every *two* regiments into *one*—calls for a reduction of ten extra companies in the 1st Foot Guards, and throughout, of all Subalterns extra to *one* per company—declares that gross abuses exist in the sale of commissions—assumes that there is too great facility in retiring on half-pay—and, finally, deprecates the employment of any but veteran officers as Paymasters. To refute all that "X." asserts, would be to reprint our articles of last year on the several points above enumerated; and we have as little space to do so, as our readers perhaps have patience to re-peruse them. If "X." has nothing more practical and practicable to propose than he has hitherto submitted in the pages of the *Spectator*, we can assure him that there is small chance of his seeing any of his schemes, however temptingly economic, adopted or even tried, at the great risk of present and future inefficiency.

THE "Flag-Officer," in publishing an edition of his pamphlet, (a copy of which we beg to acknowledge), has had the grace to qualify his statement respecting the amount of the French Navy, excusing his exaggeration in the following terms:—"In the former statement it was said that France had fifty-seven ships of the line in commission or ready for it, and their names were given. This account was furnished by a French to an English Naval Officer, both in command, not long ago, in the Mediterranean; but it appears to have been increased by four or eight ships of the line. The *Morning Chronicle* gives (as from Baron Tupinier) the list of the French line-of-battle ships as forty-nine, none under eighty-two guns, but does not report the number of frigates."

Now, if we recollect rightly, our *exposé* of the "Flag-Officer's" exaggeration preceded the *Morning Chronicle's* by a few days, (in fact was copied by our contemporary with due acknowledgment); but let that pass. We have quoted the above paragraph for the purpose of showing how easily a mistake of merely eight ships out of fifty-seven is rectified, and contrasting the behaviour of a French and English Naval Officer as regards the national feeling displayed. The one commits a highly dishonourable act in palming a false list for a true and substantial account; but this is excusable in comparison with the conduct of the gallant Admiral, who adopts the contrary course of holding up to public view, and monstrously exaggerating, everything he chooses to consider amiss connected with his profession. It appears to us remarkable, however, that a French Officer should furnish an account enumerating *twelve* ships which had disappeared from the list, some for several years, whilst the names were never restored, and omit the names of four ships that did really exist. The excuse seems to carry some suspicions with it; but exaggeration upon every subject is what the "Flag-Officer" indulges in. The forty sail of the line at Spithead, in 1790, were *ordered* to be assembled, it is true; but although put in commission, and partially fitted at the expense of three millions, they never did assemble to that amount or anything approaching it, but as he begins, so he ends, with a fallacy—to say nothing of those plentifully studded in the body of the pamphlet. In the concluding paragraph he states, "the *Canopus* was taken at the Nile, forty years ago: we have only built the *Asia* and *Ganges*, and perhaps a couple more after her." Our Naval readers are doubtless well informed on this point, but to enable others to test the value of the gallant Rear-Admiral's authority, we may just state that the following ships have been built on the lines of *Canopus*, and that they are all at present in existence, and even *Canopus* herself might be repaired for service with little cost or labour:—*Asia*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Clarence*, *Formidable*, *Ganges*, *Monarch*, *Powerful*, *Thunder*, and *Vengeance*, all of 84 guns, launched between 1821 and 1862.

It is reported to be the intention of the Board of Admiralty to place the Ordinary Establishment, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, and Chatham, on board a sea-going ship of first or second rate, and to keep several hundred disposable supernumeraries on board these ships and the flag ships, which, together with the vessels usually fitting for reliefs, will present, on emergency, a fleet of eight or ten sail of the line on the home station. This simple measure is quite sufficient to relieve any uneasiness on the score of the Russian fleet; but we confess, looking at the position of matters, the able, vigorous, and powerful policy of the Governor-General of India, and the turn which affairs have taken in the East, the easy suppression of the several outbreaks in the Canada provinces, now effectually protected by regulars and well-trained militia,—all these and other matters considered, we are at a loss to conceive what cause can arise, and from what quarter, to occasion war, unless we chose to declare it ourselves, in order to give our "young blood" a little of that experience which may be useful to them hereafter.

As the calumniators of the Navy have been indefatigable in asserting that the Dock-yards are deficient in stores, we have made inquiry on this head in quarters from whence authentic information is to be procured, and we can assure our readers, that there is ample store in reserve of every essential article required for fitting a fleet that cannot be readily obtained in the market, and which it would be wasteful to stow away to perish. Of masts in particular (about which some ridiculous statements have been made, because the Marquis of Anglesey could not obtain a Riga spar for the mast of his cutter yacht) we find that, independent of those prepared for the usual purposes of supply, and for all the demonstration ships, there are spars now in store in the several Dock-yards more than sufficient for the masts of one hundred sail of the line! These spars are principally brought from the South Seas, are of good quality, being proved quite equal to the Riga or American, and considerably cheaper.

We are gratified to learn, that the enlistment of seamen during the past month has been most successful; already upwards of 1000 have entered; and no doubt is entertained but that, by the end of the present month, the full number of men, under the vote for the year, will be employed. This has been effected without the offer of bounty or gratuity of any kind, merely by making known to the men the advantages they are entitled to, by means of the Blue Bills posted up about the haunts of seamen.

The sneers which have been occasionally indulged in respecting the probable effects of these invitation Blue Bills, remind us of those sapients, who passed opinions equally valuable on Suwaroff, when training his soldiers against figures of straw preparatory to the storming of Ismail, "by way of lesson against actual Turks."—

> "At which your wise'acres sneer'd in phrases witty:
> He made no answer—but he took the city."

The fact is, these Bills were exhibited originally in 1836, they were successful then, and have been posted up at the different rendezvous ever since. By multiplying them, and employing some resident officers at the principal ports to enter volunteers, seamen can be procured so readily, it is the best answer to those who are continually instancing, as one cause of our Naval decay, our inability to man the fleet. We are of opinion, that when it becomes necessary to offer bounty or gratuity, plenty of men will be obtained; and that they are obtained *now* with greater facility than *heretofore*, and that the limit of service, and other advantages made known to them, have their effect, may be proved by contrasting the present period with 1816, when, although thousands and tens of thousands of seamen had been recently paid off, and were actually begging in the streets, Lord Exmouth's fleet could not be manned until a gratuity of two months' pay was offered.

At present the merchants afford full employment to all the seamen they can obtain; and the building of hundreds of new ships on the Mersey, the Wear, and the Clyde, which will of course require crews in the spring, is proceeding with a vigour unparalleled since the war. As these invitation Bills attract the seamen, even under such circumstances of competition with shipowners, it is plain that the Board of Admiralty, who ordered them to be posted, know more of the disposition of the men, than those who are constantly cavilling at their measures.

On Saturday despatches were sent from the Colonial-office for the Governor of the settlement at the River Gambia, and for Sir A. Woodford, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar. Despatches were received from the Governor of the Bahamas, Prince Edward's Island, and Bermuda. On Monday despatches were received at the Colonial-office from Capt. Prescott, R.N., Governor of Newfoundland; and from Maj.-Gen. Middlemore, Governor of St. Helena. On Tuesday despatches were forwarded from the Colonial department for the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Despatches, dated Oct. 16, were received in Downing-street, from the Cape of Good Hope, and at the India Board from the officer commanding at Singapore. On Wednesday despatches were received at the Colonial-office, from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius. On Thursday Mr. James S. Stopford left town for Marseilles and Malta, with despatches from the Foreign-office. Despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lt.-Governor of U. Canada, were received, and despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office for Sir J. Colborne, Governor of L. Canada; and for Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada. On Friday despatches were sent off from the Foreign office, for the Marquis of Clanricarde, Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

General Lord Hill, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Henry Hardinge, have been staying the holydays at Sir Robert Peel's seat, Drayton Manor.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, arrived at the Palace, Brighton, on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen. His Lordship left for London on Thursday.

The Port Admiral, Sir Philip Durham, and the Governor of Portsmouth, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, dined at the Palace on Wednesday. Sir Philip Durham and the Governor left Brighton on Friday on their return to Portsmouth.

Colonel Sir W. Gosset, K.C.H., Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, has met with a serious accident. Sir William and his family are passing the holydays with the Marquis of Anglesey, at Beau Desert, Staffordshire. On Monday se'nnight, as Sir William was leaving his dressing-room, and proceeding down stairs, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the bottom with such violence that his collar-bone was broken, and otherwise slightly injured. We are happy, however, to add that he is going on favourably.

The brothers and sisters of the present Earl of Clarendon, Ambassador at Madrid, are to be raised to the precedence of Earls' sons and daughters. One of the latter is married to Mr. Lister, Registrar-General of births and marriages, brother to the late Lady John Russell.

An encampment of Knights Templars was last week held at the Tiverton Freemasons' Hall, when Sir Knight the Rev. John Huyshe was re-elected Eminent Commander of the Royal Sussex Encampment for the year ensuing, and two Companions of the H.R.A. Chapter, attached to St. George's Lodge, No. 129, were installed.

Marshal Soult, on his way to Paris, was attacked by four highwaymen, who were resisted and beaten off by the valet and other domestics of the Duke, who was, during the entire of the affair, enjoying a profound slumber in his carriage, and only learned the danger he had incurred when he awoke at the end of the stage.

Last week a large shipment of arms was made to Leghorn per the *Gulnare*, Capt. Vaughan, viz., 800 boxes, each containing ten, equal to 8,000 muskets and bayonets.

Deaths among the Nobility during the Last Year.—*Jan.* 13*th* Earl of Eldon, aged 87. 16*th*, Countess of Essex, 78. 17*th*, Lord Farnborough, 78 (title extinct). 18*th*, Earl of Clonmel, 55. 27*th*, Dowager Countess of Rosse. 30*th*, Countess of Stamford and Warrington. *Feb.* 11*th*, Earl of Carrick, 59. 19*th*, Lord Carteret, 69. *March* 1*st*, Hon. Elizabeth Monson, sister of the late Lord Monson. 6*th*, Countess of Lonsdale, 78. 10*th*, Lord Selsey, 51. 19*th*, Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B., M.P., 62: same day, Lady Mary Grey Egerton, eldest daughter of Earl and Countess of Wilton. 21*st*, Earl of Dalhousie, 68. 26*th*, the Hon. Louisa Harbord, sister of the late Lord Suffield, 71; Lord Berners, 77. *April* 5*th*, the Dowager Viscountess Strangford, 82. 9*th*, Mary, Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe. 20*th*, Dowager Countess of Warwick, 78. 21*st*, Lady Emily Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester. 30*th*, Lord Muncaster, 35. *May* 8*th*, Lady Warrender, 80. 22*d*, Marquis of Ormonde, 64. 27*th*, Countess of Amherst, same day, Countess of Harrowby, 66. *June* 3*d*, Dowager Lady Southampton, 62. *July* 10*th*, Duke of Leeds, 63. *Aug.* 6*th*, Lady Frances Jane Bankes, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Eldon. 20*th*, Lady Isabella Elizabeth Turner, 51. 25*th*, Earl Annesley, 67. 28*th*, Countess of Abingdon, 63. *Sept.* 4*th*, Lady Barbara Crauford, sister of the Earl of Coventry, 38. 18*th*, Lord Carrington, 86. 20*th*, Lord Farnham (fifth Lord), 71. *Oct.* 19*th*, Lord Farnham (sixth Lord), 65. 25*th*, Sir C. Pratt, K.C.B. *Nov.* 1*st*, Lady John Russell, 31. 2*d*, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, 77. 5*th*, Viscount Deerhurst, 31. 16*th*, Right Hon. Cutlar Fergusson. 20*th*, Earl of Sefton, 67. 21*st*, Dowager Countess of Dartmouth, 78. 29*th*, Hon. Mrs. Bowles, sister of Viscount Palmerston. *Dec.* 1*st*, Hon. Lady Broadhead, 34. 12*th*, Baroness Hartland. 15*th*, Hon. Charles Abbot, brother of Lord Tenterden. 20*th*, Hon. William Waldegrave, brother of Lord Radstock, 43. 22*d*, Earl of Clarendon, 82.

Mrs. Maclean (L. E. L.), wife of George Maclean, Esq., Governor of Cape Coast Castle, died suddenly on 15th October last, from mistakingly swallowing an overdose of prussic acid. It seems but the other day that she left England to follow the partner of her fortunes and hopes to another land. The qualities which gave to "L. E. L." so proud and permanent a claim upon public admiration, were not those which constituted the chief charm of her character in the estimation of her more intimate and deeply-attached friends. Brilliant as her genius was, her heart was after all the noblest and truest gift that nature in its lavishness had bestowed upon her—upon her, who paid back the debt which she owed for these glorious endowments of heart and mind, by an indefatigable exercise of her powers for the delight of the public, and by sympathies the most generous and sincere with human virtue and human suffering. More perfect kindness and exquisite susceptibility than hers was, never supplied a graceful and fitting accompaniment to genius, or elevated the character of a woman.

We regret to announce the death of the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Landon, for many years Provost of Worcester College. Dr. Landon was the uncle of the lamented L. E. L.

The Archbishop of Cashel (Dr. Laurence) died on 28th ult., at his town residence, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, after a few days' illness.

M. Van de Weyer, the Belgic Minister, will receive, with the hand of Miss Bates, daughter and heiress of John Bates, Esq., one of the leading partners in the firm of Barings and Co., a fortune of 800,000*l.* The young lady is in her 19th year; his Excellency 45.

An attempt has this week been made to murder Lord Norbury while his Lordship was walking through a shrubbery on his estate of Kilbeggan, county Meath. The assassin lodged several slugs in his victim's breast. His Lordship survives, but his recovery is considered doubtful. Various rumours prevail as to the cause of the outrage.

The legal advisers of the Canadian prisoners have effected an arrangement with the authorities of the Treasury, for the prisoners to be brought up from Liverpool on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Mr. Stephens is committed, and held to bail in 1,000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each.

The Court.

The Queen and her august Mother continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has rode out on horseback every day of the week. On Tuesday next the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, with their respective suites, will take their departure for St. James's Palace.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane has succeeded the Countess of Durham, as Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

Theatres.

Olympic.—On Wednesday night this theatre was crammed to suffocation to the ceiling. *The Bengal Tiger* was first despatched, and then came the *Blue Beard* and the Vestris. The greeting was enthusiastic. The audience rose, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, flowers were thrown on the stage, shouts of "Welcome" reiterated, and the scene prolonged until it almost appeared to become oppressive and embarrassing to its objects. Whatever mortifications Madame may have endured at the other side of the Atlantic, she was amply compensated for by the enthusiastic reception she met with from her old friends in her own house. The burletta of *Blue Beard* is a genuine Christmas drollery, full of fun and frolic. It belongs to the most enjoyable species of burlesque. The travestie grows naturally out of the pomposity of the original. It is the trumping of a grave exaggeration by a comical exaggeration, and it wins the odd trick.

Adelphi.—Mr. Bihin, a Belgian giant, made his appearance in London, on Monday, at this house. A burletta, entitled *The Giant of Palestine*, served to introduce the new-comer, who was warmly welcomed. The piece is well arranged as a vehicle for showing the powers of the giant. The character of *Armida*, the heroine, was assigned to a young lady named Fortescue, who made a most favourable and promising first appearance on the occasion. Though new to London, she has evidently had considerable practice on the stage, and will certainly be an acquisition to it. Her talents are of a superior order, and her person is in every respect adapted to the line she has chosen. She also possesses the charm of a most attractive voice; her action is easy, natural, and appropriate; and there is a liveliness and vivacity of expression in her countenance which show that she feels all she utters. We have seldom seen a more favourable *debût*.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Russia.—The ceremony of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia to Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, took place at St. Petersburg on the 18th ult.

Canada.—The Court-Martial at Kingston commenced its sittings on 28th Nov. in Fort Henry. On that morning, Daniel George, of Jefferson county, said to have been Paymaster of the American forces, was put on his trial, which closed on the following forenoon. On the 29th, Noll S. Von Shoultz, the Polish General, was brought up, and pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him. Another American brigand, Dorotheus Abbey, was put on his trial on St. Andrew's day. On the 4th Dec. the prisoners began their defence by handing in a protest, denying the competency of the court to try them, which was rejected by the president, Major-General Clitheroe. The evidence is clear against all but three; sentences not yet pronounced. Sir John Colborne will revise the proceedings before final judgment is passed.

A considerable sensation had been produced at Toronto on 30th Nov., by the arrival of an express from the west, bringing despatches from Colonel Airy, at Amherstburgh; that the 85th regiment, who were for three days previous under orders to be in readiness, were immediately despatched to London; and that the 32d regiment would be removed direct to Amherstburgh.

Turkey.—*Constantinople, 7th Dec.*—The accounts of the successes of the Lesguees against Kubba and Shekhee are confirmed; and the Lesguees, with the assistance of the inhabitants, have succeeded in surprising and capturing the fortress of Derbend. The Lesguees continue to occupy the districts of Shekhee and part of Sheerivan; and the Russian forces which had been hastily collected in that part of the country, having marched against the Lesguees, have been repulsed with considerable loss.

The Paris National Guard has had three Commandants-General since 1830. The first, General Lafayette, could scarcely hold on horseback; two or three servants were required to get him upon his charger, and when he was in the saddle his friends were in perpetual fear of his parting from it. In the last months of his command he issued his mandates from a safer station—an open carriage. His successor, Marshal Lobau, was much steadier in the stirrups, but he was so deaf that his infirmity gave rise to ludicrous blunders. The third and present Commandant, Marshal Gerard, rides tolerably, hears well, but is so short-sighted that he cannot distinguish a sentinel from his box at a distance of ten paces.

Literary Notices.

The Widow Barnaby. By Frances Trollope, Author of *The Vicar of Wrexhill*, *A Romance of Vienna*, &c.—3 vols. R. Bentley.

A novel of the good old class, full of glorious comedy, and vigorous and contrasted portraiture. The heroine, Mrs. Barnaby, a plump, husband-hunting, showy, mean, and vulgar adventuress, is one of the most dramatic and effective delineations which has ever proceeded from Mrs. Trollope's pen; while her may-pole maid, Betty Jacks, makes as capital and droll a companion to her in her manœuvres as Sancho Panza did to Don Quixote. As a set-off to these humorous characters, we have the meek, lovely, and much-enduring Agnes Willoughby, niece to, and especially oppressed by, the course and selfish widow. The base vice of selfishness has, indeed, never been displayed in more striking colours than are exhibited in the elaborate portrait of Mrs. Barnaby. The following significant passage shadows out pretty plainly the course of the story:—

Mrs. Barnaby had once heard it said by a clever man, that human wishes might oftener be achieved, did mortals better know how to set about obtaining them.

'First,' said the oracle, 'let him be sure to find out what his wishes really are. This ascertained, let him, in the second place, employ all his acuteness to discover what is required for their fulfilment. Thirdly, let him examine himself and his position, in order to decide how much he, or it, can contribute towards this. Fourthly, let him subtract the sum of the capabilities he possesses from the total of means required. Fifthly, let him learn by, with, and in his heart of hearts, what it is that constitutes the remainder; and sixthly, and lastly, let him gird up the loins of his resolution, and start forth DETERMINED to aquire them. Whoso doeth this, shall *seldom* fail.' It was upon these words that she now pondered. Her two elbows set on the open bureau, her legs stretched under it, her lips resting upon the knuckles of her clasped hands, and her eyes fixed in deep abstraction on the row of pigeon-holes before her, she entered upon a sort of self-catechism, which ran thus:—

Q. What is it that I most wish for on earth?
A. A rich and fashionable husband.
Q. What is required to obtain this?
A. Beauty, fortune, talents, and a free entrance into good society.
Q. Do I possess any of these? . . . . and which?
A. I possess beauty, fortune, and talents.
Q. What remains wanting?
A. A free entrance into good society.

'Then!' she exclaimed aloud, 'it is that I want, and it is that I must procure.'

Remarks on the Connexion of the Wellington Memorial and the Waterloo Model, with a suitable Elevation. By F—S—T.

This little *brochure* follows up the suggestions we put forth in our Gazette of the 8th September last, that the Waterloo Model should constitute a portion of the National Memorial to the Duke. Since our suggestions, the Model has been visited and admired by thousands, and from the opinions we have heard, we are confident that the public generally would approve of an arrangement by which this beautiful work of art should occupy the basement of the monument. The subject is of such interest to all military men—indeed, we may add, to every one who is proud of being an Englishman—that we must make room for an extract of some length:—

"It is a subject that can never lose its interest in this nation. Thousands will inspect it from patriotic feeling, and thousands from the best and most sacred sympathies of our nature. Many are the encomiums passed by Officers who were engaged upon the field; and frequently, during my visits, have I observed that tears are shed at the remembrance of departed friends, 'who slept in death as evening closed on Waterloo.'

"But the model has higher pretensions than mere exhibition. The contemplation of such a disposition would not have stimulated the author to commence a work entailing such expenditure, nor would such a probable mode of remuneration have supported him during the tedious details of a seven years' task. It has a national value, and will become a means of historical reference. The amount of talent therein displayed merits our commendation; whilst the strict regard to truth, divested of prejudice or jealousy, bespeaks a noble cast of mind, too confident in the accumulation of its mass of facts to lend itself to envious wishes, or to bend to partial views. Information relative to the situation of the various forces employed upon that day, and at the particular hour, appears to have been collected from every authentic source, and this combination of truths offers so full and so complete an evidence of the soundness of the military tactics of the Duke, that I hesitate not to predict that this model will be the means of harmonising the conflicting opinions which have for so long a season agitated the military world; and will so explain and simplify the operations and the movements of 'the royal game of war,' that even civilians,—loving and honouring, as we do, the Duke, and desirous, as we are, of upholding all our national and well-earned reputation for manly conduct in the field—will be able to give a reason for our pride of arms—to show a worthy object for our praise—and thus, with positive demonstration, refute the insinuation of our enemies, 'that our immortal Wellington' is but the hero of 'the chance-obtained victory of Waterloo.'

"In this respect, coming, as the model does, just as we are about to render the Duke a mark of distinction, the most honourable that has fallen to the lot of any subject of this or any other nation, it is most valuable and important. Some there are who wish to detract from the merits of the Duke, by mentioning the timely arrival of the Prussian troops as an accidental circumstance, which changed the features of the field, saving the British from disastrous defeat, which their temerity deserved.—Others, again, wish to conceal the presence of this force, and labour much to prove the completion of the victory unaided by that power. This had truly been a miracle! The field might, and probably would, have been ours. The enemy was already baffled, weakened, and dispirited; but the total overthrow, the almost utter annihilation of 70,500 men, having an immense and overwhelming artillery force, all men of one nation, engaged heart and soul in the cause of Napoleon, could *not* reasonably have been anticipated as capable of accomplishment by an allied force of 69,900 troops—men of various nations, 17,500 of whom had not the confidence of the Duke, could not be placed in active opposition to the enemy, and were more than suspected of a readiness, upon the first reverse or fitting opportunity, to augment the opponent's ranks.

"Now, both of these attempts to mislead the public are alike foreign from the facts shown by the model, and utterly inconsistent with the well known character of the Duke. No man depended less upon chance or miracle than Wellington. The arrival of the Prussian troops at a certain point, and at a well-computed time, was, in fact, the consummation of a preconcerted plan; the delay or non-arrival of that force would have been the accident.

"This awaiting of a portion of the Prussian Army formed the peculiar feature of the day, and enforced upon the Duke the necessity of a steady and continued defensive operation, the most harassing to the mind, and the most trying to the courage and spirits of our men.

"The first gun fired by the Prussians, far off, upon the extreme left of the Duke's position, was heard by him. His expectation, and the dependence placed upon the character and co operation of Blucher, thus was realised; but hours elapsed ere yet the arrangement was fulfilled, and ere the position was complete.

"From time to time evidence was given that the Prussians were forming on the field. The operation of their force upon the extreme right of the French line completed his preconcerted plans, and then it was, certain of victory, the French Army and the person of Napoleon almost within his grasp, that Wellington first moved from a position so admirably chosen, that it left not, for his adversary, a solitary point for satisfactory selection.

"In this there was not seen the reckless sacrifice of human life prominent in the progress of Napoleon, and there was none of the impetuous bravery of the French, who carry all things by a *coup de-main*, or break away in hasty and disorderly retreat, but there was the steady determined endurance, and the strict enforcement of a well-organised plan, upon which his troops well knew they must and could depend.

"The maintenance of a well-chosen position during the eight preceding hours, beneath the ravages of a well-directed and destructive fire, followed by the most desperate attacks that the most desperate measures could induce—saved the British troops from utter annihilation; whilst the simultaneous burst, when permitted to advance, of pent-up spirits burning for the attack, swept, like an overwhelming flood, the wavering, the disorganised, the disjointed remnants of the opposing host, no longer found 'Invincible,' and shows in the most conspicuous light the character of the Duke, and of the troops then subject to his command.

"I will not now indulge in farther comments on the character of the leaders or the troops engaged upon the field, lest envy,

ever ready to detract, might thence infer that such an essay had become desirable. I leave the Duke to reap the certain honours of that day, and to accumulate esteem for honesty of principle in his political career. The name of 'Waterloo' I find engraved upon the heart of every one who feels himself an Englishman, and thence I argue, or infer, that I need not trumpet forth the merits of a work admired and praised by all, and inseparably connected with the brightest passage of our British history. I seek, in this feeble exposition of facts, the opportunity of making known a plan which has already been proposed, and is now silently, and without effort, stealing into general esteem, awaiting only the announcement, in a business form, to find supporters in all ranks, and zealous advocates in parties hitherto adverse, who here will find a new and neutral ground, which they, with honour and consistency, may occupy.

"This model is the only work which yet has shown the merits of the field. It is the only model whereby civilians can be made to comprehend the circumstances of a day in which, as English men, we are deeply interested and concerned, the duties—the glories—and the dangers of which have been left untold by all the despatches we have ever read, and have been doubly confused by all the pictures we have ever seen.

"If we secure this work, and annex it to the statue of the Duke, we shall form a memorial both instructive and interesting. If, on the other hand, from parsimonious views, we fail to embrace the opportunity, a national disgrace will be entailed upon us, and we shall stand chargeable with want of love for every thing but wealth, and with burying all our zeal beneath our hoards of gold."

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen the *United Service Journal* for this month, and in that valuable publication we find some remarks (with a slight alteration) we beg to introduce:—

"We avail ourselves of the suspension of hostilities between the contending parties respecting the site of the Wellington statue to offer to their notice a *tertium quid*, in the shape of a suggestion, which may produce a compromise between their conflicting opinions. Capt. George Smith, late of the *Excellent*, an officer who has already invented an original and most appropriate design for the Nelson Memorial, has been kind enough to show us a sketch, which we consider equally marked by propriety as the former. Captain Smith, arguing that similar objects should, for obvious reasons, be situated rather in places of recreation than of business, proposes that the statue of the Duke of Wellington should be erected in Hyde Park, opposite the Grosvenor Gate, and on the spot where the Sovereign has of late years been in the habit of reviewing the troops. The statue faces down the mall, that is, towards Apsley House, so that its front would be presented to promenaders, and, when marching up, to the Military; while a fine side-view is obtained from the east and west. The pedestal, on which the equestrian statue immediately stands, rises from the centre of a massive square base, enclosed at top by a railing, and containing an area for standing within the railed space. The four faces of the base are sculptured in *bas-relief*, to represent a square of Grenadiers repelling Cavalry, as at Waterloo, in the centre of which the statue may be supposed to stand. Thus placed, the illustrious warrior is imagined on such occasions to support with his right arm the Royal Standard floating over the Monarch, posted within the railed space beneath, and engaged in reviewing the troops, who cannot fail to be inspired with a higher degree of devotion to their Sovereign and country by the image and office of him who was so glorious and devoted a champion of both. Such is an outline of a design which we consider better calculated to meet the object in view than any other of which we have yet heard."

The site suggested by Capt. Smith appears to us the best adapted in every respect; his design has also our fullest approbation; it would associate Wellington with the British Army for future ages. The model might occupy a portion of the basement.

Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art. Part II. F. G. Moon.

We have before us the second part of this truly beautiful and national production, which, thus far, more than realises the high expectations we had formed of it. The three plates of which it consists may perhaps be considered as of about equal merit; but the one which, if we mistake not, will most please all classes of observers, from the most classical to the most common-place, will be Mr. Uwin's *Neapolitan Peasants*. It is in fact one of the most charming productions of our day; and it is in the perpetuation and dissemination of works like this that the *Royal Gallery of British Art* will perform its high and important office. There is a charm in the composition of this picture, which is more rare in English art than the high position which it holds in Europe would entitle us to expect. The conception and arrangement of the whole group are at once consummately skilful and scientific, yet perfectly natural, easy, and free from the pedantry of art. The engraving has been beautifully executed by Sangster, and forms a gem that is scarcely exceeded in brilliance and purity by any modern work of its class. The other two plates consist of Wilkie's well-known *Smugglers' Intrusion*, and Linton's charming and classical landscape composition, *The Ruins of Carthage*; the latter engraved by Wilmore, the former by Bacon. These works are so well known and so justly appreciated as high evidences of the position of British art in our own day, that we need not refer to them in detail. We have only to add, therefore, that the three plates forming this part are not merely perfect in their respective kinds, but they offer together a noble testimony of the unrivalled condition of art among us in both its leading departments.

We observe with pleasure that the *size* of these plates has been greatly enlarged since the first number; and we understand it is the intention of the proprietors to continue them on this increased scale—a pecuniary sacrifice which they are enabled to make in consequence of the extensive patronage the work is already enjoying.

Standard Library. W. Smith.

Since our last notice some further excellent reprints have appeared in this cheap and beautiful edition, viz., the "Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle during the Civil War," St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," and Madame Cottin's "Elizabeth." The works for the Standard Library are so judiciously selected, that they cannot fail in commanding, what they deserve, a very extensive sale. The type and paper are suitable for the best libraries, and they will therefore supersede all the spurious editions, whether English, French, or American.

The English Bijou Almanack, for 1839. By L. E. L. A. Schloss.

This unique curiosity, embodying a calendar, verses and portraits, eclipses all the Almanacks of the season. In size it is rather less than half an inch, but the typography is clear and distinct, and the portraits are gems. At this moment the sympathy of the public generally is awakened by the melancholy death of L. E. L., and we cannot do better than recommend this *Bijou* as a fitting memento of that accomplished lady.

EXTEMPORARY LINES

On Reading in the Papers an Account of all that will happen to England if she has not 1,000,000,000 ships afloat, *toute de suite*, to make a wooden wall all round her stores.

Oh, alas! what sad times do we live in,
Enough all old women to frighten;
Some folks have a serious misgiving,
That our Queen will be stolen from Brighton

By a Yankey ship—bless us, how shocking!
I really do hope it won't happen though,—
Only fancy her "throwing the stocking"
With Mr. Van Buren or Papineau.

That the Russian fleet will be paraded
Thro Thames, as Van Tromp's did of yore,
And the ports of Old Albion blockaded
By foes whom she *walloped* before.

That her fleet, by the Egyptian defeated,
Will pass through Gib's gut in hot haste;
Poor England, how very maltreated
You *must* be, on paper at least.

But rouse thee, thou old English Lion,
Look forth as of old on thy foes;
They fancy, old chap, thou art dying,
And misunderstand thy repose.

Show thy teeth, shake thy mane in thy ire,
Give a growl and a glance once again,
And see if they'll stand the eye's fire
Of the monarch at rest in his den.

Oh, no! like the Lamb thou art quiet,
As peaceful as infant asleep;
Disturb thee,—who dares, let them try it,
Thy waking shall trouble the deep.

Then Russian, Egyptian, and Yankee,
If you value your bones, do not come;
For favours intended we thank ye,—
The Lion's awake and "at home."

And England, the birth-place of Beauty,
The home of the Brave and the Free,
Will find every son do his duty,
For Nelson still lives on the sea. W. P. N.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR SAMUEL HAWKER, G.C.H.,

Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

This officer, whose lamented death we noticed in our last, commenced his military career in May, 1779, as a Cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons, and particularly exerted himself in the neighbourhood of Hastings by the suppression of smuggling; he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in the same regt., after serving with it during the riots in London, in 1781, and succeeded to a troop in 1792; in the following year he embarked for the Continent with the Duke of York's army, and during the first campaign was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, on duty with the supporting body of Cavalry in the storming of that fortress, and in every attack (with the exception of the affair of Lincelles); he likewise was present in each action, and at the repeated attacks under the walls of Dunkirk. Upon the opening of the second campaign, in 1794, he commanded the 16th Dragoons in a general battle, in an attack of the Allied Army upon the whole of the enemy's posts and entrenched works in the neighbourhood of Landrecy, upon which occasion he received the personal commands of the Duke of York, during the action, to attach himself to two squadrons of the Esterhazy Huzzars, and attack the left of the enemy's position on the heights of Vaux; which was executed in a charge upon a nine-gun battery, with the success of taking every piece of Artillery, together with defeating the whole of the enemy's troops supporting the battery. For this success he had the honour of receiving the approbation of his Royal Highness, delivered to him in the most flattering terms by his Colonel, Earl Harcourt; and likewise that of the Emperor of Germany, delivered to him by Major Lepert, Commanding Officer of the Esterhazy Huzzars. He commanded the same regiment in the memorable battle of Cateau, and in the battle of the 10th May of the same year, on the plains of Cysoings (where he was severely wounded in the breast by a grape-shot); he served in the campaign of 1795, and was present in the actions of Boxtel and Oudenarde, and in various other actions and attacks of that period; he served in the severe winter in Holland of the same year; and after the campaign of 1796 in the North of Germany, he embarked in the *Elbe* and sailed for England. He was appointed to the rank of Major 6th April, 1797; and to that of Lieut.-Colonel 1799, when he received the command of the Sussex Regiment of Fencibles, and in which he continued until the reduction of that corps. Having had the good fortune to recover the latter regiment from its lost state of discipline, His Majesty was pleased to honour him with the most flattering marks of his approbation, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland, and many General Officers; and at the same time (1801) personally appointing him to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons, on account, as His Majesty was pleased to express himself, of that regiment being in equally as reduced a state of discipline as the Sussex Regiment when Lieut.-Colonel Hawker was appointed to the command of it. In 1806 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King.

In 1808 he embarked with the regiment for the Peninsula; and during his services of that year, and the three following campaigns in that country, he was present, with few exceptions, in every action, and every affair that occurred, including those of Albegaria, Nosa, and Grijon, on the advance of the army to Oporto, 9th and 10th May, 1809; at the capture of Oporto, 11th May; at the affair at Salamonde, 15th May; and the pursuit of the French Army, under the command of Marshal Soult, into Galicia; and at the battle of Busaco, 27th September, 1810. He was wounded at the battle of Talavera, at the conclusion of the action. In the defeat of the enemy from the lines of Torres Vedras, and his entire expulsion from the kingdom of Portugal, he was second in command of the Cavalry; and was placed at the head of a brigade consisting of the 1st Royal Dragoons, 14th Light Dragoons, Major Bull's troop of Horse Artillery, and occasionally of the 16th Light Dragoons; during which time he was present (in advance) in every action, and every skirmish.

In 1811, on receiving the rank of Major-General (4th June), he was unavoidably obliged to return to England. In November of the same year he was honoured by the Prince Regent appointing him to the Staff at Woodbridge; but on the breaking-out of the disturbances by the Luddites in Nottinghamshire, in January, 1812, he was ordered to take the command in that county, where he continued a year and a half; and, by his energetic conduct, effectually restored quiet in that part of the kingdom: he resumed his command at Woodbridge, where he continued until the great reduction of the Staff removed him, in September, 1814. The 19th July, 1821, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General, and 28th June last to General; 22d April, 1831, he was appointed Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and previous to obtaining this regiment he was Governor of Yarmouth Castle, Isle of Wight. General Sir Samuel Hawker was a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and he had the honour of wearing a medal for the battle of Talavera.

The General was knighted by his late Majesty, but declining to pay the fees, was not gazetted, and his rank consequently not acknowledged in that wonderful publication, the Army List, "published by authority."

An absurd notice having appeared in the "*Times*," and which of course will go the round of the papers, we think it right, in this place, to observe that the General was never in the East Indies, and that Mr. Hawker, who was accidentally killed about 18 months since, was not Sir Samuel's son. The rest of the paragraph is equally untrue.

MUSIC AT SEA.

The booming wave is still—
The night-watch now is set;
And sailors midst the calm
Their foregone toils forget.
But a tender strain is heard,
Once breathed in land afar,
When young hearts loved and pledged
Beneath the evening star—
Far, far away!

Now does a flood of memory swell
Within the watcher's mind;
He hears no more the flapping sail,
The whispers of the wind;
For 'neath those aged oaks
Where love's first word was spoken;
He's sitting near that fond true heart [broken—
That may, ere now, have
Far, far away!

Another—bolder song!
It is the battle's call;
A trumpet-note, that says,—
"*Come on*,
To win, or bravely fall!"
There is a pacer of that deck
Who hears, yet groans to hear,
The clarion charge that stirred his soul
To contest dread, yet dear—
Far, far away!

Thou spirit-breathing hymn,
From the bright unseen shore
A mourner drinks thee in
Whose life of life is o'er.
He's at the distant grave,
Where "dust to dust" was given;
He hears once more the words
"Thy dead are safe in Heaven!"
Far, far away!
L. S. S.

From the *Aldine Magazine*, a new, cheap, and clever, weekly publication.

Mr. William Goodhugh, whose recent work, entitled "Motives for the Study of Biblical Literature," has proved him to be a ripe scholar, was last week elected Honorary Member of the Literary Society of Rouen.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.—*Continued from p.* 838.

How discouraging is the conduct above adverted to, and how palpable the evil consequences to individual interest and national benefit! The unmodified and unrestrained system of nautical insurance—a speculative hazard almost amounting to gambling—is equally infatuating and alluring, by giving room, if not for wicked practices, at least for paramount neglect; thus the sailor, who possesses some inducements, in England may plod his weary way, from year to year, enriching but not enriched, encouraging but not encouraged. Perhaps during the anxious and protracted absence from his native land, his country has become engaged in the struggles of war; and whilst he is yet anticipating, during his near approach, meeting the object of his attachment, probably the sole cause of his constancy to his country,—whilst contemplating with bounding heart the inexplicable joy of returning the caresses of affection—as

> "Even they th' impressive dart of Love can feel,
> Whose stubborn souls are sheathed in triple steel;"—

and whilst gazing with pleasure at the fair outline of his native land—suddenly a conviction of the fatal truth flashes upon him; he perceives, with distended eye, the bulwarks of his country upon the wave, responding to the nation's call, preparing at the mandate of the Sovereign for this deadly combat. The importance of the exigency demands that the nation's fleets be manned, and the mariner's aid is required from peaceful toil and commercial trade to pursuits of other danger and of blood—he is summoned to use his energies, at his country's bidding, in strife and warfare,—to turn for perhaps many a weary year from his own shores to distant seas—to bury the remembrance of domestic happiness, and of all those beings so fondly cherished in his affections. Thus are the ties of nature severed, the sailor's only hope destroyed, he is banished even without the possibility of again seeing those in whom he is interested, and whom he had so lately contemplated in the security assumed by delusive expectation. Should, upon the contrary, Fortune look less adverse upon his course, and peace continue to bless his country—even upon the borders of that land which gave him birth—where all his pleasing anticipations, the objects of *every hope*, exist, he may have all his brilliant anticipations blasted, his laboriously earned reward forfeited, by circumstances over which he can have no *control*, still, at the mercy of that element with which it is his allotment to contend, and on the perils of which he must calculate, the tempest may dash his bark a wreck upon its parent soil, and disperse alike upon the ocean, as the fragments of his vessel, the recompense of the voyage. It is lost to him; he suffers for what he knows not; as should the ship in which he sails be wrecked, the whole of his pay is forfeited. In this respect the law is as absolute as the storm, whose fury he cannot baffle, is relentless. Then follows sorrow, impoverished means, a broken constitution in manhood, occasioned perhaps by excessive labour and lingering sickness, the fatal result of having been denied proper medical aid, and poverty in old age. These are only a few of the causes which alienate and injure the trading banishing the mariner from our shores. Is there no particimarine, and destroy the nucleus of the Royal Navy, by pation on his sense of injustice? Is there no remedy to be provided for necessities so momentuous? Surely there is; if the powerful and wealthy shipowner of Great Britain, and those whose interests should be co-equal with his, continue, in defiance of reason, equity, and patriotism, to act according to the dictates of self-interest, to turn away from conviction, and close their ears against the appeal of the seamen and the warnings of caution, it will only remain for our Government (which has hitherto been but too considerate in its measures for the undivided interests of the former), in the wisdom of its councils and the fulness of power, to prescribe such enactments as will render justice to the mariner, and secure his aid for the service of his country, and to expunge those customs so prejudicial to the nation and hazardous to its renown. If the wrongs, the neglect, and sufferings of the mariner did not extend tenfold beyond this delineation of his condition, with consequences far less plausible, do they not merit attention?—do they not call for alleviation? The tortures of an O'Driscoll, and other less recent but more aggravating oppressions, call loudly for redress. How can we calculate upon the spontaneous offer of service in war, of men who are neglected by those whom they serve during peace? how rely upon their fidelity? or how can we ever calculate upon using compulsion with success? The sailor is a man of impulse, of powerful passions, of enthusiastic action; he will not take time for discrimination between serving his nation and being a slave to individual avarice, with the wrongs he has endured in peace in the trading marine fresh in his recollection; he will be found to resist alike the advantages which may be proffered and the constraints attempted in time of strife; ignorant of the comforts and superiority of the Navy, he will cling to the former service or flee from his country, in order to avoid impending compulsory servitude, rationally deeming it, as hitherto, consequent on war, and seeing no provision made during peace to obviate the recurrence of such unconstitutional evils, he is confirmed in his opinion by the remembrance of various traditions of the "press-gang,"—the embellished tales of impressment,—and the "horrors of a man-of-war."—He prefers banishment or starvation (allowing himself to be solely influenced by comparison where there should be none), or terrified by misrepresentations, is deterred from volunteering into the latter service. It is, indeed, at the present period only necessary to announce a vague report of apprehended war, to throw the trading mariners into a state of ferment; and many have been known, upon similar reports, to abandon their ships, and flee into the country. All these conspicuous evils will rise up in the hour of need against the country, and tarnish our reputation for wisdom, if not for glory, even as they press upon the fortunes or happiness of the mariner of commerce; so the first who may expect to feel the calamitous effects of his neglect and injustice to recoil, will be these shipowners and employers of the trading mariner, who ought to have been the foremost interested in his condition for the security of the State. It cannot be supposed that the regard which they cherish for their individual wealth can screen long-continued neglect from reproach, or injustice from condemnation; nor can their vaunted importance to the nation ward off the due and requisite interference of a wise, prudent, and liberal Government, if deemed expedient in behalf of a wronged class of men—a class which must ever form the rallying point and energetic arm of the nation—the procurers and protectors of our nautical commerce.—*To be continued.*

Moustachios.—I was eighteen when I first observed my growing moustachios. My mother said they became me, so I wore them on a lip never touched by razor. My father said that men should wear something else than *down*, and gave me a pair of razors. But I would not use them, for both the valet and the chambermaid admired my upper beard as much as my mother. The first scene or adventure, caused by my moustachios, occurred at a watering-place of some notoriety in England. There was a ball, and I had tried most of the evening to show off with a certain damsel, the queen of the night, but some how or other, my addresses did not take. I was too eager or too unfortunate. She was always engaged; I felt mortified, and perhaps showed it by resorting to the twisting of the end of my moustachios. Well I recollect it. Thus I stood abashed, and encountered more than one glance of ridicule from groups of young men from whom I had kept myself aloof. I could bear it no longer, my blood was up, my vanity was wounded. "She shall dance, by Jove!" She was then just quitted by her partner in the former dance; still she was reluctant; what could it mean? Still engaged! At last I made her consent, and took her arm in mine. We joined the giddy votaries of Terpsichore, but here again was her hand claimed, but she remained true to me. "Moustachio'd dog!" caught my ear, as the disappointed suitor turned on his heel. I startled, she reddened, but 'twas too late; the dance had begun and I had to follow her. He'll repent that expression whispered I to her, as I felt the insulted moustache bristle on my lip, aye, even the *Charlie* or imperial started on end. For Heaven's sake, heed not the imprudent young man, said she as she looked imploringly in my face. Nay, promise me, she added, in the sweetest kindest accents, accompanied by a beseeching look. Curses on the fellow, thought I; what's to be done? "Beautiful Matilda, trouble not yourself about a silly word, time enough when the dog bites to cry hurt." The dance over, I hurried to my young man. "You *understand me*," said I, as I slipt my card into his half unwilling hands, and retired to arrange the meeting with my friend. We met in the morning, but I would then receive no proffered apology. Then to business said my adversary. Bang went the pistols,—both stood unscathed. Now I have done my duty said my opponent. Oh, no, replied I, boiling with rage. Once more; there were *two* insulting words applied. Now for the moustachio again, said I, biting my lip half through; it must be done; he who was so bold in the ball-room surely cannot prove a coward in the field. Ah! coward, saidst thou? I thank thee for the word, come on. The signal made, the pistols flashed, for an instant my adversary stood still, then with a groan he fell and never spoke more. The fire of passion quenched, then came the sickening consciousness of wrong,—the horror, the self-shrinking horror of having shed blood. I was rivetted to the spot, till roused by a voice which whispered in my ear, fly, unhappy man, fly. 'Twas Matilda! I had slain her cousin. Towards evening I entered my father's grounds, he was absent, but my mother saw that all was not right. To her importunate enquiries all I answered was, *these cursed moustachios!* and begged her to have the chariot ordered without delay. What needs it to relate the parting with my mother, to-morrow, said I, you will know it all, dear mother, and off I set for the coast. When reflection came to me in the silence of night, alas! what horrible agony was mine! Only those who have been similarly circumstanced can imagine the burning anxiety of mind, the smothering load at heart, the self-accusing voice of conscience as it cried—Thou art a *murderer*.—*Calcutta Literary Gazette.*

East India Intelligence.

Bengal Medical Department.—The authorised list of full surgeons on the establishment amounts to 120, of these, 93, we believe, should be allotted to regimental posts, because there are ten regiments of cavalry, three brigades of horse artillery, seven battalions of foot artillery, one European regiment, and seventy-four regiments of native infantry. But by reference to the present state of the medical list, we find there are only 57 individuals of this grade actually present with their respective regiments in India.—*Alexander's East India Magazine.*

Our impression is, that the Army now assembled on the Indus will not be permitted to execute its ulterior objects. It is said that an illustrious authority has remonstrated against the advance of a British Army at the present season into the mountainous and difficult defiles which would lie in its line of operations, where a check might compromise it, and defeat be fatal to our supremacy in India.—*United Service Journal.*

...have invariably ...ven satisfaction, affording permanent relief in all cases of In...igestion, and a speedy cure for Headach, Bilious and Liver com...laints, Heartburn and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, ...isturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Spasms, General Debility, ...ostiveness, &c. They are mild in their operation, safe under ...y circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony of the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bot...s at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. ...

Military Items.—H.M. 16th Lancers and the 2d Light Cavalry were to march for Meerut 30th Oct., and be at Delhi 4th Nov. The Queen's 44th had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march towards the Nepaul frontier early in November. The 37th N.I. marched from Agra 6th Oct., and the European corps on the 8th. Lieut.-Col. Buckley would command the station of Agra upon the departure of Col. Roberts. The 5th and 31st N.I. had reached Cawnpore in a wretched plight, owing to great rain, and there was much sickness and desertion in the ranks. The 33d N.I. was to leave Jubbulpore on the 3d Dec. Col. Simpson passed through Sasseram, seventy miles below Benares, on 11th Oct. A Court-Martial was under orders to assemble for the trial of Lieutenant Darby, 52d N.I.

Mr. E. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, put a period to his existence on 8th Oct., at Ahmedabad, by shooting himself through the head. He had just received notice that he was suspended from the service, pending the decision of the Court of Directors upon some malpractices of which he was accused. He committed the deed immediately after writing the word "injustice" upon the document in question.

Shah Soojah.—The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that on the 13th October Shah Shooja was proclaimed King of Cabul.

The Nawab of Moorshedabad.—The Nawab Nazim died on the 3d Oct., at his palace, Moorshedabad, somewhat suddenly. He was very rich; his sole executor is Dr. M'Pherson, Civil Surgeon of Berhampore. His successor is a boy of about ten years of age; his income will be 60,000 rs. per mensem. Three English gentlemen are appointed his guardians. His uncle, who has a pension of 1,500 per month, has arrived in Calcutta to dispute the succession; but the right of the youth having been some time ago recognised by the Indian Government, his opposition will be futile.

Change in the Supreme Council.—The term of the Hon. Alexander Ross's services in Council of five years having expired on 15th Oct., the Hon. Col. W. Morison, C.B., that day took his seat as President of the Council and Deputy Governor. W. W. Bird, Esq., also took the oaths, and his seat as Member of the Council. The Deputy Governor has appointed the Hon. J. C. Erskine to be Private Secretary, and Capt. J. E. Landers to be Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.

The 1st regiment of Shah Shoojah's Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. and Adjutant Nicolson, marched from Delhi Oct. 2d, in progress to Loodiana. Under the unremitting exertions of this meritorious officer the regiment has been raised in an incredibly short period, and we believe is now more than complete in both men and horses.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry is warned for both escort duty and field service. At present the Governor-General has postponed his visit to Rajpootana, but will visit Agra, to the Governorship of which Mr. Macnaghten is talked of as successor. The native regiments warned for field service are, the 2nd, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 43rd, 48th, and 52nd. Some of these regiments have to march from Benares and Lucknow, at so unhealthy a time of the year, that it is conjectured they will reach Ferozepore with so many sick as to require other regiments on the frontier to take their place. Two old officers having refused the command of Shah Soojah's levies, to whom it was offered, the command rests with Col. Charter. Some new regiments, it is said, will positively be raised.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 4.

We understand that the Governor-General will not quit the hills before the 17th or 20th Nov., and that his

Lordship intends so timing his march as to meet the field army at Ferozepore on the 28th of that month, before which date the troops will not be assembled there. Runjeet Sing is to meet Lord Auckland at Ferozepore, where, it is expected, Sir Henry Fane will manœuvre the whole of the field army before the Maha-raja.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 3.

An express lately arrived here, conveying information to Shah Soojah that 2,000 of Dost Mahomed's men, with two cannons and thirty camel guns, had reached Jellalabad, and were proceeding to occupy the Khyber pass.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 13.

The great rendezvous of the Bengal and Bombay troops has been fixed, there is now no doubt, at Shikarpoor, on the Indus, where it will take place in November. From hence the invading army will proceed in two divisions, through Candahar upon Cabul, where it will form a junction, and some reports say it will penetrate through the valley, with a view to some operation beyond its eastern frontier. Capt. Burnes proceeds in advance [illegible] purposes.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

Ing. If, on the other hand, from parsimonious views, we ran to embrace the opportunity, a national disgrace will be entailed upon us, and we shall stand chargeable with want of love for every thing but wealth, and with burying all our zeal beneath our hoards of gold."

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen the *United Service Journal* for this month, and in that Number, and the force, under Sir Henry Fane, will march about the 5th Dec., in progress to Shikarpore, where it will arrive by the 25th January next. Preparations will be then and there made for advancing on Candahar and Herat; and from the latter place the troops will move upon Cabul, and reseat Shah Soojah on the guddee. Capt. Burnes has proceeded to Methunkote for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats across the river there, and a commissariat officer, from Kurnaul, has gone down to Shikarpore to collect grain and supplies for the army. Shah Soojah's regiments will, it is said, proceed in advance of our own troops to Shikarpore, and there await the arrival of Sir Henry's army.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept.* 26.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Oct 8, 1838.—Mr G. P. Leycester to off. as Joint Mag and Dep. Coll. in 24 Pergunnahs during absence of Mr. Houstoun. Mr. J. F. M. Reid to off. as Judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut during absence of Mr. Tucker. Mr. F. Stirling to off as Coll of Burdwan. Mr J. B. Ogilvy to off as Mag. and Coll. of Shahabad. Mr. J. T. Mills to off. as Mag. of Burdwan. Sept 11.—Mr. A. Forbes to off as Mag. and Coll. of Southern Div. of Cuttack, v. Mr. B. J. Colvin. Sir C. M. Ochterlony to be an Assist. under Com. of Benares Div. 18th.—Mr. J. W. Tempier to be Comm. to investigate certain charges against Mr. W. A. Pringle while Judge of Saran. Mr W. Dent to be do. Mr. W. N. Garrett to act as Civil and Sess. Judge of Shahabad during Mr. W. Dent's absence.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Oct 1, 1838.—Col. E. H. Simpson, 16th N.I., to command the force raising at Loodeanah for the service of Shah Soojah col-Monik. Capt. E. Sanders placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief, for employment with the Army in the field. Capt. H. M. Burt to act as Adj. to 46th N.I. 6th.—Capt. E. Bygrave, 5th N.I., to be Paymaster to the force under orders for field service, 15th.—Maj. A. Hervey to be Lt.-Col. from Oct. 3d, v. Lt.-Col. Hugh Rose, d. c. Captain G. J. B. Johnstone, 65th N.I., to be Maj., Lieut. C. Fowle to be Capt., and Ens. F. Shirreff to be Lieut., in succ. to Maj. A. Hervey, promn. Lieut. T. F. Tait to be second in command to 3d Local Horse, v. Barbor, resigned that situation. Ensign W. H. Ryves to be be Adj. to 4th Local Horse, v. Tait. Cornet E. Hervey to be Adj. to 3d Local Horse, v. Ryves, and to assume second in command to the corps during the absence of Lieut. Tait.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Oct 15, 1838.—Capt. H. W. Leacock, 74th N.I., to Europe on med. cert. Lieut. W. D. Goodyar, 47th N.I. to do. on do. Lieut. A. Q. Hopper to the Presid. on med. cert. Sept 28th.—Maj. W. Gregory to do. on do do.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—G.O., Sept. 18, 1838.—Col. E. J. T. Johnson, from 3d to 2d L.C. Col. Shubrick, from 7th to 3d L.C. Col. H. T. Roberts, C.B., to 7th L.C. Lt.-Col. E. J. Honeywood, from 7th to 5th L.C. Lt.-Col. G. J. Shadwell, to 7th L.C. Lt.-Col. J. Anquetil, from 4th to 6th N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. Speck, to 4th N.I.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London Dec. 31st.—GLENELG, *Langley*, from China, Aug. 5. BLAKE, *Haddon*, from China, April 6. MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, *Simpson*, from Singapore, July 23. RANGER, *Brown*, from Singapore, Aug. 18. DIAMOND, *Bissett*, from Java, Aug. 21. Liverpool, Dec. 31st.—VOLUNTEER, *M'Muir*, from China, July 26. London, Jan. 1st.—MOLSON, *Pooley*, from Manilla, June 23. 3d.—THOMAS SMYTH, *Rowe*, from Mauritius, October 4th.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per LORD LOWTHER.—Mr. and Mrs Dalrymple, Miss Kingston, Miss Earle, Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs Harvey, Mrs. Col. Colebrooke, Miss Shute, Dr. and Mrs. Hamlyn, Capts Cotton and Beane, Lieuts. Scott, Wheatfield, Marjory, and Swinton, Messrs. Trevor, Taylor, Clowe, M'Dowell, Pogson, Williams, Simpson, Garrard, Pawson, Gamble, McCoy, Walsh, Sadler, Stabenger, Hobhouse, Niches, Annesley, and Wilde.

Per THOMAS LOWRY.—Mr Gibb, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Hawker, Messrs. Wroughton, Slade, Baugh, Small, Adlam, Shelton.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Dec 15th.—FURGHATES, *Buckham*, London to Bombay, Lat 40. 41. N., Lon. 15. 16 W. October 1st.—PRINCE GEORGE, London to Australia, Lat. 11 S., Lon. 26. W.

The Private Soldiers of the British Army.—I am a *soldado*; and having always received my full or half-pay, though little at best, with the most punctual regularity, may be allowed to speak well of my profession, even if it should slightly contrast with others. The private soldiers with whom I served, who built huts, cut wood for me, and lent me ready aid in many an hour of toil and danger, are the only persons on the world's surface to whom I owe, or ever did owe, any obligation equal in value to the sheet of paper on which I write, so that I may speak my mind of them without being ungrateful to any other class of the community, either high or low, civil or military; and doing so, have no hesitation in declaring my conviction, that the world cannot produce a braver, better, kinder, more cheerful, generous, and tractable set of men than the private soldiers of the British Army. I have known them at home, in the field, and in the colonies—have seen them in danger, suffering, and idleness—and have never, from first to last, had cause to change my opinion of them. The "gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," may talk of generosity, kindness, nobleness of spirit, and many other fine things; but, long as I have lived in the world, I should never have learned the meaning of the words had I not been a military man; for in civil life I have never once seen a particle of these fine qualities practised, unless, perhaps, by women, and their sphere of action is naturally a confined one. "Jew Rothschild and his Christian fellow Baring" would have a different tale to tell, no doubt, and we each speak of the world as we find it. That there are plenty of rascals in the Army need not surprise, as where do we find thousands without them? The wonder is, that patriots, economists, and the War-Office—I mean the Secretary-at-War's department—an office through the dull and frosty atmosphere of which no ray of intellect or noble feeling was ever yet enabled to penetrate—should not have made rascals of the whole. —*Fraser.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 5, 12 o'clock.

Consols, Shut.	3½ Reduced, 100¾ ⅞.
Reduced, 93¾ ⅜	New 3½, 100⅝ ½.

Consols for Account, Shut.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—M. Wells, of Rotherwick, Hampshire, spinster.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Stevens, late of Sidney-street, Mile-end-road, tailor. J. Schofield, of 232, High street, Shoreditch, licensed victualler.—B. Briggs, of Chatham and Newington, grocer.—J. W. Davy, of Hertford, draper. R. Fuch and R. Beck, of 14, Poultry, haberdashers.—W. Clark, of Upper Thames street, lead-merchant.—W. Bartley, of Liverpool, and of Egremont, money-scrivener.—J. Thorp, of Stockport, currier.—A. Whatton, of Bardsey, joiner.—W. Morgan, of Bristol, carpenter.—G. Bird, of Bishop's Waltham, draper.—D. Maddock, of Liverpool, victualler.—T. Yates, of Welshpool, scrivener.—G. Walters, of Haverfordwest, cattle-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—T. M'Innes, of Overhill, Perthshire, distiller.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPT.—R. Nuttall, Carr Barn, within Tottington Lower End, Bury, Lancashire, farmer, quarryman, and stone-dealer.

BIRTHS.

At Devonport, on 27th ult., the lady of F. JENNINGHAM, Esq., 29th regt., of a daughter.—In Kilkaloe, the lady of J. TULLY, Esq., R.N., of a son, 29th ult., the lady of Captain O'HALLORAN, 38th regt., of a daughter.—At the residence of her father, Lieut.-Col. GORDON, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, the lady of R. ARUNDALL, Esq., of a son.—At Edgarine, the lady of Maj. Gen. WRUSER, E.I.C.S., of a son.—At Malta, on 7th ult., the lady of Lieut. BROOKE, H.M. steam-packet *Hermes*, of a son.—9th ult., the lady of Lieut. S. BROOK, R.N., of a daughter.—At Buckland Cottage, near Portsmouth, 26th ult., the lady of Capt. C. C. ASKEW, R.N., of a daughter.—At Percy-place, Landport, 22d ult., the lady of T. QUIGLEY, Esq., Surg. Royal Art., of a daughter.—At Chatham, the lady of Capt. WESTLEY, R.M., of a son.—31st ult., at Waterfoot, Cumberland, the lady of Captain SAUMOND, of a son.—Oct. 10th, at Fort William, the lady of Capt. BELL, 16th Foot, of a daughter.—15th Oct., at Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. REMINGTON, 12th N.I., of a daughter.—19th Oct., at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. CLAPPERTON, of a daughter.—At Loughbrickland, on 26th ult., the lady of Captain E. C. ANSELL, 74th regt., of a son.—At Leamington Spa, the lady of Maj.-Gen. T. STEWART, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

W. H. BLAKE, Esq., of Yarmouth, Norfolk, to JANE FRANCES, eldest daughter of Lieutenant De Montmorency, of Greenwich Hospital, and grand niece of the late Lord Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.—27th ult., at Aldborough, T. COCHRANE, third son of the late M. Marsden, Esq., R.N., to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. J. Gant, of Coltishall.—At Halifax, Mr. W. H. OLLIS, of H.M.S. *Rochefort*, to LOUISA CLEMENTINA, youngest daughter of Capt. S. Douglas, R.N.—R. M. JEFFERY, Esq., R.N., to MARY, daughter of the late J. Brown, Esq., of Cork.—T. A. BAILEY, Esq., of Ecker, Queen's County, to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Captain Whelan, of Shamrock Lodge, Kildare.—At Sydney, F. M. INNES, Esq., son of Captain F. Innes, late of 10th Foot, to SARAH ELIZABETH, third daughter of H. Grey, Esq.—Oct. 2d, at Calcutta, A. GRANT, Esq., C.S., to MARGARET, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. Young.—Oct. 10th, at Bombay, Lieut. H. F. PEARSON, 18th N.I., to FANNY, second daughter of Major Williamson, 41st N.I.—Jan. 3d, at St. Luke's, Middlesex, S. WILDBORE, Surgeon, to MANONNE MARGARET BAILLIE, eldest daughter of Col. Baillie, E.I.C.S.—3d Jan., GEORGE, eldest son of the Rev. G. Bullard, and nephew of Admiral Sir H. Neale, to ISABELLA, daughter of Sir G. Duckett.—25th August, 1838, at Kyuk Phyoo, Arracan, R. PRICE, Esq., Lieut. 67th N.I., to ELIZA ANNE, daughter of J. Robinson, Esq.—27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. S. H. WIDDRINGTON, eldest son of General Sir J. Widdrington, to HARRIETTE HOLMAN, daughter of the late S. Holman, Esq.—At Quebec, J. SHARPLES, Esq., to HANORIA ANNE, only daughter of Capt. Alleyne, R.N.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7th, at Monimein, Lieut. C. HOPTON, 63d regt., aged 23.—28th Sept., at Sooty, Dr. M'CREERY, 9th regt.—1st inst., at his residence, in Gloucester-place, after only four days' illness, Lt.-General the Earl of CARNWATH, aged 70.—9th Oct., near Condoor, of cholera, Capt. PEPPERCORNE, 16th N.I., Madras.—25th Sept. last, at Masulipatam, HARRIET, wife of Captain W. Rawlins, 40th Madras N.I.—At Baleghery, on 4th Oct. last, Captain THOMAS ATKINSON, 13th Light Dragoons.—At Stoke, Mrs. MONCRIEFFE, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Moncrieffe.—19th inst., ANN MARIA, relict of Lieut. Thomas Hall, R.N., aged 63.—At Whitchurch, CHARLES E'H. STEWART, aged 23, the only son of the late Lieut. Stewart, R.N.—24th ult., SHOLTO DOUGLAS, Esq., late Major 63d regiment.—At Barbadoes, on 13th Nov. last, Major R. N. CROSSE, 36th regt.—At Boulogne, 21st ult., ELIZA, the beloved wife of Major Osborn (retired), Madras Army.—29th ult. at Sholden-lodge, near Upper Deal, Lady HARVEY, aged 54, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B.—At the Upper School, Greenwich, on 4th inst., SAMUEL, son of Lieut. C. H. Masterman, R.N., aged 13.—In Montagu-place, Mr. J. MOUCRIEF, aged 40, late Commander of the *Royal Sovereign* E.I. trader.—1st inst., at 17, Victoria place, Hill-street, Walworth, after a lingering illness, aged 19, HARRIET, daughter of the late Lieutenant John H. Mayor, R.N.—At Plymouth, on 28th ult., Lieut. G. DUNSFORD (1809), aged 51.—At Glasgow, JANE, daughter of the late Capt. John Poe, Harbour-master.—Awfully sudden, in Liverpool, Lt.-M. THACKERAY, h.-p. 4th Foot.—Sept. 25, in Fort William, Bengal, Lieut. and Adjutant W. WHITE, 3d Buffs, aged 29.—Suddenly, at Quebec, Capt. W. FRENCH, late 12th regiment.—In Rochestown Avenue, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Captain D. B. Corneille, late Royal Irish Engineers.

Quarterly Naval Obituary.—Royal Navy.—Flag Officer Vice-Adm. Sir John T. Rodd, K.C.B. Captains.—William H. Ryan, Thomas Coe, Hon. George Douglas, James Stuart, George W. H. Knight, Thomas M. Mason, John Pole. Commanders.—Henry S. Butt, Sir John Smyth, Bart., Hugh Pearson, Reuben Paine, Horatio S. Nixon, James Comm, ret., Theophilus Salwey, ret., Wm. Bush, ret., John Langdon, ret., Nathaniel Belden, ret., George Bettesworth, ret., Thomas Wing, ret., James Moriarty, ret. Lieutenants.—Edward Carributt, William Hooper (*a*), John C. Snell, Francis Henley, Gill Huggett, John Ramsay. Masters.—Charles Duncan, William Brown, Walter Broad, Thomas Mann, John C. Rutter, Charles Tozer. Chaplain.—Rev. John Taylor. Surgeons.—George Roddam, Nathaniel N. Bordman, Henry Williams, John Rodgers. Assist.-Surgeons.—William McGill, James Selleck, John T. Louthean, William Rodger. Pursers.—Henry Phillips, William B. Felton, Thomas F. Hawkins, John Bowman, William J. Smith, Isaac Wilcocks, William Hood, Rich. Hayes. Royal Marines.—Maj.-Gen. Robert McCleverty, K.C.H. Lieut.-Col. George Peebles. Capts. Thomas Pearce, James Maxwell, Francis Lambert, Edward Bathurst. First Lieut. Wm. Cookson. Second Lieuts.—John M. Croad, John Gunn, Thomas Hugo.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Generals.—Mackelcan, late Rl. Eng., London.—Sir S. Hawker, G.C.H., Col. of Dr. Gds., London. Lt.-General Cocrill, E.I.C.S., London. Maj. Generals.—Sir G. M. Cox, Bt., E.I.C.S., London.—W. Brooks, do. do. Lieut. Col. Hall, h. p. 103d F. Majors.—Wilks, late R. Art.—A. Cameron, R. Art., Canada.—Delhoste, 3 th F., Mauritius.—Gray, 62d F.—Glew, h. p. York Chass. W. H. Foy, E.I.C.S., Cape of Good Hope.—J. Cameron, C.B., E.I.C.S., Hydrabad, Madras.—Benj. Blake, E.I.C.S., Egypt.—Smallpage, E.I.C.S., Mirzapore, Bengal. Captains.—Kelly, 13th F., Kumaul, Bengal. Barton, 9d F., Hastings.—Wynn, 58th F., at sea, on board the *Wolf*.—Pearson, 80th F., Trinidad.—Blundell, late R. Art.—F. Lambert, h. p. Rl Mar.—Jarvey, late 8th R. Vet. Bn. Adams, h. p. 11th F. Horsley, do.—Rotton, h.-p. 60th F.—Norris, h.-p. 64th F.—Geale, h.-p. 99th F.—Rourkes, h.-p. Nova Scotia Fen. Privy, h.-p. Wall's Corps.—Fitzgerald, h.-p. Kingston's Levy, Rathgan, near Dublin.—Heslop, Unatt.—Baron Darling, h. p. 5th Line Ger. Leg. Lieuts.—Lomax, 16th F., London Vinoy, 49th F., Cuddalore, Madras.—Beatty, 62d F., Monimein, do.—Costobadie, 70th F., Grenada.—Johnson, 83d F., killed at Prescott, C. Canada. Hodgson, 84th F., Portsmouth.—Tarleton, 56th F.—Beecher, 1st W. I. Reg., Barbadoes.—Heyliger, Ceylon Rifles., Kandy, Ceylon.—Weaver, h.-p. R. Art. Driv.—W. Cookson, h. p. R. Mar.—J. Smith, h.-p. 4th F.—Eason, h.-p. 82 F.—Green, h.-p. 86th F.—Money, h.-p. 2d Gar. Bn.—Lamphier, do.—Gylson, h.-p. 3d do.—Easterby, Unattached. Second Lieut., Cornet, and Ensigns.—Croad, h. p. Royal Mar.—Hawkes, h. p. 9th Dr.—Carey, 15th F., Chambly, Lower Canada.—Roe, do do.—Dillon, 64th F., Jamaica.—Bradley, late 3d R. Vet.—Patterson, h. p. 39th F.—Burton, h.-p. 104th F.—Borough, h.-p. Armstrong's Rec. Corps. Paymasters.—Anderson, h.-p. 20th F.—Winter, h. p. 16th F. Adjutant Hay, h.-p. Perth Fen. Cav.—Quartermasters.—Gibson, 41st F., Bellary, Madras.—Day, h.-p. 71st F.—Sanders, h.-p. Princess of Wales' Fenc. Cav.—Kell, h.-p. Rutland Fenc. Cav. Commissariat Depart.—Assist. Com. Gen. Thos. Hill. Medical Depart.—Surg. Going, h.-p. 1st Dr. Gds.—Surg. Bannerman, h. p. 109th F.—Surg. Stringer, h.-p. Staff.—Apoth. Morris, Mauritius.—Assist.-Surg. Duncan, Staff, Trinidad. Dep. Barrackmaster Putnam, h.-p.

Advertisements.

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*** Visitors possessing Opera-glasses are recommended to bring them. Descriptive Books, 6d.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

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METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford street, opposite Harewood-place, (two doors west of Holles-street.)

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

BRETT'S LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY. This exquisite Stomachic Cordial, in itself a perfect Liqueur, is confidently recommended for its peculiar efficacy in the Relief of Spasms, while, in dilution, it produces an agreeable beverage, free from acidity, and, consequently, more wholesome than Malt Liquor. In sealed pint and quart bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, bottle inclusive, or 18s. by the imperial gallon, on which terms our IMPROVED BRANDY continues to rival the choicest productions of Cognac, and to defy the best efforts of British distillation.

HENRY BRETT & CO., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn Bars.

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Prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. In bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. Also by the following Agents:—Mr. Binnington, 35, Haymarket, Mr. Wagstaff, 122, Piccadilly; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Burfield, 180, Strand, Mr. Huntsman, 309, High Holborn; Mr. Vinson, 124, Leadenhall-street; Mr. Sarel, 5, St. James's-street, Brighton; Messrs. H. and E. Greville, Northampton; Mr. Drury, Lincoln; Mr. Taylor, 8, St. Ann's-square, Manchester: Messrs. Butler and Colquhoun, 24, Castle-street, Liverpool; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 18s. each.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday Jan. 5, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 312. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839. PRICE 8d.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS to MADRAS.

The Ship CLAUDINE, W. H. BREWER, Commander, will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 15th instant, calling at Portsmouth to embark Passengers. Has Two Cabins disengaged. Apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, 33, Great St. Helen's, or J. L. or WM. HEATHORN, 3, Abchurch lane.

Will Sail 26th January,

FOR BOMBAY. — The Ship THOMAS COUTTS, 1365 Tons, ROBERT E. WARNER, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. Her Accommodations for Passengers are the same as when she was in the Hon. East India Company's Service. —For Freight or Passage apply to W. E. FERRERS, Esq , 25, Bucklersbury; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail January 20th.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.—The ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Burthen 1400 Tons, ROBERT SCOTT, H.C.S., Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. PALMERS, MACKILLOP, DENT, and Co., King's Arms Yard; Captain JAMES BARKER, 64, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Under engagement to leave the East India Docks positively on the 1st of March, last shipping day 28th February 1839.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, & CHINA.—The fine first-class teak built Indiaman, GENERAL KYD, 1400 Tons, Captain CHARLES G. JONES, H.C.S. This splendid ship is fitted with every comfort and convenience expressly for Passengers, and will be sailed in the same manner as when in the Hon. East India Company's Service.— For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MACNIAC, SMITHS & Co., 2, Lombard street; to Messrs. MANNING & ANDERSON, 3, New Bank Buildings; Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 9, Great St. Helen's, J. A. MACRAE, Esq., East India Chambers; or to CAMPBELL & ANDERSON, 9, Water-lane, Tower-street.

To Sail the 20th of February,

FOR MADRAS & CALCUTTA—(With liberty to land Goods and Passengers at the Cape of Good Hope),—the fast sailing Ship ABBERTON, 500 Tons, A 1, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Docks. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate street, JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street; the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee house, on board; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on 20th February, the fast-sailing teak Ship LARKINS, 700 Tons, CHARLES INGRAM, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has most excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

Under engagement with the East India Company to Sail on the 15th January,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The first-class River-built Ship JUSTINA, 500 Tons, THOS. HENRY BENTLEY, H.C.S. Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Lying in the London Docks.—For Freight (of light goods only) or Passage apply to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-street; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail about the 20th February, the fine river-built Indiaman THAMES, 428 Tons, Captain WM. MARQUIS, H.C.S., loading in the East India Dock. This Ship has first-rate accommodations, being fitted in the same superior style as when in the service of the East India Company.—Apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., 8, Crosby-square, F. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY. — The first-class Ship LADY RAFFLES, 700 Tons, JAMES S. BILES, Commander, to Sail the 15th March. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The fine frigate-built Ship BERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS (late of the *Buckinghamshire*), Commander, to Sail the 15th June. The superior accommodations for Passengers this Ship possesses are well known, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The OWEN GLENDOWER (new Ship, building at Blackwall-yard), 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail the 15th May. The accommodations for Passengers of this fine frigate-built ship are very superior. She will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 15th March,

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—The DUKE OF SUSSEX, Burthen 1400 Tons, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations for Passengers are the same as when she was in the Hon. East India Company's service.—For Freight and Passage apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

INDIA.

NOTICE TO CADETS.—Lists of Articles necessary for Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application at THRESHER & GLENNY'S, next door to Somerset-house, Strand, manufacturers of every description of Wearing Apparel and Cabin Furniture, all of which are of the best qualities, and supplied for Outfits at the Wholesale Prices.

THRESHER AND GLENNY, Next door to Somerset house, Strand.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON,

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

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Subscriptions One Guinea per annum.

J. H. STOCQUELER & Co.

Englishmen Office, Calcutta; 8, Craig's-court, Charing-cross; and 85, King William street, London. To each Office is attached a Reading-room, provided with English and Indian newspapers, periodicals, &c.

This agency, though it has been only six months in operation, now numbers nearly 800 subscribers.

SILVER TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.

T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), offers for selection an elegant and most extensive assortment of Silver Tea Services, varying in price from £15 to £30. the Service of Teapot, Sugar Basin, and Milk Ewer. The ground-floor, first, second, and third floors are fitted up expressly for the display of Plate and Plated Goods, and a pamphlet is given gratis, with Drawings, and a List of Prices. T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, Watchmaker, and Silversmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 3, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

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WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors & Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 15s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 1l. 5s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 1l. 18s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS.

These Bedsteads, so well known as "MERRIMAN'S PATENT," can now be had, in great variety, at the Patentee's Manufactory for every description of Brass and Iron, House and Camp Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Solid Mahogany Drawers, Ship Sofas, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Canteens, and every article of portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin. E. JOHNSON more particularly requests an inspection of the New "PATENT METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, &c.," which, for portability, cleanliness, elegance of construction, lightness, and economy, are unequalled; Officers and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, will find these Bedsteads, &c. most desirable, as they can be used as a Standing Couch, or Swinging Cot during the voyage, and will make a most comfortable bed on shore; they can be used without Mattress or Bolster. Made only by the Patentee, Camp Equipage Manufacturer, 155, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House.——N.B. The Trade supplied.

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(LATE PELLATT AND GREEN,)

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURER, HOLLAND STREET, Blackfriars, London,

BEGS respectfully to refer Officers of the various Messes of Her Majesty's Army and Navy to the United Service Journal, Quarterly Review, and other Periodicals, for his Sketches and Prices of Table Glass, such as Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, &c. Numerous certificates of approbation can be shown from Presidents of Messes.—Families or others making purchases at this extensive establishment may view Glass Blowing and Steam Cutting any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday.

No connexion with any other Establishment.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN WHO STUDY ECONOMY.

Great-Coats, of superfine double-milled cloths, from					£2	10	0
Extra stout treble-milled ditto	.	.	£3	0	0 to 4	10	0
Pilot Coats, velvet collar and bound	.	.	1	1	0 — 2	10	0
Superfine Saxony-cloth Dress Coats	.	.	2	2	0 — 2	15	0
Superfine Frock Coats, silk facings	.	.	2	7	0 — 3	0	0
Cassimere or Buckskin Trowsers	.	.	0	18	0 — 1	5	0

The workmanship, quality, and cut warranted equal to any house in London. Copy the address correctly—M. SAMUEL, 40, King William-street, only two doors from London-bridge.

CONTRACT FOR MAHOGANY.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, 9th Jan., 1839

THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 28th inst. at ONE O'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Dock-yard at Chatham, one Third by the 31st March, and the remainder by the 30th June next,

100 LOADS OF HONDURAS MAHOGANY TIMBER

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One O'Clock, on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorized in writing

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Mahogany," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum required for the due performance of the Contract.

HAMPSHIRE.

AT NEW SPRING ROW, MOUNT'S ROW, & SPRING GARDENS, NEAR THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH.

TO BE SOLD by Tender, by Order of the Right Honourable the Master General and the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, the undermentioned Cottages and Lands, producing a Rental of £212 6s. 0d. a year, viz.

AT NEW SPRING ROW,

Four Houses, in the several occupations of Thomas Russell, John Rutherington, John Worley, and Mark Chappell, producing an Annual Rental of £10 10s. 0d

AT THE BACK OF NEW SPRING ROW,

Two Cottages, or Tenements, occupied by James Bowyer and William Glenn, producing a Rental of £8 4s 0d. a year.

In MOUNT'S ROW,

Three Tenements, in the several occupations of Sarah Cooper, Edward Hankin, and James Green, producing a Rental of £31 10s 0d a year

ADJOINING THE LANDPORT ROAD,

A capital Timber yard, Work-shop, and Tenement thereon, having a frontage of 10 feet next the Landport Road, in the occupation of Richard Hunt, producing an Annual Rent of £12 10s 0d

SPRING GARDENS, (on the West Side,)

Nine Cottages, or Tenements, with the site of two others that have been taken down, in the several occupations of William Todd, Edmund Weir, Robert Gifford, Francis Ford, Joseph Exell, David Fue, William Clark, William Scofield, and William Sulley, producing an Annual Rental £65

On the East Side,

Six Cottages, or Tenements, with a Small Garden, and the site of where two Cottages have been taken down, in the several occupations of William Blake, Robert Barkham, Anne Roberts, James Wetshire, Richard Hunt, and George Clark, producing a Rental of £41 a year

The above Premises have lately undergone a thorough Repair, and are all in good order.

The Leases, belonging to the Board of Ordnance, on the respective Premises will be included in the Purchase

AT THE BACK OF SPRING GARDENS,

A capital Walled Garden, with a Small Cottage and a Shed thereon, let to William Sparkes at the Annual Rent of £9.

ADJOINING THE LANDPORT ROAD,

A Walled Garden, with a frontage of 24 feet to the said road, and 160 feet deep in the occupation of James Green at the yearly Rent of £3 10s

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had, also of the Storekeeper at the Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, and of Mr Hatte, Superintendent of Ordnance Property, at Hilsea.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

Office of Ordnance, 31st Dec., 1838.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 11.

3d Drag. Guards—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Charles Dalbiac to be Colonel, v. Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, dec.—Jan. 1.

6th Drag. Guards—Brev.-Major Barton Parker Brown, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Jones, who exchanges—Jan. 11.

7th Drag. Guards—Lieut. John R. Heaton, from 1st Ft., to be Adjutant and Lieut., v. Johnson, who exchanges—Jan. 11.

11th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Inigo Jones, from 6th Drag. Guards, to be Capt., v. Browne, who exchanges—Cornet Hen. Gorges Moyses to be Lieut. by p., v. Anderson, who retires—Jan. 11. Lieut. James Hussey, from 14th Lt. Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Ready, who exchanges—Jan. 12. John Cunningham, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Moysey—Jan. 11.

13th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. William Ready, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Hussey, who exchanges—Jan. 12.

1st Foot—Lieut. and Adjut. John Johnson, from 7th Drag. Gds., to be Lieut., v. Heaton, who exchanges—Jan. 11.

11th Assist.-Surgeon Patrick Brodie, from 13th Lt. Drags., to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Chetwynde, promoted in 23d Ft.—Jan. 11

16th Ens. George Stoney, from 2d W. India Reg., to be Lieut. by p., v. Crawford, who retires—Jan. 11.

23d Lieut. Wm. Angus Devaynes to be Capt. by p., v. Ilderton, who retires—Jan. 11. Lieut. Samuel B. Hamilton to be Capt. by p., v. Willan, who retires—Jan. 12. Ens. Thomas Rich. Conolly to be Lieut. by p., v. Devaynes—Jan. 11. Ens. William Peel to be Lieut. by p., v. Hamilton—Jan. 12. Rober Mascle Tayler, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Conolly Jan. 11.

30th Gent. Cadet Charles H. White, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Ormond, who resigns—Jan. 11.

32d Francis Delaval Gray, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Cole, appointed to 72d Ft.—Jan. 11.

35th—Lieut. James Tedlie to be Capt. without p., v. Delhoste, dec.—Ens. George Granville Baker to be Lieut., v. Tedlie—July 23, 1838. Ens. Frederick Hugh Henry to be Lieut., vice Baker, whose previous promotion has not taken place—August 7, 1838. Ens. James Townsend Oswald, from 2d West India Reg., to be Ens., v. Henry—Jan. 12. Staff Assist.-Surgeon Robert Sillery, M.D., to be Surg., v. Barclay, promoted—Jan. 4

36th—Brev.-Maj. Thomas L'Estrange to be Maj. without p., v. Crosse, dec.—Nov. 14. Lieut. James Murray Home to be Capt. v. L'Estrange—Ens. James Nugent to be Lieut. v. Home—Gent. Cadet Henry W. Palmer, from the Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Ens. v. Nugent—Jan. 11.

65th—Staff Assist.-Surg. George Roche Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Miller, promoted in 66th Foot—Jan. 11.

69th—Staff Assist. Surgeon Francis O'Brien to be Surgeon, v. Fergusson, appointed to the Staff—Jan 11.

72d—Ens. William W. T. Cole, from 32d Foot, to be Ensign, v. Lamont, who retires—Jan. 11.

75th—Ens. Augustus Thomas Hotham to be Lieut. by p., v. Bingham, who retires—Thomas Barnacle Bucknell, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Hotham—Jan. 11.

2d West India Regt.—James Townsend Oswald, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Storey, promoted in 16th Foot—Jan 11.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Sec. Lieut. Benjamin Bloomfield Keane to be First Lieut. by p., v. Fenwick, whose promotion has not taken place. Johnson Bourne, Gent., to be Second Lieut. without p., v. Keane—Jan. 11.

Hospital Staff—Staff Surg. Charles St. John, M.D., to be Assist. Insp. of Hospitals, with local and temporary rank at the Mauritius, v. Griffith Jones, who returns upon half-pay—Jan 4.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.—Surg. George Barclay, M.D., from the 35th Foot, v. St. John, promoted—Jan. 4. Surg. Andrew Ferguson, M.D., from 69th Foot, v. Archibald Campbell Fraser, who returns upon half pay—Jan. 11.

To be Assist. Surgeons to the Forces.—William Ord Mackenzie, M.D., v. Sillery, promoted in 35th Foot—Jan. 4. Staff Assistant-Surg. William Gibson Byrne, from half-pay, v. O'Brien, promoted in 69th Foot—Jan. 11. William Leslie Langley, Gent.—Jan. 11. William Robinson, Gent., John Gillespie Wood, Gent., John Bathurst Thomson, M.D., Charles Dawson, Gent., Joshua Paynter, Gent., v. Smith, appointed to 65th Foot—Jan. 11.

Mem.—The exchange of Capt. White, from the half-pay Unat, and Capt. M'Innes, 26th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of Dec. 28, has not taken place—Jan. 11.

North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet Francis Piggott to be Lieut. v. William Tutley Sclater, resigned, Darby Griffiths, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Francis Piggott, promoted—Jan. 1.

CAVALRY.

13th Lt. Drgs.—The corps will probably arrive in England early in 1840, after 21 years' service in the East Indies.

8th Hussars—One officer, and 20 r. and f., from Dundalk to Carrickmacross, Jan. 8th; in aid of the civil power on the 9th, to return when dispensed with.

12th Lancers—On Monday Her Majesty inspected this corps in the riding-school.

15th Hussars—The regiment has received orders to embark in the spring for India.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Gds., 1st Batt.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after the departure of the Court, the battalion marched Brighton, on route for Windsor.

2d—Lt. Stirling will embark, in charge of a guard over convicts, for Van Diemen's Land, on 14th inst.

14th—Private Timothy Cotter was tried by a General Court Martial at Barbadoes, on the 2d Nov., for loading his firelock with the intention of shooting Capt. Lynch at St. Kitts. The prisoner, on being detected and secured, boasted that he had determined to shoot Capt. Lynch; and when examined by his Commanding Officer, Maj. Whitney, *two* days after his arrest, he told him "he would shoot him also as *soon* as Capt. Lynch, if he had an *opportunity*." The prisoner was found *guilty*, and sentenced to be transported as a felon for life.

19th—Lt. and Adjt. Franklin is on leave. Ens. H. B. Stoney has joined from leave.

21st—Maj. Beete, and a draft of this regt., will embark for Madras in course of the next month.

22d—Lieut. R. W. Kyffin is appointed to the Recruiting Department at Newry.

23d Depot—Three officers, and 60 r. and f., from Armagh to Carrickmacross, Jan. 7th and 8th; in aid of the civil power on the 9th, to return when dispensed with.

27th Depot—A detachment, consisting of 2 Serjts. and 100 r. and f. are ordered to be in readiness for embarkation to join the service cos.

31st—at Dinapore, Bengal, have subscribed one day's pay, 34*l* 8*s*. 1*d*. to the Wellington Testimonial.

34th—The company from Killenaule to Templemore, Jan. 8th and 9th.

36th—On Saturday 10th Nov. this truly gallant and distinguished corps embarked on board H.M.S. *Hercules, en route* to Halifax. Few regiments, if any, have conducted themselves through a long service of nine years in the West Indies, in a more praiseworthy or orderly manner than the *Old Firms*; and they carried with them the sincere regret at their departure of every inhabitant of Barbadoes, coupled with hearty good wishes for their health and happiness. Their excellent and talented Lieut.-Colonel filled the situation of Senior Officer of the troops for a considerable time, with an ability and decision that was only to be surpassed by his kindness of heart, conciliating manners, and rigid uprightness of conduct—and Colonel Maxwell has the best reward in knowing that he gave general satisfaction, not only to the "powers above," but to every one who served under his command. A considerable damp was thrown over the departure of the 36th by the sudden and lamentable death of Maj. Robert Noble Crosse, K.H. This gallant veteran marched at the head, and embarked with his regiment on the 10th, felt himself a little unwell on the Monday following, the 12th, but was on deck; and on Tuesday morning he was a corpse, carried off by an attack of yellow fever. On Tuesday evening he was interred with the usual military honours. 200 r. and f. of the 62d regt., under the command of Maj. Blois, formed the funeral party. The officers of the garrison, and the soldiers off duty of the 69th, 74th, and 1st West India regiments, attended on this melancholy occasion, in every respect the deceased gentleman was a soldier, and a soldier's friend; and had been in his regt. since 1808. The following appeared in General Orders, on the day previous to the embarkation of the corps:—

"*G. O., Head-Quarters, Barbadoes, 9th Nov,* 1838.—The 36th regt. being about to embark for Halifax, in obedience to the Orders of the General Commanding-in-Chief, Sir Samford Whittingham takes this opportunity of congratulating Lt. Col. Maxwell, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of that veteran regiment, on the high state of efficiency in which it will proceed to America, after a period of nine years' service in the West Indies. The Lieut. General had great pleasure in witnessing, at his late inspection, the healthy appearance of the men, and their steadiness under arms. It is now upwards of 30 years since the Lt.-General had first the honour of serving with the 36th regt., then commanded by Lt.-Col. Burns, and he has great pleasure in being able to state, that every succeeding campaign has crowned with fresh laurels this truly gallant corps. The Lt.-General begs Lt.-Col. Maxwell will accept and communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the regt. he so ably commands, the expression of his best wishes for their health and happiness, and his conviction that the officer they are tried in the field of battle, the greater will be their accession of glory and honour.—By command, E. R. KING, Captain, D. A. A. General, for the D. A. General.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that "Quarter-Master W. Hall is reported to have died of yellow fever at Barbadoes, when the regt. was embarking for Halifax, about the same time as Maj. Crosse," but as our letters from Barbadoes do not make mention of this, we trust the report is unfounded.—ED. *N. & M. G.*

46th Depot—Lieut. Davies is appointed Acting Paymaster.

48th—Maj. Bt. Duncan has proceeded to Cork from Fermoy, intending to embark for Gibraltar, to join the service cos.

51st—This detach. has been ordered to furnish all the men of each guard over convicts for Van Diemen's Land, and it is supposed that the whole now at Chatham will be embarked about the end of April next.

52nd—H.M.S. *Hercules* was signaled on the evening of the 5th Nov., and this regiment was disembarked on the afternoon of the 6th. Great praise has always been given to this corps, and their appearance, dress, appointments, and general bearing fully justify it. The unsettled state of the weather prevents His Excellency the Lt.-General commanding from making his inspection of the regiment. Amongst the deaths by fever in St. Ann's, Barbadoes, after landing from Gibraltar, we regret to find Lt. E. Gough, and Paym. Winterbottom and wife. Lt. Gough was the son of Maj. G. Gough, of Woodsdown, and nephew of Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough. He was interred with military honours on the evening of the 20th Nov., fourteen days after he landed in Barbadoes. The Paymaster was an old Waterloo officer. Capt. French and Lieut. Twopeny proceed to Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the service.

54th—It is said that some doubts still exist of the return of this regt. from India, during the present year. As a large proportion of the officers are at home, we do not think it probable that Government would incur the expense of sending them out for so short a period as must elapse before the return of the regiment.

58th—Capt. John Sargent, late of this corps, is appointed to a Staff situation, at Trincomalee, held by the late Capt. Wynn, who died at sea, on board the *Wolf*, 1st June.

65th—

"We do not remember an instance of a regiment arriving at Quebec by sea so late in the season as this gallant corps; and the absolute good humour evinced by the men on landing, with the thermometer several degrees below zero, excited our highest admiration, for we were well aware the battalion had but a few months before been stationed in the West Indian Islands. The route to Canada pursued on this occasion was altogether new for troops, and reflects the highest credit upon all parties concerned. We believe the suggestion emanated from that truly energetic and gallant General at present administering the government of New Brunswick; he being fully aware of the total impracticability of the line by the Temiscouata Portage at this season of the year, when the rivers are not frozen.—From all we can hastily gather on this subject, it appears that the despatches carried express from Sir J. Colborne were delivered by Lt. Ingall, 15th regt., to Sir J. Harvey, at Fredericton, after midnight of 4th Nov. The next morning the regt. received orders to embark on the 8th for St. John's, and at that port were transhipped into large steam-vessels for the Petticodine River, and landed at what is termed the 'Bend,' above Dorchester, on the 11th."—*Montreal Gazette.*

65th Depot—A company from Templemore to Killemaule, Jan. 7th and 8th.

67th—under the command of Col. Bunbury, are in good health at Demerara. It is a singular and highly creditable fact, that the monthly returns of Courts-Martial, from this corps, are generally *blank—verbum sat.*

68th—The detach. of 100 men to join the service cos. from Fermoy to Cork, Jan. 3d and 4th. The depot now muster only 70, mostly recruits.

69th—The different detachments (six) marched in from the out stations to the head-quarters at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, on 15th Nov. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Monins, expect to proceed to America in the spring of this year. Capt. O'Halloran fills the situation of Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, vacant by the removal of Capt. Trollope, 36th regt.

70th—This corps has suffered severely from fever at Grenada, both in officers and men; a change, however, has taken place, and disease is rapidly on the decline.

74th—under the command of Colonel Mein, continue in good health at St. Lucia; the left wing at Dominica are also well. As these are two of the most noxious islands, those cheering accounts must be attributed to that excellent measure of the Lieut-General commanding,—giving the fag of the garrison duty and night work to the black troops.

74th Depot—Brevet-Major Crawley, Lieut. Edwards, and Ens. Walsh, proceed to the West Indies.

75th—The detacht. from Sligo to Boyle, Jan. 5th to 7th.

76th—All well at Demerara, under the command of Major Dansey, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel.

76th Depot—Ensigns Simmons and Rutherfoord being sick will not proceed in the *Barossa*.

87th—One Officer, 1 Serjt., and 30 r. and f. from Castlebar to Sligo, Jan. 3d to 5th.

89th—Lieut. Blunt died of yellow fever at Trinidad. This regiment has suffered severely at Trinidad. Capt. Pearson died after two days' fever. Several officers were unwell, and only *one* Subaltern fit for duty: the regiment is under the command of Major Pearse.

91th—in the *Apollo*, on passage to the Cape, was met at sea, on 10th Nov., all well, and had a prosperous passage.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—Last week a Court-martial composed of the officers of the batt., was held for the trial of private Edward Sears, for sundry breaches of military discipline. The charges were proved against him, and the Court sentenced Sears to four months' imprisonment in Millbank Penitentiary.

1st West India Regiment—The head-quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bush, K.H., at Morne Fortune, St. Lucia. One company, under the command of Major Chads, at Pigeon Island. Major W. M. Mills proceeds to Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the service, having served in the West Indies since 1803; the corps sustains a great loss in this truly worthy and meritorious officer. Lieut. Beecher died at Barbadoes on 27th Oct.; he was out on Thursday, and a corpse at 12 o'clock on Friday night; and Lieut. Minty died at St. Vincent; making the fifth Lieutenant that has died within the last nine months!! On the 6th Nov. His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., inspected the detachment under the command of Capt. L. S. O'Connor, consisting of 3 Serjeants, and 160 r. and f. The divisions having marched past in slow and quick time, were wheeled into line, and went through the manual and platoon exercises; several manœuvres were performed, and at the close His Excellency was pleased to desire Capt. O'Connor to convey to the non-commissioned Officers and men "his approbation of their appearance and steadiness under arms, and that their improvement in their exercise was only to be surpassed by their good conduct in garrison." One comp. of this detacht. are the chief mutineers of the 18th June 1837; the other comp. landed, *fresh-caught*, from *Africa*, in *Jan. last*; the detachment furnishes *one half* the garrison duty at St. Ann's, a vast relief to the *European* soldiers; that it agrees with the black troops is evident, as there are only *three* men in the hospital out of 171.

Royal Artillery—It is generally understood at Woolwich that one of the companies will be sent to Halifax in the Spring, to replace those moved up to Canada. By pass order an extra Acting Bombardier has been appointed to each comp. The detachments at Dominica and Grenada have lost almost all their men. Lt.-Col. D. Story is at present the Senior Officer of the troops at Barbadoes. He proceeds to Europe at the close of this year (1838).

Royal Engineers—Lt. Reilly, 1st W.I. regt., is appointed Acting Engineer at Tobago: Lt. M'Kenzie, of the same corps, Acting Engineer at Dominica.

A piece of plate, valued at 150 guineas, has been presented by the gentlemen Cadets of Woolwich Academy to Dr. Gregory, Professor of Mathematics, on his retirement from that office. The circumstances of the presentation must be the more gratifying to Dr. Gregory on retiring from his long career of official duty, as this is the only testimonial of the kind which has ever been presented to a retiring professional during the existence of the Academy.

The freight ship *Etheldred*, at Cork, is to receive on board the detachments of the 14th and 70th regts. for Barbadoes; and the freight ship *Hopewell* is to embark the detachments of the 56th, 64th, and 68th regiments for Jamaica.

Sir Jas. M'Gregor, in a letter to Dr. Shiel, of Ballyshannon, disapproves of the conduct of Ass.-Surg. O'Donnell, who has undertaken the apothecary business, and is Postmaster of Ballyshannon. The Inspector-General says that his conduct is discreditable to the Medical department of the Army in circulating hand-bills.

In Dublin garrison, H. M'Alpin, 42d, A. Stevenson, 79th, W. Dobson, 7th, are sentenced to seven years' transportation; T. Hodgkinson, 17th Lancers, to 200 lashes, for robbing an officer; and Gunner Long to three months' imprisonment, for drunkenness.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND COMPANIES OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

[This Distribution has been prepared exclusively for the *Naval and Military Gazette*.]

HORSE BRIGADE.

Troops.	Captains.	Present Station.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	Lieutenants.		
A.	Dunn	Woolwich	Ingilby	Luard	J. Wynne	F. E. Wilmot
C.	H. Blachley	Sheffield	Warde	Fraser	Warde	Sandham
D.	C. Blachley	Woolwich	Bridges	Wood	Popham	M'Clintock
E.	Saunders	Limerick	Trevor	Poulden	Taylor	Gilbert
F.	Louis	Dublin	Macbean	Handcock	Cockburn	Nedham
H.	Arbuthnot	Newcastle	E. Morgan	Gosset	Dupuis	Lake
Rocket	Strangways	Woolwich	Bloomfield	Gambier	Treadale	Grant

COMPANIES ON HOME SERVICE.

Battalion	Captains.	Battery	Present Station.	Station last Arrived from.	Date of Joining.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	1st Lieutenants.		2d Lieuts.
8	Lock	B	Ireland	Corfu	1 Aug 28	Griffin	Turner	Low	
3	Hardinge	B	Do.	Ceylon	14 Apr 29	Stokes	C. Wynne	Thomas	
3	Gordon	B	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Kaye	Hamilton	Cleaveland	
4	Macdonald	B	Do.	Canada	13 Aug. 29	Hyde	Ramsay	Dixon	
5	Hanwell	B	Devonport	Do.	Do	Ord	Tylee	W F Crawford	Adye
5	Wright, F	B	Leith	Barbadoes	12 Apr 30	Garstin	Dunlop	Harvey	
9	Rowland	B	Woolwich	Jamaica	22 May 30	Gillespie	Tytler	Gore	
9	Palmer	B	Ireland	Do.	Do.	Holcombe	Oliphant	Montresor	
4	Stevens	B	Do.	Canada	22 Aug 30	Cornelius	Henderson	Smith	
4	Paddy	B	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Mee	Bena	Hooper	
6	Molesworth	B	Leith	Cape of G. Hope	29 Dec. 30	Brewer	Dennis	C. Bingham	Goodenough
8	Sinclair		Jersey and Guernsey	Mauritius	Do.	Slade	Evelegh	Philpotts	Mackie
1	Belson	B	Woolwich	Halifax	3 Nov. 31	Maule	Blackwood	G. Bingham	
2	Law	B	Ireland	Do.	Do.	Story	Beresford	Hon. F. Savile	
3	Stopford	B	Dover	Barbadoes	8 Mar. 32	Hennis	Graydon	Cocks	
4	Rawnsley	B	Weedon and Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Collington	Burroughs	Mitchell	
1	Anderson	B	Spain and Woolwich	Halifax	12 Oct. 32	Dixon	Warburton	R Crawford	
2	Colebrooke	B	Portsmouth	Barbadoes	26 May 33	Kendall	Tiveman	Paddy	Knox
3	Chalmer	B	Ireland	Jamaica	30 May 33	Dickens	Townsend	J. Turner	
5	Sheppard		Woolwich, Hull, Landguard Fort, &c.	Gibraltar	19 Jan. 34	Weller	Travers	Dalton	Younghusband
6	Bayly	B	Chester and Manchester	Do.	Do.	Wilson	Hill	J W. Domville	Shakespeare
7	England	B	Ireland	Ionian Isles	9 Sept. 34	Dyson	Fisher	J. Harvey	
7	Evans	B	Do.	Do.	Do	Knatchbull	Murray	E. Woolhouse	H.B.O. Saville
9	Bell	B	N. District	Gibraltar	7 Dec 34	Cremer	Young	Pack	Talbot
9	Erver	B	Woolwich	Jamaica	19 Feb. 35	Fraser	Price	C Young	
9	Willis	B	Do.	Do	Do	Palmer	Stace	Smythe	
1	Fogo	B	Do.	Barbadoes	11 Apr. 35	Robe	Barker	Ross	
6	Whitty	B	Do.	Canada	15 Aug 35	Stewart	Skinner	F Crofton	Wilder
3	Moor		Do.	Newfoundland	Do.	Gostling	Winter	Letroy	Campbell
7	Sandilands		Do.	Bermuda	2 Mar 36	Palliser	W. F Crofton	Spencer	
5	Gray		Do.	Malta	19 Mar. 36	Pickering	Christie	Walker	
8	Fuscoe		Do.	Ionian Isles	3 Sept 36	Symons	Askwith	Mundy	
6	Sweeting		Do.	Gibraltar	26 Jan 37	Berners	Caffin	Cheetham	
7	Eyre		Do.	Barbadoes	26 Aug. 37	Tulloh	Mordis	H Tyers	Romer
9	Schalch		Do.	Do.	Do.	Clarke	McCoy	Hotland	

COMPANIES ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Battalion	Captains.	Battery	Present Station	Date sent out.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	1st Lieutenants.		2d Lieuts.
1	Hornsby		Ceylon	18 Dec. 27	Charleton	Deschamps	Rogers	
2	Raynes		Do.	Do	Sir H Chamberlain	Williams	Innes	Balfour
1	Chesney		Malta	5 Feb. 28	O'Brien	Bland	Oldfield	
6	Vaughan		Gibraltar	5 Apr 28	Lister	W Smith	Pute	Lyle
3	Otway		B Canada	11 Apr. 29	Shepherd	Hon. G T Devereux	Aylmer	
4	Dowse		Do.	Do.	Tylden	Hotham	Browne	Broughton
8	Cruttenden		Mauritius	8 Mar 30	Elude	R. Lyers	Turner	Lompriere
8	Spiller		B Cape of G. Hope	Do.	Poole	Levinge	P Maclear	Wade
1	H. G. Jackson		Canada	6 May 30	Howell	Newcomen	Marriott	Smith
6	Colquhoun		Do.	22 May 30	Glasgow	Harrison	Airey	Swinton
4	Armstrong		Do.	25 May 31	Farrell	Robertson	Payne	
6	Pringle		B Do.	13 June 31	Stunway	Wright	Jones	
1	Dalton		Halifax	2 June 32	Walsh	G. Maclean	Maberly	Alston
1	C. E. Gordon*		B Barbadoes	15 Dec 32	Lawrence	St. George	Irving	Radcliffe
6	Sabine*		B Jamaica	Do.	Harrison	Riddell	Elliot	
9	Durnford		Gibraltar	19 Aug. 33	Wilford	Rowan	Morritt	
9	Higgins		Do.	Do.	James	Shone	Dennzy	
2	Grantham		B Ionian Isles	18 Apr. 34	Cater	Fulford	Gardner	
7	Andrews		B Do.	Do.	Williams	Dick	J. R. Domvile	
9	Heron		B Gibraltar	30 Sept 34	Drew	A. S. Dickson	Torrens	
9	A. Wright		B Jamaica	1 Oct. 34	Morgan	Campbell	Willan	
7	Hope		B Do.	16 Oct. 34	Stow	Hornsby	Patten	
1	T. R. Cookson		B Barbadoes	28 Dec 34	Burn	Ellis	Hamilton	Bathurst
5	F. Macbean		B Canada	2 Apr. 35	Cuppage	Kennedy	Wilkins	Gardiner
7	Fraser		B Newfoundland	10 Apr. 35	Darres	Geary	A. Burrows	
5	J. L. Smith		B Malta	5 Oct. 35	Wilson	L. Wynne	A. Benn	Crofton
8	Wood		B Bermuda	9 Nov. 35	Lindsay	Papillon	Fiersse	Adair
8	W. E. Jackson		B St. Helena	16 Nov. 35	Greenwood	Markland	Marston	
2	Manners		B Ionian Isles	13 Apr. 36	Nevett	Bevan	Forbes	Niven
9	Walker		B Gibraltar	4 Oct. 36	D'Arley	Buchanan	C. Dickson	
7	Haultain		B Barbadoes	8 Mar. 37	Deshrisay	R M Mundy	Maude	
8	Romer		B Do.	1 May 37	Thorndike	Ormsby	Parker	D'Aguilar
2	Maclachlan		B Canada	27 Apr. 38	Slater	F Wodehouse	Paynter	
2	Lemoine		B Do.	Do.	Tomkyns	Fitzgerald	Hewgill	Campbell
8	Wylde		B Halifax	7 July 38	St. John	Francklyn	H. Wilmot	Allen
2	Stewart		B Barbadoes	28 Dec. 38	Knowles	Fitzmayer	Cater	Rodwell
4	Elgee		B Jamaica	Do.	Fenwick	Caddy	Elwyn	Graham

* Ordered Home.

The *Barossa*, with drafts for the 64th, 14th, 56th, 68th, and 76th regiments, rode out the gale most gallantly at Cove.

The inhabitants of Athlone are about to present an address to Major-General Sir J. Buchan, on his retiring from the command of that district.

Animal Magnetism.—Dr. Elliotson has given up his professorship at the London University, in consequence of the authorities interfering with his magnetic experiments. A majority of the pupils, with whom he was a great favourite, are irate at his resignation.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains—Baldwin Wake Walker, John Monday, E. J. Johnson, Hon. E. Howard, Samuel Hellard, and E. Chappell

Retired Commander, under Order in Council, 30th Jan. 1816—Samuel Cumming.

Retired Commanders, under Order in Council, 30th Nov. 1830—Spalding Mitchell and John Osborn

Commanders—Nicholas Lechmere, Corndon Spettigue, Arthur Forbes.

Lieutenants—Henry Domeresq, George Graham Otway, John Olden-haw Bathurst, Walley Armitage, William Rowlatt, Jas. Stoddard, Charles H. Weguess.

Masters—James Fuller Boxer, Samuel B. Cook, Henry Prior, William Forbes.

Assistant-Surgeons—Charles Smith, William Pattison Banks, M.D., Ebenezer Robertson, Thomas Fonmy, Andrew Graham, M.D., James Davidson, T. J. Layton, M.D., John McWhinnie, Robert Smith, M.D., J. C. Urquhart, Charles Grier, T. E. Molesworth, M.D., M. T. West, W. R. Cockburn.

Royal Marines—Lt.-Col. Walter Powell—Captains Thomas Fynmore, T. S. Hamilton—First Lieuts. T. B. Pleydell, Samuel N. Lowden—See. Lieuts. John Huskisson, J. H. Stewart, David Blyth, and J. T. W. Laurence.

APPOINTMENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains H. D. Trotter to *Britannia*—John W. Dalling to *Daphne*—Barrington Reynolds to *Ganges*—Charles H. Paget to *Howe*—Hon. Keith Stewart to *Bangalore*.

Commanders—W. Griffin to *Ganges*—Frederick Hutton to *Vanguard*.

Lieutenants—Andrew Kennedy to *Athenian*—George D. O'Callaghan to *Isis*—R. S. Hewlett to do.—George M. Hunter to *Cameleon*—Brownlow Henry Packe to *Cornwallis*—James R. Leibarn to *Daphne*—Edward G. Fanshawe, do.—J. B. Massie, do.—J. Little to *Donegal*—James C. Caffin to *Excellent*—Wm. Johnstone to *Ganges*—Geo. Goldfinch, do.—J. A. Bainbridge, do.—Frederick A. Ellis, do.—James Fitzjames, do.—Nevell Norway, do.—James Anderson to *Howe*—Wm. Tringham, do.—Wm. R. Payne, do.—Henry J. W. S. P. Gallwey, do.—Jeffrey W. Noble to *Inconstant*—R. F. King to *Lola*—Sir Wm. F. Hoste, Bart., to *Princess Charlotte*—J. E. Johnston, do.—George G. Otway, do.—Wm. Chambers to *Racer*—T. S. Hill to *Rose*—Wm. H. Langtree to *Scylla*—James Shambler to *Spitfire*—Edward Peirse to *Stag*—John Fulford to *Talbot*—Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliott, do.—Reynell C. Mitchell to *Tyne*—W. J. C. Clifford, do.—C. Richards, F.L., to *Victory*—Rich. N. Williams to *William and Mary*—Matthew Peppin, do.—Zachens Andrew to *Grecian*.

Masters—S. B. Cook to *African* steam surveyors.—Robert Gull to *Britannia*—Wm. J. W. Burney to *Comus*—John Webb to *Daphne*—Alex. M. P. Mackay (act.) to *Ganges*—Edw. Dunstervile to *Howe*—Wm. Forbes to *Racer*—Thomas A. Weyness to *Scringapatam*—James Drysdale to *Swift*—J. F. Boxer (act.) to *Grenada*.

Second Masters—Samuel Lillecrap to *Athenian*—Mills Hammett to *Adder*, surveyor—John W. M. Hall to *Blazer*—Henry Webb to *Cameleon*—E. Stokes to *Comet*—J. S. Pritchard to *Gleaner*—George Horwood to *Megæra*—Wm. Duffill to *Spitfire*—C. A. T. Noddall to *Spitfire*.

Surgeons—John T. Lancaster to *Daphne*—J. Hately to *Ganges*—S. J. Swayne to *Howe*—Harvey Words to *Racer*.

Assistant-Surgeons—James Macnish to *Academe*—John Baird to *Athol*—Wm. P. Banks, M.D., to *Britannia*—P. E. Molesworth, M.D., do.—M. D. West, do.—R. J. R. Chambers to *Cameleon*—George Thorney to *Cornwallis*—Robt. Smith, M.D., do.—James Davidson to *Daphne*—Robt. J. Scott to *Ganges*—William Bateman, do.—J. E. Goodridge to *Howe*—A. A. Carr, do.—A. Brown to *Inconstant*—Henry Edmonds to *Lily*—W. Cees to *Lionel*—Samuel Mead to *Melville*—John Caldwell, do.—John J. W. Roberts, do.—A. A. Mackay, do.—Gawen M. M'Clure, M.D., to *Melcon*—G. D. Gordon to *Nimrod*—Alex. Fletcher to *Pembroke*—Andrew Graham to *Princess Charlotte*—W. Farill to *Racer*—John Dunn to *Rota*—Ebenezer Robertson to *Royal Adelaide*—James C. Urquhart, do.—Wm. R. Cockburn, do.—Robt. R. Arnott to *Spitfire*—J. G. Risk to *Vanguard*—Charles Smith to *Wellesley*—John McWhinnie, do.—Chas. Grier, do.—Augustus Slight, *private*, to *Beagle*.

Pursers—Henry Burdett to *Daphne*—Wm. Tuckfield to *Ganges*—Wm. H. Whitchurch to *Howe*—J. E. Key to *Racer*—John W. Nicholls (act.) to *Russell*.

Chaplain—Thomas Lewis to *Howe*.

Naval Instructors and Schoolmasters—Chas. Osborne to *Ganges*—John Gowan to *Hastings*—John T. M'Michael to *Pembroke*—George Jackson to *Carnatic*.

Clerks, in charge—Frederick Siddell to *Athenian*—Joseph W. Maddock to *Cameleon*—Robert Boucher to *Comet*—Hellier Snow to *Melcon*—John Harshaw to *Partridge*—Wm. Stanway to *Spitfire*—James H. Hay to *Inconstant*—Hollingsworth to *Malabar*.

Royal Marines—Captains Charles Fegan to *Ganges*—Wm. M. Burton to *Howe*—David Marley to *Pembroke*. First Lieuts. W. W. Lillecrap to *Ganges*—Richard Jones to *Howe*—E. S. Browne to *Malabar*. See Lieuts. Henry Delacombe to *Donegal*—A. J. B. Hambly, do.—George S. P. Baker to *Ganges*—R. R. Chevell, do.—R. B. Puddicombe to *Howe*—W. F. Foote to *Cornwallis*—C. P. Coode to *Andromache*.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Commander—George Dobson (1829) to Coast Guard Service at Weymouth, v. Hellard, promoted. William Tucker (1820) to *Britannia*, v. Howard, promoted. Hon. G. F. Hastings (1838) to Coast Guard, v. Hellard, promoted.

Lieutenants—Robert Duncan (1807) from *Excellent*, and Walter Toby (1824), to *Powerful*.

Master—A. L. Vanzetti acting, to *North Star*.

Mates—Mitchell to *Powerful*.—Gladstone to *Minden*.—Wilson to *Princess Charlotte*.—Fisher to *Vanguard*.

Midshipman—Lovice to *Talavera*.

Second Master—Bowen, Master's Assistant of *Britannia*, to be Sec. Master of *Hercules*.

Surgeon—John Kidd (1828), late *Magicienne*, to be Superintendent of the *Worthy* convict ship.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. Moorhead to *Britannia*. T. H. Keown to *Powerful*, from Haslar.—Welsh, from *Britannia*, to Haslar.

Chaplains—Rev. E. Moore to *Ganges*. James H. Malet (1829), from *Hercules*, to be Chaplain of Bermuda Dock-yard, vice J. Kellow Goldney (1824) to Greenwich Hospital.

Purser—R. G. Diddam to *Powerful*—Hewson Dutchman (1810) to *Ganges*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, 28, Capt. Robt. Russell (1836), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. Hon. P. Gore (1832), arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise, Nov. 20.

COLUMBIA, 2, Mast.-Com. A. Thompson (1814), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, Nov. 28.

DEE, 4, st.-vess., Com. J. Sherer, K.H. (1829), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 20.

HERMES, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. S. Blount (1824), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, Dec. 29.

MADAGASCAR, 46, Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), sailed from Jamaica, for Havannah, Nov. 30.

PICKLE, 5, Lt. Com. P. Hast (1826), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Nov. 26.

SCOUT, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1828), arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, 13th, and sailed for Ascension, on 20th Nov.

SCYLLA, 16, Com. Honble. J. Denman (1835), arrived at Lisbon, from Cadiz, Dec. 30.

SERPENT, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Nov. 27.

TARTARUS, st. ves., Lt. Com. G. W. Smith (1826), sailed from Jamaica, for St. Thomas's, Nov. 28.

THISTLE, 16, Com. H. E. Coffin (1829), arrived at Cadiz, from Lisbon, Dec. 19.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mail.

s. sailed, *d.* due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Dec. 17, d. Jan. 16, r. Jan. 5.
VAGUE, Symonds,	s. Dec. 2, d. Jan. 14.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. Dec. 31, d. Jan. 20.
BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

MYRTLE, Fawke (1807),	s. Aug. 10, d. Dec. 28, r. Dec. 14.
LAPWING, Cozbian (1811),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 28.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
RANGER, Turner (1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1827),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Sept. 6, d. Nov. 30, r. Dec. 8.
ALERT, Norrington (1812),	s. Sept. 7, d. Jan. 25.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Nov. 10, d. Jan. 13.
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11.
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 1, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Oct. 17, d. Jan 10, r. Jan. 5.
LINNET, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25.
FYRIAN, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Apr. 14.
DELIGHT, Moore (1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Foitcue (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 22.
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETERELL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9
SEAL, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, 28 (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), on passage to Mediterranean.

ACTION, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1830), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

AHOY, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.

AFRICAN, st. v., (1825) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Ire.

ALBAN, st. v., (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tuting (1825), W. Indies.

ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 24 (1826), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1811), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1812), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1825), N. Amer.

APOLLO, fr. 8 (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1811), part. service.

ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithett, (acting), Dover.

ARGUS, 10 (1824), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1830), S. America.

ASIA, fl. (1811), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ATHENA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, fr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.

AVON, st. ves., Lt. Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.

BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.

BASILISK, s., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1834), S. Amer.

BEACON, 3, sur. v. (1829), Lt. Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt. Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.

BONETTA, 3 (1806), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 8 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. H. D. Trotter (1835), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia.

BUFFALO, st. s. (1813), Master-Com. J. Wood (1813), Chatham.

BULLFROG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), on pass. to C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1815), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELEON, 10 (1811) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1836), Portsmouth.

CARYSFORT, 26 (1806), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Gore (1832), N. Amer.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1842), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 2, st. v., (1822), Lt. Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain

COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1834), West Indies.

CONFIANCE, st. v. (1842), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.

CORNWALLIS, 74 (1813), Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., Capt. Sir Rd. Grant, Kt. (1828), North America and W. Indies.

CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, particular service.

CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies.

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master-Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.

DAPHNE, 18 (1834), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Portsmouth.

DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), K.H., N. America.

DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C.B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 16 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, Kt., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.

DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, com. sh. (1799), Mas.-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Bermuda.

ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), West Indies.

ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), Portsmouth.

EMERALD, ten. to *Rl. G.* yt. (1826), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.

ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station

EXCELLENT (1810), Capt T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.

FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.

FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), Harwich

FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1811), East Indies.

FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.

FIREBRAND, 6, st. v., Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.

FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), part. service.

FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Pothury (1823), West Indies.

FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.

FORRESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.

GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Portsmouth.

GLEANER, st. v., Lt. Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Holyhead.

GORGON, st. v. (1838), Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), N. C. of Spain.

GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), on pass. to S. Amer.

GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.

HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.

HARPY, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. J. S. Elliman (1832), West Indies

HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America

HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), Mediterranean

HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828), Mediterranean.

HERALD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.

HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. J. T. Nicolas, C.B., K.H. (1815), Plym.

HERMES, st. v. (1833), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.

HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. H. Baillie (1815), West Indies.

HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.

HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.

IMOGENE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.

INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), part. service.

JASEUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.

JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.

JUPITER, 38, fr. shi., (1815), Mas. Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.

LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (*d.*) (1831), W. Indies

LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.

LEVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), C. of Africa.

LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1814), Woolw.

LILY, 16 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1840), Coast of Africa.

LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Philipps (1815), Liverpool.

LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.

MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.

MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commod. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica

MAGPIE, 4 (1808), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.

MALABAR, 74 (1818), Capt. Edward Harvey (1811), Plymouth.

MASTIFF, 6, (1818), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland

MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.

MEGÆRA, st. ves. (1847), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.

MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1821), Cape of Good Hope.

MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. Ayng (1828), Portsm.

METEOR, st. v. (1844), Lt. Com. R. D. Pritchard (1827), Falmouth

MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.

MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1847), N. America.

MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford.

MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.

NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Peantoy (1821), C. of Africa.

NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1828), Lakes of Canada.

NIMROD, 20 (1828), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.

NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.

OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.

ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Pambly (1819), S. America.

OTTER, st. v., Lieut. Com. H. P. Jones (1811), Holyhead

PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service

PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (*d.*) (1813), North Sea.

PELICAN, 10 (1812), Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.

PELORUS, 16 (1804), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.

PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1811), Mediter.

PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), West Indies.

PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.

PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.

PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.

PLUTO, st. ves. (1841), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.

POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham

POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Sheerness.

PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C., M.G. Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.

PROSPERO, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoseason (1836), Woolwich.

PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Cape of Good Hope.

RACER 16, (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.

RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. H. W. Craufurd (1835), West Indies.

REDWING, st. v., Com. Edward Chappell (1826), Liverpool.

RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.

RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1818), W. Indies.

RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.

ROTA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part. service.

ROWNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.

ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. R. Cristie (1827), part. serv.

ROVER, 16, (1832), Com. F. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.

ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104 (1828), Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, G. C. B., G.C.H., Capt. Thomas White (*a*) (1810), Plymouth.

ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Fr. Broke.

RUSSELL, 74 (1822), Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Sheerness.

SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1821), South America.

SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.

SAPPHO, 16 (1838), Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), West Indies.

SARACEN, 16 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.

SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.

SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1833), part. serv.

SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.

SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), Coast of Africa.

SCYLLA, 16 (1809), Com. Hon. Joseph Denman (1835), Lisbon.

SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.

SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.

SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.

SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, (1827), Lt Com J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 10 (1822), Com. Alex. Milne (1830), West Indies.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1834), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (C) (1828), S. Amer
SPEEDY, 8, cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1817), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. Shambler (1815), Woolwich.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 16 (1830), Com. T. B. Sulivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1830), Lt.-Com. H Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1820), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (actiug), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. R. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J Codrington (1830), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
THUNDER, st. v. (1829), Com E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com J. Duffill (1827., Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1812), Lisbon
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1829), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C. B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1831), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTOR, 16 (1814), Com Rd Crozier (1827), Ea-t Indies.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), E.-ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hen. Smith, a. (1839), E. Indies
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.
WASP, 18 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1835), Mediter.
WEASEL, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B.
Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. S. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLF, 16 (1826), Capt. E. Stanley (1833), East Indies.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com the Hon E Howard (1833), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 10 (1815), Capt R. F Stopford (1838), Sheerness.
ZEPHYR st v, Lieut -Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 11th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The Commander-in-Chief returned to his post on Friday, and the flag was again hoisted in the *Britannia*. *Electra* arrived from South America on Monday, and was towed into harbour the following day; she quitted Rio Janeiro on the 22d November, leaving there the *Stag*, *Actæon*, *Spider*, *Sparrow*, *Stakesby* transport, and *Independence* American frigate. *Actæon* was ordered to the River Plate to relieve *Calliope*; the latter to go to Rio. *Sparrowhawk* ordered from the River Plate round the Horn, to take the place of the *Harrier*. *Spider* was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres, and *Sparrow* to resume her station at the Falkland Islands. *Stakesby*, after landing her stores, was to go to St. Helena, then to Ascension, and afterwards to England. *Actæon* made the passage to Rio in thirty-nine days. *Orestes* had not arrived, but was daily expected. *Electra* brought to Spithead a freight of about 300,000 dollars; on 1st Dec. she captured a slaver called the *Diligenti*, having 302 slaves on board; the vessel and cargo she sent back to Rio for condemnation. On the 28th Dec., the *Electra* spoke the *Alert* packet off the Western Island; a dock having been cleared for the *Electra*, she was taken in this day, and her copper will be taken off and minutely inspected, to endeavour to ascertain the cause of defect which has caused the vessel being ordered to England. *Partridge* sailed on Wednesday for the coast of Africa. *Ganges* is at Spithead, she will be paid advance wages next week, and then proceed to the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon. The *Acheron* steamer called in on Thursday on her way to Falmouth. *Daphne* is to go out of the basin next week, the Admiralty have ordered her complement of seamen to be increased 20; she now has a crew of 165; her destination is the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon. *Cameleon* will go to Spithead to-morrow on Monday. There is nothing doing in the port. The people of the Dockyard are actively employed on the *Royal Frederick* and *Indus*, to get them ready for launching as soon as possible. The men engaged in breaking up the *Prince George* have been allowed 17 days to do it in, and it is as much as they will be able to do in the time; the weather has been unfavourable, and there is an astonishing number of bolts to be driven. *Horatio* transport came from the eastward this afternoon, to take some stores and a strong detachment of the 98th Regt. from Gosport to Jamaica. Ships in Port—*Ganges* and *Horatio* transport at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Daphne*, *Electra*, *Cameleon*, *Emerald* yacht, *Messenger* steamer, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 10 *h.*—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—Sailed *Megæra*, st.-v. Lt.-Com. H.C. Goldsmith, for Malta, touching at Gibraltar, on her way out; also sailed *Devon* lighter for Portsmouth, with supernumeraries for the *Ganges*; and the *Goodwill* lighter with stores for Sheerness and Chatham Dock-yards. 9 h—Sailed *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Tring, for Cork, to take on board detachts. of troops for Halifax. 10th—Arrived *Rolla*, 10, Lt.-Com. C. Hall, from Cork, with 63 newly raised men for the Navy. *Bramble* cutter, 10, is ordered to be brought forward for commission. It is said the *Acorn*, 16, will be commissioned in a few days, and it is reported that Com. G. St. Vincent King, who lately paid off the *Champion* at this port, is to command her. Letters have been received from *Lily*, 16, Com. J. Reeve, announcing her safe arrival at the Cape de Verd Islands, all well. *Hind* cutter has been towed into Catwater, for the reception of newly raised men for the Navy which may arrive by private steamers, &c., from Liverpool, Scotland, and Ireland. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *Son Josef*, *Hercules*, *Malabar*, *Opossum*. In Barnpool—*Nightingale*. In the Sound *Rolla*.

DEPTFORD.—Sailed the *Horatio* transport, Lt. Chapman, to take the *Arab's* troops; arrived and fitting, the *Glasgow* for Cape of Good Hope. Remain *Arab*, Lt. Lister, to be discharged, *Whitby* and *Waverly* to take convicts from Ireland, *Brunswick* for Malta, *Hopewell* for West Indies, and *Amity* for Bermuda.

MALTA, *Dec.* 12.—On Wednesday last the Queen Dowager visited H.M.S. *Asia*, 84, Capt. W. Fisher, and the *Wolverine*, 16, Com. the Hon. F. Howard; and on Monday Her Majesty went on board the *Bellerophon*, 80, Capt. C. J. Austen, the *Minden*, 74, Capt. A. R. Scarpe, and the *Barham*, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry. Her Majesty was received on board each ship with the yards manned, and the honours due to her exalted rank. The officers had the honour of being presented by their respective Captains, and the Queen went round the ships, and expressed her admiration of the order and regularity everywhere observable. Ships in Port—*Princess Charlotte*, 104, *Ceylon*, *Asia*, 84, *Vanguard*, 80, *Bellerophon*, 80, *Dido*, 48, *Hazard*, 11, *Wolverine*, 16, with the steamers *Hermes*, *Volcano*, and *Firefly*. *Rodney*, 92, and *Pembroke*, 74, just coming in from the Dardanelles.

H.M.'s brig *Termagant* captured a slaver (328 slaves) off Prince's Island, on 9th Oct. 1838, and carried her to Sierra Leone, crew all well. *Melville* was expected in the Bights, for the purpose of visiting the squadron, about Christmas. *Lynx* was off Lagos; officers and crew healthy. *Pelican* was heaving down at Prince's Island, to be re-coppered; crew healthy, expecting to return to England in Feb. *Bonetta* was employed in the River Bonny; crew all healthy. *Viper* and *Dolphin* are employed in the Bight of Benin. *Brisk* was off Sierra Leone, and had taken two prizes. *Forester* and *Nautilus* were on the E. Coast and off the Cape of Good Hope. *Pylades* all well, expecting daily to return to England. *Columbine* all well, arrived at Prince's Island on the 9th October, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. *Fair Rosamond* was at St. Helena on 3rd Nov., having proceeded to that island to recruit her crew after their late sickness. She was shortly to proceed to Ascension, refit, and return to the Coast. The other vessels of the squadron are to follow in turn the same round, to re-establish the health of their crews, after the sickly season. *Fair Rosamond* had lately captured, while at anchor at Accra, the beautiful schooner *Constitucau*, fitted for carrying slaves, with a crew of 39 men, and mounting three long 18-pounders, one on a pivot. She was under Portuguese colours, but her Spanish papers were found, which condemned her, together with her cargo, worth 4000*l*.

Officers on the Navy List of January in each year, mentioned, from 1816 to 1839:—

	1816	1831	1834	1836	1837	1838	1839
Flag Officers	343	216	193	162	151	212	216
Captains	889	853	792	762	760	697	697
Commanders	894	1102	1144	1119	1105	1084	1087
Lieutenants	3776	3357	3155	3050	2994	2918	2871
Marine Officers	1396	904	856	833	831	810	805
Masters	699	521	485	477	454	439	409
Medical Officers	1537	1153	1017	1020	977	1042	1016
Pursers	957	646	619	593	578	570	558
Nav. Instructors	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Chaplains	62	71	69	61	69	72	70
	10,487	8865	8324	8077	7941	7844	7830

We noticed last week the presentation of a cup to William Jennings, Coast Guard Service. Since which the following has been addressed to the Editor of the *Devonport Telegraph*:—

"Having observed in your former paper the deserved and just encomiums on Jennings, the Coast Guard man, I also think it but just to inform you of the handsome conduct of the inhabitants of East and West Looe towards myself and shipwrecked crew; certainly no persons could use greater exertions, and no person's feelings could be more intense, while we were on the wreck, and until we were landed. Captain Walcott, the Inspecting Commander, followed Jennings to the rock from whence he threw the rope, and remained there wet up to the neck until we were all landed. Mr. Bolt and Mr. Parrett, both officers of the Coast Guard, exerted themselves both to save us and the wreck, as did all that were there; and all the inhabitants vied with each other in showing us attention and making us comfortable after we were on shore; and also got up a very handsome subscription, viz. 28*l.* to divide among the sailors, to replenish the clothes the poor men had lost, and to reward the poor fellows who carried the boat from Looe to the wreck, a distance of about two miles.

"Yours respectfully, WM. C. LAIDLER.

"P.S.—Lieut. Wm. Nicolas, R.N., brother of Capt. T. Nicolas, of H.M.S. *Hercules*, was the first promoter of carrying the boat round, which was of essential service in getting from the wreck to the shore."

H.M.'s STEAM VESSEL EXPERIMENT:—

"*Prescott, Nov. 20th, 1838.*

"SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to hand you the enclosed expression of the feelings and gratitude of the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of this place, for the gallant conduct of Lieut. Fowell, R.N., when in command of the armed steamer *Experiment*, on Monday 12th inst., together with Mr. David Elliott (Mate) and crew of said vessel, in preventing the landing of the pirates and rebels at this place from on board the steamer *United States* and two schooners. We have, &c.

"A. JONES, J. P. WM. J. SCOTT, J. P.

"To Capt Sandom, R.N., Commanding, Kingston."

"We, the undersigned, clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the town of Prescott, feel it our bounden duty to express to you in the highest terms our gratitude for, and admiration of, the gallant and judicious manner in which Lieut. Fowell, and Mr. D. Elliott (Mate), R.N., together with the crew of the armed steam-boat *Experiment*, repelled the repeated attempts of the four piratical vessels—the steam boats *United States* and *Paul Pry* and two schooners—to effect a landing in this town on Monday 12th inst., as we consider the preservation of Fort Wellington and the town on that day wholly attributable to their exertion.—*Prescott, Nov. 20th, 1838.*"

"*H.M.S. Niagara, Kingston, Nov. 21st, 1838*

"GENTLEMEN,—I have received with infinite satisfaction the respectable and flattering testimon) you bear to the services rendered by the officers and crew of H.M.'s steam vessel *Experiment*, on the late attack upon Prescott, and shall avail myself of it to draw the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to their meritorious conduct, which I feel assured will call forth some mark of their Lordships' approbation. I have, &c. WILLIAMS SANDOM, Capt. Com. on the Lakes

"To the Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of Prescott."

The sum of 70*l.* 1*s.* has been remitted to Sir F. M. Ommanney, on account of the *Dreadnought* hospital ship; the same being the amount of donations received from persons visiting the *Britannia* during the past year.

Lieut.-Col. James Nicholson, of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, who had only the previous morning been walking on the parade with his brother officers in his usual health and spirits, died suddenly on Wednesday. The Dockyard guards which pass the villa of the lamented officer, have been directed to proceed in silence, so that the instrumental music of the band may not break upon the mournful feelings of those contemplating the earthly remains of one universally regretted and respected by every rank, naval and military, in the garrison.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMISSION.—Reports have been for some time prevalent, in the best-informed circles of the United Service, that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between some of the most distinguished members of the commission, the precise nature of which has not transpired; but it is generally rumoured that it appertains more particularly to the Navy, and the system adopted towards the old and meritorious officers, excluding them from employment, or under such disadvantages that few of old standing can & will accept employment; in addition to the cruel situation their widows are placed in by the existing regulations. This may be a *ruse* of some of its members to carry out the views of our *economising* Government, for we cannot forget with what ill grace it was received when forced upon it by the liberal Members of the House. A short time will, however, put Ministers to the proof of their *sincerity* upon the point.—*Herald.*

H.M.S. *Hermes*, *Gibraltar*, *Dec.* 20*th*.—We have just arrived here from Malta, which we left on the 13th, the whole of the fleet, except *Talavera* which was at Athens, *Talbot* at Tenedos, *Tyne* at Constantinople, were at Malta. *Rhadamanthus* had the previous day returned from Tunis, where the *Minden* was expected to go on the arrival of the mail from England. The Queen Dowager held a levee on the 12th, when all civilians who had access to the Governor's house were presented, as well as the officers of the Army and Navy; this measure had afforded the Maltese great pleasure, being the first of royalty that have placed foot on their shores. Sir Henry Bouverie gave a splendid ball the same evening, at which all Her Majesty's suite were present.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Extract of a letter from an officer at Malta.—"I think if you published in your widely-circulating Paper weekly, a certain number of the subscribers to the Nelson Monument (alphabetically), it would draw the attention of many and induce them to come forward and contribute their mite. We are all happy to notice you espouse the cause so warmly."—[This is a matter dependent upon the Committee, whom we cannot compliment for energy in the cause.—ED.]

The *Arrow*, *Devonshire*, *Wellington*, *Tremendous*, *Defence*, *Black Prince*, and *Redoubtable*, 74's, are transferred from Sheerness to Chatham to equalise the ordinaries, as also are *Tweed* and *Venus* frigates.

The *Adelaide* revenue cutter has recently been twenty-three weeks in this harbour refitting, in which time she was re-coppered, and supplied *from London* with a new set of rigging. A continuance of such gross robbery on the Government ought immediately to be remedied, and these craft should be sent to the Dock-yard for stores and repairs in future. Had this been the case in the present instance, the vessel in question would not have been delayed more than 10 days or a fortnight.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Mr. Francis Higginson, Mate of the *Ranger* rev. cutter, off Dover, has recently saved the life of a boy at Dover, under circumstances of the most daring and praiseworthy kind; he had to dive off a wall fifteen feet high to accomplish his humane purpose, and his exertions in the face of greatest danger has gained him the respect and esteem of all who witnessed his humane exertions. We understand this officer is most zealous and highly esteemed for his services and conduct as a Revenue Officer, and rigid performance of his duties.

The *Buffalo* store-ship is to be laid up in ordinary at Chatham.

Report states that the *Winchester* and *Thalia* are to be commissioned at Chatham; they will be armed with *long* 32-pounder guns.

Com. Charles Robinson, R.N. (1794), has been appointed to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, vice Brett, deceased.

A TOUCH AT JOEY,

On reading Admiral Coffin's Letter

A Gallant Member in debate,
One well known throughout the war,
Seems certain he is not dead weight,
Notwithstanding Loblolly's jaw.
Bravo, Sir Isaac! Brave Long Tom,*
How dare he guess your weight when living!
Had *you* this earth departed from
He'd then not think your weight worth giving
Why not have stuck to pestle—mortar—
And spoke of things he understood?
He well deserves the gunner's daughter,
Her dowry—a dozen—for his good.
If you were present at his marriage,
Her dowry, then, you might increase,
And when he left the bridal carriage
His opposition, no doubt, would cease,
And Navy Items pass in peace. W.

* So nicknamed at Portsmouth.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.—*Continued from p.* 838.

We have thus viewed the mariner through the common career which he runs in the most flattering position he is doomed to enjoy in the trading marine, without descending minutely to particularise some of the oppressive and petty tyrannies imposed upon him, while aloof from the interference and aid of his country or its service. But speaking, in this treatise, from a love of constitutional freedom, a zeal for the country's good, and a regard for the mariner's sufferings, it becomes a duty to promulgate the knowledge of those evils, with a view to remedy them. And if it has been considered prudent to dilate upon these defects, let it not be unworthily or detrimentally assumed that it has emanated from a wish to diffuse discontent among those hardy and gallant men, who, devoted to laudable toil and danger, have never disgraced themselves by illegal combination, before or since the unfortunate period of *Parker*, who paid the just penalty of a mutineer, or the less momentuous time of Christian. With regard to the opinions herein expressed, they are founded upon that evidence which admits of no controversy—facts, which can, if necessary, be referred to, although the evils are so manifest, and of so glaring a nature, as to require no private sources of information to be laid open, the cruelties and injustice recorded, the cases which are continually brought before the magistrates of different sea-ports, carry in themselves sufficient conviction to satisfy any inquiring mind. Indeed, the testimony of ordinary experience, of common every-day observation, without quitting the track of usual life, would be found equal to attest the petty oppressions to which the unfortunate seaman is subject from the time he first sets his foot on board a trading vessel, until the close of his eventful career. Let the internal arrangement and domestic economy of the trading-vessel be next examined, and we shall find how complete is the disregard manifested of the sailors common and essential comforts. From an inordinate desire of gain upon the part of the shipowner, we see him unjustly and inconsiderately debarred from mere animal comforts, or the means of obtaining natural rest. The portion of the vessel which is allotted to him being, in all cases, wretchedly contracted, is frequently taken from him, if not invariably curtailed by appropriating it to cargo, thus leaving him, through a lengthened voyage, exposed to the inclemency of climate and weather. Every part of the vessel is filled with freight, allowing only a hole not sufficiently large to admit a third part of the crew for the ship's company to use. This occurs particularly in the homeward voyage, when even the mates, as well as a portion of the seamen, are obliged to sleep on deck. Notwithstanding these circumstances, in addition to the labour of night, in performing that duty for which double the number would be requisite, they are forced to work the whole day, every alternate night bringing with it but four hours rest. Thus exposed to the elements, together with a bad description of salt provisions, and impure water being issued, and the necessary ardent spirits to counteract cold being withheld, together with unceasing toil, after a relaxing and unhealthy climate, soon works its end on the mariner—illness ensues, but no repose is allowed; medical assistance, if any there be, is perhaps denied (it being unfailingly considered a pretext for rest). This frequently occasions discontent; the agonized wretch is compelled to work, and should he refuse, when commanded, a blow from a handspike brings him to his duty, and forces him to continue whilst he can linger on deck. If the person be a young seaman, or boy, a rope's-end starting is resorted to, both to prevent cessation from labour, and to expedite its performance, even where the slightest neglect has been committed. When in a foreign port, the labour is carried on to an excess, regardless of the climate, amid the fatal dews of midnight, under the broiling mid-day sun, or the perpetual torrents of rain, which fall at periodical seasons, when even the negroes are permitted a respite; the sailor, upon the most frivolous pretence, is kept employed, without an opportunity being afforded him of changing his drenched garments, regardless of all consequences. Hence one of the chief causes of the great mortality which prevails in the trading-marine in tropical climates. In the North America trade the seamen work on the rafts up to their middle in water; and in the fall and spring voyages the labour is intolerable at Quebec and St. Johns, New Brunswick. In the unclement northern regions the sailor's treatment is equally rigorous, where, being unduly exposed to the elements, his clothes become one mass of ice in the unremitting occupation of his arduous duty. Indeed it appears as if the intention were to destroy him for some ulterior end. Far from being astonished at the numerous deaths, it should rather surprise that so many escape under the tenfold disadvantages and aggravated treatment they endure. This continued labour is forced without permission being granted for recreation on shore, so requisite to invigorate and encourage after a long and tedious voyage; nor is the Sabbath itself exempt from toil, unless there be an absolute dearth of employment. This treatment and these practices are more frequently perpetrated by individuals under the first denomination, and by those who, from selfishness and ignorance of the seaman's true character, know not how to appreciate his worth; or by the second class, who, termed by their employer, endeavour to extort labour beyond bounds, fearful of sacrificing their appointments, if a surplus quantity of work should not be performed during the voyage. The toilsome duty and the perilous occupations which are incidental to, and inseparable from the mariner's pursuits, and which cannot in a measure be avoided, would be rendered *more* supportable were the too frequent cruelties already spoken of suppressed, for toil *and danger alone* never render a true seaman dissatisfied, but oppression, needless and vexatious work, a refusal of privileges, and an inattention to his future support, discourage and wean him from his native shores, and attract him to the service of other countries. Such are the acts of injustice which press upon him in our trading-marine, and plunge him into distress, the never-failing cause of that wandering already adverted to. Dismissed his vessel immediately upon arrival, and forced to wait perhaps a considerable time before he receives his pay, or at least until the cargo shall be discharged, the mariner not being permitted to avail himself of that and other descriptions of work, equally applicable to his calling, (as the work is reserved in accordance with the agreement made with the rigging contractor for his men), being unprovided for and unceremoniously cast off, becomes a prey to the crimping vampires of wickedness and design, and is compelled to live on credit until the vessel is unloaded, when he receives his wages, which, from usurious interest, is, of course, deeply mortgaged to the insidious crimp, alike of his body and resources, who never quits his victim until his means are at the lowest ebb, nor permits him to follow the dictates of his own feelings by at once seeking a vessel, as by the sailor's immediate employment the crimp would lose the advance of pay upon engagement, which he also acquires before he relinquishes his hold. The sailor frequently seeing no immediate opportunity of "shipping," and aware from experience of the practical designs of his persecutor, by whom he has so often suffered, is anxious to join his country's Royal Service, where he knows there is always an opening; this desire he unthinkingly imparts to his mentor, who fails not to disapprove of it. He threatens to commence legal proceedings against the sailor for debt (perhaps an imaginary one), and does not fail to represent the Navy, with all the assiduity of interest, and the malignancy of hatred, as a perfect hell, a floating inquisition, as the opposite of everything it is. Little would it please the procurer to find the mariner resolved in so wise and prudent a course; he would forfeit his anticipated gain, and lose the advance of pay from the trading-vessel, which the sailor is always supposed to receive, but seldom or never enjoys. Hence the character, domestic reputation, and *foreign renown* of our unequalled navy is vilified and traduced by the insidious endeavours of mercenary wretches, operating as much to the detriment of both services as injurious to the nation at large. The causes are briefly enumerated, emanating as they do from the neglect of shipowners and employers of the mariner, and resolving itself into the want of proper encouragement offered in the trading-marine. Or can there be a reasonable hope for any description of indulgence where consideration is not evinced by the employer on behalf of those employed. When once the mariner is engaged to perform a certain service, the contract is unchangeably binding upon him, under any circumstances, however momentuous or afflicting they may be: nothing can effect the stern law under which he engages, soften the heart of him whom he agrees to serve, or induce a relaxation of it. "The articles once signed," the seaman's liberty becomes forfeited should he violate them, whatever imperative calls interest of associations, or any other cause may have upon him. No excuse is permitted, the voyage must be performed; "*all lawful orders must be obeyed.*" These laws, important as they are to a certain extent, cannot be avoided, and should not be infringed; but surely equity dictates that the terms of agreement should be equally binding upon both contracting parties,—show contrary the fact! The shipowner, upon mere caprice, upon any slight pretext, however trifling and unimportant, may give up his projected plan of proceeding upon the voyage, and dismiss the sailor without regarding or compensating for the disappointment and loss occasioned; but, should the seaman withdraw from his part of the stipulation, he is considered by the law as a criminal, and punished accordingly. Comparatively speaking, the magnitude of the seaman's preparations cannot be great, but they operate upon him in a corresponding degree. This is another species of partial legislation, equally repugnant to common justice and wisdom. Passing over in silence the oppressive measures which are so constantly in operation against the trading-mariner, which have been previously touched upon, yet many others there are of a no less glaring nature, which remain unnoticed, even so that it would be almost an endless and afflicting task to dwell upon them. Many of these we find enumerated in the reports of maritime trials, whilst others are kept from the public eye by the powerful influence of gold, by which the seaman's wrongs are silenced and evidence perverted, in order to thwart, evade, and destroy the ends of justice.—*To be Continued.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

BAYONET FENCING AND SWORD BAYONETS

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As the bayonet, and its better use by *fencing*, not only continues a favourite theme, but enlists weekly new and experienced correspondents for your widely-circulating paper, all agreeing on one point—that the bayonet, although bravely used by our troops, might have been so more effectively still (for I can only chime in with *the latter* part of *Chevron's* pithy sentence, when, in your No. 308, he says, that "the bayonet has hitherto been useless—the fire-lock little better"); and as my humble opinion has been invited, I thus straitingly, yet with deference, declare it to be decidedly *against sword*-bayonets, hand-rifle, or any other, fashion; and certainly not because I am the inventor of the patent *bayonet*, but because, not only perfectly coinciding with *Arthur's* opinion, "that bayonet and sabre had better remain distinct," I have had constant proofs before me, whilst disciplining riflemen as their Adjutant, that sword-bayonets are VERY *top-heavy*, wherefore *they* would be the very worst weapons for *bayonet fencing*, since thrusts with them can easily be parried, to be followed by a sluggish recover, and which I found to be the case, even after ordering the men, when at sword-bayonet drill, to fill the traps of their rifles with bullets. As to cutting some inches from the musket barrel, and adding as much to any kind of bayonet, it will not afford any relief as to weight worth notice, on the contrary, and especially if briquets, or similar side-arms are to be worn, I should say, rather shorten the bayonet, *for then* it can be made *lighter* without losing *strength*, and add *as much* to the musket-barrel; it will suit better for bayonet fencing, and the weight together will be much the same. Perhaps I should *not* extend this change to the flank companies; for, by *not* shortening *their* bayonets it will prevent skirmishers and escaladers from being inconvenienced in *their* particular duties, by the addition to the musket's length. If I did not cherish a strong hope that the adoption of the waist-belt will prevent what the most careful adjustment of a sword worn in a cross-belt can scarcely obviate, I should add, that their sabres should not be allowed to keep tapping the calf of the right leg, as if to urge it on in running to keep up with the left, as used to be generally, and in some instances now is, the case; not to speak of consequent and not unfrequent stumbles, all occasioned by swords worn in the fashion of what German soldiers rather inelegantly call A—r—g—l, signifying a bolt for a nameless part. The hollow in the handle of a rifleman's sword is a great impediment to self-defence, &c., by sword in hand; since it cannot be used with the same vigour as the short sabres of the German Infantry are, much less for hutting, or making fascines, or a brushwood abatis; for the cut in the handle bruises the coarsest hand when chopping sharply with these bayonet-swords, and tends greatly to give to cuts a *false* direction.

That riflemen, when forced into open ground, and devoid of the support of Cavalry, are a weak force, especially when harassed by Cavalry, I never presumed to deny, when I had the enviable distinction of being allowed to submit my humble ideas on Military equipments and changes, &c., to an illustrious Duke, and afterwards to the first personage in these realms, as stated in a former letter; but it made me submit a plan at that time, illustrated by several drawings, of forming rifles *three* deep; the third rank to carry lances or pikes, instead of rifles, and the whole to be allowed one short belt or life-pistol. The use of the pikes obviously to be most for close order, or retreating squares. Besides becoming useful in cases of climbing, and as a leaping-stick occasionally, I hoped to make the lance a stimulus to improvement in superior shooting; for I proposed that men who failed at ball practice *to class themselves*, should continue in the lance rank until they did qualify thus; I also showed how even a rifleman could carry a rifle AND *a*

lance, supported from the waist-belt by a small leathern bucket, and held by a loop above.

I will not encroach more on your columns now, but, with your coveted encouragement, will add further explanations on this subject hereafter; as also how *Arthur's* excellent idea of carrying the knapsacks in carts, one for each company, can be carried into *additional* effect, and with an increase of strength instead of loss. Extraordinary epochs require extraordinary measures: he that hesitates to adopt them gives away a chance which tells doubly against him if an enemy avails himself of them; and especially mortifying it must be, when, beaten into conviction of the utility, he has to adopt, last instead of first, what he despised, as the Austrians did Bonaparte's now, and as they said, unsoldier-like manœuvres. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obliged and entertained subscriber, DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Jan. 2d, 1839.

P.S. I propose to give you some observations on the bayonet fencing drill, by the *Maitres des Armes*, who surely must have kept a good reserve.

THE NEW ARMY LIST.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The publication of an Army List such as your last number has announced to be forthcoming will no doubt be satisfactory as well as useful to the military part of the community; but, as people may be led into error with regard to the merits and claims of Officers by such a document, you would do well to guard your readers against forming too hasty a conclusion respecting the claims of Officers from the length of time it may appear they have been in the receipt of full-pay. The Army List of which you have given us a specimen may perhaps afford a good general data, but there are so many different kinds of Officers, and so many different ways of serving on full-pay, that it requires more than the sum total of years an individual has been on either full or half-pay to arrive at any just estimate of the value or importance of his military services, or of his claims on the country. There is the steady-going, plodding, hard-working, never sick, never-on-leave kind of Officer; but there is also the accomplished humbug, old as well as young, always on full-pay, and always shuffling and scheming. There is a kind of Officer, of a naturally delicate constitution, totally unfit for service, but always on full-pay, who, after having been several months on the sick list, is sent off by a Medical Board for the recovery of his health—after some months' absence, returns, to go on the sick list, until the Medical Board sends him away again. Then there is a kind of Officer, who, either from political connexions or the military influence of his father and friends, and the good nature of the Horse Guards, not only is always on full-pay, and never with his Regiment, but generally in the receipt of some handsome Staff emoluments on a good station, while his brother Officers (with whom he is, of course, a great favourite,) are doing his share of the Colonial slavery—the badge of the British Army. Again, while, through the oppression and injustice of some plebeian tyrant, by nature only fitted to wield a pitchfork, one Officer is perhaps driven to half-pay to arrange some private business, when he might have been spared such a sacrifice by a few months' leave of absence; another, through the patronage of his Commanding Officer, gets every now and then his two or three years' leave of absence, and as much of the depot as he likes; and whilst some unfortunates, after several years' service abroad, are refused a short repose; at the depot, on the other hand, numbers of birds are for ever bolstered up in some snug berth or another, on a good station. Taking these things into consideration, surely every one will admit that, in many instances, so far from length of service on full pay giving any additional claim, it only proves that the individual has already received too much, and in some cases twenty years' full-pay upon paper will be found to bear no comparison with ten years' active and zealous service.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1839. M.

[Our correspondent overlooks the fact, that, in addition to dates, there will be explanatory notes, relative to Officers' Services. The *New Army List* must be of incalculable service to the hard-working and meritorious Officer, whilst the Old Army List makes no distinction,—in fact, does infinite injury to the old deserving Officer, by placing the young above him, without any notification of their respective services and claims.—ED.]

TRISTRAM CONCLUDING HIS PONDERATION ON COMMANDER INMAN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The seaman in *that* case is justly and legally punished, according to the authorised custom of the Naval service, by the order of his Captain, who is governed by honour and justice. The officer in *this* case is tried by *five* Commanding Officers—not by their measure of honour—not by their opinion of justice—but upon their sacred oath, "Duly to administer justice according to the articles and orders established by an Act of Parliament for the Government of Her Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any case shall arise *which is not particularly mentioned in the said articles and orders, then also duly to administer justice according to their conscience, the best of their understanding, and the custom of the Navy in like cases.*"

Vindex, in the third paragraph of his opinion, submits, that, "Supposing that *any Military* offence had come out in the evidence, not specified in the indictment (the *three* letters), the Court had no legal right at that time to pass a sentence of punishment for it." Mr. Inman does not want his character to be saved by a flaw or a quibble; if he do, then I will repeat what I said in one of my letters on Naval Courts-Martial (*which he should read*, in the *N. & M. G.*, No. 147, Nov. 21, 1835), "blasted *still* is that officer's honour, *ashore or afloat*, which is saved only by a '*flaw in the indictment*,' or by a lawyer's quibble!" *Vindex's* opinion is artfully given; it may persuade—not convince. Art may pervert truth itself. "I am," says Chesterfield, "no skilful *casuist*, nor subtle disputant, and yet I would undertake to justify and qualify the depredations of a highwayman, *step by step*, and so plausibly as to *make many ignorant* people embrace the profession as an innocent, if not a laudable one, and to puzzle people of some degree of knowledge to answer *me point by point*;" but *Vindex* is no *Index*, so I shall steer by my own compass. "How is the wind, *Tristram*?" "*South*." "What course art thou steering?" "*North*."

> "The needle, faithful to the *North*,
> Will show of constancy the worth,
> A curious lesson teaches man."

Mr. Inman's conduct on the 12th of August is charged (*indicted*) by the Admiralty, the court ordered by their Lordships "*to try him for the same*," and Mr. Inman actually defended his conduct on *that* and the six following days! He is, therefore, according to the custom of the sea service, *legally* charged (*indicted*) for his conduct whilst in bed with his servant-boy; and had a breach of the 29th Article been proved in the evidence, sentence of death might have been passed, and *legally* carried into execution; but as the crime could, possibly, be proved by implication only (as adultery is considered proved if a wife is discovered sleeping with any man but her husband), his life could not be effected, but his character and commission for ever forfeited, and his person incarcerated, for perhaps two years, in the Marshalsea for a breach of a part of the 2nd Article of War, viz. "uncleanness in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners;" but for the peace of mind, and the honour of himself and his respectable family, there is no evidence whatever to *satisfy* the Court, or any one else, that he was *conscious* of the boy being asleep by his side. Wine inebriates the senses, while sleeping, to a deadly loss of action, feeling, or propensity even in dreams. In fact, when Mr. Inman came on board at half-past twelve, *he was not sober*; he retired to rest, during which he could not be aware of a living animal sleeping by his side, whether in the shape of boy, belle, or boa-constrictor. He is thus cleared even by implication, or suspicion, of any unclean act or inclination, because every faculty was dead from about 2 A.M., when the boy was seen sleeping on his master's trunk, till between 7 and 8 A.M., when he was made sensible and informed of his being under arrest, and his cabin converted into a dungeon, for a capital offence, *implied* by circumstantial evidence.

A prisoner's defence is generally so formed as to *extenuate*, not *aggravate!* but here Mr. Inman was necessitated to prove a crime—*drunkenness*; to prove *drunkenness*, also, in his servant-boy—yet a child of tender years—aged 14—under his care and instruction, to save himself from the ignominy of an implied *disgusting* crime, in derogation of Divine law and Christian humanity. He clearly disproved the possibility of the commission of *that* crime, but clearly proved an offence against himself, which is unpardonable in an officer, viz. drunken torpor for six or seven hours.

From all these concurrent circumstances we may be certain the Court thus deliberated:—"The prisoner is undoubtedly *unconscious* of the boy being asleep in his bed, but he is seen between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, by the officer of the watch, *not sober*, as his countenance indicated—he was observed to *stagger* across the quarter-deck,—he is not disturbed or awakened by the steward shutting his door at 2 o'clock, nor by the motions of his servant-boy getting into bed by his side, nor by the boy's appropriating his master's *only* bed-covering, the *blanket*, to his own use,—he is *insensible* to the call of the officer of the watch, for *duty* or *orders*, at 4 o'clock, again at 5, when he and his servant were publicly exhibited in bed, by an officer, to *three* of the ship's company; in fact, he did not recover his senses from his Bacchanalian *trance* till nearly 8 o'clock; and his having absented himself on the same day, whether by the connivance of authority or advice of friendship, when he declared his innocence (or rather unconsciousness of any offence but senseless inebriation), was a great error in judgment, and very reprehensible;"—from this *impartial* and *due* deliberation, after having heard his defence of his conduct *on the said 12th of August and six following days*, comes this *just* and *legal* sentence,—"the whole of which conduct he on highly *irregular* and unbecoming the character of an officer, the Court, pursuant to the orders of the Admiralty, to try him for his conduct on the said 19th day of August, doth, without partiality, favour, or affection, duly administer justice according to its conscience, the best of its understanding, and the custom of the Navy in like cases, sentence the said Commander Richard Inman to be dismissed Her Majesty's service."

Sentinel's opinion continued—"I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the Court of Queen's Bench have the power, and if applied for will grant a *mandamus*, to compel the Court-Martial to do justice to this innocent gentleman. The present Lord Chief Justice is a judge before whom the Board of Admiralty quail, (indeed!) for they well know that their commissionerships are not above the law; though they affect to dispute the power of the Crown, their Lordships tremble at the bare idea of the direful truth being disseminated, that there is a tribunal which can wrench stern justice from their hands."

Now it so happens that I have in my possession the opinion (in 1822) of the present *Lord Chief Justice* upon a similar case, viz., the dismissal of a Naval Officer of rank by Court-Martial, in which his Lordship submits, that unless the prisoner was imprisoned by an incompetent jurisdiction, or had suffered by the *malice* of the Court, the Court is not amenable to civil law. "But the censure is a censure of *misconduct* from (then) His Majesty's Service, which, if pronounced without authority, should have no effect whatever, and which in that view derived its whole effect from the subsequent confirmation of it by the Lords of the Admiralty."

"I am aware that it may be said with truth that a dismissal is a much severer injury than either fine or imprisonment, *and if brought about by individuals assuming but not possessing the authority of a Court-Martial, in consequence of this voluntary reprehension of conduct not legally brought within their cognizance*, they might *perhaps be made accountable in an action for a libel*. I confess, however, I cannot advise such an action to be brought; for as the issuing of the several censures would be strictly possible, and in execution of official duty, so I apprehend that it would be entirely divested of the *character of malice*, by being proved to have been *bonâ fide* the result of an inquiry, conducted before Naval Officers really believing themselves *to be not only authorised but compelled* to undertake the functions of a Court Martial."

But allowing the Court which tried Mr. Inman to have been *illegally* constituted, which I submit it was so (Capt. Glascock * is of the same opinion), Commander Searle not being in separate command of one of Her Majesty's vessels †, and that the Court of Queen's Bench, by (*in that case*) its undoubted authority, declared the proceedings of the said Court-Martial to be null and void, yet that Court has no control over the prerogative of the Crown, which could and would be exercised against the Commission which Mr. Inman held from the Crown. The Sovereign rewarded him with rank for *good* conduct—the Sovereign can take it away for *proved and acknowledged* misconduct. The Queen's will and pleasure would be thus declared under such circumstances. *The services of Commander Inman are no longer required.*

To conclude this ponderation, I think it was most injudicious in Mr. Inman to appear so sore in his defence against the prosecutor, who was obliged to prefer the *first* charge, as Mr. Inman was found in bed with his servant by an officer, who called witnesses to the fact, and to placing such a stress upon his arrest by his Commander, when his own messmate, Lieutenant Tracey, was the first person who put him under arrest. Commander Reeve acted, as every other officer would have done under so distressing a dilemma, *for the good and credit of the service.*

Mr. Inman appears to have been wrongly *advised*, or to have acted *unadvisedly* from beginning to end. Their Lordships will, I have no doubt, reinstate his unsullied name on the List of Commanders, for the honour of his profession, of himself, and of his connexions, his indiscretion having arisen from an unguarded enjoyment of wine, at a parting dinner and supper with his friends, the officers of another ship; provided he claps a stopper on those quibbling productions in *certain party* gazettes, which so acrimoniously attack the Admiralty, the Court, the prosecutor, and the Naval laws, without reason, excuse, or authority. Thus pondereth, under every charitable feeling, Mr. Inman's and thy friend, TRISTRAM

Senior United Service Club, Jan. 7.

*** Letters in type, "Regenerator;" "A Constant Reader;" and "Arthur," in Reply to "A British Officer."

* *Vide* the Captain's Manual on Naval Jurisprudence.

† The Captain and Commander of the "*St. Jose*" were two of the *five* Members of the Court!!

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Vidi" *inquires whether Officers, who were at the battle of Corunna, will have the letter* P *prefixed to their names in the* New Army List. *We reply in the affirmative,—and as the book will not, we understand, be published before the latter part of this month, we shall be happy to receive for the Compiler authenticated lists of Officers who served in Spain and Portugal, together with any information relative to wounds and services.*

"An Old East India Company's Officer" *has our thanks. A packet from our valued friend, "Corinæus," dated Barbadoes, 11th of Nov., only reached us on Tuesday,* via *Falmouth, with a very heavy postage. We cannot account for the delay, but it is better to send* direct *than to trust to private conveyance. The intelligence is of course* unavailable.

Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, if possible, next week. Also "Chevron." "One of the Old School" *will forgive us suspending his letter for the present.*

In our observations on Promotion from the Ranks, last week, we find an error escaped correction, which it may be of importance to rectify—we stated that "two-thirds" of the vacancies in the rank of Ensign were filled by Serjeants, &c. We should have said "one-third."

The "Weekly Dispatch," as usual, has been treating its readers to the "Horrors of the Lash." Truly the writing on this subject is about as disgusting trash as we have read in our vocation. These horrible articles much remind us of certain paragraphs headed "Horrid Murder." The account is very minute, very horrid, and very disgusting—it only needs one essential ingredient for an article of news—truth.

The plan for placing petty officers of the first class in a separate mess, similar to Serjeants in the Army, has been long since proposed; but although any Commander of a ship may, if he pleases, adopt it, we believe no one had yet thought proper to do so. We have frequently recorded our opinion that this and other indulgences, calculated to exalt this class of men, would be powerful inducements for seamen to enter in inferior ratings, just as young recruits do in the Army, when they are certain of attaining positions within their reach by good conduct.

The gunnery instruction ship Excellent, at Portsmouth (a former one of that name), was established under Capt. (then Commander) George Smith in June, 1830, *when Lord Melville was First Lord of the Admiralty. The establishment was enlarged, and the arrangements placed on the present plan in April,* 1832, *when Capt. Hastings was appointed; and this was under the administration of Sir James Graham. The Marine Artillery was reduced in the beginning of the year* 1831, *a very few weeks after the change of Government occurred, and the measure was therefore probably decided on by the former Board of Admiralty, but of this we cannot give "Navalis" the assurance he requires. When Sir James Graham took credit, in his speech at Glasgow, for establishing the gunnery school, of course the Honourable Baronet meant the present extended establishment. The Naval School of Architecture was abolished during the time the late King presided at the Board. We hope that we have now satisfied our correspondent's inquiries.*

We originated the publication of a Distribution of the Troops and Companies of the Royal Artillery, and some of our contemporaries copied our return without acknowledgment. We this week again put forth a correct *Distribution.*

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's letter, in reply to "Nehemiah Grindstone," reached us as we were at press.

We thank "Namur;" but our statement was quite correct; it is he that is in error. "Canopus" is the very ship captured at the Nile, and not another built after her model. She underwent a thorough repair in 1814, *and probably not many of her orignal timbers remain; nevertheless she is the identical ship.*

Erratum—Page 10, (*last Number*) *third line from the bottom, for Thunder,* read *Thunderer.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

We have seen letters dated the 2d of November from Bombay, and they make no mention of the arrival of Her Majesty's 18th Regiment from Ceylon at that Presidency. The force under Sir John Keane destined for Shikarpoor on the Indus was encamped on the esplanade at Bombay, and divided into brigades, &c. The whole were to embark on the 15th Nov. for Kurrachee Bundur, and to proceed up the Indus. The negotiations with the Umeers of Sinde had not succeeded, and from the unfriendly tone assumed towards Colonel Pottinger, the British Envoy Extraordinary, it was generally supposed that the Bombay force would be refused a pacific passage up the Indus. This barbarian state suffered Colonel Pottinger to be insulted with impunity; several stones were cast at him on his entrance into Hyderabad, and, through Persian or Russian influence, the Sindian rulers appear to have assumed a procastinating and braggadocio tone, well becoming the most cowardly and treacherous Court in all India. One who knows Sinde well, and the politics of Hyderabad, assures us that the only way to negotiate with the Sindians is "*à la* Napoleon," with an Army as the Envoy's suite. All that consummate skill in diplomacy, and adamantine firmness of character, combined with honesty and frankness, can accomplish, will be effected by Colonel Pottinger; but the experienced wisdom of Machiavel himself, with the tried integrity of Aristides, would little influence and meet little respect in a Court of folly and fraud. The free navigation of the Indus is equally essential as that of the Ganges, for the security of our military positions, and the extension of our commerce. This half-savage State of Sinde denies us the navigation of the Indus, and forbids our passing its territory. With equal justice might Great Britain refuse to nations the navigation of the Mediterranean because Gibraltar is a British fortress.

A rumour has been current that the Duke of Wellington has been consulted on the state of affairs of India, and that his opinion has been opposed to the measures taken by the Governor-General relative to Cabul. We doubt the correctness of the rumour as far as the latter part of it is concerned, but think it probable that his Grace's opinion was taken. The whole tenor of the Duke's Indian Despatches, and the opinions expressed in them, rather incline us to think that the movements in India have been in consequence of advice *previously* given by his Grace, and that the strange report now flying about originated in this circumstance. *Nous verrons.*

We learn, from an old friend and correspondent of our Journal, that the great improvement of the Black troops at Barbadoes, in their exercise and duties as soldiers, is solely to be attributed to the admirable and well-digested plan for their organisation and guidance, laid down by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces in the West Indies, and to the rigid attention with which it has been followed up. Sir Samford Whittingham appears to have possessed an intuitive insight into the African character; from fags and orderlies he raised them to the rank of soldiers—he pointed out and expected from them the same duty as that performed by the regiments of the line—he elevated them in their own opinion—he made them of consequence—he roused their ambition—held forth inducements for exertion—and he has now brought them to what they are—orderly, steady, attentive, and trustworthy soldiers.

Ignorant of the English language, torn from his native deserts—the child of nature, the wild untamed savage—is changed into the quiet and well-disciplined soldier, to the well-behaved and orderly member of society, free from many of the vices that are the bane, the poison, which sap the roots of the British Army! At first, the negro soldier learns by signs; he imitates what he sees performed by others: but the words of command soon become harmonised to his ears, and then he progresses rapidly in the knowledge of his exercise.

Here, again, the Lieutenant-General adopted the most effectual and simple measure of speedily rendering the Black troops effective soldiers; he mixed them with the European troops; he had all the guards equally made up of White and Black soldiers—the latter are perhaps the best mimics in the world—and they rapidly followed the deportment, style, and manner of the Europeans. By this wise and excellent plan, the West India regiments learned at Barbadoes, from seeing, more in one week than if they had been instructed orally for a year; they not only strove to copy but excel their fellow-soldiers of a lighter shade, and recruits of some ten months' standing—creatures who, a brief year ago, were feeding upon whatever prey Providence and their own exertion procured for them—are now performing the garrison duty at the head-quarters of the command in a manner creditable to any troops. We repeat that this great and extraordinary change is solely to be attributed to the sound policy adopted by Sir Samford Whittingham.

We direct the especial attention of the "Flag-Officer" to the following speech of Captain Berkeley, at a public dinner at Bristol, on Monday last, in which he not only totally confutes the "Flag Officer's" exaggerated statements, but expresses the true feeling of a British Officer, confident of our ability to meet and subdue any foe that may have the temerity to render it necessary. What a contrast does the conduct of this gallant sailor present to the miserable party spirit of the un-English clique, who are ever ready to decry the British service and to extol that of other nations!

"Captain Berkeley said, it was so much the fashion of the present day for the Tory press to vituperate Lord Minto and that Board of which he (Capt. Berkeley) was a member, that he could not think but that in the great city of Bristol, whose property was floating by steam and otherwise to all parts of the world, he should fail in doing his duty if he did not attempt to rescue from that vituperation Lord Minto and the Board of Admiralty—those who ruled over the Naval service of this country—(cheers). He would first allude to a pamphlet which had been recently published under the signature of 'A Flag Officer,' with reference to which he could only say, that that officer, if officer he were, had suffered his fears so completely to blind his judgment—he had so perverted facts, and magnified dangers—his alarms had so blinded him, and caused him so to overrate other powers, that he (Capt. Berkeley) sincerely trusted that as long as he had breath in his body the British flag would never be entrusted to his guidance—(cheers). It had been said, and never had it been more truly evidenced than by that pamphlet, that of all passions fear was the grossest instrument of delusion (cheers). The Tory press had attached great blame to Lord Minto and the Admiralty Board, because they had sent ships to sea less manned than they were in the time of war—(hear). He (Capt. Berkeley) would readily admit that when one of our ships left our shores she should be as near perfection as human skill and human means could make her. He was free to say, that the British fleet ought to be put upon a new and better footing as regarded the manning of the ships. He was convinced that they should do all they could do to encourage the voluntary enlistment of seamen. They should do all they could to give to the men that moral feeling, and courage, and confidence that would ensure them victory in the time of war—(cheers). All this he would admit, but then he must tell them that the present system was not of Lord Minto's introduction—it had been the system as long as the Admiralty Board had existed (hear); it was the intention of Lord Minto to alter it as soon as possible, but in the mean time the blame should not rest on the present Administration (cheers). But the Admiralty Board was blamed by the Tory press because they had vessels that were not equal to those of foreign powers. Surely it was too much to charge this on the present Administration (hear); it was a disgraceful legacy left them by their Tory predecessors, who towards the end of the war contracted for the building of forty 70-gun ships, the whole of which were of such inferior character that throughout the service they were denominated "the forty thieves" (laughter). Lord Minto could not burn or destroy these vessels; and it was unfair to charge their being in the service upon him (cheers). But there was another disgraceful legacy left them by the Tories—several frigates equally bad in their construction, and which had been universally called donkey frigates that could neither fight nor run (laughter and cheers). Would it not, then, be too unfair to charge the bad qualities of these vessels upon Lord Minto and the present Board (cheers)? He (Capt. Berkeley) had been latterly rather surprised at reading a speech of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham (hear, hear, hear). He (Capt. Berkeley) was ready to yield to Sir James Graham all due praise for the efforts to correct abuses made by him whilst he was at the Admiralty Board, but at the same time he begged leave to tell Sir James Graham that Her Majesty's fleet was as efficient now as when he left the Board, although it pleased him to deal, not in open charges against his successor, but in insinuations; and he would further tell Sir James Graham that he made two blunders whilst he was at the Board, striking so directly at the efficiency of the Navy that it could not now be recovered; and he could tell Sir James Graham further (notwithstanding his boasting at Glasgow that he would not hesitate to go down and ask for any sum of money

that was required for the service), that he destroyed the Coast Blockade service—a service which always contained 3,000 men and officers at all times available by the Admiralty Board—a service which would have enabled that Board to fit out seven sail of the line at a moment's notice (hear, hear). Sir James Graham in destroying that body—he wished to gain a name for decreasing the Naval expenditure, and so he destroyed the Coast Blockade. But, mark this! the same body was still kept up under the Treasury as the Coast Guard; and mark, too, the difference—the service was now no longer available by the Government for the purposes of the Navy (hear, hear). By this one blunder, Sir James Graham had entailed a loss upon the service of 500 men annually. Capt. Berkeley then went on further to allude to this subject, and contended that Lord Minto had greatly increased the efficiency of the service in having, since his accession to office, added but 5,000 men and eight sail of the line. The Board had at present more ships to fit out than they could find men to man them. The system of manning the Navy must be altered (cheers). During the time Sir James Graham was in office, a report had been made by most able officers, in which they pointed out the necessity for a change: and why had not Sir James Graham effected that change? Nay, more, Sir James Graham had reduced the number of men, and that was a grievance not easily to be remedied (hear). British ships of war should sail forth in their strength, like giants refreshed, the envy of the world, the pride of their men and officers. But it had been further charged against the Board, that a noble Marquess who, whilst sailing in his yacht, had carried away a spar, had not been able to obtain a Riga spar to refit. He (Capt Berkeley) admitted the fact. He was glad to say he could not get a Riga spar—the present Board having got rid of the necessity of going to the northern power by getting from New Zealand spars equally good, and of which they now had enough in their dock-yards to fit out 150 sail of the line (cheers). He laughed to scorn the idea that the British ships of war were rotten, and that they had not power enough to cope with any nation that might molest them (cheers). He laughed it to scorn, but at the same time he must say that it would be a great object to raise a nursery of seamen ready to man the ships, and then the British Navy would rise to the highest pitch of renown and glory. He felt that he ought to apologise for having detained them so long, but the subject was one nearest and dearest to his heart, and whilst he had the honour of a seat at the Admiralty Board, he would cut off his right arm before he would relax any effort to make the British Navy what it ought to be."

We are curious to know what sort of answer our old friends the *ci-devant* members of the School of Naval Architecture will make to the following letter, which appeared in the *Times* journal of Wednesday last. Finding the flourishes on penny trumpets of no avail, some unfortunate member of the body appears to have addressed a statement of their harsh treatment to the Editor of the *Times*, and it has provoked the pertinent reply which we annex. Thus, the merits of these gentlemen are fairly brought before the public, in a journal circulated far and wide, and we wish them joy of the event.

Some of the public may not be aware that the whole of these gentlemen are in the enjoyment of comfortable salaries; and it may appear to them, as it does to us, that it is the older and better artisans, who entered the service prior to them, who have been treated unjustly, and real claims prejudiced, in order to effect their advancement. Whilst they contrived to mix up political feeling as the cause of the injustice they represented themselves to be labouring under, they induced a few persons to advocate their cause; but this delusion is at an end, and, we opine, we shall hear but little more of the vast pretensions of the School of Naval Architecture. Although the conspiracy which we exposed is broken up, there still appears to be a restless spirit which will not allow them to avail themselves of the safe and comfortable maxim we have more than once in charity recommended for their adoption—to "eat their pudding and hold their tongues."

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In your widely and extensively circulated paper of Friday, 21st Dec. last, there is an article headed "The Admiralty and the Members of the School of Naval Architecture," and as it is well known you have no other object in the diffusion of such papers than to elicit truth, I trust you will do me the favour to correct what, in my opinion, appears to be a palpable error. The gentlemen of this School complain of their not having a due share of promotion to the higher offices in the Dockyards. Now, I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that there is not an officer in that service, holding a situation superior to one of these gentlemen, who was not in the department previous to the establishment of their School, which took place in Jan. 1811.

And it was never the intention of the Government, nor was it stated by the King in Council, that these persons, who entered the service before that time, and who came into it with views and expectations to raise themselves to the higher offices, should be entirely set aside by the members of the new School.

The references and quotations they make from the Order in Council, which provides inferior situations for apprentices of the second class, only have relation to persons entering the service contemporaneously with themselves, and have no application to those whom the Admiralty have thought fit to prefer, and who were in the service before their School began.

Now, with regard to the construction of the ships of our Navy, they complain "that official countenance has been uniformly held from the School, that none of its members had, on any occasion, been suffered to be employed in the construction of ships of war."

Individual members have certainly not been so employed, nor was it ever intended they should be, until they became Surveyors of the Navy. But long after the School had been matured, and many of these gentlemen had finished their studies, they, with the collective wisdom of themselves and their professor, did construct several ships of war, but the Admiralty (not the present Board) and the whole service were so disappointed at their performance, the production of which they had arrived at from certain fixed principles, and from which there could be no deviation without proving the incorrectness of those principles, that it is no matter for wonder their not being called upon in their individual capacity, and in the junior stations they now hold, to construct ships.

It was in this particular branch of our service that some new light was expected from these gentlemen; but although 27 years have now elapsed since the foundation of this new order, not one single advantage in this way has been gained by it. And in order to prove that nothing new has been discovered by their mathematical research, or that the old constructors had misapplied the elements or knowledge they possessed, we need only state, that of all the members of this School who have left the Queen's service, and there have been several, not one of the members has followed ship building as a profession.

And the present period of enterprise, when our merchants are offering premiums for drawings of the most proper forms for steam-vessels, which will cost from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* to complete them for sea, and where it is of the utmost importance to have the best possible models, do we find any of the members of this School competing with the old constructors? No; and yet one might have supposed they would have done so, if for no other purpose than to prove the superiority of their knowledge in this way, and to show the Admiralty, and public generally, how much they were losing by not accepting their services in this important branch of our department

These gentlemen, or their friends, have endeavoured to make this a political question, and great pains have been taken to mix it up in the public prints with articles of that character; but, depend upon it, they will have the same complaint to make, however the Board of Admiralty may be constituted

AN OFFICER OF THE DOCKYARD,
Dec. 26. who came into the service before 1811.

We often receive anxious inquiries respecting the Naval and Military Commission, to which it is quite impossible to reply. We believe, however, that its sittings will be soon resumed, and that, if practicable, the Report will be delivered before the close of the next Session of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington and the Members of this Commission have an irksome and invidious task to perform, but the Army and Navy repose implicit confidence in their honour and integrity of purpose. Many abuses, no doubt, will be pointed out for redress—among others, the invidious privileges of the Officers of the Foot Guards, who obtain rank in the Army superior to their regimental commissions, and having by this means arrived at high rank at an earlier period than their fellow-soldiers in the Line, come back again upon the Regiments, when General Officers, as Colonels, to enjoy the prizes of the Military Lottery. It would be more just that the Guards should be a separate Corps, as the Artillery, and Engineers, and Marines. Let the Officers rise in the Guards however high, and however rapidly, but let them continue Guardsmen, and not reap the harvest of the Line, in which they never toiled. That these and similar abuses will be candidly and carefully considered we cannot doubt; but that any measures, such as too many expect, which are to elevate them to the rank which their services and merits entitle them to, will be recommended by this Commission, we fear that the restriction of not incurring additional expense to the country must prevent. We would ill execute our duty if we were to hold out hopes which we believed to be delusive, and to expect that any material benefit to the services can accrue under the restriction of not recommending any increased expenditure is to build castles in Spain.

We do think that Parliament, on finding how little can be done for the Army and Navy without increased outlay, and receiving in the Report of the Commission full information of the hardships and depressions under which our soldiers and sailors are suffering, *may* come forward and offer to supply the means to Her Majesty of rewarding and promoting the defenders of this country by sea and land. More we dare not hope.

to remain, most respectfully,

ONE OF YOUR LORDSHIP'S ADMIRERS,
AND THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

P S.—It may perhaps be thought advisable to send some of the regiments now at the Cape, and in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, on to India, and to replace them with these new levies. If a sufficient number of officers cannot be found for these regiments in the half-pay list, it would be a great bonus to those serving to be allowed to take a step in the new levies, by paying some reduced rate for their promotion.

We extract the following letter from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of last week, as the views of the writer (for the value of which our contemporary vouches) are in perfect accordance with the opinions we have frequently expressed on the subject of steam-vessels, as available for purposes of attack or defence. We imagine the "Stoker" has rated the number of steam-vessels capable of carrying heavy guns too high at 400; but half that number would be more than sufficient to destroy any fleet that could approach our shores, even if unsupported, as they doubtless would be by such ships as could be speedily available. The smaller steamers would, however, do good service by towing the line-of-battle ships into position, afford relief to the disabled vessels, and by removing prisoners before the enemy were sunk or blown up by the shot and shells which would be concentrated upon them from every point of the compass, whilst entangled in the shoals and narrows which render the approach to our principal harbours so difficult, particularly when the marks and buoys these:—Lieutenant Pottinger was travelling in the disguise of a horse-dealer (as Colonel Pottinger did in 1809), for the purpose of exploring the passes leading to the river Indus, and north-west frontier of India, when he accidentally approached the city of Herat just at the time of the siege, and instantly, on his own judgment and responsibility, offered his services to Prince Kamran; and, in every sortie, assault, and arrangement for the defence, has been first and foremost since!

The system of giving *local* rank to a number of young Officers, without having any claim to such distinction, in Persia and other countries, has been already extended much too far, and the Horse Guards will do well to look to this fact. All the old and distinguished Officers now proceeding with the Queen's and Company's Regiments, under Sir Henry Fane, will find themselves superseded by a set of young men, who, with the exception of Lieutenant Pottinger, have never seen an hour's service.

We heartily rejoice to find a Military Candidate for a seat in the East India Direction on the next vacancy, and we earnestly hope that every true friend of the Indian Army will come forward to support him. The qualifications of the Candidate, Colonel Sykes, who served twenty-seven years in India, are well described in the following Resolution, moved by Major-General Briggs, and seconded by Major-General Sir J. Sutherland:—

"That the early part of Colonel Sykes's military career, which was devoted to the attainment of an intimate acquaintance with the character and constitution of the Native Army—his proficiency in the native languages—and his constant intercourse for a period of years with the agricultural population of the Mahratta territories, whilst he held the important office of Statistical Reporter to the Bombay Government, enabled him to acquire that thorough knowledge of the resources of the country, and the social condition of the people of India, which peculiarly qualifies him for a seat in the East India Direction."

The departure of Sir James Carnac, and the state of the Indian Army, render it of the utmost importance to obtain seats in the Direction for Military Officers.

The *Spectator* of last week is quite determined that we shall have a war, because about 10,000 men have been added to the rank and file of the Army;

for which credit was taken in the Estimates of last year. This *small* augmentation of the land force has been caused by the rebellion in Canada rather than by any apprehension of a sudden war.

"An Old East India Company's Officer" *has our thanks. A packet from our valued friend, "Cormens," dated Barbadoes, 11th of Nov., only reached us on Tuesday, via Falmouth, with a very heavy postage. We cannot account for the delay, but it is better to send* direct *than to trust to private conveyance. The intelligence is of course* unavailable.

Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, if possible, next week. Also "Chevron." "One of the Old School" *will forgive us suspending his letter for the present.*

In our observations on Promotion from the Ranks, last week, we find an error escaped correction, which it may be of importance to rectify—we stated that "two-thirds" of the vacancies in the rank of Ensign were filled by Serjeants, &c. We should have said " one-third."

*The "Weekly Dispatch," as usual, has been treating its readers to the "Horrors of the Lash." Truly the writing on this subject is about as disgusting trash as we have read in our vocation. These horrible articles much remind us of certain paragraphs headed "Horrid Murder." The account is very minute, very horrid, and very disgusting—it only needs one essential ingredient for an article of news—*truth.

The plan for placing petty officers of the first class in a separate mess, similar to Serjeants in the Army, has been long since proposed; but although any Commander of a ship may, if he pleases, adopt it, we believe no one had yet thought proper to do so. We have frequently recorded our opinion that this and other indulgences, calculated to exalt this class of men, would be powerful inducements for seamen to enter in inferior ratings, just as young recruits do in the Army, when they are certain of attaining [illegible]

public service, had their wretched pay muleted, as if they had less to do than if serving as Subaltern in a Company, or subject to less expense because deprived of the benefit of messing with their Regiments? We know that few acts of Her Majesty have been more just, or more thankfully received by the service, than this on which the *Spectator* is so facetiously sarcastic.

THERE is much weight in the arguments of our correspondent *Arthur* in favour of national regiments. Many distinguished officers have, from time to time, advocated them; nor have we ever seen any reasons advanced on the other side of the question. Sir Charles Napier, however, whose opinion is undoubtedly entitled to much respect, has, in his work on "Military Law," expressed a contrary opinion. His own idea is, that all regiments should bear the name of some county or district where they should be permanently quartered, and where the retired veteran would be certain of meeting with former friends or associates, but that the men shall, nevertheless, be mixed, as tending to make the regiment more effective. Yet as (rather singularly) he gives no reason for this opinion,—so widely different from that of *Arthur*,—we incline at present to side with the last, at least as to the general question. But regarding the details, few, we think, will be found to go the whole hog with him; for some of his propositions are too wild for the unromantic age in which we live; and whilst striving against the baneful and enervating tendency of its commercial spirit, we should be careful not *too much* to startle the sober sense (or even nonsense) of our citizens, or we may defeat our own purposes. For instance, when the tartan is seldom seen in the highlands of Scotland, it seems unreasonable to revive it amongst the Welsh, by whom it has been relinquished for so many centuries, that very few are aware that it was ever in use amongst them.

We may here make the passing remark, that we think *Arthur* rather exaggerates the physiognomical and other distinctions of the different races peopling these islands. His assertion, that "men's characteristics come far less from the country they cultivate than from the parents they represent" (understanding by *parents*, far-gone ancestry), is, at least, questionable. But when he contrasts "the red-whiskered Dane of Norfolk" with "the black-haired Normans of Salop and Chester," he not only exaggerates the general difference of complexion (if indeed there be any) of the people of those counties, but he forgets the ancient Danes and Normans were actually the same people—that a light-haired race at present peoples both Denmark and Norway, and that even the people of French Normandy at present are not much darker than the generality of the English.—In like manner, though the people of Kent are generally "blue-eyed" (though Mr. Alexander Walker, whose recent work we reviewed, asserts to the contrary), this cannot be said of them with more (perhaps with less) propriety than of most other English districts. And (although as having visited only a small part of the principality of which *Arthur* is a native, it may appear presumptuous in us to say so) we cannot help thinking that "the dark-eyed swarthy Welsh" form the minority in their country, although it is likely enough that people of that colour may be more common there than in most of the *rustic* districts of the kingdom. We would not mind betting that the majority of the natives of every parish in the British empire have grey or blue eyes of some hue; and that if an exception exists, it would be found in some of the London parishes east of St. Paul's *.

Since these observations first occurred to us, some of *Arthur's* propositions have excited the ire of *An English Officer*; and thinking that his extreme warmth arises from his having read the former's letter too hastily, we shall—hoping to escape the fate which proverbially awaits those who interpose in quarrels—endeavour to mediate between them.

At first sight, we confess we were ourselves startled by the passage which has particularly incensed *An English Officer*, and, [being "Saxons," should be most unwilling to hear their just merits detracted from. But that *Arthur* does not claim any superiority of valour for his countrymen over the other natives of Britain, is proved by his letter of the 29th ult, and also by that of the prior week, where, after characterising the various British races, and attributing to each "virtues of their own perhaps equal," he pronounces "the stout and sturdy Lancastrian" "sternest of all for hard fighting on level ground." He does *not* say that "A Welshman would *maintain the combat* (as the *English Officer* quotes it) when an Irishman would mutiny and a Saxon would throw down his arms;" but that his attachment to his native officers would keep him "*devoted and true*" under some circumstances, in which the others would act as above-stated. We therefore take these circumstances to mean famine, disease, or various temptations to desert; in a word, such circumstances as so long attended the British Legion in Spain, or do at present try the fidelity of Her Majesty's Army in Canada. We do not assert that *Arthur* is right in this belief; but we think it evident his meaning falls very short of a national affront. Neither does it appear to us that *Arthur* wishes to increase his native regiments "in preference" to others, nor "in a larger proportion," † although he has naturally enough commenced with them in explaining his views; and possibly he prefers leaving other officers to suggest similar plans as to the regiments of their respective nations. The *English Officer* also speaks of kilts, which, a little attention would have shown him, were never proposed by *Arthur*, but the trews or pantaloons. Yielding to no one in regard for the English character, and fully convinced that there is nothing to be ashamed of, *per se*, in the word "Saxon" (apply to whom it may), we think him wrong in stigmatising the Welsh as very ignorant, "permanently conquered," and descended from the "comparatively unwarlike Briton." If the Welsh are ignorant, they are contented, and crime is scarce amongst them, and their ignorance would be ill exchanged for the "intelligence" of a Manchester weaver. There is no wisdom in diminishing the fame of the aborigines of our island. If the ancient Britons were *conquered*, it was owing to fortune rather than to any superiority of valour in any of the races by whom they were overcome. This is amply proved by our *most authentic* histories,—nor have their descendants in Wales ever been wanting in Military qualities, in which there is, perhaps, little to choose between the four nations peopling our islands. It is, therefore, natural that a Welshman should dwell with peculiar satisfaction on the actions of his countrymen. Although the *English*, whether as leaders or followers, are, considering their whole history, at least second to none, yet Ireland has produced the most celebrated living heroes of our Army, as Scotland has (perhaps) of our Navy,—whilst several in both services are of mixed breed.

Since the above was in type, we have received a further communication from our esteemed correspondent *Arthur*, which shall appear in our columns next week.

WE beg to submit for Lord Hill's consideration the subjoined letter from a gallant Officer; at the same time, coinciding as we do with the general tenor of its contents, there are some parts where we must differ. In the first place, we cannot advocate the filching from individual Officers of a few paltry pounds, either on the plea of *economy*, or to increase the bounty to recruits; indeed, we do not think that an increase of bounty would operate to induce more men to enlist. We do, however, strongly advise its increase from 3*l.* to 4*l*, simply because 3*l.* is quite inadequate to supply the recruit with his regimental necessaries; and, as these *must be supplied*, the consequence is, that the recruit commences his new career under the most unfavourable auspices,—*in debt!* Reducing the standard from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 5 in., and not requiring men to be twenty years of age for Regiments in India, would, we are persuaded, do more towards the success of recruiting than doubling, or even trebling, the bounty.

We are also led to presume that there are no Medical Officers, Paymasters, or Quartermasters, on half-pay whom it is intended again to call into active service, because there have been very lately numerous first appointments to these several commissions, without even a single one having been called from the Half-pay List. We do not say this in complaint; on the contrary, we are pleased

* *Arthur* would oblige some of us "Saxons" by giving us some concise information as to several of the Welsh heroes he enumerates, whose fame, however well-earned, has, as yet, been chiefly confined to their native mountains. We allude more particularly to Cromwell, John Owen, &c. We say this sincerely.

† At present there are only two regiments nominally Welsh—a small proportion.

to see that the Authorities appoint young men who are both able and anxious to serve, instead of disturbing old Officers who have been so many years on half-pay. For the same reason we are strongly against calling upon full-pay old Subalterns, excepting it be done with the view to their selling out. It is not to be expected that men, ranging from 45 to 60 years of age, can recommence military duty as Subalterns, either with pleasure to themselves or advantage to the service; indeed, we cannot help thinking it a breach of faith now to require these old Officers either to serve or receive a paltry commuted allowance for their commissions.

We are well aware of the good that has been effected by commuting Officers' half-pay; several hundred Officers have been removed from the Half-pay List by it, and a very great annual saving realised; but it is now sufficiently evident that there are no more—no, not even one—who wishes to accept of it. Why not then immediately send a circular letter to all Subalterns on half-pay, informing them, that, without reference to age or length of service, they will be permitted to receive the full price for their commissions, and we doubt not that several hundred would gladly accept the offer. The Ensigns on full-pay who purchased these Unattached Lieutenancies should be required to pay the difference on being brought upon full-pay, and which should be as soon as possible; and the gentlemen who purchased the Unattached Ensigncies should, in like manner, pay the regulated difference on being appointed to Regiments, which should take place to all the first vacancies without purchase. Thus would a saving of many thousands annually be effected, without inflicting an injury upon a single Officer; besides, the difference between half and full-pay received from the Officers thus promoted and appointed to Unattached Commissions, would enable the Secretary-at-War to cancel upwards of a third of the commissions of the Officers selling out.

From the aspect of affairs, we should not be surprised if it were found necessary, *eventually*, to raise new Regiments; but we sincerely hope that every other means may be first resorted to, to augment in rank and file, and *render efficient* the regiments we already have. An *augmentation of regiments* in time of war renders a *reduction of regiments* necessary in time of peace; and this, by throwing so many Officers on half-pay, and pensioning off so many non-commissioned officers and soldiers, occasions a very great and lasting expense upon the country, besides afterwards depriving Officers on full-pay of their rightful promotion by the filling up of vacancies from the Half-pay List. The gradual reduction of the rank and file throughout the service may be so managed as to be unattended with the expense of a single shilling, and regimental promotion will not be interfered with by such a reduction.

The breaking up of the Four-company Depots, of all officers and no men, and further increasing the rank and file of all Regiments, will, we hope, prove adequate to our increased wants. We should hail with unfeigned pleasure the augmentation of one Captain to all Regiments in India; and, indeed, to all other Regiments on foreign service, provided the Four-company Depots join their Service Companies; but any increase of Subalterns we consider quite unnecessary,—indeed, Regiments in India have already too many Lieutenants.

To the Right Hon. General Lord Hill.

My Lord,—The rebellion in Canada, the discontent in Ireland as well as in many parts of England, and the threatening aspect of affairs in almost every colony we possess, must, I think, convince every man, whatever his politics, that the military force of this great country is now too small, and quite inadequate to the defence and maintenance of our numerous colonies at the present crisis; nay, it is acknowledged not only that we have no troops to send to the succour of our army in India, threatened as it is with war on all sides, but that we cannot even relieve several regiments which are worn out by more than twenty years' service in that enervating climate.

Assuming this to be an admitted fact, and concluding that something must immediately be done to increase our military force, I beg leave, without further preface, to suggest a plan for your consideration, by which eight or ten thousand men may soon be raised without putting the country to any expense, except for arms and clothing, and so as to effect a great saving by the reduction of the half-pay list, at the same time that it will render an incalculable service to such officers as are fit and willing to serve, whilst it will relieve those now on full pay from the cruel and discouraging grievance of having officers (under the plea of economy) appointed from the half-pay list to fill perhaps the greatest number of vacancies occasioned by deaths in regiments serving even in our most distant and most unhealthy colonies, thus depriving those who are serving in such situations of the only stimulus and advantage which has heretofore been almost invariably accorded them, and by this means I must be permitted to say, the Queen's Service in India is now become so disgusting, that no men, who can possibly avoid it, can be induced to risk their health, and to submit to a banishment of twenty years—and probably for life—in a country where they are deprived of almost all hope of honourable reward or promotion.

If an officer falls in action, the next in succession naturally expects, and if there be no fault in his character or conduct, I believe always does succeed to the vacancy, and would consider that a great slur was cast upon his character if he was superseded. But where is the man, much more the soldier, who would not much rather be shot at than exposed to the loss of health, and to the often lingering and unhonoured death occasioned by a noxious climate? I ask, then, can anything be so discouraging, or so injurious to the service, as this *economical* plan of filling up almost all the death vacancies which now occur in the Army? Is it to be expected that men will submit to banishment, and to all the evils of a pestilential climate, without hopes of obtaining either honours or reward?

Pardon this digression, and the warmth of my remarks upon these grievances. Good sometimes comes out of evil, and the present lowering aspect of our affairs, in my opinion, offers an opportunity of relieving the Army from a burthen which oppresses it so sorely.

Let us then raise eight or ten regiments or battalions of infantry, each consisting of at least eight companies of 100 men, expressly to go to India, as well to augment our force in that country as to relieve those regiments which have been cruelly kept there so long; and let the officers for this force be taken from the half-pay list in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall judge fair and expedient; and let them pay such a price for their restoration to full-pay as shall altogether create a fund sufficient to give a handsome bounty to the recruits necessary to form these regiments. The Army List tells me that the regulated difference in value between full and half-pay in regiments of the Line is as follows:—

For a Lieutenant Colonel	£1,314
— Major	949
— Captain	511
— Lieutenant	366
— Ensign	150

Now, I would propose that the officers appointed to these regiments shall be required to pay according to their respective rank, each about half the above difference for restoration to full-pay, and that the money so raised shall immediately be expended in giving bounties to the recruits required. Thus, supposing each regiment or battalion to consist of eight companies, the officers wanted for it will be one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains, sixteen Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant do; and supposing, instead of the difference in value of their commissions between full and half pay, as stated above, they are required to pay as under,—

		Total for the Battalion.
A Lieut. Col.	£700	£700
Two Majors	500 each	1,000
Eight Captains	300 each	2,400
Sixteen Lieuts.	150 each	2,400
Eight Ensigns	80 each	640
		£7,140

The Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeons, and Quartermaster may them to labour at the wages they had fixed, and which the negroes had refused.

Mexico.—The French blockading force succeeded, after a cannonade of four hours, and the loss of six men, in reducing the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. Considering the length of the siege, the immense strength of the fort, the inconsiderable loss of the besiegers, and the proverbial character of Spanish Governors and Generals, [illegible] of the Commander-in-chief, that they cannot find the money required to be paid, and even in that case, though it would perhaps be dealing out too hard measure to deprive them of, possibly, their only support, I think they should be told that they must not expect to be restored to full-pay again upon any terms.

Now from this fund of 7,140*l.*, which may be raised by the sale of commissions as above enumerated, a bounty of 8*l.* a-man may be given to recruits, the half of which will supply his necessaries, and a surplus of 740*l.* will remain to each battalion, which may be applied in the formation of a bank, or in any other way the Commander-in-Chief may think proper. The [illegible] that place into a state of defence, and aims at getting possession of one or more *conductas* with specie, which were daily expected. The merchants to whom the property was consigned have endeavoured to save it, by allowed the bounty of 8*l.* each, the same as is to be given to recruits. In this manner, as it appears to me, 800 or 8000 men may very soon be raised, without putting the country to any expense except for their arms and clothing; and if eight regiments or battalions are thus raised and officered, the saving of half-pay will be more than 30,000*l.* a-year, and almost half the full-pay of all the officers, including the Staff, so restored.

If the plan, as above explained, is found worthy your Lordship's consideration, the utmost ambition of an old soldier, who has not sufficient vanity or confidence in his own opinion to give you his name, will be completely gratified; if it is not, I only hope, for the sake of my country, you may, without delay, discover a better, and one that is *really* more economical. The occasion is pressing, for no one will deny that the surest way to avert war is to show you are prepared for it. I have the honour to remain, most respectfully,

One of your Lordship's Admirers, and the Soldier's Friend.

P.S.—It may perhaps be thought advisable to send some of the regiments now at the Cape, and in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, on to India, and to replace them with these new levies. If a sufficient number of officers cannot be found for these regiments in the half-pay list, it would be a great bonus to those serving to be allowed to take a step in the new levies, by paying some reduced rate for their promotion.

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The allusion to the "Flag Officer's" long residence in France will account for the un-English feeling which pervades his statement, and also for the sources of his authority. Thus it is, that those the least acquainted with the subjects they write on, are ever the first to intrude their preposterous notices upon the public.

"Rear-Admirals," "Captains of the Navy," "Admiral Fleming's Speeches," and the gallant Captain Napier's "Prophecies," are all before me, and it is trenching on your columns, that so humble an individual as myself presumes to offer an opinion on a subject that would appear nearly exhausted, from the number of writers that have addressed the public; but as I belong to a particular branch of the Naval service (not at all represented or spoken of by the great authorities I have just named), I hope "my stirring the fire" may on this occasion prove acceptable, and quiet many a poor frightened damsel who has read in the "powerful" letter of Napier, that the Russian fleet (he does not say how many soldiers are to be in it) are coming up the Thames to London, "towed (perhaps) by our own steamers." Now, Sir, pray, before this spreads far and wide, cast your sagacious eye on the return of the department I have the honour to assist in—"Steam."

In 1814 we had	2 steamers	— tonnage,	300
1824	— 126	—	15,739
1834	— 402	—	50,370
1838	— 600	—	87,007

and I have no doubt 1839 has added 50 more to this fleet.

Not one word does either the R.-Admiral, whom the *Times* extols, Admiral Fleming, whom the *Scotsman* lauds, or Napier, on whom the *Sun* shines, say respecting this the greatest arm of England's defensive and aggressive power; they know nothing of the "power of our fire," the number of our fleet, or our capability of armament. The Rear-Admiral, I hear, has passed many of his years in France, and is better versed in the Book of Books, which will do him infinitely more good than writing frivolities, culled from every speech in Parliament or newspaper report that has appeared for the last five years.

Russia can only move in summer,—her seas are narrow, calms and fogs prevail, her fleet must anchor in the Belt or Sound by night, and even in the Baltic and Black Sea this must often be the case. Of our 600 sail of steamers, 400 will carry heavy guns, and Government has only to take up half this number—and they know which vessels are fitting for their purpose—on the day that Russia shows the least symptoms of sending her Armada to Leith or London; and I state, without fear of contradiction, that in one week these 200 steamers are at sea, armed with 68 and 32-pounders, attended by the *Powerful*, Captain Napier, laden with coals, and the result would be, that every ship of the enemy was sunk, burnt, or towed into England by our own steamers.

"The gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," may rest satisfied, that an Income Tax to increase the Navy is not necessary; perhaps an alteration in the disposition of our present number of seamen might be adopted, and England never left without ten sail of the line, rigged, manned, and ready (I will not get into disrepute with my Naval brethren by saying ready to carry coals for our department) but to *join us* in destroying any fleet of any nation.

What we do want in the Navy, and what I feel confident we shall get through the Commission now sitting, is a retiring for the old officer and advancement for the young. The [illegible] we have in general—and I speak from experience—having been steaming on board most of the ships fitting and paying off last six years, are most excellent, are well fed, and punctual; are few and far between; their gunnery is better under-

ever it was; but I repeat again, one thing is peculiarly wanting,—a spur to the emulation of the younger branches of the service. If you cannot promote, pay those you employ better than you do, and as soon as possible promote the Mates who are passed three years and upwards before their hair gets mouldy, or their spirits broken. It should be borne in mind, however, that the present situation of these officers results from the want of foresight in the former Boards of Admiralty, who permitted too many volunteers to enter into the service, without expectation of providing for them. The case is now different, as there are not 500 volunteers and Midshipmen in the whole Navy; therefore, every lad entering it is sure of a reasonable promotion. The list of Lieutenants is thinning fast, and it is with difficulty the Admiralty can keep up the peace establishment, so few men feeling devoted to the comforts of a *sea life and a hot climate* to serve for 6d. a day, when some are entitled to 6s. and others 8s., half pay, with all the comforts of a home. I may, perhaps, have tired your patience, but I cannot conclude without hinting to the Admiralty, that *a warming in the engine room* would be a very proper stimulus to the younger branches of the Navy. Do not imagine that, as mast-heading is done away with, I mean this as a punishment; but as all officers ought to know the duty they order others to execute, I would apply the golden rule, and before I passed them for Lieutenants, give them a few months' spell in the men of war, or even large mercantile steamers, to gain some knowledge of that power they may have to direct.

ONE OF THE SPEAKERS OF H.M.'s SERVICE.

WE have seen Captain Napier's placard, with the assurance that "the *Powerful* is a fine ship, and in the event of war will be able to take her own part," of which no one can doubt as long as she is commanded by the gallant officer. We perceive also that he requires "good Petty Officers and seamen," and we have heard that he is very particular in the selection of his crew. Now, as under these circumstances some time will probably elapse to fit him to his mind, let not this case be again produced as one of slow equipment: for no one knows better than Capt. Napier, that, was the *Powerful* required to be at the Nore by this day week, his crew would be filled up by drafts from the guard ships, as was the case last war, and it could be easily accomplished. There is no such necessity, however; and, no doubt, the gallant Captain, who is a favourite with Jack, will obtain such a crew as he desires.

A DELUSION is periodically practised upon the public, by the display of the official reports of foreign States, respecting their shipping, tonnage, and seamen, which requires exposure.

A pompous statement is just now going the round of the press, having appeared originally in the *Times* Journal 21st ult., from *Galignani's Messenger*, and repeated on Thursday last, by which it appears that the coasting trade of France employs 64,090 ships, carrying 2,209,269 tons, and manned by 254,152 men. These are high sounding numbers; but when we inform our readers that the *repeated* voyages of every description of vessel and boat that crawls along shore is brought into this estimate, and that some of these vessels make two or three hundred trips in the year (just as our passage-boats or steam-vessels do), all which trips are multiplied in the amount, our wonder is that the aggregate produces no greater result.

The fact is, that the only mode of estimating a nation's maritime resources, is by the number of ships it possesses, their amount in tons, with the seamen required to navigate them, and not by such returns as the above, which, like our own official tables of entries inwards and exports, are only useful to show whether the coasting carriage has increased or decreased within a given time.

But this is not all. In estimating the amount of *our* tonnage, none but *registered* vessels are brought into the account, whereas in France, and the United States also, they reckon their *licensed* or *enrolled* tonnage, which, added to the registered tonnage, more than doubles the sum total; and such would be the case with ourselves, were we to adopt the same mode of proceeding. We cannot just now refer to the latest reports of American tonnage, but in 1834, out of the lumping amount of 1,758,807 tons, only 857,488 tons is described as *registered* tonnage! the larger half being made up of *enrolled* and *licensed* tonnage, that is, of every sort of craft in bays, rivers, &c.—just as if we were to reckon the barges and keel-boats in our rivers, and the thousands of licensed vessels and boats employed in fishing and trading round our coasts.

We are rather astonished that the writers engaged in the task of disparaging our Naval power have not availed themselves of these foreign returns, from which they might have drawn deductions more plausible and more alarming to those who do not understand the matter, than texts from newspapers, resting upon no better authority than their own statements, which in turn became also quotations to comment on, thus perpetuating the falsehood. We wonder that the gentlemen who are so industriously engaged have hitherto overlooked these things, and we now notice them, in order that when they do (as doubtless they will) adopt these reports, and use them to suit their purpose, they cannot avail themselves of the plea of ignorance as to how they are produced.

BECAUSE the *Ganges* has been two or three months preparing for sea, the Naval alarmists insist that it would be impossible to equip a fleet in double that period. They forget that, when circumstances arise to call for exertion, and render dispatch necessary, extraordinary means can and will be applied; and hence they argue in a circle, when they instance this and other cases in proof of their assertions. Experience shows that, whenever war was probable, and it became expedient to prepare for it, extraordinary exertions have been always made; and surely our means are greater now than they ever have been, when our seamen, employed in the Royal Navy and trading ships, are nearly 200,000 in number, besides an equal, if not a greater amount, well calculated for ordinary seamen, consisting of fishermen, boatmen, &c. &c. The French have put forth a bombastic statement, showing, that by means of their maritime conscription, they can man a large fleet, and have a residue of some thousands of men. But, in this estimate they include *every* seaman, fisherman, and boatman, they possess; in fact, every person in any way connected with the sea, and enrolled in their maritime departments, leaving none for their mercantile marine. Were we to measure our means by the same standard, we might calculate on half a million of men, and therefore assert that we could man a thousand sail of the line! The Americans, with more modesty, admit the difficulty of manning a large fleet; and this difficulty will be greatly enhanced, owing to their practice of engaging British seamen for the greatest portion of their crews, which seamen, it is but natural to suppose, will return home in preference to fighting against their own country, in case of war, provided the same inducements are held out to them, with the further chance of prize money. Every measure adopted by us for the encouragement of our seamen is, therefore, not only beneficial in itself on our own account, but prejudicial to our transatlantic rivals, who calculate on the service of our men, knowing the difficulty of inducing any great number of their native seamen to engage in the ships of the Union.

WE are glad to find, that the Brazilian Government have at length consented to an arrangement, by which vessels under their flag, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, may be searched. Until this reasonable stipulation is acceded to by all nations, and a mutual right of searching suspected vessels conceded, it is in vain to hope that this abominable traffic will be suppressed; for, as long as the parties engaged in it can avail themselves of the protecting flag of *any* State, they will be certain to assume it.

On Saturday despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office for Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and also for the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta; and on Monday despatches from Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and also from the Governors of the West India Colonies, were received.

The Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood are still at Kenwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Dinorben. His Royal Highness has nearly recovered from an accident he met with while stepping into a carriage, soon after his departure from Kensington Palace, by which his leg was much hurt.

The Duke of Wellington has been slightly indisposed at Strathfieldsaye.

Prince George of Cambridge has had the *Wasp* sloop-of-war, Commander the Hon. Worsley Pelham, placed at his disposal during his cruise in the Mediterranean. The young Prince is expected to visit Algiers, and several ports on the coast of Morocco. The *Wasp* left Calcutta on 2d December.

re own perhaps equal, he pronounces ... and sturdy Lancastrian" "sternest of all for h fighting on level ground." He does *not* say t "A Welshman would *maintain the combat* (as *English Officer* quotes it) when an Irishman wo mutiny and a Saxon would throw down his arm

In the quarter's revenue, made up to the 5th instant, there is a deficiency of nearly one million sterling, principally in the Excise. No payment will, during the next quarter, be made, on account of the Sinking Fund.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir A. Park on the bench. The salary of Chief Justice of the Bankruptcy Court was 4,000*l.* per ann.; that of Judge of the Common Pleas is 5,000*l.*

sent try the fidelity of Her Majesty's ar Canada. We do not assert that *Arthur* is righ ... belief; but we think it evident his mea

Miss H——, the daughter of wealthy parents, in St. James's-square, has clandestinely married the coachman of the family.

Mr. T. F. O'Connor, of the Police from Kingstown, is appointed Sub-Inspector of Mayo, in the room of Lieutenant Gleeson.

The Queen has appointed the Marchioness of Breadalbane one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty; James Stuart, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Lower Canada; Michael O'Sullivan, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Montreal; and Andrew Stuart, Esq., to be Attorney-General of Lower Canada.

Royal Humane Society.—On Tuesday the half-yearly general meeting of the governors and supporters of this institution was held at the society's house. The proceedings of the special meeting held since the last general court were read. The award of gold medals to Grace and William Darling was warmly confirmed. The grant of silver medals to Mr. J. P. Palmers and Mr. Smith, who saved nine lives at Antigua, was also adopted. The Grant of a silver medal to George Philpott, a Deal boatman, was also confirmed. The medal was sent to the Duke of Wellington, who forwarded the following reply:—

"Walmer Castle, Sept. 8th, 1838.

"SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, and the medal granted by the Royal Humane Society to George Philpott, boatman, at Deal, in testimony of the approbation of the society of his conduct upon various occasions, but particularly for his intrepidity in saving the crew of the *Crown*, wrecked on Goodwin Sands, on 26th Dec., 1836, and the record of the proceedings upon the occasion of making the grant. I have this day delivered to the two last mentioned to George Philpott, and I availed myself of this opportunity of impressing upon his mind a sense of the advantage to him and others, who should adventure their lives for the object of saving the lives of others, of the existence of a society whose object it is to notice, reward, and encourage such exertions and intrepidity. I have, &c.,

"WELLINGTON."

—To Mr. J. B. Dickson, Mate of the *Vanguard*, thanks, on vellum, were voted for his intrepid conduct in jumping overboard from the flag-ship at Malta, and saving the life of Thompson, who had thrown himself into the sea in a state of intoxication. To Mr. H. Cowland, aged 16, a silver medal was awarded for saving the child of a Mr. Kennedy, who had fallen into the St. Lawrence, just above the last Fall—the child must have speedily been carried over the Falls and drowned, but for the promptitude shown by this youth. To the Rev. Mr. M'Crea, who saved a boy, and had, on former occasions, successfully exerted himself in the same manner, a silver medal was awarded. The rev. gentleman hurt his spine on the occasion. The next case called forth the lively approbation of the meeting. Three men were engaged in some operation in a well, when, being overcome with carbonic acid gas, they fell. A third man descended, but he also soon became insensible. Mr. Walker, having heard of the occurrence, descended promptly with a rope, and fastened it round the body of a man named Stevens, who was drawn up, and he recovered. Mr. Walker descended a second time, and fixed the rope round the legs of another man, named Roberts, and he was drawn up and life restored. Mr. Walker himself then became insensible, and the remaining two unfortunate men perished. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Walker. The case of Mr. Arthur Cummins, son of Lieut.-Gen. Cummins, who saved a seaman from drowning, the latter having jumped overboard while deranged, arising from intoxication, was postponed to allow the proofs to be completed. This young Mate was complimented for his courage by Sir P. Durham on board the *Hastings*, in the presence of all the officers of the ship. Silver medals were awarded to Captain Ross and to Mr. J. C. Jones, for their exertions in saving three men from the wreck of the *Gainsborough*. The thanks of the society were returned to the Coast-Guard men who had assisted Capt. Ross and Mr. Jones in accomplishing the object. To Joseph Mantle the silver medal was awarded for saving two boys at Weymouth. These were the principal cases.

Dublin was on Sunday night visited by a hurricane, such as the oldest inhabitants cannot remember—unbounded in its fury, and unlimited in its extent. There is scarcely a street, nay, scarcely a house, which does not bear the impress of this dreadful storm. The country around has equally suffered. Perhaps no part has suffered more from the hurricane than the Royal Hospital. Commencing with the bend at the Military-road, almost every tree is levelled to the ground; and here the sentinel had a narrow escape, though warned off, and therefore prepared for, the approaching danger, by a gentleman passing. He had scarcely time to quit his sentry-box before it was blown from its stand, and scattered into atoms. The beautiful avenue which led to the "Old House" no longer exists. The magnificent back avenue of elms, which terminated at Kilmainham, is almost totally destroyed. Sad, indeed, is the scene of devastation which this ancient institution presents. The whirlwind of desolation has spared neither building, tree, nor shrub, and few of the present generation will live to see the damages of this fatal night repaired. The Bethesda Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Gregg's house adjoining, are burned to the ground. A fire occurred in the chapel on Saturday, and the board-room was burned. On Sunday, at noon service, thanksgiving was made to the ALMIGHTY for sparing the building, but early next morning all was in flames, and totally consumed. Two of the Royal Artillery were conveyed to Richmond Hospital, in a state of insensibility, from injuries re-

ceived; hopes are entertained of their recovery. The persevering skill and reckless daring of this distinguished corps was the theme of universal praise; and to their exertions the preservation of houses and property, to a very considerable extent, is mainly attributable.

Poor Lord Norbury expired, after enduring much with the greatest patience and resignation. It is quite clear that the murder was committed under the orders of Ribbonism, and formed part of the system of that diabolical body. A proclamation has been issued, offering an reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension of the murderer.

L.E.L.—We fear that the poor lady was very wretched, and that she destroyed herself.—*Times.* This appears to be the general opinion.

On Saturday a Greenwich pensioner underwent an examination before the magistrates at Greenwich, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of goods from the Royal Hospital. The magistrates remanded him for further examination until Tuesday; but on Sunday it was discovered that he had put an end to his existence by hanging himself.

The Russian Agents.—These gentlemen having purchased at Newcastle three ships, completely fitted for the transport service, came to Sunderland during the week, and succeeded in buying two vessels here for the same purpose. They are going to Manchester in order to purchase muskets, bayonets, &c.—*Sunderland Beacon.*

Poor Knights of Windsor.—Yesterday in the Court of Chancery the Solicitor-General appeared in support of a petition on the behalf of Lt. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, and one of the poor Naval Knights of Windsor, praying that residence in the college might be dispensed with in his case, as he was anxious to travel again. It appeared to the Lord Chancellor that the visitors of the charity ought to be served with the petition; and the matter was postponed for that purpose. [We have heard much of this case, and consider that Lieut. H. has been very harshly treated; but we shall have more to say anon.—ED. *N. & M. C.*]

The Court.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent arrived from Brighton at the new palace on Tuesday. The royal standard was hoisted from the top of the marble arch immediately on the Queen's arrival.

Lord Lilford and Colonel Armstrong have succeeded the Marquis of Headfort and Sir William Lumley as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Duchess of Wirtemburg died at Pisa on January 2d. The deep grief into which this cruel loss has plunged the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, will be participated in by the whole of France. The intelligence reached the royal family at the very moment they were rejoicing at the capture of Vera Cruz—the two despatches arriving almost together.

RUSSIA.—The Ambassador of Constantinople, M. Boutenieff, has produced a public expression of the gratitude of his Imperial master, in a rescript, dated 5th (17th) ult. The Czar dwells upon the important part borne by his Minister, giving full effect to his "disinterested" efforts for the maintenance of amicable relations between Russia and the Porte, and of peace in the East, and appoints him a Knight of the White Eagle.

CANADA.—Since our last, accounts have been received that another band of armed patriots had crossed from Detroit to the neighbourhood of Windsor, nearly opposite, where they burned a British steam-boat and some buildings; but being attacked the next morning by a small detachment of militia, not above a fourth of their own number, they were utterly routed and cut to pieces. The banditti mustered from 250 to 300 men, of whom the most detailed narrative states that not above 35 or 40 escaped by flight, all the rest being "shot down," a fate which they had richly merited. The force which destroyed them amounted to no more than 70 of the Upper Canadian Militia, who fought, as they have ever done since this series of atrocities began, with the truest fidelity and courage.

UNITED STATES.—Report of the War Department:—

According to the provisions of Congress for the increase of the army, an additional regiment of infantry has been raised and equipped for service, as well as four additional companies of artillery. The staff of the army, it is stated, had been completed according to the act, by which it was decreed that each "regiment of artillery should consist of one Colonel, one Lieut.-Col., one Major, one Serj Maj., one Quartermaster-Serj., and nine companies," one of which to be equipped as light artillery. This one company, it appears, the War Secretary had caused to be mounted, and he strongly recommends the increase of this horse artillery, as being extremely efficient in the service, and also the establishment of a rocket brigade, the projectiles used by which had been brought to such perfection in Europe, and were so formidable an arm of war. The construction and maintenance of various fortresses, principally on the Indian frontiers, and to keep the Indians in check, is strongly urged to be connected by good roads "perpendicular to the line of defence," and communicating with an interior line of posts, which might serve, in case of need, as places of refuge, or the centres from which operations might be conducted. The "line of defence" thus alluded to is doubtless that upon which General Bernard, now Minister of War at Paris, was so long employed with other of the most celebrated French engineers, who, like him, quitted France on the fall of the empire. The expediency of an improved organization of the militia or volunteers is enlarged upon, in order more efficiently to assist in the defence of the maritime and inland frontiers, for which the small force of the regular standing army was manifestly insufficient. It is admitted that no feasible plan had been hit upon, and that it would be difficult on the frontiers, where the force would be most wanted, to assemble a single company within the distance of 100 miles for any purpose of regular training. It was proposed, however, by way of beginning, to enroll 20,000 from the frontier people and those around the permanent stations in the interior. After thirty days' previous instruction of the officers and non commissioned officers at the nearest military station, it is conceived that six days' consecutive drill of the men in the year would be sufficient.

A review of the war against the Indians in Florida is given at some length, with a description of the nature of the country and the operations. "The Indians," it is emphatically asserted, "must be expelled" thence, and with a view to guard against their inroads from without when once driven out, a sort of military colonization of the frontier districts is recommended, for which end it is proposed that grants of land should be given to such persons as would bind themselves to "settle, cultivate, and defend" the country in such modes as should be prescribed. The Government, moreover, was to superintend the fortification of their houses, and organize them into battalions for mutual defence. The necessity of instruction in the cavalry exercise, now that the cavalry had become an important arm of the service, is impressed, and an addition to the number of scientific professors at the Military Academy is recommended. Provision for a supply of horses to mount the cavalry and keep it in proper efficiency is also stated to be necessary. In order to improve the engineer department, the appointment of an inspector of fortifications is suggested, so that a more frequent inspection of the existing fortresses and those in construction might be undertaken, as on their "solidity and durability" so much of the safety of the country depended. An increase in the ordnance corps is noticed. It is remarked that at present not one of the four regiments of this service had a complete train of artillery. A series of experiments was in course of being made, to determine the "precise character" of field and heavy artillery, after the verification of which the corps would be armed with the most available kind.

The number of persons on the military pension rolls is stated to be 41,870; there had been 1,431 deaths within the year ending with September last, and the increase of pensioners during the same term was 2,354. The addition to the list of widows' pensions would augment the expenditure under this head by 1,372,000 dollars. Generally it may be remarked of this elaborate document, that such information as is communicated tends to show a considerable activity of preparation in the war as well as in the naval department.

WEST INDIES.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—There are most cheering accounts from Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Antigua. The crop for the next year is promising well, and the labourers attentive and industrious at Barbadoes. Prosperity is smiling over every part of the island. Estates are at a very high premium. Sugar plantations yielding eight hogsheads per annum, are renting out at 1,500*l.* yearly, and one property, which averages seventy-five hogsheads, was sold last week for 24,000*l.* currency. We suspect the market is too high. *One* swallow does not constitute a summer; and when Jamaica and Demerara come into operation, sugar will pour into the market in much greater quantities than the knowing ones suppose. Jamaica is getting tranquil; the bile of the planters is passing off; the noisy vapourers in the house are escaping like smoke; and we would not be surprised if Sir Lionel Smith sent home two regiments of the garrison in as many years. The wrath of the Jamaicans is tarnation hot; their tinder soon ignited, but it evaporates, and they become cool and sensible men. We are only astonished that West Indian affairs work so tranquilly as they do, after the mighty alteration from abject slavery to unqualified freedom.

JAMAICA.—The elections which were rendered necessary by the dissolution of the Assembly have terminated, but in a way by no means likely to advance the public business, the members of the present being yet more opposed to the measures of the Imperial Parliament than the former. Many of the planters have proceeded to the summary ejectment of the black labourers from their cottages and little plots of ground, in order to compel them to labour at the wages they had fixed, and which the negroes had refused.

MEXICO.—The French blockading force succeeded, after a cannonade of four hours, and the loss of six men, in reducing the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. Considering the length of the siege, the immense strength of the fort, the inconsiderable loss of the besiegers, and the proverbial character of Spanish Governors and Generals, one is disposed to suspect that the Castle was carried by a broadside of doubloons rather than of cannon balls.—The capitulation was signed by the Mexican General on board of a French man-of-war. The possession of the fort gives the French the command of the town.

It appears that Mexico is not only threatened with French invasion, but by civil war. A Colonel Montenegro has raised the standard of rebellion at Tampico, and declared for a federal government. He is putting that place into a state of defence, and aims at getting possession of one or more *conductas* with specie, which were daily expected. The merchants to whom the property was consigned have endeavoured to save it, by sending orders for the *conducta* not to proceed on its journey.

Literary Notices.

Rob of the Bowl; a Romance of the Days of Charles II. By J. P. Kennedy. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

WHAT an eternal theme for history, memoirs, and historical fiction, is presented by the contests, intrigues, and adventures of the cavaliers and roundheads! Gallant fellows were they both, though formed of materials as essentially different as any that could by possibility be imagined. Mirth, wit, the gaiety of the hall-room, and uproarious bacchanalian merriment, were opposed to the stern bigotry of the conventicle, and the contest was long and doubtful, for the courage and the prowess were equal on both sides. This has already been amazingly shown in divers late romances founded on our national annals, the scene uniformly being England, but here we have these same parties figuring in Maryland soon after the restoration to his throne of Charles the Second. The moody, sarcastic, irascible, and misanthropic cripple, Rob of the Bowl, is a powerfully drawn character, from whose strange doings much of the mystery of the story springs. The manner of the author is full of power and breadth of effect, manifested not only in his scenes of tragic passion, but in the rare comedy which ever and anon beams in his pages. "Rob of the Bowl" is worthy of ranking with Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock."

Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie. By C. F. Hoffman, Esq., Author of "A Winter in the Far West." 2 vols. R. Bentley.

IF there be any men whose lives present more striking scenes of adventure, hardship, stubborn endurance, and imminent peril, than those of the Red Indians of North America, they will be found among the backwoodsmen and other settlers in the Far West, whose encroachments are gradually annihilating the aboriginal tribes. The white hunters, trappers, and squatters, in their daring expeditions are perpetually surrounded by danger in every form. Exposed to hostile surprises, desperate encounters, and withering privations, their career furnishes the rarest elements for romantic narrative such as in the present work Mr. Hoffman has provided for the wonder and gratification of his readers. The scenery, too, which forms the back-ground of the story, enhances, by reason of its vastness, and its wild and strange character, the attraction inherent in the mysterious incidents arising in almost every page of this singular work. Rocky glens, treacherous morasses, enormous lakes, thundering waterfalls, mighty rivers, huge and tangled forests, and prairies as solitary and seemingly interminable as the great African deserts, are fitting localities on the one hand for the prowling savages who steal, like midnight ghosts, on the frail cottages of the white settler; and on the other, for the daring expeditions of the half-civilised hunter or forester. It has seldom, indeed, been our lot to peruse a work of more varied and absorbing interest than that now before us.

Bubbles of Canada. By the Author of the "Clockmaker."

THIS is a searching inquiry into the nature and origin of the late Revolt in Canada. With his usual keenness of scrutiny, the author has sifted the affair to its foundation, and proves satisfactorily that all the annoyance to which the Government at home has been exposed by our Canadian Colonies, is traceable to the bitter jealousy entertained by the French towards the English settlers, and to the unwise concessions made to the former by successive English ministers who permitted the French colonists to perpetuate their language, as the language of the Courts, to retain many of their laws, particularly those relative to inheritance of property, and, in short, to possess every advantage over their English brethren. The policy of Lord Durham, and the speeches on Canadian affairs, by Lord Brougham, are commented on by "the Clockmaker" with his usual spirit.

SERIAL PARTS.

Outlines of Celebrated Works from the Best Masters of Ancient and Modern Sculpture. C. Mutton. Nos. 7 & 8.—Our opinion of this very clever work, both for the amateur and student, has been already expressed. The Nos. now before us contain graphic outlines of the Farnese Flora, Bacchus and Ariadne, and Psyche. We have also brief, but sufficiently explicit, descriptions of the statues, written devoid of terms of art. As a specimen we extract the account of Canova's "Venus and Adonis."—

"The group represents Venus leaning on the shoulder of Adonis, with all the allurement and attraction of her charms, to detain him from pursuing the chase. The figure of the Mother of Love is fraught with the bewitchery of empassioned endearment, fondly supplicating, and gently touching the cheek of her lover, a position in itself sufficient to reveal the attributes of the Goddess of Beauty; a light scarf her only covering, forgotten at such a moment, is falling from her waist. Adonis seems anxiously hastening away, his right hand grasps a hunting spear, the other is passed round her, and taking a parting glance, but how void of ardour is the pressure of that embrace! How unconcerned the look! That of Venus displays an affection,

tender and devoted, while that of Adonis expresses a negligent coolness, and, under such circumstances, exhibiting an ungrateful sentiment of the recollection of past pleasures."

Such a work must be in the hands of all lovers of the Fine Arts.

A History of British Birds. By W. Yarrell. Part 10 Van Voorst.—Each successive part tends to increase our estimation of this very interesting work. The present No. contains the history of the various Buntings, Finchs, and Sparrows. Some of the wood-cuts are equal to any that we have ever seen.

A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. By Andrew Ure, M.D. Part 5. Longman and Co.—This scientific and practical dictionary is one of the best publications that come before us. The style is remarkably clear and agreeable, and the diagrams and cuts are beautifully executed. The fifth part treats of flax, gems, gold, gas, glass-making, &c.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Parts 1 and 2. Joseph Thomas.—This, the commencement of a Standard Family Edition with illustrations, is very neatly got up, and there can be no doubt of the success of a cheap and at the same time good edition of one of the most attractive works of fiction.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom. By T. R. Jones. Part 3.—Another of Mr. Van Voorst's very useful and scientific publications. The popular manner in which Mr. Jones, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, explains the principles of zoological science, gives additional value to the curious and interesting details introduced in his work. It is not every learned professor who can agreeably impart knowledge to others.

The London Monthly Miscellany. Smith and Elder. We did not entertain any very favourable opinion of the early numbers of this work, but, in the 5th and 6th, now before us, there is a decided improvement, and fair promise for the future. We shall take an early opportunity of submitting a portion of its contents

Teachem's Scientific Games. "The Game of the Astronomers; being a short Description of the Heavens" And "the Game of The Golden Eagle; or the Natural History of the British Feathered Race." Spooner.

We have before said that Mr. Spooner is a most judicious caterer for our young friends. his Games combine instruction with amusement. Those we now announce are designed to encourage a taste for astronomy and natural history; they are exceedingly interesting, and we warmly recommend them.

"The Funnyshire Fox" is another ingenious game, also invented by Mr. Spooner, and which cannot fail to greatly amusing both young and old. It is full of ludicrous incidents, most admirably contrived, and got up in a very superior style. Nothing can be more suitable for the holidays.

"GENTLEMAN JACK"

A Song of the Times.

The Queen wants lots of sailor men,
But Jack won't budge, d'ye see,
Though tempted with "good" grub" and "grog,"
And "*lashings*" of Bohea.
"Good Captain," and "good Officers,"
"Good treatment and good ship,"
"Good pay."—in vain, for Jack wont save
E'en though you "*saved*" out "dip"

For Jack's become a gentleman!
And Jack, although a gentleman,
A Queen's man will not be;
Nor, what is more, fight as before,
For England on the sea.

How different are the times just now
From those that we have seen;
Men died for King and Country then,
None now will serve the Queen.
Jack then complained of many wrongs,
But, though he grumbled, fought
He loved his glass, his lass, his ship,
Just as a sailor ought

But Jack is now a gentleman!
And being made a gentleman,
A sailor scorns to be,
And sings no more his precious store
Of galley songs at sea.

"O no, we never mention her,"
"Oh, teach me to forget,"
Or, "I would be a Butterfly,"
Or those soft words, "We met."
Such girlish songs as these usurp
The stirring songs of yore,
When Britain's thunder-peal was heard
On every hostile shore

But Jack would be a gentleman—
A dandy-jack and gentleman!
His yarns are o'er, he sings no more
His quaint old staves at sea

The quarter deck "young gentlemen,"
Dare Devils in the war,
Now Adonised as Bond street swells,
Abhor the smell of tar,
Their claret drink, their hunters keep,
Like no smoke like cigars,
Vote the best watch the watch below,
And strike their light guitars"

For they are nice young gentlemen,
Spruce, foppish, soft, young gentlemen,
Averse to hail, rain, snow—
Who'd think it hard to mount a yard
When it came on to blow.

W. P. N.

East India Intelligence.

On Monday a meeting of proprietors of East India stock was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the election of Colonel Sykes to a seat in the direction. The meeting was fully attended, and among others present were Maj.-Gen Briggs, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Sutherland, Maj. George Willcock, Sir John Hansler, Mr. Hume, Sir P. Laurie, &c Sir C. Forbes, Bart., was called to the chair, and various resolutions were adopted to carry into effect the objects of the meeting

A letter from Khyook Phyoo, dated 4th Sept. 1838, gives the following statement of the sufferings of the 67th regiment during their short sojourn in Arracan. They have lost by death no less than a Major, a Captain, an Assist. Surgeon, three Subalterns, a Quarter-Master Sergeant, and 96 sepoys, exclusive of a number of combatants attached to the regiment (and in one instance a whole European family), who have fallen victims to the climate. Six other officers of this ill-fated corps have been compelled by disease to leave the Province, of whom five were obliged to proceed to Europe in search of health.—*Military Gazette, Sept* 29th.

Col. Low, the Resident at Lucknow, is about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on furlough. We conclude Capt. Paton will officiate in his absence.—*Ibid.*

We learn from Simlah that Lieut. A. Cunningham of the Engineers, A D C. to the Governor-General, will vacate his present office and proceed to Ferozepore, there to relieve his brother Lt. J. Cunningham (who has been for the last year employed in that neighbourhood as an Assistant to Capt Wade, at the same time that he has been superintending the construction of a fortification at Ferozepore), directed to accompany the son of Shah Soojah to Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

Capt. St. G. D. Showers, 27th N.I., has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Auckland, vice Capt. A. Cunningham, of the Engineers

We learn from Madras that application has been made to the Ceylon Government to know whether the island can spare any, and what part of its European garrison, should their services be required in Continental India. As there are only two British regiments in that Colony, we doubt whether it would be prudent to authorise more than one, even supposing its duties could be satisfactorily carried on by the sailors and men of a native regiment, or two from Madras. Nor can the Mauritius, with its moderate garrison of two or three corps, or the Cape of Good Hope, with one, furnish us with a reinforcement of European troops But from Madras, where, exclusive of the 62d and 63d regiments, already serving on a suspicious frontier at Moulmein, there is still a corps of Dragoons, and Six of Infantry, we conceive that the former, and two of the latter, might be withdrawn without imminently disturbing the internal strength of the Army of that Presidency, or depriving it of the means of furnishing any hostile armament against the dominions of the King of Ava which circumstances might compel us to despatch.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Loodiana, dated 17th Sept., contains the following item of intelligence:—Capt. Barnes, and Mr. Scott of the Commissariat, have left this for Shikarpore Capt. Woodward of the Commissariat left for Ferozepore on the 15th, and Capt. Thompson of the Commissariat is to go to Moultan, to look after supplies. The Infantry part of Shah Soojah's contingent progresses rapidly, arms have been issued to them: the Cavalry find great difficulty in procuring horses.—*Englishman, Oct. 2d.*

The 25th Bombay N.I. left that Presidency on the 24th Sept. for Cutch, in the *Semiramis*, in which 700 of the regiment embarked.—*Bombay Courier, Sept. 29th.*

We believe it to be a certain fact, that Major-General Casement will, on the departure of Col. Morrison, take his place at the Cannel Board. The appointment will doubtless give great satisfaction to the Army of India.—*Military Gazette, Oct. 13th.*

The King of Lucknow, it is said, has determined to assist Government in the approaching expedition with a force of five regts. of Infantry, 2000 troopers, 50 guns, 1000 draft camels, 100 elephants, and 17 lacs of rupees for its maintenance. The force will proceed *via* Shahjehanpoor and Bareilly to Loodiana.—*Ibid.*

We learn from Bellary that the Commissariat are busily engaged in preparing for the march of H.M.'s 41st Foot, and the company of Artillery to Belgaum, as well as the 3d Cavalry and 7th N.I. to Sholapore and Kulladgee. Much difficulty is anticipated in procuring carriage for the Europeans, for there has always been a deficiency of it at Bellary.—*Madras United Service Gazette, Oct. 2.*

Demonstrations of a warlike nature are evident in every part of our military establishment. In addition to the movements of troops already recorded in our columns, we learn that two squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons have been ordered for field service to the northward.—*Bombay Gazette, Sept. 26.*

Lucknow.—Col. Low proceeds immediately to the Cape, on account of ill health.

Col. Beresford, Military Secretary, will command Her Majesty's 3d Buffs on the approaching expedition.

A Brigadier will be sent immediately to Almorah, which will hereafter be a brigade station.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 25.*

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., Oct. 1, 1838.—A. Maclean, Esq., to act as third Member of the Board of Rev. during absence of Mr W. Elliott J. C. Morris, Esq., to act as temp. member of do John Walker, Esq., to act as Dep Coll. of Madras during absence of Mr J. A. Hudlestone. G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to Mag. and Coll. of Chingleput during absence of Mr. Bird E. Selton, Esq., to act as Postmaster of Secundrabad during absence of Capt Macdonald W. Elliott, Esq., received charge of Zillah Court of Madura from T. A. Anstruther, Esq. 9th—T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as Sub. Coll and Joint Mag. of Malabar during absence of Mr. Smith.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Oct 9, 1838.—Art.—1st Lieut. N. H. Fisher to be Capt., v. Seton, ret. 2d Lieut J. A. Gunthorpe (since dead) to be 1st Lieut., v. Fisher, 25th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Jackson to be Capt., v. Cosby, dec. Ens. G. Harkness to be Lieut., v. Jackson Art.—2d Lieut. G. P. Eaton to be 1st Lieut., v. Gunthorpe, dec. Sup. 2d Lieut. A. T. Cadell brought on effective strength. Art.—Maj J. N. Abdy to be Lt. Col., v. Paske, ret. Capt. F. Bond to be Maj., vice Abdy. 1st Lieut. S. S. Trever to be Capt., v. Bond. 2d Lieut. J. D. Mein to be 1st Lieut., v. Trever. Super. 2d Lieut. R. McPherson brought on effective strength 16th N.I.—Ens. G. S. Mardell to be Lieut., v. Pepperecure, dec. 47th N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Rochfort to be Capt., v. Macarthur, retired on the pension of a Lieut.-Col. Ens. R. W. T. Money to be Lieut., v. Rochfort

RETIREMENTS.—G. O., Sept 29, 1838.—Capt. R. S. Seton, Art., ret on pension of Major Lt.-Col. T. T. Paske, Art., ret. on pension of his rank. Oct. 10th—Capt. A. Macarthur, 41st N.I., permitted to retire on pension of a Lt.-Col

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Sept 29, 1838.—2d Lieut. R. Macpherson, Art., furl. to Europe on sick cert. Oct. 1st.—Lieut C. J. Cook, Art., leave to Presidency to furl. to England on sick cert. 2d Lieut E. Greene, 2d N.I., furl to Europe on sick cert Ens. J. Pierse, 32d N.I., to do. on do. 4th—Capt. A. Pinson, 40th N.I., furl. to Europe for one year on urgent priv. aff.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Jan. 10th MALCOLM, *Eyles*, from Bengal, Downs, sailed, Calcutta, Aug 2.—St. Helena, Nov. 21 JUMNA, from Bengal, at Liverpool, sailed Sept. 11.—St Helena, Nov. 21 TYRIAN, *Ellis*, from China, off Dover, sailed Aug. 10. 16th—MARIA, *Bannatyne*, from Java, in the Downs 9th SYMMETRY, *Sawtle*, from Sydney, sailed Aug 13 19th ISABELLA, *Mansor*, from Bengal, off Portland, sailed Aug 18—St Helena, Nov. 24. PRINCESS VICTORIA, from Bengal, off Margate, sailed July 17—St Helena, Nov. 14.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MALCOLM, from Bengal.—Mrs. Liddell, R. Richardson, Esq., B. N. I., Lt.-Col. Tulte, H. M.'s 3d Dragns., D. Langstaff, Sup. Surg. B.S., Lieut. Richardson, 62nd B. N. I., Lieut Grant, H. M.'s 3d reg.

Per JUMNA, from Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per SOMERSETSHIRE, from Bombay.—Mr J. B. Burnett.

Per MARY SHARP, from Bengal.—Mr W. Chester, Maj Jackson, R. Art., from St. Helena.

SHIPS SAILED.—Jan. 9th—ESSEX, for Hobart Town. 10th—MELVILLE for N. South Wales. THOMAS LOWRY, *Graham*, for Bengal, and remain with the ANN and ROXBURGH CASTLE, wind bound.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per THOMAS LOWRY.—Messrs. Taylor, Elliot, Slade, Andrews, Mrs. Reone, Wroughton, J. W. Baugh, H. C. Aullain, Sheibn, Harrison, and Mrs. and Mr. Henry Irwin.

ST HELENA.—Nov. 21st PRINCESS VICTORIA, *Lee*, from Calcutta, for London. 18th—TAMERLANE, *Smith*, from Bombay, for Liverpool. 2nd—ISABELLA, *Mantz*, from Calcutta. 24th—SOMERSETSHIRE, *Jackson*, from Bombay

CANNANORE. Oct. 12th—CHILDE HAROLD, *Willis*, from Bombay, for London.

SINGAPORE Sept. 14th—GENARES, *Jackson*, from Bombay—LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Arbell*, from Madras—GENERAL PALMER, *Dunn*, from Bombay,—all for China. 21st—VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, *Brunner*, from Bombay.

CHINA.—Aug. 20th—LILLWORTH, *Graham*, from London. ANN, *Green*, from Calcutta. 9th—LONDON, *Tait*, from Bombay 12th VANSITTART, *M'Queen*, from Bombay

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Oct. 25th—WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, for Madras, from Portsmouth. CARNATIC, *Voss*, for Madras, from do. 31st—MORLEY, *Evans*, for Bombay, from do Nov. 6th—DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, for Madras, from do. 8th—MERMAID, *Champion*, for Calcutta.

CASUALTIES.—Liverpool, Jan. 8th—BURLETON, *Seaman*, from Bombay—sailed Sept. 12 to Liverpool, is wrecked in West Hoye,—the master and seven men saved The CRUSADER, Liverpool to Bombay, is wrecked at Black Poole, near Preston, Lancashire,—Crew saved.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Nov. 16th—KIRKMAN, *Finlay*, London to Bombay, Lat. 19 S., Lon. 30. W. 17th—PHOENIX, *Holland*, London to Batavia, from the Reine, arrived at Bordeaux Sept. 28th—ALFRED, *Hall*, London to N. South Wales, Lat. 33 N., Lon. 13. W. Nov 16th—ROSALIND, *Fenton*, London to Calcutta, Lon. 11 54. W. Oct. 20th—BERKSHIRE, *Clarkson*, London to Bombay, Lat. 30. 38. S., Lon. 13. 55 W.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE Jan. 12, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¼ ¼.	3½ Reduced, 100⅝ ⅜.
Reduced, Shut.	New 3½, 100⅛ ¼.

Consols for Account, 92¼ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.—A. Northcroft, Chancery-lane, law-stationer.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Burnham, sen., and G. W. Burnham, jun., of Bedford, druggists.—H. Bliss, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, list manufacturer.—R. Wochich, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, linen-draper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.—S. Davis, Bath, tea-dealer and grocer.—H. Davis, Bath, tea dealer and grocer.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. James, Birmingham, baker.—J. Fairmaner, late of Red Lion-yard, Tottenham-court-road, and since of Princes-street, Drury-lane, livery-stable keeper.

BANKRUPTS—W. Marsh, Wolverhampton, hosier and haberdasher—J. Mash Ainsworth, Birmingham, saddlers' ironmonger J. Goff, Liverpool, victualler—J. E. Davies, Oswestry, Shropshire, draper and grocer—J. Nixon, Long Drax, Yorkshire, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Muir, of Muirkirk, grocer.

BIRTHS.

2d inst., at Hill-house, Dawlish, the lady of J. A. Holder, Esq., of a son—The lady of Lieut. Hamilton, Depot Paymaster 55th regiment, of a son—Jan 7th, at Hawford, the lady of Capt. C. Pearson, of a daughter—At Falmouth, on 26th ult., the lady of Lieut. Welch, Commander of the *Swift*, of a son—Sept. 18th, at Gobulpore, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, of a son—23d, at Vellore, the lady of Capt. Logan, of a son—25th, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Seppings, of a son—At Morningside, Mrs. General Tod, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

T. Tucker, Esq., of Petersville, Meath, to Isabella Matilda, daughter of the late Major Barnes—At Halifax, Mr. W. H. Ellis, of H.M.S *Racehorse*, to Louisa Clementina, youngest daughter of Captain S. Douglas, R.N.—At Stoke, Lieut. G. W. Winlo, H.M.S *Malabar*, to Ann Neal, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Hoar—At Patna, J. Greenwood, Esq., 31st, to Catherine Sabina, daughter of the late J. Petroux, Esq., of Calcutta—At Bigeon, D. Thomas, Esq., to Julia Sophia, daughter of T. Batt, Esq., Surgeon, late of Royal Fusiliers—Sept. 12th, at Cuddalore, Lieut. F. Young, 24th N.I., to Miss R. M. Kingswell—19th, at Russellkondah, Lieut. W. Middleton, 17th N.I., to Miss H. T. Sperling—25th, at Masulipatam, R. Grant, Esq., C.S., to Miss Elliott—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, on 10th inst., J. Paterson, Esq., Captain 26th, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Paterson, K.C.B., to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the Chevalier Tottie, Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General—At West Gifford, Devon, Jan. 8th, Captain the Hon. G. R. W. Treffusis, R.N., to Margaret Frances, daughter of the late John James, Esq., of Houghton Lodge, Hants—Jan. 5th, at Cheltenham, the Rev. F. A. M. Patten, of Eastham, Meath, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Laye, Royal Artillery—20th Dec., at Genoa, G. F. G. Mathison, Esq., to Eliza Gertrude, daughter of Capt. Gallwey, R.N.—7th inst., at Brighton, A. Halfhide, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's Service, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late T. Noakes, Esq., of Wannock, Sussex—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. G. H. Barlow, to Lydia, daughter of the late S. Babington, Esq., E.I.C.'s Civil Service, Bombay—At the parish church of St. James's, Westminster, R. Errington, Esq., second son of Sir T. M. Stanley, Bart., to Julia, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the Forces—R. M. Magee, Esq., son of the late Captain T. Magee, 48th regt., to Elizabeth Barton, daughter of the late J. Morton, Esq., of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

7th inst., at his house, Westbourne-green, John Edward Bruno, Esq., after a short illness—At St. Ann's, Baudgilom, Barbadoes, of fever, Paymaster Winterbottom, 52d regiment—At Knowsley, at her brother-in-law's, Captain Despourrins, R.N., Miss Mary O'Callaghan—At Highmoor, near Parkstone, H. Festing, Esq. Captain h.p. Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Captain Festing, R.N.—At Stoke, Mrs. Monckieffe, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Monckieffe—Dec. 27th, at Teignmouth, aged 65, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie—At Tiverton, on 28th ult., Mary, wife of Lieut. T. Boardman, R.N.—Lately, Capt. J. Stuart, R.N. (1813); was First Lieutenant of the *Bimoltaur*, at the battle of Trafalgar—Lately, Lieut.-Col. A. Strashan, late of Royal Marines, aged 70—28th Dec., at Norfolk's Cave, Suffolk, S. Terrett, Esq., Captain Northamptonshire Militia, and late of 3d Dragoons, aged 57 years—At Chelsea, Eliza, youngest daughter of Colonel D'Aguilar, aged 19—29th, at Madras, Mr. C. W. West, pensioned Lieut.—At Cheltenham, Miss Seward, only daughter of the late Lieut.-General Seward—At Sloane street, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Baillie, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals—At St. Andrew's, on 5th Dec., Ann Julia, only daughter of the late Captain G. Keir, 22d Dragoons, and Commandant of the Nizam's Horse—In Cork, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Spread, R.N.—Captain Gibbons, late 23d Light Dragoons—At Stonehouse, on 6th inst., Commander H. B. Richards (1834.)

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This unique preparation unites all the active powers of the most approved saline purgatives with the palateable qualities of a glass of soda water. In torpid state of the liver and bowels, bilious affections, cholera morbus, pains in the head, or disordered state of the stomach, nausea, and violent sickness, it will be found a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. It gives instantaneous relief in the heartburn, is of great service in preventing piles, fistula, and gout, and in alleviating the febrile symptoms attendant on the latter affection. Derangement of the stomach and head, &c., arising from too free indulgence in the gratifications of the table, is speedily removed by a tea-spoonful taken early in the morning.

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It instantly clears tarnish and dirt, and magically produces a most inimitable polish upon Gold, Silver, Plated Goods, Brass, Tin, Copper, and makes British Plate Zinc, and Pewter, look as white as the best Silver.

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Caution.—Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and observe that each bottle is (with a Treatise on the Hair, 31st edition), inclosed in a Wrapper, on which are their Names and Address in *Red*, thus,

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In Rheumatic Gout, and all Neuralgic Affections—in Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofulous Affections, enlarged Glands, Morbid Secretions, &c.—in General Debility, and where the constitution has been impaired by the continued use or abuse of Mercury—and, in fine, wherever it is desirable to administer the full benefit of Sarsaparilla, this form of that valuable Vegetable will be found of the greatest service.

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THE

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AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 314. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[illegible] Gloucester Light Inf Militia Ens Thos Earle to be Lt vice Crudace

R N [illegible] Gloucester Militia—William Ramsay Watson, Gent to be Ens

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE Jan 28

10th Lt Drags—Assist Surg Patrick Nicholson M D, from 7th Lt, to be Assist Surg, v Brodie, appointed to 11th regt Jan 25

11th Lt Drags—Thomas Hurriford, from Acting Vetr Surg, with the dep tion of 1st Drag Guards and 7th Lt Drags, to be Vet Surg, v Hogrewe who retires Jan 27

4th Foot—Lieut Col Hon Leslie from h p Unatt, to be Lt Col, v England who exchanges Jan 25

11th Capt John Lindsay from 86th Ft, to be Capt, v West h p, app infant 99th Ft—Ens Edw Lynch Plosse to be Lieut by p, v Wray who retires—Simon Fitzherbert Jackson Gent to be Ens by p, v Plosse Jan 25

9th Ens Barry Pilkington Strange, from 86th Ft, to be Ens vice Forman who retires—Jan 25

15th Brev Maj Henry Cooper, from 99th Ft, to be Captain, v Lindsay app infant to 11th Ft—Jan 25

19th Ft Hunphries Gray to be Lieut without p, v Vincy, dec—Gent Cadet James C Harvey, from R Mil Col, to be Ens, v Gray—Jan 25

41st Ens Inman to be Lieut without p, vice Morris, dec—Vet Lieut Hyde Nepean, from 57th Ft, to be Lieut, v Hill dec—Gent Cadet Arthur W. Smith, from R Mil Col to be Ens, v Forman—Jan 25

49th Lt Henry Shipwith, from h p Unatt, to be Lieut, v Onslow app infant to 65th Ft—Hon John Kennedy to be Ens by p, v Shipwith Jan 25

Sub Lieut William Dixwell Oxenden, from 43d Ft, to be Lieut, v Nicholl appointed to Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company Jan 25

6th Ft William M'Nair to be Lieut without p, vice Beatty, dec—Dec 1—Gent Cadet Wm J Dickson, from R Mil Col, to be Ens, v M'Nair—Jan 25

17th Ens St Leger Barry to be Lieut without p, v Bullock, dec—Jan 10—Quartermaster Serj Thomas Paul to be Ens, v Barry Jan 25

Gent Cadet Alexander B Rooke, from R Mil Col, to be Lt without p, v Nepean, prom in 41st Ft—Jan 25

38th Frederick Will Gent, to be Ens by p, vice Harrison promoted Jan 25

85th Edward Nort n Gent, to be Ens by p, v L'Estrange app infant to 9th Ft—Jan 25

86th Ens Henry Crawford to be Lieut without p, v Blunt, dec Nov 8, 1838—Ens Oliver Creagh O Brien, from 2d West Indn Rc to be Ens v Crawford—Jan 25

97th Ens Frederick Wordgate to be Lieut. by p, v Lytton, who retires Henry Lockey, Gent, to be Ens by p, v Wood app Jan 25

91st Ens Richard Cranly Onslow to be Lieut by p, v Ewing, who retires John George Hackett, Gent, to be Ens by p, vice Onslow Jan 25

99th Capt John Parsons Westropp, from 11th Ft, to be Capt, v Cooper appointed Brig 5th Foot Jan 25

2d W India Regt—Ens Jesse Miller to be Lieut without p, v Ringrose app infant to 21st Ft Jan 25—Ens Geo Leslie Woodd, from R Afr Colonial Corps, to be Ens without p, v Oswald, app infant 97th Ft Jan 24—John Weyland, Gent to be Ens without p, v Miller—Jan 25—Serj Major Wm Bayly, from 4th Ft to be Ens without p, v O'Brien, appointed to 89th Ft—Jan 25

Ceylon Rifle Reg—Sec Lieut Edward John Holworthy to be Lieut by p vice Johnstone, who retires—Henry Braddell Carter Gent to be Sec Lieut by p, v Holworthy—Jan 25

Sierra Leone Colonial Corps—Thomas Donaldson Gent, to be Ens without p, v Wood appointed to 2d W India Reg Jan 25

Newfoundland Vet Companies—Lieut John Nicholls, from half pay 1st Lieut, v John Masters, who retires upon h p—Jan 25

R Malta Fencible Reg—Paul Salamono, Gent, to be Quartermaster with Lieut and temporary rank, v Plott dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial Jan 25

Lieut Col Hon Henry Shipwith, from 49th Ft, to be Lieut by p Jan 25

Memo—Lieut James Simpson of the retired full pay of 8th Ft Veteran Batt has obtained permission to retire from the Army with the sale of his Lieutenancy he being a settler in New South Wales—Jan 25

Lieut Charles Augustus Daniell Gent, to be Ens in the 85th Ft by p, v Inman who retires, as stated in the Gazette of Jan 18—read Charles Daniell Gent, to be Ens. in 85th Ft, by p, vice Jones who retires

Royal Cumberland Militia—Thos Edward Roberts, Esq, to be Capt, v Williams, resigned—Jan 11

CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Guards—are collected at Hulme barracks, with a detachment of two Serjs and 20 Dragoons, under Lieut Sir H Paulet, Bt, at Rochdale

6th Drag Guards—Gen the Hon Robert Taylor, Col. of this reg, who has been dangerously indisposed at his seat in Meath, though somewhat better, remains in a very feeble state of health

7th Drag. Gds—Serj. Matthews, tried by Court-Martial in Derry—Maj. Hon. G.A Browne, 64th, President—for embezzling *smart* money he got for the release of recruits, has been honourably acquitted, and the private who made the charge is ordered to join his regiment.

4th Lt. Dragoons—The draft which embarked in the *Malabar*, on 20th of July last, landed at Bombay on the 16th of November.

10th Hussars—After the 15th this reg. will be next for India, and relieve the 4th.

11th Lt. Drags.—Four thousand pounds have been given for a new service of plate This corps, in being made Hussars, will have a uniform similar to that of the 15th.

13th Lt Drags.—Major T. P. Lang died at Bangalore on 22d Nov last.

15th Hussars—move from Glasgow for Chatham, preparatory to embarkation for India on board the *Minotaur*, 74. Sir Walter Scott gets the augmentation Lieut Colonelcy, Capt Wathen the Majority, and Lieut and Adjutant Hacker the troop. On the subject of the uniform of this distinguished corps we have received the following —

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette

January 24th 1839

SIR—Observing in a Ministerial paper of Thursday that it is there positively stated, under the heading of "Army," that the dress of the King's Hussars 15th *is to be changed* permit me to say, that so long as they remain *Hussars* no objection can, I imagine be raised to their dress being rendered more suitable to the climate in which they are to serve for several years than it *may* now be but I sincerely hope that the authorities will duly consider before deciding on any alteration, whether or not it is advisable to have the H L I C's troops and the Queen's in precisely the same colours, so as not to be known one from the other at a distance I can to the opinion of those who think there should be a decided difference, but hope some of your readers will if they deem the subject of sufficient importance) give the public the benefit of their opinion and experience The 11th Drag ons, the same paper states, are to be made Hussars, and dressed as the 15th K H are I really should be glad to know what talisman Cavalry Officers are supposed to have, by means of which their purses never can be emptied It is only a very short time since an addition was granted to the honorary bulges of this distinguished corps, which caused great alterations in the appointments, and now another and a total change seems to be meditated I am of opinion that all Light Cavalry should be dressed as Hussars, i e have a good *useful* pelisse and no scales, epaulettes, or cloak,—but continual changes in the appointments and uniform tend to drive the *working part* out of that branch of the service, and to make room for that spirit of extravagance by no means *essential* to the *efficiency* of a body of soldiers in *the field*, whatever it may be in the ball room

WALLENSTEIN

6th Lancers—Lieut. Burridge is to have the superintendance of Cavalry Recruiting District in London, Feb. 1st

17th Lancers—have removed to the Rl. Barracks, Dublin. We deeply regret to announce the death of the Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir John Elley, K.C.B., K.C.H. An authentic memoir of this veteran officer will appear in our next numbe.

INFANTRY.

1oot Guards—The Sergeant and two privates on duty the night that Theller and Dodge effected their escape from the prison at Quebec, have been found guilty of conniving at the escape, and sentenced to be shot Theller and Dodge gave the Guards potion, in which they had infused laudanum.

2d Foot—This regt, under Colonel Baumgardt, sailed from Bombay for the mouth of the Indus in Nov last. Lieut. Hamilton has been appointed Acting Quartermaster of the Provisional battalion at Chatham.

3d—Lieut. Magrath has resigned his situation on the Recruiting Service, for the purpose of joining his corps now on march for Cabul. Capt. Dore and Lieut Airey are at the depot Ensigns Meachim and Robson will embark with the draft for India.

4th—Lieut. Burke and Ensign M Andrew will accompany a large draft of men for the head-quarters, which will embark this spring for Madras The drafts of last summer had arrived at Madras in November

4th—We understand that this corps will not proceed to the West Indies or to Canada, but serve its 10 years in the Mediterranean

6th—Brevet-Major Lonamy has returned home by the last overland packet. The draft, under Capt. Dennis in the *Malabar*, arrived in Bombay in Nov last At a General Court Martial held in cantonment, near Poona, 3d Sept. 1838, Ens W W Patterson was arraigned on the following charges, preferred by Lt. Col Algeo —

First Charge—For irregular and unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instances —

1st Instance—In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 22d Nov 1837, disobeyed my order to furnish a correct copy of his report as Orderly Officer of the 21st of the same month

2d Instance—In having, at the same place, 23d Nov 1837, absented himself without leave from the Orderly Room, where he had been directed to attend daily, although he had been admonished for a similar offence a few days before

3d Instance—In having on the same day, absented himself without leave from a meeting of the Officers of the regiment held by my Order

Second Charge—For breach of Military discipline, in having broken his arrest on or about the 18th Dec. 1837 by being in the Fort of Bombay beyond the limits of his arrest, and being then dressed in a manner unbecoming an officer

(Signed) J Algeo, Major, Commanding H M 's 6th Regt.

Additional Charge—For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances viz,

1st Instance In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 1st January 1838, obtained from Bhugwan Sunker, an inhabitant of Bombay, several work boxes, one looking-glass and one picture, amounting in value to the sum of 215 rupees or thereabouts, on the terms of immediate payment; and in having after obtaining possession of the said articles, refused to return or pay for the same, and in having then and there threatened to beat the said Bhugwan Sunker

2d Instance—In having, soon after the transaction set forth in the foregoing instance, disposed of one of the said boxes to Keclupal Merdan a tailor, residing at Colaba, for the sum of 10 rupees, of which he received payment the same day

3d Instance—In having also disposed of another of the said boxes to the late Girder Kessowjee (commonly called Cheap Jack), an inhabitant of Bombay, for the sum of 50 rupees, in part liquidation of a debt due by him to the said Girder Kessowjee

Upon the whole of which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him, Ensign W W Patterson, to be cashiered (Approved H Evans, General, Commander in Chief, East Indies

7th—The *Morning Herald* insists that this regiment has been ordered to India. We confess that *we* are not in the secrets of the Quartermaster-General's department,—and we doubt if a cautious old staff officer, like Sir W. Gordon, ever communicates his secrets of office to any one We may be over sceptical, but we must still doubt that so long favoured a regiment as the Royal Fusiliers will be sent either to India or New South Wales. We are not prophets, but sometimes good guessers, and we conjecture that Canada, or the Cape, will be selected for the 7th regt,—not India or New South Wales

9th—This regt was held in readiness for field service, when accounts left Calcutta in Nov last. It had previously been ordered to Hazarebaugh. It is now destined for Rangoon.

10th—A fire broke out on Monday evening at the Mess-Room, New Barracks, Limerick, which was immediately quenched.

13th—Major-General Sir W. Cotton has appointed Capt. Havelock, his (second) A D C, and Post Master of the division He has also appointed Dr. Murray, Surgeon to the Head Quarters of the division.

14th—Capt Smith and Ens Romer embarked in the *Barossa* transport with the draft for the service cos.

15th—The primary cause of Ensign Carey perishing at Chambly barracks, was returning to his room for some trifles he valued, consisting of two or three military decorations he gained in Spain, in the late Legion, and which were locked up in a small box on his dressing table

17th—This corps, about 500 strong, embarked for field service in Cabul in Nov. last at Bombay

18th—Letters from Bombay, dated the 3rd of Dec, make no mention of the landing of this regt in India from Ceylon, and the report seems without foundation.

21st—The regt had not arrived in India on the 24th of last Nov. Lieut Bace embarked for Madras on 21st inst.

25th—The destination of this regt. is still undetermined, and will probably remain so for some time. It is supposed it will embark for Canada on the opening of the season, when the St. Lawrence becomes navigable.

27th—The draft for the service cos will embark at Deal for the Cape of Good Hope

28th—This is one of the strongest depots in Chatham, and will ultimately consist of 110 men, but the service cos. will in the first instance be completed to 659.

31st—This regt it is said will be actively employed on the North east Frontier in the force about to assemble to check the Nepaulese and Ghoorkas, who have collected an army on the confines of our territory.

30th Depot—After sending the second draft for Canada, last week, the strength of the depot was 11 r and f and eight officers!

37th—The officers on board the *Inconstant* are Col Sinclt, Bt.-Major Thorcau, Capt. Harvey, Lieut and Adjutant Durham, Ensigns Shum ard Hamilton.

39th—Capt Innes has arrived, in good health, at Sydney, on his passage to Madras

41st—Capt Cochran is about to embark to rejoin his regt. Capt Wetherall is to remain in command of the depot.

42d—The Royal Highlanders are set down by some wiseacres for India. We have heard that the distinguished Colonel of this regiment, Sir George Murray, on a former occasion used his influence to change the destination of his regiment from India to the Mediterranean, and we consider it improbable that he will not again exert similar influence, and obtain the favour of having the corps either sent back to the Mediterranean or to Canada. The 42nd, since the war closed, has never served a day in a bad climate Does the regt. deserve *less* favour now than heretofore? We think not.

50th—Capt. Fothergill has joined the depot at Chatham, for the purpose of relieving Major Sergeantson in command of the recruiting company.

51st Depot—Capt. Rice has leave to 14th Feb. Brevet-Major Campbell and Lieut Dickson arrived at Sydney, in the *Lord Lynedoch* last Aug.

55th—Ensign Frend embarked for Madras on the 19th inst. on board the *Claudine*.

62d—Ensign Hillier embarked for Madras on the 21st inst in the *Abercrombie Robinson*.

63d—Lt Fowle now commands the detachments at Upnor Castle, having relieved Lieut. Hamilton of the 2d regt. there.

69th—The officers on board the *Inconstant* are Major Brookes, Capt. Coote, Lieut. Gore, Ens Murdell.

74th Depot—Lt. Walter Warde (who was lately Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica) joined from leave of absence on New-Year's day.

83d Depot—from Hull to Tynemouth Castle.

86th—Head-qrs. and two cos, Stockport; two, Rochdale; two, Todmorden; four, Blackburn. Two comps. from

Burnley to Blackburn, one from Burnley to Rochdale, one from Rochdale to Stockport.

87th Depot—having received a letter of readiness to leave Castlebar, the inhabitants addressed to Sir E. Blakeney a testimonial of the excellent conduct of the depot, and praying they may not be removed. The 87th are to remain until April.

88th—The Lieutenants are, perhaps, without an exception, for purchase.

89th—Lieut.-Gen. W. Blunt of this corps, died at Tobago, of the yellow fever, after two days' illness. He was the youngest son of Lieut.-General Blunt.

93d—Lieut. Lord Cosmo Russell has left Woburn Abbey, to join the service companies at Gibraltar.

96th—The regt. give two cos. to Liverpool Barracks, three to Wigan, three to Haydock-lodge, and two and head-quarters to Bolton. As soon as 659 men of the 51st regt. shall have embarked for Van Diemen's Land, this regt. will move to Chatham to furnish the convict guards. Meantime it will be employed in the West of England, where troops are much required at present.

97th—The regt. is expected in Dublin in a few weeks.

98th—Head-quarters and five cos., Hull; four, Burnley; one, Isle of Man.

99th—Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant has joined at Athlone. The regiment had a brilliant sham-fight on Thursday se'nnight. Lieut.-Col. Johnston and Major Jackson commanded wings of the regt., which manœuvred over a circuit of three miles. Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Caroll and Staff attended.

Rl. Artillery—The Horse Artillery have moved from Island-Bridge to Portobello (Dublin) Barracks. Major Saunders, commanding in Dublin, is seriously indisposed.

G. O.—"Lord Bloomfield cannot resume the command of the garrison without conveying to Major-Gen. Fyers, his acknowledgment, as well for undertaking its duties as expressing his very high satisfaction that discipline and good feeling have been advanced under his orders, and which, Lord Bloomfield hopes, with the aid and assistance of Commanding Officers, Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers, to be able to maintain."

Rl. Engineers—Lieut. Boteler is attached to the Trigonometrical Survey, under Capt. Stodhert. There are five Engineer Officers doing duty in Limerick.

CIRCULAR. War Office, 10th January, 1839.

With reference to the Circular Letter from this department, dated 24th March, 1835, notifying a deduction from the annual off-reckonings of the regiment under your command for the clothing of eighty privates, I have the honour to acquaint you, that as the regiment is to be completed to the full establishment of 799 rank and file, Her Majesty is pleased to order that off-reckonings shall be allowed for the latter number, from the 1st of April, 1839. HOWICK.

To ——— ———, Colonel of the — Regiment of ——.

We understand from the best authority, that the Military Commissioners are determined to recommend, in the strongest, terms the abolition of the traffic which now prevails in the purchase of promotion by giving enormous sums beyond the regulated prices.—*Herald.* Fudge! The Military commission has not sat for months.

In consequence of the crowded state of the cavalry depot at Maidstone, and the great increase of recruits, it is expected that the riding establishments of that place will be abolished, and that Capt. Myers will remain at the depot, as Riding-Master, occasionally visiting the regiments, on a similar plan to that of Mr. Angelo, the Sword-Master-General, and that the Riding-Masters of regiments, on appointment, go to Maidstone for a short time to learn his system.

The *Barossa* transport, having on board drafts as under, sailed from Cove on the 15th inst. for the West Indies:—14th Foot, 1 Capt., 1 Subalt., 2 Serjts., 45 r. and f.; 56th, 1 Capt., 3 Subalts., 1 Staff, 1 Serjt., 81 r. and f.; 64th, 1 Field Officer, 1 Capt., 2 Subalts., 1 Staff, 2 Serjts., 58 r. and f., 68th, 3 Subalts., 1 Serjt., 25 r. and f.; 76th, 2 Capts., 4 Subalts., 1 Staff, 2 Serjts., 154 r. and f.,—Total, 1 Field Officer, 5 Capts., 13 Subalts., 3 Staff, 8 Serjts., 363 r. and f.

Her Majesty's Ship *Inconstant*, having on board drafts as under, sailed from Cove on the 16th inst. for Nova Scotia:—37th Foot, 1 Field Officer, 2 Capts., 3 Subalts., 1 Serjt., 100 r. and f.; 69th, 1 Field Officer, 1 Capt., 5 Subalts., 6 Serjts., 180 r. and f.;—Total, 2 Field Officers, 3 Capts., 1 Subalts., 7 Serjts., 280 r. and f.

A General Court-Martial was to assemble yesterday at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, at eleven o'clock, for the trial of private James Anderson, No. 898, of the 58th regt., and such other prisoners as should be brought before the Court. President, Lt.-Col. Cobbe, Royal Horse Artillery.

Capt. Newhouse, late of the 82d Foot, has been appointed Barrack-Master at Trinidad, and will shortly proceed to his destination.

The French Army has an effective force on the peace establishment of 311,412 men, and 62,142 horses; and on war establishment of 420,265 men, and 121,692 horses.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Stephen Lushington (1839) to *Cleopatra.*
Commander—Francis Liardet (1838) to *Powerful.* Anthony Wm. Milward (1836) to *Hydra.* John Adams (8—1837) to *Acorn.*
Lieutenants—Henry Ainslie (1838) to *Excellent.* Jas. Storey (1810) to *Cornwallis.* R. H. Elliot (1828., Hon. R. Le Poer Trench (1838), Stephen Bradly (1838), and N. F. Edwards (1827), to *Powerful.* Wm. Morris (8- 1838) to *Trincomalee.*
Mates—W. B. C. Douglas to *Ganges.* C. Knighton to *Cameleon.*
Midshipmen—Messrs. Cartwright and Willan to *Powerful.*
Masters' Assistants—Alfred A. Halloran to *Cameleon.* —Tucker to *Powerful.*
Surgeon—John Runciman (1818) to *Powerful.*
Assistant-Surgeon—W. White to *Powerful.* T. Duff Milne to Haslar Hospital.
Chaplain—Rev. G. R. Lewin (1833) to *Ganges*, v. Moore, sick.
Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—Mr. Halsted to *Donegal.*
Vol., 1st Class—John T. Christy to *Ganges.* Charles P. Lloyd to *Daphne.* John Jervis to *Powerful.*
Royal Marines—Capt. Spry, Lieuts. Frazer, Denman, and Meads, to *Powerful.*

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Apollo, fr.-ship, Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), was spoken, all well, on the line, Nov. 5.
Imogene, 28, Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), arrived at Callao, from Valparaiso, Oct. 6.
Inconstant, 36, Capt. Dan. Pring (1815), sailed from Cork, for Halifax, Jan. 16.
Jasper, 16, Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malaga, Jan. 4.
Larne, 4, sur.-ves., Com. P. J. Blake (1830), returned to Canton 5th Oct., without any tidings of the Antonio Pereira, reported to be stranded on the island of Hainan.
Rhadamanthus, st.-ves., Com. A. Wakefield (1837), arrived at Poulton, from Malta, 17th, and left 19th Jan.
Victor, 16, Com. E. Crozier (1827), arrived at Madras, from Penang, 20th, and sailed for Trincomalee, 23d Nov.
Wasp, 16, Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), with H. R.H. Prince George of Cambridge on board, left Gibraltar, for the Eastward, Jan. 10.
Wellesley, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1837), arrived at Madras, from Macao and Singapore, 13th, and sailed 15th.
Wolf, 16, Capt. E. Stanley (1838), sailed from Trincomalee, for England, Oct. 27.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

Liverpool, Lewis,	s. Dec 31, d. Jan. 20.
Braganza, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28.
Iberia, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 3.
Tagus, Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

Mutine, Pawle (1807),	s. Aug. 10, d. Dec 28, r. Dec. 14.
Lapwing, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23.
Spaniel, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar 30.
Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
Magnet, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

Alert, Norrington (1812),	s. Sept. 7, d. Jan. 25.
Reindeer, Dicken (1815),	s. Nov. 10, d. Jan. 14.
Star, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11.
Swift, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

Pandora, Innes (1813),	s Oct. 17, d. Jan 10, r. Jan. 5.
Linnet, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25.
Tyrian, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
Delight, Moore (*b* 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
Lyra, Forrester (1825),	s Dec. 17, d. Mar 11.
Pigeon, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
Hope, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

Shelbrake, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
Express, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 22.
Penguin, Luce (1814),	s. Oct 17, d. Feb. 21.
Petrel, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb 9.
Spey, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
Skylark, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Portsmouth, Jan. 25th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—There has been very little doing in the port during the week. *Cameleon* encountered such bad weather on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, that she was compelled to return to Spithead to set up her rigging and get a new boat, the one at her stern having been washed away; she has since gone to Plymouth, and from thence to Lisbon. *Daphne* went to Spithead on Tuesday, and waits orders. *Ganges* has had her hollow shot changed, and some alterations made in her armament; but it is thought she will be detained at Spithead for some days, it being expected that some Members of the Admiralty are coming down to inspect her and the *Daphne* previous to their going to sea. *Horatio* transport went to Cork on Tuesday. *Electra* is refitting in the harbour, and the *Cracker* in dock. There are no other vessels in commission in the port except the usual guard-ships. The workmen finished breaking up the *Prince George* yesterday afternoon; they worked very hard and cheerfully, but in consequence of the bad weather which occurred during the operation, their pecuniary reward will be abridged, as they calculated on finishing last Monday; a great quantity of copper and iron, and about fifty hollow and round shot, have been removed from her timbers and sides. *Etna* is to be taken in the dock to-morrow. *Revenge* is alongside the dock-yard, and it is expected will be ordered to be commissioned about the middle of next month. Strong parties are at work on *Royal Frederick, Indus,* and *Stromboli.* The *Indus* will be launched first; they are painting her, and clearing away the rubbish and other accumulations of years, and making strong indication for a move. A rendezvous has been opened for the *Powerful,* and a few seamen have joined; Captain Napier is expected in the town in a few days, and will doubtless obtain some volunteers. Some supernumerary seamen from the *Britannia,* and a few marines from head-quarters, are ordered on board the *Ganges,* to fill up casualties in the Mediterranean squadron. The *Seaflower* has brought ten more volunteers from Bristol. Ships in Port—*Ganges, Daphne,* at Spithead. *Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Royal George* yacht, *Electra, Seaflower, Cracker, Emerald, Messenger* steamer, in Harbour.

Plymouth, Jan. 25th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Jan. 18th—Arrived *Diligence* Navy transport, with stores from Pembroke. 20th—Arrived the *Tagus* peninsular steamer from the Eastward, and sailed the same day for Falmouth, whence she proceeded the next day with the mail for Lisbon. 21st—Arrived *Meteor* st.-v., Lt.-Com. R.D. Pritchard, from Portsmouth, and came into harbour to have the damages repaired which she sustained in the late heavy gale wind at Liverpool. 22d—Sailed *Rolla,* 10, Lt.-Com. Charles Hall, for the Coast of Spain; *Rocksby Castle,* emigrant ship, for Australia; and *Asia* emigrant-ship, for Sidney, New South Wales. Arrived the *Swale,* tender to *Astrea,* from Falmouth, with unserviceable packet stores; also *Emerald* tender, with supernumeraries from Portsmouth. A melancholy accident occurred this day, by the upsetting of a boat at the back of Bovisand Pier, near the Breakwater, by which four persons were drowned; viz., M. Wm. Stuart, son of Mr. Stuart, Superintendant of the Breakwater; Mr. S. Sparrow; John Langmead, and Richard Chapman, watermen. There was also in the boat, Master Stuart, who was saved by the help of the sprit and an oar. It appears that the young gentlemen, with the two boatmen, left Caldown for the purpose of shooting gulls, about eleven o'clock in the morning; about half-past twelve they were seen pulling from Bovisand Bay towards Bovisand Pier, on nearing which the ground swell carried the boat on a sunken rock, and on its receding, the boat upset. Great hopes were at first entertained for their safety, as it appeared they were able to swim, but on assistance arriving at the spot it was found they had perished, with the exception of the younger Stuart. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the bodies on the following day, and a verdict of accidental death returned. 23d—The *Opossum* packet, 6, Lieut. R. James, was paid wages this day, went into the Sound, and sailed for Falmouth the next, and proceeded immediately for Falmouth, whence she takes the next mail to South America. 24th—Arrived *Netley* tender, from Liverpool, with new raised men for the Navy; also, arrived *Cameleon,* 10, Lt.-Com. G. M. Hunter, from Portsmouth, on her way to Sierra Leone and Rio Janeiro, touching at Lisbon. 25th—The *Devon* lighter will sail this day for the Coast of Spain, with stores for Lord John Hay's squadron. Com. John Adams is appointed to *Acorn,* 16, lately launched from this Dock-yard, and it is expected her pendant will be hoisted this day. *Scylla,* 16, Com. Hon. J. Denman, is daily expected at this port, from Lisbon; it is said she is to be paid off, as she needs great repair. The damages received by *Malabar,* 74, Cap. E. Harvey, by her getting on shore on the coast of America, are much greater than first reported; her defects have been forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, and, until their answer is received, it cannot be known whether she will be paid off or have her defects made good; at present the work is suspended. The keel of the *Spartan,* 26, has been laid down this week, and is expected she will be in frame in about three weeks, as it is quite ready for putting up. The *Phœbe,* 42, has been brought down the harbour, and placed near the *Royal Adelaide,* for an hospital ship for the newly raised men. Five apprentices to Shipwrights have been entered this week in the Dock-yard. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide, San Josef, Hercules, Malabar, and Meteor* steam vessel. In the Sound—*Cameleon.*

Deptford, 23d Jan.—Sailed the *Hopewell* for Jamaica; *Waverly* for Cork to embark convicts. The *Arab* transport, Lieut. Lister, Agent, is discharged and docked. We sincerely hope Lieut. Lister will be speedily re-employed, for his zealous and seaman-like conduct in the recent gales, when in most imminent danger. Remain the *City of Rochester* for West Indies, and *Amity* for Bermuda.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society.—On Monday this society held its quarterly meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., in the chair. There was a numerous muster of officers, including Sir E. Codrington, Sir N. Willoughby, Captains Saumarez, Jones, &c. Mr. W. Dickson, Honorary Solicitor, stated the progress the society had made in its claims on the Belton legacy of 260,000*l.*, when it was ultimately agreed that Messrs. Yeates and Turner should prosecute those claims, and that Mr. Dickson should watch their progress. A letter was read from Sir John Conroy, enclosing a donation from the Duchess of Kent of 25*l.*, and intimating her desire to patronise the society. It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the society should be conveyed to Her Royal Highness. A letter was read from Lord Minto, enclosing his donation of 25*l.*, and another from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Adam, announcing that those officers had accepted the office of Vice-Presidents, and a donation of 25*l.* from the former, and 5*l.* from the latter.

Capt. F. D. Schaw's 28th annual donation of 20*l.* was received; also 10*l.* from Rear-Admiral Fane. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge to Lord Minto the society's thanks for his Lordship's donation. Thanks were voted to Major-Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, Commander Saumarez, the Rev. Dr. Morpeth, and several other friends to the society, for their exertions in its behalf. The subscriptions, donations, and interest on funded property amounted for the last quarter to 1,165*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.*, and the outlay, including 578*l.* voted for relief, to 669*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* Several petitions for relief were entertained.

CHATHAM.—Friday 18th the *Rochester* sailed with stores for Pembroke. The *Hecla* was got alongside the sheer hulk, and had her mast put in; she goes to Greenock to have her engines and boilers fitted. Orders were received at Chatham on Sunday to commission the *Hydra* steamer forthwith; her complement of men is to be 120, including officers. The following ships are on the stocks, and in a great state of forwardness:—*London*, 92; *Goliah*, 84; *Cumberland*, 70; *Leander*, 46; *Active*, 36; *Phantom*, 26; *Calypso*, 20; and *Arab*, 16. The *Buffalo*, which was paid off last week, was fitted out at Portsmouth by Government about two years ago, to take out the Governor of South Australia, and afterwards to bring home masts and timber for the Navy. She brought home 70 sticks that will make topmasts for 74 gun ships, besides plank and other timber, called cowdee by the natives, for ship-building. She left her marines behind for the protection of the English residents there. She brought home a boy, aged nine years, who had got out in a ship that had been stranded on one of the islands, the whole of the crew, with his father, having been murdered by the natives, with whom he lived two years.

COAST-GUARD.—At half-past one on the morning of 20th inst., it blowing hard, raining, and very dark, the brig *Zebra*, Robert Hughes Master, from Ipswich, bound to Liverpool, laden with flour and peas, in making for Newhaven harbour (for shelter), a strong tide running in at the time, she struck the West Pier-head, with great force, the crash was dreadful, and one man jumped out on the pier, assisted by the Coast Guard-man on duty. Lt. Franklyn, R.N., of the Coast Guard, who was on the spot, seeing she was going down as fast as possible, and there being no *time* to lose immediately jumped into his boat, with five of the Coas Guard men, when the brig upset, filled with water, and turned on her side, the Master and crew calling for assistance. Lt. Franklyn was soon at the wreck, and with *much difficulty* succeeded in taking them off, the suction being very great, and the vessel twisting and rolling with the tide, made it *very dangerous* to approach her. Lieut. Franklyn succeeded in landing them *all* in safety, and fortunately his boat received no injury; if she had, it is most likely all hands must have perished. The boat's crew (we understand) paid the greatest attention to Lieut. Franklyn's order in attending to their *oars*, where their safety depended, and conducting themselves as seamen generally do when *life is in danger*, and when placed in dangerous and difficult situations.

Lieut. Wolfe and Lieut. Beechy, deputed by the Admiralty, will resume the survey of the Shannon, and intend shortly to visit the Fergus.

The Government steamer *Veloce*, fitted out with Captain Bechemeil's new invention for working the vessel either with sails or steam, which left Rochefort for Mexico, was fallen in with by a Spanish ship, in 40 deg. North lat., and 14 long. W. of Paris. Capt. B. took this opportunity of sending home an account of his observations as to her rate of sailing. When under sail, with her top-sails, studding-sails, and royals set, her rate for two days and a half was 11 knots and a half an hour. It had been ascertained that all her canvass, amounting to 54 pieces, might be taken in in 45 minutes, and set again in 50 minutes. All was well on board, and when the Spaniard came up, the *Véloce* was using her engine only.—*Galignani.*

It has been the custom of the Prussian Government Officers to seal up the whole of the salt in British vessels, immediately on their arrival in any of their ports, allowing only three days' provision of this article, at the rate of half an ounce per day for each man. This vexatious proceeding has, by the representation of the Masters of twelve vessels, backed by the British Consul at Dantzic, been put an end to by the Minister of Customs, the Captains being required in future to declare the quantity they have on hand, as a prevention to smuggling."—*Hull paper.*

The crew and supernumerary seamen on board the *Britannia*, at Portsmouth, amount to about 1000. About 180 or 200 are to go to the *Princess Charlotte*, at Malta, for the disposal of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.

MALTA, DEC. 28.—It will scarcely be credited that the Military authorities of Malta (which is garrisoned by four regiments of the line—the Malta Fencibles and some companies of Artillery) should be under the necessity of applying to the Naval Commander-in-Chief for Marines from the squadron to furnish the Hospital guard; but such has been the case; and that guard has been found for the last nine days from the *Bellerophon*; not but that there is the strictest propriety in its being mounted by that corps, but certainly not by those belonging to men of war, the great inconvenience of which is well known. It would be of infinite benefit to the Naval service were Malta entirely garrisoned by Marines,—at any rate, there should be a division on the Burmola side, with an appropriate Staff, &c. All casualties in the ships on the station might then be filled from it, and the men embarked for that purpose would be complete in every respect;—whereas it now often happens that, when supernumeraries are sent from head-quarters, they are transferred from five or six different ships before they join one as part complement; by that time they have but little more clothing than what they stand in, and that almost (if not quite) worn out. We hope soon to see a permanent head-quarters for Marines established at Malta, which is absolutely necessary, and as it is obvious that the Military duties cannot be performed without their assistance, why not at once send a sufficient number to occupy the barracks at Burmola, and let them take the whole of the duties on that side of the water. Of the ships in Malta harbour (*Princess Charlotte, Ceylon, Asia, Vanguard, Bellerophon, Hastings, Minden, Barham, Carysfort, Dido, Hazard*, and *Wolverine*), those only under sailing orders are the *Hastings* (which has been only partially unfitted of her extra cabins and decorations), for Port Mahon, where she will remain a month—*Minden*, for Athens—and *Confiance*, for Constantinople, whither she conveys the new Secretary of Legation, Mr. Bankhead. Capt. Walker, late of *Vanguard*, proceeds to England next week, before entering the Turkish service. The officers of *Barham* are anxiously waiting the *Vernon* their relief, as the system adopted of refusing the usual shore indulgences, has caused much unpleasantness to the officers of this ship.

RT. MARINES.—Serjt. Drake, Chatham Division, has received a medal and gratuity, awarded by the Admiralty, for long and meritorious service. The good-conduct medal will this year be given out, with the gratuity of 5*l.*, to a private or Drummer, 10*l.* to a Corporal, and 15*l.* to a Serjeant.—The standard for recruiting in this corps has been raised half an inch, the several divisions being nearly complete. Parties from Oxford, Salisbury, and Lewes have lately been sent in to the Portsmouth Division.

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived on Tuesday last, bringing intelligence from Bombay to 5th Dec., Madras 24th Nov., and Bengal 23d Nov. The news brought by this mail have a more warlike aspect with regard to Burmah than was anticipated. With regard to the operations on the north west frontier, in consequence of the siege of Herat being raised by the Shah of Persia, an official notice of which has appeared in the General Orders, it was rumoured that Sir Henry Fane would return to Bengal with a large portion of the Bengal troops; the remainder of which, together with Sir John Keane's army, from Bombay, being thought sufficient to place Shah Sooja on the throne of Cabul.

Burmah.—The reception of Col. Benson, as long as the *Rattlesnake* was at hand, was with the greatest show of kindness; salutes and guards of honour were the order of the day; but the Ava-ites did not condescend to return the visit, though he had more than one hint about it. The mission party arrived at Prome on the 14th ult., at which place, and during the whole of their journey, they experienced great difficulty in procuring supplies; in fact, in some of the villages the inhabitants were punished for selling some trifling articles to the mission.

A deputation of merchants had been ordered to meet the Resident, and conduct him to the capital, and every opportunity was taken of impressing on him that the mission would not find itself on the same footing as the former one. This deputation was to meet the mission at Kyaup-ta-loon, and the Yewon was ordered to detain it there till they arrived; but the Resident, considering that merchants were not the proper persons to depute to receive him, determined on not waiting for them, and the party proceeded. Before they had moved far the deputation arrived, consisting of Messrs. Sarkis, Arsapet, and Low; they brought no letter with them, and not being Officers of the Government, while one of them was actually a British subject, the Resident declined receiving them in their present official capacities. They stated that they had been ordered to accompany the Resident to the capital, and show him the quarters assigned to him; though even this they did not eventually execute, as they quitted the mission between Ava and Amarapoora. Their location is on an island which, a month before, was under water, separated from the town by a backwater about a mile across; and to the westward by patches of flat land and water, extending for two miles from the river. This is altogether a very pretty situation for the representative of the greatest power in the East to find himself in. Even at Rangoon, in our own immediate vicinity, the tone of the authorities seems to verge very near on the hostile. A letter received from Col. Benson, dated 25th Oct., states that from the 4th, the day on which he arrived at the capital, up to that time no notice had been taken of him by the King or any one about him, and that the inhabitants had been ordered on no account to go near the Resident, or to furnish his party with supplies.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 14, states, that an extraordinary Council was held on the 9th Nov., to consider of recent despatches from Ava; and that immediate war with the Burmese, or something very like it, was resolved on. H M. 9th regiment, at Chinsurah, and which was under orders for Hazareebaugh, is now, it is said, ordered to be in readiness to embark for Rangoon, which place it is intended to take and retain possession of. It likewise states, that the Government have despatched orders to Bombay, to send round immediately one or two, if not more, of the sea-going steamers; and in that case the communication with Great Britain by the Red Sea at this time of such moment, will again be interrupted at the season most favourable for maintaining it.

Captain Thomson, the Field Engineer, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Ferozepore, and there concentrate all the means and appliances of his particular department, for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats across the Sutlej at that place. It is now conjectured, in the most likely and best-informed quarters, that the intent of the Government is to go through the Punjaub at once.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 18.

The 3d Light Cavalry marched, the morning of the 7th Nov., for Ferozepore. The regiment goes into the field in the most efficient state, highly to the credit of its Acting Commandant, Major Angelo. The actual strength of effective men is 477, fourteen of whom are European Officers, and three non-commissioned Officers. There is only one man unfit for duty in the whole regiment.—*Ibid.*

Mutiny in the [28*th Native Infantry.*—This regt., which is described as having mutinied, has been ordered to halt at Paneeput. The mutiny in the corps was, we are given to understand, of a very mild and orderly form, which showed itself in the determination of one company to accompany a comrade (who had for some misconduct been ordered to drill, and not submitting to the punishment without expressions of discontent, was further ordered into imprisonment for ten days) to the place of confinement, the quarter guard, and refused to do any duty until he was released. Several men from other companies were equally mutinous in refusing to pitch their tents, but without the slightest appearance of violence or even disrespect in either language or manner. Major Wilkinson, at this stage of the proceedings, expostulated with the men, and induced them to return to their duty. With the exception of this, no positive act of mutiny displayed itself. Much discontent prevailed among the corps, and if we can credit what we hear, not without the strongest cause.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 8.

Camp de Buddee, 8th November, 1838.—The Gov.-General of India has been pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Stoddart from Herat, dated 10th Sept. —

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Honourable East India Company's Envoy at the Court of Persia, to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that his Majesty the Shah of Persia yesterday raised the siege of this city, and with the whole of the royal camp marched to Sangburst, about twelve miles on his return to his own dominions. His Majesty proceeds, without delay, by Toorbut, Sheikhs, Jaum, and Meshed, to Tehran. This is in fulfilment of his Majesty's compliance with the demands of the British Government, which I had the honour of delivering on the 20th inst., and of the whole of which his Majesty announced the acceptance on 14th August. His Majesty Shah Kamran, and his Vizeer Yar Mahommed khan, and the whole city, felt sensible of the necessity of the friendship of the British Government, and myself fully participate in their gratitude to Providence for the happy event I have now the honour to report."

In giving publicity to this information, the Governor-General deems it proper at the same time to notify, that while he regards the relinquishment of the Siege of Persia of his hostile designs upon Herat as a just cause of congratulation to the Government of British India and its allies, he will continue to prosecute with vigour the measures which have been announced, with a view to the substitution of a friendly for a hostile power in the eastern province of Affghanistan, and to the establishment of a permanent barrier against the schemes of aggression upon our north-west frontier.

The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, Bombay Artillery, to be Political Agent at Herat, subject to the orders of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk. This appointment to have effect from 9th Sept. last, the date on which the siege of Herat was raised by the Shah of Persia.

The 31st, 42d, and 43d N.I. marched into Kurnaul on the morning of 31st Oct. The Buffs and the park of Artillery from Delhi was expected to arrive immediately.

Capt. Beatson, of Shah Soojah's service, has been removed by the Governor-General from the post he held, in consequence it is said of writing to the Paymaster of the corps in a style of questionable propriety. Lieut. Halliday, of the same service, is in a very dangerous state of health. His life was yesterday despaired of. His friends look for the next post from Loodianah with great anxiety.—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.

The 38th N.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Mosely, is to be moved immediately to Kurnaul. The 28th N.I. fall back on Meerut, where a Court of Inquiry is to assemble to inquire into the cause of the mutiny before referred to.—*Ibid.*

The 20th N.I. has been ordered to take the place of the 28th N.I., in consequence of which Col. Paul assumes the command, which has fallen to him by the supercession of Col. Worseley.

Lieut.-Col. Stuart will proceed shortly to join the Governor-General. Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Casement returns to the Presidency. Lady Casement is expected from England soon; and it is rumoured Gen. Casement will succeed Colonel Morrison in council.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 14.

There are some eighteen applications for the civil service furlough this year, and only thirteen available; but perhaps, under the rules, the gentlemen who have passed the ten years period of service may go home on private affairs, leaving their furloughs to follow as they fall due —*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 1.

Defeat of the Seiks.—Rumours of the defeat of the Seik army of observation, on the west bank of the Indus, gain ground daily; and it is added that the Chief of Peshawar, who has for some time past paid tribute to Runjeet Sing, has intimated that his family honour is concerned in opposing Shah Sooja, and that he must at all events unite with his brother Dost Mahomed, if the Seiks persevere in their intention to restore them to the throne of Cabul.—*Ibid.*

Great sickness prevails in and around Delhi and throughout the Dooab.

The agent to the Governor-General had applied for a re-inforcement of 2,000 men, and a battering train to proceed against the Fort of Jahusi. Major-General Sir Thomas Auburey proposed to command the force in person.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Nov. 16, 1838—The Dep.-Gov. of Bengal has appointed H. M. Parker, Esq., to be 1st, and John Trotter, Esq., to be 2d member of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and of the Marine Board. Mr. L. Grey has been removed from Rungpore, and appointed an Assistant in Moorshedabad, from May 28th last, and invested on this date with the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in the latter district. Mr. E. Trevor to be an Assist. under the Mag. and Coll. of Hooghly. Mr. W. Edwards to be an Assist. under the Com. of the 19th or Cuttack Div. Mr. G. F. Cockburn has been removed from Purneah, and appointed an Assist., vested with the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Tirhoot. Mr. R. R. Harrison has been appointed to exercise the power of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Midnapore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Nov. 12, 1838—Maj. J. Herring to be Lt.-Col., in succ. to J. Charter, retired. 37th N.I.—Capt. C. Griffiths to be Maj., Lieut. T. Hutton to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. M. Steer to be Lieut., in succ. to Herring, prom. 6th N.I.—Ens. J. Plunket to be Lieut., from Nov. 7, 1838, v. H. Apperley, dec. Maj. A. White to be Lt.-Col., v. H. Caldwell, ret. with rank, from Oct. 3, 1838, v. H. Ross, dec. 10th L.C.—Lieut. R. Cautley to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. B. Mosley to be Lieut., from June 9, 1838, in succ. to W. Parker, ret. Supernum. Cornet J. Munro is brought on effective strength of the Cav. 48th N.I.—Ens. H. L. Bird to be Lieut., v. E. Brace, ret. with rank from June 30, 1838, v. R. Raban, prom. 59th N.I. Capt. R. Wilcox to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev.-Captain W. Anderson to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. F. Dansford to be Lieut., from Oct. 3d, 1838, in succ. to A. White, prom. 74th N.I.—Lieut. H. Cheere to be Capt. of a comp., v. M. Hulsh, resigned with rank, from March 1, 1838, v. A. Spens, prom. Ens. J. P. P. T. Hawkey to be Lieut., vice Cheere, prom., with rank from April 30, 1838, v. W. T. Briggs, dec. Oct. 26th—Capt. J. H. Craigie, of 20th N.I., appointed in the Secret Department to the command of the 3d reg. of Shah Soojah's force, v. Captain W. F. Beatson, placed at the disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

INVALIDED.—Nov. 12th—Maj. Wm. Gregory, 61st N.I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the inv. estab., from 12th ult.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O., Oct. 23d, 1838.—61st N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Steel, from Nov. 1 to April 1, 1839, to visit Meerut and the Presid. prep. to applying for furl. on med. cert. 64th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. F. Knyvett, from Sept. 8 to Nov. 8, to remain at Delhi on med. cert. 9th N.I.—Surg. P. Carruthers, from Sept. 23 to Nov. 15, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to making an application to visit Van Diemen's Land. 20th N.I.—Ens. S. F. A. Goad, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert. 27th N.I.—Maj. R. Ferne, from Oct. 22 to Feb. 22, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for furlough to Europe.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, Jan. 21st—ROSALIND, *Little*, from Bengal, July 28. CENTURION, *Mauger*, from Mauritius, Oct. 20. London, Jan. 23d—CLYDE, *Kerr*, from Bengal, Aug. 17.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per BERENICE, at Suez—Lady Grant, four children, and servant, F. M. Morris, Esq., B.C.S., H. W. Morris, Esq., C. Malcolm, Esq., B. Noton, Esq., Thos. Williamson, Esq., W. A. Ravenscroft, Esq., C.S., Capt. J. P. Paxton, 4th L.C. Dings., Lieut. J. Walker, H.M.'s 38th Foot, C. B. Skinner, Esq., Major Bonamy, H.M.'s 6th, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Lieut. E. R. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, B. Peres da Silva, Esq., Dr. Wight, Lieut. Lumley, Lieut. Cotgrave, M. Eng., Lieut. H. Warry, Mr H. P. Marshall, Dr. Young, and Mr. A. Gabrielli.

SHIPS SAILED.—In the Downs, Jan. 24th—ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, *Scott*, for Madras and Bengal.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Oct. 24th—PLANTAGENET, *Domett*, from Madras. 27th—WANDERER, *Smith*, from Mauritius. Nov. 11th—MADAGASCAR, *Walker*, from Portsmouth, July 25. 12th—EARL OF HARDWICKE, *Heming*, from do., Aug. 8th. 15th—LONDON, *Wimble*, from do., July 24. 22d—DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Bowen*, from do., July 24. FRANCES ANN, *Hay*, from Liverpool, June 28. 20th—JOHN BAGSHAW, *Clucas*, from do. do. MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTON, *Toller*, from Madras.

Departures from.—Nov. 8th—HEREFORDSHIRE, *Isaacson*, for London. JAMES HOLMES and ISABELLA COOPER, *Currie*, for Liverpool. 10th—BLAKELEY, for do. MRS MERRILIES, *Skinner*, for Mauritius. 19th—ELVIRA, *Simpson*, for Liverpool. 14th MIRANDA, *Hayes*, and SIMDA, *Oreg*, for London. 17th—JAVA, *Jobling*, for Khyouk Phyoo, chartered to convey the 6th N.I., to Arracan. 18th—ENMORE, *Nash*, for London. 19th—IDA, *Currie*, for Newcastle.

SHIPS LOADING.—Nov. 20th, for London—ASIA, *Gillies*—AMELIA, *Law*—ENGLAND, *Rea*—SERINGAPATAM, *Denny*—ADELAIDE, *Guthrie*—PLANTAGENET, *Domett*—WILLIAM MONEY, *Bourchier*. For Liverpool—WANDERER, FALCON, and COLLINGWOOD.

MADRAS, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 8th—CHINA, *Biddle*, from London and Cape, and sailed 22d for Calcutta. 11th—TRUE BRITON, *Beach*, from Portsmouth, July 18. 13th—H.M.S. WELLESLEY, *Maitland*, from Macao, Oct. 4. 20th—H.M.S. VICTOR, *Crozier*, from Penang, Nov. 10, and sailed 23d for Trincomalee.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 3d—CARNATIC, *Laird*, from London and Cape. SLAINS CASTLE, *Petrie*, from Llanelly. 5th—JUPITER, *Ramsay*, from Liverpool. 14th—URANIA, *Noakes*, and TORY, *Reid*, from do. MALABAR, *Pollock*, from Plymouth, 22d July. 16th—ARGYLL, *McDonald*, from London and Cape. Nov. 2d—H.C.'s st. SEMIRAMIS, *Porter*, from Vingorla. H.C.'s st. TAPTEE, from do. 14th—H.M.S. VOLAGE, *Smith*, from Madras 15th—H.C.'s st. SEMIRAMIS, *Potter*, from Vingorla. H.C.'s st. TAPTEE, from do. 24th—H.C.'s st. ATALANTA, from Suez, with the October Mail. 28th—SIR H. COMPTON, *Boulton*, from China. Dec. 1st—EMILY JANE, *Randle*, and LADY GRANT, *Jeffrey*, from China.

Departures from.—Nov. 4th—GEORGE WILKINSON, *Brown*, for Liverpool. 6th—H.C.'s st. SEMIRAMIS and TAPTEE, for Vingorla. 17th—E.I.C.'s st. EUPHRATES, *Constance*—SIR EDWARD PAGET, *Campbell*—18th, LADY CLARA, *Emery*—and HANNAH, *McGregor*.—for the Indus. 20th—SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, *Lyon*—AURORA, *Cox*, for do. 20th—CAMBRIDGE, *Douglas*—H.C.'s st. SEMIRAMIS and TAPTEE, for do. 28th—PRINCESS CHARLOTTE and LINTIN, *Gillmann*, for Liverpool. 29th—CHARLES FORBES, *Wells*, for the Indus.

CHINA, *Arrivals at.*—Sept.—ALEXANDER BARING, *St. Croix*, from Downs, May 26. Oct. 5th—CRESCENT, *Goldie*, from ditto, May 20. Sept. 18th—LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Arkcoll*, from Madras. VANSITTART, *Marqueen*, from Bombay, Sept. 11. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, *Drayner*, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per HEREFORDSHIRE, *Isaacson*, from Bengal—Mrs. Isaacson, Mesdames Prinsep, Robinson, Chapman, Willis, Kemp, M'Clintock, Harris, Foultan, Miss M'Clintock, Jun. Prinsep, Esq., H. Chapman, Esq., Major Cov, Lieuts. Willis, O'Grady, Baldwin, and Harris, Dr. Carruthers, Ens. Clarke.

Per ISABELLA COOPER, *Currie*, from Bengal—Mrs. Lefevre and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child.

CASUALTY.—The PROTECTOR, *Dixon*, London to Calcutta, was totally lost on the Sand Heads, and of all the people on board, whose names are mentioned below, only seven recruits and the cook of the vessel were saved. She anchored on the morning of the 18th Oct., before daylight, in four and a half fathoms water, fourmiles N.N.W. of the floating vessel *Hope*, and struck in about an hour after during a violent gale. The following is a correct list of the persons on board:—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Captain Martin, Miss Martin, Capt. Mouke, 39th B.N.I., Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Smith, one servant, 116 men, 10 women, and six children, H.C.'s recruits, Capt. Dixon, and 36 crew—total, 178 on board.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S CHAPTER OF NOTHING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—For these last two months I have pondered over the officers' postage and franking of seamen's letters, and the celebrated Court-Martial of Commander Inman, which subjects, I trust, are considered *something* interesting and important to the Navy, whilst pamphlets of all signatures, ranks, and degrees, have been travelling post through the United Kingdom in the daily coaches; the *Times* and *Morning Herald* proclaiming or sounding the alarm for *nothing*, or, what is the same thing, about the *Great Bear*, or rather the bugbear, "*The Flying Russian*" in the Baltic, which terrifies and horrifies the superstitious and credulous as much as the "*Flying Dutchman*" at the Cape, renowned in *hob-goblin* story. When an author has produced many a chapter upon *something*, he may expect to be indulged with one upon *nothing*, which is the sole subject of this. I read most attentively Capt. Craufurd's pamphlet twice over, with a great desire to review it in your Gazette; but all I could manufacture out of its materials was a pretty yarn of chequered die, with which our classical belles would delight to tambour their chemisettes, or figure their samplers. "Do you think, my dear *Tristram*, the subject would do for a carpet to decorate my boudoir?" queried Chloe, with all the captivating *naïveté* imaginable. "Let me consider," said I. Gilt and lackered picturesque ships of war, wreathed in flags of the rainbow hues—suits of dimity whiteness—crews of *soldier-sailors, regimentaled* in green jackets, trousers of lily-white duck, hessian boots, black leather stocks, *chaco* helmets and cross-belts, *à la Militaire*, with the Siberian amoroso, the Emperor of all the Russias, crowned on the poop of a first-rate in gorgeous pomp, majestically gliding up the Thames to demand the hand of Queen Victoria, or would you like me to sketch you a pattern of *Cleopatra*, sailing and rowing down the Nile to count Mark Antony, in voluptuous state, attended with beauteous boys, veiled only with bows and quivers, —as natural cupids should be,—on board her barge of gold and azure, sails of purple, and rigging of yellow silk, oars of silver, quarter-deck sofas of white figured satin, and awnings of rose-coloured damask. "Pooh!" ejaculated my charmer. "That's an *ancient* pattern for a carpet. I will have a *modern* one,—the *Russian Fleet*, as you have crayoned it, shall be under my feet." A clinching kiss was the reward for this patriotic spirit; and which ends the first part of this chapter upon *nothing*.

"The occasion on which Captain Craufurd," says the *United Service Journal*, "visited this fleet, was the curious ceremony of carrying Peter the Great's boat—*grand papa de la flotte*—through it. The force consisted of three *mighty* ships of 110 guns each, *six* of 84, and *seventeen* of 74, attended by nineteen large frigates, &c.; the whole commanded by an English veteran, Admiral Crown, and manœuvring under the exciting presence of their Sovereign. All the large ships were fitted with four very formidable guns on the lower deck, for throwing shells horizontally, one of which discharges a bomb of 120 lbs. at the rate of once every *six* minutes, with a noise said to be tremendous."—Huzza! the more *Russian noise*, the more *British work*,—two 32's, the one double-shotted, the other with grape and canister, each discharged *six* times only to the mortar's once, will silence it before the second discharge, particularly in an alongside fight; for I guess, the larger the mortar, as a ship's *broadside* gun, the less chance of effect; the murderous execution of the *Victory*'s 68, at Trafalgar, proves that calibre sufficiently large for quick slaughter and destruction. "So this you call a chapter upon *nothing, Tristram?*" *Oui, Monsieur, comme vous allez voir.* "It was a strange feeling," said the Captain, "that came over me, as an Englishman and an officer of the British Navy, on finding myself at sea with *twenty-six* Russian line-of-battle ships, with nearly 30,000 men, better *soldiers* than they are *sailors*, and four months provisions on board. Knowing as I did, that for the protection of the coasts of my country, of our ports, of our mercantile shipping in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Channel, we had but seven line-of-battle ships in a state of preparation, and those, I believe, not fully manned, I confess that, confident as I felt in the superior skill and activity of my countrymen, I *almost trembled* for the preservation of their *ancient* sovereignty of the sea." "Ah, lack-a-day! alas! gracious me!" exclaims Chloe, "I *quite* tremble at the bare idea of a Russian invasion." God preserve me from a Cossack's grasp!

Three Russian 110's, six 84's, and *seventeen* 74's, to frighten an *English* Officer out of his propriety! Nelson at the Nile went into battle with *twelve* 74's, *one* double-decked 50, and a small brig, with which he took, burnt, or destroyed, *one* 120, *two* 80's, and *eight* 74's; the *Guillaume Tell*, 80, and *Generoux*, 74, only escaping, out of 13 sail of the line, and two frigates out of four. Of the British Fleet, the largest was the *Minotaur*, of 640 men; the remainder were all, I believe, of the *Majestic's* or *Orion's* small class. Ships like the present *Hercules, Talavera, Wellesley*, &c., I would keep at home, in *demonstration* for the North Sea and Baltic service, *two* dozen of these *forty thieves*, with two 68's of a side, manned with 590 men each—*one* dozen razees of 50 guns, and *half* a dozen frigates of 36 guns;—32-pounders, like the *Pique* and *Inconstant*, would annihilate all the *mighty* 110's and the *Redoubtable* 84's, the Russians can bring from the Baltic against us. If they come before we can say "Jack Robinson," our Naval and Mercantile steamers by dozens will keep them at bay until the arrival of our fleet, and even in its absence, woe be to the unfortunate struggler in less than a seven-knot breeze, and to the whole if caught in a light air or calm. They would get a dose of British pills; for a braggadocia display of the *Russian* flag in enmity on *Albion's* coast, to frighten our *belles*, "as indigestible as the *bonne-bouche the Raseskin Rowskimowmowsky* offered to Baron Munchausen—*a fricasée of pistols, with gunpowder and alcohol sauce.*"

It is evident we have as many first-rates and second-rates of 80 and 84 guns as the French and Americans, yet still a *dozen* more 80's, like the *Vanguard*, would be desirable, to be prepared against a combination of the squadrons of Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, and their union with the fleets of France or Russia. It is also as evident, that we are short of 50-gun frigates. Every maritime power is constructing first-class frigates, of 60 guns, and first-class two-decked ships, from 80 to 96 guns; I would, therefore, were I Lord Minto, cause an immediate examination of the said *forty thieves*, to discover a *dozen* of the defective, to be razeed to 50-gun frigates; and for every *thief* so disposed of, lay down an 80 of the *Vanguard's* class—the pride of the ocean—the admiration and the wonder of *yon* school of Sea-*Serpent* architecture. Here endeth this chapter of Nothing, by thy friend TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, Jan. 21.

P.S.—My old antagonist, *Regenerator*, alias *Droit*, is referred to my *Tristrams* in Nos. 95, 135, 143, 145, 147, 158, and 153, on Naval Courts-Martial, for the answer to his "*firebrand*" lines in your last Gazette. *One of the War*, for want of spectacles, has overlooked the *special clause* respecting the conduct of crews of ships of war which are wrecked, lost, or destroyed. A Naval Officer should read something *beyond* the 36 Articles. T.

COMMANDER CRAUFURD, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I can assure you that Commander Craufurd made known in the proper quarter all the information he derived from his visit to the Baltic, in 1836, more than *twelve months* before he published his pamphlet, and that this very intelligent young officer does not deserve the censure of Sir John Barrow, which he fixes on him by charging him with this neglect. Commander Craufurd has not "fouled his nest;" but from a perusal of the

"Flag-Officer's" *alarming* statement, and his apparent dread of foreign Navies—rather an odd feeling for a British Officer to express * * * I cannot bring myself to believe, even on the assurance of the *Times*, that the Rear-Admiral is genuine, but trust, for the honour of the profession, that he will turn up a *brummagem*. An Officer's name, hitherto irreproachable, although of no great repute, is bandied about the clubs, and mentioned without reserve. Surely, some "damned good-natured friend" must long since have apprized him of this. A FRIEND OF CAPTAIN CRAUFURD'S.

Navy Club, Jan. 21.

[We have taken the liberty of expunging a passage from our correspondent's letter.—ED.]

THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE DETRACTORS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Terruit gentes, grave nec rediret
Sæculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ," &c. &c.

FLAG OFFICER.

SIR,—That many thanks are due to you for the very prompt, clear, satisfactory, and correct manner in which you have explained the true state of the Naval resources of this country, nobody will deny. In looking back to the friendly forebodings of the "Flag-Officer," who can avoid exclaiming,

"'Tis a pity when *charming* writers
Write of things that they don't understand."

The public mind, sometimes precipitate in its praises, but always ready enough with its censures, was evidently beginning to sink under the accumulated terror of the misfortunes with which we were threatened; and who without great apprehensions and increased patriotism, could reflect upon the fearful augurings of the "Flag-Officer," knowing the sad realities of the ambition of the Czar; the high price of bread, and the dreadful hurricanes; the murder of Lord Norbury, and the contemplated annihilation of all the aristocracy and landed proprietors (poor Lord Oxmantown); the hideous march of popery, and the spread of new ideas at Oxford; the strides gigantic of precursorism in Ireland, and the presence of Canadian rebels in England—*real* rebels in London even—and last, and not least, the obstinate continuance of Lord Melbourne at the Court of her most gracious Majesty. Frightful, indeed, was the aspect of affairs: but, in allusion to the "Flag-Officer," I am reminded of what somebody says somewhere, that

"Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind."

We thank him for his good intentions, but he need not have frightened us so much.

It is amusing to observe the tender anxiety and the calm deliberation with which some persons will sit down for the purpose of seeing how far they can impose upon the credulity of good people; and it is still more amusing to watch the extraordinary disposition with which these good people meet their alarmists if they can only find an excuse. One can hardly say of them, that

"Malice will with joy the lie receive,
Report, and what it wishes true, believe,"

but of their handy councillors one might possibly conjecture thus:

"What is the pang affects us most?
That liberty to speak one's mind is lost;
He is indeed a slave who dare not utter
His thoughts, nor 'gainst his cruel master mutter."

But do these alarmists ever consider the probable effects of their mis-statements, both at home and abroad? During the interregnum of terror which comprised the short sway of the opinions put forth by the "Flag-Officer," all Europe must have been in a quandary. We were evidently on the eve of a war; we were unprepared, and were to be thrashed, and England was to be made a Russian colony. France would not have hailed with much joy their new neighbours, and before long she would, to use an Irish expression, have committed a national suicide to save herself from slaughter, and thus spare the Russian Bear the trouble and fatigue of a conquest. What would have become of the other powers that be? Heaven only knows. But

"Some ills are great when told, when tried are less,"

and England is England still, and proud and happy may we all feel that she has as little to fear at present from her foes as she ever had. The good old women may still live on in peace; and those of tenderer years, but still encumbered with the sweets of single blessedness, may yet (dear old maids!) preserve their cherished vows, and not be hurried into any rash measure of matrimony, in order to secure natural protectors in the event of an invasion! This, by-the-by, would prove a happy result of the "Flag-Officer's" force of imagination. Yours,

TUTISSIMUS.

HOW TO BREED A SUPERIOR RACE OF MEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to follow up my appeal to your countrymen, as to the *necessity of adopting gymnastic exercises in both services*, (and still better by all classes of the population *), by now showing, in *my own but homely way*, for I scorn the affectation of possessing either medical or surgical knowledge, how, by their *well-regulated* practice, such cultivators, besides approaching to the acquirement of former proportions confirmed by the bulky skeletons found, besides becoming useful to the State (as explained in my last), may also insure protection and prolongation of life, and are certain of becoming the parents of a race beaming with health and stamina; I may add courage, for is its effect not Lilliputian unless so supported, and by strength? All these qualifications, according to my rude notions, mainly depend upon—1. A good digestion to preserve a willing appetite. 2. Healthful lungs, actively and *fully* expanding, instead of partially; thus to confer fresh and *sufficient* supplies of oxygen to the blood, which, having become darker, and imbibed carbon, in its progress through the veins, although it had passed from the corporeal ventricle (of the heart) a bright red, is purified in its passage through the lungs, that is, provided a *sufficient* quantity of carbon is thrown off by respiration. 3. Similar relief by perspiration, and other cutaneous evaporation, in aid of the circulation, and to free the pores. 4. Restoration of tranquillity, by frequent relaxations from intense application, painful consideration, or anxiety. *Now* ALL *these are powerfully promoted by Gymnastics! and falling like a gun doubly shotted,* ALL *are thwarted by indulgence!!* Gymnastics, besides conferring energy, as necessary to health as the latter is to success and happiness, inculcate perseverance and a real contempt for pain, under daily increasing skill, activity, and daring; not only would they be the fittest but also the most *emulating amusements* for soldiers in barracks, but what alone ought to stimulate their adoption; *they would wean them from the pot-house* (*and so would barrack kitchen gardens* †), and yet this valuable mould, one in which the defenders of a country *ought to be cast*, till lately, has been doomed to indifference! Can it be because the majority of the wealthy are too prone to luxury and indolence to reconcile the trouble of setting a *good* example, or too jealous to permit inferiors to become superiors in manliness? an, I fear, unwelcome although fair question; I suspect they will not agree with Orville Dewey's assurance, that "there is a certain pressure of circumstances that is good for man. *His body was not made for luxuries,—it sickens, it sinks, it dies under them. His mind was not made for indulgence,—it grows weak, effeminate, and dwarfish under that condition.*" Can your correspondent require a better explanation why your population "degenerates," and "rapidly?" The introduction of gunpowder may, although not a better, afford an additional one, for it closed the tournamental arena, and its preparative schools, where nobles and plebeians, nay, down to Cockney apprentices, met to qualify themselves for hand to hand combats, chopped at posts fixed to learn to apply the forte instead of the sword's foible, shot at poppinjays and marks, threw bars, hurled hammers, and other weights, tilted at quintains, to learn to *take* as well as to give shocks, wrestled, leapt, ran, and jumped, &c. Although certainly degenerated Olympics, they took their place in education, and were highly prized by our ancestors; *they did not flatter themselves that at close quarters plebeians would show favour to nobility!* nor could a dwarfish cripple's or a coward's finger, *then*, because aided by a paltry tube, and employing the infernal compound, send a deadly bullet through the heart of the bravest of the brave; or slay giants, however strong and heroic, by a pigmy imitation of Jupiter's thunder. But since *hand to hand fights revive*, and as manly skill and daring to self-protection in such are necessary, no exercises are more fitting to the times than gymnastics, to confer such qualifications, the equestrian included, and which (reluctantly because egotistically I must add) I *purposely* arranged. It is well known that, in furtherance of health, 42 cubic inches of oxygen are necessary for each of 20 *common* respirations per minute, thus to supply 840 inches of oxygen per minute to the lungs, and which *ought* to throw off 27 inches of carbon in that time, thus to rid the constitution of 11 ounces of charcoal every 24 hours. Well may it be said, *that whatever tends to procure and ensure a free circulation of blood through the lungs, tends to give general health!* to which I venture to add, that to double, and more, the exercise of the lungs by gymnastics must confer benefits multiplied in the same ratio!! Persons in a state of indolence rarely make even 15 inspirations per minute, and then *not* copiously; our usual movements *ought* to give 20 ample ones, smart walking or riding 40 to 60; fast running, 70 and upwards per minute; yet persons, content with rarely if ever more than 15, stinting themselves of oxygen, retaining carbon by *frightful* accumulation, generally giving a purple tinge to the skin, expect to be well, and to produce healthy children. *May this hint tell!*

That an active and even violent exercise of the lungs is indispensable to health, even infants confirm, for their, although to us unpleasant, crying is nature's substitute during their inability to perform other exercises; perhaps we aged become loquacious for similar reasons. Excepting always those who sacrifice (themselves) to gastronomy, most of the public singers, schoolmasters, and (*working*) clergymen are long lived; riding and fencing-masters more so still, the latter especially; and so do sailors, with all their fondness of spirits, live longer than soldiers, because theirs are more gymnastic than military movements; the cavalry again boasts of more aged men than the infantry, for riding, especially fast riding, starves the doctor (so *mine* says), nay, the very mischief to the constitution from the bottle the fox-hunter repairs by hard riding, for *many* of these are long-lived; but, if there is one exercise more preventive of consumption, &c. than another, it is the gymnasium's "giant's course;" it strengthens and enlarges the whole frame, the chest especially, and it compels exertion.

Your clever correspondent, *Chevron*, no doubt will take my hint about barrack gardens; and as an able foreign bayonet fencing instructor has furnished me with some observations on that art, and as I cannot plume myself with feathers either confided or given to me,—much less stolen ones, for *Palmam qui meruit ferat* is a golden although violated rule, I have recommended his requesting admission into your columns at your liberal hands. Permit me to solicit your pardon for my long and many intrusions, and to remain, Sir, your greatly obliged and obedient humble servant, DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Jan. 21, 1839.

POLICE, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In the present perilous state of the manufacturing districts, it is generally admitted, that the Military force is all too few for prevention of simultaneous revolt, since, if scattered in small parties, those small parties possess at present no power of personal fight beyond that of the populace, whilst, if kept in masses, they must leave all the minor towns to take care of themselves. No corps of police can remedy this evil. If armed, policemen differ from regulars only in greater expense and less efficiency; if unarmed, they are plainly powerless against pistols, pouinards, and pikes. Besides, they cannot, living amongst the people, wholly escape contagion; and whilst prompt at one period to act with undue violence, there is also danger of their being tempted at others to take what seems the stronger side, as in the revolutions of France, Spain, and Naples, all which would have been crushed in the bud had the Government trusted to Yeomanry instead of gens-d'armes. Their physical power can in no respect exceed that of an equal number of Volunteers or Yeomanry, yet 10,000 Yeomanry or Volunteers may be kept in a perfect state of efficiency at less cost than 100 police. And it must always be recollected that the organisation of men of property as volunteers, produces moral results of great value, uniting them together, causing them to sink the accursed names of political faction, convincing Tories that Whigs may be loyal as themselves, and Whigs that Tories are often truer friends of the people than the most truculent democrats. In our present state of society, it revives all the excellences of feudalism without its faults, and by its early introduction demagogues would be deprived of all inducement to stir up disaffection, which could only result in their own defeat; at the same time, care should be taken to avoid clashing betwixt them and the regulars, and to prevent trained veterans from being placed under beardless boys.

The experience gained in 1798, however, seems lost upon our rulers. In that rebellion, two things were clearly proved,—first, that neither regular nor irregular Cavalry can approach insurgents armed with spears; second, that Infantry, unless trained to high perfection, can never pour in volleys with such accuracy as to check a rush of men resolved to close, and that once closed upon, the musket and bayonet become powerless as a baby's toy. It is often said, but I think without reflection, that Cavalry may disorder insurgents with carbine fire. Now the point-blank range of our *present* Light Dragoon carbines does not exceed thirty, nor their extremest power eighty yards. To fire at the full range is to waste powder foolishly; whilst if you ride up to the former distance, the pikes will dash upon your skirmishers before they can wheel off to re-load; for it must always be minded, that pikemen or faucheurs, in any formation above six deep, are perfectly capable to keep off Cavalry without forming a hollow square. The defeat of Dundas with the 5th and 9th Dragoons by two hundred spears should never be forgotten.

Infantry, on the other hand, are awkwardly situated in anything like broken ground where Cavalry cannot co-operate;—if they extend, they lose all power of resisting a rush by men who, having neither stocks, cross-belts

* Even Sultan Mahmoud has recently issued a decree curtailing the Turks in their habits of indulgence, as rendering them weaker than the Franks, *ordering* the former to take more salutary exercise, &c.

† If such were added, and parcelled out in small plots, to be *let out* to soldiers at a small monthly rent, the produce to remain *their own*, the habits of industry would be cherished; health, strength, and spade-skill would be promoted; not only idleness, but its consequences, drunkenness, dissipation, and theft would be materially lessened; and the moral character of the men would be improved by example and emulation. Regiments exchanging barracks could take or each other the standing crops by valuation; to be sold in lots to the best bidders in a succeeding regiment by the Quartermaster, the valuation having been paid by him. Inculculable would be the salutary result of such a measure.

nor knapsacks, vault over obstacles to a soldier impassable; whilst if they do not extend their flanks, are in perpetual danger, and the shots of the enemy's skirmishers tell sadly on their exposed formation. Some idea may be formed of the rapid manner in which the pike does its work, when wielded by stern hands, from the fact that, at Gorey, Sir W. W. Wynn, the moment McManus's Grenadiers exchanged shots with the insurgents, ordered his clansman, Capt. Wynn, with a squadron of Welsh, to their aid; but before the ancient Britons could gallop over three hundred yards, every soldier was speared, and the captured guns pointed against the reinforcement which rode to the rescue. The cannon were regained, the enemy's Fusiliers sabred, but no impression could be made on the serried mass of pikes fourteen feet long.

Since then it is necessary to form volunteer corps, and since the bayonet must be to volunteers, as we have shown, a useless weapon, if opposed to men with swords or pikes, what reason can be adduced why they should ape the regulars, and attempt evolutions which they cannot properly perform? What can they want in square formations or *échellon* movements? A man might as well set up for a musician on the strength of six lessons on the violin!

All such absurdities serve only to excite jealous feelings. Neither the uniform, arms, nor commissions of volunteer corps should be copied from the line. The first point must be to give them personal confidence in their own chivalry. To do so they must be taught to defend themselves not less than to attack their enemies. The next is to have them always ready at a moment's notice. Let them have a cork cap, covered with black cloth, and silver band, black braided uniform, with dark grey trousers made to button on; black varnished sling-belt with cutlass, pouch, containing twenty cartridges, attached to the belt, and in towns a brace of bolster pistols, in country districts a cavalry carbine, or, if preferred, a double-barrelled fowling-piece, slung across the body ready for use.

For volunteers a two-deep formation seems ill calculated to give confidence. No continental regulars can in this way be brought to charge; three deep, thirty-three inches in rank and the same in file, seems to me the least which can be accepted for actual service with half trained men, and I should myself prefer to charge six deep. The *front* rank should be selected for skirmishers, composed of such as could give time for extra drills. Platoon firing, &c., need not be practised by men armed with, and relying chiefly upon, the sword. A volley, with sabre slung from wrist, followed by an instant charge, is the only way in which pikes can be disposed of; whilst for defence of works men should reserve their discharge till white-of-the-eye distance, and then continue to blaze away individually as fast as they can load without returning the ramrod; the rear rank reserving their fire. Less than six months' incessant practice will not enable recruits to fire in any other mode with precision if called out in earnest, and must therefore be regarded as wholly thrown away.

In the sword exercise, for volunteer foot, great attention should be paid to cuts *three* and *four*, as protecting the private whilst annoying his adversary, and the pike and bayonet parries, with back of the weapon, should also be practised carefully. One and two, five and six, and still less the St. George, should not be taught at all, as Englishmen are apt to deliver these cuts improperly, and will deliver them by instinct wherever they can do so properly, whether taught or no. ARTHUR.

P.S.—What would be the effect of a volunteer corps armed solely with Roman sword and target to keep off brickbats and stones? I should prefer it to mounted yeomanry.

BAYONET FENCING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—My friend, the Baron de Berenger, although invited by several of your correspondents to give *his* opinion upon what the *Maitre des Armes* (for so he calls himself), in your 304th No., gives as his "drill, and attack, and defence," not only has advised *my* doing so as introductory to a little work I am writing on that art, but also has assured me of your kind support in all matters likely to benefit the service; allow me, then, I beg, to inform the military circles, through your pages, that bayonet fencing is of infinitely greater importance than the author of that drill would make them believe; for, besides being available against the swords of cavalry (for he shows no more), it is *equally* so against the bayonet and the lance, the latter now being allowed as more formidable than the sword: but more importantly still can its *scientific* use be employed, because most successfully, in repelling the general attacks—that is, in *columns*—of either infantry or cavalry, by resistance offered to either bayonet, sword, or lance. The author of the article in question misleads the public by his theory, which confines the bayonet's use as against the sword alone. He has entirely overlooked the most important application of boyonet fencing; for, instead of being merely a mode of self-defence, single-handed, and against single Dragoons sword in hand, mounted or dismounted, and to which he has restricted himself in that article, it enables the *infantry to act* EN MASSE, *with their bayonets to defend themselves against* ANY *of the three weapons mentioned, also employed* EN MASSE! The practicability of combating thus being deemed of immense importance, caused the art of bayonet fencing to be adopted by *nearly all* the armies of the European powers; and, as soon as its changes had made it useful upon a *large* scale, the modes taught in fencing schools not only were superseded, because applicable to individual conflict *only*, but the former being in high estimation, became a principal part, ranking equal with that of the manual of the soldier's drill, and on principles strictly military.

My having not only held a commission, but having been appointed also as one of the instructing officers of the bayonet fencing, in an army where it was brought to the highest perfection, emboldens me to offer your gallant readers my humble ideas as to the best mode of tuition—that which will be found as most likely to make the soldier expert, and keep him in constant practice as to all the branches of an exercise which ought to become of solid because practical use to the army; for, unless the art of bayonet fencing can be reduced to regular rules, such as may become an inseparable part of the drill, it never can hope to be of practical utility.

The general divisions of the drill of bayonet fencing, whereby to resist the bayonet charges or those of light or heavy cavalry, may be divided into three:—

No. 1. Preparatory instructions to a squad in single file of the movements of the body alone, and without using either musket or bayonet.

No. 2. Embraces the words of command and tuition how to perform, against either infantry or cavalry, the most suitable feints, thrusts, and parries.

No. 3. The words of command, &c., when two parties are taught to combat against each other.

The instructions of No. 1 being too voluminous to admit being compressed into a general article suitable to your pages, causes my passing on to No. 2, as including four different movements, and how the bolding of the musket should vary—1st, against a bayonet; 2d, against a lance; 3d, against a sword; 4th, how to parry with an infantry sword against a bayonet, when a soldier has broken his bayonet in action.

The *Maitre d'Armes* having touched upon one of these movements, I will beg leave to point to his theoretical deficiency when, using the two first commands against the sword "*guard*" and "*lunge*," he speaks of a distance of eighteen inches between the legs. Twenty-four inches ought to be the smallest distance, with an increase proportionate with the soldier's size; for, unless so varied, his position can never be strong or settled. So far from bending the knees slightly, as directed by that author, a perpendicular line, dropped from the right knee, should fall at the end of the toes of that foot; and so should a similar perpendicular from the left knee also touch the end of those of the left foot. The weight of the body (and which should be held rather back) should rest entirely on the right leg, to leave the left quite free for changes of front. The bending of the knees is necessary to render the attack more difficult, for it facilitates the defence of the whole body. The right hand holds the musket, placing its knuckles within the hollow of the right hip, with the guard close to the body, the firelock downwards, because the thrusts are to be performed by extending the right arm and hand to the full length, the flat side of the butt being placed between the wrist joint and the elbow, for, otherwise, the thrusts or pushes could not be made quick and strong enough, and an adversary might easily knock the musket out of the assailant's hand. As to the left arm and hand, instead of being placed so as to raise the muzzle to the height of the peak of an opponent's cap, the elbow should rest close to the body, placing the palm supporting the barrel about midway in a line horizontal to the left breast, and forming an acute angle with the shoulder; thereupon, on making a thrust by extending the right arm and hand to the full length, the point of the bayonet will be raised to a height equal with a horseman's middle, being the required elevation.

The *lunge* is not to be performed by stepping about eighteen inches with the left foot, as directed by the *Maitre d'Armes*, for the distance between the feet should be doubled, and therefore will be about forty-eight inches—a mode of lunging more particularly applicable against infantry—since twenty-four inches, the usual distance, not only is ample but best against cavalry swords; the more especially as every feint thrust must be followed by a side jump or twist to change front, too difficult to be performed on feet forty-eight inches apart.

I may conclude by confidently asserting, that the theoretical sketch given by the author aforementioned can *only* serve for the bayonet fencing of two individuals, for never *can* it be applied to the instruction of large masses of infantry; wherefore, instead of extending my details, I now shall content myself with having pointed out that, as first elements of the art, the *Maitre d'Armes* has held out false principles to commit an error of the greatest importance as regards its influence on the other divisions of bayonet fencing. Moreover, perceiving from numerous letters in your Journal in support of the bayonet fencing, that the attention of military men is drawing earnestly to the adoption of a science so truly important to the Army, and having for some time past collected every necessary material for publishing a little work on the improved use of the bayonet, I shall feel pleasure in being allowed to submit it for your scrutiny as soon as translation into English facilitates its publication. I have the honour to be, &c.,

CHARLES DE IZDEBSKI,
Lieutenant in the late Polish Army.

London, Jan. 21, 1839.

THE BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your number for 24th Nov. last I had the honour of submitting a system of drill for musket and bayonet fencing, intended for the defence of infantry against cavalry, when the former have become broken, or suddenly attacked by the latter, when extended as skirmishers; and I have been gratified by remarks thereon by your valuable and able correspondents, *Arthur* and the *Baron de Berenger*; also, an observation from your correspondent *Chevron*; and as the Baron, in his last communication, hints at my keeping a "good reserve," I beg leave to trouble you once more on the subject, and to offer a few remarks in reply to their observations.

In the first place, with respect to *Arthur's* preferring the right foot in advance, and the butt resting in left hand, at the position of guard, I beg to observe, that in compiling this drill I endeavoured as much as possible to unite simplicity with utility, and to bring it within the sphere of the meanest capacity: keeping this in view, I humbly submit, that drawing the right foot back (consequently leaving the left in advance), independent of throwing *the swordsman out of measure*, while the *musketeer retains his*, is the most natural to the soldier, being accustomed to it in several motions of the manual and platoon exercises; the *hold*, also, which it gives him of his weapon is perfectly natural, and one to which he is accustomed at the port, charge, &c. Taking all these into consideration, I presumed that the soldier, when suddenly attacked, was more likely to assume a position, which practice had made habitual to him, than resort to one to which he had been accustomed only, on some twenty or thirty occasions, when at bayonet drill. With respect to introducing vertical cuts with the bayonet, I beg to assure *Arthur* that I had not lost sight of their importance, more especially when applied to the nose of a *horse*, a tender part, but considered it useless to introduce them, until some improvement be made in the method of fixing the bayonet, the present one being so likely to fall off on the first application of it; these, with an advantageous method of applying the toe of the butt and cock nail, in dispersing mobs, I shall be ready to submit, with many other minutiæ, when the authorities shall manifest an inclination to adopt them.

With respect to *Arthur's* observation respecting a defence against the *lance*, I beg to observe, that the counter of carte, with its *double*, I consider a sufficient defence against any point, either of lance, pike, sword, or bayonet, and when taught as laid down in my drill practice, with the assistance easily derived from my first and second guards, I conceive I have sufficiently provided for its defence, but should be most happy to see something more effectual suggested. I am happy to agree with *Arthur* on the subject of hanging guards; they certainly afford the surest defence and readiest returns.

As the *Baron de Berenger* has not favoured us with his promised remarks on my bayonet drill (for which I have been waiting the last fortnight) I have little to observe with respect to him. I wish, by the bye, he would favour us with a description of his patent bayonet. I, however, decidedly agree with him, that shortening the musket, and adding a sword bayonet to it, would never answer for bayonet fencing. There are two or three good and sufficient reasons for not shortening the musket; it might be made much lighter, without detracting from its efficiency, and I should prefer a smaller and lighter bayonet than the present one, made of first-rate *materiel*, and to fix as those of the Rifle Brigade, or in some other secure manner. I should like to see the waist-belt adopted, and the present killing head-dress abolished; the weight of the knapsack pouch, and other unnecessarily heavy articles of equipment reduced in weight, so as to leave the British soldier, when brought into contact with the enemies of his country, the full advantages of those (as compared with other nations superior masculine faculties with which it has pleased Providence to endow him. To your correspondent *Chevron's* remark I reply—*I bide my time.*

And now having trespassed, I fear, to too great a length on your valuable pages, I beg to subscribe myself your obedient servant, MAITRE DES ARMES.

January 15*th.*

*** Letters in type, "Regenerator;" "An Old Sailor;" and "Chevron's" First Letter.

On Friday next, in demy 8vo, price 7s 6d,

THE NEW ARMY LIST, exhibiting the Rank, Standing and various Services of every Officer in the Army on full pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions, with the period of Service, both on full and half-pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commissions, and distinguishing those procured by purchase.

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To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print.

If "M. H." will take the trouble to look to our Paper of four weeks since, viz. 5th Dec., he will there find the Promotions of Lieut. Higginson, Surgeons Goodridge, Prinsle, and Le Grand; with the Appointments of Commander Stopford to the "Zebra," and Lieuts Owen and Thursby to the Coast Guard, which appeared in the Port Papers of this week. Should he, or any other correspondent, imagine cause for complaint, we advise a previous reference to our back numbers.

We cannot bring to our recollection the letter mentioned by "Perseus."

"Syphax" is probably right in his conclusions, but although we agree with him, generally, his letter is far too political for our columns, which are, and ever have been, strictly independent of party. We have always evinced a decided aversion to intrude on the United Service any political opinions: the only party we oppose are the Radicals and false Economists. We have had sufficient opportunities of estimating, at their real value, most party writers, but in the course of our career a more convincing proof has not offered of their venality than in their present conduct towards Sir John Barrow. This gentleman has hitherto been regarded (like the Ex-Secretary, Mr. John Wilson Croker) as an Ultra-Tory writer, but because from, as we believe, a sense of common justice to the Navy, he thinks proper to disabuse the public mind, and to show, by incontrovertible facts and figures, the real state of the British Navy, his hitherto political partizans, great and little, become his furious opponents, and put no limit to their mad and puerile revilings. Such is the sickening course of party, but it has one good effect,—it proves that the Welfare of the Service does not enter into the views of such writers, and consequently every day will tend to lessen the little influence they could ever be supposed to have over Naval and Military men, whose only party is their country.

The above was scarcely in type when we received the following:—

To the Editor of the Times

SIR,—The *Times* is a paper too powerfully written and too extensively read to admit of its statements being treated with indifference by any one who finds his character unjustly impugned. Censure me as much as you please, but don't misrepresent me. You more than insinuate that the supplemental chapter in the "Life of Lord Anson" was written as a defence of Lord Minto and the Board. You call it the "Manifesto of Lord Minto." I had hoped that the declaration made in the short introduction would have been deemed worthy of credit. I therein disclaimed all knowledge, on the part of every individual of the Board of Admiralty, of what I was writing, or had written; and I now state that the first and only knowledge Lord Minto had of it was from the printed book. I repeat the disclaimer; and I also repeat, that my only motive was to disabuse the British public and foreign nations, by a refutation of the erroneous and disparaging statements that had gone abroad regarding the British Navy. What other motives could I have had? I have received no favours from the present Board of Admiralty—I have asked none—I expect none. I do my duty to the best of my ability, *Conservative* as I am, ever have been, and ever shall be.

As this is the only notice I shall ever take of anonymous attacks from any quarter, I request you will favour me with its insertion, and then censure me whenever you may think I deserve it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN BARROW.

Last week a notification, from a Plymouth Paper, of the death of Captain Bennett, late of the "Rainbow," appeared in the N. & M. G. We heartily rejoice to find, from the following letter, that the gallant officer is in excellent health, and we hope he will have opportunities for he further display of his active and enterprising spirit:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having observed in your *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 19th instant, that you thought proper to book me for the other world, without my consent, I think it right to inform you, that I am still in the land of the living, for which agreeable fact should you feel the least doubt upon the subject) I can with much satisfaction refer you to the worthy parson of our parish, whose roast beef and old port I had the pleasure of punishing this day, and where a dead man I believe his reverence will certify that I performed no contemptible part. If you feel quite satisfied, after this statement, that I remain still in *statu quo*, you will perhaps do me the favour to contradict your statement of my exit in your next publication. I am, &c

THOMAS BENNETT, late Captain of the *Rainbow*.

Hereford, January 22nd.

We have no knowledge of the Writer in a contemporary Journal referred to by "Civis," and we make it a rule not to meddle in such matters. Our own affairs are more than sufficiently occupy our time.

In reply to several correspondents we beg to assure them, that as yet tonnage has not been taken up for drafts from the Depots of Regiments serving in India. We believe that tenders will be called for in a few days, but that embarkations will not take place before the end of February or the beginning of March next. Several large vessels are advertised to sail about that time, and we think it probable that they may tender and be accepted for troops.

We regret that, from the length of Lieut-Col Angerstein's manly defence of Captain Craufurd, we are prevented inserting it;—but we have noticed the subject. "Chevron's" 2nd letter is too long for this week. We will attend to the suggestions of "Lighthob," also to "C. B.," and "Out of the Service" on the Coast Guard.

"Nauticus" is right. The "Ocean," "Victory," and "San Josef," are not included in the twenty-one sail of the line described as in commission. The four months' provisions principally consist of rye bread, stock fish, and sour kraut—poor fare to cherish those who are to try conclusions with cannon balls!

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

THE position of British affairs in India seems critical. Though the north-west frontier may become the arena rather of intrigue than of warfare, still we may find it requisite to treat with an armed force on the spot; for the *seating* of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolkh on the throne of Cabul will be found a matter of greater facility, than *upholding* him there amid the feuds and clashing interests of petty but petulant chieftains, ill brooking the restraints *we* must impose on their lawless and *Rob Roy* practices. Years will be requisite to reduce the heterogeneous mass of Affghauns into union under a monarchy, and to convince these warlike tribes that the arts of peace are more conducive to wealth, happiness, and freedom, than intestine wars, plunder, and rapine. The Government of India will find "in all its borders" full occupation for its troops; for while no inconsiderable portion must proceed to Cabul and even remain there, in distant directions we observe that forces are required. In Nepaul affairs have assumed a gloomy aspect, and an army of observation must be on foot to meet any sudden outburst from the hills of the north-eastern States. Nor is the Indian Army without occupation elsewhere—Burmah and her barbarian king treat us with contempt, and a high tone of independence which we can scarcely much longer endure, and retain the respect of the many eastern princes who now do us reverence. In short, it is evident to all who know India, that unless matters take a very different turn in Burmah and Cabul from what experience leads us to expect, a very large increase to Her Majesty's European Troops in India must be made early in the present year. Our information warrants us in asserting, that very urgent demands for European troops have been made from India, and that the want of infantry to meet the supply required is so great, that many of the regiments which have returned from foreign service not two years ago must be again sent abroad this summer.

WE understand that two more companies of the Royal Artillery have been demanded for service in Canada. Should these, or even an augmentation in men to those companies at present stationed there, be granted, a considerable increase to the strength of the corps will be requisite; and as the reliefs are now much in arrear, it is hoped that additional companies will be raised, for without such it will be impossible to carry on the duty with regularity. In the last Session of Parliament a grant was made for three additional companies, which would have been of some small assistance; but in place of the companies, five gunners and drivers and one bombardier were added to each of the present existing companies, a matter, as it appears to us, of no benefit towards carrying on the reliefs, and but a very small increase to the strength of the detachments in the several foreign commands.

ARRANGEMENTS have been recently made respecting the regiments in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which promise to be productive of material benefit to the efficiency of those corps. In future, only 659 men of each regiment will embark for Australia, and 110 will remain in the recruiting company. Men to complete the 28th, 50th, 51st, and 80th regiments to 659 each, will be immediately embarked, and, as we observed in our last number, a freight vessel will be taken up for their conveyance. The depot of the 51st will be formed as soon as 659 men shall have embarked. By this judicious plan a depot will retain a full company of old and steady soldiers, available for recruiting and ordinary home duty, and for the drill of recruits—a measure preparatory, we can scarcely doubt, to the extension of a new system to all depots of regiments serving abroad. A more efficient depot formation has been long much desiderated by Commanding Officers, and we feel sincere pleasure that this expedient and important change will be made, in the present year, in one of the most improvable departments of our Military *regime*.

THE depots of the regiments serving in India are fast filling up their supernumeraries, and at the present rate of recruiting, the whole will be complete before the end of next month. A friend, who has just returned from Chatham, informs us that he counted nearly 1,000 recruits at drill under the non-commissioned officers of the various depots superintended by the Adjutant. The men are generally short, but stout, and had made wonderful progress during the last month. It is supposed that about 500 men will be embarked early in the month of March for the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the remainder in the course of the two following months.

WE rejoice to state that the Military Authorities have, one and all, highly approved of the New Army List, and ordered it for their respective departments.

THE able *exposé* of Sir John Barrow, circulated far and wide in the columns of those influential Journals, the *Times* and *Chronicle*, has rendered any farther discussion of the relative force of our own and foreign Navies quite unnecessary. Although some elaborate mystifications have been attempted, nothing can controvert the manly honest statement of a gentleman, whose character is above suspicion, commanding the respect his high reputation so well entitles him to from men of all parties.

We shall now fulfil the intention expressed last week, and make a few observations upon that section of his Supplemental Chapter which treats of "Manning the Navy," and commences in the following words: "Notwithstanding all the clamour that has been raised, there is not the slightest ground of apprehension respecting the efficiency of our ships of war; but the case is different with regard to the manning of them. It is here where a

shoe is likely to pinch. We may crowd into our harbours of Hamoaze, Portsmouth, the Thames, and Medway, as many as we please of those 'moveable fortresses,'—those 'stupendous masses,'—there to repose on their shadows, but without men they will not, to pursue Mr. Canning's metaphor, 'ruffle their plumage and start into life and animation.' The important question then is, what means are to be adopted equal to the manning of the fleet on the breaking out of hostilities?" This is indeed the question, and one which the successive Governments, that have either evaded or suffered it to remain in abeyance for nearly a quarter of a century of profound peace, will be required to answer when the necessity arrives.

Sir John Barrow gives his opinion, that, on the *first* breaking out of hostilities, recourse must be had to the legal and constitutional measure of impressment. Without raising the question of the legality, much less the constitutionality, of that measure, we will at once admit this much,—as much, we imagine, as the unprejudiced persons whom the worthy Baronet alludes to are likely to concede—that the power of impressing is a sacred right, vested in the prerogative, which it would be injurious to question or disturb; but we are certain nine-tenths of the community are decidedly of opinion that such a power should never be exercised, unless under circumstances which rendered the necessity imperative.

The "commencement of hostilities" must depend upon our relations with foreign countries. If we have a wrong to redress, it is natural that we should be prepared to enforce our diplomatic remonstrances; and if, on the other hand, we encountered on any point a disagreeable feeling, likely to produce a rupture, we should also prepare for war. In either case, it is not likely that war can come upon us without some intimation of its approach; and therefore no necessity can, under such circumstances, be pleaded for the adoption of impressment, in the first instance,—in fact, when it should be the *dernier ressort*, after reasonable offers had been held out to the seamen to enter, and they had slighted or refused them.

Sir John Barrow is of opinion that pressing should never be executed on shore—nor indiscriminately—nor under general warrants; but, we would ask, if any exception is made, or sanctuary afforded, how is the measure to be successful? Seamen will naturally fly on shore under apprehension of pressgangs, or they will take refuge afloat, under the American flag. Now, unless they can be reclaimed in both instances, the power is futile, certain to involve us in quarrels, and would come into operation, not even under the same advantages as formerly, but clogged with conditions which would render its exercise ineffectual.

But it is folly to dwell on this, to qualify or concede this point or that: the practice must be either exercised *under all circumstances and at all risks, or not at all*; and our opinion is, that it should never be put in operation at the "breaking out of hostilities,"—very far from it; but reserved until every reasonable means of obtaining the seamen's voluntary service had failed of success. Sir John Barrow has set forth figures to show, that during the last war 47,000 seamen were employed in Letters of Marque. Not a man was pressed on that duty. They were all volunteers, and sufficient, as he truly states, to form the crews of fifty sail of the line, with the necessary proportion of smaller vessels. The pay of these men was somewhat higher—not a great deal higher—than seamen in the Navy; and they were induced by the hopes of prize-money. Now the man-of-war's man has quite as good a chance of prize-money, less risk of capture, besides many advantages, such as pension if wounded, &c., which the privateer's man has no claim to; and it is unreasonable to suppose, but that, if proper inducements were offered, and the wages during war approximated to the merchant's service, the Navy would be greatly preferred by the majority of seamen.

The expenses of impressment have never perhaps been truly stated; at the lowest estimate, they must be very great, and would, if thrown into wages, very probably produce the increased sum required. But impressment is not only a question of expense, but of impolicy, by lessening the amount of seamen, and driving thousands into hiding or expatriation at the very moment we require them in greater numbers.

If 50,000 *seamen*,—a greater number than ever we possessed in the Royal Navy, when the whole number of blue jackets employed exceeded 100,000,—if 50,000 seamen were drawn from the merchant's, and induced to enter the Queen's service to-morrow, it would cause but slight inconvenience, because the clause in 3 and 4 Wm. IV., cap. 54, which provides that three-fourths of the crew shall be British subjects, would, as is usual in time of war, be annulled, and all the foreign seamen in our ports immediately engaged as substitutes. But if it were attempted to impress this number, it must be by seizing every man that could be found, and embargoing our trade.. Neither is the practice of engaging foreigners objectionable, because, at the return of peace, they are discharged, and replaced by our native seamen; and if not employed by us in war, they would be serving under the flag of our enemies, and increase their strength in the very point where they are most deficient.

Foreigners consider it strange, incredible, when they are told, that, although possessed of more seamen than the whole world besides, with riches unbounded, we should require and oblige the men, on whose courage and loyalty our national security depends, to serve for (comparatively) inadequate wages, and all to effect the saving of some few thousands of pounds, whilst we are lavishing millions to subsidise worthless or cowardly allies. If, indeed, there did not exist sufficient seamen for both services, there might be some reason in insisting, that, by fair means or foul, the fleet should be first manned. But the contrary is the case, and it will every day become more palpable, as we persevere in cultivating our resources, and making our own service more palatable to seamen than the service of foreigners. The single act of pressing would at one blow undo all that has been accomplished in furtherance of this object.

Sir John Barrow makes some observations upon the impolicy of turning over the seamen formerly employed in the blockade to the Treasury, and rendering that service a drain to the Navy of its best men, instead of supplying drafts, as was the case on the old establishment, in seasons of emergency. We shall have some observations to make on this point next week; in the mean time, we trust the Board of Admiralty will not be induced, by any argument that their worthy Secretary has advanced, to diverge from the course they have successfully pursued for some years past, of bettering the seaman's condition, and by securing to him fair and liberal treatment, eventually inducing him to prefer the Navy to every other service afloat. It will then be found, that should a season of danger arrive, even if unprepared, the seamen will not be insensible to their country's call; and, we imagine, this consummation might be materially furthered by adopting some plan which would bring a portion of our merchant seamen occasionally in association with the Naval service, so that they may become practically acquainted with the state of matters, and the many advantages to which they would be entitled for serving therein.

We cannot have better evidence of the manning of the Navy, than the following letter from a seaman of the *Russell*:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

King's Head, Sheerness, 22d Jan., 1839.

Mr. Editor,—I can't say that I lay down my marline spike, because, worse luck, it is out of use, my good ship being paid off; but I lay down my pipe to take up my pen, to tell you, in my humble way, the satisfaction I felt in reading in your Paper some remarks on a work published by our Admiralty Secretary, Mr. Barrow, in defence of that service which I am proud of belonging to. Such a man is a tower of strength among us; long may he continue in his honourable office, for in him poor Jack will find a friend—he is no *Croker*.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I was about to say is this, that I have served in the Navy many years, and well know that it was never in a better state than as regards its equipment, condition, and discipline. (In the war it might have been, because, as the old heads say, "it blew harder then.") I have just been paid off here from a liner, the *Russell*, and take her as one proof out of many, if you like. We fitted out at this place, and on the fourteenth day from commencing work left Sheerness, and cast anchor at the Little Nore, having been manned in that time mostly from London, and principally by our own officers. Well, that's not much; the same thing can and ought to be done again. After our period of service home we comes, and in *seven* short winter working days, at such a season, and such a place as this, with wind and weather against us, and our stores and tanks having to be returned by lighters to Deptford and Chatham, and in the meantime a liner, almost hanging fire, dependent on the wind and tide to bring the vessels back for reloading,—I say amid all this, deny it who can, in seven short winter working days we were paid off, and this, mind you, by allowing the ship's company liberty to the shore, and the weather frequently prevented the men getting off to their work. Now, taking this as a poor specimen, think you, Sir, that our Navy is in a bad state? If a small line-of-battle ship, forty short of complement, can do this, what may not the country expect from "*powerful*" ones?

Now, as to the discipline and disposition of our sailors, I would ask the Commissioners if we came drunk to the pay-table? No; and two days before paying off (Sunday) we were clean for muster, as usual; and on being mustered by the ship's books, but three blue jackets missed their muster, and they came off afterwards: what's more, ask if the men did not honourably pay their hamboat bills. Does not all this show the good disposition of a ship's company? No, no, Mr. Editor, take my poor word for it, the crews afloat are a good-conditioned set of men. If the officers will do their duty, no fear for us.

Why, out of our crew, we have had several warrants made: there was Jim Woodman, Bill Davis, and Deb Cousens, and six were recommended to the Admiralty for the medals and gratuities, and sixteen, from character and choice, have been taken into the Coast-Guard; and hang me if our chief Boatswain's Mate, Jim Morris, what joined us from *Endymion*, wasn't considered such a good fellow, that the Sheerness folks made him a Freemason the day after payment.

Avast heaving! in speaking of my brother Blues, I musn't forget my shipmates, the *Jorge*, although, leave a marine alone to take care of himself, and if he can't, he can always get my Lord George (as one of our non-commissioned Officers used to say) to speak for him. I would like to ask the Officer at Chatham, if he could wish to see a cleaner better-looking set of fellows march into barracks from service than the *Russell's*. Our soldiers left the ship three hours before payment; we didn't want any looking after, although I wonder Mr. Commissioner wasn't afraid of some of the *riff-raff* running off with his money-box: but no, he had a better opinion of a sailor, being one himself; but I did hear though, and if so it's a capital joke, that he paid the Middys last—a good reason, Jack was gone, and it being dark, they served as a guard to keep off the Sheerness sharks: and God knows, some of my old shipmates have been pretty well cleaned out, flying light like a collier—some have even lost their dunnage, and are all ready for another ship.

Well, Mr. Editor, as the above is nothing but the naked truth, I hope you will print it, because when Jack has such an example set him of "Flag-Officers," "Captains," &c. &c., writing in newspapers, he can't be blamed now for joining *at the Nore* in the mutiny. I liked my officers, I was always respected by them, and I wish them well wherever they go: I should be glad to sail with any of them again; and as to the Russians coming, let them come when they will, they'll find men in all ships as true-hearted and loyal, as

One of the Russell's Crew.

And to this we will append a letter, showing the groundless fears of the Alarmists on another point, —that of Naval Gunnery:—

To the Editor of the Times.

United Service Club, Jan. 23.

Sir,—Having observed a paragraph in the leading article of the *Times* of this day's date, containing a doubt of the efficiency of the bored-up 32-pounders, I beg leave to correct the mis-statements it contains as to those grounds. In 1833 or 1833, the late General Miller, Inspector-General of Artillery (whose fame as an artillerist and founder of cannon is above praise), proposed to bore up the 24-pounders of 40 and 41 cwt. to 32-pounders, and to substitute them for 18-pounders. The Board of Admiralty approved of his proposal. A gun of this sort was then sent to Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, where it was found to range with the 18-pounders, the charge of powder being "in both cases" the same. This is mainly attributable to the reduction of the windage, an improvement which had long been recommended, and which other nations had previously adopted. Its recoil was not

inconveniently great, its penetration and power of fracturing and splintering timber was found to be greater than that of the 18 pounders. In consequence of the recommendation of the Inspector General, and the reports made by me on the trial of these guns, the *Vestal*, of 26 guns, was armed with them. The reports of her Captain, and those of others, fully confirmed what has been stated above as to the bored-up 32-pounders. It may be well to add, that one of the guns, which has since been bored up (the Congreve's, when a 24-pounder), formed part of the *Queen Charlotte's* armament at the battle of Algiers. It is on record, that these guns went through the whole of that long and severe action without an accident. The other 24-pounder gun, of corresponding length, which has been bored-up, is Bloomfield's,—it was cast to compete with Congreve's, and it is preferred to it by many able artillerists. Two other guns have also been bored-up—the 32 cwt. 32-pounders, from Bloomfield's improved power 24-pounder, 6 feet 6 inches long, as a substitute for 12-pounder guns on the main decks of the small class of three deckers, and the 25 cwt. 32-pounders, of 6 feet, from an 18-pounder of unnecessarily heavy construction, as substitutes for carronades, in small frigates incapable of carrying heavier guns, their efficiency and superiority over carronades was proved in the action between the British frigates *Imogene* and *Andromache* and the Chinese forts. It may be satisfactory to those who apprehend that the metal of these guns has been too much reduced to learn, that out of 700 guns which have been bored up, not one has given way under the customary proofs, and that a very severe trial of these guns in rapid firing, with double shot, was made some time since at Woolwich, through which they passed without damage. It appears clear, therefore, that the substitution of 32-pounders (ranging with 18-pounders, penetrating deeper, splintering more, and bearing the double-shotting charge well) for 18-pounders and 12 pounders, has greatly increased the force and efficiency of each of Her Majesty's ships in which the arrangement has been adopted.—I have, &c.,

THOMAS HASTINGS, Capt. H.M.S. *Excellent*.

We noticed last week that another Military Candidate had been announced for a seat in the East India Direction—an officer who served in India uninterruptedly for five-and-thirty years, and was long in situations of important responsibility. The Testimonials put forth by the friends of Colonel Galloway, C.B., are flattering to the honourable career of that gallant and scientific officer, and convince us that he deserves the strenuous support of the Proprietors, whose votes he is ambitious to obtain. From these Testimonials we shall extract the letter of an officer in whom the Indian Army takes the greatest pride, one of its most talented members, who, in sickness or health, has always powerfully advocated its interests, and who, in his retirement from active service, has been a most munificent patron of the best institutions of his country. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Worsley, G.C.B., has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Meeting of the friends and supporters of Colonel Galloway:—

Sir,—It is with much concern that I find myself compelled, by severe indisposition, to forego the satisfaction I should have had in attending your meeting, that I might, in your presence, have borne my humble testimony to the importance I attach to the early election of Colonel Galloway. The qualifications of Col. Galloway are, I trust, generally known to the Proprietors, and I can with confidence affirm, that at an early period, by sharing in the hardest service a soldier can encounter, he laid the foundation of that reputation which he has uniformly maintained throughout a series of years. After long personal knowledge and intercourse with the Native Army of India, participating in much of its most arduous warfare, especially in those subordinate grades which form the character of the hard working soldier, and constitute the basis of all professional qualification, Col. Galloway filled important offices under the Supreme Government, the records of which bear testimony to his great acquirements, industry, and integrity. But the object I have in view, in thus venturing to address you, is of higher moment than individual communication. When I contemplate the vast importance of every branch of the Military Government of India, and, nevertheless, find the Army of Bengal without any representative in the Court of Directors, through the medium of practical experience—or any individual who combines a personal knowledge of the feelings, habits, and disposition of the soldiery composing that noble Army—we cannot, I think, but view its constitution as evidently defective and wanting in that respect, and I would earnestly submit to the Proprietors at large, that these considerations afford the strongest grounds that can well be conceived for engaging our utmost exertions in supporting Col. Galloway's views to a seat in the Court of Directors,—and thereby best discharging the duty we owe to the public interests for promoting the prosperity and welfare of our magnificent Empire in India.

I have, &c., H. WORSLEY, G.C.B.,
Major-General, Bengal Army.

We feel that we could add but little to this impressive appeal. We are confident of its influence with all officers and their connexions. The removal of Sir James Carnac is a serious loss to the Indian Army, and Military men are more than ever required in the Direction, to defend the interests of that Army, and to advise on the best means of preserving our Empire in the East. The latter consideration will come home to every Proprietor, and in electing Colonel Galloway they will not only do honour to him, but materially protect their own interests.

We regret that we have not space for the Testimonials of Lord William Bentinck, of the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, who was many years Secretary, or of Mr. Fortescue, late Secretary, to the Government of India;—these documents serve to show, that the merits and services of Colonel Galloway are highly appreciated, and the value his experience would be at the present critical moment in the Councils of the Court of Directors.

To the Proprietors of East India Stock.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg respectfully to lay before you the Resolutions passed at a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Proprietors of East India Stock, assembled this day, in conformity with the intimation for that purpose, supported by the names of so many of your honourable body.

Countenanced as I have been, I cannot doubt success. My own efforts shall be unceasing, and if the choice of the Proprietors shall fall upon me, it will be my pride and my highest gratification to discharge, to the best of my ability, the sacred duty with which they will have honoured me. I have only, therefore, to repeat my pledge to proceed to the ballot on the first vacancy which may occur.

Entreating a continuance of your favour and support, and earnestly begging the best efforts of all my friends, I have the honour to remain, with great respect,

Your obliged and most faithful servant,
A. GALLOWAY, Colonel, Bengal Army.

4, Upper Harley street, January 21, 1839.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of East India Stock, friends and supporters of Colonel Archibald Galloway, C.B., of the Bengal Army, held at the London Tavern this day, Monday, January 21, 1839,

The Right Hon. HOLT MACKENZIE in the Chair.

The Chairman read a letter from General Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B., of the Bengal Army, regretting that he was prevented by illness from attending.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed —

Moved by Lieutenant-General Forbes, and seconded by Thomas Dent, Esq.

1. That it is in the highest degree necessary for the efficiency of the Government of India, and for the welfare of its Inhabitants, to secure to the East India Direction the services of men who join to acknowledged ability, integrity, and experience in public affairs, the possession of such special qualifications as may fit them for the consideration of the many important and delicate questions which that Court is called upon to decide, and especially at the present crisis, when the Government of India appears likely to be called upon for the exertion of more than ordinary energy in all departments, particularly on the part of our great military establishments.

Moved by Major-General Smith, and seconded by Major-General Heathcote, Bengal Army.

2. That Colonel Galloway has served the Hon. Company in India, in the Army of Bengal, for thirty-five years; that in the course of that long period he acquired the most intimate acquaintance with our native troops, and with those masses of the military population in Bengal from which our principal military establishments are drawn, that he has been distinguished in that Army, and has shared with it in the hardest service a soldier can encounter, that he long held important and responsible offices on its staff, that for several years he filled a principal place in the highest department of the Military Branch of the service, under the Supreme Government of India; that his official duty there comprehended the control of the Ordnance, of the equipment of the Army, of its military supplies, and of the department of public works, both Military and Civil, thus embracing practically a thorough investigation of the most important sources of public expenditure, and imposing on him the duty of regulating the construction of the great public works carried on for the general improvement of the country; that Colonel Galloway has justly established a high name as an Oriental scholar, that as an author, by his work on the Law and Constitution and General Administration of India, he has contributed essentially to the development of many important questions relative to the laws, the financial resources, and the Government of that country; whilst, by his writings on Military subjects, he has usefully promoted the interests of the state; that for his Military services Colonel Galloway has received honourable mark of his Sovereign's approbation, and he has on many occasions been distinguished by the commendation of the Supreme Government of India, and of the superior Authorities in England, that whether, therefore, we refer to the merit of Colonel Galloway's services, or consider the extent of his qualifications, we cannot but recognise in that gentleman an union of acquirements and practical experience which point him out as a candidate peculiarly qualified for a seat in the East India Direction.

Moved by Major-Gen. Sir Donald M'Leod, K.C.B. (who stated, that he appeared for Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B.), and seconded by Major-Gen. Garner:—

3. That when we contemplate the vast importance of every branch of the Military Government of India, and nevertheless find that among Military Officers at present members of the Court of Directors, there is no one from the Presidency of Bengal,—the seat of our Supreme Government and of our principal resources, both Military and Civil,—we conceive that we are but discharging a duty we owe to the public interests by submitting to the Proprietors at large the urgent necessity for calling into the Direction an officer who will bring into that Court a practical knowledge of the feelings, habits, and disposition of the soldiery composing the most numerous portion of our Army, an Army upon whose fidelity the preservation of our empire mainly depends.

Moved by Robert Milford, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Waters, C.B., Bengal Army.—

4. That on the above grounds this meeting most earnestly invite the Proprietors to unite in supporting Col. Galloway, so as to insure his election to a seat in the Direction on the first vacancy that may occur, and they pledge themselves to use every means in their power to effect this important object.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Chairman.

Moved by Richard Twining, Esq., and seconded by George Gowan, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, for the very able manner in which he has filled the Chair.

We have observed with much satisfaction that the Governor-General has noticed and *rewarded* the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery, in having volunteered his services at the siege of Herat, and, by his skill and science, enabled the besieged to hold out against the attacks of the Persians, directed and aided by Russian Officers. This young Officer is nephew of Colonel Henry Pottinger, the ablest Diplomatist in India, and now Envoy to the Court of Sinde. Latent ability seems remarkable in the family of Pottinger; we know of no instance in which a member of it has been employed without distinguishing himself as a soldier, politician, or man of science.

THE friends of Captain Craufurd have taken umbrage at the manner in which that officer's name has been treated by Sir John Barrow. We think they have reason to complain: for there is certainly nothing in the pamphlet published by him deserving the censure which has been justly passed upon the "Flag Officer;" and it is anything but flattering for a gallant Naval Officer to be included in such association.

Capt. Craufurd's statement is the simple truth. He describes what he saw, and the feelings which arose in his mind at such a novel spectacle, for which he appears to have been quite unprepared. The "Flag Officer," on the contrary, derives all his information from the doubtful authority of party newspaper paragraphs, exaggerates everything pertaining to our rivals, whilst he disparages our own Navy; and, to augment the strength of the French Fleet, actually describes every ship *afloat* as in *commission;* and, to sum up all, enumerates eight vessels of first and second rate which do not exist. Presuming him to be a "Flag Officer," it was at least due to the honour and respectability of his rank that he should have investigated the truth of the statements put forth. *He* may be justly accused of presumption, ignorance, and folly, but these terms do not apply to Capt. Craufurd.

The number of Russian ships annually commissioned for cruising in the Baltic has never been a secret. How can it possibly be so, when scores of our merchant vessels are daily passing and re-passing within sight of them on their voyage to and from St. Petersburgh? Neither was Capt. Craufurd, who is an extremely intelligent and unassuming young officer, the first to direct public attention to the fact. On 4th March, 1836 (before the gallant officer's visit to St. Petersburgh), Mr. Charles Wood, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in moving the Navy Estimates, took a vote for 5000 additional seamen, and stated, as one reason for this increase, that the Russians had in the Baltic the previous summer 18 sail of the line in commission. These 18 sail of the line were two divisions of the three which Captain Craufurd afterwards saw reviewed by the Emperor at the ceremony of "*Grand papa de la flotte,*" in the summer of the same year. Again, in our Gazette of 22d and 29th Oct. 1836, we gave a full and circumstantial account of this Russian Fleet, describing every ship by name, her armament, &c., and it was not until the summer of the year 1837 that Commander Craufurd (as it appears at the request of his friends) published his pamphlet. A correspondent alleges, that in the interim he made known the information he possessed in the proper quarter.

But it is ridiculous to suppose that the Government during all this time, and indeed at any and every time prior, were not in possession of every information relating to this fleet, particularly as the Emperor of Russia was proud of displaying it, and took all opportunities of inviting officers and others to a close inspection of it and his batteries at Cronstadt. This policy he evidently adopted (if he possesses the wily character generally assigned him) to impress upon those who were competent to make reports, the strength of his Baltic defences, and his means of resisting an attack. If he meditated a descent upon England, he would have adopted a very different policy.

The plain fact of the matter is, that the conductors of party Journals have availed themselves of some observations thrown out by the Duke of Wellington at the close of last Session; and knowing how sensitive public opinion is upon all that relates to our Navy, they have made a factious attack upon the Admiralty which controls it, and, casting about for authorities to support their argument, availed themselves of passages that would bear out the most false and preposterous statements—called some portions of Capt. Craufurd's book, which the context will not warrant—and a weak, vain, old man has lent himself

to this unworthy proceeding, by stringing together a lot of newspaper squibs, and impertinently addressing a rigmarole founded on them to the Duke of Wellington. The well-directed broadside of Sir John Barrow has demolished the whole affair, the bubble is exploded, and we wish the "Flag Officer" joy of the only reputation he is ever likely to earn.

On Monday despatches were received at the Colonial Office, from the Governors of Honduras and Gibraltar; and on Tuesday from Sir John Colborne, Governor-General of the Canadas; and from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The latter were dated Nov. 15th. On Wednesday despatches, dated 8th August, were received at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; and despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, for the British Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Persia, and for Lord Clanricarde, the British Minister at St. Petersburg. The Cabinet Council on Wednesday was held at the residence of Viscount Melbourne in South-st., in consequence of his being somewhat indisposed. Lord Holland, who is very feeble from gout, was wheeled into the Council-room. On Thursday despatches were brought to the Colonial Office from Sir Henry Bouverie, Governor of Malta. Yesterday despatches from Lieut.-Col. Doherty, Governor of Sierra Leone, were received at the Colonial Office.

"Her Majesty's Marriage.—The country will learn with delight that the most interesting part in the Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, and the country at large, will be the announcement of Her Majesty's intended marriage. The happy object of Queen Victoria's choice is Prince Albert, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, and cousin of Her Majesty. Prince Albert is handsome, and about twenty-two years of age. He has resided for some time in this country, on a visit to his Royal relatives. How soon the happy event is to take place we are not prepared to say; but our readers may depend upon the authenticity of our information."—*Sun.* "We are authorised to give the most positive contradiction to the above announcement."—*Chronicle.* The author of the paragraph is said to be one who, with a propensity to meddle where he has no longer the right to advise, has gratified the restlessness of his nature in unfounded conjectures, which have been incautiously published as facts.

The Queen Dowager, lamenting the injurious effects resulting from the great want of church accommodation for the Protestant residents in Malta, has announced her intention of erecting, at her own expense, a church capable of containing 1,000 persons. An appropriate site has been granted by the Local Government. The cost will be from 6,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*

The Duke and Duchess, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, honoured Sir James and Lady Reynett with their company on Thursday, at their residence at Hampton Court, at the christening of their infant daughter.

The Crown Prince of Hanover.—On the occasion of the anniversary of his Aide-de-Camp, the Prince composed the music for a poem, written for the event by Blumenhagen, which he caused to be performed by the musicians of the chapel. His Royal Highness then repaired to the apartment of his Aide-de-Camp, and presented him with a magnificent tea equipage in silver, adorned with garlands of flowers. The Prince also bestowed rich presents on the singers of the chapel, and his music-master, the famous pianist Wenzel. His Royal Highness has quite recovered from his recent attack of the measles.

The Duke of Wellington will give a sumptuous entertainment, at Apsley House, on the 4th of February, to the Conservative Peers. A great number of idle paragraphs are circulating through the papers respecting the health of the Duke, who, with the exception of a slight attack of rheumatism, we believe is in as sound health as he has been for the last 20 years. His Grace will complete his 70th in May, and to the gratification of his country, is as likely as any man to live for many years. No public misfortune could scarcely be greater than the loss of this illustrious character.

It is rumoured that the vacant Garter has been pressed upon the noble Premier himself, from a quarter and in a manner extremely difficult to resist.

The address in the Lords will be moved by the Earl of Lovelace, and seconded by Lord Vernon.

It is reported that Lord Carrington is to be Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire in place of the late Duke of Buckingham.

Mr. P. C. Labouchere, the father of the Master of the Mint, and of the banker of that name, died on Wednesday se'nnight, in consequence of having, three weeks before, broken a blood-vessel.

Lady Dalhousie, relict of the late General Lord Dalhousie, died at her house in Edinburgh on Tuesday.

We are most happy to announce that Mr. Moon, the most spirited and liberal publisher of engravings in this country, has been authorised to publish a work which will be of the highest interest, not only to all Military men, but to every true Englishman. The print will represent "The Waterloo Banquet," from a picture painted by permission of the Duke, at the request of Lady Burghersh, from the actual scene at Apsley House, with portraits of the distinguished guests. This national print will commemorate the victory of Waterloo, and the fame of the surviving heroes who were in command. The portraits, we understand, are excellent likenesses, and there can be no question that the engraving will do honour to British art.

The *Commerce* states that a General Officer, attached to the Court, is at present endeavouring to establish a new club, which is to be exclusively military, and that the principal officers of the Palace are to be among its first members.

Nelson Monument.—The models and drawings will occupy a large space, and have engaged many Artists in preparing for a considerable time past.

Royal Marines.—The valuable services of this really excellent corps have, it appears, been taken advantage of by the military correspondent of the *Globe*, to introduce an officer, who, though well-known *traditionally* in the Service, has about as positive an existence as the statesmanship of the Globe's patron, Lord Palmerston. In yesterday evening's paper we find the following paragraph, under the head of the "The Army."—"That distinguished officer Major *Checks*, C.B., of the Royal Marines, embarked on board the *Inconstant*, Capt. Pring, with 100 Marines for Halifax." To any one who merely thinks of the *soubriquet* and its general application, this paragraph may appear only a quiz on the ordinary credulity of the Government print in which it appeared, but to those who remember that the *Inconstant* brought home Lord Durham, it has another significance, placing his Lordship on precisely the same footing with the apocryphal "Major Checks, of the Marines."—*Herald.*

Brev.-Maj. Seward, on the retired list, R. Marines, when returning home from Chatham Garrison Club on Monday night week, was attacked by some men in the narrow part of Chatham, knocked down, severely beaten, and left in the road insensible, and apparently dead. They took his purse, but left his watch. The Major, though much disfigured, is recovering.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

Sir John Milbanke, whose affray with Mr. Pocock we noticed last week, has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes, and Mr. Pocock bound over to prosecute in a penalty of 500*l.*, and the witnesses also in very heavy penalties, to appear. We understand upwards of 5,000*l.* was offered as bail for Sir John, but the Magistrates refused to take it. Mr. Pocock is quite convalescent, and has expressed his unwillingness to proceed in the case. The Court of Queen's Bench have since ordered that Sir John should be discharged from custody on finding four sureties in 250*l.* each, and entering into his own recognizances in 1,000*l.*

Four candidates for the vacant Coronership for the Western Division of Middlesex are in the field; viz., Mr. Burchell, Mr. Adey, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. J. Duncombe (nephew of the Member for Finsbury). Messrs. Burchell, Adey, and Duncombe, are Solicitors, the two former Conservatives, and the latter a Liberal. Wakley, the too well-known Radical, contested for the office with Mr. Baker, about ten years since. The struggle is expected to be most severe.

Fire-Arms again!—So undisguised is the system of arming carried on amongst the manufacturing population of this neighbourhood, in aid of the plan of the Chartists, that on Monday last, at New Mills, Strines, Disley, and that district, a man was publicly hawking pistols at 3*s.* a brace, for which he found many willing purchasers.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

The vacant see of Killaloe has been assigned to the Hon. and Rev. Ludlow Tonson.

The sentence of the Publisher of the "*Times*," for libel, in the case of Sir John Conroy, will be passed on Monday next.

Early in the week the Court of Queen's Bench discharged the writ of habeas corpus, which had been obtained on behalf of the Canadian prisoners, recently landed at Liverpool, leaving them precisely in the situation they were left by the sentence of the Canadian Courts.

A bloodless duel took place this week between two members of the legal profession, in consequence of a dispute on matters in connection with the late L. E. L. (Miss. Maclean) and the cause of her lamented death. We are assured that the two last letters she wrote, addressed to most *intimate* friends, have yet to appear.

The arrears of the late British Legion are about to be settled. The officers must pay 10 per cent. for the cashing of their bills, but a sort of atonement of three months' additional pay is to be recommended by the Royal Commission, for the unsatisfactory and unjust manner manner in which their claims have been met.

The Court.

Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent are in excellent health. The Queen had a dinner party on Saturday evening. Her Majesty and her august mother attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. On Tuesday Viscount Melbourne and the Judge Advocate-General had audiences. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. On Wednesday Her Majesty had a dinner party to meet the Duke of Lucca. The Marquess of Conyngham had an audience of Her Majesty. On Thursday the Queen gave audience to Viscount Melbourne. Her Majesty held a Court, when Prince Soutzo, the Grecian Minister, had an audience to take leave. In the evening Her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence. Her Majesty will go in state next week to both Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres.

Lady Barham has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and Lady Harriet Clive has replaced the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell as Woman of the Bed-chamber in Waiting. Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Armstrong as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The stormy and variable debate in the French chamber, which has occupied the attention of all France during the last fortnight, was brought to a close on Saturday by two separate votes in favour of the Ministers. The discussion turned upon an amendment proposed on behalf of Count Mole by the minority of the commission on the address, its purport being to affirm as positive that which the original paragraph had represented as doubtful—namely, the harmony existing between the powers of the state, the ability and firmness of the administration, and the stability of the institutions of the kingdom under the present operation of the constitutional monarchy.

The movements of the Dutch and Belgian troops have decided the French Government upon taking some precautionary measures on the northern frontier, and orders have been sent to the General commanding in that quarter to brigade his troops and to canton them along the frontiers, so as to form a line of military observation. The number of men included in this arrangement amounts to between 35,000 and 36,000, including Cavalry and Artillery.

The Cabinet tendered their resignation on Tuesday, but continue to exercise the functions of office until the appointment of their successors.

BELGIUM.—Extract of a letter from Brussels:—"All our troops are moving towards the Dutch frontier. It appears that, before the end of the month, the Dutch force will amount to upwards of 120,000 men. The Prince of Orange, who is expected to return to headquarters immediately, has not under his command, at present, more than 40,000 men, but fresh troops are daily joining him from the interior. Our headquarters are about to be established at Louvain, where the King will repair about the middle of this week. General Hurel, chief of the staff, is making preparations for his departure. The National Gens-d'armes have received orders to have three squadrons at Malines equipped for active service." Another letter gives the total force of the Belgian army as composed of 88 battalions, effective, 78,000 men, 17 squadrons, effective, 6,150; artillery, effective, 1,500; engineers, et cetera, 1,000; military hospitals, et cetera, 1,200; general total, 90,650. The Poles desirous of entering the military service of Belgium have again obtained a promise from the Belgian Government that they will shortly receive their notice of destination. One of them, M. Jelzaknowski, has already been attached as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Daine's staff.

The definitive protocol on the Dutch and Belgian question was signed on Wednesday, at the Foreign Office, by the Plenipotentiary of France, and the representatives of the other great powers, parties to the conference. We believe that the Twenty-four Articles form the basis—separating the Luxemburg and Limburg from Belgium, and modifying the debt in favour of that country.

RUSSIA.—Great progress has been made with the new winter palace, St. Petersburgh, no less than 12,000 workmen being employed daily. Next summer there is to be a large assemblage of Russian troops on the banks of the Borodino, to the number of 100,000, for the purpose of solemnly inaugurating the monument elevated to perpetuate the memory of the victory gained over the French, on 12th Sept., 1812.

AFRICA.—The army of occupation is undergoing a considerable reduction. The third battalion of regiments sent to Algiers at the period of the expedition against Constantine is returning to France, none but volunteers who wish to remain on active service in Africa being kept. The remaining two battalions of each regt. will

be again placed on a complete war footing, and for that reason detachments taken from every regt. in France are now being incorporated into them. The total effective of the troops destined for the 1st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 47th, 48th, and 61st regt. of the line, and the 17th light infantry, amounts to 2,600 men, and others will be shortly added.

Egypt.—*Alexandria, Dec.* 16.—Foreigners daily arrive from the Red Sea and from Europe. The journey through the desert will soon be performed with all the conveniences of European travelling. A voyage from Bombay to Trieste will shortly be a party of pleasure. This year 800 Europeans crossed the desert, and next year their number will be probably trebled. A regular English coach line will shortly be established between Alexandria and Suez. In the course of a few years the desert will be traversed by omnibuses and waggons.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban's reply to the celebrated despatch of Lord Glenelg of 26th Dec. 1835, on the subject of the Caffre war, is as perfect and triumphant a vindication of himself personally, of the policy adopted by him, and of the conduct of the Colonists, as the warmest friend of His Excellency, or the most decided advocate of equity and justice could possibly desire. Nothing is based upon mere argument, powerful as some of these unquestionably are, nothing left vague or unsettled, but His Excellency proceeds step by step, to meet all the assertions, assumptions, opinions, and arguments of Lord Glenelg, and finally to crush them with an overwhelming weight of evidence which is perfectly irrisistible. But this is not all. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, with the honest pride of an English gentleman and the spirit of a gallant soldier, teaches Lord Glenelg a lesson which he is in no danger of soon forgetting. With powerful effect he twits him with his predilection for the natives, rather than from those whose especial interests it was his duty to guard; his turning a ready ear, and affording an almost unbounded credence, to the whispers of anonymous informants—whilst he, the Governor of the Colony, the Representative of British Majesty, is considered in most cases but as doubtful authority, and in some as none at all.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

Australia.—Sir George and Lady Gipps nearly met with a serious accident, from the horses to their carriage taking fright. Sir G. was much injured about the face.

Literary Notices.

Horace Vernon; or, Life in the West. Three Vols. H. Colburn.

This novel belongs to that class of works which has arisen out of what has been happily termed the Romance of Real Life; and the grade to which its chief scenes refer, will be indicated by the second portion of its title, "Life in the West." It is just a novel of the semi-fashionable class, and is founded on a concatenation of circumstances, which occurred some years ago, and excited an extraordinary interest and curiosity in all classes of society, without in the smallest degree gratifying, or rather satisfying, that curiosity. The name of the ostensible heroine of this novel—Agnes Graham—will recall to many of our readers the singular and mysterious circumstances to which we allude, and which were made the subject of repeated public investigations at more than one of our police-offices at the period of their occurrence. We need not refer to them in further detail than to add, that they related to the existence and subsequent abandonment of a "suppositious" daughter, the question of whose parentage was said to be connected with some of the highest families of the aristocracy. Such is the source of some of the fictitious interest of this story. But its real attraction and value will be found to consist in the true and well-traced pictures which it presents, of the various grades of actual life, as they exist (chiefly in our great metropolis) in the present day. The hero, Horace Vernon, occupies that debateable ground in modern society which is pointed out by the phrase *parvenu*. He is a wealthy young banker, who is unhappily smitten with a passion for that "exclusive" society to which his birth gives him no title; and he is admitted to that society for a brief period on the usual and recognised terms—namely, a sacrifice of everything that gave him character and respectability in his own station:—including honour, wealth, and at last life itself. The moral is a good one, and it is well and carefully worked out; and the general result is a tale as full of truth as it is of entertainment, and one in which the writer evinces the rare merit of depicting the two extremes of London life—the highest and the lowest—with equal truth and spirit. Several of the characters belonging to the upper circles are evidently drawn from living originals, and will immediately be recognised by those who are familiar with "Life in the West." We may refer in particular to a noble wit and *roué* of the Rochester school, and an equally noble gamester (a voluntary exile from his country) who, it is to be hoped, is of no school at all, but rather a *lusus* in the "natural history" of the British aristocracy. Upon the whole, the novel of "Horace Vernon; or, Life in the West" will be found an especial acquisition to the circulating libraries, in that particular department of modern fiction which has lately been unusually neglected—namely, the "fashionable novel"—in which department it claims a very respectable station.

The Structure, Diseases, and Treatment of the Teeth, considered with a view to the Abolition, in all Common Cases, of the Pernicious Practice of Tooth-drawing. By Wm. Wardroper, M. R. C. S. L., &c. Renshaw.

This pamphlet will be read by readers of every class with advantage. The author, adopting the physiological principles of Mr. John Hunter as to the structure of the important organs, the diseases and treatment of which he discusses, shows how very little addition this branch of Surgery has gained from the labours or observations of more recent practitioners or pathologists—a fact which he attributes, in some degree, to the influence of a blind adhesion to traditional prejudices on the part of individuals who have made the practice of this department their occupation rather than their study, as well as to the fact, that it holds out so few temptations to its exclusive cultivation by individuals of industry and observation, as compared with the fame and emolument which the same qualities may almost be said to command in what are commonly called the "higher walks of the profession." Mr. Wardroper obviously possesses both these qualities, and his work is the production of an unprejudiced reasoner and a sound practitioner; and Mr. Wardroper himself feels the value of the task he has undertaken. "Surely the teeth (he says in his Preface), were they only thought of as one of the most beautiful embellishments of nature, are deserving of the strictest attention; but when we look at them as the instruments furnished us for the mastication and due preparation of food in the process of digestion, on the perfect performance of which the healthful condition of the body mainly depends—when we consider them as the supplementary organs of a clear and distinct articulation, the subject assumes an importance that has hitherto been but sparingly and imperfectly accorded to it by the profession at large." If we have any reason to complain of the author of this *brochure*, it is that he has treated the subject too briefly; but his views and his practice are set forth so clearly, that they must be equally intelligible to the general and the professional reader. We wish the author would undertake a larger (elementary) work, which is so much wanted, on Dentology, and the concluding passage of the treatise before us leads us to look for it.

Scenes at Home and Abroad. By H. B. Hall, Esq. Saunders and Otley.

Some of these tales have already appeared in the periodicals, and collected together they form a very agreeable and unpretending volume.

The Boy's Country Book. Being the real life of a Country Boy, written by himself. Edited by William Howitt. Longman and Co.

Every page is calculated to amuse and delight. The style is pleasing, and the anecdotes and adventures are such as engage the attention of boys. Mr. Howitt's "Book of the Seasons" and "Rural Life of England" were excellent, but this is even more valuable for the rising generation. We do not know of any more acceptable present for youth than the "Boy's Country Book," which teaches the full employment in the country of every day in the year. The illustrations are pleasing and appropriate.

Lectures on English Poetry, from the Reign of Edward the Third to the time of Burns and Cowper; with Shakspeare's Supernatural Characters. An Essay, by Henry Neele. Joseph Thomas.

A very neat reprint of the Lectures delivered by the unfortunate Mr. Neele at the Russell Institution, and to which a portrait of the author and a brief biographical notice are prefixed. Mr. Neele had the true feeling of a poet, and the volume, which is highly interesting, will therefore be justly prized.

*** Several Notices in type are unavoidably postponed.

THE KING OF THE SOUTHERN SEA.

Oh, the whale is free of the bounden sea,
He lives for a thousand years;
He shuns to rest on the billow's breast,
Nor the roughest tempest fears.
The howling blast, as it hurries past,
Is music to lull him to sleep;
And he scatters the spray in his boisterous play,
As he dashes—The King of the Deep.
Oh, the rare old whale, mid storm and gale,
In his ocean home will be
A giant in might, where might is right,
And king of the boundless sea.

A wondrous tale could the rare old whale
Of the mighty deep disclose,
Of the skeleton forms of bygone storms,
And of treasures that no one knows.
He has seen the crew, when the tempest blew,
Drop down from the slipp'ry deck,
Shaking the tide from his glassy side,
And sporting with ocean and wreck.
Then the rare old whale, &c.

Then the whale shall be still dear to me
When the midnight lamp burns dim;
For the student's book, and his fav'rite nook,
Are illumined by the of him.
From none of his tribe could we e'er imbibe
So useful, so bless'd a thing;
Then we'll on land go hand in hand
To hail him the Ocean King.
Oh, the rare old whale, &c.

J. E. G.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.

Continued from Page 46.—The abundant nutritious food (not any part of which but passes before and is tasted by a responsible officer) which is allowed when in harbour, is combined with well-regulated vegetable diet, and the most uninjurious spirituous liquors or wholesome wines, while the varied proportions of salt provisions, issued when at sea, being diversified by flour, peas, plums, &c., to render them agreeable and counteract their tendency, together with the morning and evening meals of tea, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate, render palatable every species of food which the Navy seaman is allowed. In the progress of his duty in a sultry climate, he is not only permitted a long repose during the heat of the day, but also quits his labour before the time prescribed by the employer in civil service; and if, through urgent necessity, he should be subjected to the inclemency of the watery torrents of the tropical regions, which is, however, on all occasions, carefully shunned, his change of clothing is the first object of attention, and a sufficient quantity of ardent spirits issued to guard against ill effects. Should illness ensue, notwithstanding these precautions, his wishes are consulted, every indulgence calculated to soothe and alleviate is granted; his recovery is minutely watched, and anxiously hoped for, and, if possible, secured by the utmost endeavours of professional skill, united to unremitting and zealous humanity, not only upon the part of the medical officers, but also upon that of his Naval commanders. Nor can it be controverted by the base calumniators of our country's Naval service, nor doubted by those whom they have impressed with a false belief of our peerless officers and deserving men that this general solicitude for, and provident attention to the present good and future welfare of the sailor, not only arises from sentiments of the purest humanity, but from a laudable zeal for the sovereignty and pre-eminence of their country in supporting and exercising her birthright—dominion over the billows of the ocean.

These well-timed relaxations from toil, attention to the wants, and regard to the comforts of the seamen in the Royal Navy, secure his health and invigorate his mind, imparting to the mental, as well as the bodily energies, that mutual elasticity so essential to all descriptions of labour, at the same time promoting the operations of work and forwarding the ends of duty. These comforts are never curtailed, these privileges are never withheld, not even in circumstances of necessary punishment—nor does the officer, from the Admiral to the youthful volunteer, enjoy from his country or his service any individual or domestic privilege on board ship, either in quantity or quality (except the necessary gradation of pay), that is not afforded in a just proportion to the mariner, from the able seaman to the ship-boy; for the Naval officer would scorn to accept of any comfort or consideration which he could not share with the seaman. Should the commerce of our country, or the honour and welfare of our native land, demand protection or redress, under any climate, either within the torrid or frigid zone, the mariner's wants are equally attended to; and if, in defiance of the latter, or support of the former, a drop of his blood be spilled, it does not flow unrequited; he does not pass unrewarded, but it is awarded to him in justice to his merits, in proportion to his casualty and the length of his services. He is not only respected by his officers, but also receives a due support from his Government for future old age. Should, in any hazardous duty, his life terminate, he has not the additional pang to his expiring moments of apprehending that his wife or children will be exposed to want and misery, but knows that they will receive the well-earned reward which his life of labour and loyalty has secured, and that the satisfaction will be sweet to them that he had done his duty and died approved.

Having traced the Naval mariner in his country's service through the varied, yet simple and comparatively happy, although arduous duties, we ought now (previous to urging plans to remodel the trading marine, with a view of improving the state of the mariner and affording a practicable and efficient aid to the Navy, when required), briefly consider and compare the two services, and while reprobating the wanton neglect and errors of the trading marine, adopt from our own more perfect national service those advantages and benefits that could be rendered subservient to its amelioration, and make, if possible, a practical application of those measures, and that fixed arrangement which are so pre-eminently good in the organisation of the Navy. The obvious result is incontrovertible,—the practicability will be hereafter discussed.

In justice, while proceeding through these columns, it ought to be kept in memory, that not only the general tenor of this Treatise is unembellished by speculative ideas, but

also that every assertion therein made is deduced from, and founded on, long and alternate experience in both Royal and Trading Navies,—hence the power of delineating either, and impartially describing the nature of their respective mariners. These circumstances, united as they have been to practical opportunities, offered by the arduous command of British seamen while serving under the lax and imperfect laws of unsettled foreign services, and in conjunction with mariners of other nations, have afforded the occasion of dwelling on and appreciating the rare character of the former when in contrast with the latter.

Whilst treating on the profession of the Royal Navy and the trading-marine, together with its nautical professional points, it must be conspicuously, evidently, and clearly understood, that it is from an ardent view to encourage in assiduity, perseverance, zeal, and boldness the mariners of the latter service, who labour under those disadvantages already spoken of, and of refuting the malevolence of slander so frequently and unjustly levelled not only at the Royal Navy, but also at the British Army, vilifying alike the officers and the laws which govern these services. But experience can equally attest the principle upon which the one is founded, and the humanity that always characterises the other. The undeniable proofs of these virtues may be clearly and convincingly deduced by many facts. The one which will afford the most palpable refutation to the dangerous and wicked promulgation of excess and cruelty being inflicted in either of the above services, particularly the former one, arises from the frequent and spontaneous presentation of gifts voluntarily bestowed by the petty officers and seamen of Her Majesty's ships to their respective captains when paid off, in testimony of the high respect, affection, and esteem with which they have inspired the officers and men under their command *. Nor are occurrences of these manifest proofs of attachment on the part of the men to their officers less frequent in the Army †, although equally traduced. Another circumstance occurs as marked as the one just stated; it is not unfrequent that the petty officers of a ship of war are deputed by the ship's company to request that a particular man, no doubt notorious for insubordination, be punished; it is true that this appeal is seldom met but by marked disapprobation, yet how striking are those instances; and what a tacit denial is truth and honour capable of giving falsehood and infamy when presuming to brand these laws which were formed for the consolidation of our Royal Navy, its honour and protection, in those days, and at that time when, pressed by necessity and surrounded by every species of difficulty, the Naval service required that judicatory and immediate power of martial law, capable of supporting order and subordination far removed from the civil tribunals of the state! It is to the honour and humanity of the dispensers of these edicts that death has only been awarded, when the enormity of the offence precludes every hope and possibility of the extension of mercy. The sources from which these misrepresentations arise may be traced to unsubsiding feelings of dissatisfaction, occasioned by disappointed views, or engendered by the more unworthy sentiments of artful design. The practice is to condemn every existing principle of law or denomination of Government, discontented because that form of Government, founded on the aristocratical dignities and rights of the nation, merges not into democracy, because the liberal and enlightened Whig Government descends not to nor blends with Radicalism and anarchy; and, finally, the latter would be attacked, if unfortunately in power, for not consummating the work of ruin by a further degenerating into republicanism; in short, the corroding passion of restless disaffection seems to strike invariably at the root of those professions of danger and honour for their overthrow, with a view of demoralising by false representations, and to the end of the general destruction of the nation, as by any change the authors of perverted truth would not experience an injury. Every means, nay, indefatigable measures should be taken to counteract such false representations, and remove the unfounded impressions made on the trading mariners of our country, so fatal to our Royal Navy.

After what has been advanced, it is almost superfluous to add, that, notwithstanding all these unremitting exaggerations of laws, treatment, and oppressions, the Royal Navy still possesses the same refulgency of greatness in material, although not in magnitude, which it ever did; and of such a service, possessing and most zealously maintaining its maxims, principles, and prowess, can it be asserted, with any appearance of plausibility, that it is deficient in that greatest inspirer of noble achievements and naval skill,—encouragement? In every grade of that service, in every branch of its organisation, there exists the strongest incentive to advancement, the freest openings to promotion, even in these peace times. Let not false opinions be indulged upon this point of our Naval preferment,—the different branches of that service must not be confounded or mixed up with each other;—wisely kept apart, each preserves its distinct arrangement, its peculiar merits and zenith. Hence the sailor-boy of the Nay may aspire to become a junior petty officer, which gives him increase of pay, and secures him respect from those whom he may, through merit, have passed over. The seaman, in like manner, is rewarded for his zeal and conduct by a second class petty officer's rating, leading him more immediately forward, and giving him an increase of pay, together with a greater degree of responsibility. Thus placed, according to the peculiar capacity or merits of each, they may become Warrant Officers in the posts of Gunner, Boatswain, Sailmaker, &c., which bestows upon them rank infinitely superior to that of Serjeant-Major in the Army, and not unfrequently with tenfold the professional responsibility. Thus, each of these more minor grades advance higher in the scale of prudent promotion.

(To be continued.)

* The author, with a view to substantiate the above assertion and in order to prove the frequency of those occurrences in the Royal Navy, is compiling a work, which will contain the names and rank of all officers who have been presented (by the seamen of the several ships which they commanded) with honourable gifts, in testimony of the esteem they were held in by the ships' companies; as also the particular circumstances attendant thereon.

† That distinguished, gallant, and humane officer, Sir Duncan M'Dougall, Brigadier-General in the Spanish Legion, never allowed a lash to be inflicted during the years he commanded in the 79th Regiment.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 26, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced, 100¾ ¼.
Reduced, 93¼ ⅜. | New 3½, 99¾ ⅞.
Consols for Account, 92¼ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—Wm. Jessie, and Wm. T. Jessie, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, tick-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—H. H. Hope, of Goswell-street, Middlesex, oil and colourman.—W. Maddams, of Theobald's-road, Red-Lion-square, Middlesex, cabinet-maker.—J. W. Bennett, formerly of Wallewe, Ceylon, and lately of 73, York-road, Lambeth, Surrey, boarding and lodging-housekeeper.—J. Johnson, of Cockermouth, Cumberland, saddler.—F. Schenk and J. Heapy, of Brighton, watchmakers.—T. Morris, of Worcester, builder.—E. Mason, of Kington, Herefordshire, innkeeper.—J. Wood, of Manchester, lacceman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. Cruikshank, keeper of the Star Hotel, Montrose.—W. Wishart and W. M'Cash, of Kirkaldy, drapers.—J. Crooks, R. Crooks, and A. J. Bonar, of 9, North St. David-street, Edinburgh, crown-glass manufacturers.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—T. Green, Abchurch-lane, bill-broker — R. Selby Firmin and W. King, Conduit-street, Hanover-sq., button-manufacturers—W. Harrison, Ebenezer-place, Limehouse, tailor —T. Cooper, Lewes, Sussex, coke and gas-manufacturer and money scrivener.

BANKRUPTS—W. Edwards, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, cabinet-maker—F. Forman Gibbs, Liverpool, merchant — T. Wood, Alnwick, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

In Bath, the lady of Major DAVIS, 9th regt., of a son—In Hertford-street, May Fair, the lady of Col. SCOTT, S. F Guards, of a daughter—At Madeira, the lady of Lieut.-Col DARGY, K.S.I., of a son—At Exeter, the lady of Capt. HACKETT, of a son—At Dum Dum, 10th Nov., the lady of Lieutenant J. H. CAMPBELL, Art., of a daughter, still-born—At Ponna, 27th Oct., the lady of Major CUNNINGHAME, 2d L.C., of a son, still-born—At Vizianagram, 18th Oct., the lady of Captain W. W. DUNLOP, 50th N.I., of twin daughters, one of them still-born—At Madras, 29th Oct., the lady of Lieut. THOMAS M'GOUN, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, of a son—At Colaba, 17th Oct., the lady of C. R. Hoon, Esq., Bombay European Regt., of a daughter—27th Oct., the lady of Capt. R. G. MACGREGOR, 1st Assist. Mil. Aud.-Gen., of a son—19th inst., at Hanbowline, Cove, the lady of Captain WHALLEY, 27th regt., of a son—At Buttevant, the lady of J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., 93d, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Woolwich, Lieut. JAMES HOCKEY, R.N., to MARY, daughter of the late J. M'Coy, Esq., R.A.—14th inst., at Wymering Church, Mr. J. M. HORNE, Senior Clerk in the Office of Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, to JEMIMA, daughter of R. Kellock, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. *Leviathan*—At Penang, G. WALKER, Esq., lately Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, to HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late R. Scott, Esq., of that island—At Calcutta, Captain A. JACKSON, 30th Bengal N.I., to MARTINA, daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Grant—At Calcutta, 10th Nov., H. J. L. THORNTON, Esq., to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Captain J. Nicolson, 6th L.C.—At Futteghur, 30th Oct., Lieut. JOHN BALDOCK, 22d N.I., to Miss MARY ANNE BIRCH, second daughter of S. Birch, Esq.—At Tranquebar, 20th Oct., Lieut. W. HERFORD, 8th N.I., to ANNA MATILDA, daughter of W. Peterson, Esq.—At Benares, 10th Oct., Lieut. H. E. PEARSON, 19th N.I., to FANNY, second daughter of Major Williamson, commanding 41st N.I.—At Madrid, on 9th Dec., T. OWENS, Esq., to DIONISIA, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Lawlor, K.C.B., formerly Captain-General of India.

DEATHS.

14th inst., at Mortimer Hill, Berks, CLEMENTINA, wife of J. Moffatt Bond, Esq.—Capt. T. STAMP, R.N. (1814)—18th inst., at Kilmarnock, Lieut. W. WYLLIE—At Ballylesson, on 18th ult., W. B. M'CLURE, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—At Ryde, on 13th inst., aged two years and four months, JOSEPHINE MARIA PLAYER, daughter of Captain Brigstocke, R.N.—At Frankfort, FANNY, daughter of Colonel Trafford, aged 16—Mr. TIMMS, Rl. Military College, Sandhurst—At Mutley, Rev. S. PAYNE, Chaplain, E.I.C.S., aged 54—At the Ursuline Convent, Black Rock, Cork, CHRISTIANA FAGAN, eldest Surviving sister of Major-General C. Fagan, C.B., and of Major James Fagan—11th inst., in his 56th year, Baron NOLEKEN, Lieutenant-Col. in Her Majesty's service —At Edinburgh, MARY STUART, daughter of Captain Trotter, of Ballingdean—20th Oct., at Loodianah, East Indies, of fever, Lt. T. A. HALLIDAY, 45th Bengal N.I.—11th inst., in Great Coram-street, Russell-square, MATTHEW BURNS, Esq., aged 65, formerly a Captain 84th regt.—At Cuttack, 7th Nov., Lieut. H. APPERLEY, 6th N.I.—At Delhi, 25th Oct., the lady of Colonel NOTT, 42d N.I., and commanding the 2d brigade of the Army of Indus—At Agra, 25th Oct., CLARA JESSY, the wife of Major Warren, Bengal European Regiment—At Calcutta, 17th Nov., JOHN BELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Customs—On 4th Nov., Captain KENNEY, Assistant Quartermaster-General 1st Div. Grand Army—At Bangalore, 22d Nov., Major LANG, H.M. 16th Light Dragoons—At Tent Lodge, Coniston, aged 84 years, Mrs. SMITH, mother of Col. Sir C. F. Smith, C.B., commanding Rl. Engineers at Gibraltar—At Liverpool, Lieut. BULLOCK, 66th regt.

"THE UNJUST STEWARD."

[For many years past it has been the custom, whenever the Bands of the Guards performed at the Palace, to allow a bottle of wine to every two men, for refreshment, and not one pint to each man, as has been asserted in some of the papers. An order lately issued in the Royal Household has prohibited the continuance of this "Princely allowance," to the poor musicians, and substituted one "pot of ale" per man instead. Surely our generous-hearted Queen cannot be cognizant of such niggardly economy.]

And must Apollo's children be
Denied the cup of sparkling wine,
When e'en the soul of Royalty
Is raptured by their strains divine?

Oh, for good old England's glory,
When Plenty with no niggard hand,
While uncursed by Whig or Tory,
Her smiling gifts strewed o'er the land!

Thou unjust steward! "the soldier's tear"
Shall reach our own Victoria's heart!
Take back thy shabby pot of beer,
And blush to *play* the "pot-boy's" part!

MICHAEL WIGGINS.

Advertisements.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,

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All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Condition of the Contracts, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline, the Secretary to the Post-master General at Dublin, or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Purser—Wm. Dyer, now Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E. Barnard (1817), to *Hercules*, v. Tomp Nicolas, resigned at his own request. Edward Harvey (1824), from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Commanders—Mainwaring to *Stag*. — Smith to *President*. Fred. Wood (1838), from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Lieutenants—W. Austin (1829) to *Acorn*. Chas. Baker (1833) and J. O. Bathurst (1838) to *Cornwallis*. John Russell (*c.* 1838), from *President*, to command *Basilisk*. John Wilson (1815), to command *Lina*, receiving ship. N. Robilliard (1818) to command *Seaflower*, re-commissioned. Jas. A. M'Donald (1827) to Coast Guard. J. O. Freeland, Sup. (1838), to *President*. Geo. Harper (1837), Wm. Charles Metcalfe (1837), Geo. H. White, Thos. Lewis Gooch (1837), George W. Winlo (1838),—from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Masters—Rob. Frampton to *Acorn*. John Thomas, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Second Master—W. J. B. Hilliard, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Mates—H. De Lisle and F. E. Forbes to *Excellent*. Messrs. Sansom and Nolloth to *Powerful*.

Midshipmen—Carmichael to *Powerful*.

Masters' Assistants—Samuel Waddingham and Fred. R. Sturdee to *Victory*.

Vol. 1st Class—Chas. John Oldham to *Powerful*.

Surgeon—T. W. Jewell to *Acorn*. Wm. Bell (*a*), from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeons—J. Hodge to *Britannia*. J. Walsh to *Princess Charlotte*. — James (additional) to *Princess Charlotte*. K. R. Risk (1835) to *Howe*. W. R. Cockburn to *Acorn*. J. M. Minter, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*. H. Liddel to *Implacable*.

Pursers—James Hulse to *Cleopatra*. J. C. Lattle (1833) to *Hydra*. John Westwood to *Acorn*. John Walter, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Chaplain—Rev. J. Cooper, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—C. M. Gilham, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Clerks—Messrs. Penrose and Gilbert to *Powerful*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1823), sailed from Bermuda, for Jamaica, Dec. 8.

MEDEA, 4, st.-vess., Com. J. N. Nott (1837), sailed from Halifax, for St. John's, N.B., Jan. 3.

PILOT, 16, Com. G. Ramsay (1837), sailed from Halifax, for Bermuda, Dec. 20. On her passage out she had encountered very bad weather, and thrown some guns overboard.

SARACEN, 16, Lt.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 5, and sailed the next day for Ascension.

SATELLITE, 16, Com. J. Robb (1839), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Dec. 13.

WIZARD, 16, Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), arrived at Bahia, from Pernambuco, Dec. 7.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28.
INCRIS, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 4.
TAGUS Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 16.

Madeira, Brazil and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Aug. 10, d. Dec. 28, r. Dec. 14.
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Nov. 10, d. Jan. 13, r. Jan. 25
ALERT, Norrington (1812),	s. Sept. 7, d. Jan. 25.
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11.
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 10, r. Jan. 5.
LINNET, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25.
FAIRY, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
DELIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
PARGON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

SKEIDNAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 22.
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PIERREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SYLARE, Ladd (1816),	s. Jan. 17, d.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Electra* went to Spithead on Monday, was paid wages on Thursday, and has sailed for Rio Janeiro, to rejoin Commodore Sullivan in the *Stag*. She took out Commander Mainwaring to join that frigate, and Commander South and Lieut. Freeland to join the *President*. *Etna* surveying-vessel was taken in dock on Monday, and is to be repaired, caulked, &c., and fitted as a receiving-ship, to be stationed at Liverpool, to which port she will go next week. The Master and crew of the *Victory* are rigging her in dock, and will be employed in navigating her to Liverpool. *Salamander* steam frigate arrived from Woolwich on Monday; she is to proceed to-morrow to the North Coast of Spain, to relieve the *Gorgon*. The Master and crew of the *Athol* troop-ship have charge of the *Salamander*, and are to bring home the *Gorgon*. *Seaflower* was paid off on Tuesday: her late Commander, Lieut. N. Robilliard, was promoted to that rank on the occasion. He remains by the vessel until a Lieutenant joins. *Spitfire* steamer came into harbour on Thursday from Woolwich: she has since gone to Plymouth, and from thence is to proceed to the West Indies. *Boadicea* transport came to Spithead on Wednesday night, last from Falmouth: she brought invalids from the different corps in the Mediterranean, amounting to about 180, under command of Major Mason, of the 77th regt., and 16 convicts from the different British settlements in the Straits: they have been moved into the hulks in the harbour. The *Boadicea* is at Spithead, waiting orders. The Admiral Superintendent yesterday paid advance wages to the crews of *Ganges* and *Daphne*: those ships are expected to proceed to Lisbon to-morrow or Sunday. *Water Witch* will be undocked on the 12th inst. Ships in Port—*Ganges*, *Daphne*, *Boadicea*, at Spithead: *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Salamander*, *Seaflower*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Messenger*, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Jan. 25th.—Sailed the *Emerald* tender for Portsmouth. 26th—Sailed the *Swale* tender to *Astrea*, for Falmouth, with stores for the packet service. 27th—Sailed *Devon* tender for N. Coast of Spain, with stores for Lord J. Hay's squadron. 28th—Sailed *Cameleon*, 10, Lieut.-Com. G. M. Hunter, for Lisbon, from whence she goes to Sierra Leone; and after running down the coast, will proceed to join Commodore Sullivan, at Rio Janeiro. Sailed *Goodwill* tender with stores for the Dockyard at Pembroke. 29th—*Acorn*, 16, was commissioned this day, by Com. J. Adams, she is to have a complement of 110 men. 30th—Sailed *Netley* tender to *Rl. Adelaide*, for Liverpool, to bring round the newly raised seamen from that port. 31st—*Malabar*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was put out of commission this day. Feb. 1st.—*Implacable*, 74, will be commissioned this day, and the officers and crew of the *Malabar* turned over to her. The rigging and stores of the *Malabar* are to be used for the equipment of the *Implacable*. The *Meteor* steamer, Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, will be taken into dock this day, to have her bottom examined, and her copper repaired. *Windsor Castle*, 76, in ordinary at this port, is ordered to be sent to Pembroke, to be taken to pieces. *Spartiate*, 76, is ordered to be fitted, at this port, for the reception of convicts. In harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Hercules*, *Implacable*, *Acorn*, *Meteor* st.-v.

DEPTFORD, *January* 30.—Sailed, *City of Rochester*, for West Indies; *Royal Sovereign*, for St. Helena.—Remain, the *Amity*, for Bermuda and Bahamas.—The *Carron* steamer is to be docked at Deptford; and it is expected so will the *Firebrand*.—The names of the *Spitfire* and *Fury*, Scotch packets, are changed to the *Pike* and *Asp*.

We learn that Captain Nicolas and the officers of H.M.S. *Hercules*, together with Major de Blois, and the officers of the 52d Regt., then embarked on board of her for Barbadoes, have subscribed for a piece of plate to be presented to Lieut. Symons, R.N., commanding H.M.'s steam-packet *Tagus*, to mark their sense of his liberal and handsome conduct, in volunteering to tow the *Hercules* through the Gut of Gibraltar, and which he accomplished in less than six hours, on the 12th of October last; by which her passage to the West Indies was greatly accelerated, and Her Majesty's Government thereby largely benefited.

It is already known that Admiral Sir F. Maitland had given great offence to the Chinese, by entering their waters with the *Wellesley* and *Algerine*, and that insult had been offered to boats proceeding from the British ships. The following will be found to be the particulars of the whole case:—On 28th July an English boat was entering the Bogue, when certain Chinese boarded her, and insultingly demanded whether Adm. Maitland, "his women, or any of his people," were on board. On being answered in the negative the boat was allowed to proceed, but was subsequently boarded, and the same question asked. She was even fired at by some of the Chinese forts. The British Admiral, on learning these facts, immediately made sail towards Canton, and came to opposite the Bocca Tigris, the principal fort of the Chinese, with his own ship, the *Wellesley*, the *Algerine*, and another, a small vessel. All being cleared and ready for action, he sent on shore to demand reparation "for an insult offered (to use his own words) to the Sovereign of my country, in the person of myself, by firing at and boarding a British vessel under the pretext that I might be on board." The result was, that the Chinese Admiral deputed officers of rank to go on board the *Wellesley*, to disclaim all participation in the insult thus complained of, and at the same time to assure Sir F. Maitland that the offending parties should be punished; for that, in truth, the Chinese authorities would regard any insult offered to Sir F. Maitland, just as if it had been offered to their own Admiral. What a powerful peace-maker the broadside of a British man-of-war is!—*Observer*.

Capt. Charles Napier, recently appointed to the *Powerful*, at Sheerness, will sail to join the squadron under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in the Mediterranean station, about the 20th inst.

The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the *Diligence* and *Swift*, revenue cruisers. The *Hamilton* is stranded at Kilrush. The *Wellington* lost boats, and sustained other damage. The *Ferret* cut away her mast; and the *Dolphin* was run foul of by a drifting vessel, and lost a cathead.

From a Correspondence.—The *Diligence* had left her Commander, Sir J. Reid, Bart., sick at Liverpool, and was in charge of Mr. Tetley, R.N., Chief Mate, when lost, with all hands, forty-one in number. Mr. Tetley was son of the late Capt. Tetley, R.N., and the much-respected Matron of Greenwich Hospital, and is most deeply and deservedly regretted.

The conduct of Lieut. Blissett, R.N., commanding the *Dolphin* cutter, his Chief Mate, Mr. J. B. Madden, R.N., and crew, during the late gales, in rendering assistance when wanted, has called forth a most handsome letter of thanks in the Galway papers.

Mr. R. Fauservis, Surgeon, R.N., 1838, to the *Hydra* steamer at Chatham, from whence the *Hecla* is ordered to Greenock to have engines and boilers fitted. The *Buffalo* brought home 70 sticks for line-of-battle ships' topmasts; also timber and planks for building and repairing ships and vessels, her marines were left at Van Diemen's Land, for the protection of the British residents.

DESTRUCTIVE ECONOMY.—*From a correspondent (Palinurus) of the "Times."*

"Two excellent pilots, one for the Bay of Fundy, the other for the river St. Lawrence, had served so faithfully, with the highest character and recommendation, on board our ships during the war, that a pension of 38*l.* a-year was bestowed upon each of them. An order, however, was received by the Commissioner of Bermuda (it is believed Sir T. Usher) to discontinue these pensions. That gallant officer naturally thought it was a mistake, as did the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and did not comply with the order, but wrote to the Admiralty, explaining to their Lordships, and requiring further orders. The answer was peremptory, and the pilots were told that their pensions were discontinued. They both retired in disgust, making the observation, that they should immediately go to the United States, and would never put their foot on board an English ship again, but they would pilot the Yankees if necessary; and they gave this warning—that if we ever had anything to do in the St. Lawrence, the Canadian pilots would most likely run our ships on shore. Mark the result, Sir. The *Malabar*, 74, has been on shore, and has been floated to England, with her bottom nearly knocked in, and with loss of guns, anchors, &c., and she will cost thousands to this country. The *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Inconstant* frigate, are both reported to have been also on shore in the river St. Lawrence."

Large drafts of volunteer seamen are constantly arriving from different ports, and are put on board H.M.S. *Britannia* for general service. She has now (January 21st) upwards of nine hundred men on her books, and more are expected by the tenders and steamers which have been sent away. These supernumeraries are daily exercised below and aloft, and kept ready for any ship that may require them: the greater part will doubtless be sent to Quebec, when the river St. Lawrence is navigable, to be employed on the lakes.—*U. S. Journal*.

We are happy to announce that Captain Sir W. Dillon, Knt., K.C.H., lately commanding *Russell*, 74, has been selected for good service pension.

An inquest was last week held at Chatham, on the body of Thomas Pert, late Captain of the after-guard of H.M.'s ship *Russell*, now lying at Sheerness. The coroner, before the jury were sworn, stated that the only evidence that would be laid before them, was a letter which had been placed in his hands by Mr. A. Kift, assist.-surgeon of Melville Hospital. The letter, which was signed "George Johnson," and not dated, merely described how the accident occurred, and there was no evidence to show that George Johnson was the Surgeon of the *Russell*. Several of the persons who were to form the jury expressed themselves against such a document being received, and asserted that it was not such evidence as would warrant them in finding a verdict. The Coroner, for want of evidence, dismissed the parties in attendance, and observed that the Lords of the Admiralty must be written to upon the subject. It was understood that the body of the deceased would be put into spirits, in order to preserve it. The Surgeon of the *Russell*, it was alleged, had gone to visit some friends in Scotland subsequently to hearing of the decease of Pert. On the 14th inst. the deceased was on the quarter-deck, next to the clearing hold, and in attempting to clear a tank which was being hauled up, he lost his balance, and pitched foremost down the hold, by which the top part of his skull was fractured. He lived two days after his admission into Melville Hospital—namely, from 16th to 18th inst., on which day he expired.

Mr. Thomas Skelton has been appointed Clerk to the Naval College, Portsmouth. This is the same gentleman who held the appointment on the former establishment.

The inhabitants of Berehaven have addressed Lieut. Evanson, R.N., on his removal from the command of the Coast-Guard, at Castletown, and sent him a piece of plate.

Military Intelligence.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, Jan. 25.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieut.-Governor Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., to Lord Glenelg, dated Government House, Toronto, December 13, 1838.

At daylight, on 4th instant, a body of ruffians, amounting to about 400 men, landed at Moy, near the village of Windsor, about three miles above Sandwich, when, having set fire to and destroyed a steam-boat which was lying there, they proceeded to consume the barracks and two adjoining houses at Windsor, in which two Militia men were burned to death, shot the sentry, killed a man of colour who refused to join them, and in the most cold blooded and inhuman manner murdered Assistant Staff-Surg. Hume, who, unarmed, accidentally fell into their hands, mutilating his body with an axe and bowie knives. Tidings of the enormities perpetrated having reached Sandwich, the Militia, stationed at that post, speedily turned out, marched on Windsor, attacked the ruffians, and in a few minutes completely routed them, twenty-five were killed, and as many taken prisoners, and of the rest, who were dispersed, some effected their escape to Hog Island, on the American side, while others fled into the woods, where several of them have since been apprehended. The District Order, which has been published, and of which copies are herewith transmitted (No. 1, Dec. 10, 1838.), details the particulars of this atrocious outrage, and they are accompanied with Col. Airey's despatch (No. 2). The descent made on Windsor was but a feint, the intention being, as Gen Brady, of the U. States' Army, apprised Col. Airey, who was commanding at Fort Malden, to surprise that garrison, under the expectation that the 34th reg. would have moved off to support the Militia, at Sandwich, distant 18 miles. In this, however, the brigands were completely disappointed. At Sandwich, your Lordship is aware, there exists a French Canadian population, and, I am sure, Her Majesty's Government will learn with great satisfaction that they turned out as loyal subjects in the defence of the country on this occasion.

DISTRICT G.O. Toronto, Dec. 10, 1838.

His Excellency Major-Gen. Sir George Arthur feels much pleasure in communicating to the regular forces and Militia the gratifying information received by him from the western frontier.—A large body of pirates and brigands, belonging to the hostile combination in the neighbouring country, which has of late so much disturbed the peace of this province, after assembling in the neighbourhood of Detroit, and showing themselves at different points in the vicinity, at length had the hardihood to effect a landing near Windsor, about three miles from Sandwich, on the morning of 4th inst., where they immediately commenced their work of destruction by burning a steam-boat, called the *Thames*, and a house used as a barrack, making prisoners a small, but gallant party of Militia, quartered therein, who, in defending themselves against the attacking banditti, shot their leader, and eventually effected their escape. During the short time the brigands remained unmolested at Windsor, they used every effort, in vain, to induce the inhabitants to join them, and murdered one man, upon his refusal to take up arms against his country. Staff Assist.-Surg. Hume, a most worthy and meritorious officer, was also inhumanly murdered by the same body, although quite unarmed, and without offering them the slightest resistance. On the intelligence of these outrages reaching Sandwich, the brave and gallant Militia lost no time in assembling; and, under the command of Col. Prince, a spirited attack was forthwith made upon this wicked and inhuman banditti, who fled with precipitation to the woods, leaving behind them twenty-six of their number killed, and twenty-five prisoners. Several more of this band of murderers have since been captured; and, from the inclemency of the season, there is every reason to conclude that the remainder will be taken, or must perish in the woods. It affords His Excell. the Lieut.-Governor sincere pleasure to notice the unanimity and alacrity displayed by the Militia, in which the inhabitants, whether of British or Canadian origin, vied with each other in zeal and intrepidity in attacking and defeating this band of ruffians, as well as of performing the harassing duty of guarding the portion of the frontier left to their charge. To Captain Broderick, and the detachments of the Rl. Artillery and 34th reg. from Amherstburg, much praise is due for their alacrity and zeal. Of Captains Fell, Sparke, Leslie, Thebo, Elliott, and the Militia under their command, as well as of many gentlemen of Sandwich, who assisted in the attack and defeat of the invading force, Col. Prince makes honourable mention; and to those officers, as well as to the other officers and men engaged, His Excellency returns his sincere thanks. These facts, in addition to the complete overthrow of the invading force at Prescott, cannot fail to undeceive the criminal accomplices who remained behind their piratical associates, on the American shore, of the utter hopelessness of their attempts either to intimidate or corrupt the faithful and loyal people of Upper Canada; and if we have to appeal in vain to their feelings, and to the laws of both nations, which they so unjustly violate in making unprovoked war upon this province, common prudence, it may be hoped, will prevent their exposing themselves to the defeat and ignominious punishment which have hitherto attended their atrocious and infatuated attempts to invade Upper Canada. It is pleasing to his Excel. the Lieut. Governor and Major-Gen. commanding, to announce, that the loss of Her Majesty's subjects, with the exception of the victims of the murders before stated, has been very small, only two men being killed, and two slightly wounded, in the pursuit of the enemy.

By command, C. Foster, Col., Assist Adj.-Gen

Amherstburg, W.F., 12 at night, Dec. 4, 1838

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excel. the Major-Gen. commanding, that a party of brigands, amounting to 350 men, as has been stated to me by the prisoners taken, and now lodged in the Sandwich Gaol, landed this morning by daylight a little above Windsor ferry, about 10 miles above this post, and about three from Sandwich. They immediately set fire to a hired house used as a Militia barrack, a short distance out of the village, which was burnt to the ground. They also set fire to and burnt the steamer *Thames*, which, in consequence of having within the last few days burst her boiler, was lying at a small wharf close to the above house, without any one in her, preparatory to being repaired. Capt. Sparke, of Incorporate Volunteer Company, and some Militia under Col. Prince, immediately turned out from Sandwich and proceeded against these ruffians, and after a few exchanges of shots dispersed them, the brigands crossing the fields and taking to the woods, where Col. Prince did not consider it prudent to allow his men to follow them. On the first intimation of the landing, which was effected by the U. States'

deemed it a disgrace to be carried on men's shoulders at such a moment."—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.—The Buffs mustered 33 officers and 608 non-commissioned r. and f.

3d Depot—Capt. Dore has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark in command of drafts for Bengal.

4th—Col. Leslie is about to embark to join his regt.

8th—The *Horatio* transport has arrived at Cove with the draft (1 Capt., 2 Sub., 81 men). The draft of this corps, lately debarked from the *Barossa*, was ordered to embark on board the above vessel on the 20th ult. Capts. Longfield and Chearnley accompany the draft.

9th—Private Paul has been sentenced to 14 years' transportation for striking Serjeant Hanly.

9th Depot—Ens. Gaynor has joined, preparatory to embarkation for Bengal.

11th Depot—Capt. Steuart is about to retire on half-pay. Major Pinckney has joined.

16th Depot—Capt. Colchester has rejoined from leave, and taken the command. It is said that the regt. will not be relieved this year from India.

21st—This regt. having fallen very much below its establishment, orders have been issued for all the recruiting staff of the districts in the United Kingdom to enlist men for it. It is to be regretted that Scotland cannot furnish recruits for one of its oldest national corps.

23d Depot—Capt. Phillips has joined from leave.

25th—The detacht. of 40 r. and f., increased to a comp. from Cork to Mallow, 19th Jan.; the detacht. of 1 Serjt., 12 r. and f., from Spike Island, to Cork, 19th Jan.

26th—Private Hogan has been sentenced to transportation for life for *robbing* Serjeant Pearson, and striking Serjt. Honeyman.

26th Depot—We understand that a vessel conveying from Scotland a large number of the recruits for this corps, was driven in the late gales on the Coast of Norway, and three fine young men died of hardship, cold, and exposure.

28th—We understand that many officers of this regt. are prepared to settle in New South Wales, but the deficiency of officers for duty, so many being now at home, prevents their wish to sell out being granted.

28th Depot—Capt. W. E. Sawbridge's leave has been extended to 27th February.

34th Depot—3 comps. and hd.-qrs., from Templemore to Nenagh, 25th Jan.; the comp. from Cappawhite to Nenagh, 30th and 31st Jan.; an officer, and 20 r. and f., from Nenagh to Killaloe, 1st Feb.

37th Depot—Lieuts. Clay, Ensigns Atkinson and Colthorpe, with 82 r. and f., form the next draft for Halifax, after which the depot will be a mere skeleton. They sail in the *Hercules* from Cove.

38th—Maj. Campbell has taken the command of the detachment at Omagh.

39th Depot—Capt. Straubenzee has joined, and assumed the command.

40th—At Deesa, on 6th Aug., the following soldiers were found guilty of drunkenness, striking their superiors, &c., and sentenced to be transported as felons:—Privates Thomas Moreland, James Dwyer, and Edward Malone, for seven years each; private Charles Sheehan for fourteen years.

41st—The regt. is now stationed at Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency, having relieved there the 2d Foot.

42d—We believe that there is no intention whatever of sending this regt. to the East Indies. It is supposed that it will embark for Canada in the summer.

45th—In the great dearth of troops, it seems matter for wonder that this regt. is so long left at Canterbury; in Kent there is certainly no want of soldiers at present, while in the West of England they are much required.

48th Depot—The Acting Paymastership is vacant by the death of Lieut. Stubbs, son of Quartermaster Stubbs, formerly of the corps.

49th Depot—Assist.-Surg. Dr. Garrett has leave until embarkation.

50th—Maj. Serjeantson has obtained leave till 11th March.

51st—Private R. Bellas was tried at Sydney on 10th Aug. for shooting James Hall, a runaway from one of the stations at Port Arthur. Bellas had been sent in pursuit and seized Hall, who, it being dark, refused to go any further, and ran off the road; Bellas called several times, and received no answer; but found that Hall had turned round to face him, to take his musket, as he supposed, or knock him down with his handcuffs as in recent cases, and he fired; Hall was leg-ironed and handcuffed. The ball passed through both wrists and the neck. The jury acquitted the prisoner, saying that they found it Justifiable Homicide.

54th—No expectation of the early return of this regt. can be entertained, as we learn that the usual arrangements for clothing and recruiting the corps in India for next year have been made.

57th Depot—Ens. Cassidy has joined, preparatory to embarking for Madras.

59th—Lieut. H. Perrott arrived at Malta in the *Hermes* from Gibraltar on 26th December.

65th—The regt. arrived at Sorel on 29th Dec. The left wing, under Maj. Farquharson, has moved to Kingston, Upper Canada. Two comps. left Quebec on 19th, and another on 20th, in sleighs, for the Chambly river.

70th Depot—under command of Captain Taylor, marched into Limerick from Nenagh on Saturday, and were stationed in the New Barracks. On Thursday they embarked in the *Clarence* steamer, for Clare Castle.

71st—have contributed a day's pay, 48*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, for the relief of the families of the loyal volunteers who were killed at Lisgoile and Odelltown.

73d Depot—Under Maj. Vander Meulen, were to return in the *Clarence* steamer yesterday, from Clare Castle, and occupy the Castle Barracks, Limerick, which will then be composed of the Royal Horse Artillery, a squadron 6th Dragoons, 10th regt., and 73d depot; the latter number 200 rank and file.

75th—The draft and 8 supernumeraries (3 Officers and 102 men), from Boyle to Dublin, 29th to 6th Feb.

78th—Ensign D. D. Wemyss, son of Col. Wemyss, C.B., late Brigade-Major at Limerick, has joined at Glasgow.

80th Depot—Lieut. Fraser has leave to 27th Feb.

82d Depot—Capt. Eustace has leave to 20th Feb.

86th—A party has been sent from Stockport to Ennis, to recruit.

88th—1 comp. of 40 r. and f., from Templemore to Cappawhite, 28th to 30th Jan.

92d—Col. M'Donald, C.B., on 28th Dec. gave an elegant *soirée* at the *Auberge de Castille*, which was honoured by the presence of the Queen Dowager.

92d Depot—From Limerick to Birr, 31st to 4th Feb.; the detacht. from Killaloe to Nenagh, to join hd.-qrs., *en route*, 1st Feb.

96th—The remaining party of this regt. (1 Serjt. and 12 men) embarked in the *Victoria* steamer for Liverpool on the 21st Jan.

97th—4 comps. and hd.-qrs., from Birr to Dublin, 28th Jan. to 2d Feb.; 1 comp. from Maryboro' to Dublin, 31st Jan. to 2d Feb.

99th—1 comp. of 40 r. and f., from Athlone to Maryboro', 28th to 31st Jan.

Rl. Artillery—Reports are still rife that companies will be sent to Halifax in the spring. The Master-General will, it is expected, bring before Parliament a plan for the increase of the corps.

G. O., 25th Jan.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Assist-Surgeon Parratt being attached to the Horse Artillery, in Ireland, in the place of Assist. Surgeon Williams, from the 17th inst. A. Dickson, D. A. General.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb.*16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Leeds	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L.do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs	Cabir	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th Ls	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Glasgow	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th L.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn	St. George's	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. G.					
1st bn.	Portmo St E	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	Windsor	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 24		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 29		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	Antigua	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Devonport	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Nenagh	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42d Foot	Dublin	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Ils.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Canterbury	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do	Gibraltar	Plymouth.	5 Oct. 37		
47th do	Malta	Jersey	23 Sept. 34		
48th do	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Ceplalonia	Naas	2 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras*	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec. 35		
57th do	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon*	Cashel	June 26		
59th do	Malta	Mullingar.	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	14 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon*	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	3 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	20 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Limerick	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	St. Lucia	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda.	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Tynemth.	15 May 34		
84th do.	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth.	5 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar.	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore.	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl
89th do.	Trinidad	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 36		
91st do.	St. Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept. 38	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do.	Bull	. .	. .	June 37	C. of G.H.
99th do.	Maryboro'	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Is.
R. Sff.C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leon
2d do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundl
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

‖ Ord. to East Indies. * Ord. Home.

Last week the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and family visited the Model of the Battle of Waterloo, by appointment, and after an examination of some hours, expressed themselves highly gratified with this most interesting exhibition.

Staff Assist.-Surgeon John J. Hume, M.D., was sh dead by a band of brigands at Sandwich, Upper Canada.

The *Ethelfred* freight ship had arrived at Cove and t drafts of the 14th and 70th regts. were to embark on boa that vessel on the 29th ult., for the West Indies.

(CIRCULAR.) War-office, Jan. 17, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed to request, with a view to supply this office with information which is often required for the due settlement of the regimental accounts, and to obviate also the necessity of requiring copies of Courts-Martial sentences in proof of the correctness of deductions in the pay lists, on account of the forfeitures awarded by such Courts Martial, you will, at the expiration of each quarter, commencing with that just ended, furnish the Secretary of War with a return according to the inclosed form, specifying the particulars therein required of every Court-Martial during the present three months, on any officer, non commissioned officer, or soldier, belonging to the regiment under your command. I have, &c.,

L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding the Regiment of

QUARTERLY RETURN OF COURTS-MARTIAL BETWEEN 1ST OF AND , 18 .

Regimental Number, Rank, and Name of the Prisoner.	Crime and Date, and Place of Committing it.	Place and Date of Trial.	Sentence.	Remarks showing if any part of the Sentence has been Remitted, &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Jones, late 27th regt., is appointed Captain and Adjutant to the 2d Provisional Battalion of Upper Canada Militia, called out by Sir George Arthur. George Duggan, Esq., Paym. Assist.-Surgeon Humphreys, 85th, is appointed Surgeon to 3d battalion, T. Bentley, Esq., Adjutant. S. Purdon, Esq., Captain 4th battalion. Quarter-Master Ross, late 42d, to 1st Provisional Battalion; Wm. G. Rochforte, Esq., Major; C. Fitzgibbon, Esq., Ensign; L. O'Brien, Esq., Surgeon. Lieut.-Col. Thorne to command the 2d battalion; Maj. Sadlier, late 37th, to 8th battalion, and Assist.-Surgeon M'Gregor, late 32d, Sugeon of 11th battalion.

The office of Surveyor-General to South Australia is vacant in consequence of the resignation of Col. Light. The salary hitherto has been only 400*l.* per annum; but it is understood to be the intention of Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, with whom the appointment rests, to advance the salary considerably, so as to command the services of a first-rate Surveyor. An officer of the Engineers would, we are informed, be preferred.

EXCHANGES.—Bt Col Macintosh, K H., 75th F., with Bt.-Col. C. Wyndham, Unatt., Lieut.-Col. Leslie, Unatt, with Lieut.-Col. England, 4th F., Major Sir J. G. Le Marchant, 20th F., with Major Mair, 99th F; Bt.-Major Browne, 11th Dr., with Captain Jones, 6th Dr. Gds.; Capt. Campbell, 22d F, with Capt. Tew, 2d W. I. Reg.; Capt. Burch, 65th F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Rentoul, Unatt., Lieut. and Adjut Johnson, 7th Dr. Gds., with Lieut Heaton, 1st F.; Lieut. Ready, 11th Dr.; with Lieut. Hussey, 13th Dr.; Lieut. Eveleigh, 4th F, with Lieut. Burke, 20th F.

CANCELLED.—The exchange between Capt M'Innes, 26th F, and Capt. Wm. White, Unatt.; Lieut Gough, 52 F.

DISMISSED.—Quart.-Mast. Plott, Malta Fenc.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Col. C. Wyndham, 75th F Majors—Doran, 18th F.—Rentoul, 65th F—Stuart, 86th F Captains—Rose, 15th F.—Ilderton, 25th F.—Willan, do.—D. M'Lachlan, Unatt. Lieuts.—Anderson, 11th Dr—Barry 6th F.—Way, 11th F.—Crawford, 16th F, —Bingham, 75th F.—Egan, 84th F.—Eyton, 90th F.—Ewing, 91st F.—Johnstone, Ceyl. Rifle Reg.—Simpson, late 5th R Vet. Bn. Ensigns—Jerningham, 29th F.—Ormond, 30th F.—Cruise, 49th F.—Jones, 55th F.—Lamont, 72d F.—Morris, 74th F.—Prendergast, 86th F.—Colegrave, 86th F. Vet. Surg. Hogreve, 15th Dr.

Canada.—On General Amherst completing the conquest of Canada in 1760, by the surrender of Montreal, Smollett calls it "a conquest the most important of any that ever the British arms achieved; whether we consider the safety of the English colonies in North America, now secured from invasion and encroachment; the extent and fertility of the country subdued; or the whole Indian commerce thus transferred to the traders of Great Britain."

East India Intelligence.

War in India.—We take the following from that excellent periodical, the *Asiatic Journal*:—We have mentioned the good spirit of the native troops; and it is gratifying to observe, from various testimonies now before us, that the alacrity of the Sepoys to engage in the expedition, and to cross the dreaded Indus, is striking and general. "Intelligence from all the stations in the Upper Provinces through which the regiments intended for service have marched," it is stated in the *Englishman*, "confirms the reports of the enthusiasm prevailing amongst the Sepoys. They seem to have an idea that they are going against a formidable enemy, whom it would be an honour to thrash. The feeling is shared by the European troops, who are quite intoxicated with joy. Each corps, on leaving cantonments, shouted continuously for miles; in fact, their delight set at defiance all the efforts of commanding officers, whose words of command were drowned in the deafening cheers of the men." Another paper says,—"The accounts of the high spirits and alacrity which pervade the troops ordered on service, men as well as officers, Natives as well as Europeans, present a most gratifying omen of the event of the impending contest, let the enemies to be encountered be whom they may. There is scarcely an officer holding a post likely to prevent him from joining in the campaign, who has not urgently requested leave to resign it, however valuable, in order to return to his regimental duties; and the Sepoys on leave of absence at the different stations have actually beset all who could give information, with inquiries whether their corps was ordered for field service, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative, they one and all abandoned the remainder of their leave, and set out to join immediately."

Advance of the Army of the Indus.—Kurnaul, Nov. 8.—This morning Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, and the staff of the 1st division; the brigade of Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Graham, C.B.; the 13th L.I., 16th and 48th regs. (forming Col. Sale's brigade); the 31st N.I., under Major Thomson; the brigade under Col. Roberts, consisting of the Eur. Reg., commanded by Major Warren (Col. Orchard being F. Officer of the day), the 3d company of Sappers and Miners, and the 35th and 37th N.I., marched for Ferozepore. The 21st N.I., under Col. Palmer, likewise marched to join the escort of the Governor-General. The 21st N.I., and the Horse Artillery proceed by Umballah, as did the 3d Cavalry; but the others march respectively by Khyatul and Pahavar, as previously arranged.

Kurnaul, Nov. 9.—Major-Gen. Duncan marched yesterday morning with Brigadier Roberts's brigade. The corps which marched this day were the 3d Buffs, the 2d, 5th, 42d, 43d, and 53d regiments of N.I., and a company of Sappers. They proceed by Pahavar and Khyatul, according to the divisions to which they respectively belong.

Route of the 1st division or centre column, from Kurnaul to Ferozepore.

	From Kurnaul to	Distance		Route from Kurnaul to Ferozepore for left centre col.	Dist.	
		m	f		m	f
Nov. 8	Neesung	14	2	Suggah	10	4
— 9	Futtehpore	14	2	Sakrahz	10	4
— 10	Kythul	10	6	Pehoah	13	4
— 11	Halt			Kurah (Maussoor,§	8	
— 12	Sungun*	12		Golah	10	4
— 13	Dhuttul†	10		Samanahl	11	
— 14	Durbah	11		Mulampoor	9	
— 15	Soonum	13	4	Munsoorpoor	10	
— 16	Loungawal	10	4	Bhatnor	8	
— 17	Hurriayah	13		Kottah Mullair	8	
— 18	Halt			Chotah Moree	12	
— 19	Ogrike	8		Bussean	12	
— 20	Bhuddour	8	4	Daudora	12	
— 21	Puttaha	9		Mogah	13	
— 22	Ragha Beronee	13		Tilwundee	15	
— 23	Anoodka	15		Sooltan Kharavula	11	
— 24	Nurhowal	16		Ferozepore	11	
— 25	Halt					
— 26	Ferozepore	6				

* Cross the Sursuttee. † Cross the Cuggur.
‡ Cross the Chitlung. § Cross the Sursuttee.
‖ Cross the Cuggur.

Routes of the Army.—The following are the routes by which the four columns of the Field Army will move upon Ferozepore:—

Left Column	Left Centre Column.	Right Centre Column	Right Column.
via	via	via	via
Meerut	Kythut	Puhawa	Kurnaul
Delhi	Durbal	Golah	Shahabad
Syndpore	Sungowal	Munsorpoor	Umballah
Nahora	Bhudoun	Bhasoor	Rajpoora
Beroke	Bagapatan	Bussereah	Sirhind
Kut Kupora	Moodka	Mozah	Loodianah

Right Column, via Umballah.—3d and 4th L.C., 9 troops of Horse Artillery, and 2 companies of Foot Artillery; 16 stages, 3 halts and marches from Kurnaul, 7th Nov.

Right Centre Column, via Puhawa.—European Reg. Sappers, 5th, 28th, 35th, 37th, and 53d regiments; 17 stages and 3 halts, marches from Kurnaul, 8th Nov.

Left Centre Column, via Khyatul.—Buffs, 13th Lt. Inf., 2d, 16th, 27th, 31st, 42d, 43d, and 48th regs.; 16 stages and 3 halts, marches 9th Nov.

Left Column, via Delhi.—Lancers, 2d Cavalry, and Camel Battery; 35 stages and 4 halts.

Lieut. Kewney, of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army of the Indus, we are sorry to say, shot himself on the morning of 5th Nov. No cause can be assigned for the act, unless exposure to the sun, by riding out constantly, as was his habit, during all hours of the day.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 28.*

The 14th N.I. do not, we learn, proceed to Futtehgur. Sickness, to a considerable extent, prevails in this reg., and has continued for the last seven months and a half. In this period 65 men have died, and 100 men sent to their homes by the Station Medical Committee.

The Naval force now proceeding to the Indus is to be commanded by Capt. Pepper, an able and experienced seaman. The promotion of Capt. Rose and Commander Haines to their respective grades is also confirmed. We have also learnt that the Court of Directors had sent circulars to the officers of the Indian Navy in England, and to such as they had advices of having left Bombay, offering pensions to one-third of the service. Pensions were accordingly accepted by Commander Wells and Lieut. Boscawen. By this provision, Captains are entitled to pensions of 800*l.* in rotation, whether they retire or remain in the service.—*Bombay Gazette, Nov. 14.*

Minister to Runjeet Singh.—The Governor-General of India has been pleased to promulgate the following arrangements:—Capt. C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodianah, will proceed at the proper season to join the army of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, at Peshawar, and will be charged under such instructions as shall be furnished to him with the superintendence of all affairs of the British Government connected with the dominions and troops of his Highness. Capt. Wade will be assisted at Peshawar by the following officers: Lieut. F. Mackeson, British Agent for the navigation of the Indus, and Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers.

Movements of Her Majesty's Regiments.—The following movements of H.M.'s regs. have been carried into effect in the manner specified as soon as practicable.

H.M.'s 9th Reg. of Foot.—From Chinaurah to Hazareebaugh, when the necessary carriage, cattle, and camp equipage are supplied, embarking their sick by water to Dinapore, whence they will march to Hazareebaugh.

31st Reg.—From Dinapore to Ghazeepore, as soon as furnished with the requisite carriage, embarking their sick by water.

44th Reg.—From Ghazeepore to Meerut, on the arrival of the 31st, embarking their sick by water to Ghurmuckteir Ghaut, and thence by land to Meerut.

49th Reg.—From Hazareebaugh to Dinapore as soon as practicable.

We learn that Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d N.I., has been discharged from the service by sentence of a General Court Martial. The particulars have not yet transpired.

Insubordination in the 48th N.I.—This regiment had been reported to the Commander-in-Chief for certain disorderly conduct on the subject of carrying their knapsacks. He accordingly issued an order in which he represented the inconvenience which would accrue to themselves if they marched without having about their persons the articles they are ordered to carry, and likewise ordered three sepoys, who were principals and instigators of the insubordination, to be discharged the Service.

Movements of Artillery and Local Horse, Head-quarters, Simla, Oct. 31st.—The 1st troop, 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, will commence its march for Ferozepore as soon as practicable, for the purpose of being attached to the escort of the Governor-General, on his Lordship's march into the Punjaub. The 4th troop, 3d brigade Horse Artillery to which this duty was originally assigned is placed under the orders of Col. Simpson commanding the force in the service of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and will continue attached to it, until relieved by the two troops of Horse Artillery, commanded by Capt. W. Anderson. Two ressallahs from the 2d Local Horse are to be detached.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838.—J. Bird, Esq., to be Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Coimbatore. G. M. Swinton, Esq., to be head assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Chingleput. Franklyn Lushington, Esq., admitted as writer on the Establishment. Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L.C., to be Postmaster at Secunderabad so long as his corps remains at that station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Nov. 9, 1838.—8th L.C.—Cornet A. R. Thornhill to be Lieut., v. Wilkes, resigned. 10th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. R. Poskett to be Capt., and Ens. G. Brassey to be Lieut., vice Stokoe, retired. 11th N.I.—Capt. J. Clough to be Major, Lieut. G. Jackson to be Capt., and Ens. J. May to be Lieut., v. Stott, ret. Capt. J. Gordon to take rank, v. Bird, prom. 31st N.I.—Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. H. M Budd to be Capt., and Ens. B. Revell to be Lieut., v Hutchinson, dec 48th N.I.—Ens. A. Robertson to be Lieut., v Germon, dec. 1st N.I.—Lieut. R. Hamilton to be Adjut. 34th N.I.—Lieut. R. T. Snow to be Adj. 48th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Gordon to be Capt., and Ens. J. H. M. Babington to be Lieut. 20th Nov., 12th N.I.—Capt. G. Dods to be Major, Lieut and Brev.-Capt. J. S Sherman to be Capt., and Ens. J. Smith to be Lieut., v. Rorison, dec.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—G.O., Oct. 24, 1838.—Lieut.-Col. Henry, removed from 25th to 31st reg. Lieut.-Col. F. Halsman from 38th to 30th. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Dyce, from 1st to 34th Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, from 34th to 38th, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Newell, from 21st to 38th. Lieut.-Col. P. Whannell, from 3d Lieut.-Col J. Leggett (late prom.) to 3d L.I. Lieut.-Col C. Herbert, recently transferred to inv. est., posted to 2nd N. Battalion.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838.—Lieut. J. M. Johnson, N.I., permitted to return to Europe for health. 19th—Capt. Joseph Carnatic, Eur. Vet. Batt., leave to Europe on sick cer 27th—Capt. M. Carthey 21st N.I., leave for one year to the hill Lieut. and Quartermaster H. Stewart, 3d N.I., leave from D 5, 1838, to June 4, 1839. Lieut. J. M. Rees, Madras Eur. Re furl. to Europe on sick cert. Capt. J. Benwell, 46th N.I., to on do. Lieut. C. J. Cooke, Art., to do. on do. Capt. F. Dark 22d N.I., to do. on do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Jan. 31st—DAUNTLESS, Pim from Bengal, Sept. 17—St. Helena, Dec. 13.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, Jan. 27th—JUSTINA, Beadl for Calcutta. 28th—WILLIAM HARRIS, Tervey, for Bomb ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Scott, for Madras and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per JUSTINA—Mrs. Leach and fam D. McRae, Esq., Dr. A. C. Macrae, Theodore Gordon, Esq., Donaldson, Esq., John Jackson, Esq., H. Kellner, Esq., Mess Cook, Swinton, and Aubert.

Per ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON—Mrs. Chalmers and child, and Mrs. Smith and daughter, Mr. St. John, Assist.-Surg Brassey, Capt. and Mrs. Jervis, Assist.-Surg. Bose, Messrs. F Radcliffe, Shuter, Elsegood, Pitt, Forbes, Chesney, Griffiths, &

ton, Yates, Shervil, Hellier, Anderson, and Mayne, Dr. and Mrs. Ealing, Assist.-Surg. Moorhead, Messrs. Moore, Simpson, McFeir, Ternen, Goldsmith, Trollope, G. Ross, and Coleridge.

CAPE, Nov. 19th—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, arrived from Portsmouth, Sept. 8.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 23d—FRANKLAND, *Webb*, Liverpool to Calcutta. Lat. 48 28. N., Lon. 6. 38. W. Jan. 24—BRITISH MERCHANT, *Burnie*, Llanelly to Bombay, 100 S.W. of Cape Clear.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per AGNES, from Ceylon—Capt. Eld and Lieut. Lord Chichester.

Per PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, from Bombay—Mrs. Hughes and child, Messrs. Moore and Thatcher.

Per LINTIN, from Bombay—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Graham, Captain Messiter, Lieut. Dent, and Miss Larkins.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN ELLEY, K.C.B., K.C.H.

THIS truly-gallant veteran of a hundred battles expired on the 23d of last month, at his seat, Ampton House, near Andover, Hants, at the age of 75, having been born on the 9th of January, 1764. It may, indeed, be said of Sir John, that of the brave he was one of the bravest, for never yet did soldier deal out heavier blows on the foes of his country than did this gallant warrior. He was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, his father being a respectable paper-manufacturer of that town, who gave his son a good education, and placed him with a solicitor,

16th Depot—Capt. [illegible] that the regt. will not be taken the command. It is [illegible] relieved this year from Indi..

21st—This regt. having fallen very much below its establishment, orders have been issued for all the recruiting stations of the districts in the United Kingdom to enlist men for it. It is to be regretted that Scotland cannot furnish recruits for one of its oldest national corps.

[illegible]—Capt. Phillips has joined from leave.

trooper by Corporal [illegible] and [illegible]ncreased to a comp. fr[illegible] He was promoted to Troop Quartermaster, 4th June, 1790, and was Acting Adjutant in the campaigns of 1793, 4, and 5, in Flanders, and was present at most of the battles fought, and at the siege of Valenciennes, &c. He was appointed Cornet, 6th June, 1794, and the 26th Jan., 1796, he obtained a Lieutenancy in his regt.; 24th Oct., 1799, was appointed Captain-Lieutenant; 26th Feb., 1801, Captain; Major, 29th Nov., 1804; and Lt.-Col., 6th March, 1806. He served as Assist. Adjt.-Gen. to the cavalry in Spain, in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, and was present at the affair of Sahagun, Majorca, Benevente, and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. As an Assist. Adjt.-General, he was attached to the cavalry in Spain and Portugal, during the campaigns of the following years; was in the battle of Talavera; had the command of the rear-guard of cavalry, which covered the advance corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche; was in the battles of Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; in every action of importance; and finally served in the Netherlands, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For his services on these occasions, he was appointed a K.C.B., and received a cross, and two clasps, from the British government. He was also appointed a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and a Knight of the fourth class of the Russian Order of St. George. He obtained the rank of Colonel in the Army, 7th March, 1813; 12th August, 1819, that of Maj.-Gen.; and 10th Jan., 1837, that of Lieut.-General. He was appointed Colonel of the 17th Lt. Dragoons, 23d Nov., 1829. Sir John held also the Governorship of Galway, a sinecure, which will not be filled up. He represented Windsor in Sir Robert Peel's Parliament, of whose party and politics he was, while in the house, an active supporter, as far as voting went. He spoke but seldom. It is recorded of Sir John Elley, in Scott's "Letters to his Kinsfolk," that there were found on the field of Waterloo more than one of Napoleon's cuirassiers cleft to the chine by the stalwart arm of this gallant officer.

The following letter evinces the generous feelings of the soldier towards his old and attached war-horse:—

"*Union Club, May 22d*, 1826.

"MY DEAR RAMSBOTTOM,—Custom in some measure reconciles, if it does not justify, a liberty taken with a very old acquaintance, and when the subject is known to you, I am certain I need not add any other apology for this communication.

"I am engaged as counsel to plead the cause of a poor old war-horse, whose cognomen is Salamanca, and his age 24 years. This gallant animal embarked at Portsmouth for Lisbon in the year 1808, then six years old, and shared the dangers of the following battles—Talavera-de-la-Reyna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, (severely wounded, and remained on the field throughout the night unable to rise), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, returning to England with the Army at the peace of 1814.

"In the following year, embarked at Ramsgate for Ostend, and stood the brunt at Waterloo; returned once again to England when the allied armies quitted France, and in the year 1820 embarked for Ireland, and in this year for the last time to Old England, drooping from extraordinary length of service; still possessing undaunted courage, exhibiting the remains of a fine and generous animal, which never lost a day's work, but from wounds, during the period of 18 years.

"In the course of the coming month I am recommended to go abroad for the benefit of health, deranged by many and severe wounds, and having no means within myself to afford this faithful slave repose by turning him out, I am induced to seek your kind offices with our universally esteemed friend Lord Harcourt, to admit within his Lordship's rangership this worthy pensioner. I really consider this object of my solicitude would be an ornament among the cattle enjoying freedom and repose in the royal domain of our beloved Monarch; and I am persuaded, should it not be in the power of my Lord Harcourt to meet this appeal in correspondence with my wishes, I shall have the benefit of his Lordship's forgiveness for this liberty, arising out of pure humanity, and an anxiety to pay the debt immense of endless gratitude to the animal that has carried me in safety through many a hard-fought day.

"Believe me to remain, with true regard, my dear Ramsbottom, yours sincerely and assuredly,

"JOHN ELLEY.

"*J. Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., Windsor.*"

It is almost needless to say that the request of the gallant officer was immediately acceded to by George the Fourth, and the old charger ended his days in the quiet shades of Windsor Park.

From Grant's "Recollections of the House of Commons," published in 1838, we will add a few passages regarding this noble veteran. We have but little faith in Mr. Grant's opinions, but his sketches have an amusing interest.

"Sir John Elley did not often trouble either himself or the house with his speeches, but whenever he did 'drop a word or two,' to use his own expression, he was always listened to with attention. There was something, indeed, so indicative of good nature in his appearance, that no other feeling than one of kindliness could be shown towards him by the house. Both his matter and manner were generally humorous. His speeches had always the merit of originality. He never attempted argument; nor did he try his hand at declamation. The utmost extent of his ambition, as a parliamentary orator, seemed to be to excite a laugh in his audience. His observations had generally something humorous in them; and their effect was greatly heightened by his odd manner of delivering them. He spoke in a slow cautious manner, and in a curious lisping tone of voice, caused in a great measure by the loss of some of his teeth. There was a perpetual smile on his countenance when on his legs, and whenever he came to the end of any sentence, which he deemed adapted to produce a laugh, he buried his head in his breast, and waited patiently in that position, until the features of honourable members had resumed their wonted gravity. There was something unspeakably odd in the way in which Sir John managed his head and neck when addressing the house. His shirt-collar was always so high as to press against his ears, consequently very little of his neck was seen to ordinary circumstances. The moment, however, he rose to speak, he stretched his neck to such an extent, that one could not help inferring that it possessed something of the elastic properties of India rubber. The sudden transition from this crane-like appearance of Sir John's neck to the insertion of his head in his breast, as if he had no neck at all, had, as I have just said, a very ludicrous effect and this oddness of his manner, coupled with the humorous character of his matter, afforded much amusement to the house; which seemed to be in Sir John's estimation the great business of a legislator.

"He was a most exemplary Tory in so far as his votes were concerned; but he showed no traces of party virulence in his speeches. They were full of good nature. He made no party allusions to any one. He seemed to be on good terms with everybody, and everybody in return seemed to feel kindly towards him. Sir John Elley is a man considerably advanced in years. He is upwards of sixty. The active military service he performed in the Peninsula, and various other parts of the world, has contributed to make him look older than he really is. He has somewhat of an infirm appearance. He is tall, and rather slenderly made. His face inclines to the angular form. His nose is sharp, and of large proportions. His complexion is sallow, and his hair of an iron grey colour. He has moderately-sized whiskers and large eyebrows. Sir John was manifestly uncomfortable in the house. It was a mistake in his destiny to send him there. He usually leaned on his staff with both hands. At times he was to be seen resting the back of his head against the wall, for he almost invariably sat on the backmost bench. In such cases he usually took a nap to himself, especially if the proceedings, which was then no uncommon occurrence, had a soporific tendency. The only time he ever seemed to enjoy himself, was when military matters were under discussion. He was in the third heaven when Mr Maclean, or Lord Mahon, or any body else, brought the affairs of Spain before the house. At all other times he was so much out of his element, that he appeared as dull as if he had, like Alexander Selkirk, been the sole inhabitant of some desert isle. Legislation had no pleasures for him; and he proved this by the frequency of his absence from the house. His great source of enjoyment is in talking over the adventures of his military career, in the Junior United Service Club. But for that club, life would have but little attractions to Sir John. It is an institution dear and dear to his heart. He talks about it wherever he chances to be. He thought about it, and longed to be in it, when performing his parliamentary duties, and it was then, as it still is, the subject of his frequent visions by night. He is excellent company there: his society is much counted by the members; as, indeed, from the blandness of his manners, it could not fail to be.

"Sir John, though not in the habit of attacking others, was fond of being attacked himself. I have actually seen him literally implore honourable members to attack him. One day in the beginning of March last year, Mr. Hume, in bringing the subject of the late brevet before the house, made an attack on various officers in the army. Sir John listened with most exemplary attention to every word the then member for Middlesex said, and when he sat down, there was an evident expression of disappointment impressed on Sir John's countenance. I was quite at a loss to account for this, as almost every one else seemed quite delighted to see Mr. Hume resume his seat. But the secret was soon out. Sir John rose, and after remarking that the honourable member had attacked several other officers, he said, in most emphatic terms, 'Why did not the honourable member attack *me*?' However, he soon got, or rather took an opportunity of revenging himself on Mr Hume for the neglect of the latter. Sir John had been eulogising some friend of his as a most loyal subject, when the following smart affair took place:—Mr. Hume—'Who is not a loyal subject?' Sir John Elley—'Joseph Hume is not.' [Loud laughter, and cries of 'Order, order.'] Mr. Hume—'I tell the gallant gentleman that he has given utterance to an untruth. There is not a more loyal subject than I am in the empire.' [Hear, hear! and cries of 'Order!'] Sir John Elley—'I beg to refer to the honourable gentleman's conduct in the Canadian affair.' Mr. Hume again rose, amidst great uproar, when the Speaker called on Sir John to withdraw his charge of disloyalty against the honourable member for Middlesex, which having been done, order was restored in the house.

"I have no notion that Sir John will again solicit the suffrages of the electors of Windsor, or of any other constituency. If he do, it must only be from the conviction that every Tory ought, while he has life, to oppose to the utmost of his power the progress of the 'revolutionary mania.' All his private predilections would lead him to divide the remainder of his days between his own home and the Junior United Service Club."

TOM ALLEN.

"Here a sheer hulk lies poor Tom Bowling."—DIBDIN.

THE monuments and memorials of our own immortal Nelson are widely scattered over the kingdom, to die only when the name of British valour shall be forgotten; but the living witnesses and partners of his glory are fast passing from among us, and one of the most interesting though least conspicuous of the few that remained was lately struck down by the hand of death, in the person of his long-tried servant, Tom Allen, with almost as much celerity as if he had fallen with his master on the deck of the *Victory*.

It appears that his wife had made an excursion to town, and that he started to meet her on her return, in a raw and foggy evening. On assisting her from the omnibus, however, she was found so ill, that she was unable to walk—her husband ran back for the invalid chair belonging to the Hospital, in which she was carried as far as the entrance-gate, when Allen himself suddenly dropped, and died in a quarter of an hour, either it is supposed from apoplexy or the breaking of a blood-vessel, induced by extreme cold.

This fine specimen of the true British sailor was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, in 1764; he entered the service on board the *Agamemnon*, 64 guns, in the early part of 1793, under the command of Capt. Nelson. His period of service was during pretty nearly the whole of the hero's career; that is, during the most glorious epoch of our naval history, and his share in the perils and triumphs then encountered was large. He was shortly afterwards selected by his brave Captain and fellow-townsman for his confidential servant; and in that capacity, such was his integrity and devotion to his master, that the really unlimited reliance of the hero on his zealously-attached follower was quite proverbial. Tom had the custody of his keys, plate, jewels,—everything, even his person, was in a great degree in Tom's custody, for on all visits ashore, or when ill from wounds, Tom slept near his master; and when from the latter cause, as was sometimes the case, Nelson had not strength of voice sufficient to awaken his "*wally de sham*," a string was affixed to Tom's shirt-collar for that purpose.

When Lord Nelson quitted Merton to sail for Cadiz on board the *Victory*, in Sept., 1805, Tom was left there (at Merton) with orders to join his master as soon as possible, which, unhappily, was impracticable, the last ship having sailed before his arrival at Portsmouth: this was poor Tom's great misfortune, and a frequent subject of unavailing regret.

From 1805 to 1831, he was left much to his own resources, and in the neighbourhood of his birth-place was in various services and occupations to enable him to support his family, and lastly in that of Capt. Sir W. Bolton, R.N., at Costessey, Norwich. On the decease of that gentleman, he was again reduced to the alternative of seeking an asylum of the humblest kind at his native village—possibly the poor-house—from which he was rescued by the representations of Mr. P. N. Scott, Surgeon, of Norwich, aided by the powerful influence of Sir Thomas Hardy, then one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Sir William Beatty, M.D. (Physician at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich), and placed in that honourable retreat, he ended his humble but not inglorious career on Friday, 23d Nov., 1838.

There are now at Greenwich many nobler wrecks of the English veteran than Allen personally presented, but there are none who are a more complete sailor in thought, feeling, and action. He is said to have furnished the anecdotes of Captain Chamier's "Ben Brace," and to have betrayed some indignation when he understood that he had made his appearance in the world under any name but his own; but, in fact, a very different character was there engrafted on some events of his life. Allen always reminded us of the shattered mast of his former dwellings; his face was seared by wind and weather, but there was an unyielding strength about his short and stunted frame that seemed to defy the attacks of time; his long hair was almost as black and his eye as piercing as when he was in his youth, and might, according to his own belief, "have married either of the Princesses of Naples, if he had been so minded." He was a mixture of honest hardihood, untutored simplicity, pardonable vanity, and nautical prejudice—a fine

example of the British tar, who acknowledges but three principles of action—love for his country, hatred of her enemies, and veneration for his Captain; and of that country Tom deserved well, for beside being the faithful "*wally de sham*," as he styled himself, of her noblest hero, he wore away the vigour of his arm in her defence (to use his own words) "*in fourteen skrimmages and fifteen reg'lar engagements*" (not to reckon "affairs" of inferior note) being wounded three several times, once most severely; but as Tom often said, "Thanks be to God, his 'precious eyes and limbs' were spared."

Lord Nelson had, in his earthly resting-place, the finest compliment ever paid to departed greatness—for the dome of St. Paul's is indeed a mausoleum worthy of a nation's thanks. Allen lies at Greenwich Hospital, as splendid a tribute, in its way, from English gratitude to her true-hearted defenders. Peace be with the greater and the less! We shall not be blamed in thus classing together the honourable and the honest—we can never forget the first—we ought not to forget the last of the "Agamemnons."

Allen was received into Greenwich Hospital 20th [illegible] Commander-in-Chief, without [illegible] his conviction that the Bengal army cannot furnish [illegible] instance of so lamentable a want of correct military feel- [illegible] that exhibited on the present occasion by Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] affording, as it does, an example injurious to all its grades, [illegible] and Native.

[illegible] have no personal knowledge of Lieutenant- [illegible] Charter, but if he evinced "a want of [illegible] military feeling," we think his conduct [illegible] have been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, [illegible] case stands, it is a disgrace to the Indian [illegible] Whereas we are assured that enquiry would [illegible] own that the Lieutenant-Colonel had long [illegible] plated retirement. He is a martyr to gout [illegible] eumatism, and being unable, from bodily [illegible] ss, to continue on the march, his proposition [illegible] ement ought not in any way to affect his [illegible] er as a soldier. His reputation, however, [illegible] ed for ever if this General Order is not [illegible] d or qualified. It is well to have a giant's [illegible] h, but not to use it like a giant.

[illegible] have much gratification in publishing the [illegible] ing "circular," issued by the Secretary at [illegible] and which is confirmatory of the opinion we [illegible] he wo[illegible] always expressed [illegible] subscription, now every has been set on foot, which has already the patronage of the present Earl Nelson and family, Sir T. Hardy, Sir J. Brenton, Admiral the Hon. F. P. Irby, Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Sir W. Beatty, M.D., and other friends at the Royal Hospital and elsewhere. We will only add, that we shall gladly receive any contributions for the poor widow, and there are many friends of the immortal Nelson who will not be unmindful of this appeal to their benevolence.

Tom Allen's eldest son is now an honest labourer, living at Fakenham, Norfolk; his name is Horatio, and the great Lord Nelson was his godfather.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Through the medium of your extensively-circulated Journal, grant me the indulgence of pointing out the most neglected branch of Her Majesty's service, viz., the Royal Artillery; the task of publishing whose claims should devolve on a more able pen than mine. Devoted as you are to the interests of both services, I trust, in claiming your advocacy to the welfare of the subjects of this letter, I shall not be wrong;—that the Artillery possesses the least inducement to young men to enter it, from its ranks being barred the privilege of succeeding to commissions, is true; but this is not the only point of inferiority under which it labours; for it is even inferior in its promotion of Non-commissioned Officers, as the following statement will show:—

A battalion of the Line, per late establishment, with 740 rank and file, has 42 Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.

A battalion of Artillery, with an establishment as at present, of 648 rank and file, has only 27 Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.

Thus it will be seen, that in the Line one out of every 17 may attain a Serjeant's pension; whereas in the Artillery only one out of 24. The pension is the only star to which the ultimate hopes of the Non-commissioned Officers of Artillery are directed,—surely then if they claim the same as the Line, it is nothing more than right? Why they should not have the same advantages, perhaps your better judgment may inform me. It cannot be that they are less deserving, or that their duties are not so arduous. The chances of the Cavalry again are two to one in comparison, their proportion being one to 14. The chances to promotion for men enlisting are decreasing; for with the augmentation of the years 1826 and 1828, 1152 men have been added without any corresponding proportion of Non-commissioned Officers; and such has been the scarcity of them lately, that a squad of about a dozen Non-commissioned Officers could not be sent to the Repository without appointing an equivalent or greater number of Supernumerary acting Bombardiers to do their regimental duty meanwhile. There are at detached stations even to the amount of seven acting Bombardiers, some of whom, indeed, have responsible charges of stores, and receiving no extra pay. In the Artillery, such is the limited number of Serjeants, that it is not reckoned long if a man can get a Serjeancy in fourteen years after his first appointment; and perhaps it will be scarcely credited, that there are a great number of the Artillery Non-commissioned Officers who have, without intermission or blemish of character, served as Bombardiers and Corporals from ten to fourteen years; and it is but lately that two or three men were promoted who had been *standing Corporals* ten and eleven years. Successive Coronations had taken place, but without unfolding to them the hope of a *Brevet*.

What I have stated are plain facts, without any colouring, and it is hoped that it is not too late to remedy the evil, especially when it is not long since the Sappers had an augmentation of one of each rank to their companies. The reduction of a Corporal, with the substitution in lieu of a Serjeant per company, would nearly put them on a par with the Line; but with the expected augmentation of eight men per company, it would be more reasonable and beneficial to grant an additional Serjeant altogether.

Woolwich, Jan. 29. H. M. J.

PASSAGE OF RECRUITS FROM IRELAND TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The average number of days occupied in the passage from Cork or Dublin to Gravesend is five; it has been eight, and sometimes three and a half. The recruit, if brought by a careful Serjeant, lays in a small stock of provisions, from an advance of two days' pay; but when on board he finds that a deck passage only has been provided for him; that the steward will not allow of his cooking, and below he dare not show himself. In the steamers from Cork he has no shelter from the weather; and let the voyage be long or short, he must "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm" in the best manner he can. It is true, the Serjeant in charge receives a number of greatcoats for their use, but often a less number than men; and was each man supplied, it would not be a sufficient protection from the weather, nine months in the year. The boats from Dublin are better, as from having a shed, called the horse-stall, the recruits can frequently avail themselves of its shelter. But should the voyage be five or six days, what quantity of food can a soldier procure on board a steamer with his bare pay of 1*s.* 1*d.*? Why, one meal, and that must be a light breakfast. Then their clothing, Sir; why the majority of recruits from Ireland have scarcely sufficient to cover their nakedness, and yet they are exposed to rain and wind, laying the foundation of coughs, colds, and rheumatism, at the outset of their career*. If not for the recruits' sake, for the good of the Service let us hope this may be remedied.

The Serjeant conducting the recruits is allowed (by courtesy, I presume) to sleep below. Recruits for the Royal Artillery, or men returning from station, are provided with a fore-cabin passage, themselves paying the difference; but this would not suit the Infantry recruit, he has enough to pay as it is—neither would it be desirable. But steamers contracting to bring over soldiers should be obliged to have a shed on the deck with some straw or benches, and large enough to contain twenty or thirty men. And why not ration the men on board, even if the whole of the pay was required? I recollect when we received recruits from Scotland, they were rationed with two meals, at 9*d.* per diem, on board the smacks; and what is to prevent the same on board the steamers? I am not positive as to its being still the case, but the steward of one of the Dublin boats was accustomed to ration the recruits coming by his vessel, for 1*s.* per diem, giving a bowl of coffee and some bread morning and evening, and meat and potatoes for dinner; a small quantity certainly, but plenty for the money. The evil is serious, discouraging to his spirit and injurious to his health, yet easy of remedy—A shed to protect him from wet; a greatcoat to shield him from cold; a bench in the shed to sleep on; and two meals per diem, in lieu of pay. The recruit would then join his regiment in good spirits and health.

The subject I know has been mentioned to persons connected with head-quarters, but no alteration has been made. Let me hope, Sir, however, that it will not exist another winter. If there are any sceptics on the point, let them witness a party from Ireland landing at Gravesend, and they will wonder at the half-clad lads being able to stand so rough a voyage. CHEVMON.

[Since this letter was in type, a circular has been issued from the War Office to remedy the evil—see p. 73.—ED.]

* I have known instances where the recruits have actually laid among the pigs on board to shelter them from the cold.

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I have, in common with, I presume, most officers of the Navy, read with attention the various publications relative to the present state of the Naval Force of this country, as compared with that of other powers: and although I look without any alarm at the reported strength of the Russian and other fleets, yet I think we should have some force at home in readiness for any pressing emergency; and I believe I can point out the means of doing this at a trifling expense, compared with the importance of the object in view.

The crews of the Guardships to the Ordinaries are at present ineffective; that is to say, the men belonging to them are *not seamen*; indeed, it cannot be expected that any such will serve. Jack is a gregarious animal, fond of his messmates and society; delighted to tell his long yarns, and sing his old chaies; and however hard he may be worked on deck, when he goes below he finds a cheering scene; those only who have witnessed it can understand the pleasure a sailor feels on those occasions; this indeed is his home. How different in the Ordinary! there the men are detached in twos and threes; separated *from* their messmates, they mope about, and end by running away. Instead of the old hulks now used for this Service, I would commission one of the finest of our two-deck ships at each of the ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham and Sheerness; to have the full proportion of officers of every description; all the petty officers; *one-third* of her seamen and the whole complement of marines; the guns should be taken on board, and all the stores held in readiness to be embarked at an hour's notice. *The guard of the Ordinaries* to be placed under the control of the Commanders-in-Chief, reporting in the first instance to the Captains of those ships (the officers of which should be deemed to have the general superintendence thereof); the ships to be moored as nearly as possible in the centre of the harbours for facility of communication. The actual charge of the ships to be undertaken by a party of mariues from head-quarters, to be relieved every six months; the officers of that corps belonging to the guardships looking after their internal arrangements, and visiting them occasionally by night as well as by day. Three Warrant Officers to be attached to each of the large ships, and the Carpenter, with a Gunner or Boatswain, to the others, not to be subject to *constant* removal as at present, which destroys all their comfort; and to be allowed a boy as a servant, which I consider to be of great service, as they soon become accustomed to boats, and eventually make smart men-of-war seamen.

I have merely touched on the heads of the plan,—the details can easily be followed. The advantages are, first, that without much additional charge there will be four capital ships in readiness for any service, as the remaining two thirds of the seamen can easily be got together from the pensioners; the petty officers and seamen already on board having been well drilled, the others will fall into their places immediately. Secondly, an increase of that valuable corps the Royal Marines to 1500 men, at the same cost as the people at present employed to take care of the ships; which number will suffice for twelve line-of-battle ships, all trained, and accustomed to being afloat. Thirdly, restoring the Superintendents to their original civil capacity, and applying all their attention to the care of the dock-yards. I could enumerate many others, but for the present I will content myself by observing, that if the flag-ships at the ports were placed upon a similar footing, we could at any time put three first rates and four *first-class* second-rates at sea within ten days; thus imparting a feeling of security to the timid, and forming the *nucleus* of a powerful fleet.

London, 23d Dec. 1828. REGENERATOR.

TESTIMONIALS FROM SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In a note to the continuation of Capt. Sleigh on "Nautical Discipline," in the *Gazette* of the 26th of Jan., you say you are compiling a work which will contain the names and rank of all officers who have been presented (by the seamen of the several ships which they commanded) with honourable gifts, in testimony of the esteem they were held in by the ships' companies, as also the particular circumstances attendant thereon. Allow me, Mr. Editor, as an old officer who has been beloved by the ships' companies he commanded, to request that you, who evidently have the good of both Services at heart, will seriously consider the tendency of such a work before you commit it to print. My decided opinion is, and I think you will find it the general opinion of the Navy, that it would be most injurious to the well-being of the Service. PATRIOT.

Cheltenham, Jan. 28*th.*

[If our correspondent will again refer to the paper, he will find the note is not from the Editor.]

Now Ready, in demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d.,

THE NEW ARMY LIST, exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various Services of every Officer in the Army on full-pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with the period of Service, both on full and half pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commission, and distinguishing those procured by purchase

By H. G. HART, Lieut. 19th Regiment.

Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; and sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 19, Catherine street, Strand.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.—The FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS of Major-General ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON are requested to MEET at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Monday next, Feb. 4th, at One o'clock, to take into consideration the most effectual means of securing his election to a seat in the East India Direction on the first vacancy.

Abdy, Rev. John C.
Adams, Dr. George
Aitchison, Major-Gen. A.
Arbuthnot, Major John Russell
Ashpitel, Wm. H., Esq.
Atkins, John Pelly, Esq.
Bainbridge, John Hugh, Esq.
Barnewall, Col. Robert
Batho, Joseph, Esq.
Bellasis, Major-Gen. E. H.
Bergarecche, Emanuel de, Esq.
Binny, John, Esq
Blake, Charles, Esq.
Boyd, Ezekiel Davies, Esq.
Brandon, Joshua Israel, Esq.
Brandon, Joseph L., Esq.
Brown, Major James D.
Cadell, Thomas, Esq.
Cameron, Capt. Peter
Campbell, John, Esq
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Cooper, Robert, Esq.,
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Davis, Thos. Arnold, Esq.
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Dawn, James, Esq.
Donaldson, Capt. William
Drew, Berish, Esq.
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Dunlop, Anthony, Esq.
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Dyson, Major-Gen. Jer. F.
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Flemming, Lt.-Col. R. W.
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Hodgson, John, Esq., Saint Helen's-place
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Woodhouse, George, Esq.
Woodhouse, Fras. Valen., Esq.
Wyndham, Col. Charles

London, Jan. 30, 1839.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print.

The letter of "A Constant Reader" *(Sheerness), would have been more acceptable, had it contained the information to which allusion is made*—"A Subscriber," *(Leadenhall St.), is assured that the matter is in progress.*—"A Married Sub." *shall have attention next week: also Commander Consett on Foreign Fleets.*—*We are much indebted to* "Chevron" *for his last note.*—"Stella," *we understand, will be acceptable.*

The Post Captain's "Gleanings of the Navy," *shall have due attention next week; although there is not one signal idea in his Paper.*

If one "Out of the Service" *will carefully condense his statement respecting the Coast Guard, we will then publish it: he must consider the demands on our time, that our space is limited, and correspondents numerous.*

We have been much surprised that some "General Officer," *in imitation of the* "Flag Officer," *has not addressed a letter on the state of the Army to the* "Duke of Wellington." *In all truth the writer could make out a much stronger case of want of troops, than the* "Flag Officer" *has of ships. We have no wish to imitate his example, and vamp up an article detrimental to the interests of the country; and, after all, we think it very probable that the tables could be turned on us, and an equally able and satisfactory reply be put forth from the Horse Guards, as we have lately noticed from the Admiralty, by some old and faithful public servant.*

Holding ourselves strictly impartial, we have no objection to give the fullest publicity to the sentiments of "Nemo," *apart from the personalities he has introduced, which would only provoke replies ill adapted to our columns. We should be glad to have, in strict confidence, the name of our correspondent, by which we might correctly estimate the value of his support, as well as of his opinion respecting a* "Naval Writer," *that opinion being different from any we have ever received.*

We acknowledge the receipt of the second letter from "Syphax." *Surely he must admit that enough has been advanced respecting the* "Flag Officer" *and his preposterous statements, which would never have attracted notice had not the* Times *published them. The Rear-Admiral has incurred the odium he labours under, not for drawing attention to the real state of the Navy, but for making a fallacious one as regards our own in comparison with foreign navies; and not only endeavouring to excite alarm at home, but to bring our Naval power into contempt abroad. It is evident that he is totally unacquainted with the present, or probably the past, state of the Navy, so far as regards a dozen years or more, for the proposal to raze some frigates into corvettes has been adopted long ago upon* "Curaçoa," "Magicienne," *and* "Tribune."

We understand, from a correspondent, that Captain Hewett, acting under the advice of his friends, has commenced proceedings against the papers which have been circulating atrocious calumnies relative to the gallant officer, not by an action for damages, but by the only legal proceeding open to an honourable mind in such cases. The whole merits of the case will shortly be before the public; but, in the mean time we may state that the crime for which the man was punished was an attempt to murder his superior officer; *and that the punishment awarded was* 30 *lashes, instead of* 216—24 *of which were only carried into execution by the second order of the* "murderous Captain;" *and instead of the fellow being sent to the hospital, he resumed his ordinary duties within an hour after his punishment.*

The Naval Distribution will be given next week.

*** In type—Letters of "An Old Sailor," the "Baron de Berenger," "Chevron," and "Brittox."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

AMIDST all the abusive tirade and unworthy vituperation which some parts of the press have, of late, been pouring forth against the Admiralty, the *true cause* of the evil of which these writers complain, namely, that of the present inefficient state of the Navy (even admitting such to be the fact), has been wholly omitted.

This cause, as must be manifest to every one who will honestly reflect on the subject, is the want of *means* at the disposal of the Admiralty to keep up our Navy in the state in which those opponents of the Government now, at length, discover that it ought to be maintained; for whilst the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been obliged, in order to meet the views of the Messrs. Hume and Co., and the other *false economists* in the House of Commons, to limit the Navy Estimates to the extent at which they have been of late fixed, it was *wholly impossible* for the Admiralty to increase the number of ships, or even the number of men serving in those that were in commission. The fault, then, rests *altogether* with those ultra-economical members of the House of Commons who have hitherto tied the hands of the Government in the granting of the supplies for the Navy; and our best hope now is, that these one-sided politicians have at length seen their error, and that they will, in the approaching Session, patriotically come forward and avow their mistaken views, and thus at once put at the disposal of the Admiralty the means of equipping ships, equal in size, and in *every form*, to those of other Navies now at sea, when the country may be assured that our present Naval Administration will rejoice at having the power to do this and every other thing that can tend to add to our Naval renown, which, as Captain Berkeley so ably stated at Bristol, we are positive no Board of Admiralty ever had more warmly at heart.

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though least conspic... lately struck down by the hand of death, in the person his long-tried servant, Tom Allen, with almost as mu celerity as if he had fallen with his master on the de of the *Victory*.

It appears that his wife had made an excursion town, and that he started to meet her on her return, a raw and foggy evening. On assisting her from t omnibus, however, she was found so ill, that she v unable to walk—her husband ran back for the inva chair belonging to the Hospital, in which she was carr as far as the entrance-gate, when Allen himself sudde dropped, and died in a quarter of an hour, either is supposed from apoplexy or the breaking of a blood-vess induced by extreme cold.

This fine specimen of the true British sailor was bo at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, in 1764; he entered t service on board the *Agamemnon*, 64 guns, in the ear part of 1793, under the command of Capt. Nelson. H period of service was during pretty nearly the whole the hero's career; that is, during the most glorious epo of our naval history, and his share in the perils an triumphs then encountered was large. He was shortl afterwards selected by his brave Captain and fellow townsman for his confidential servant; and in th capacity, such was his integrity and devotion to h master, that the really unlimited reliance of the hero his zealously-attached follower was quite proverbia Tom had the custody of his keys, plate, jewels,—ever thing, even his person, was in a great degree in Tom ... for on all visits ashore, or when ill from woun

A CORRESPONDENT from Plymouth has drawn our attention to some alteration in the dress of the officers and men of the Infantry, and has proposed the discontinuance of the tape-lace in front of the jackets of the men; the introduction of worsted epaulettes for the privates, as now worn by the serjeants; and of a gold stripe down the sides of the officers' trowsers in full dress. As far as regards the private soldier, we believe that the tape-lace is much prized by them; first, because it much strengthens the coat, particularly at the button-holes, and makes the coat sit better than it would otherwise do; in the next place, the lace sets off the figure by the mode in which it is laid on; and, finally, it gives a gay and clean appearance to the uniform. The writer proposes that there shall be *two* rows of buttons: these we hold to be quite useless, and only calculated to give needless trouble—a single-breasted coat is the best for all soldiers. We have only one small objection to the gold lace on the officers' trowsers: it is adding one more item of expense to the already expensive uniform. Such are the opinions we have heard from several experienced officers and soldiers, and we give them as freely as we have heard them uttered. We believe that *anything* in lieu of the present disfigurements which are stuck on the shoulders of the private soldiers of the line, would be received by them and by their officers with thankfulness. The greatest improvement in the Infantry coat would be a superior quality of cloth, closer and finer; the present quality is, we believe, that of fifty years ago; and while our manufacturers have improved the quality worn by all other

classes since that period, the cloth for the soldier has been continued, by special instruction, of the old and coarser quality. The Cavalry, indeed, receive a clothing of a much superior sort to the Infantry; and it would be difficult to assign a good reason for giving the one a good, and the other a bad-wearing article.

With no less pain than astonishment we have read the following General Order, issued by the Governor-General of India:—

Simla, Oct. 22, 1838.—Lieut.-Col. Charter, of the 5th Regt. N.I., is permitted to retire from the service, from the date on which this order may reach the camp of that corps.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General cannot allow a Lieut.-Colonel to resign his professional duties, and give up the command of a regiment, at the head of which he has been placed for several years, at a moment when the corps is in progress to join the force assembling for active service in the field, under the personal command of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, without expressing his conviction that the Bengal army cannot furnish another instance of so lamentable a want of correct military feeling as that exhibited on the present occasion by Lieut.-Colonel Charter, affording, as it does, an example injurious to all its grades, European and Native.

We have no personal knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Charter, but if he evinced "a want of correct military feeling," we think his conduct should have been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, —as the case stands, it is a disgrace to the Indian Army. Whereas we are assured that enquiry would have shown that the Lieutenant-Colonel had long contemplated retirement. He is a martyr to gout and rheumatism, and being unable, from bodily weakness, to continue on the march, his proposition of retirement ought not in any way to affect his character as a soldier. His reputation, however, is blasted for ever if this General Order is not cancelled or qualified. It is well to have a giant's strength, but not to use it like a giant.

We have much gratification in publishing the following "circular," issued by the Secretary at War, and which is confirmatory of the opinion we have always expressed, indeed the opinion entertained throughout the Army, of his Lordship's desire to redress grievances when brought under his notice. Further, we have no hesitation in stating that Lord Howick has done more for the Army than any of his dozen predecessors in office, Whigs and Tories, during the last half century; and we have pretty good recollection of all their proceedings:—

30th January, 1839.

The Secretary at War having made arrangements that suitable accommodation *under cover* shall be provided for any detachments or escorts that may embark at , on board steamboats, for conveyance to different ports of the United Kingdom, Commanding Officers will make known to any parties that may embark from the corps or detachments under their command, that they are *entitled* to be accommodated *under cover*, and will desire that when *it is not afforded*, a report of the circumstance shall be made on the arrival of the party at the place of its destination.

Already we have endeavoured to show the necessity there is for officers of the Royal Navy, who aspire to the command of steam vessels, to render themselves conversant with the mechanism of the steam engines; and though precisely the same causes may not be immediately applicable to those gentlemen who are ambitious of the honour of similar commands in the mercantile marine, they are, remotely so, in a greater or lesser degree, to them also; as, should a war take place, the ocean steamers will doubtless be armed, or, in great likelihood, be occasionally employed on services or in climates to which *objections* might be injurious as to the results. Whether or not, the Commander should in no way be inferior to any one under his command; we have, it is true, heard of merchant ships commanded by very young gentlemen, who were totally ignorant of the professional qualification of seamanship; but that care was taken, however, to provide experienced Mates as their attendants, the relative position between whom and the Captains was similar to that of the young aristocratic "*Henry Bertram*," and the humble preceptor "*Dominie Sampson*." The analogy may be extended to the steamer; where, if the Commander knows nothing of the steam engine, he must be held in leading-strings by his attendant engineers. That this has been the case until within a few years back, is most true; but the application of steam power to marine purposes, being itself but recent, this palpable defect *was* unavoidable, —nay, even engine men were scarce; and to this day we have not too many *scientific* engineers to select from. As steam power, however, extends, steam proprietors very properly require that those to command shall have previously qualified themselves by probationary observation in the engine room; and the London companies have, we are told, very liberally granted permission to applicants to pass months on board their vessels during their voyages to and fro,—a well-judged liberality which is likely to be attended with its own reward, —as the more thoroughly conversant the officers are with machinery, the more readily will they detect any neglect on the part of the attendants; and the question may be fairly put to the Managing Directors of Steam Companies, whether they have not found the expenses for repairs diminish, in proportion to the superior acquirements of the officers employed. Engineers may be very excellent men, and very trustworthy, but it is the natural frailty of human nature that subordinates must be looked after;—no merchant would implicitly trust to his clerk for the transaction of his business, and neglect looking into accounts himself; but should he be unacquainted with the mystery of figures, he would have to content himself with the neatness of the form in which they were presented, without the ability to detect errors, accidental or intended, and his ignorance be made available to the indulgence of idle habits, or of designing views. "The master's eye maketh the horse fat," is an aphorism not absolutely inapplicable when speaking of horse power, and of the necessary care which the steam engine requires. The frequent attendance of officers in the engine room, with adequate knowledge of its mechanism, to converse scientifically with the superintendent engineer, cannot fail of beneficial effect on each individual employed about the complicated machine, and will most effectually insure the very necessary precautionary measures of blowing off the boilers (where that is not obviated by Hall's or other improvements), clearing firebars, &c., at stated periods; to say nothing of the advantages of discoveries likely to emanate out of constant intercourse and watchful observation; whether as to the properties of coal, the draft of the furnace, adequate means of regulating injection water when the vessel is plunging, lessening the friction of engines or paddle shafts, &c. Advanced as we are, still steam is far from having attained that perfection of which it is capable. We know the power; we know its application upon high-pressure principles as well as in condensing engines; but we have much to learn on the score of economy;—the more diffuse, however, the *study* of the science becomes, the more rapid will be our approach to discovery and excellence. The extension of steam power is progressing rapidly;—in 1814 we had but two steamers of the combined tonnage of 456 tons,—we now have in England 600 vessels of 67,969 tons; and report announces new companies forming for Plymouth, Glasgow, &c., for Atlantic and Pacific communication; and surely vessels of their costly outlay will not be placed in the hands of officers totally ignorant of the steam engine; especially since the application of a few months in the engine room of a steamer, aided by some scientific work on the subject, will render the aspirant tolerably efficient; and certainly sufficiently so to maintain a commanding position, whensoever he holds converse with his engineer. It is, therefore, incumbent on every individual who aspires to the trust of these superb vessels to study, not merely the mechanism of the engine, but likewise the properties of steam, and make himself, in short, master of the science in all its bearings; not only as creditable to himself, but in justice to those who employ them. Might not yellow fever suddenly consign the three engineers to the sands of Africa, or the seas of India, East or West? and suppose the officers ignorant of the steam engine! This is no impossible case, and worth consideration.

We regret much to observe, by the "Naval Appointments" in another column, that Captain Toup Nicolas, of the *Hercules*, has been compelled, by late severe domestic afflictions, to resign the command of that ship, in order that he may remain a short time at home with his family under their painful bereavements.

It has been long evident, that, however admirably constituted the Coast-Guard might be for the prevention of smuggling, the existence of such a force had ceased to be of use to the Navy. As at first established, it formed, or was intended to form, a reserve of several hundred seamen, instantly available in case of emergency; but in its present *altered condition*, not only has it wholly ceased to be available in this respect, but detrimental, by acting as a continual drain upon the Navy, absorbing a portion of the best men from every ship that is put out of commission.

The reasons which induced Sir James Graham to surrender the control which the Admiralty exercised over this reserve have been variously stated, and that surrender, now generally deprecated, has been excused upon the plea of the draughts being found totally inefficient for the purpose designed, when occasions arose to put it to the test. This was not, however, the fault of the plan itself, but of the manner in which it had been carried on; and if the seamen (so called) draughted on the several occasions required, were found incapable, the evil was in allowing incompetent persons to enter the force, and not in the principle of the measure itself.

It would appear from Sir John Barrow's observations, and the various reports lately circulated, that the intention is meditated of reorganising the Coast-Guard upon a plan which shall render the seamen composing it available for service when required; or, at all events, that a stop will be put to the system that now obtains of permitting our best seamen to *retire* to the Coast-Guard. There are difficulties in the way of effecting this, on account of the inducements put forth by the Admiralty Circular of the 13th of June, 1831, under which many seamen, who have since entered the Navy, have a good claim for the advantages it offers; and it will be impolitic to break faith with these men on this or any other score; or even let it be supposed that any advantage will be taken of them, because the regulation is found in practice objectionable.

It will be necessary, therefore, to give due notice of any alteration to be effected, so that men entering in future may clearly understand the conditions of their engagement, and the benefits which a faithful performance of their duty will entitle them to; and as the effects will, therefore, be pro-

spective, this announcement, if a change is meditated, cannot be made too soon.

We should not have noticed the matter at present, had not some of our contemporaries, on the faith of Sir John Barrow's remarks, and the reports in circulation, drawn attention to the subject. It is one of those, however, in which discussion can do no harm, for we think the establishment of the Coast-Guard might be so reorganised, as to protect the revenue as well as at present, and also to afford a reserve of several thousand good seamen when required, and thus place at disposal the means of equipping a considerable fleet in a very short period. Good men might still be eligible for appointment to that service on the recommendation of Captains, but it should be with a liability to serve in the Navy on certain conditions, and not, as at present, wholly exonerated and protected from such service, whilst their time is reckoned for pension. As regards the "Maritime Militia" of which Sir John speaks, we cannot discover in what respect it will aid us in manning a fleet, if, as he proposes, it is to be composed of *landmen*; landmen and ordinary seamen may be had in any numbers by offering a very small gratuity, such as one or two months' wages: but Marines are probably better than these, particularly for steamers. It is in procuring *seamen* the difficulty exists; and the difficulty must increase when the demand extends, necessarily producing augmented wages. We conceive, therefore, it is to this point the proposed measures should be directed. A Coast-Guard, or any other source capable of supplying 3,000 good seamen, would be equivalent to three or four times that number of men composing the run of ships' crews, and these latter can be always calculated on in sufficient numbers from our fisheries, &c., or, what would be better, by extending the Marine Corps.

There is one point which Sir John Barrow has advanced, that we do not think is borne out by the Parliamentary returns—we mean where he alludes to a decrease of seamen in the coasting trade, caused by the number of steam-vessels employed, each of which of course performs the work of several coasters. We believe it will be found, however, that notwithstanding this, the number of our seamen in the *coasting* as well as foreign trade, is continually increasing from year to year—at least it would appear so by the Parliamentary returns of the number of vessels registered in the ports of the United Kingdom—the only criterion to be guided by, the reports inwards and clearances outwards not being of any value for estimating this point, and swelled up by the repeated voyages of the steam-vessels.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Secretary of the United States Navy, one of the briefest productions, we believe, that has for many years issued from his department; the American state papers being generally very diffuse. By the following summary it appears that, on one plea or another, many of their ships in commission are ordered home for the present; and, as they do not contemplate increasing their Naval force, this precaution is possibly adopted lest the tendency of affairs on the Canadian border might produce disputes, and also on account of the imposing British force now stationed on the coast of North America and the West Indies.

The Report states, that all the ships from the Mediterranean, except one sloop of war, have been ordered home for repairs; but that the *Ohio* of the Line was despatched thither, and Commodore Hull would shortly be joined by a frigate, and a small vessel.

Most of the ships composing the squadron in the Pacific have also been ordered home; they are to be replaced as soon as convenient, so as eventually not to diminish the force in that quarter.

No change is to be made in the Brazil squadron.

The frigate and sloop-of-war lately arrived at Boston from the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, are to be replaced immediately, and a slight increase of force made to the squadrons in those seas.

The frigate and sloop in the Indian seas have been ordered to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands.

There appears to be no vessel of war cruising upon the Atlantic coast, agreeably to the resolution of Congress, in order to afford relief to vessels in distress, except the *Fulton* steam vessel. Neither are there any vessels available for the surveys, &c., ordered by the Government.

The Report describes the Navy Pension Fund in a declining state, whilst the claims upon it are yearly augmenting; and points out the necessity for Congress making some provision to maintain it.

The Privateer Pensioners' Fund is described as having failed altogether in 1836; and although the certificates for pensions were granted for life, nothing has since been paid to the pensioners, thirty-six in number, having claim upon it.

The Secretary urges the building [of a dry-dock at New York, and the establishment of a Naval academy. Also the building of five small brigs or schooners; but we find no mention of eleven sail of the line, which Sir John Barrow states in a note to his supplemental chapter, have been contracted for by the United States Government. The Report is wound up by the Secretary's declaration, that he "declines to suggest any alteration or improvement in the system, on account of his want of experience in his department"—a piece of modesty that we did not expect to find exhibited in the official report of an American functionary.

The Court.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent continue in the possession of good health. On Saturday Her Majesty gave audience to Viscount Melbourne. On Sunday Her Majesty remained within the Palace all day. The Queen gave audience on Monday to the Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Hill. During the morning Her Majesty sat to Francis Chantrey. On Tuesday the Queen gave audience to Viscount Melbourne, and to Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador. Her Majesty walked in the Palace gardens during the morning. In the evening Her Majesty went in State to Drury-Lane theatre. On Wednesday Viscount Melbourne had an audience of the Queen. Viscount Melbourne and Lord Hill had audiences of the Queen on Thursday Her Majesty gave audience yesterday to the Earl of Albemarle and Viscount Melbourne. The Queen went in State, last evening, to Covent-Garden theatre. The Queen, it is expected, will hold a Privy Council on Monday, at which Her Majesty's speech on opening Parliament will be arranged.

Colonel Wemyss has succeeded Lord Alfred Paget as Equerry in waiting on Her Majesty.

Orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office for the Court to go into mourning 31st ult., for the Princess Mary of Orleans, Consort of the Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg. The Court to change the mourning on 7th Feb.; and on 14th to go out of mourning.

THE 'WINNING OF CALES,' (CADIZ,)
Taken in June 1596.

[This graphic description, from an old ballad, of the sacking of of the city is supposed to have been written by one who was present.]

Entering the houses then, of the most richest men,
For gold and treasure we searched each day,
In some places we did find, pies baking left behind,
Meat at fire roasting, and the folks all run away.
Dub a dub, dub a dub, they strike their drums;
Tantara, tantara, the knights man comes.

Full of rich merchandise, every shop catched our eyes,
Damasks and sattens, and velvets fair,
Which soldiers measured out by the length of their swords,
And of fine commodities had equal share.
Dub a dub, &c. * * *

When our brave General saw they delayed all,
And would not ransom the town as they said,
With their fair wainscots, their presses and bedsteads,
Then joint stools and tables a fire we made,
And when the town burned all in a flame,
With tara, tantara, away we all came.

On Monday despatches from Sir John Harvey, Lt.-Governor of New Brunswick, were received at the Colonial Office. On Wednesday Mr. Amiot arrived in town with despatches from Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., Governor of the Canadas. Mr. Amiot had an interview with Lord Glenelg. Despatches from Governor Light, at British Guiana, were also received at the Colonial Office. Despatches were forwarded from the India Board for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. On Thursday despatches from Maj.-Gen. Middlemore, Governor of St. Helena, were received.

The Marquis of Anglesey has arrived at Uxbridge House, greatly improved in health. Lord Clarence Paget has returned from foreign service in the *Pearl* sloop of war.

Among other improbable rumours now afloat, is one of Lords Melbourne, Durham, and Brougham, having quietly settled all their differences.

The Duchess-Countess of Sutherland died on Tuesday, at her house in Hamilton-place, after a short illness, in the 74th year of her age.

The Earl and Countess Grosvenor have just experienced a deep affliction by the death of their daughter, Lady Evelyn Grosvenor, a few days since, at the family seat in Dorsetshire. She was in her thirteenth year.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in town in an improved state of health, and will give a grand banquet, on Monday to Conservative Peers.

The Duke of Sussex.—On Monday the tradesmen attended at Kensington Palace with their bills, in consequence of a circular issued by Mr. Stephenson, the comptroller of the household. It is the intention of the Duke to go abroad for three years, immediately after his return from Lord Dinorben's seat.

Mr. Duncombe will move the following amendment on the address:—"That the amendment, in 1832, of the representative system, has disappointed the people; that it is not, and cannot be, a final measure; and that the constitution of the Commons' House of Parliament requires further and immediate reformation."

The nobility and gentry are returning fast to town, in consequence of the near approach of the meeting of Parliament. The inns on the roads leading to the metropolis are now in full business, and the railroads are also profitting by the increased number of travellers.

Major-General Lygon is confined to his house, in Grosvenor-place, by illness.

The Queen has appointed Joseph Hawker, Esq., Norroy, to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south east and west parts of England, the same having become vacant by the decease of Edmund Lodge, Esq., late Clarenceux: also Francis Martin, Esq., Windsor Herald, to the office of Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the north parts of England, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Hawker. Also Robert Laurie, Esq., Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, to the office of Windsor Herald, vacant by the promotion of Francis Martin, Esq., to the office of Norroy King of Arms; and William Courthorpe, Gent., to the office of Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Robert Laurie, Esq.

The veteran Royal Academician Sir William Beechey died at Hampstead on Monday, aged eighty-six. His son, Capt. Beechey, R.N., is well known as an experienced and meritorious Naval Officer.

We have authority to state that in the announcement of Lord Ellenborough's marriage, contained in the *John Bull* newspaper of last Sunday, that paper was grossly imposed upon. The account was altogether a fabrication.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Prince Lieven in Italy, after a short illness. The Prince was many years ambassador at the British Court from the Emperor of Russia.

Goodwood.—Preparations are already being made for the festivities attendant on the Earl of March attaining his majority on the 27th of February. A grand ball will be given by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond on that day to about 700 of the nobility, and on Friday (1st March) a grand dinner will be given to the tenants on the family estate in this county. All the labourers are to have a week's wages presented to them. On the Duke's estates in Scotland public dinners will be given at the expense of his Grace.

The Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday passed sentence on Mr. Lawson, the printer and publisher of the *Times*, for the libel on Sir John Conroy—one month's imprisonment in the Marshalsea and a fine of 200*l.*

Daniel Whittle Harvey has addressed a letter to his constituents, the electors of Southwark, acquainting them that he has resigned his office, in consequence of the legal opinions of Sir W. Follett and Mr. Austin, to the effect that the office of Registrar of Hackney-coaches came within the scope and intendment of the statute of Anne, and disqualified him from sitting or voting in Parliament."

Mr. Richard Lossack, aged seventy-three, a gentleman of property, residing at West Malling Abbey, Kent, died suddenly on Sunday last, at 7, Northumberand-st., Strand. His brother, who was a Captain in the Navy, died suddenly at Florence, last May; his sister also died suddenly in Conduit-st., a few years since; and his father also died in a most sudden manner. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

Slander and Assault.—At the Guildhall, Plymouth, on Saturday, Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, formerly an officer in the Indian Army, preferred charges of assault against Messrs. T. and J. Husband, the sons of the banker, and Mr. J. Wyatt, solicitor, of Devonport, for assaulting and horsewhipping him. The complainant said that Mr. T. Husband horsewhipped him twice in the morning, and Messrs. J. Husband and Wyatt attacked him at the door of the hotel, and beat him very severely. The defendants, who were much excited, and called the complainant a "fraudulent swindler," said that they did commit the assaults complained of, the complainant having circulated a most vile and libellous handbill, alleging that he had been defrauded at play whilst gambling at the defendant's house. The magistrates said that the conduct of the complainant, if substantiated, was open to indictment, and that the defendants were not justified in taking the law into their own hands. They, therefore, fined the Messrs. Husband 3*l.* each, and Mr. Wyatt 40*s.* and costs.

The city of Bath was on Saturday thrown into a state of consternation seldom witnessed, by a tragic scene, fortunately not often heard of in England. Mrs. Tugwell, wife to the senior partner of the Bath Bank, having

desired the butler to give her a decanter of sherry, took her children into a summer-house in the garden, saying she was going to give them a treat. Having proceeded there, she mixed some prussic acid with the wine, which she administered to the whole of the three children, and then took some herself. Fortunately the eldest boy (10 years of age) did not like the taste of the wine, and drank only a small portion, which, as he says, caused him to sleep, and upon awaking he found his mother sitting apparently asleep, with his two brothers, who were twins of 8 years of age, the one lying at her feet, and the other across her breast. Finding himself very ill, and having in vain tried to awaken them, he rushed to the door, which he found locked, but at length succeeded in alarming the house, when the servants found their mistress and the children dead. No cause can be assigned for this melancholy act. An inquest has been held, and the jury have returned a verdict of "Insanity."

The project of presenting Mr. Joseph Hume with a service of plate has been abandoned, owing to the fact of only eight persons being found to attend a meeting called for the purpose.

At the Woolwich Sessions on Monday, Thomas Warden, a bugle-player, belonging to the band of the Royal Sappers and Miners, was charged with a gross assault upon Ann Maithew, a young woman with whom he had been acquainted some short time. The prisoner, who pleaded drunkenness, and said he did not recollect what had occurred, was fined 5*l.* for the assault, but not being able to pay, was conveyed to the gaol at Maidstone to suffer two months' imprisonment.

A frightful massacre was committed on the 19th inst. at Assun, near Tarbes, by an unhappy maniac, who, having got possession of a hatchet, killed with it his father, his brother, and one of his sisters, and dangerously wounded two other sisters. He then threw himself into a well, and was taken out from it lifeless.

An iron steam-ship was launched at Dumbarton on 22d inst., 145 feet long, and 25 feet broad, intended for South America. On being launched, this vessel drew only 18 inches water, and, with machinery and cargo, will not exceed three feet. She is intended for passengers chiefly, of whom she can carry a thousand.

The long-pending question of the claims of the British Officers and men who served in Portugal under Don Pedro is about being satisfactorily adjusted. The government agrees to a fair compensation, provided the Cortes will sanction the same upon the plan which Ministers have in view.—*Lisbon Correspondent.*

FRANCE.—Marshal Soult has addressed a letter to Louis Philippe, in which he respectfully declined taking any further steps towards the formation of a Cabinet.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance, dated 22d inst., promoting Rear-Admiral Charles Baudin to the rank of Vice-Admiral, as a recompense for his gallant and skilful conduct at the capture of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa.

PRUSSIA.—The annual festival of all the Prussian orders was held, as usual, at Berlin, on the 20th ult., the anniversary of the King's coronation. The *Prussian State Gazette* has seven columns filled with the details of this festival, giving the names of 498 persons who received insignia. Only one decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle was conferred, and that was on General de Grolman, Commandant of the 5th Corps of the Army.

ON A COUGH,

For which the Physicians order a Removal to Madeira or Bordeaux.

BY LOUISA H. SHERIDAN.

Do cease, hollow sound! you alarm e'en the merry,
You frighten all *spirit* away from "*pale Sheri!*"
Strange that "*Sheri,*" in order with colour to glow,
Must change to "*Madeira,*" or else to "Bordeaux!"
But if a long voyage be the only resort,
When at sea, bow "*the Sheri*" will long for "*the Port!*"

Bentley's Miscellany.

Waterloo.—At three o'clock of the morning of the 18th June, when his troops were snatching a brief repose, the Duke wrote three letters, two of which were in French, to Sir C. Stuart, the Duc de Berri, and the Governor of Antwerp, calmly describing his situation, and expressing unshaken confidence in the result.

Moving Bog.—On the night of the eventful storm, three acres of the bog of Glounamuckalough, within four miles of Newmarket, and eight of Kanturk, moved completely from its position, and, after traversing a distance of a mile, and crossing a rapid river, landed on the opposite side. Not an atom of surface was to be seen where the bog left, but mere yellow mould. The occurrence, fortunately, has not done any injury to houses or cattle, but it is an incalculable loss to the owner of the land, Mr. James Barry, as the bog rests on the very best portion of his farm.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

On 13th Feb., 1804, died, at Kingston, Surrey, the sole survivor of Anson's memorable voyage round the world, sixty years before; this "ancient mariner," whose name was George Gregory, having attained the immense age of 109.

Literary Notices.

Excursions in the Interior of Russia. By R. Bremner, Esq. H. Colburn.

THERE never was a moment when a book like the present was more wanted, to put to flight that foolish and almost criminal panic which has recently prevailed respecting what are deemed by some the overweening progress and the overwhelming power of Russia, more particularly as regards that peculiar arm in which England has hitherto stood, not merely without a rival nation, but without any one that in its wildest dreams ever even thought of rivalling her. Sir John Barrow's book has happily dispelled all the lingering doubts that may have existed in regard to the positive power of England's navy, as regards all the rest of the world; and now the author of this excellent work comes in, most opportunely, to set all to rights relative to her *comparative* power as regards Russia, not only in her navy, but in every other department of her powers and political pretensions.

He has, in fact, given us that *rara avis* in the present day, a thoroughly impartial book about Russia, in reference to all those particulars on which her political power depends, and on the manner in which her real capacity to do mischief corresponds with her insane projects to that end. That it is the spirit of the Russian monarchy to aim at universal empire, cannot now be doubted; and that the present Emperor possesses qualities for the embodying of that spirit, which no ruler of modern times—not even Napoleon himself—has combined in an equal degree in his individual person, is what we hold to be equally undeniable. But happily such a spirit, even when aided by such qualities, must now-a-days prove its own antidote, and serve only to set forth in a stronger light than would otherwise reach it, that antagonist spirit of true enlightenment which gives the prevailing character to the times in which we live.

Mr. Bremner sailed in a merchant-vessel from Stockholm in the summer of 1836; and, on reaching the Baltic, found himself suddenly in the very midst of the now famous fleet which annually haunts those waters (as the Flying Dutchman used to do), to the momentary dread and discomfiture of every *British* sailor who first casts his eyes upon it. The ocean phantom, however, like that of old, vanishes on being looked at fearlessly, and turns out to be little more than the ruinously costly plaything of a monarch who, on *this* one point, is evidently a little crazy; for what man in his sane mind can suppose that a serviceable navy can be built of green oak, manned with landsmen, and officered by padded and perfumed dandies, who (not to mention that they literally do not know "the stem from the stern of the ship") allow themselves to be mast-headed like an English middy of twenty years ago, and (occasionally) caned like a cabin-boy or a powder-monkey!—Mr. Bremner reaches St. Petersburgh by way of Cronstadt (of which place he gives some highly interesting details), and having taken a brief glance at the sights of the great capital of the Czar, interspersed with many valuable notices connected with its manners, institutions, state of society, &c., devotes the latter half of his first volume to an *exposé* of the character, policy, projects, power, &c., of the Emperor Nicholas. We particularly recommend this admirable sketch—or rather this finished portrait—for such it is, to the best attention of our readers. It is drawn with perfect impartiality, and makes us fairly acquainted with the real dangers against which we have to guard as a nation, at the same time that it affords us a striking and most interesting view of one of the most extraordinary men of modern times.

The second volume of this work is devoted to excursions in the Interior, and it treats, with great clearness and good sense, of a vast number of matters that have been very little touched on by the *dandy* travellers who have alone favoured us of late with notices of this highly important country. The descriptions connected with Moscow, and its institutions and society, are highly interesting, and abound with information; as also are all the numerous hints to travellers, which occur in this part of the work. From Moscow the author proceeds to the now famous fair of Nishnei Novgorod, a more than rival to that of Leipsic; and then, after tracking the banks of the majestic Volga for a considerable portion of its course, "cuts away" through the country of the Tartars, pays a flying visit to Toula, the Birmingham of Russia; traverses the famous corn-growing districts of central Russia, passes through the singular country of the Cossacks, the Ukraine; crosses the Dnieper; and finally, passing across the curious and interesting Steppes, closes his extensive and eventful journey and his book at the famous port of Odessa; picking up at every portion of his tour scraps of curious and valuable information; and pointing and applying them all in that sensible, clear-sighted, and unprejudiced manner which constitutes the very best quality a traveller can possess, both as regards himself, and those whom he may afterwards seek to aid and instruct by a relation of his adventures and peregrinations.

Upon the whole, we must pronounce Mr. Bremner's book one of the most valuable of its kind that we have had for some seasons, and doubly valuable from the opportune period at which it makes its appearance.

Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian. By John Adolphus, Esq. 2 vols., 8vo. R. Bentley.

NATURE must have been in one of her most genial moods when John Bannister was born, an event which took place in "the merry month of May." His handsome face, his manly figure, and the tones of his cordial voice, at once prepossessed his audience, and prepared them for the rich humour, the nice and even profound discrimination and exhibition of character, and the occasional deep pathos which were to follow. In those days the stage could boast of voices whose ordinary utterance went, as the poet has said, "far beyond singing." There are no such speakers now. Who is there to recal the hearty melody wherewith every word of Elliston was invested? What cunning mimic of them all can bring again to life those sounds which waited on the speech of Jack Bannister? And where shall we seek for even a faint resemblance to those tones which, in coming from the lips of Mrs. Jordan, found their way direct to the heart, filling it with impulses of joy and benevolence?

The Life of Bannister is a delightful thing to contemplate. Happy in himself, he made others so, both by his rare dramatic art, by his wit, and by his private virtues. Among his associates were to be found philosophers, men of letters, artists, and those members of the Aristocracy who knew how to estimate talent and elevation of character. Being thus surrounded, it is obvious that Bannister must have been in possession of abundant anecdotes of men about whom the public are greedy to obtain intelligence; and it will be readily inferred that these stores could not fail to be communicated to so intimate a companion and confidential friend of the comedian as Mr. Adolphus, the present biographer, was known to be. The volumes before us are accordingly rich, not only in stage-lore, but in pictures of society, and in sketches of famous personages, including Fox, the Duke of Norfolk, Sheridan, the Earl of Barrymore, the Prince of Wales, at whose table Bannister was a frequent guest, and others in the great world. Mr. Adolphus has produced a work deserving to rank with the celebrated Memoirs of Cibber.

The Life of Lord George Anson, Admiral of the Fleet, &c. &c. &c. By Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S. John Murray.

WHILST last year noticing Sir John Barrow's "Life of Earl Howe," we expressed a hope that the talented author would extend his labours, and favour the profession and public with authenticated memoirs of other celebrated Naval Commanders; we are gratified to find that he has not only furnished the present memoir, but that he intends to avail himself of the data to which his official situation gives him access, to continue his labours, and devote his leisure hours to a faithful record of those brilliant exploits which have exalted the renown of our British Admirals.

There are many passages in the present work which clear up disputed points, explain reasons for what have hitherto appeared inconsistencies, and by comparison with former periods, show how greatly the Naval service has been improved, and our Navy successively grown in strength as well as in efficiency, as compared with the fleets of other nations. Just at this time, when the offensive pamphlet put forth by "A Flag Officer" has caused such general indignation throughout the service, at the conduct of one of its members; perhaps the most forcible extract we can lay before our readers will be the account of the fate of the gallant Vernon, who had attained his rank for something more than capturing a few small craft of the enemy with a greatly superior force.

Having been removed from his command in the Downs at his own request, —

"That unfortunate irritability, which was the ultimate ruin of this brave officer, would not allow him to remain quiet on the present occasion. His propensity for writing and indulging in intemperate and abusive language against the Board seemed to be more congenial with his feelings; nor did he stop here. To give the greater publicity to his grievances, and at the same time a vent to his angry and impetuous temper, he published two anonymous pamphlets, in which were inserted the official letter he had received from the Secretary of State, as well as those from the Lords of the Admiralty, together with his own voluminous correspondence, in which he goes out of his way to combat their opinions, passing strictures on their acts, and giving his own notions in opposition to theirs, on matters that had no relation to his command. This seems to have been considered so outrageous a breach of confidence, that the Board directed their Secretary to call upon him to avow or disavow his being the author of the said pamphlets. The letter of Mr. Cleveland was certainly not couched in such courteous terms as were calculated to soothe the irritable feelings of this gallant officer, who said he disdained to answer a question that no one had any right to put to him, and that he should answer it, if at all, to the Board of Admiralty. He was accordingly summoned to appear before the Board, which he immediately did, and in consequence there of the following proceeding took place:—

"'At a meeting at the Admiralty-office, the 16th of April, 1746, in the evening.

Present—His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Earl of Sandwich, Rear Admiral Anson, Mr Grenville, Mr. Legge, Lord Barrington.

"'Admiral Vernon attending, was called in; and his Grace the Duke of Bedford acquainted him, that the Lords had taken notice of some things that had passed, and, as First Lord, he spoke to him as the mouth of the Board, who represented the Lord High Admiral. That, upon seeing two pamphlets published in print, called "A Specimen of Naked Truth, from a British Sailor," and "Some Seasonable Advice from an Honest Sailor to whom it might have concerned, for the service of the C—— n and C——y," they had ordered their Secretary to write to him, to know whether he was the publisher of them, or knew any thing of their publication; and, as he had given no negative answer thereto, they now demanded from him a plain and categorical answer, whether he was the publisher of those pamphlets, or whether they were committed to the press by his direction, consent, or knowledge? Mr Vernon replied, that he had always a great honour and veneration for his Grace, allowed his Grace was right in saying he represented the Lord High Admiral, but that he was mightily surprised at such questions, which were upon a matter of a private nature, and that, as he thought he had the liberty of a subject, he did not look upon himself obliged to answer them; that he had pleasure in saying he had always served as a faithful servant of the Crown, and, as an Officer, was always ready to obey their Lordships' commands.

"'Upon which his Grace replied, that he was sent for as an Officer, and that he spoke to him the sense of the Board in telling him that, as he did not deny the questions put to him with relation to the publication of the aforesaid pamphlets, they could not but look upon him as the publisher of them. To which Mr. Vernon replied, that he was surprised his Grace should ask such a question, and then withdrew.

"'Friday, 11th April, 1746.

"'Present—The same Board as on the preceding day.

"'His Grace the Duke of Bedford acquainted the Lords, that he had attended the King this morning, and had informed his Majesty of what had passed between them and Admiral Vernon, with relation to the publication of two pamphlets, entitled "A Specimen of Naked Truth, from a British Sailor," and "Some Seasonable Advice from an Honest Sailor, to whom it might have concerned, for the service of the C—— n and C——y," and what had passed at his attendance here last night thereupon, and signified his Majesty's pleasure that the said Vice-Admiral Vernon* should be struck off the list of Flag-Officers

"'Resolved, that the same be done.'"†

We cannot but observe that the power thus assumed by the Admiralty was extremely tyrannical, and that a similar act would not be attempted at the present day, when the Service has its organs of the press to watch over and protect its interests. We disapprove of the writings of the "Flag Officer," but would be the first to support him against official persecution.

Anson died on 6th June, 1762, and his biographer thus sums up his character:—

"To say that Anson was a perfect seaman would be no great compliment to an officer who, like him, had spent the first thirty years at least, after leaving home, in the various duties of the profession; and few men had more painful experience of the dangers, the difficulties, and the melancholy disasters to which a seaman's life is exposed, than he had in those which fell to his lot to encounter in his enterprising voyage round the world. In that voyage he gave ample proof that he was a truly brave man—morally and physically brave—a man of firm nerves, and of great resources in time of need—for the exercise of which, occasions were neither slight nor few. To say he was so is no special praise. All the world knows that a naval officer is and must be brave: it is a virtue common to the whole profession, they are instructed from their earliest youth to be so, and it is a plant that grows with their growth but like other qualities it has its degrees, and requires occasions to bring it forth. It did not happen to fall to the lot of Anson to distinguish himself particularly in action with the enemy. His engagement with the great *Acapulco* ship, with his reduced and feeble crew, just one-half in number to the enemy, was highly creditable to him, his officers, and ship's company, and perhaps still more so, after all their sufferings, cheerfully to go forth with the true undaunted spirit of British seamen to seek and meet the enemy. Nor was it a less strong feature in the character of Anson, that, soon after taking his seat at the Board of Admiralty, at a time when the public were dissatisfied at nothing having been done for the first two years of the war, he volunteered to hoist his flag, and assume the command of a fleet for the purpose of intercepting two combined squadrons of the enemy, of which he had received certain information, a step that could only have been taken on public grounds, united with a desire to do something that might distinguish him, and render him worthy the situation he held in the public service. But Anson's character is to be looked at more closely in the civil department of the Navy, in which it has been seen he acquitted himself with great ability, diligence, and impartiality. Under his administration, many years before and during the Seven Years' War, the British Navy attained a pitch of power and pre-eminence to which it had never before arrived; while the fleets of France and Spain were completely humbled, and almost annihilated, the remaining portion of them being mostly shut up in their ports during the last three years of the war. * * Anson's attention was not merely confined to the ordinary routine of the civil and military duty; he had seen and sufficiently experienced the miserable kind of ships ours were, as compared with those of other nations, not to take advantage of his situation for their improvement. He knew that the old system of building ships, on the plan established by Order in Council of the year 1719, was deplorably bad, and that the ships built after it had not one good quality; yet it would have been little short of treason to break through it. Anson, however, had not been two years in the Board when, in 1746, he prevailed on the Duke of Bedford and Lord Sandwich to obtain a revision of the faulty system, and if possible to establish a better. * * Anson was not only thus a great benefactor to the *materiel* of the Navy, but equally so to its officers, whose claims had not been listened to with that attention which they had a right to expect from one of their own corps, usually placed at the head of the Naval Department. * * He was a man of great modesty and simplicity of manners, and so reserved in general society as to give some truth to the point of Williams's *bon mot*, 'that he had been round the world, but never in it.' Walpole, also, is not far from the truth in calling him 'the silent son-in law of the chancellor.' His silence and reserve, however, were not the offspring of any deficiency of knowledge or want of ability, either on general of professional acquirements, but from that natural diffidence of his own merit, and a reluctance of speaking in public, which very many men of considerable talents have not been able to overcome; while others, with a parsimony of intellect, are by no means deficient in volubility of speech. As a representative in the House of Commons, and subsequently as a peer of the realm—as a member of the Board of Admiralty, holding for many years the high and responsible situation of First Lord—it does not appear, from the parliamentary history, that he ever spoke on any subject, professional or otherwise, although many naval questions of considerable importance, in both houses, were brought into discussion; but there were always able civilians in the Board to represent his sentiments. In the records of the Admiralty there is abundant evidence of his constant and unremitting attention to the various duties of that department, and of the large share he had in them. * * The fleets that he had fitted out, with a rapidity never before known, afford no ground for the imputation of *slowness*: the truth appears to be, that he was slow to decide, but quick to execute. He was not certainly possessed of shining abilities, but a plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact man, attentive to the duties of his office, well acquainted with the practical part of his profession, and what is perhaps equally important with the character of the officers belonging to it, which he closely looked at and thoroughly understood—the more necessary in his time, as selection for promotion to the flag was almost exclusively the rule."

Minstrel Melodies; being a Collection of Songs. By the Author of "Field Flowers," "The Garland," &c. Longman and Co.

NAVAL, military, loyal, convivial, and love songs,—some good and many but indifferent. However, on the whole, we like the little volume. The author has avoided every idea or expression which might seem to run counter, directly or indirectly, to the moralities of any order of society. From the preface we shall take a passage on the influence of song:—

"What nerved the arm of the Saxon, when he battled for conquest with the Briton, but the verse which spoke of another mead quaffed from cups of gold, in the banquet halls of Thor, or Odin? Led on by what mighty spell rushed the Norman into conflict on the red field of Hastings, but the war song that told of the immortal deeds of Rollo? Before the torrent side of song-created Enthusiasm has the proud spirit of Despotism bowed the head, and sheathed the sword of vengeance, wrongs have been redressed, Justice has been obtained, and the meteor flag of freedom has been made to wave triumphant by a *song*. Yet not alone in the battle-field of valour has the power of song been acknowledged; by the bower of Beauty it has not passed unheeded; and it some of the most spirit-stirring sentiments of liberty owe their birth to song, so, also, do some of the most pure and refined ones of love."

The Last of the Plantagenets. Smith, Elder, and Co. THIS reprint of an historical narrative, illustrating some of the principal events and domestic and ecclesiastical manners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, embodies much antiquarian knowledge, and is very pleasantly written.

The Only Daughter. Engraved by F. Englehcart, from a picture by Sir D. Wilkie. R. G. Moon.

NEXT to Mr. Doo's celebrated engraving of "The Preaching of Knox before the Lords of the Congregation," this print is the most exquisitely finished that has for a length of time appeared. Wilkie's original picture is well known to every admirer of the arts; the subject is one of agonising domestic distress, and which could not have been portrayed in stronger and more touching terms: it has all the pathos which distinguishes the master genius of Wilkie. A young girl laid on a bed of sickness, in that stage of fever which is the crisis of the disease, and where the question of life or death is immediately about to be decided. By all the main incidents of the picture, and by every accessory, the story is told in language as expressive as it is affecting. The partially-darkened room, and the phials which strew the tables with the melancholy evidences of the sick chamber,—though not noticed until after the eye (which is at once, and unerringly, directed to the principal group about the bed) has had time to wander from the melancholy drama there enacting, in search of objects less intensely painful—contribute, nevertheless, at the very first glance which falls upon the picture, to the full effect by which the argument of that domestic drama is unfolded. There is no incident, however trifling, of the design, which does not, long ere we have time to discover that such is the case, add its share to the general impression. The eye is first led (as should be the case) by the distribution of light and grouping, to the point at which the interest centres, and on which the *denouement* depends. The pale face and languid attitude of the young sufferer—the swoln eyes and distorted features which indicate the wild assaults of the fever that is pouring its liquid fire along her veins—earliest attract the spectator's gaze, and are, at once, most plain and most touching exponents of the suffering *past* and the dreaded *future*. And yet it is a positive relief to turn, even to that principal actor in the mournful drama of moral and physical anguish, after getting a glimpse of the mother's face. She sits by the bed-side of her suffering child, with a look which seems caught from the shadow of that dreaded death, whose advancing tread her spirit seems already to hear,—and a brow on which the anguish of a few hours appears to have done the work of many long years. All this is indicated, with a power that is like a spell. A fearful example of the painter's mastery over the heavy secrets of the human heart does that mother's face display. Contrasted with her look of unspeakable anguish, and just opposite, is the sad and thoughtful brow of the physician (a portrait of Sir Anthony Carlisle), who sits with his finger on the wan wrist of the young girl, anxiously watching the progress of the disease, and counting the throbs which are the mysterious witnesses in this trial of life or death. Not on her child, but into the physician's face (which carefully shuns her's), the mother is gazing to catch the first indications of his verdict; though it seems as if no verdict and no time should ever have power to lift all that load of anguish from her heart, or clear away that depth of shadow from her brow. At a distance from the bed stands the father, gazing on the scene with a sorrow less fearful to contemplate than that of the mother, but perhaps more touching in the evidences of its mastery over the strong and stalwart man. His hand rests on the volume from whence his present slender hope flows, and his future high consolation is to come, if the final sentence shall go forth this day against his child. At the foot of the bed stands the young patient's pet-dog, looking wistfully up into the face of his mistress, which has no welcome for him now; and, though the back of the animal alone is seen, the sentiment of distress is distinctly conveyed. All things announce one of those dreadful moments into which are crowded the feelings of years—one of those fearful trials of the heart which, be their issue what it may, never leave the spirit as young, nor the forehead as fresh, as they found them. About the room are scattered many little accessories, which are the poetry of the picture, and repeat its moral in language to which the sternness of the main reality is wanting, and which help to soften down the horror of the whole. On the walls of the apartment, for example, hangs the dying girl's unfinished sampler—the cage of her bird is muffled, to exclude the light and silence its song—near the sampler is suspended her lute, with a string broken—and, not far off, a barometer, with the mercury low down. Over the looking-glass is thrown the necklace which the poor girl had taken off ere she lay down in that bed, round which the angel of death now hovers. Each of these little emblems hints, in its own touching and appropriate language, the same question—the answer to which the human hearts, in that in that chamber of suffering and sorrow, are waiting to hear.—This print will greatly add to the reputation of the eminent engraver Mr. Engleheart, and gives Mr. Moon, the spirited publisher of fine engravings, a further claim to the liberal encouragement of every patron and friend of the arts.

To the Merry Greenwood; The Cup of Peace; In Summer's Cot. D'Almaine and Co.

THESE simple and graceful compositions, by E. J. Loder, and which have attained celebrity through that delightful songstress, Miss P. Horton, at Covent-Garden Theatre, are calculated to gratify the ear of taste, and equally suitable for private singing as for the stage. They cannot, indeed, fail in being liked from their happy and original melodies.

New Light for Lighthouses.—The Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, has just added to its numerous attractions one which deserves particular mention at our hands; since, if we mistake not, it is destined to effect very important results in connexion with our Naval Service. We allude to what is called, "THE BUDE LIGHT"—so designated from the birth-place and residence of its inventor, Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney. This "new light"—for so it must be deemed in the best sense of the phrase—has long been under a course of *private* experiments at the Trinity House, with a view to its adoption in all our Government lighthouses; and we understand that adoption has been at length fully determined on by the brothers, and the "Bude Light" is now in the course of erection at the Isle of Wight. This beautiful and remarkable discovery consists of a most ingenious mechanical apparatus, by which a cotton wick, on the Argand principle, but of a long elliptical form, and burning turpentine instead of oil, is supplied with a perpetual atmosphere of pure oxygen gas in place of common air. Thus much, briefly, of the lamp itself. But a very important feature of it is the adjunct of a newly-invented hemispherical reflector constructed on strict mathematical principles, and so placed as to direct the light in the required line, and exclude it from every other. The result is a light of such intense brilliance and power that it can scarcely be looked at by the unprotected eye; and we have been assured by an eye-witness, on whose testimony we can place implicit reliance, that he has himself read a letter by this light at *more than half a mile distance* in a night of perfect darkness. We shall certainly return to this important subject. In the meantime, the exhibition of the "Bude Light" at the rooms of the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, cannot fail to excite unusual interest, and greatly add to the other attractions of that popular and truly praiseworthy establishment.

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* He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in April, 1745.

† "Minute Book" of the Admiralty.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

THE regiment into which Capt. Leslie had exchanged before his marriage, was ordered into Belgium. Walter longed for glory; and Helen, his young wife, was too sensible to pain him by unavailing regrets—even on their parting she had striven not to unman him; and when the first natural grief was over, she took her station at the small window of the Inn, which commanded a view of the scene of action. Could an uninterested observer have gazed upon the plain of Waterloo at that moment, it must have appeared a splendid pageant. But Helen thought how many ere sunset would have gone to their final account; and she shuddered at the thought, that perhaps her Walter might be among the number. The distant cannonading told that already the work of death had commenced. Several random shots had struck the inn, and warned its inmates to take shelter in the barn. With them did Helen sit during that long day, sad and silent, yet with the same confidence in God's protection that had always marked her character another time. She could have smiled at the volubility of her companions, who never ceased speaking, in a mixture of bad French and Flemish. But it made her only more sad; she felt that she was indeed among strangers. Oh, the agony of suspense, the fear of hearing that Walter was among the fallen! Her beauty and girlish appearance, added to the knowledge that her husband was in the field of battle, gave her an interest in the eyes of her companions, and many were the hopes they expressed, in French, that Captain Leslie might return in safety. The day passed, twilight succeeded, followed by the almost immediate darkness which characterizes a continental summer; and still Helen sat in all the agony of suspense. The action had ceased: random firings succeeded the constant and fearful din of war; yet still Captain Leslie returned not. She was roused from the state of stupor into which she had fallen, by the sound of approaching footsteps; and some soldiers entered the barn, bearing a wounded officer. It was with scarcely definable feelings that Helen discovered it was *not* her husband, but a young officer of the same regiment. For a few minutes any other feeling seemed lost in the anxious attentions necessary for the severe wound of the sufferer. Helen had, fortunately, provided everything necessary; with the kindest gentleness she dressed the sufferer's wounds; and then attempted to restore him to consciousness—her efforts were successful. Aided by the people of the inn, she succeeded in making him swallow a restorative: and in a short time he was able to thank the gentle hand which had ministered unto him.

Helen with eager earnestness exclaimed, "Walter! where is he?" Mr. Grant turned his head away, He could not bear the sight of the agony he knew his answer must inflict. "Speak! in mercy tell me that Leslie is safe!"—Helen paused a moment, and then continued, "I know it all, Walter is *dead!*" There was a frightful calmness in her manner, no tear escaped her. "Did you see him fall?" she said at length, "tell me all, it will do me good; I feel as if tears would cool this scorching pain," she said, pressing her hand to her bosom.

Mr. Grant complied. He felt that tears would relieve her. "I was at his side," said he, "a moment before he fell. He had taken a small pocket Bible from his breast:—had pressed it to his lips—" Helen covered her face with her hands, "It was the Bible I gave him on our wedding day!" she gasped, "tell me, tell me all." "'If I fall, Grant, give this to my wife,' he said. I laughed at his forebodings. 'You will return,' I said, 'to tell her of the events of this day.' Before he could reply, we were summoned to action. A few minutes after a shot struck him, and he fell!" Helen burst into an agony of tears, and for some minutes continued silent: at length her resolution seemed to be taken. She came to the couch upon which Mr. Grant was lying, and begged him to describe the spot where her husband fell. She received the description in silence. A few minutes after she had stolen from the small inn yard, and stood alone on the spot where she had last seen her husband.

Helen was in years a mere child; and there had been a time when she would have shuddered at a recital of the horrors through which she now passed, with a trembling step, though with an undaunted heart,—but what will not love in woman undertake?—"God has as much power to protect me here," she thought, as the distant firing caught her ear, and caused her for a moment to pause, "as in a crowded room!" The thought of "*what* had she to live for?" rendered her a moment incapable of proceeding; then silently imploring strength from God, she persevered.

What a scene of horrors presented itself to her! The spot, where a few hours before she had gazed on the brilliant ranks of the contending armies, was now occupied by the dead or dying. Occasionally a wounded horse dashed wildly among the heaps of wounded. There were a party employed in stripping the dead—at her approach they looked up, and for a moment a superstitious dread crossed their minds. Her white dress made them suppose her a ghost, and when convinced of their mistake, they let her pass unmolested, observing with an oath that she was seeking perhaps for her lover. Helen passed on. As she approached the spot described by Grant, she examined earnestly the faces of the dead. She was almost beginning to despair, when, from beneath a heap of slain, an outstretched arm caught her attention. On one of the fingers was a ring, one of her first gifts to him. With trembling hands she put down the small lantern she had brought, and removed the slain. It was, indeed her husband who lay there; and a long fit of weeping relieved her; she raised him, and the head fell back upon her shoulders. Approaching footsteps alarmed her: they were those of two men of her husband's regiment. One of them explained that they had followed her at Mr. Grant's desire. Between them was the body of Capt. Leslie borne into the inn of Mont St. Jean.

A surgeon was then dressing the wounds of Mr. Grant, and his immediate attention was given to Leslie. Helen stood with her husband's hand clasped in hers; with a calmness which was more affecting than the most violent agitation could have been. Bruised as Leslie was, there was no wound to be found. The surgeon placed a glass before his lips—then exclaimed, with an interest he had not often felt,—"He still lives!"

The effect of joy is often more acute than that of grief. Helen gazed for a moment wildly round, then sank on the floor in a state of insensibility. Hours passed before she recovered consciousness. When she did, she found that it was not a dream. Leslie still lived. The shot which had struck him down was found embedded in the Bible which he had but a moment before thrust into the breast of his coat. But, had it not been for the timely assistance of his wife, he must have perished. He was saved almost by a miracle from being crushed to death; fortunately, however, the spot on which he fell was hollow; and he is still alive.

The incidents of this sketch are strictly true. Those who have visited ——— must have seen the small Bible, which is regarded by the family with feelings of the deepest veneration. It is still kept under a case, and will for ever perpetuate the heroism of the soldier's bride at Waterloo.

[From "Dearden's Miscellany," a new periodical of very great promise, and having contributions from Richard Howitt, James Montgomery, and other popular writers.—ED.]

The Duke.—We take the following passage from a speech made by Sir F. Burdett, on Saturday last, at a Conservative public dinner, at Ashby de la Zouch:—"Looking to the whole of the public career of this distinguished man; the wonderful combination of rare and exalted attributes which met in his character; his deeds unexampled of glory and renown, amidst difficulties, trials, and sacrifices of which they could form no adequate conception—looking to his own despatches, a collection worth all the classics, and which ought to become a book of study in all places of education, a collection exhibiting as it did in so remarkable a manner such singleness of purpose and aim and devotion to his country, such energy of character, such transcendent ability, such unerring judgment and perseverance surmounting every obstacle, such loftiness combined with such simplicity of character, incapable of any mean or sordid motive—for all those qualities which were thought to be carried to such a pitch of perfection among the ancients,—looking to the whole connected career of the Duke of Wellington, he defied all Greek and Roman story to produce his equal. All history did not hold up to the admiration and imitation of mankind a character in all respects so perfect and complete, or one which presented less to tarnish or bedim the lustre of its admirable qualities than that of the Duke of Wellington (loud cheers); and whatever might be thought of the state of the country, so far as those in power were concerned, the transcendent glory of the achievements of Wellington and Nelson still maintained its far-famed character for Military renown. With such leaders, and inspired by their example and spirit, the British Army and Navy, from the officer to the soldier in the ranks, and the sailor before the mast, acted with that bravery and unison which overcame every obstacle, and made resistance impossible.

Naval Comforts.—On a late occasion, when a sloop-of-war was going out of this harbour, and a shower of train prevailed at the same time, a Midshipman was seen prudently walking the quarter-deck with an umbrella over his head. What would Hosier's ghost say to this? —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Weight of Articles borne by the Sepoy Soldier.—The total weight of what a Sepoy carries on his body (exclusive of coat and trowsers) is 42¼ lbs. In light marching order the Sepoy carries 33 lbs. 10 oz., and the rest goes on camels. Some idea may be formed of the number of camels now in camp, when it is mentioned that each regiment is allowed eighty-two camels, exclusive of those employed to carry the mess and the baggage of the European Officers.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJOR F. T. FARRELL.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 22, 1838.

AT a General Court-Martial, assembled at Deesa, Nov. 14, 1838, and of which Col. T. Valiant, K.H., of H.M. 40th reg. is President, Major T. Farrell, of 6th regiment N.I., was tried on the following charges:—

1st Charge—For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in breach of his duty as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in the following instances:—

For having, in a letter addressed to the Adjutant-Gen. of the Army, dated Surat, March 24, 1838, knowingly made a false report, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, "that a regular and respectable officers' mess had been formed in the regiment," thereby tending to deceive the Commander-in-Chief, as no mess was then kept up as defined and directed in G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, under date the 16th May, 1836, and republished and declared to be applicable to the Army serving under this Presidency on 8th July of the same year.

2d Charge—In having, betwixt 24th March, 1837, and 12th Oct. 1838, knowingly signed false certificates, that a regimental mess was so formed and maintained, thereby sanctioning the Government allowance for the same to be drawn, contrary to the rules laid down in the aforesaid G.O., as no regular mess was, during the above-specified period, *bona fide* established and kept up on the principles therein set forth.

3d Charge—For highly irregular conduct, as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in having, in a paper dated Camp, Deesa, 9th July, 1838, proposed and sanctioned part of the regimental mess-house to be rented to an officer of the regiment, thereby diverting that part of the premises from their intended use and purposes.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding—That the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th reg. N.I., is, with respect to the first charge, not guilty, with respect to the second charge, not guilty; with respect to the third charge, not guilty.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th reg. N.I., did sanction part of the regimental mess-house to be rented to an officer of the reg., to which the Court attach no criminality. The Court do, therefore, most fully and honourable acquit the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th reg. N.I., of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.

Approved. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Major-Gen.

Major Farrell is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

AT a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Bombay, Oct. 29, 1838, Ensign J. S. Cahill, Bombay Eur. Reg, was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

ENS. J. S. Cahill, Bombay Eur. Reg., placed in arrest by my order, for disgraceful conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen, in the following instances:—

First—In having appeared at a Regimental Court-Martial, of which he was a member, on the 27th inst., in such a state, from the effects of intoxication, as to be totally unfit to perform his duty. Second—In being in the state described in the first instance of the charge, from the same cause, on the same day, he being on duty as regimental officer of the day. J. T. [illegible], Major, in charge of Bombay Reg. Eur. Inf.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion, that Ensign J. S. Cahill is guilty of both instances of the charge, in breach of the Articles of War, in such case made and provided, and does therefore adjudge him the said Ens. J. Cahill, to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed. JOHN KEANE, Lt.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

The name of Ens. J. S. Cahill is to be struck off the strength of the reg. of European Infantry from this date.—STRATFORD POWELL, Lt.-Col., Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

ON DUELLING.

"Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes."—*Shakspeare.*

THE recent duel at Wimbledon (which, if it had not been tragical, would have been ridiculous,) has drawn public attention very strongly to the practice in general; has produced a history of duelling, and various commentaries, all combining to reprobate the cruelty and absurdity of the practice. Arguments of the most forcible kind, which have brought religion and morality to their aid, have been advanced to bring discredit on the custom, and even ridicule has been brought into play to point out the folly of its continuance to the present day. The most forcible example of the last has been given by Franklin, whether from experience or imagination is of little consequence. As it is perhaps generally little known, it may not be thought intrusive to give a sketch of it here. Two persons sitting on the same bench in a coffee-room, one said to the other, "Sir, I shall be obliged to you to sit farther from me. The answer was, "Why?" "Because, Sir, you stink." "What do you mean by that insulting language? You shall meet me, and give me immediate satisfaction." "I have no objection," said the first speaker, "but I cannot see how that can possibly settle the argument; if you kill me, I shall stink as bad nearly as you do now, and if I kill you, you will stink, if possible, still worse." But neither argument, ridicule, nor the punishment of some of the parties engaged in the late affair alluded to, have had any effect in putting a stop to proceedings of this kind; two or three duels took place a fortnight after that trial.

This being the state of the case, it is natural to seek the causes why the practice should continue in face of

these obstacles. Custom, and the usages of society, have been brought forward, but they are not sufficient. The strongest and most powerful reason is, the insufficiency of the laws to screen society from turbulent and troublesome characters. It throws its ægis over the persons and property of all the citizens, but offers no safeguard or compensation for wounded feelings. "Father Antick" is too much a matter-of-fact personage to enter into the nice shades by which a man may be attacked in a way quite as hurtful to him as if his person or property had been put in peril. The stigma of society rests on him, which custom and use have rendered of all other things the most painful to endure.

> "Good name in man or woman
> Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

The law will grant a man, under some uncertainty, satisfaction for a written libel, and also for words spoken in defamation of character, that may injure him in his trade or profession; but makes no provision for the malicious insinuation or sly innuendo that equally stabs at a man's character. A person sitting in your company may call you a pitiful scoundrel, a liar, or coward. What satisfaction does the law give you? It tells you that if by these threats, or abuse, the other party means to provoke you to fight a duel, he shall be bound over by sureties to keep the peace. If the bully should carry his insolence farther, throw a glass of wine in your face, or insult a lady in your company, he may be prosecuted for an assault, and fined five or ten pounds, as the case may be; but does such compensation come up, in any degree, to the injury inflicted? Certainly not; and the only alternative left is to obtain personal satisfaction, although, without a question, the penalty falls as often on the injured party as on the other. The practice of duelling seems to follow the progress of civilisation, and there is more of it now in North America than all the nations of Europe who have received the custom from the quarrels of the feudal ages. In England it has gradually fallen into disuse as manners have improved, but it is rather problematical whether it can be altogether done away with, unless a court of honour should be established, to which cases of that kind might be referred, or the law amended, or rather its provisions extended so far as to protect people's feelings as well as their persons.

By the late proceedings it would seem to be the intention to put down the custom, if possible, by punishment, and in this case it has fallen on the right shoulders, for in three cases out of four the seconds are more to blame than the principals, who are almost always mere agents of the discretion of their friends. These alone can decide on the moment when things have gone far enough and are to be stopped. But in enforcing the law several anomalies and contradictions arise. In the first place, meeting to fight a duel is no crime: it is only a misdemeanour, as tending to a breach of the peace; then again the parties may fire "pistol loaded with ball" at each other for any given time without notice being of the affair, in case no injury occurs; they may be both wounded without the law being the least discomposed, but if one of the two is killed in fair fight, then it is to be murder—which has never yet been enforced according to the full penalty, except in the case of Major Campbell, and then properly enough; it was not a "fair fight," the parties having proceeded without witnesses. I recollect once a case that occurred in the Isle of Wight, in the year 1813-14, where an officer was killed in a duel, his antagonist and one of the seconds were put on their trial at Winchester; the other second, who had kept out of the way, thought that he did not run any risk by trying to be of use to his friend in a dilemma, and came forward to give his evidence. His name, however, had scarcely been pronounced, when he was suddenly removed from the witness-box to the dock, arraigned with his two friends, and in a space of time that must have seemed to him to have been inconceivably short, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged until he was dead, &c. Any one that has ever seen Sir Vicary Gibbs, will allow that it was anything but a pleasant sight to see him put on the black cap; and it had a very awkward effect on the nerves of the good-natured Irish Lieutenant, who had volunteered his services to his friends. Rallying however, a little, he looked up and said, "Sure it is very hard on me, on my way to join my Regiment in the West Indies, to be stopped here to be hanged." He was not, however, suspended as he expected, all the parties having received pardon.

This question ought to be settled in some definite shape; but without a tribunal of honour, or extension of the existing laws to protect people from insolence, it will be in vain to hope for a termination of the practice of duelling. If persons are not allowed to settle their quarrels in this country, they will cross the water to arrange the matter. It may, after all, be best to allow the practice to wear out by the gradual improved feeling produced by advanced civilisation, and the lessons inculcated by the forgiving spirit of Christianity, which, if followed up in their true sense, would have long since extinguished personal enmity amongst individuals in society. In four cases out of five the origin of these quarrels arises in mere trifles, which, from arrogance on one side, and opposition on the other, lead to offensive expressions, that, according to the received notions among gentlemen, cannot be atoned for in any other way than by meeting in the field. Here it is that the value of a real friend is found out, and how seldom that office is properly fulfilled a hundred instances are within the recollection of the writer of this paper. One, a recent case, when, from stupidity, or want of knowledge of affairs of this kind on the part of a second, an expression of no very insulting nature was not allowed to be retracted; and although the principal on the occasion felt that he might have recalled his words conscientiously, yet, having put his honour into the keeping of his (query) friend, who forbade him to do so, he was forced to meet a man against whom he felt no personal enmity, and was unfortunate enough to see his adversary fall. Thus, by want of judgment on the part of the second, the public service was deprived of two of its servants—the challenger having died of his wound, and he who received it being dismissed from Her Majesty's service by the sentence of a Court-Martial, hitherto unprecedented in our military annals.

A person thus brought into the field is no longer a free agent, and is forced to act, perhaps, contrary to all his feelings of generosity and humanity, unless he takes the other alternative, and finds himself shunned by all his former companions and comrades. This being the state of affairs, it may be proper to suggest, that the seconds in the quarrel should be the principal in the punishment that it may be thought necessary to inflict, as generally the fault lies with them, either from perversity of judgment, or a foolish vanity of showing off their own courage at the expense of their friends. If it were the practice that the second should be made to bear the onus of the quarrel, duels would diminish, if not cease. People would be very chary in calling on friends, and they, on the other hand, would look well about them before they undertook the office.—*West of England New Monthly Magazine.*—The first number of a new Periodical of a very superior character, and deserving of success.—ED. *N. & M. G.*]

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT

Continued from p. 61.

The volunteer of the second class, professionally instructed in astronomy, navigation, and seamanship, passes, and invariably, if deserving, ultimately obtains the warrant of Master, passing through the intermediate grades of Assistant and Second Master. In the rank the progress is gradual, well-timed, and importantly regulated for the ends of inspiring zeal and urging advancement, being progressive from a sixth to a first rate ship of war, giving promotion, advance of pay, consequence, and rank. The volunteer of the first class, passing through the grades of Midshipman, Mate, and Lieutenant, expects to be rewarded by the posts of Commander and Captain; and, if his life be spared, ultimately hopes to obtain the farther elevation to a flag *.

These are the three executive grades of the Royal Navy, where in this lies the wrong, where the injustice, where the neglect? In the last mentioned grade interest has certainly its due weight, and will, and ever must, predominate, but when combined with merit, it loses its sting, and cannot be judged unfair. If the due and exalted influence of the Royal Navy be not consulted, and in reality aided by the advancement of hereditary rank and individual greatness, the service would soon retrograde and fall. The possession of natural elevation in society is seldom found to destroy talent or merit; on the contrary, it invariably secures a tenacity of principle and developes honour. Let us now direct our attention to the other service, and anxiously search for that encouragement offered to its members, suitable to their calling, that service which it becomes our immediate task to scrutinise, from the nature of its wants, the condition of its manners, relation to the Navy, and the powerful influence it must ever exercise over the destinies of the country. Where in the trading marine can we discover that reward by advancement, that desired and deserved promotion, that equity, that common law? Is it in the neglect of merit, or in the disregard of the wants and sufferings of the seaman, or by the infliction, in a thousand shapes of oppression? Justice may be in vain sought for—favour is exclusively awarded to those of mercantile influence. Compare the considerate treatment shown in the Royal Navy, and particularly examine even that branch of the trading marine which attempts to imitate it, although it never could hope to bear the faintest outline of its perfection; yet it might with success in solicitude for the comforts and welfare of its seamen, were that thought fit. That service, from the possession of immense wealth and power, and many other advantages favouring it,—yet it only avails itself of those restrictions or severities which the Navy has got the credit of practising (and indeed would be legally excusable were it even so); but which are undue in the East India Company's service—the branch of the trading marine alluded to. The severities occasioned in that service by the absurd attempts to vie with the Navy in practices which would be of importance in the latter service, but are literally useless in the former, have been of the greatest evil to the country's Navy. Many a seaman has it banished from his country's service, influenced by the causes already adverted to, and which operate upon the minds of the trading mariners.

Between the hardships and petty oppression of the general trading marine, and the labour and vexatious tyranny in the East India Company's Service, the seaman is led to shun the Navy, which he has been taught to consider as worse than either. But contrast the rewards, advantages, and hopes, which exist in the Navy, the established laws by which it is governed, and those which delude in the trading marine. The system in the latter is a specimen of that vexatious authority which is arbitrarily assumed by a few over a number. They possess sufficient power to tantalise and goad, but not to destroy by immediate oppression. There cannot exist a more tyrannical sway, than that which the shipowner holds over both the actions and mind of the master, influencing his judgment and understanding; nor can there be a more powerful ascendancy than that which the master also holds over the mates and subordinate officers of a trading ship, who have neither will nor intellect at their own disposal. Thus, through a progression of transferred and assumed power vested in one mind, with the physical aid of many to whom he is not accountable, and whose opinion he disregards, and who probably might be deluded by a promise of recommendation to the owner, the master may (and does often) practise with impunity the most violent excesses, should he unfortunately be so inclined. The few who generally form the authoritive portion of a trading vessel, combined with the limited number who make the subservient part, give an opportunity to the former of doing evil without the immediate fear of disclosure, from there being no scrutiny of responsibility, character, disposition, or actions, or from the one fearing the reproof or reproach of the other for any act of oppression; it equally avoids disclosure and chastisement, as it emanates from one source; even the anticipation of reproach is not dreaded, unusual as it is to discover the shipowner who ever reprimanded his master for the ill treatment or oppression of the mariner. Even in the common but important issue of provisions, the master and mates have not only a superior quality but a greater quantity, the crew being frequently placed upon a very limited allowance. This is the treatment which the trading mariner receives, the encouragement offered, the inducement held out to enter that service, the advancement of which, and the influence and number of those whom it employs, so materially tend to the security and aid of the state and enrichment of the nation.

All these evils become, if not directly, at least collaterally, injurious to our Royal Navy, as they diminish the numbers of seamen, and stamp them with ideas of undue severity being practised in that service. Even supposing that the laws were tyrannical, there exists in every ship-of-war so numerous a body and so mixed a classification of human nature, modified by education, understanding, and moral conduct; influenced by individual sentiments, and accountable to one another, although subservient in subordination; so that an abuse of power is impossible, and cannot occur. How, before the eyes of hundreds, and in the presence of a number of enlightened officers, in whom a rectitude of principle is inculcated, could a Commander (were one so unlike the officer of the British Navy to be found) have temerity, or stupidity enough to abuse power and inflict wrong? No! the same laws govern superior and inferior alike; the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the prince and the subject. That Prince who, with the noble energy of his exalted and chivalrous mind, boldly identified, his royal arm and personal intrepidity with this so distinguished profession before destiny crowned his hereditary glory, as late lamented Sovereign of the realm; even he gladly, to his immortal honour be it recorded, voluntarily submitted to those undeviating and just laws which govern the Navy; and became as subservient to its customs as he was solicitous of its welfare and renown. Thus giving a striking example of the nature of that duty which is required of the British mariner, from the Admiral to the youngest seaman, not only on the ocean but also in the field and in the breach. This peculiar instance of Royal devotion and intrepidity is well described in the interesting memoir of that gallant officer, Sir Charles Shaw, descriptive of the operations under Sir Thomas Graham, now Lord Lynedoch, while before Antwerp in 1814. Many corroborations of these statements could be produced; few indeed have been the acts of wanton cruelty in the Royal Navy.

(*To be continued.*)

* Many instances may be cited in order to substantiate the above assertion, and prove, where genuine merit is displayed, the consideration of Government, particularly in the cases of several Masters, and even Second Masters, of the Royal Navy being advanced to the rank of Lieutenant.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 2, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ⅝. | 3½ Reduced, 100¾ ⅞.
Reduced, 93¼ ⅜. | New 3½, 99⅝ 100.
Consols for Account, 92¾ ⅝.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—T Carter, Throgmorton-st., broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—T. Ford, Liverpool, builder.

BANKRUPTS—W. Hancock, Glasshouse yard, Aldersgate-st., bookbinder—R. Wright, jun., and J. Clarke, Liquorpond-street, builders—W. Sutton, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, coal-merchant—S. C. Warner, Walworth-road, Surrey, coal-dealer—L. Long, Tonbridge-wells, victualler—J. Bow, Frith-street, Soho-square, carpenter—J. Lamb, Chancery-lane, victualler—J. Tanner, Bristol, victualler—J. Day, Coventry, riband-manufacturer—F. Little, Manchester, druggist—T. Wilson, Beverley, Yorkshire, miller—D. B. Sorley and T. Crewdson, Liverpool, merchants—R. Cull, Ramsgate, upholsterer—R Pattison, Liverpool, printer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Chapman, Isleworth, market-gardener—W. Maxey, Rl. Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, wharfinger and corn and coal-dealer—A. Woolf, Brighton, cabinet-maker and upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS—N. C. Blake, Calcutta, merchant—C Palfreyman, Manchester, and Crag in Wildboarclough, Cheshire, calico-printer—J. Shepherd, Leicester, hosier and glove-manufacturer—G. Haines, Kilsby, Northamptonshire, and Clay-cross, Derbyshire, grocer and tea-dealer—J. Dawkins, Leamington priors, Warwickshire, builder—S. Smith, Pump row, Old-street-road, Saint Luke's, timber merchant—T. Green, Abchurch-lane, bill-broker—J. Daynes, Norwich, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1, at Calcutta, the lady of D. M'Farlane, Esq., C.S., of twins—2d, at Patna, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq , C.S., of a son—At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Eckford, of a daughter—At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Lennox, 43d N.I., of a daughter—Nov. 10, at Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Duff, of a son—14th, at Madras, the lady of Capt. C. Taylor, of a daughter—18th, at Vizianagrum, the lady of Capt. W. W. Eunior, 50th N.I., of twin daughters—19th, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Cuerry, 1st L.C., of a son—Nov. 7, at Belgaum, the lady of Adam Campbell, Esq., C.S., of a daughter—29th ult., at Abbots Ann, the lady of Captain W. Fanshawe Martin, R.N., of a daughter—7th January, at Boulogne, the lady of Sir James Edward Alexander, K.L.S., of a daughter—28th Jan., at Reading, the lady of Surgeon C. Vines, of a son—At Clifton, the lady of Major-General Wiss, of a daughter—At Ashysteel, Selkirkshire, the lady of Major-Gen. Sir J. Russell, of a daughter—At Southsea, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Colwell, Purser of H.M.S. *Rose*, of a son—At Clifton, the lady of Major-Gen. Berkeley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

26th inst , T. P. Halsey, Esq , to Frederica, only daughter of Major Frederick Johnston, late of 17th Lancers and 67th regt.—Jan. 8, in Hungary, Lt. Lucius Cary, Walmoden Cuirassiers, to Amelia, daughter of Count Starhemberg—Jan. 24th, at Exmouth, Captain W. C. Phillpott, R.N., to Eliza, daughter of W. H. Hooper, Esq , late of Her Majesty's Ceylon Civil Serv.—Nov. 13, at Poona, R. N. Bebbee, Esq , 4th Foot, to Miss A. E. Barbara Cox—19th, at Byculla, Lieut. G Robinson, L.N., to Jessy Ann, daughter of Capt. T. Tanner, Devon—21st, at Byculla, J. Williams, Esq., C.S , to Miss C. M. M. Boswell—Oct. 1, at Secunderabad, Lieut. Vine, 6th L.C., to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Y. Ottley, Esq.—20th, at Madras, J. A. Hudlestone, Esq., C.S., to Anna Maria Antoinette Eugen Isabella de Jorions, second daughter of E. A. Langley, Esq.—Lieut. H. Gray, 13th Drags., to Fanny, relict of E. Chamier Esq , Bombay C.S.—At Youghal, Capt. Charles Carmady Dent, R.N , to the Lady Selina Hastings.

DEATHS.

In Harley-street, on 14th Jan., in his 43d year, after a short illness, of an inflammatory disorder of the lungs, deeply and sincerely regretted, John Maclean, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, brother of George Maclean, Esq., Assistant Commissary Gen. to the Forces—Oct. 22, at Meerut, the wife of Brev.-Col. W. Vincent, 27th N.I.—23d, at Agra, the lady of P. B. Duncan, Esq., Civil Surgeon—24th, at Calcutta, Capt. F. Ober, aged 38—25th, at Agra, the wife of Major Warren, European Regiment, aged 33—30th, at Loodianah, Lt. T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I.—At do., Lieut. Charles Black, 17th N.I.—Nov. 7, at Cuttack, Lieut H. Apperley—10th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of Maj. C. E. O'Neill, H.M. 44th regiment—Oct. 15, at Goomdaloor, the lady of Brevet-Captain Lambert, 16th N.I.—Sept. 22, at Bombay, the wife of Captain E. Menseher, 30th M.N.I.—Nov. 4, at Colaba, Lieut. H. Cotgrave, 16th N.I.—23d, near Rajcote, Lieut. F. J. Neild, 1st L.C.—At Bombay, J. B. Simson, Esq., C.S.—27th inst., in Percy-street, Bedford-square, T. Herbn, Esq., Surg. R.N.—At Gravesend, on 21st inst., Commander E. Williams, R.N., in his 79th year—At Carruchan, near Dumfries, on 17th inst., Mrs. Jane Maxwell, relict of the late Lieut. George Maxwell, of Carruchan 27th inst., in St. James's-square, Bath, P. R. Cazalet, Esq., late of H.E.I.C. Madras Civil Service, aged 57—At Hobart Town, Aug. 5th, after a severe illness, Mrs. Peddie, wife of Captain Peddie, of the 21st R.S.F.—Captain J. Crook, h.-p., aged 68—27th ult., at Titley Court, Herefordshire, aged 68, Lady Coffin Greenly, only child of the late W. Greenly, Esq., of Titley Court, and wife of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart.—Capt. James Tomkinson (1919)—At Herat, East Indies, on 22d Oct. last, Elizabeth, the lady of Col. W. Vincent, 26th N.I.—Lieut. Halliday, Schah Soojah's service—Suddenly, at George's Town, Van Diemen's Land, Mary Ann, wife of M. C. Friend, Esq., Lieut. R.N.—24th ult , at Frome, in his 43d year, Captain James P. Catty, late of Rl. Engineers—At St. Helier's, on 26th ult., aged 16, Juliana, daughter of Colonel Aspinwall—27th Jan., at Nottingham, shortly after his return from Ceylon, aged 44, Walter Blake, Esq., Surgeon 61st regiment—At Leamington, on 18th ult., Captain J. Tomkinson, R.N., aged 56—At Newlyn, Cornwall, retired Commander E. P. Tregurtha, R.N. (1830)—In Ennis, aged 19 years, F. E. Ellis, Esq., eldest son of the late Major Ellis, 93d regiment—Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Cooke, Lieut. 4th W.I. Regt.—At Springfield, Captain Richard Vicars, Royal Engineers.

Monthly Military Obituary.—*Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Elley, K.C.B., Col. of 16th Lancers, Gov. of Galway, Wiltshire. Colonel the Duke of Buckingham, K.G., Bucks Militia, and h.-p Prov. Bn. Lieut.-Cols.—Nolken, Unatt.—Nicholson, late of R. Mar., Woolwich. *Majors*—Crosse, 36th F., Barbadoes—Mills, Unatt. Capt. Festing, h.-p. R. Art., Poole. *Lieuts.*—Hopton, 92d F.—Ironside, 33d F.—Hill, 41st F.—Stubbs, 48th F., Fermoy—Bullock, 66th F.—Hunt, 89th F.—Payne, h.-p. 14th F.—Archer, h.-p Afr. Corps, Clifton—James, late 4th Vet. Bn., Athlone. *Sec. Lieuts., Cornets, or Ensigns*—Hollingworth, 3d Dr.—Parker, 26th F., Bengal—Dundas, 48th F., Gibraltar—Gough, 52d F., Barbadoes—M'Cann, late Invalids, Toronto, Upper Canada—C. de Reinach, h.-p. Corsican Rang. *Paymasters*—Winterbottom, 33d F.—Mundell, 69th F., Avranches. *Quarter-Master Sergt.*, h.-p. Lanark and Dumbarton Cav. *Medical Department*—Dep. Insp. Sweeney, h.-p. Cork—*Surgeons*—Blackwell, h.-p. R. Art. on pass. from New York; Lear, h.-p. 3d Vet. Bn.; Wolfring, h.-p. 2d Huss. Germ. Leg.—*Assist.-Surg.* Hume, Staff, murdered by the rebels at Windsor, Upper Canada.

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FAMILIES, TRAVELLERS, MASTERS OF SHIPS, AND SPORTSMEN,
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EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT, decidedly the most generally useful Medicine ever offered to the public.

The unrivalled efficacy of the Magnesian in all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels has obtained for it the uniform recommendation and approval of the Faculty.

This unique preparation unites all the active powers of the most approved saline purgatives with the palatable qualities of a glass of soda water. In torpid state of the liver and bowels, bilious affections, cholera morbus, pains in the head, or disordered state of the stomach, nausea, and violent sickness, it will be found a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. It gives instantaneous relief in the heartburn, is of great service in preventing piles, fistula, and gout, and in alleviating the febrile symptoms attendant on the latter affection. Derangement of the stomach and head, &c., arising from too free indulgence in the gratifications of the table, is speedily removed by a tea-spoonful taken early in the morning.

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It instantly clears tarnish and dirt, and magically produces a most inimitable polish upon Gold, Silver, Plated Goods, Brass, Tin, Copper, and makes British Plate Zinc, and Pewter, look as white as the best Silver.

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Agents Wanted for every Town in the Kingdom.

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*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop, 63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

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GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from your truly valuable Macassar Oil. Having had the misfortune to lose almost all my hair at the age of twenty-five, in consequence of a fever, which is very prevalent in this part of the country, I was lately induced, at the instance of a friend, to make a trial of your excellent specific. I can only say the effects are most surprising; for in a very short space of time my head (which was before perfectly bald) was covered with thick and strong hair. I am now fifty years of age, and would scarcely have expected that, after having worn a wig for twenty-five years of my life, I should ever be able to throw it entirely aside. I think it but justice to yourselves and the public to add my testimony to the virtues of your truly inestimable Oil. You have my full permission to make this letter public, or refer any one to me for proofs of the merits of this invaluable discovery. I am, Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant,

Wm. Charles Pridgaux.

Spilsby, Lincolnshire, March 21, 1812.

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Prevents hair from falling off or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf and dandriff, and keeps it firm in curl, &c., unimpaired by damp weather or perspiration; it also produces Whiskers, Moustachios, &c.

The lowest price is 3s. 6d., the next 7s., and 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.

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WITHIN a period of Two Months upwards of Three Hundred Patients were successfully treated at the Metropolitan Hospitals with FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

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"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(signed) "Joseph Henry Green.

"16, Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 15, 1825."

This invaluable Medicine is confidently recommended in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Urethral Discharges, Spasmodic Strictures, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland, its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Mr. Franks may be consulted daily until Two o'clock.

Caution.—The Public are protected against Counterfeits by the name "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," being engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each Bottle.

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A Sketch of Affairs in the East, with reference to the Present Crisis.
The Southern Coast of Arabia; and further Vindication of Abyssinian Bruce. By Lieut. J. R. Welsted.
Decline of the Turkish Empire.
Civil Engineering in America. By Capt. Basil Hall.
Narrative of the Discovery of the Island, including the Naval Force of the Owhyhi-oolans.
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The present insufficient complement of our Ships of War—Manning the Navy, and Navigation Laws.
Hostilities in India and Canada.
Examinations at Addiscombe, &c., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the Month.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough street.

Princes-street, Soho, 28th January, 1839.

VACCINATION & RE-VACCINATION.

In consequence of the interest excited by an Article on the above Subject in No. XIII. of the BRITISH and FOREIGN MEDICAL REVIEW, Mr. Churchill has been induced to Reprint it in a separate form, at the price of One Shilling. To be had of all Booksellers.

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NEWS FROM INDIA TO THE 5th DECEMBER.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL, for February contains Indian Intelligence down to the 5th December from Bombay, comprising very important News respecting the Submission of the Shah of Persia, the March of the British Troops to the Indus, the State of Affairs in Cabul, the Preparations for War with the Burmese, &c.; with the Civil and Military Arrangements—General Orders, Appointments, Promotions, &c.—connected with these Subjects. The Journal contains, besides, the usual quantity of Political, Domestic, Mercantile, and Miscellaneous Intelligence from the three Presidencies of India, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Cochin China, Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c. The Original Articles include the following: Review of Eastern News.—A Remembrance of the Departed.—The Mackenzie Manuscripts.—The Disturbances in Canara in 1837.—Native Society in India, No. V.—The Dead Alive.—The Shah Poshis of Kaffiristan.—Mrs. Postan's "Cutch."—The Philosophy of the Hindus.—The Defence of India.—Colonel Mitchell on Military Tactics.—Proceedings of Asiatic Societies.—Critical Notices.—Oriental Literary Intelligence, &c.

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THE NORTH BRITON, a New London Weekly Newspaper, in the SCOTTISH LIBERAL INTEREST, will be published on Saturday, February 9, Price 6d., containing, in addition to the Political, Literary, and Miscellaneous News of the Week, the LOCAL INTELLIGENCE OF ALL PARTS OF SCOTLAND.—Orders received by all Newsmen in Town and Country.

Office for Advertisements, 13, Wellington Street North, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.—NOTICE is hereby given that the First Dinner of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 for the season will be given, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-Garden, on Wednesday the 6th of February next, being the Anniversary of the Victory obtained by the late Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth off the Island of St. Domingo. Dinner will be on Table at 6 o'clock precisely.

London, 28th January, 1839. DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

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I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

January 30th, 1839.

AGENTS:—Mr. Willis, 178, Strand; Mr. Nightingale, Nottingham: Mr. Everett, Reading; Messrs. Wall and Sons, Welsh Pool; Messrs. Buck and Fraser, Ipswich; Mr. J. J. Owen, Shrewsbury, Mr. Slater, Bishop Stortford; Mr. E. Bilcher, Farringdon; Mr. G. Franks, Newcastle and Gateshead; Mr. F. Cherry, Waterford; Mr. Scovell, Bath, Mr. John Howland, Dover; Mr. C. Tagsell, Dorchester; and sole agent for Edinburgh, Messrs. Wm. Purvis and Co., Tailors, by appointment, to Her Majesty.

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THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, 2, Feb. 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 316. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839. PRICE 8d.

To Sail on the 26th February,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The teak Ship LARKINS, 701 Tons Register, JOHN WALTON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain INGRAM, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

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Under engagement to leave the East India Docks positively on the 1st of March, last shipping day 28th February 1839.

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FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail about the 20th February, the fine river-built Indiaman THAMES, 1426 Tons, Captain WM. MARQUIS, R.C.S., loading in the East India Dock. This Ship has first-rate accommodations, being fitted in the same superior style as when in the service of the East India Company.—Apply to Messrs D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; F. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

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For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

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METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford-street, opposite Harewood-place, (two doors west of Mortes-street.)

Office of Ordnance, 30th January, 1839.

THE Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, That a Quantity of Great Coats, Harness, Junk, Paper, Sand Bags, Tanned Hides, Cuttings of Leather, Sponge and Rammer Heads, Hand-screws, Hand-bills, Felling-axes, Hand-hatchets, various Helves, Park Pickets, Ammunition and Bread Waggons, Horse shoes, Old Locks, Chairs, Brushes, Bellows, and Iron Utensils, Oak, Ash, and Elm Slab, Firewood, and Two Stacks of Hay, will be Sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday, the 4th February, 1839, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, instead of the 5th of that month as previously announced.

May be viewed from 10 to 4 o'clock a week previous to the Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,
Somerset Place, 29th Jan. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st February next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places—from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 31st of March, 1840—both days included, viz.:—

Chatham,	Kingstown and Dublin,
Cork and Kinsale,	Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith
River Thames, from Deptford	of Edinburgh,
to Erith, both inclusive,	Milford and Pembroke,
Deal and Downs,	Portsmouth,
Falmouth,	Plymouth,
Guernsey and Jersey,	Sheerness.
Harwich,	

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Condition of the Contracts, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset-place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,600 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, BREAD, &c. for the ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES at WOOLWICH and CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy,
Somerset-place, 7th Feb., 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 7th March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1840, viz —

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, SOAP, and CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a Letter signed by a responsible person engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton and Bread, and in the sum of £40 for each of the others.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Capt. Henry Rowland Brandreth to be Capt.—Sec. Capt. C. Ogle Streatfeild to be Capt., v. Vicar, dec.—First Lieut. George St. Vincent Whitmore to be Sec. Capt., v. Streatfeild—Sec. Lieut. Edw. Reynolds to be First Lieut., v. Whitmore.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 8.

6th Drag. Guards—Lieut. Henry Lehcup Cocksedge, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Brett, who exchanges.

4th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Martin Kirwan, from 13th Lt. Drags., to be Cornet, v. Hole, who exchanges.

6th Drags.—Cornet Henry Dalrymple White to be Lieut. by p., v. Cochrane, who retires—Ens. James Cranborne Strode, from 97th Ft., to be Cornet by p., v. White.

17th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. Frederick Sutton, from 15th Light Drags., to be Lieut., v. Horne, who exchanges.

15th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Alfred Robert Hole, from 4th Light Drags., to be Cornet, v. Kirwan, who exchanges.

15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Francis Woodley Horne, from 17th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Sutton, who exchanges—Lieut. J. Brett, from the 6th Drag. Guards, to be Lieut., v. Cocksedge, who exch.—Joseph Clayton Jennys, Gent., to be Cornet by p., vice Edward Connor, who retires—Assist.-Surg. William Hibbert, M.D., from 2d Ft., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Pitcairn, appointed to the Staff.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Straton to be Col., v. Lt.-Gen. Sir John Elley, K.C.B., dec.—Jan. 26. Cornet Robert Reynard to be Lieut. by p., v. Richard Archer Houblon, who retires—Ens. Thomas Lindsay, from 16th Ft., to be Cornet by p., v. Reynard—Cornet Thomas Lindsay to be Adj., v. Barrow, who resigns the Adjutancy.

9th Foot—Surg. Francis Sievewright, M.D., from 39th Ft., to be Surg., v. M'Creery, dec.

29th—Capt. James Espinasse, from 97th Ft., to be Paymaster, v. Farewell, dec.

30th—Capt. Samuel Waymouth, from h.-p. 68th Ft., to be Captain, v. Henry M. Dixon, who exchanges

31st—Capt. George Ogilvy, from h. p. Unatt., to be Captain, v. Osnaburgh Goodwin, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

39th—Surg. Robert Stark, M.D., from 58th Ft., to be Surgeon, v. Sievewright, appointed to 9th Ft

50th—Lieut. William Hill Buckle, from h.-p. 14th Ft., to be Lieut., v. Briggs, promoted—Ens. Henry Needham to be Lieut. by p., v. William H Wright, who retires—Ens. James J. Enoch to be Lieut. by p., v. Buckle, who retires—Arthur Bernard, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Needham—Joseph John Grimes, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Enoch.

57th—Staff Assist.-Surg George Robert Fraser to be Assistant-Surg., v. Nicolson, appointed to 17th Lt. Drags.

58th—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Munro to be Surg., vice Stark, appointed to 39th Ft.

60th—Gent. Cadet Charles W. Tupper, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p

72d—Ens. Alexander Nowell Sherson to be Lieut. by p., vice John Wade, who retires—George Ramsay Perceval, Gent., to be Ens by p., v. Sherson.

97th—Lieut. Sackville Zaccheus Thatcher, from 29th Ft., to be Capt. without p., v Espinasse, appointed Paymst. to 29th Ft.—Alfred Padley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Strode, appointed to 6th Dragoons.

99th—Ens. Rupert Barber Deering to be Adjut., v. Day, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg David Charles Pitcairn, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v Fraser, appointed to 57th Ft.—William Buchanan, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Hume, dec.

Brevet—Capt. George Ogilvy, 31st Ft., to be Maj. in the Army—Capt. Samuel Waymouth, 30th Ft., to be Maj. in the Army.

Mem.—The Christian names of Lieut. Woodford, Coldstream Guards, are Adolphus Frederick Alexander.

Worcestershire Militia—Major Thomas Henry Bund (and not J. H. Bund, as inserted in the Gazette of Jan. 1 last) to be Lieut.-Col., v. the Earl of Coventry, promoted—Dec. 21. Capt. Josiah Patrick to be Major, v. Bund, promoted.—Feb. 4.

1st Reg. of Royal Surrey Militia—Ens. Lyttleton Henry Lyster (and not Ens. Henry Lyttleton Lyster, as inserted in the Gazette of Dec. 11th last) to be Lieut.—Nov. 19.

Royal Carmarthen Fusilier Militia—Lieut. David Davies to be Capt., v. Parry—Rice Reynon, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Davies, promoted—David Thomas, Gent., to be do., v. Horton, resigned—Jan. 26.

CAVALRY.

Rl. Horse Gds.—On Monday morning a duel took place at Wormwood Scrubbs between Capt. the Hon. C. Forester and Capt. W. E. Hanmer. The former was attended by Capt. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, 1st Life Guards, and the latter by Lieut. Conroy. *Three* shots were exchanged *without effect*, when the seconds would not permit the affair to proceed further. The meeting had become unavoidable, in consequence of an altercation between the principals, accompanied by extraordinary circumstances.

6th Drag. Gds.—The Marquess of Headfort has left town for Ireland, to visit his afflicted relative, the Hon. Gen. Taylor, Colonel of this corps, who lies dangerously ill at his seat, Downstown, Meath.

16th Lancers—Her Majesty's Lancers, with the 2d Lt. Cavalry, reached Delhi last Friday, and again left, together with the Camel Battery, in progress to join the Grand Army of the Indus at Ferozepoor. The very soldier-like appearance of the whole Brigade exhibits how strenuous the exertions of each Commandant must have been to support the credit of his regiment. That of the Lancers was particularly so. we do not remember, during the long period of our residence in India, ever having seen any European corps its equal. To express our opinion in a few words, we would say, that the men were well mounted and the horses even better. We venture to assert, that a finer body of men have never yet taken the field in any country.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 7.*

17th Lancers—We last week furnished the only correct record of the services and career of the late Colonel of this corps. At Windsor, on Monday, the last tribute of respect and esteem was paid to the honoured remains of this undaunted and intrepid soldier. He was followed to the last resting-place of all earthly combatants by friends and comrades who had gloried in him as much in the field, as they had loved and esteemed him in the retirement of private life. Amongst all his friends (and they were not a few), there were none more regretted him than his former constituents of the royal borough, to whom he was well known as their representative in the Parliament of Sir R. Peel; and secondly, as the Colonel commanding the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), in which distinguished regiment he sprung from the firm and valiant trooper to wield the sword and the authority of its Commanding Officer. The high reputation of Sir John Elley is well known to all military men. No individual ever possessed truer courage, or more freely sacrificed himself in feats of daring and intrepidity. He was another Nelson in the field, and, like him, earned with his blood "a gazette of his own," which no patronage could confer. The battle of Salamanca saw this brave soldier in the very midst of the enemy's Dragoons, cut off from all support; but his steed was as true as his steel, and he hewed his way to a victorious return. Our readers will remember a Court-Martial that made great noise a few years ago. "Where is the place (said the counsel) for a Colonel of Dragoons when going into action?" "For God's sake, where should you think, but in the *front* of his men?" said the witness. This witness was the hero of our notice. In private life he was universally beloved and admired. The perfect soldier and the gentleman were seen in him: his colloquial powers were of the very finest order, and his wit and humour were inexhaustible. Sir John was in politics a staunch Conservative, but to his honour be it spoken, he always set his face against that cruel and unnatural persecution got up by a rabid faction of the Tory party against the British Legion of Spain; and in the House of Commons he gave most ample testimony, from his own personal knowledge of every yard of the scene of warfare, how grossly calumniated were those brave but ill-used men. The last words he uttered on this subject, in the House of Commons, were as follows:—"These gallant men, with their no less gallant leader, have, with most unequal means, achieved the most prodigious results."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Grant has been happier in his sketch of Sir John Elley than he generally is, many even of his personal descriptions presenting the strangest specimens of blundering. He has, however, done him less than justice in saying that "the utmost extent of his ambition" in Parliament "seemed to be to excite a laugh," and that "he never attempted argument." He frequently employed it, and with success; and his speeches (generally, though not always on military topics,) were remarkable for strong sense and candour, as well as humour. To use a homely phrase, he generally "hit the right nail on the head." His candour was exemplified in his defence of General Evans and the Legion, which silenced the mere party railers for a time. With respect to his person, Mr. Grant calls him "rather slenderly made." He certainly appeared so latterly, but it was from the wasting of flesh, not the deficiency of bone or sinew, which were indeed, on a deliberate inspection, remarkable for size, and rendered his feats as a swordsman easily comprehensible. He had the hand of a giant. He always reminded me, both in person and manner, of some of Scott's old barons and warriors. There is an engraving in one of the Keepsakes, from a picture suggested by an anecdote of Sir Walter's, of "the Laird's Jock," an old Border Chief, which might give some idea of Sir John Elley's appearance,—the costume, which is rather scanty, excepted,—in later days. His character altogether was that of a true Englishman of times gone by.—T. T.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Gds., 1st Batt.—moved on Saturday from Windsor to the Tower.

2d—The confusion at the embarkation of this and the other regs. of Sir John Keane's force at Bombay, has been commented on severely by the Press of India. We have elsewhere noticed the matter. This reg. has ceased recruiting.

3d—The recruiting for this regt. has been restricted to its own parties, the supernumeraries being nearly completed.

4th—This regt. much requires drafts from the depot; a letter from Madras dated 20th Nov., states, that it is the weakest of Her Majesty's regts. in that presidency.

6th—We observe by the *Bombay Gazette* that Capt. Minton has retired, and that Lieut. Beebee has purchased his company. Capt. Lumley and Lieut. Dyke are returning to England on medical certificate. The regt. on the 1st Dec. was still in the Deccan, but expected the route for Bombay.

8th—The *Horatio* has sailed from Cork with the draft.

9th—Capt. Telford is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

10th—Capt. Strickland has got two months' leave. Major Power is also on leave.

11th—Extract of a letter from an officer:—

Fredericton, Dec. 8th.

"We are to perform the journey hence to Quebec on sledges, over the snow and ice. It was accomplished last winter by the 43d, 34th, and 85th regiments, the time occupied by each division being seventeen days, and the distance upwards of 350 miles. Their transport cost about 8,000*l.* Had proper measures been taken during summer, this winter march and expense might have been avoided."

We have heard with regret of the death of Brev.-Maj. M'Crummen, of this regt., who died at Chatham, after a short illness, on the 6th inst. This officer was brother-in-law of Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant-General.

12th Depot—The Magistrates of Tralee have dismissed a trumpery charge of assault by a female against two officers.

17th—This corps was *crammed* into vessels in Bombay Harbour in Nov. last, and sailed for the Indus, but such was the absence of all good management on the part of the authorities, that the men were without *rations* the first day.

18th Depot—presented Maj. Doran, on his quitting the service, with a handsome drinking cup.

19th—On the 24th ult. the Officers gave a farewell dinner to their late Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Raper. On the cloth being removed, Col. Hamilton proposed the health of their distinguished and respected guest, and in a very happy and feeling strain, alluded to the long services of Col. Raper, which he described to have been highly honourable and beneficial to the corps, and congratulated himself on having succeeded an officer who had left him nothing to do, but to follow a system which had worked so well. The health of Col. Raper was drank with loud and reiterated applause, the band playing the old 19th

mand of partisan Hussars. Yet this is precisely the course we follow. The Austrians, in 1791, did the same. Heavy Bohemians, solid Germans, irritable Italians, true Tyrolese, and chivalrous Croats, were alike formed into heavy infantry, and placed under officers destitute of sympathy in their national ideas and hereditary traditions. The Delhis of Yousouf Pasha and Hassan the Wild rode over them in the open field, and the scimitars of the Janissaries grew rusty with gore when called to confront their courageous but *philosophically-led* adversaries in the open breach. In Flanders the same result followed; Saxe Coburg's disciplined veterans, irresistible in their own mode of fighting, found that the French conscripts fought them in a different way. At Wagram the last Austrian regular army perished. The war of 1814 was one of nations and of races. The nationality of every regiment has been ever since restored, and in every respect, save the inferior weight of cavalry horses, the Austrian Army now stands confessedly the first in Europe. For quick movements and rapid onslaughts the Croats, Tyrolese, and Transylvanians are trained expressly, whilst the gallant Germans are no longer exposed to confusion from having mixed in their ranks such mercurial allies. May not something of the same sort be said with reference to our own soldiers? Do not those corps, recruited like the Guards, solely with Sassenaig, stand pre-eminent for steadiness; and were not our best skirmishers, on the other hand, almost invariably Celts?

Buenos Ayres affords a melancholy instance of inattention to nationality, which may illustrate some former observations. The natural affinity between the Irish and the Spaniards enabled the latter to seduce well-nigh all the Catholics from their allegiance, whilst the Presbyterian Scots stood firm and true. In Egypt, on the other hand, the Irish, from hatred of Mahometanism, remained faithful, whilst not a few of the Scots embraced the Predestinarian creed of the Arabian prophet. In Ireland, during the Democratic and Catholic revolt of 1798, there was no instance of a Welchman or Highlander failing in his devoir, whilst every other regiment, English or Irish, suffered awfully by desertion. Suspicions were, on the other hand, felt about 1780, that, in the event of a Scottish outbreak, the Scotch Serjeants scattered through even the English regiments would seek to paralyse their force. Had Welch and Highland regiments alone been sent to Buenos Ayres —and there were Welch and Highlanders serving at home sufficient twice over to compose Whitelocke's force—a Cymraeg settlement would have been established on which every Spanish effort of fraud or force must be thrown away. Ten thousand Irish, on the other hand, would have annexed Egypt to the British Crown, and added at least one hundred and twenty millions to the national wealth.

In the remarks, Sir, with which you favoured my former papers, you observe that the plaid is forgotten in Wales; pardon me for stating, that thanks to Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Samuel Meyrick, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, our ancient customs are beginning to revive, and at our Cymrogeiddions the dress of both sexes is in part at least of the country plaid; for the gentry now begin to perceive that it is only by reviving the fine feelings of ancient feudalism that they can foil radical efforts for winning over the people to republican principles. Amongst the *half-Anglicised* Welch those principles have already taken deep and deadly root. In what respect a Welch can be deemed more objectionable than a Scottish plaid for trews I know not; nor do I see any reason why the proudest need scorn a vesture which the descendants of Ivor Hael and Rhys ap Thomas condescend to wear; it is quite as warm, and to the full as lasting, as the dark-grey trousers now worn by the (nominally) Welch corps, 23d, 41st, and 43d. Without a distinctive mark by which the enemy may know their presence, half the advantage of the national corps is thrown away. Who has not heard of Seidlitz and his Death's Heads? Scotland owes her continental fame solely to the Highland plaid; yet her Lowland sons of the Royals (late 94th) Scots Brigade were but less firm, although, for want of a distinctive garb, they were confounded with the mass of marching regiments, and caused less terror to a foeman's eye. Why, were another Waterloo to occur, the sight of five hundred cockneys in kilts would daunt the survivors of D'Erlon's corps to a greater degree than the presence of five thousand good soldiers clad in the uniform of those *mixed* corps, which, "dixisse pudet," *ran away*.

From your opinion with regard to black eyes, I must likewise crave leave so far to differ, as to express hope for a speedy visit on your part to the country of the Silures. In Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Cardigan—a few red-headed Celts excepted—you will find it difficult to discover a light-eyed man of pure Welch blood; and about Merthyr especially, the people are, nine cases out of ten, as swarthy as their Basque ancestors: and this peculiarity continues unabated in such as settle in England. Lord Caernarvon was on this account seized for a spy in Spain, his countenance proving indisputably his Basque origin. The North Welch are undoubtedly more mixed, for the aboriginal population of their country was Celtic, and in Pembroke many Normans and Flemings settled under Henry the Second, although, till recently, the native Cymraeg refused to intermarry with the blue-eyed Haverfordwest colony as beings of inferior blood. Caermarthen is also dark, but less so than Glamorgan, a Roman colony, composed probably of Piedmontese mountaineers, having intermarried with the native women. King Arthur, like Constantine the Great, was a cross betwixt a Roman senator and a Cymraeg chieftainess. In Brecknock and Radnor also the proportion of dark-eyed *natives* is very large, although strangers are apt to confound with the native Welch the descendants of Saxon miners, who have colonised the country within the last hundred years; nay, in England, Sir, I believe, that in a vast majority of instances, you may trace black eyes to a South Welch marriage. I am not aware of any strictly dark race beside in the kingdom, except only the Milesian *chiefs* of Ireland and the French colonies in the silk-weaving towns. ARTHUR.

[We certainly were not aware that the wearing of the plaid had been already revived in Wales, and our objections to it were merely grounded on its long disuse, which we should have imagined had caused it to have been forgotten by all but antiquaries. With respect to the colour of eyes, &c., in the Principality, we must say that our observation, as far as it has gone, would lead us to very different conclusions to *Arthur's*, as to the sum total of light or dark, which is all we pretended to speak of. The actual descent of individuals is not always easy to be ascertained by a resident in a particular spot, and of course impossible to a stranger. As to the Basques, they are undoubtedly much fairer than the other Spaniards, and many travellers intimately acquainted with them (amongst them, Capt. Henningsen), describe light-coloured eyes as decidedly prevalent amongst them; they certainly are not uncommon. Zumalacarregui himself, for instance, possessed them.—ED.]

TRISTRAM'S SECOND PART OF HIS CHAPTER OF NOTHING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR—I am necessitated to trouble youwith the second part of my Chapter of Nothing, in consequence of hearing an occasional whisper in the club, that "*Tristram* is playing into the hands of Barrow, as the several paragraphs in their *chapters* are nearly verbatim." I can, however, satisfy those whisperers upon that point, by declaring that I never saw Sir John's supplementary chapter to his life of Lord Anson, until I saw the *Plymouth Gazette* of the 26th ult. where it is inserted. The paragraphs alluded to are those in which *Tristram* and Barrow propose the keeping of a fleet of the *forty thieves* (small class seventy-fours) for the North Sea and Baltic service, and the constructing of more first-class frigates, from 50 to 60 guns; also both chapter-writers animadverting or badinaging upon Commander Craufurd's pamphlet, and describing the destruction of the French fleet at the Nile, composed of one 120, three 80's, and nine 74's, flanked with four frigates and batteries, by a British fleet of twelve small 74's, one 60, and a brig. These several coincidences of opinion and comparison arose solely from each author taking up the same subject at the same *critical moment*; each presuming to be studied in British Naval history; each knowing the capabilities of the present British fleet, and the resources of his country for maritime dominion. It is evident by the proofs in both chapters, that England is not prepared with a sufficient number of first-class frigates in the event of a war, except the Admiralty makes the small class 74's available as cruisers against the French and American double-banked 60's, of 650 men each; but then more 80's, 84's, and 90's would be required for the line, to combat the French and American treble-banked liners. Under all these circumstances, it cannot be advisable, as I before observed, to give any one of the *forty thieves* an extensive repair; but when seriously damaged or defective, as the *Malabar* or *Warspite*, it would be advisable to instantly

"Cut the *thief* down by the knee,
Like a rogue for forgerie."

Thus *transmogrified* into a 50, and masted accordingly, she will play her part with her long 32's and 500 men in *turnation* fine style, opposed to any one "Almightyer," in the shape of a frigate, from *Yankee* waters.

The present Naval Administration has immortalised itself in the Army by fitting out ships-of-war exclusively as troopers, and commanded by Masters only, for reasons I have so repeatedly and successfully submitted. Undoubtedly, in case of emergency, an *executive* ship must be employed for the immediate transport of troops for urgent service; but as soon as emergency ceases, an *executive* liner, or executive frigate should not be so employed, as a considerable time must elapse before discipline and order can be restored after the contaminating effect of a *free and easy* military corps. *A battalion pipe-claying regimental small-clothes* on the lower deck; the ship's company *scrubbing trousers on the main deck*; the *inexpressibles* spread out on the booms, boats, and hammocks; the *ducks* shaking in the rigging; a *barrack* below; a *ship* aloft; a *privateer* from stem to stern; or, as *Jack* emphatically calls her, "*a Sodger's Hooker*." It was admirable, indeed, for Sir John "to set a springe to catch a wood-cock" in this question, "Which ship was more serviceably employed for the country—the *Hercules*, without her lower deckers, conveying troops to Canada, or the *Russel* in Lisbon, at anchor, with her lower deckers?" I answer, the *Russel*, because she was there moored for a state necessity, the protection of British interest, life, and property: she there rode a proud guardian of British rights, armed with all the majesty of a ship-of-war; she was an honour to the nation. The *Hercules*, on the contrary, was deprived of a half of her armament: she was divested of her appearance and appendages of a ship-of-war, and converted into a ship of burthen, at a great expense of wear and tear of herself and equipment, barrack-fittings, and of personal ease and comfort of both the crew and regiment. How many thousands will repair the *Malabar* after her short service as a trooper? Will not the *Minotaur*, 74, when jury-rigged and fitted as a trooper, commanded by a Master, with six Second Masters, and 120 or 130 men, be navigated for a fourth of the expense of the *Hercules*, *Malabar*, or *Cornwallis*? Would the *Unicorn* or *Resistance*, so fitted and commanded with 80 or 90 men each, be as expensive as the *Pique* and *Inconstant*, thrashing out their hulls and equipments to and from Halifax in the winter season. A frigate-trooper, *en flute*, and jury-rigged, would have scudded as dry as a *dogger*, when the *Inconstant* was pooped with a *mizen-topper*, and lifted her stern so high as to see *a-head* over the fore-topsail yard—just such another *whopper!*—Vide *Hampshire Telegraph*.

These two Chapters of Nothing, and Sir John Barrow's one chapter of something, must convince how injurious to the Naval officer it is to write a PAMPHLET, an edge-tool which can only be *man-handled* by a pupil of YON SCHOOL, that with it worked so skilfully its own ruin.

I write a stave—a column—an epistle—an arguficator—a clincher—a twister—a chapter—a ponderer—an overhauler; in fact, my page *takes any shape but that* of a PAMPHLET!

Senior United Service Club, Feb. 5. TRISTRAM.

MANNING THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It must be gratifying to every lover of his country to see that preparations are at length being made to place our sea coast in a state of defence,—the apathy engendered by the rage for economy has too long hovered over the land. But England has at length aroused from the trance.

The dribbling system will no longer do. Who among seamen cares for the promise of bounty *in futurity*, provided a bounty be given at all? If men are to be procured, the registry must be re-established upon a principle full and complete, of every seafaring man in the kingdom, and a bounty proffered at once, with the assurance of faith being kept in regard to limitation of service, and the ships commissioned at once; for your prime seamen choose to know, not only the craft in which they are to sail, but the officers, the Captain and First Lieut. particularly, under whom they are to serve. Ask any Captain or old First Lieut. whether it is any uncommon thing for a seamen to visit the ship he makes choice of two or three times before he will finally determine to enter? We may, it is true, get ordinaries and mechanics in plenty—men of no use to the mercantile marine; for many such are wanting bread from lack of employ; but *seamen* are in no such strait, as they seldom want ships in this great commercial nation; and though bounties are not beneficial to them, in actual fact, yet as the *publicans* benefit, so they find it their interest to second the efforts of officers employed in raising men at the out-ports, and are, positively, the principle source through whom officers on this service obtain their best men.—I speak this from personal knowledge. He knows the best men; and when their money is short, does not hesitate to give credit to the amount of the bounty, and has no difficulty in inducing them to prefer a man-of-war to a merchantman and, if in a Naval port, adds to his interest by securing their future custom when on leave from their ship. But, Sir, this curse of economy, if persevered in, will prove the destruction of England. If you want men, you must purchase their services*, not only by prompt payment in part, but by securing to them future provision in old age. Restore the pension after 14 years' service to seamen, and that of the warrant officers' widows, or you destroy the incentive to continued good conduct, as well as inducement for seamen to aspire to this rank. Lastly, let the nation no longer be niggard in awarding medals for victories. I have nothing to do with the mercantile marine, but let the shipowners and parties concerned establish an asylum in the principal ports for the reception of apprentices *on their return into harbour*, and they will not want good seamen themselves. Hitherto, they have neglected their own interests; hereafter, if this is not remedied, we shall have the best men. The Navy of 1839 is not that of the commencement of last war, and the mercantile marine can hold out no such advantageous inducements as the national Navy.

AN OLD SAILOR

*The pay of Petty Officers should be considerably increased.

*** Letters in type, "Chevron;" "Brittox;" "A Half-Batta and Half-Tontage Sub.;" "Philotheorus;" and "Fact."

Now Ready, in demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d.,

THE NEW ARMY LIST, exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various Services of every Officer in the Army on full-pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with the period of Service, both on full and half-pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commissions, and distinguishing those procured by purchase.

By H. G. HART, Lieut. 49th Regiment.

Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; and sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print.

The letter of " Miles" *on "Military Strategy," appeared in our Paper of 29th Dec. last. The subject is worthy the attention of our very able and valued correspondent "* Arthur."

We admit the excellence of Mr. Surtees' Naval tables, but they would occupy much space, and only interest a very limited number of officers. We are obliged to cater to the tastes of our numerous readers, Army, Navy, and East India.

We assure " Mentor" *we have never denied the power of impressment to be in the Crown, neither are we aware that any of our correspondents have done so: but we deprecate the policy and the injustice of pressing men on ordinary occasions, and for ordinary purposes, as was done last war, and will be done again if that practice is revived. There is great difference between pressing men to defend the realm from danger, and for the purpose of sending them to Cronstadt to burn the Russian fleet. In the former case, as in cases where it is necessary to call out the power of the country by posse comitatus, no man can question the authority of the executive. It is the abuse of this authority, not the exercise of it, that we have so frequently protested against, and shall continue to do so until other means are substituted.*

" X. Z." *shall appear, and we hope most earnestly to hear further, for the record of such traits of service cannot but promote the interests of the British Army.*

We cannot allay the anxiety of our Military readers by notifying what amount of augmentation will be proposed by Lord Howick in the forthcoming estimates, but we believe we are justified in stating that it will be limited to rank and file. Some further arrangements for the relief of corps will probably be stated, in pursuance of the measures of 1836.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier's letter on National Corps reached us when at press: it shall appear in our next.—From a press of matter, the Distribution of the Navy is unavoidably postponed: but the changes are few since our last publication of the List.

Mr. John Brown should apply to the Admiralty, Somerset House, for the names of the ships in which a late Master, R.N., served.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

We understand that the Master-General of the Ordnance is about to submit to Parliament the necessity of an increase to the strength of the corps of Artillery. Whether he will propose an addition to the number of companies, or an augmentation in gunners and drivers to the existing companies, we have not been able to learn; but, taking into consideration the state of the reliefs, which, in some instances, are five years in arrear, we should hope that his plan would embrace an increase in the number of companies as well as a general augmentation to their establishment.—Without additional companies we cannot see how the reliefs are to be carried on—certainly not with regularity. In the extensive and highly important section of the empire, Australasia, we have not a single Artilleryman; companies are required there—were demanded—but could not be spared. In Canada, Nova Scotia, and Malta, an augmentation is required; at the Cape of Good Hope there is but one company for the duties of that extensive colony; Mauritius, one; the Windward and Leeward Island command has only four companies; in fact, there is not a colony which does not imperatively require to be reinforced, and that, extensively, if we expect to be able to retain it on a sudden outbreak of war. We have always been of opinion, that the very extensive reduction of the corps, which took place in 1816, was most impolitic; that it would have been better to have retained ten battalions of ten companies each—each company to have consisted of 120 non-commissioned officers and gunners, and to have employed such a proportion of them in foreign garrisons as would have allowed of the disposal of three or four regiments of the line for other duties.

It should be borne in mind, that it takes a considerable time to make a good Artilleryman. By having a strong force in such garrisons as Gibraltar and Malta, in the event of a sudden emergency, which is very likely to occur on a declaration of war, such a force could be immediately withdrawn, as the exigency of the service might require, and be competent to the duties of their profession. At this time it is with the greatest difficulty men can be found to replace the casualties of the service, and certainly not so competent as if they had been some time in training in such garrisons. In the present reduced state of the corps, we are of opinion, that, should a war occur, it would be next to an impossibility to furnish the reinforcements which would be required at the several foreign commands; indeed, we have complete proof of this in the difficulties which we know have been experienced in finding men for Canada, and therefore most sincerely hope that the Master-General will so lay the matter before Parliament that such an augmentation will be granted as will make the corps efficient for the probable exigencies of the country.

Embarkations have been at last ordered from *some* depots in this country for the regiments in India. We have been informed that very great dissatisfaction is felt, and with good reason, both by the officers and men, at withholding from them this order; for by this means they are kept in a state of uncertainty, and thereby prevented making such arrangements as a long voyage and their remote service in India render necessary. The humblest soldier in the ranks has his affectionate, though humble relatives and friends, with whom he wishes to communicate, and in many cases, we believe, the kind remembrances, and even pecuniary assistance of the soldier's family, have arrived after the poor fellow has embarked. The "*silent system*" is considered, we believe, by some idiots to indicate "staff discretion." What example has been better followed than that of the sage and discreet A.D.C., who declined telling a regimental officer what o'clock it was, saying, "He really could not tell; for the General had just mentioned the hour in the office, and he wished his Staff not to repeat anything they heard." We can assure those of our readers who are concerned, that they will find a more considerate and more communicative spirit at the Adjutant-General's Office, where only confidential matters are kept secret, and not those by communicating which officers may be convenienced without injury to the service. The "pomp and circumstance" of office do not exist at the Horse Guards; and, from Lord Hill to the porter at the door, every individual is certain of obtaining a more ready reply to his inquiries than from those under whom he may serve in any station at home or abroad.

We understand that on Wednesday last there was a proof *ostensibly* of Merchant's guns at Woolwich; but, if we are not misinformed, these guns are intended for the Russian Government to arm their war steamers. We are also assured that others for the same parties have been previously proved. They consist of 68-pounder guns, of 8 feet 6 inches long, and 60 cwt.; and carronades of 8 feet long, and 42 cwt., something about six inches longer than our carronades of a like nature, and about six hundred-weight heavier, which renders them a superior piece of ordnance. The carriages are so constructed, we hear, as to give them an elevation of 36 degrees, from which they will possess a very extensive range, and be most suitable for the bombardment of coast towns.

Parbury's *Oriental Herald* for the present month contains a well-written and convincing article on the question,—"What has England done for India?" &c.

We very readily admit, that the only ground on which the assumption of sovereignty by Britain over India can be justified, is by showing that it is employed for the benefit of the people of that country. We fear that still better information than we possess would prove that England has done *little* for India. In *forcing* peace throughout the country, we have evidently only done so to save ourselves expense and to augment *our* revenue; but we have not prevented incursions, invasions, and insurrections, by making our rule *loved* by the people of India. We do not employ the natives in Military or Civil Offices of trust or emolument. We have levied, in the last sixty years, from India, 1000 *millions of pounds sterling!*—What have we given in return? Have we made roads, canals, tanks, and towns? Have we introduced our arts, science, and a better government? We have been grinding India from the first, and we grind her still. We make no return for the wealth we draw from her soil. Well indeed may the natives exclaim, "Why should we wish for the continuance of British rule? *French or Russians may use us better—they* cannot *use us worse.*" We boldly assert, that unless conquerors make the conquered *better* than they found them, the conquest is unjust and unjustifiable.

The letter of *A Married Sub.*, which we annex, states one of the many hardships to which Officers of his class are liable in the Army. He states, with great truth, the impossibility of an Ensign's meeting the charges on appointment, joining his regiment, and embarking for foreign service, out of 5*s.* 3*d.* per diem. By those, who have been appointed from the ranks, the necessity of commencing their career as Officers with a heavy debt is totally unavoidable,—and to this state of debt at starting, and inability by every exertion of economy to clear themselves for many years, may be fairly attributed the numerous instances of these formerly estimable and honest men becoming, in the sphere to which their merits had raised them, disreputable and even dishonourable in their transactions. Poverty in the Army, when it amounts to the want of subsistence, is fatal to character; and until Ensigns at least are better paid, and not liable to their present expenses, promotion from the ranks is another expression for the "road to ruin." We quite agree with our correspondent, that fees on commissions should be abolished—that the expenses of a band, *ordered* to be kept up, should be defrayed by the public, and not out of the Officer's

march. Col. Raper declared that the present high state of discipline, as acknowledged by every General Officer who had inspected the regt., he mainly attributed to the cheerful and willing support which he had invariably received from the officers, non.-com. officers, and privates. He confidently hoped that they would continue to afford the same to his worthy successor, who was deservedly a favourite with them all, and finally, that he would to the end of his days continue to watch with increasing interest the progress of a regiment in which he had served so long, and so happily. He then drank success to the old 19th. The health of Capt. Burns, now the oldest hand of any rank in the regt., was proposed and drank in a manner highly flattering and complimentary. Capt. B. returned thanks—alluded to his long services in the regt. with his old friend Col. Raper (they had served as Ensigns together), and to the many happy years they had spent together—he sincerely wished Col. Raper every happiness in his retirement, in which he was sure he was joined in by every individual in the corps. The gallant Captain sat down amidst much cheering, the band playing the British Grenadiers. The next bumper was to the health of Mrs. Raper, proposed by Major Hodgson, who eloquently described the merits of that esteemed lady, and the regret of the corps at her departure. This toast was loudly cheered, and the band struck up "Bonny Lassies." The party did not separate until a late hour.

27th—Lt. Jones, late of this regt., is appointed Capt. and Adjt. 2d provisional batt. of U. Canada Militia.

31st—Capt. Goodwin is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. This officer has been 25 years in the service, and is Junior Captain of the regt., which contains in it the oldest officers in the line, as will appear by a reference to Lieut. Hart's New Army List.

32d—Assist.-Surg. M'Gregor, late of this regt., is appointed to the 11th batt. U. Canada Militia.

40th—Maj. Jebb, we learn, is about to rejoin the headquarters of the regt., now at Deesa, on the N.W. frontier of India.

42d—Lord Cecil Gordon, late of 17th Regt., from which he exchanged, is returning from Bombay in charge of invalids. As *this* confers a *free* passage home, it has been considerately conferred on a lord, instead of some one of the many poor commoners of H.M.'s Army in India. As an officer of the 42d, we wonder what claim can be made out for conferring the command of invalids from the corps at Bombay on his Lordship.

55th—By the last accounts the invalids of this corps had started for Madras under the command of Lt. Hume Edwards, who would probably proceed home in charge of the party.

60th, 1st Batt., Depot—Capt. Pasley is about to leave Dublin. Major Cockburn commands.

64th Depot—Lieut. Battley is appointed Superintending Officer, Recruiting Service, Lewes.

65th—It is expected that Lieut. Drought, at present on the recruiting service in Dublin, will have to accompany the next draft to Canada, there being no available Lieutenant at the depot for this duty. Lieut. Smith is about to resign the Acting Paymastership. Lieut. Whitaker succeeds him.

67th Depot—A large detachment has been sent to the West Indies by the *City of Rochester* freight-ship.

69th—Bt.-Major Hooper and Lt. Moore came home in Her Majesty's packet *Linnet*. We regret to add that Lieut. Campbell, who was also a passenger, cut his throat with a razor in the water-closet, on the 30th January.

70th Depot—From Limerick to Clare Castle, by steam-ves. 31st Jan. Sailed on board the *Etheldred* tis. from Cork, to join the service cos. Major White, Capt. Durnford, Ens. Hawker, two Serjts., and 110 r. and f.

71st—The regt. is greatly harassed by keeping out reconnoissance parties constantly near the frontier line in Canada; and the Royals, from Montreal, were under orders to relieve them.

71st Depot—Major Lord A. Lennox, who has commanded the garrison at Buttevant since his return from Canada, has gone on leave to attend his Parliamentary duties.

72d Depot—Three Officers, three Serjeants, and 100 r. and f., have arrived at Cork to embark for the Cape, with the 27th and 75th.

73d Depot—From Clare Castle to Limerick, by steam-ves., 1st Feb.

76th Depot—Major J. H. Grubbe, on return from leave, will take the command, Major Clarke being ordered to embark in March, to join the service companies.

77th—Major Mason has arrived in the *Boadicea* from the Mediterranean, in charge of troops.

78th Depot—Capt. Tomkins, late 94th, has joined from leave.

79th—We have not time this week to notice the trial of four soldiers of this corps.

81st—Captain Baron de Rottenburg, late of this reg., has been appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, Military Commandant at Belle Isle and the Bay of Trinity, U. Canada, with the local rank of Lieut.-Col. under Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. Dundas.

83d—In consequence of large drafts of the 67th and 89th depots having been embarked in the *City of Rochester*, freight-ship, to join the service-companies, three officers and fifty men of the 84th have been moved from Portsmouth to Gosport, to assist in the duties there.

85th—Assist.-Surg. Humfrey is appointed Surgeon to 3d batt. U. Canada Militia.

89th—Lieut. Horne came home in H.M.'s packet *Linnet*.

89th Depot—The *City of Rochester* has taken 5 off. and about 180 r. and f. of the 89th and 67th regs. to Barbadoes. Staff-Surg. Melvin, appointed to the Hospital at that island, has accompanied the above drafts.

92d Depot—Capt. Duff has joined. One comp., 2 officers, and 34 r. and f., from Birr to Banagher, 6th Feb.

93d Depot—The command at Buttevant has devolved on Major Burgh.

97th—The company from Banagher to Dublin, 6th Feb. to 12th. Two comps. from Birr to Dublin, 1st to 7th. Two comps., or all remaining, from do. to do., 2d to 8th. Ens. Given completed his pedestrian feat at Birr, of walking 72 miles in 24 hours, having five hours and 35 minutes to spare, performing the entire journey in 17 hours and ten minutes.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt. moved on Saturday from the Tower to Windsor.

1st W. India Reg.—Major Mills (referred to in our paper of 12th ult.) came home in H.M.'s packet *Linnet*.

Royal Artillery—Second Lieut. Adair has embarked for Bermuda to join Major J. Wood's company, 8th battalion. Capt. Freer's company, 6th battalion, has been relieved in the duties of the field batteries by Maj. Moor's company, 3d battalion. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie has applied for an additional company for Malta.

G. O., 25th Jan.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Assist.-Surgeon Parratt being attached to the Horse Artillery, in Ireland, in the room of Assist.-Surgeon Williams, from the 17th inst. A. Dickson, D. A. General.

Garrison Order.—*1st Feb.*—The Commandant regrets extremely that the unfavourable state of the weather deprived him of the satisfaction of inspecting D Field Battery this morning, but the Commandant begs to assure Capt. Freer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of his high gratification at the report made by Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland of their zeal, diligence, and exertions during the ten months they have been under his instruction. Maj. Moor's company, 3rd battalion, will relieve Capt Freer's company, 6th batt. from Field Battery Service, as soon as the ordnance and equipments are handed over. Capt. Freer's comp. will rejoin the 6th battalion.

War Office, 25th Jan. 1839.

Militia.—Circular.—I have the honour to inform you, that from the 1st of April next, a compensation in lieu of clothing in kind, will be allowed at the rate of 2s. 6d. per month to the Serjeants, including the Serjt.-Major, who will on that day be entitled to biennial clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1831. The above allowance is to be issued at the expiration of each month, and charged in the pay list of the acting Paymaster. I have, &c. Howick.

To —— Colonel of the — Regiment of Militia.

The Wellington Statue.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently presented to the City Committee some bronze metal, estimated at 1,570*l.*, to be used in the construction of the City statue. The original subscription of 9,000*l.*, added to this tribute, amounts to the sum of 10,520*l.* which, in the hands of the first sculptor of the age, must secure a work of art worthy of the City of London, the Duke, and the artist's expectation.

The *Etheldred* freight-ship, having on board drafts, as under, sailed from Cove on the 30th ult. for the West Indies:—14th F., 2 Subs., 1 Serj., and 73 r. and f.; 70th, 1 Field Officer, 1 Capt., 2 Subs., 2 Serjs., and 110 r. and f. Staff—Assist.-Surgeon Robinson.

The *Waverley* convict-ship arrived at Kingstown Harbour, Dublin, on 30th ult., having on board a guard, as follows:—Lieut. Stirling, 2d F.; Lieut. Jones, 16th F.; 1 Serj. and 28 r. and f., 51st F.

The *Hopewell* freight-ship arrived at Cove on 28th ult., and, having provisions to take in, it was expected she would not be ready before the 2d Feb. to receive on board the drafts of the 56th, 64th, and 68th regs. for Jamaica.

Sir Robert Dick arrived at Bombay by the October steamer, on route for Madras, but it was supposed his stay there would be short, as he was desirous of assuming his divisional command.

Col. Warr, Commandant of the Chatham Garrison, gave a most delightful soirée on Wednesday evening last. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until three o'clock on Thursday morning.

We noticed in our last week's number that 1,000 men would be ordered for immediate embarkation for India, and the following vessels have been taken up to convey them: the *Thames* is to receive 350 for Bengal; the *Kyd* 200 for Madras, principally of the 21st Regt., with the augmentation establishment of officers, to meet the regt. on its arrival from New South Wales; and the *Glenelg*, to take 250 men for Bombay, in addition to those which have sailed during this week.

The Duke of Wellington's manly and most true assertion, that the Precursor Society was nothing but a scheme to put money in the pocket of its founder, will, no doubt, sink his Grace in the estimation of the foul-mouthed agitator, from the "stunted Corporal" down to the lowest of all common soldiers.

Naval Intelligence.

Promotion.

Purser—James Andrew Smith.

Appointments.

Commanders—A. W. Millward (1836) to *Hydra*. Thomas Bevis (1829), late Holyhead station, to *Redwing*, for packet-service at Liverpool, v. Chappell, promoted. John Kains (1814), from *Brune* (additional), to *Royal Sovereign* yacht, for packet-service at Holyhead, v. Bevis.

Lieutenants—Abraham Parks (1814), from Coast Guard, to *Victory*, v. Pitts. G. G. Wellesley (1826), Sup., to *Princess Charlotte*. Edw. Troubridge (1838) to *Columbine*, vice Bond, appointed to *Forester*. F. B. Hankey (1838) to *Acorn*.

Masters—Lucius Bailey to *Acorn*. J. Davis (Second Master) and John Hughes (Master's Assistant) to *Seaflower*. T. Whillier (Master's Assistant, of *Victory*) to be Second Master of *President*. — Bowler (Second Master) to *Rose*.

Mate—E. M. Hugge to *Seaflower*.

Midshipman—R. Coote to *Daphne*.

Surgeon—Falzeevis (1836) to *Hydra*.

Assistant Surgeon—G. W. Pritchett (1838) to *Atholl*, vice Baird. Dr. James Mitchell to *Hercules*. James H. Steele to Plymouth Hospital.

Pursers—Thos. Woodward to *Wasp*. Thomas Rodham Tate (acting) to *Polorus*, v. Thornton, invalided. R. T. Crispin (Clerk in charge of *Leveret*) to *Scout*, v. Mason, invalided.

Clerks—C. Dealy (Clerk in charge) to *Seaflower*. J. Barrett (additional) to *Donegal*. C. E. Colman, Secretary's Clerk in board the *President*, bearing the flag of R.-Adm. Ross. Thos. W. W. Spear to *Acorn*.

Second Engineer—Geo. Walters to *Spitfire*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Columbine, 16, Com. G. Eliot (1839), sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, for the West Coast, Dec. 5.

Crocodile, 28, Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), arrived at Barbadoes, from Bermuda, Dec. 7.

Herald, 28, Capt. J. Nias (1835), sailed from Cape of Good Hope, for Ceylon, Nov. 25.

Megaera, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1839), arrived at Gibraltar, from Portsmouth, Jan. 18.

Melville, 74, Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, 21st, and sailed for Ascension and Africa, Dec. 23.

Ornatus, 18, Com. S. F. Hambly (1819), sailed from Rio Janeiro, for Rio de la Plata, Dec. 4.

Pickle, 5, Lt.-Com. F. Hast (1825), arrived at Jamaica, Dec. 22, with a slaver in tow, prize to Sappho.

Pique, 36, Capt. E. Boxer (1828), sailed from Jamaica, for Vera Cruz, Dec. 12.

Rackhorse, 16, Com. H. W. Crauford (1835), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, 7th, and sailed 12th Dec. for Vera Cruz.

Serpent, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1828), arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise, Dec. 7.

Seringapatam, 46, Capt. J. Leith (1825), arrived at Jamaica, from Barbadoes, 18th, and sailed 23d December for Mexico.

Skipjack, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise, Dec. 11.

Tartarus, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, Dec. 18.

Volcano, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), arrived at Beyrout, from Alexandria, Dec. 26, and sailed on her return.

Wanderer, 16, Com. Thos. Bushby (1832), arrived at Havannah, from a cruise, Dec. 15.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

Braganza, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28, r. Feb. 2,
Iberia, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 3, r. Feb. 4.
Tagus, Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10.
Londonderry, Engledue,	s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 16.
Liverpool, Lewis,	s. Feb. 4, d. Feb. 24.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

Lapwing, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 4.
Seagull, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1826)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
Magnet, Griffith (1828),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 9.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

Star, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 8.
Swift, Welch (1819),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

Linnet, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 28, r. Feb. 1.
Tyrian, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
Delight, Moore (*b.* 18:5),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19,
Lyra, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
Pigeon, James (1821),	s. Jan. 3, d. Mar. 5.
Hope, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.
Mutine, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 26.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

Sheldrake, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
Express, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 28.
Penguin, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
Petrel, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
Spey, James (1818),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
Skylark, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Lord Minto held his first levee for the season this day; it was attended by upwards of forty officers of the Royal Navy, and Royal Marines.

Portsmouth, Feb. 8th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Daphne*, *Electra*, and *Boadicea* transport sailed on Saturday morning, *Daphne* to Lisbon, *Electra* to Rio Janeiro, and the transport to the eastward. *Ganges* would have gone on Sunday afternoon, but a serious accident occurred while getting the anchor; a bolt, improperly used on the occasion, gave way, and the block and anchor got loose. Fifteen men were more or less hurt; four of them are in Haslar Hospital, but providentially no lives were lost. The patients in the hospital are doing well. *Ganges* sailed on Monday morning for Lisbon.—*King's* orders were changed on Saturday: instead of being jury-

rigged, and sent to Liverpool in charge of the officers and men of the *Victory*, a Lieut. (Willson) is appointed to her, and she is to be a cruising receiving-ship for new raised men. She is in the basin, to be stripped of rigging and masts, and fitted in the regular manner. The *City of Rochester* freight-ship embarked detachments of the 67th and 89th from Gosport on Tuesday, and next day went to Spithead: the wind has been foul ever since, so that she cannot get down Channel. The *Salamander* has been detained, in consequence of a defect in the plates of her boiler. The dock-yard people will finish her this day, and therefore she will proceed to the North Coast of Spain to-morrow. The lost sheep, *Pantaloon*, came back on Tuesday, and is in the harbour to refit. She left Santander on the 29th Jan., and had a gale of three days coming home. *Gorgon* and *Rose* were at Santander; *North Star* and *Rolla* at Passages. *Alonzo* transport sailed for England on the same day that the *Pantaloon* did. *Sapphire* and *Rattlesnake* are ordered to be reported on, as to their efficiency as troop ships; it is believed that they will make very handy vessels of that description. *Sapphire* is 600 tons, the other 500. *Seaflower* and *Cracker* are the only ships in the port, except the *Pantaloon* and *Ætna*, and the customary flag and gunnery ships. *Waterwitch* will be taken out of dock on Tuesday, and *Clio* in dock to-morrow to be repaired. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Salamander*, *Pantaloon*, *Seaflower*, *Ætna*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Messenger*.

Plymouth, Feb. 7th.—(*From our own Correspondent*). Feb. 1st—*Implacable*, 74, was commissioned this day by Captain E. Harvey; she will be taken into dock the next spring-tides to have her copper scrubbed, and is ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible despatch. *Meteor* steamer, Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, was taken into dock, had her copper scrubbed, and undocked the next day; she sailed for Falmouth on 5th with a detachment of 29th regt., to relieve those doing duty at Pendennis Castle, and returned to this port the following day with the relief; she is taking in stores for the packets at Liverpool, and will sail in a day or two, and bring from thence the newly-raised seamen for the Navy. *Hercules*, 74, Captain E. Barnard, went out of harbour into the Sound; the crew were paid wages the next day, and on the 4th the supernumeraries, who are going in her to be put on board the different ships in the West Indies, were paid wages in advance; she got under weigh on the 6th, but the wind shifting to the S. W., she again came to anchor, but will start the moment the wind permits; she will take a regt. either from Barbadoes or Jamaica to Halifax. Arrived *Spitfire* st.-v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler, last from Portsmouth, going to W. Indies. Sld. *Tortoise* tender, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yd. 2d—Arrived *Rochester* and *Lively* tenders with stores; the first from Pembroke, and the other from Deptford and Woolwich. 3d—Sailed *Diligence*, Navy transport with stores for Woolwich. Arrived *Braganza* peninsular steamer, Lieut. M'Leod, from Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, and Vigo; she sailed the same evening for Falmouth. 5th—Arrived *Alonzo* transport (c.) from Coast of Spain. *Gorgon* st.-v., on her arrival at this port from Coast of Spain, is ordered to accompany the *Windsor Castle* to Pembroke, where she is to be taken to pieces. *Spartiate* being found found not suitable for a convict hulk, it is reported that the *Armada* or *Stirling Castle* will be fitted for that purpose in her stead. We have seen a letter from an officer belonging to *Pique*, 36, dated Jamaica, 11th Dec, 1838, which states that *Cornwallis*, *Edinburgh*, and all the smaller ships were taking on board provisions and water, as much as they could stow, and were to sail the next day for Vera Cruz, under the command of Commodore Douglas; the Admiral, being unwell, intended to remain at Jamaica. Capt. the Earl of Hardwick has within these few days visited this Dock-yard, and minutely inspected every department thereof. Captain Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, has also been here on an official visit. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Implacable*, *Acorn*, and *Spitfire*, and *Meteor* steamers. In the Sound—*Hercules*.

Milford Haven, 7th Feb.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—Commander C. C. Dent has joined this station as Inspecting Officer of Coast Guard, vice Dobson, removed to Weymouth. Arrived during the week the *Hamoaze* and *Tortoise*, Naval lighters, with stores from Plymouth. The *Goodwill* and *Duck* from Chatham, and the *Aid* from Portsmouth. Sailed the *Hamoaze* for Plymouth. The *Prospero* steamer belonging to this station is undergoing repair at Woolwich; her officers and crew are in the *Kite*, employed transporting a vessel thence to Glasgow. The *Windsor Castle* is to come here to be taken to pieces, as old timber is much wanted to form slips and for other purposes. The Dock-yard is to be extended westward to its proposed limits, which will afford space for two building slips, or even a dock and slip. The *Skylark* cutter arrived here on Thursday the 31st inst., from Plymouth, after suffering much in the gales; she sprang her bowsprit, and will be supplied with another forthwith. She has taken on board men from the *Shamrock* (saved through the mercy of the God of the winds), lately arrived here, and will sail from Plymouth the first favourable occasion.

Deptford, 6th Feb.—Sailed *City of Rochester* freight and troop ship for West Indies. The *Royal Sovereign* is fitting for St. Helena, Cape, Ceylon, &c. Remains, *Amity* freight ship for Bermuda, Bahamas, &c.

Report gives the command of the *Revenge*, when ready, at Portsmouth, to Capt. Basil Hall, 1817.

The *Diligence* revenue cutter, which we notified in our last as being lost, was bound to the coast of Donegal, and came to in Glenarm Bay, Antrim, on the evening of 6th ult., and took on board a man belonging to the Coast Guard, recently promoted, and his wife and family of young children, to land at Donegal. It is supposed she was lost near the Giant's Causeway, as oars, timber, and part of a boat, with the Government mark on them, were in the course of the next week drifted on shore, near Ballycastle. Independent of her crew of forty-one men, she had also some passengers on board.

The Diligence.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—By the last accounts she sailed from Glenarm, at 3 P. M. of the 6th ult., having a fair wind from the south and eastward, and made all sail with the square-sail set. When she was last seen from the shore, she was off Red Bay, Cushendall, running with the wind on the starboard quarter, a fresh breeze, and was probably off Innishone Head when overtaken by the hurricane, and there is no doubt she foundered. Neither her hull nor any of her spars have drifted on shore, but the keel of a boat, and sundry interior fittings of a cruiser, as well as some of the wearing apparel of Mr. Tetley, have been driven on shore on the coast of Islay, and other parts of the coast. Sir John Reid, her Commander, was on shore at sick quarters, and the cutter was in charge of Mr. Tetley, the Chief Mate, in whom the public service has lost a most valuable, correct, and honourable officer, and a thorough good seaman; and the crew generally were as fine a set of men as any in the service. We are happy to state that the *Swift*, revenue cruizer, has not suffered in the late gales.

The *Adder*, off Dunmore, and the *Royal George*, off Weymouth, have picked up several kegs of spirits.

Lieut. Herbert J. Jones, R.N., and crew, of the Coast Guard Station, at Shanklin, crept up 93 tubs of contraband spirits, in Sandown bay, on 28th inst., and on the following day placed the same on board the *Adder* rev.-c., for conveyance to Cowes Custom-House.

The *Kite* steamer, Lieut. Hoseason, has left Woolwich with the *Hecla* steamer for the Clyde, thence to relieve the *Gleaner* packet at Holyhead, to come to be repaired at Woolwich.

Convict labour is to be immediately resumed in the Dock-yards.

Mr. C. Laider, Commander of the brig *Bellissima*, stranded off Looe, has presented a very handsome silver box to Lieut. W. K. Nicolas for his humane and persevering assistance, in causing a boat to be brought on men's shoulders full two miles, by which the crew were saved. The inscription is most gratifying.

Lieut. Kendall, R.N., has got the command of the splendid steam ship *India*, recently launched at Greenock, and which is expected to ply from the Cape of Good Hope to Ceylon, in from fifty to fifty-five days. Her tonnage 1286 tons, length 183ft., breadth 28½ft., depth of hold 25ft.

The *Hebe*, 42, is to be taken from the Medway and converted to a receiving hulk for the port of Woolwich.

A basin, 400 feet long, 320 broad, and 29 deep, with cuissons, &c., similar to those at Sheerness and Portsmouth, is commenced in Devonport Dock-yard, in which ships of all rates can be fitted out. The *Spartiate*, 76, taken at the Nile, is ordered to be fitted to receive five hundred convicts, to be employed in forwarding this long-required and most important undertaking.

H.M.S. *Malabar*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, which we noticed last week as paid out of Commission, her timbers having, upon examination, been found defective, was launched at Bombay 20 years since, and has never undergone any repairs from that time to the present; she has therefore proved a good ship, and has done her duty well. The *Malabar* is to have her defects made good, and will be again ready for commissioning in about three or four months.

No inconvenience will henceforth be experienced respecting the completion of the crews of ships fitting. It is expected that if, from any cause, they are not ready in this respect, they will, as was the case formerly, be filled up by draughts from the guard-ships.

Wednesday 6th, being the anniversary of the battle of St. Domingo, was celebrated as one of the four festival gala days at Greenwich Hospital, according to ancient custom, and in the usual interesting manner on such occasions.

Nelson Monument.—A meeting of the committee was held on Saturday, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Duke of Wellington in the chair. The committee will afford the public a full and fair opportunity of judging of the merits of the several designs which have been sent in to them, before a final choice is made.

The inhabitants of Castletown, Bearhaven, county Cork, have recently presented an address and piece of plate to Lieut. Alleyn Evanson, R.N., 1815, on his removal from that place, where he was Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard TEN years. Lieut. Evanson's services must have been of *no ordinary nature—sixteen* years an Inspecting Commander, *ten* at *one* district, is a *pretty fair* reward; there are eight others, *Lieuts.*, similarly favoured in Ireland, whilst THREE years are glad to be got by Naval Commanders in England.

Lieut.-General Robert Hill Farmar, whose death on the 23d ult. we this day record, was appointed Second Lieut. R. Marines 10th Jan., 1776; and First Lieut. 4th Nov., 1777, in which year he served on board a guard-ship at Plymouth. In 1778, he served on the coast of Africa; in 1780, in the West Indies; 24th July, 1782, was promoted to Capt.-Lieut. In 1789, and three following years, he served in N. America. The 17th April, 1793, he obtained a company; in 1794, was in America and the W. Indies, 1st March of the latter year had the rank of Major; 1st Jan., 1798, of Lt.-Col. in the Army, and served in the channel fleet in that year, and 1801. The 21st Dec., 1803, he received the rank of Lt.-Col. in the R. Marines, and served at Malta and in the Mediterranean during that year; Col. in the Army 25th April, 1808; Second Commandant Royal Marines, 15th Feb., 1809; promoted to Major-Gen., 4th June, 1811; and to Lieut.-Gen., 19th July, 1821.

Seamen's Hospital.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Governor and patrons of this institution was held at the offices, King William-street, City. The Report of the Committee of Management stated that the Society had, since its first establishment, administered medical and surgical aid to 46,485 seamen of all nations. The number of patients admitted on board the *Dreadnought* in the past year, was 2,579, being an increase of 76; and medical and surgical aid had been provided for 1502 out-patients. As the preservation of the health and life of seamen is the grand object of this Society, the Committee suggest that a wide field is open for improvement, as appear by the following table:—*Average Ages of Five Thousand Seamen Employed in the Merchant Service.*—Under fifteen years, 59; fifteen and under twenty, 474; twenty and under thirty, 2,376; thirty and under forty, 1,130; forty and under fifty, 672; fifty and under sixty, 234; sixty and under seventy, 49; seventy and upwards, 6. This shows that the average career of seamen is shorter than that of any other description of labourer. The balance-sheet showed that the expenses last year were about 6,000*l.*; that the receipts were 8,041*l.*; that 1,956*l.* Stock had been purchased, making the balance due by the Society 564*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The report was adopted.

The *Braganza*, Lieut. M'Leod, Commander, and Lieut. J. Hall in charge of the mails, arrived on the 2d; great fears had been entertained for her safety; she had such tremendous seas to encounter on the voyage from Lisbon, that her escape and safety are remarkable. She left Gibraltar on 19th, where she was detained for the coming down of the *Blazer* steamer with the Malta mails, having on board Prince George of Cambridge, passenger for Cadiz, accompanied by Col. Cornwall; left Cadiz on the evening of that day; Lisbon, 22d; Oporto, 23d; Vigo, 24th; on which day the *Tagus* entered Vigo Bay at 3 A.M., put into Corunna on the 28th, and left on 29th.

H.M.'s packet *Linnet*, Lt. Griffin, arrived at Falmouth on 1st, with a freight of 50,000*l.* Capt. Hathorn, Capt. Wood, R.N., Lieut. Burn, Royal Naval Hospital at Port Royal; Lieut. Bulling, R.N., with several Army officers, were passengers. She left Barbadoes, Dec. 8th, where were lying the *Seringapatam*, *Crocodile*, and *Pluto* and *Echo* steamers; left Tobago on 10th, Trinidad on 16th, Grenada on 17th (where she received island mails from *Echo* steamer), St. Kitts on 20th, Tortola on 21st, St. Thomas on 23d, Porto Rico on 24th, Cape Henry on 30th, where she received mails from *Tartarus* and *Colombia* steamers. Commodore Douglas had hoisted his broad red pendant on board *Cornwallis*, and had gone to Vera Cruz, with most of the ships on the station, including *Pique*, Capt. E. Boxer; *Rover*, Capt. T. Symonds; *Modeste*, Capt. H. Eynes; with *Seringapatam* and *Ringdove*, which proceeded from Barbadoes, Dec. 1st, to rendezvous at Jamaica. *Edinburgh*, 74, arrived on the afternoon of that day from Portsmouth, after a tedious passage of 41 days, and followed the fleet for Jamaica immediately; they sailed for the destined port in company from Port Royal on Dec. 15th. A great mortality existed among the military in the islands, said to have been brought there by the *Hercules* from Gibraltar, whither she recently conveyed troops; the malign disease appears to be fever.

We regret to learn, by a private letter from Bermuda, that Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to take command of his squadron; that, in consequence of his afflicted state, being deprived of the use of his limbs, Commodore Douglas hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Cornwallis*.

The following ships were lying at Malta, Jan. 9th:—*Princess Charlotte* (flag), *Rodney*, *Asia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, and *Minden*, of the line; *Barham*, *Caryafoot*, *Dido*, *Wolverine*, *Bencon*, *Magpie*, and *Ceylon*; *Rhadamanthus*, *Blazer*, *Hermes*, and *Firefly*, steam-vessels.

The salary of Harbour-Master of Limehouse, which situation is now vacant, is 300*l.* a-year and half-pay.

ROYAL MARINES.—A most splendid ball took place on Friday night, Jan. 25th, at the mess-room of the Rl. Marine Barracks, Chatham, under the superintendence of the Colonel and the officers of this division. Above 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, elegantly attired. Dancing commenced early, and was kept up with much spirit until 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The arrangements were highly creditable to all parties engaged, and we believe, with the exception of a faint or two among the ladies, everything went off admirably.

The Serjeant of the Rl. Marine boat at Chatham, and two of the men (boat's crew) having obtained leave on Monday morning, went down the river to shoot wild fowl; they have not since been heard of, and as the boat and two hats have been picked up, it is feared they have been drowned. They were all very steady men, particularly the Serjeant, whose absence has created quite a sensation at the Barracks.

We are happy to announce that Capt. George Bell (1809) has been selected for good-service pension.

MEMORANDUM.—Admiralty, 20th Dec. 1838.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to sanction, by Order in Council of July 8th, 1838, the establishment of further means of scientific education for a certain number of Officers and Mates of Her Majesty's Naval Service, under such regulations as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may frame from time to time, their Lordships have directed that for this object—Thirty additional Mates, who have passed both the examination in seamanship and in navigation, shall be borne on the books of the *Excellent*. They will receive sea-pay, and be in all respects under Naval discipline; but they will receive the usual allowance instead of being victualled, and be lodged in the Rl. Naval College. Any further expenses will be defrayed by themselves. They will be selected from such as have passed the Ordinary Examination on board the *Excellent*, and a preference will be given to those who shall have passed the best examination. They will receive Instruction at the Rl. Naval College for the space of one year, and then be discharged. An Examination will take place at the end of every six months. The Mate who passes the best Examination, provided he produces satisfactory certificates of character and professional ability from the Captains with whom he has served, and during the period of his instructions, will receive a Lieutenant's commission; provided always he attains a certain fixed degree of proficiency. A limited number (ten) of commissioned officers of any rank may avail themselves of the instructions thus afforded, for the space of one year. No expense will be incurred on their account; and they will be expected to pass the examination of the *Excellent* before they are admitted to the Instruction at the Rl. Naval College.

By Command of their Lordships, C. WOOD.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 2d.

AT an European General Court-Martial, assembled at Dapoolee, Sept. 27, 1838, Lieut. J. Brodhurst, of the Native Veteran Battalion, was tried on the following charge:—

For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in cantonment, near Dapoolee, June 3d, 1838, gone to the shop of Naunah Paraugpay, a Shroff, residing in the said cantonment, and taken away several handsfull of pice, amounting to four rupees thirteen annas, belonging to the said Shroff, without counting the same, and without the consent of the said Naunah Paraugpay, and not returning the above sum, although asked to do so, till he was officially addressed on the subject by the Superintendent of Bazaars.

Upon which charge the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the Company's service. Approved and confirmed, JOHN KEANE,

Lieut.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Com.-in-Chief.—Before confirming the above sentence, the Com.-in-Chief considered it his duty to direct inquiries to be made from the officer commanding the Native Veteran Battalion (who happened also to belong to the same regiment with the prisoner when both were on the effective line), in respect to Lieut. Brodhurst's previous character and conduct; and His Excellency greatly regrets that the report which he has received is of so unfavourable a nature, that it precludes him, with a just regard to the honour and respectability of every branch of the Army of this Presidency, from attending to the recommendation of the Court in this instance. The name of Lieut. J. Brodhurst is to be struck off the strength of the Native Vet. Batt. from the date on which this order may be received at Dapoolee, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I purpose at present to deal with the *arguments* of *Tristram* in his "Chapter of Nothing," which appeared in your No. of 26th Jan. Is it really "*nothing*" that Russia has a fleet of twenty-six or twenty-seven sail of the line in the Baltic, all fully equipped and ready for sea, a fact not disputed even by *Tristram*, while we have not above six or seven at the utmost that could be brought on any sudden emergency to meet them? Will *Tristram* deny that the *mere appearance* of a Russian Fleet upon our coasts in a warlike attitude, would spread a panic throughout the country, and depress the funds 10 or 15 per cent? He laughs at the idea of three Russian 110's, six 84's, and seventeen 74's "frightening an English officer out of his propriety!" Does he therefore suppose that twenty-six sail of the line, no matter if manned by "soldier-sailors in hessian boots," or by the greatest "riff-raff" that ever danced round a capstan, are to be at once taken or destroyed by six or seven ships notoriously under-manned, and generally reported to be otherwise defective. He may cry, "Hurra! the more Russian noise the more British work!" but where is the work to come from? It is mere idle vaunting, and will be so regarded by every dispassionate mind. By way of showing what he would expect under such circumstances, he tells us, Nelson at the Nile went into battle with—what? One would suppose, of course, with a force in the proportion of six or seven to twenty-six. No; with twelve to thirteen, the only disparity being in weight of metal and number of men! That Nelson performed the most brilliant deeds recorded in Naval history every Englishman is proud to acknowledge; but if he ever went into battle against such a superiority of force as *Tristram* values at "*nothing*," I can only say, I never heard of it.

Sir John Barrow has marshalled a fine array of ships, which, though of the inferior class of seventy-fours, he says are in *every respect* fit to meet the Baltic Fleet, even though it should threaten our shores in June! They may be fit in every respect but *one*, which it would have been somewhat candid in Sir John to mention; namely, that they are not in *commission*; and that they could no more be fitted out and *manned* in six months (unless actual war broke out) than they could in six days! Does he mean to say that there are twenty line-of-battle ships, or ten, or even *six*, in such a state that they could put to sea in *one week* after the arrival of a Russian Fleet at the Nore, or in the Downs?

That the most active and successful exertions would *then* be made to equip an adequate force, and that in the end we should maintain our naval superiority I do not question; but what costly sacrifices, both in money and in *character*, should we make in the meantime!

Tristram, however, shows that he has in reality no such confidence as he professes; for he would commission ships *by dozens!* He would keep "in demonstration for the North Sea and Baltic service two dozen of the forty thieves (small seventy-fours), manned with 590 men each, one dozen razees of 50 guns, and *half-a-dozen* frigates of 36 guns!!" Thus placing himself most conspicuously on the horns of a dilemma; for he must either agree with the *Flag Officer* as to the danger of a visit from the Russian Fleet, or he would entail upon the country the expense of fitting out above 40 ships without any necessity!

But thus it is with all who have attempted to answer the *Flag Officer*. Every one of them admits the main and important fact that the naval force of England, *in commission*, is numerically inferior to that of a rival nation! They only maintain that the danger of the disparity is magnified; and yet they *one* and *all* suggest some remedy or other for the very evils which they affect to laugh at! Thus, Captain Berkeley wishes every ship were sent to sea in as *perfect* a state of equipment as a man-of-war can be, of course including a full complement of men, which it is well known not a single ship in commission now has! *Tristram* would commission 40 ships for the home station alone! Sir John Barrow urges the necessity of some improved system of manning, where he acknowledges "the shoe is likely to pinch;" and even the Government has been issuing handbills, and appointing receiving ships, with a view to raise men; besides, if report speak true, ordering some fortresses to be constructed. Now, what have the writers of these much-condemned pamphlets been contending for, but the necessity of measures of this sort? And yet they are taunted and abused, charged with impertinence, insubordination, and almost treason, because they have pointed out to the country the danger of being unprepared, when it had been repeatedly urged upon the Government without effect!

How does it happen that, with all the abuse and scurrility heaped upon the *Flag Officer* and Capt. Crawfurd, not a word is said about Capt. Napier, who has spoken his mind more freely as to the state of the Navy than either of them? Is it because Capt. Napier is on the spot, and "wears a sword," while the *Flag Officer* is anonymous, and Capt. Crawfurd far away? Or is it because Capt. Napier is a Whig, and stood a contest against the Tory candidate at Greenwich? The *opponents* of the pamphlets cannot of course be actuated by *party feelings*, as the *writers* of them are said to be; but it is curious that what is *treason* in one officer should be rewarded with an important command in another!

NEMO.

AVA PRIZE-MONEY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent *Bob Handy* has *hit the right nail on the head*, when he attributes the unreasonable delay in the distribution of the Ava prize-money to the dilatory habits of Madras, the feeblest and least efficient of all the Indian Governments. It is curious to observe how this affects regiments employed on the same service. H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry and 38th regiments sailed together from Bengal for Rangoon, in the early part of 1824. The former corps received their prize-money in January 1837, whilst the latter, having quitted India in 1836, and being now stationed at Enniskillen, have not yet received theirs. In like manner H. M.'s 41st and 89th sailed about the same period from Madras, and were quickly followed by the second battalion Royal regiment. H. M.'s 41st regiment were paid the prize-money in August 1837, whilst the 89th, being now in the West Indies, and the Royals in North America, may, in all probability *whistle* for theirs for some time to come, unless steps are taken to awaken the Madras Government from its slumbers, and compel it to comply with the orders of the Government at home.

I have selected these as two of the most striking instances of the inconvenience caused by the *waste of time in settling the accounts at Madras*, but there are, I believe, several other regiments of H. M.'s Service, now situated in different parts of the globe, who were in the Burmese war, and whose claims cannot be adjusted till the Madras Government think fit to close the the accounts of that Presidency. No blame, however, appears to attach to the authorities in this country, as your friend *Bob Handy* supposes. On the contrary, it would seem that both from the India Board, and the India House, the orders to expedite the distribution of the prize-fund have been prompt and peremptory.—C. P.

POLICE, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—To handle arms more familiar to my humble capacity, preparative to another Stadium campaign, I had ordered my pen to stand at ease; but *Arthur's* last letter has brought it again to attention; admiring his forcible reasoning, and respecting his great experience, my venturing to differ from *him* on some points is the more reluctantly declared. Can he have overlooked, that the best directions, and their most willing execution by a police force, in no other country are so cramped as in this, and that the latter's meritorious services are nevertheless very considerable? When Mr. Under Secretary Ryder's motion on the "Nightly Watch" was before a Parliamentary Committee (in 1811 or 12 I think), I flattered myself that the then large and numerous corps of volunteers would reconcile the introduction of a military police to English feelings; and accordingly, and quite *disinterestedly*, I showed how, by mounting *constantly* volunteer guards at as many points at least as now there are station-houses (and by other modes pointed out), the police duties could be performed by gradually amalgamating them with the acquirement of a knowledge of military service; and as both were to be performed by fellow citizens, and in the circle of *their own* neighbours and friends, I made sure of its proving less objectionable to the people than any other mode. A variety of hints and regulations were not only, but rather extensively, set forth; and some of the most important were the *same* as those *now in actual operation* with the present police force, as I can prove; for not only many of my friends in high life applauded my labours, but a certain Marquis, still living (then an Earl), offered to present my suggestions to the proper quarter. The rejecting of them was founded on John Bull's irritability under attempts at *military* control! Nevertheless, my own experience has proved to me, and to my superiors also, that much depends upon the *manner* of introducing *any* thing, even to ensure a good humoured reception of force employed against a mob greatly excited *. *Arthur* says, that "it is necessary to form volunteer corps," and that instead of bewildering nine-tenths with "attempts at evolutions," the inspiring them with "personal confidence in their own chivalry is preferable." I not only am convinced of the value of these observations, but, and rather proudly, perhaps too vainly, add, that I have anticipated them *many* years ago in my own practice; that is, as far as I dared to venture (as then Adjutant of a "crack," although volunteer, corps), without exposing myself to be cashiered for mutinying against Dundas's regulations, even to add plenty of hard fagging at *all manner* of feats of activity, at first somewhat sorely but good-humouredly endured, shortly after to become so habitual, and at every opportunity pursued voluntarily, that the men were remarked for extraordinary powers of endurance, cheerfulness, and skill; and that their discipline was not neglected is proved by their being the *only* volunteer regiment that ever had the honour of being brigaded in orders, and *in continuance* with the household troops, as expert and willing men that could be made useful anywhere, although they had been disciplined by an unpaid Adjutant. "Two deep forma-

* On duty with a detachment during some riots, I allowed the men to introduce their basket-sticks into the armoury; there, by practice during the nights, to amuse and improve themselves in sword use, according to the rules of our drill. On being called out, *I privately* told the Serjeant-Major that the men, not to lose their basket-sticks, might place them in their waist-belts. We took post at the end of a wide street, to close it against a mob that was exasperated at some pistol-shots which had killed and wounded some of their body. The pressure of a mob phalanx repeatedly forced us in a body to some distance; neither friendly nor stern remonstrance answered; they rather produced repetitions under the mask of fun. The men began to lose forbearance. I said loudly, "Then, let us have a share in the fun. Sling arms,—right about face—draw sticks—now fall away, lads!" Heads and shins rattled in chorus, all laughed but those hit. Peace and good-humour were restored, the mob cheered us *everywhere* as good fellows for not drawing swords, and *we had our own way everywhere!*

tions" with volunteers, some few excepted, were general. Why? To please the eye with a *long* but *weak* line. *Arthur's* penetration will not be offended at my saying, "black braided uniforms" will never be clean, or too clean, because men, as skirmishers, &c., will not lay down in them. The tailor also is a good recruiting Serjeant, and so are the lasses; and many a lad that is *caught* by the smart coat, &c., becomes a good soldier when least expected from him. I should prefer neat and suitable clothing, cheap in price, devoid of tinsel, sound and well-made arms, plain in other respects. I should say, let all volunteers be green with different facings only, and as many of them as possible mounted and dismounted rifles. I hear your readers ask, is there not a saying about "there is nothing like leather?" I propose to have the pleasure of giving them, in a future letter, my reasons WHY *a yeomanry armed with rifles would be the most valuable, and also the most trustworthy of all irregulars, to which a country like Great Britain might confide her defence (as a real Landwehr) against foes from without or within*; a text I have preached for upwards of thirty-six years, even to recommend as a stimulating step the *formation of a youthful legion of mounted and dismounted rifles, as a guard of honour for Her Majesty at the time when heir-apparent*; to be recruited from the nobility and gentry of the realm, with Cadet companies to receive, as a nursery for the first, youths under sixteen years of age—an idea *still* worth adopting, on grounds of rivalry between utility and splendour.

I have now to glance at the last letter from the *Maitre d'Armes*, who may rest assured that my speaking of his "keeping a good reserve," was perfectly free from sneer; he has confirmed that belief by keeping the butt heel and the "cock-nail" (pin, I suppose) *now* in reserve, and by admitting that his drill was *not* intended for Infantry against Infantry, and which I had alluded to as *the* reserve. I hold *with him* as to drawing the right foot back, conceiving it the most likely position to ensure firmness; but I am puzzled what he can mean by the "masculine faculties." I shall most readily show him my patent bayonet on his favouring me with a call; it differs little, if anything, in look from the common bayonet, but its hold on to the muzzle is so powerful that the contortions of a wounded horse, although the bayonet is wholly plunged into him, cannot force it off from the muzzle; not any force met with in combats can strain it off, unless by consent of the soldier possessed of the musket; nothing indeed short of breaking it; and all this is done by means as strong as simple, without any spring or click, yet to allow unfixing as quick, and more easy, than the present. Congratulating you on the interest your valuable labours have excited, I have the honour to remain, &c.,

DE BERENGER.

Stanham, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Jan. 28th, 1839.

STEAM, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The author of the letter to Lord Minto, signed *One of the People*, seems to have taken up some very fanciful notions relative to steam-power. If I understand him rightly, he intimates the substitution of *steam-vessels* for batteries, along our coast-harbours, as best calculated for attack or defence; and proposes *the conversion of our small-class frigates into steamers* for this purpose. He likewise has an idea, that in case of war, it is a question whether *these vessels will not supersede ships of the line, &c.* Now, Sir, in my mind there can arise no question of the kind. Ships of the line are as essential to the decision of all great political differences which are to be discussed on the ocean, as Artillery is to those of the field or cities. No great national question can be settled by skirmish, otherwise frigates would prove as effective as ships of the line; for I believe it will not be denied, that single actions have been more severely contested than those of fleets (at least if the sanguinary results be taken as the criterion), though the consequences have been widely different. No, Sir, steam-power *will cause the introduction of a different system of tactics*, and render the fleet more efficacious. By means of steam-vessels we shall be able more vigilantly to watch the squadrons of the enemy in their own ports, as well as track them in their windings, should they escape out; as a steamer may lay in the mouth of a harbour, in weather and under circumstances which would compel sailing vessels to quit the post, but which a steamer at anchor could maintain by the aid of steam. Harassing an enemy's coast with rapid demonstrations; intercepting convoys of coasters; towing heavy sailing ships into, and crippled ships out of action; sounding the channels of ports, and leading the fleet, when the passages are but indifferently known; with other such-like important evolutions, will constitute the grand feature of this new acquisition to Naval warfare. As for steamers being substituted for *batteries*, that is another fallacy; especially such as are proposed, "the metamorphoses" of sharp build, length of leg, and narrow beam—vessels totally incapable to *work* in shallow water, among shoals and breakers; where, though they may lie, they cannot turn at will. But suppose such a substitution, and an invasion intended; the leading steamers of the invaders will grapple with the *substitutes*, lay them alongside, and being full of troops, will board; and whilst so occupied, the main body of steam-*transports* running in will effect the landing of the assailants unopposed, unless by whatever musketeers may be on the beach; and those, exposed to the grape from the steam-transports, covering the landing. Whereas, no vessel can run alongside a *battery*, and obstruct opposition; a previous landing must be necessary, before its attention can be drawn off; and then a formal assault, attendant with all the delay of military science, must be made, and the battery carried, ere the invading troops can land. Thus, even though the battery be but indifferently constructed, *time* will be gained, and that time may suffice for bringing up reinforcements, which the rapidity of the steam-flotilla's arrival prevented the defenders from anticipating to be requisite, or even the place of action. But your own proposition, Mr. Editor, deserves the serious attention of the Admiralty; viz., that "the whole body of Marines be converted into Artillery men." This being so, let every steamer be armed with the new guns; let there be a complement of seamen adequate to working the vessel only, and Blue Marines to manage the Artillery, the small arms, and to board, if necessary; an adequate number of officers of course, to accompany them; and a Marine Officer's life will be vastly different to what it now is.

The times are portentous; and if to be adopted, preparations like the above should not be delayed. War is said to be an evil; perhaps it may be; but in the present state of feeling throughout the country, war may prove far otherwise, even though it has its attendant expenses; for if the nation is restless, and prone to fight, let them fight at a distance from their hitherto peaceful abodes, rather than witness any tumultuous commotion in the land of their birth. If Russia, or any other aggressor, feel disposed to try results with Great Britain, war will give excitement to the nation; and even the non-combatants will see an increased demand for their labour, coupled with remunerating prices; especially if, as in times past, England has a monopoly in the supply of distant markets with the produce of her factories. And superior as we are in steam transit, and the magnitude of our steam-vessels, this prospect of *monopoly* in the event of a war, may be fairly enough entertained. AN OLD SAILOR.

ENGINEERS, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In answer to your opinion on the subject of Engineers, I beg to state, with all due respect to yourself, that in whatever indignant terms I may have expressed myself, relative to the unmerited disgrace thrown upon them, I see no reason why you should imagine that I form one of their number. I admit, that I spoke as I felt, and thought upon the subject because it was a point of national importance. In the first place, I cannot say that I take the same view of the affair as you; for I think it would be highly impolitic to allow an officer to have any control over the engine room at all—that is to say, as far as one being placed to superintend the department and establish discipline. If an Inspector is found necessary, why not have one whose profession it is, and not a Jack of all trades, and master of none, as I feel confident that the officers chosen for this service would be from among the most incompetent seamen; and in a case of this sort one would be certainly apt to think it strange, that a person lacking brains sufficient to become a sailor should be converted into an engineer. Calling the Portuguese affair again in question, I still persist in observing that is unjust and highly improper, in my opinion, to take that as a criterion; for reasons that I have before stated, however, as regards the situation and feelings of officers similarly placed, I perfectly agree with you, but I do not think it probable that the engineers of the Navy will ever be so far devoid of national feeling and duty to their superiors as to place them in so unenviable a position. Another thing that I have to remark is, that the engineers of the present date bear no more relation to those of eight or nine years ago than to those of the Portuguese squadron. Since that time the service has been daily getting better, through the exertions of the officers who have of late commanded steam vessels. They saw the necessity of a change, and they have effected one, much to the benefit of the service, generally speaking, and to those who are in it, by purging it of those who were a disgrace to it, and I think would be to any other employment. At the present moment, I believe, we have, with very few exceptions indeed, as well regulated men filling those situations as can be had. As to a lack of discipline in the engine room, you have been misinformed; for I can assure you, that the same discipline which reigns throughout the other parts of the vessel is in force in that department; consequently, a Mate is not required to establish it nor teach it to the engineers, they being already as conversant with the rules of the service as himself, and as willing to show proper respect to their superiors.

Canterbury, Jan. 22, 1839. C. H. R.

[We have some observations on this matter in type, but are compelled to postpone them till next week.—ED.]

H.M. SERVICE IN INDIA.—(No. 13.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I shall very shortly answer your correspondent, *One of the H.E.I.C. Service*, perhaps not much to his satisfaction. This gentleman commences his precious epistle, by stating that I have "fired off no less than nine letters *against* his service." Now, if he would only open his eyes, he could see that I have done no such thing, and that I have only (and truly, let me tell him) described "H.M. Service in India," as the heading of the letters tells him. Do the gallant officers, let me ask this second Solomon, who in their letters to you describe our noble Navy—particularly the splendid new ships—as undermanned and armed, and point to the American and French Navies as excelling us in these important points, write *against* those two Navies? This species of sophistry and clap-trap style is so like your old correspondent, *D.*, that I suspect this erudite production comes from his hand.

Your correspondent further accuses me of publishing many "glaring mis-statements." My answer is, that his assertion is ——, and that I have not published one unfounded statement. The compendious system of argument—or more properly assertion, for argument there is none—seems to sink your correspondent's genius; but if he will condescend to particular points, I will pledge my utmost credit with the British Army and public, that I can refute by *proofs* all he brings forward *against* the statements made in these letters.

I now send you a list of four Majors who have each received 40,000 rupees (which I call 4,000*l.*) as a bonus, and their full-pay from the Honourable Company; of two Majors who have received 35,000 rupees bonus and their full-pay, to retire from the service; and also the names of three others who have *refused* 30,000 rupees as a bonus. These are amply sufficient to prove the correctness of my statements; in fact, as the gallant Historian of the Peninsular War observes of his petty detractors, this, and all your other Indian correspondents, "make their own ignorance the measure of my veracity," I should be glad to know, if all the Majors of H.M. service were offered *full*-pay and a bonus of 3,000*l.* to retire from the service, how many would *refuse* the offer? Why, I answer, without hesitation, not one! And I should be glad further to inquire, that if all Majors in the Honourable Company's Service had the liberal terms made to them the Majors in H.M. Service have—that is, half-pay, or selling out, we will say, at 4,000*l.*—how many of the Honourable Company's Majors would *accept* these terms? Why, I answer, unhesitatingly, not one solitary individual! This speaks more than volumes. Why, Sir, the Honourable Company's Captains receive constantly 20,000 rupees as a bonus, and one positively refused 50,000 rupees!

Your correspondent asserts, that I wish H.M. Officers to participate in the Pension Funds, Retiring Funds, Widows' Funds, and Off-reckonings of his service. My reply is, that no such idea ever entered the head of any one possessed of half an ounce of brains more than he enjoys; and that all we require is to participate, in a fair and just proportion, of the appointments in India during the time we must serve in that country; and more particularly as we cannot be employed elsewhere *during the period our corps serve in India* *."

I must again remind this correspondent, and some other worthies who contribute to your excellent Journal, that it was the Royal Army which gained the British possessions in India; and that in every war in which either the stability or the supremacy of the British power has been endangered, they *alone* secured the victory. Without them the British power would have been kicked out of India long ago. Labourdonnais and Lally would have soon settled that affair; and at more recent periods Hyder Ali, Tippoo, the Burmese, and perhaps Scindiah. As to the honours of the Bath, the late distribution *proves* the whole affair to be such a gross *political job*, that there is not a private soldier in the British Army who cannot perceive it; and I again *repeat*, that between five hundred and a thousand far more distinguished Officers of the Royal Army and Navy have been entirely passed over and neglected, in order to confer these honours on a set of men utterly unknown; in fact, the *political* subserviency of the Court of Directors is purchased at the expense of the noble defenders of their country!

ONE OF 1200 H.M. OFFICERS.

P.S.—In my letter No. 10, for Lieuts. of the Royal Artillery, Engineers, Marines, Line, &c., read *Lieutenant-Colonels* of the Royal Artillery, &c.

* The raising of a contingent for the Kings of Cabul and Oude, has added about 180 new situations, so that they must now amount to between 1,800 and 1,900 in the three Presidencies.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Relying on your kind consideration, I again venture to resume that subject on which I feel most deeply, and on which I trust to render some service, by preventing, in future, "round men from being fixed in square holes." There is no man living who would not scoff at the idea of employing full-blood racers to draw the plough, or sending five hundred dray-horses to Newmarket, in hopes that chance might enable one amongst them to distance Flying Childers, or the far-famed Eclipse. No one, I should think, would select Marshal Suvaroff as an Officer of the Staff Corps, or as a Commander of Artillery, and I doubt whether the great Duke himself would be seen to advantage in com-

to the quotation from the late Admiral Stromberg's pamphlet, published by his executors in 1830, lamenting the incapacity of our Naval Administration.

The other pamphlet is apparently by the same hand; but the observations are addressed to the author of the "Letter to the Earl of Minto," and intended to show that our merchant steam-vessels are not available in war, because the scantling of the "Richmond vessels" is insufficient to support guns. We may dispose of this author's apprehensions by assuring him, that, independent of the Richmond and two or three hundred steam-vessels of larger size, we have full two hundred merchant steam-vessels quite capable of bearing two or more heavy guns, and they could be made available in a very short time.

The magazine article appears to have been done to order, but not done in time; to command any interest, it should have appeared last month, before the subject was exhausted. This is perhaps not so material; as it contains little or nothing original. The writer rings the changes upon the subjects which have been discussed for years past over and over again in our columns. Need we enumerate?—Constitution of the Board of Admiralty—Civilian First Lord—Parliamentary Apathy respecting Naval Affairs—Army Patronage not actuated by Political Feeling (think of that, Mr. Hume!)—Case of the Marines—Flag Promotions—Manning the Fleet—Registry Bill—Pensions whilst Serving—Reduction of Marine Artillery—Of School of Naval Architecture—Of Naval College—Reduced Crews—Impolicy of Transferring Coast Guard to the Treasury—and other matters. But all these things, are they not familiar to our readers' ears as "household words?" As not the slightest novelty is advanced in the discussion, we need allude to them no further.

The writer, in his exordium, takes occasion to censure the "Flag Officer" for "marring a laudable intention by the betrayal of party bias, and by a predisposition to depict, in the darkest colours, the condition of the country." This is pretty well from one who has, in the preceding paragraph, declared,—how truly let Sir John Barrow's able *exposé* certify,—"That as regards effectiveness, or numerical strength, our ships in commission are now inadequate to support, not merely a war, but those appearances that are essential to the preservation of peace."

To be sure this is mere assertion; there is nothing advanced to *prove* that our ships are inferior in size or armament, or in crews, to those maintained in former seasons of peace, or even those which fought at the Nile and Trafalgar; but having shaped for himself an "impartial course," and resolved to "explain dispassionately," it appears rather anomalous that he should yaw so soon and so woundily to starboard and to port, and display a more bitter and even personal feeling towards the present authorities, and those who preceded them, than even the "Flag-Officer" has done—enumerating every evil he can conjure up, and withholding all mention of improvement. Thus, when asserting that the seamen in our coasting trade have diminished, on account of the increase of steam-vessels—"an alarming truth (an error, we believe) which Ministers should have been the first to perceive, and, having perceived it, the first to remedy"—he withholds all mention of the measure they have adopted, not only to increase the number, but improve the quality of seamen, and that under its operation upwards of 20,000 apprentices have been brought into the Merchant Service within these four years—a number four times as great as all the seamen employed in the steam-vessels of the United Kingdom!

Let not the reader despair, however; the writer has, like other projectors, a remedy for all our evils: but it was necessary to show the desperate state of our condition, in order that the *panacea* might be better appreciated. Moreover, his project will not only benefit the Navy, but—what does the reader suppose?—why, "materially conduce to the better working of the present Poor Law Bill!" Now, this may be very agreeable information for the Poor Law Commissioners, but it requires some sagacity to discover how it is to resuscitate our Navy from the miserable condition into which he asserts it has fallen, or even what analogy exists between the two cases. The scheme is nothing more nor less than this—to convert yellow-hammers into water-wagtails. Those who have observed the processions of parish children on walking Thursdays, or looked with pity on their stinted frames and pale faces as they lifted up their feeble voices in the cathedral in praise of their Creator, can appreciate the source from which the writer proposes to draw the material for producing seamen who are hereafter to uphold the meteor flag of England in the "battle and the breeze." It is from this objectionable nursery of misbegotten urchins, conceived in crime, brought forth in misery, and reared, in want, under the tender mercies of the parish Bumbles, without a tie or an affection for kin or country, that the writer proposes to procure an additional number of boys for our ships of war, and to entail them upon the country by binding them for seven years to the Queen.

Such a project might very well suit the Emperor of Russia, or any other potentate who had no maritime resources but of his own creation; the adoption of it by us would be tantamount to the confession, that the elements of our Naval strength had departed, or become inadequate as heretofore to maintain a fleet; whereas the contrary is the case,—our ships, tonnage, and seamen being yearly on the increase,—and even without anything beyond the ordinary inducements, nearly two thousand men—not boys to become men some years hence, but men ripe, ready, and real—the greatest part of them good seamen—have entered the fleet within these two months.

We have repeatedly stated our objection to rearing boys in the Navy, because we conceive the real seaman should be competent to get his living independent of the Government, and this he cannot always do, unless he has served his time in the merchant's employ. Again; there is great expense in this forced rearing (Captain Lihou estimates it at 22*l.* per boy per annum), and for a great part of the time these boys will add little to the physical force of the crew. To some extent it may be profitable, and we think that extent has been attained, if not exceeded already, under the present regulations. It is unnecessary, however, to repeat our objections; but the proposal for selecting *parish boys* is preposterous. So great is the objection to them, that since the law, which permitted overseers to bind boys to the sea, *nolens volens*, has been repealed, not one in a hundred of sea apprentices are taken from the workhouse, but from healthy sources, as any one may at once ascertain by their appearance about the docks.

The only suggestion of any value that we have discovered in the article under review, is the proposal for giving newly entered seamen a working frock, and this boon might also be extended to the Marines when first embarked, for the greatest part of the dirty work falls on them.

But after all these discussions upon the state of the Navy, the question resolves itself into this,—Are we at peace or at war, or in expectation of war? Our position in these respects must be best known to the constituted authorities, who are responsible for their conduct; no doubt they will take care to shape their measures accordingly. If, as we believe, we are at peace, and under no greater approximation to war (unless it be declared by ourselves) than we were ten or a dozen years ago, then do we maintain that for a peace establishment our Naval force is more ample and effective than at any former period, and that we are prepared to double or treble it with promptitude if occasion demanded. Those who tender their gratuitous counsel to the authorities, as to the line of conduct they should adopt, appear to us in the light of Goldsmith's politician, who imagined "he could have directed some things better, and didn't think there had been a sufficient number of advisers; but that they should advise with every person willing to give their advice, and then things would be done in another-guess manner."

We append a letter from a very intelligent officer, which deserves attention:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Plymouth, January 30.

Sir,—Having dwelt for some years in the neighbourhood of one of our principal Arsenals, where many old experienced officers reside, we have been surprised to see the statements respecting the formidable appearance of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt, by which it is endeavoured to urge the Government to put us immediately on the defensive, and saddling the country with an increased expense. England, of all other countries, is the least required to keep up a war establishment, as no other power possesses the facility in every department for despatch in fitting out a fleet. Only refer back to the year 1793, and it may be seen in how short a period we had 54 sail of the line, and above 130 cruisers, either at sea or ready for sea. Never let it be forgot that in one year (1804) eighty-seven ships of war were launched and speedily equipped for sea. As to the Russians,—for those who do not possess other means of intelligence, let them inquire throughout the Baltic traders, and they will learn that this formidable Russian fleet has been preparing for battle since the year 1820; they will also hear that these ships have been seen both under weigh and in harbour; and by seamen, capable of judging as to the working and manning of them, that with few exceptions it was a lubberly exhibition: that their officers, as well as crews, appeared to be little better than landsmen, that the men spent half the year in barracks, and were paraded and disciplined more like a part of the army than sailors. In all these statements, respecting the present superiority of foreign fleets, too much stress has been laid as to the number and capabilities of their men-of-war, as if ships alone constituted the force of a maritime nation; no one, however, has had the hardihood to contend for the superiority of foreign seamen, either as to ability or numbers. Let any one inspect our ships, and state if this department of the Navy has been neglected, or if it has not been fostered with extraordinary care and attention. In this arm of our Navy is displayed our unrivalled strength. Of what avail was the Russian fleet during the late war, or those mountains of timber, the *Montaigne*, *L'Orient*, or *Santissima Trinidad*, when few individuals could be found better to man them than the sweepings of Brest, Toulon, or Cadiz, and sometimes on the very night before they got under weigh.

Another subject prevalent in the present day is an endeavour to wrest from the Admiralty the power of impressment without offering a substitute in any way available to meet all the difficulties that would attend it. This measure is by far of greater importance to the safety of the British empire, in cases of emergency, than the building of an extra number of large ships to rot in our harbours. Much ignorance prevails with landsmen respecting the manning a fleet, by supposing that a ship's company may be obtained with the same facility as the raising of a regiment, not reflecting that a youth brought up to other employments can never be made a seaman of, or not knowing that good seamen (in case of war) can get more profitable employment than entering on board a Queen's ship; neither have we the means of good seamen as soldiers are made in the army. Boys brought up in men-of-war are not our best sailors, neither do they succeed in large Indiamen. In great ships great strength is required in every operation, and it is to be regretted that the law, respecting apprentices, is so much evaded in large ships, stout landsmen being found cheaper than boys. It is to the general run of our trading ships that we are indebted for our prime seamen; where boys are regularly bound for seven years, and in colliers particularly, where they are to be seen, at ten years of age, keeping watch and watch with a preponderating share of all operations aloft, placed at the helm the first voyage, and roused out at all calls to relieve it for many long and weary spells, when stronger hands are wanted for heavier duty. The boys that survive this probation obtain a knowledge and dexterity, along with a dauntless hardihood, never to be acquired in any other school, and these are the plants from which have sprung the hearts of oak celebrated in the sea-fights of Old England, and these sterling qualities may be brought forward again to defend the country in periods of danger, if the discipline and direction of them be not taken out of the hands of experienced professional men by the canting experimentalists of the present day. The intrinsic value of this class of seamen can only be appreciated by those who navigate our ships, and the principal exertions of our officers when fitting out ships-of-war, is to procure them; but these are not the men that enter when war is declared,—then the demand is too great and the wages too tempting in the merchant's service. To make the difference of the land and sea service more generally understood, let us suppose that it was necessary for the army, in order to be ready for service, that one-third of each regiment should be composed of carpenters or shoemakers, or some branch requiring seven years' apprenticeship; would not this regulation, in case of war, create an immediate scarcity of hands in that particular class of mechanics, and would not the masters (as in our trading ships) try every expedient to thwart the Government by secreting their men, by false indentures, by wages exceeding the highest bounties, and every other mode of allurement in order to retain them; and how would it be possible for the Commander-in-Chief to complete the regiments without extraordinary powers from the constitution? Precisely in this state is the Admiralty on a declaration of war, with the additional difficulty, that the individuals wanted are spread over the face of the globe. With respect to registering, or following the mode adopted by other powers, they do not meet the difficulties foreseen at home. Impressment of seamen, however opposed to the liberty of the subject, has puzzled the best politicians for half a century, endeavouring to discover a safe remedy without success; the practice has been declared by our first law authorities to be coeval with the maritime power of England, and to have preceded the statute law.

If, Mr. Editor, in your wide research, an available substitute can be pointed out, you will be entitled to the gratitude of every Naval officer, on whom much of the odium has hitherto devolved, but let us not by any rash step risk the safety of our wooden walls, and with them the safety of the British Empire. I am, &c.

THOMAS CONSTET, a Retired Commander, R.N.

We have already adverted to the construction of six 32-pounders, from plans of Mr. Monk, of the Royal Proof Department, to obviate the necessity of boring up guns. These pieces of ordnance are daily expected at Woolwich from the foundries of Walker and Company. As soon as they are proved, one of each nature is to be sent to Portsmouth for experiment on board the *Excellent*. The guns are respectively nine feet long, and 50cwt., to be used with a charge of 8lbs. of powder; eight feet six inches, and 45cwt., with a charge of 7lbs.; and eight feet, 40cwt., with a charge of 6lbs.

It is currently reported that the Government have it in contemplation to make a Naval Station of Boullay Bay; on the North Coast of Jersey, by the erection of a breakwater, capable of giving shelter to a squadron afloat. Owing to the facility of procuring granite on the spot, this important object can be effected at a comparatively trifling cost, nothing but the labour of convicts in mining, &c. being required.

The proprietors of the ground having an interest in the prosperity of the Island, would of course cheerfully assign the space of land which produces the required material. The necessity for a Naval Station in this position has become imperative, since the French have created, at enormous cost, strong stations at Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Granville, capable of holding ships-of-war; and the possession of a harbour on the north side of the island, where vessels can lie afloat, will also greatly reduce the distance, and facilitate the passage of steam and other vessels to the neighbouring Islands of Guernsey, Sark, and also the Coast of England.

We perceive that Sir John Barrow, in his late work, alludes to the relief of these Islands by Lord Howe, and his capture of the Islets of Chausée, at which period we are informed that Boullay Bay afforded the only safe anchorage for twenty-nine men-of-war whilst on that expedition, and where Lord (then Captain) Howe found the only safe anchorage in that neighbourhood, on a bed of good holding clay.

The Court.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at two o'clock on Monday afternoon at the new palace, when Her Majesty's speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty pricked the list for the sheriffs for the present year. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, had his audience of leave on going to Bombay. In the evening the Queen honoured Drury-lane Theatre with her presence.

On Tuesday Her Majesty went in state to the House of Lords to open the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne. In the evening the Queen honoured Covent-garden Theatre with her presence.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday, for the reception of the Addresses from the Houses of Lords and Commons. The respective Addresses were read by the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker, to which Her Majesty returned most gracious answers.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and on Wednesday, the 6th March next, at two o'clock.

The Queen will give a grand dinner to a large party to-day. The Duke of Wellington will be present.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Glenelg announced that he had *resigned* his office, in consequence of his having been informed *for the first time so late as last Tuesday morning* that the Cabinet had *unanimously* determined on a new distribution of officers. Various reports are in circulation with regard to the changes to which this resignation will lead.

On Monday despatches from Sir J. Colborne, Governor of L. Canada, and from the Governor of Sierra Leone, were received at the Colonial-office. On Tuesday Mr. H. Rawsell arrived with despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada. Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B., of the *Ganges*, left the Admiralty on Tuesday, with despatches for R.-Adm. Sir J. Ommanney, the Commander-in-Chief in the Tagus, and Adm. Sir R. Stopford, at Malta, where the *Ganges* will touch on her voyage to the Mediterranean. On Wednesday despatches were received at the Colonial-office, from the Lieut.-Gov. of Gibraltar. On Thursday despatches, dated 20th Jan., were received from the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and from the Governor of Southern Australia. Yesterday despatches were received from Sir J. Franklin, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and from Major-General Sir George Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Earl Grey on Tuesday last met with a serious accident, while reading in the drawing-room at Howick-hall, one of the large paintings having fallen on his Lordship's head. The blow almost proved fatal to the noble Earl, who is not yet out of danger.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Lord J. Russell has appointed Mr. Wedgwood, the ex-police magistrate, registrar of hackney carriages.

Sir John Franklin has removed Capt. Maconochie from the office of his Private Secretary; an event which has caused considerable excitement at Sydney.

The veteran General Mélin, of the Swedish engineers, died at Stockholm on the 15th ult., in his 70th year.

We are authorised to contradict the death of Lady Nisbett, which appeared a short time since in the *John Bull* and *Sun*. Lady Nisbett, relict of the late Sir John Nisbett, Baronet, of Dean, has just returned from the United States, where she has been on a visit to her father, Colonel William Alston, of Charleston, South Carolina.

On Monday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a sumptuous banquet at Apsley-house, to upwards of forty members of the House of Peers.

The Queen has appointed P. M. Murphy Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Marryat, the well-known author of the naval novels, has accepted the command of the Brazilian navy, vice Captain S. Grenfell, resigned.—*Devonport Advertiser.* Fudge.

A morning paper states that Sir James Carnac, the Governor of Bombay, was desirous of being made a privy councillor, but was obliged to be contented with kissing hands. The same authority states that the new Governor is in some apprehension of being *Heytesbury-ed.* We sincerely hope not.

The *Cork Constitution* announces the apprehension of the murderer of Lord Norbury, and states that he is a Tipperary labourer. So much for the "neatly finished boot gentleman!"

In our paper there appeared a paragraph, headed "Curious Case of Assault," abridged from the *West of England Conservative.* The complainant was a Mr. Mackenzie, an officer of the Indian army, who proved that he had been assaulted by Messrs. T. and J. Husband and Mr. J. Wyatt, in consequence of certain differences between him and these gentlemen. The defendants, in justification, went into a detail irrelevant to the point at issue, with the view of prejudicing the character of the complainant. We are requested to state that the Imputations against Mr. Mackenzie are unfounded, and that the report in the *West of England Conservative* was erroneous in many particulars. On re-perusing the report, we must confess that it does seem to us to bear internal evidence of being an *ex parte*, rather than an impartial statement.—*Observer.*

The Duel at Wimbledon.—On Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court, Edward Delves Broughton surrendered to an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting one Francis Lionel Eliot to kill and murder Charles Flower Mirtin. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and judgment of death was recorded against him; but the Judge gave him to understand that his punishment would be imprisonment.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—The Queen opened Parliament in person. At ten minutes past two a discharge of cannon announced the arrival of Her Majesty, who, having passed through the lobbies and robed, entered the House, preceded by the heralds and great officers of State. As Her Majesty passed to the Throne, she bowed most graciously to the Peers and Peeresses. Her Majesty read in a clear and distinct manner the following speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention. I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations. I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor. I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing. I have directed copies of those treaties to be laid before you. I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium. A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian Government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The warranty of the five Allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of peace. I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention. Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of those differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship. Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render Military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions. The Reform and Amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest of that part of my dominions. It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affection and respect of my people. The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy administration of Justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have directed the Annual Estimates to be prepared and laid before you. Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you, that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete Emancipation of the Negroes has been anticipated by Acts of the Colonial Legislature; and that the transition from the temporary system of Apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention. I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which exist between Great Britain and the United States. I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommended the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown; and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquillity and the full advantages of their own great natural resources. I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made, in some parts of the country, to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder. I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels.

Her Majesty then left the House, and on her return, as on her progress, was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the persons assembled along the line of procession. —Lord DURHAM expressed a wish that his report to Government, as Lord High Commissioner in Canada, should at once be laid on the table.—The Earl of LOVELACE moved, and Lord VERNON seconded, the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne.—A long discussion took place on the subject of the Corn Laws.—Lord MELBOURNE declared the question to be an "open" one to the members of his Cabinet. The Address was agreed to without a division.

The House resumed at five o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—The Lord Chancellor read the reply from Her Majesty to the Address:—"My Lords, I thank your Lordships for your loyal and dutiful Address. Relying entirely on your wisdom and patriotism, I can have no greater satisfaction than finding myself supported by your agreement and concurrence."—Lord GLENELG announced his resignation. His Lordship stated that a communication had been made to him on Tuesday, involving alterations in the arrangement of offices utterly unexpected on his Lordship's part, which, after mature consideration, he found impossible to accede to. His Lordship added, that upon any measures connected with colonial affairs coming under discussion, he should be in his place to give such explanations as might be required.—The Earl of DURHAM complained that a garbled portion of his report on the state of Canada had been published in a newspaper, and expressed a hope that no time would be lost in laying the whole report before the House and the country. Lord MELBOURNE announced that on Monday next he would lay the papers before the House.—The Marquess of LONDONDERRY gave notice of a motion for Thursday next, relative to the military festival given by the Guards on the occasion of Lord Durham's departure from Quebec, when Sir James Macdonnell presided, who was a member of the noble earl's council, and also a commander of the troops, and who, in that double capacity had made certain declarations, at which he (the Marquess of Londonderry) was much astonished. He did not believe that an officer in that double capacity would have expressed a public opinion and a declaration of principle, at a time when the noble earl was supposed to have been discountenanced by her Majesty's government.—Lord Colchester moved for certain papers connected with the state of the Navy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—Mr. E. BULLER moved the Address.—Mr. G. W. WOOD seconded it.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE proposed, by way of amendment, a clause—"assuring her Majesty that the amendment of the representative system, enacted in 1832, had disappointed the expectations of the people, and that it is not, and cannot be a final measure, and that it is the duty of the House to take immediate steps to remedy it." The motion was seconded by Mr. H. G. WARD.—A long debate ensued, in the course of which the Corn Law question was discussed at some length. Eventually the House divided: for the Address, 426; for the Amendment, 86.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 6.—Several petitions were presented praying for the total repeal of the Corn Laws.—Mr. G. PALMER called the attention of the President of the Board of Trade to the manner in which timber-ships

are overladen, to the great danger and even loss of life, and inquired if he would direct his attention to the subject. Mr. P. THOMSON said he would give his best consideration to any suggestions; but the subject was surrounded with difficulties.—Mr. HODGSON inquired if any measure were in preparation for the regulation of steam-vessels, with the view of preventing accidents. Mr. P. THOMSON said that two competent persons had been appointed to inquire into the nature and causes of the accidents that had of late occurred, with a view to laying before Parliament some measure on the subject.—Lord G. LENNOX said it would be recollected that a commission had been appointed last year to inquire into the state of promotion in the Army. That commission had now been appointed nearly a year, and the question he wished to ask the Secretary for the Home Department was, whether that commission would resume its labours, and when it was likely that they would report? Lord J. RUSSELL said that the commission had sat very frequently during the last year. It had not sat during the recess, but he believed that they were about to resume their labours. Respecting the time when they were likely to make their report he could give no opinion.—Mr. HUME begged to ask whether the noble Lord expected any result from the commission that had been appointed three years ago to consider how far the Ordnance and Army Departments could be amalgamated. Lord J. RUSSELL said that at present no measure was prepared on this subject.—Mr. E. Buller and Mr. Wood brought up the report on the Address, and a discussion ensued. The report was ultimately agreed to, and the Address ordered to be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—The Speaker read the following answer from Her Majesty to the Address:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I receive with satisfaction the assurances of your support in maintaining the authority of my Crown over my Canadian provinces. I rely with confidence on your zealous assistance in upholding the observance of the laws, and on your careful consideration of the weighty matters on which you are engaged."

Some petitions were presented against the existing Corn Laws, and a short discussion followed; after which Captain BOLDERO gave notice that, on the second reading of the Mutiny Bill, he should introduce a motion respecting corporal punishment and prison discipline in the army.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved the resolution adopted by the House last Session, with respect to receiving petitions, should he adhered to. For the motion, 183; against it 43.—The House went into a Committee of Supply.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

BELGIUM. — The resignation of the Ministers of Finance and Justice has been accepted by the King. All the garrison of Brussels are under arms in their barracks, and Government is apprehensive of confiding the posts to the Civic Guard, which is as much opposed to the partition as the working classes.

HOLLAND.—The King has accepted of the definitive arrangements proposed by the Conference, for a final settlement between Holland and Belgium. The Netherlands Minister in London has been authorised to sign the proposed treaty.

RUSSIA.—In the beginning of Dec. several more officers of the army in the Caucasus received, some the order of St. Wladimir of the fourth class with the riband, some gold medals, as a reward for their bravery in recent actions with the mountaineers, and for the prudent manner in which the occupation of some Circassian villages was effected. By an Imperial ukase it is ordered that Captains of men-of-war shall receive double pay when their ships, after 10 years' service, require no repair, and treble pay if they require no repair after 15 years' service. In general, after 1st January this year, Generals and staff officers of the fleet are to receive higher pay. On 6th Dec., being St. George's day, Lieut.-Gen. Golowin, Governor of Georgia, Cancasia, and Transcaucasia, received all the knights of the order of St. George then at Tiflis. There were present 12 Generals, 21 Staff Officers, 16 superior Officers, 52 Subaltern Officers, and 112 privates.

JAMAICA.—Advices to 26th Dec., brought by H.M.'s packet *Linnet*, which left Hayti on 30th Dec., communicate the meeting of the new House of Assembly, the adherence of the members to the resolutions of the late house, and their consequent prorogation to 5th Feb. by the Governor Sir Lionel Smith. A discussion arose, regretting the tone of the Governor's speech, which was dwelt upon as likely to increase, rather than allay, the excitement which already existed on the questions at issue between the government and the House of Representatives. Quietness, however, continued to prevail in the island.

Theatres.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. Pocock's new drama was produced last evening. It is called the *King and the Duke; or, the Siege of Alençon*. The plot is somewhat intricate, indeed too full of knots and involutions to be untied or unravelled without some difficulty; but the house, which was tolerably filled, expressed their approbation in the usual manner, and the piece was given out for repeated representation without any dissent on the part of the auditors.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—*Musard's Promenade Concerts* continue to be fashionably and numerously attended. The performance of *Les Echos* quadrilles increases in attraction.

ADELPHI.—A new drama of slender pretensions, entitled *Jane Lomax*, was produced on Monday evening. It contains some comic scenes, which kept the house in good humour, and it was given out for repetition with partial applause.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. Hooper, the new lessee, commenced his arduous undertaking on Monday night. The theatre was well attended, and the audience, as usual, on such occasions, generous and cheering. The performance commenced with the burletta of *The Old Maid*, and was followed by *Love among the Roses* and *Simpson and Co.*, which brought out Dowton, Wrench, and Miss Turpin. Between the first and second pieces, the bestial company, consisting of the lion and his lieges of the forest, made its appearance.

Literary Notices.

The Romance of the Harem. By Miss Pardoe. H. Colburn.

THAT Miss Pardoe is singularly well qualified to illustrate "The Romance of the Harem," a species of romance which she alone has been enabled to describe, need scarcely be told to those who have read her brilliant and clever book, entitled "The City of the Sultan," a book which, howbeit bearing a somewhat romantic title, is neither more nor less than a vivid picturing forth of the simple truth. But Miss Pardoe is (luckily, we had almost said) not merely well qualified for the new office she has assumed—she is the *only* person who has any strong pretensions to fill it; for she alone has been admitted to the inspection of those actual scenes in which her ideal pictures have had their origin. The *real* "Romance of the Harem," as it exists in the great city of Harems in the present day, and as it has existed there for centuries, is as familiar to Miss Pardoe, as the "household *things*" of her own home; and in the absence of such knowledge, little could have been looked for of that real truth and vividness of painting which characterise these capital stories. They consist, Miss Pardoe assures us, of the real tales related by the professional story-tellers of the East. But we are tempted to doubt, whether she is not here adopting a privilege of her calling, in more than the fair and fitting sense of it; for we much doubt if any Mussuldjhe of the East ever owned such a brilliant budget as is opened to us in these volumes. Be this as it may, the book is first-rate of its class:—rich in that rarest of all the attributes of genius, invention; vivid in descriptive power; brilliant in colouring; true both to nature and to costume—the latter in a singular degree; and altogether one of the most attractive works of fiction that the season has produced and will produce.

It includes a large variety of tales—few, if any of them, inferior to even the best of that most popular and fascinating of all similar collections, the Arabian Nights; yet all of them, with one exception, constructed without the aid of that supernatural machinery which is the main feature of the collection just named; a quality which unquestionably adds greatly to the difficulty of the task.

Our limits forbid either detail or quotation; which on this occasion we regret the less, that the first would be unfair to the reader of the work, and the second wholly inadequate to convey an impression of that wholeness and consecutive interest, which are the chief merits of the work.

Hood's Comic Annual, 1839. A. H. Baily.

THOUGH last of the annuals in appearance, it will be heartily welcomed by all who have a relish for puns and quaintness. There is no flagging in fun and humour: indeed we think this volume richer in the ludicrous and ridiculous than many of its predecessors. Several of the illustrations are inimitable: we have "A Detachment of Infantry." A father pulling along a chaise from which the wheel has fallen off, and the children likewise.—"Plates done on Stone." A servant having let fall a basket of plates on the pavement.—"A part is greater than the Hole." A boy having got his head through a broken pane, is incompetent to do exactly the same thing with his legs.—"Double Entry." Housebreakers entering a house at opposite windows.—"Does your Mother know you're out?" A child falling out of window, and a boy making to her that *polite* inquiry.

Vaccination and Revaccination. John Churchill. This reprint of a very clever paper which appeared in the "British and Foreign Medical Review" is most opportune, as at this moment the small pox is very prevalent throughout the country. The data on the subject of vaccination afforded by this pamphlet, must recommend it to every medical man.

SERIAL PARTS.

Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. W. S. Orr and Co.—This is the first part of a most beautifully, in fact superbly, embellished work. It is hardly possible, from the first thirty-two pages, to give an opinion of the literary merits of any work, but we have no doubt that the learned Editor will render his undertaking highly creditable to English literature. We shall notice the publication as it advances.

Heads of the People, taken off—By Kenny Meadows (Quizfizz.) R. Tyas.—The sketches, both of pen and pencil, in this new periodical, are of first-rate character, and the publication is as cheap as it is clever. The 4th number contains the Monthly Nurse, admirably portrayed by Leigh Hunt; the Auctioneer; the Landlady; and the Parlour Orator. The merits, oddities, "sayings and doings," of each, are humorously and faithfully sketched.

The New Sporting Magazine. W. Spiers.—The February number has a clever article, "Turfiana," the renewal of a sketch begun and discontinued in January, 1834, in which the events of the turf, horses, men, and measures, are freely canvassed. It should be read by every sportsman. From a short paper on the late Captain Morris we take the following:—

"How quietly has the death of Capt. Morris been permitted to be passed over, by thousands, to whom his exquisite songs have contributed hours upon hours of harmony and joy! The sin of ingratitude lies at the door of all those who are *bon-vivants* in the highest and most refined sense,—who *thirst* after the prosperity of pure English lyric poetry,—and who feel an honouring respect for departed genius. Why sleeps the name and fame of this extraordinary man; connected as he was so long, from his vast, refined, and social powers, with royal and noble circles—relished as his charming songs are by the hearts of '*all* circles!' How is it that 'silence wraps the suffering clay,' and that relatives are apathetic—publishers dull and quiescent—and the lovers of the claret-jug, the mahogany and the sweet verses 'married to immortal time,' silent and uncomplaining!—There is nothing so simple, yet so polished,—nothing so utterly melodious, yet so sweetly sensible, as Morris's verses, to be found in the whole range of English Song writing. * * In 'earlier days,' but not in 'calmer hours,' the Bard, as he has been wont to be called, produced some verses, which 'dying (it must be admitted) he would wish to blot,'—but as years brought the snow to the head, and cool judgment to the mind, his lyrics elevated all the social subjects upon which his feelings loved to dwell with a pathetic force and simplicity to the heights of poetry; and thus the English language would have seemed incapable to accomplish. English songs became at once, through him, purely Horatian. And the lyric Muse appeared to have found words, and the blending of words, dearest to her heart. Those who have heard—for haplessly the Bard, from an extreme timidity of publication, never permitted his verses to be *read*—such English melodies as 'Since three score and ten,'—'The glasses sparkle on the board,'—'It's a bit of a thing,' &c. &c.—will feel that Morris wrote *from* the heart *to* the heart, and trusted all to the conveyance of that sweetest of interpreters—Music!"

Nicholas Nickleby (No. 11.) Chapman and Hall.—The reputation of Boz increases with each successive publication, but we must defer a further notice of the tendency of his writings till the conclusion of this story. The present number removes Nicholas and his family from misery to comfort, through the benevolence of two rich merchants, whose characters are sketched in Dickens' best style.

H.B.—We have five new humorous caricatures from this inimitable sketcher: his humour is so exquisitely rich, that even the parties represented cannot fail to enjoy it. 1. "A Deserter;" Lord Durham in handcuffs, marched between the grenadiers Wellington and Melbourne, with Brougham as rear-guard. 2. "The Disowned;" John Bull, a beadle, bringing a child labelled "Letter to the Queen," to Lord Brougham's door, who protests it is none of his, but confesses to "misfortunes of the kind." The Queen and one of her court perceive a strong likeness, and exclaim, "Oh, the naughty man!" 3. "A Coachman wanted;" Brougham, Durham, Wellington, and Melbourne, the candidates. All admirable likenesses. 4. "The Dis-Organist;" Lord Durham at the organ, singing, "Fury! Rage! Despair!" Lord Melbourne, with the Queen on one side, shocked at the discord; Lord Brougham glorying in having put the player's "pipes out of tune for some time;" and Roebuck blowing the bellows. 5. "Comic Pantomime;" Windsor Castle, changing, under Harlequin's wand, into the Crown Tavern, and House of Call for Cabinet Makers, with Melbourne as Harlequin, J. Russell as Columbine, Palmerston as Pantaloon, and Morpeth as Clown.

Finden's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy.

THE fifth number of this beautiful work has just made its appearance, and though it does not raise the general character of the publication (which it could scarcely do it shows no tendency to a decline in that character. Th

portraits are those of the youthful Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Viscountess Canning, and the deceased Lady of the Home Secretary, Lord John Russell; this latter portrait having been taken for the present purpose just before the lamented death of that lady. The three portraits are about equal in artistical merit, and the memoirs, as usual, include all that is required in a work of this nature.

East India Intelligence.

Extract of a letter relative to the port of Aden, and the detachment recently sent to occupy it on the part of the British Government:—

"The *Coote* anchored at Aden on the 24th October, when the Arabs professed to know nothing of any arrangements entered into with our Government; they expressed the most violent indignation, and vowed vengeance upon the party and its leader. The latter had quietly pitched their tents upon a small hill at a little distance from the town, and the Engineer Officer who accompanied them was busily engaged in erecting a parapet wall as some security against a sudden attack. The Arabs have not only refused supplies of water and provisions, but have issued formal orders to Captain Haines to decamp immediately from their territory, and to deliver to the Bombay Authority a reply by no means complimentary, and which, as it calls everything by its plain unvarnished name, must form a very unique specimen of diplomacy."

It is the intention of Government to despatch as soon as possible additional troops to Aden.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 1.

We are happy to announce to our military readers the promotion of four Majors to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in room of those lately raised to the rank of Major-Generals. The officers promoted are, we believe, Majors Jervis (Engineers), H. D. Robertson, Moore, and Leighton. Capts. Waddington (Engineers). Farquharson, Worthy, and Waterfield, become Majors.—*Bombay Times, Nov.* 28.

Major Bond, of the Artillery, has sent in a memorial to the Court of Directors, stating his claims to the honours of the Bath; and we trust that the example of this meritorious officer will induce many others, both of the Queen's and Company's Service, who have been unjustly passed over on the late occasion, to press their claims to the distinction upon the notice of the Authorities.

A rumour was very prevalent at Bombay, on 5th Dec., that a declaration of war had been issued by the Supreme Government against Burmah. The Government are fitting up the *Enterprise* as a war-steamer, and about despatching her with troops, it is said, to Moulmein.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 6.

The approaching contest in Ava has naturally excited some sensation among those who, either on the General or Medical Staff, in the last war, lost their health so completely as to make them dread a second exposure to the climate.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 18.

Accounts from Goa mention that Major Antonio Mariano de Azevedo, the Secretary to the Goa Government, was shot dead on the spot, while standing at a window with the sister of the late Baron de Sabrazo, at the house of Lieut. Corte Real, of the Portuguese Navy, where he had been invited to a party. The shot was fired from outside the house, and the assassin has not been discovered. Senhor Duraens, a Judge of the Supreme Court, at Goa, has been obliged to decamp from that city. The Archbishop, who is the President of the Goa Government, it is feared, will be obliged to resign the Presidentship, as he cannot agree with the other members in the measures they are pursuing at Goa. The Ex-Prefect, Snr Bernardo Peres da Silva, is going to Lisbon in the steamer *Berenice*, to represent the inhabitants of Portuguese India in the Cortes at Portugal.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 5.

Camp Kurnaul, Nov. 3*d*.—We hear that the 16th Lancers and the 2d L.C. have failed to procure forage on the route indicated for the left column, and are consequently deviating from the line laid down for them, and are coming to Kurnaul to join the right column proceeding on the 7th, *via* Loodianah.

The greatest difficulty is and has been experienced by the whole Army in getting carriage for their baggage, provisions, and camp-equipage. The consequence is that every officer has pinched himself, more or less, and abandoned many little comforts that would have been desirable. In no instance is a double-poled tent to be seen, excepting for mess purposes; and in eight cases out of ten *two* officers occupy a single-poled tent. The best feeling and the greatest cheerfulness continue to prevail, and although the heat is unusually great, there is scarcely any sickness in camp.—*Englishman, Nov.* 15*th*.

Colonel Arnold is stated to be dangerously ill at Meerut, having broken a blood vessel in the lungs. Copious bleeding had been resorted to, but by the last accounts he was in a very precarious state.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 25.

There exists, we regret to say, considerable discontent and turbulence in the district around Sawuntwaree, and which upon a recent occasion became so daring as to demand the interposition of the Military power. On the morning of the 5th inst., Capt. Duff, 16th N.I., with Lt. Munro and Ens. Gibbard, marched from Vingorla with a detachment of that corps, for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities at Sawuntwaree. On the 6th Capt. Duff succeeded in capturing the fort, and releasing the Rajah, his son, and the Prime Minister. About ninety of the armed insurgents were made prisoners, and handed over to Mr. Spooner, the Political Agent. On the 8th the detachment returned to Vingorla, and tranquillity appeared perfectly restored.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 5.

The force ordered to proceed against Jhansee is to consist of three regiments of Infantry, the 3d N.I., from Saugor, and two regiments from Mhow; one of Cavalry, the 7th L.C., from Cawnpoor, and a battering train from Saugor. This serious preparation will however, in all probability, intimidate the recusant party in Jhansee into full submission, and unconditional acceptance of whatever terms the Agent, Mr. J. Frazer, may offer; so that the affair will terminate in a mere demonstration.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 22.

Two Grand Crosses, seven K. C. B.'s, forty-one C.B.'s, these are the honours which have been lately conferred on the Indian Army. These marks of distinction will doubtless prove grateful to the Army, as the conferring of them serves to show that, though distant, they are not forgotten by their Sovereign or her advisers.—*Calcutta Courier.*

Among the recent Orders of Government for the guidance of the army of the Indus, is one which may be noticed a little prominently. By it the army is restricted from killing bullocks while in the Sikh territories! We thought the day had gone by, when foolish prejudices should be regarded, at least by men with arms in their hands, but here we see a British host is to reverence them. We might quote something here about summer clouds and special wonder, but the foolery of the order is too disgusting for a serious, and too sad for a light, mood—we must wait the action of opinion to wear away such absurdity.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., Nov. 14th, 1838—Mr. T. C. Loughnan to be acting Assist. Judge and Sess. Judge at Dharwar. 20th—Mr. E. H. Dallas, 2d Assist. to the Coll. in Candeish, to have permanent charge of the districts of Malligaum, Pimpulnere, and Baglau. 21st—W. J. Vibart to act as Rev. Com. from the date on which Mr Williamson may deliver over charge of that office. Mr. W. C. Andrews to be acting Princ. Coll. of Surat. Dec. 5th—Mr. Giborne is confirmed in his appointment to the Sudder Adawlut Court, v. J. B. Simson, dec. Mr. Jackson is appointed Coll. of Paunah in the room of Mr. Giborne. Mr. M. Kirkland to be Sub. Coll. of Broach. Mr. Liddle to be Assist. to the Coll. of Ahmedabad. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot is to act as Coll. and Mag. of Ahmedabad, during Mr. Reynolds's absence, on the Law Commission at Calcutta. Mr. A. Forbes is appointed Princ. Coll. of Surat, but still to retain his acting appointment as Sen. Mag. of Police at Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Nov. 12, 1838—Bt.-Col. F. Roome, 13th N.I., to command the fortress of Asseerghur during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Shirreff, or until further orders. 6th N.I.—Lieut. and Bt.-Capt. R. Farquhar to be Adj., v. Thatcher, proceeding to Europe. 8th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Horne to act as Quartermaster and Interp. to that reg. during the absence of Lieut. Cotgrave, on leave. 1st L.C.—Lieut. C. J. Owen to be Capt., and Cornet E. C. Campbell to be Lieut., in succ. to Hamilton, dec. 17th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Knipe to be Capt., and Ens. W. R. Simson to be Lieut., in succ. to Cruickshank, dec. 15th N.I.—Ens. J.W.W. Whittard to be Lieut., v. Cotgrave, dec. 1st L.C.—Capt. C. J. Connyngham to be Maj., Lieut. G. K. Erskine to be Capt., and Cornet F. J. Neald to be Lieut., in succ. to Myine, dec. Cornet L. M. Valiant posted to 1st L.C. Eur Reg.—Ens. Geo. Slack to rank in reg., Nov. 13, 1838—In the Army, Feb. 21, 1838, vice Ens. J. S. Cahill, dismissed the service.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838—Ens. H. Dent, 5th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for three years, for the benefit of health. Ens. E. Wood, 12th N.I., do. do. for do. Lieut. T. H. Godfrey, 20th N.I., is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of health. Lieut. J. C. Hartley, 2d N.I., and Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen., is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of health. Nov. 20th—Dr. R. Wight, 3d L.C., furlough to England for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Falmouth, Feb. 4th—BRAGANZA, steamer, with India Mails. London, Feb. 8th—MINERVA, *Ireland*, from Madras, Oct. 6. FALCON, *McHeath*, from China, Oct. 3. ANNA ROBERTSON, *Hamilton*, from China, Aug. 20. SUPERIOR, *Crowley*, from Batavia. 9th—RECOVERY, *Johnstone*, Bengal, Sept. 3.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MINERVA—Mrs. Arbuthnot, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Ormsby, Major and Mrs. Purton, Eng., Capt. and Mrs. Polwhele, Art., Capt. and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Garner, Mrs Elder, Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee, Capt. and Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Viney, J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., G. D. Drury, Esq., Lt.-Col. Hitchins, Capt. R. S. Seaton, Capt. Atkinson, Capt. Macartney. Drs. Sutherland, Munro, and Lewis, Lieut. Macpherson, Ens. Ross, Ens. Freese, – Sullivan, Esq., Misses Arbuthnot, Drury, and Foster, Masters Arbuthnot, Bruce, Elder, Bradford.

SHIPS SAILED.—To sail from Portsmouth, Feb. 10th—THOMAS COUTTS, *Warner*, for Bombay. Downs, Feb. 5th—IDA, *Passmore*, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per THOMAS COUTTS—His Exc. Sir J. P. Carnac, Gov. of Bombay, Lady Carnac and family, Mr. Cuerton, Mr. Lushington, E. F. Danvers, Esq., and lady, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Supple, Capt. and Mrs. Smythe, Capt. Warner, Messrs. Stone, Moore, Kneller, Johnstone, Briggs, McKenzie, Keppen, Williams, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Brooks, Assist.-Surg. Havell, Miss Leckie, Messrs. Miles, Bridges, Outhwaite, Shubrick, Campbell, Thorne, Furneaux, Ballingall, Montgomery, and Wheatstone.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Dec. 4th—MARION, *McCarthy*, from Portsmouth, Sept. 17, and sailed for Calcutta. PREFECT, *Snell*, from Portsmouth, Oct. 1, and sailed for New South Wales. 5th—KIRKMAN FINLAY, *Todd*, from Downs, Sept. 17. Nov. 28th—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, sailed for Calcutta.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Nov. 14th—UPTON CASTLE, *Williams*, Calcutta to London, Lat. 23. S., Lon. 44. E. 18th—ANDREMAN, *Sedgwick*, Calcutta to London, Lat. 34. 40. S., Lon. 23. E. Feb. 4th—JUSTINA, *Bentley*, London to Calcutta, Lat. 48. N., Lon. 9. W.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.—*Continued from p.* 78.

If any bear resemblance to such, they have invariably arisen from extreme obstinacy and insubordination, and which have ever been industriously magnified to answer the dishonest ends of slander: and, when we trace the course of calumny, we find that the object is usually a British Officer, as famed for gallantry as remarkable for talents and achievements, and discover the invariably marked humanity of his conduct, although perhaps prominent as a rigid disciplinarian. Much could be brought forward to establish the eminent character of the higher ranks in our Navy, and undeniable proof adduced, yet some more conspicuous for their virtues readily occur, and give pleasure in refuting calumny, by enumerating them as living testimonies, to substantiate truth, integrity and renown; in undeceiving ignorance respecting these bright professional ornaments, enhancing the lustre of our country, by whose death, if the nation has suffered, we can with pride refer to their deeds as written upon the "briny deep," who have spent their energies, not in the tented field, but on the often blood-stained ocean, for the cause of glory.

Can anything more forcibly impress the mind with estimation for the British Officer than the example of the late Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Blackwood, who, if he knew an officer to lay even a finger upon a boy in a summary and undue way, so that a blow could be construed or conceived, such officer would be instantly dismissed the fleet under his command. Nor was he less strict and impartial in other matters. An officer in the performance of that nature of duty, which precluded the seaman from wearing an outside jacket, could not avail himself of any privilege which the men could not enjoy, not even in the case of his own son, the present gallant Captain F. Blackwood (who is an honourable impression of his lamented father), with whom he was most tenacious for that discipline which has reared an intelligent and indefatigable officer for the country, as fully proved by his late service in India, for which he has received his post rank. Thus, as in many other instances of noble conduct, did this gallant and celebrated officer emulate one of his renowned predecessors, Lord Collingwood, by insisting on the orders of the youngest Midshipman in the fleet being as diligently obeyed as those even given by himself; but, at the same time, so averse was this estimable officer to any species of harshness, that he has been known most severely to rebuke any officer who would even speak unkindly to any seaman—and, although being a most just disciplinarian, yet he would frequently request the Flag Captain * to induce the officer, who might have made a report calculated to bring a mariner under the infliction of punishment, to intercede in the prisoner's behalf when brought up for chastisement. This ingenuity of mercy, on the part of Admiral Blackwood, although a rigid officer, was often productive of, and invariably succeeded in, gaining good will and promoting order. Many other instances of similar humanity might be recited of officers commanding in the Royal Navy, but digression must, as much as is consistent with the nature of this paper, be avoided. Among other examples of peculiar attention to the sailor, we may adduce the instance of the late Honourable Sir Robert Spencer, who, upon occasion of an officer taking a refractory man slightly by the ear, in order to reprove him, declared that he would not allow a blow to be even implied by any officer to a man who sailed under him. That officer, who was remarkable for rigid discipline and energy, and for whom Sir R. S. had applied for by name, was requested upon that account to quit the ship; although from the testimonials given in his favour, another vessel was procured for him, and subsequently promotion. The instances of the predominance of this feeling are as numerous as opposite sentiments in the trading marine. Indeed, scarcely a record to the contrary can be produced. Attempts have been made by exaggeration and falsehood to reflect disgrace upon the conduct and character of several distinguished officers; amongst others, Lord W. Paget, from an incident which took place some years ago, has been traduced, the manly defence of whom not only proved his pure innocence of any acts of severity, but also gave England a palpable instance of the scrutinizing accuracy with which anything in the shape of punishment is examined by the Lords of the Admiralty; and how impossible it would be to infringe their restrictions; it also showed, without ostentation, or a parade of humanity, how false were the accusations against the Navy and its laws! proving that even a nobleman of one of the most ancient and distinguished families of Great Britain would not be permitted to transgress. For far different traits is his Lordship known; and the accident of the youth's death resulted no more from the punishment

* This officer was the Hon. Capt. Poulett, of the *Prince Regent* flag-ship while at Chatham, in which ship the author served.

pay as it now is—and that Officers, as well as the men, should be rationed on board, making from the Officers' pay, as from the soldier's (while afloat), a fixed and equitable deduction. We cannot conceive any difficulty to exist in this measure; the owners of a transport, or whoever supplies the men now, should, in the tender for them, also tender for the accommodation and rationing of the Officers and their families on proper terms. We would respectfully call the attention of the authorities to this point.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As you have been the means of correcting many abuses, I am anxious to bring under your observation the hardships an officer suffers in being compelled to find himself on board transports; for instance, the 9th Regiment, who went to Ceylon last year, each officer had to pay, I have every reason to believe, nearly 50*l.* for provisions. I ask you now, Sir, can an Ensign, who has hardly 4*s.* 6*d.* a-day (after paying band, mess, and subscriptions) meet this? The things he would have to provide, at a low calculation, on being ordered to such a station, independent of the former sum, would at least amount to 40*l.*, to say nothing of the various debts he would have to pay previous to embarkation. Would it not be an act of justice for Government to pay his expenses while on board ship, deducting a certain proportion of his pay—say one-third? At present he is driven into debt, if depending on his pay, with hardly a chance of ever getting out of it, except by selling out, and leaving himself and family destitute, after wrecking his constitution in the service of his country.

Take the case of an officer, promoted from the ranks (a thing of weekly occurrence now), suppose to a corps in India,—how is he to get his outfit and join his corps within two months after appointment? You are aware that the fees on commission, band, and mess subscriptions, swallow up his first three months' pay. Can he possibly, without friends, join his regiment under the present system, without being very much involved? and what he can do if a married man with a family, I cannot fancy; but feel quite sure that, after the gloss of the thing has worn off, he will curse his stars for having been *so fortunate* as to get promoted at all. A married Subaltern from half-pay, without money, is quite as badly off, if not worse. Why are not the fees on commissions done away with? the Royal Navy pay none; let this be done, and a scale, similar to the one fixed in freight ships, be brought into play—with this difference, that it should apply to the officer's wife and family as well as himself. At present, if an officer is ordered a passage for himself and family in a freight ship, he pays 9*l.* or 10*l.* as it may be, but must give whatever is demanded by the owners for his wife and children; it would be better for Government to make a *heavy* charge themselves than subject officers to the impositions of merchant Captains.

As I have already suffered, and shall soon do so again, under the present system, I hope you will excuse me for taking up so much of your time, and trust that you will use your already successful pen in wiping away some of these abuses.

29th January. A MARRIED SUB.

PRIVATE letters from Bombay all agree in stating, that the embarkation of the troops for the North West Frontier, *via* the Indus, was a scene of unusual confusion, and reflected no credit on the Commander or his subordinates. One troop of Horse Artillery was embarked without its horses, and one transport was putting to sea without water! Things used to be better ordered in the olden days; but a long peace has put the Military machine out of working order. It is to be hoped the derangement may be but temporary, and that the force in the field may be better managed than it seems to have been at starting.—Bombay was in December last destitute of troops, and two companies of the 6th regiment, from Poona, had been ordered to Bombay, to furnish the requisite Guards.

WE most heartily congratulate the Officers of the Army upon the incalculable advantages which they must derive from such an able exposition of their services, and paramount claims upon the nation's gratitude, as set forth in that valuable and most interesting publication, the "NEW ARMY LIST." We have perused and re-perused this most admirable work with indescribable feelings of delight; and, in truth, we have no hesitation in saying, that a more correct and perfect work never issued from the press. The notes are unexceptionable; those pertaining to the Royal Engineers and the Royal Marines, for which we have devoted considerable space, are particularly interesting, which, together with the others throughout the work, tell a tale of long and gallant services altogether unrequited.

The New Army List will undoubtedly do more towards bringing about an improvement in the promotion and pay of the serving Officers, and an adequate retirement for the worn-out veterans, than their best friends, both in and out of Parliament, could have accomplished in half a century.

The Officers of the Army, Ordnance, and Royal Marines, may feel assured of our making ample use of the New Army List, with the view of showing up their great and undoubted—but hitherto neglected—claims for public consideration.

In conclusion, we most strongly recommend the New Army List to all who feel interested in the Service, and we sincerely hope that the author will receive that reward which his labours to benefit the service to which he belongs so justly entitle him.

Notes to the Royal Engineers.

Sir A. De Butts at the sieges of Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi, and favourably mentioned by Lord Hood in his despatches on the surrender of Bastia.

Gen. Evatt at the attack and reduction of various Islands, &c. in the West Indies and at the Helder.

Sir F. Mulcaster served in Portugal, in 1797 and 1798; acting as Commanding Engineer at the siege of Cindadella in Minorca, in 1798, and remained in the Mediterranean until 1801.

Sir H. Elphinstone at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; in Egypt in 1801; accompanied the expedition to Monte Video; in 1808, employed under Sir A. Wellesley in Portugal; served in the Peninsula from 1812, until the end of the war, Sir Howard was wounded at Roleia, and has received a medal and two clasps for Roleia, Nivelle, and Nive.

Gen. Durnford was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Gaudaloupe, in 1794.

Sir J. Jones served the campaign in Calabria, &c., was present at the battle of Maida; attack of Castle of Scylla; retreat to Corunna; expedition to Walcheren, reduction of Flushing; served the campaigns of 1810, 11, and 12, in the Peninsula; has received a medal for Badajoz. Sir John was shot through the ancle-joint at the siege of Burgos, Oct. 1812.

Gen. Thackeray was at the capture of Surinam in 1799, St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew's, &c. &c. in 1801; directed the siege of Scylla Castle, and that of the Fortress of Santa Maura in 1809; served with the army in Spain in 1812; at the battle of Castalla and siege of Tarragona in 1813, and remained with the army until 1814.

Gen. Birch served in Flanders and Holland in 1793, 94, and 95; the Egyptian campaign of 1801; taking of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; served in the north of Spain in 1808; taking of Flushing in 1809; blockade of Cadiz in 1810 and 11; has received a medal for Barossa. Gen. B. was shot through the thigh near Valmesada, 7th Nov. 1808.

Gen. Nicholls served in the last American War.

Sir John Burgoyne's services—blockade of Malta and surrender of Valetta, 5th Sept. 1800; landed in Egypt, 7th Mar. 1807: capture of Alexandria, 20th Mar.; attack of Rosetta, 7th to 18th Apr. 1807; retreat to Corunna, 1809? passage of the Douro, 12th May; affair of Salamonde, 16th May; blew up Fort Conception in presence of the enemy, 21st July; battle of Busaco, 21st Sept.; retreat and lines of Lisbon; siege of Badajoz, 2nd to 13th June, 1811; action of Elbodon, 25th Sept. 1811; siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, 8th to 19th Jan. 1812; siege and storm of Badajoz, 17th Mar. to 6th Apr. 1812; siege and capture of Forts at Salamanca, 17th to 27th June, 1812; battle of Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812, advance to Madrid and capture of Retiro Forts, 14th Aug. 1812; siege of Burgos, (wounded) 19th Sept. to 21st Oct. 1812; retreat from Burgos; advance of the army and cross the Ebro, May and June, 1813; battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813; siege and storming of St. Sebastian (wounded), 15th July to 13th Aug. 1813; siege of Castle of St. Sebastian, 31st Augs to 9th Sept. 1813; passage of Bidassoa, 7th Oct. 1813; battles of the Nivelle and Nive; passage of Adour, 23d Feb. and blockade of Bayonne; sortie from Bayonne, 14th Apr. 1814; attack of American lines before New Orleans, 8th Jan. 1815; capture of Fort Bowyer, from 8th to 11th Feb. 1815. Sir John has received a cross and one clasp.

Col. Pasley—in 1806, in the defence of Gaeta; afterwards in the battle of Maida; siege of Copenhagen in 1807; in 1808 and 9, several skirmishes, and in the battle of Corunna; reconnoitered the enemy's coast under the fire of batteries, and afterwards at the siege of Flushing. Col. P. received a bayonet wound through the thigh, and a musket wound which injured the spine in leading a storming party to attack an advanced work occupied by the French on the Dike in front of Flushing, 14th Aug. 1809.

Col. Goldfinch—in 1807, expedition to Copenhagen; 1809, Oporto, Talavera; 1810, Busaco; 1813, Vittoria, Pyrences, Nive; 1814, Orthes, Toulouse. Has received a cross.

Col. Arnold—blockade and surrender of Malta in 1800; the whole of the campaign in Egypt in 1801, attack and surrender of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice and Surinam.

Sir Wm. Gosset served in Holland in 1799, and was Major in command at the attack upon Algiers, under Lord Exmouth.

Col. Ellicombe—siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, 8th to 19th Jan. 1812; siege and storm of Badajoz, 17th Mar. to 6th April 1812; retreat from Burgos, 1812; advance of the army and cross the Ebro, May and June, 1813, siege and storm of St. Sebastian, 15th July to 9th Sept. 1813; passage of Bidassoa, 7th Oct. 1813; battle of Nivelle, 10th Nov. 1813; Nive, 10th and 11th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1813; passage of Adour, 23rd Feb. 1814, and blockade of Bayonne; sortie from Bayonne, 14th Apr. 1814. Medal for St. Sebastian.

Col. Fanshawe—capture of Cape of Good Hope in 1806; expedition to S. America, and siege and capture of Monte Video in 1807; with the army in Portugal in 1808; expedition to the Scheldt and siege of Flushing in 1809.

Sir C. F. Smith—capture of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John in 1807; capture of Martiniqoe (wounded) in 1809; senior Engineer in charge of Cadiz and its environs in the operations connected with the battle of Barossa in 1811; commanding Engineer in the defence of Tarifa, and in the field operations which led to that event; chief Engineer at Cadiz when the siege was raised in 1812; affairs of the 18th and battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813; Villa Franca and Tolosa, 24th June; siege of St. Sebastian; capitulation of Paris, 7th July, 1815.

Col. Harding—1813, action of Castalla, May; attack of Denia, June; attack of Tarragona, June. 1813, sieges of Mauberg, Landrecy, Marienberg, Philippeville, and Rocroy, with the Prussian army.

Sir G. Hoste—battle of Maida and siege of Scylla Castle in 1806; attack on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt in 1807; taking of the Islands of Ischia and Procida, and siege of Ischia Castle in 1810; action on board H.M.S. *Spartan* in the Bay of Naples, 3d May, 1810; two attacks on Antwerp in 1812; led the Guards in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

Col. Wright in the expedition to the Helder in 1799.

Col. Lewis—campaign in Naples and Calabria in 1805 and 1806; battle of Maida and siege of the Castle of Scylla in July and Aug. 1806; capture of Ischia and Procida, in the Bay of Naples, in Aug. 1809; siege of the Fort at Santa Maura, served the campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula, wounded at the assault of the breach of St. Sebastian, lost the left leg above the knee.

Col. Holloway—the campaigns of 1810, 11, and 12 in the Peninsula; wounded in the trenches before Badajoz, May 1812; shot through the body, 26th Mar. 1812, whilst storming the enemy's works.

Col. Graydon was at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Gaudaloupe in 1810.

Col. Thomson was at the capture of Martinique in 1809, served on the north coast of Spain in 1812, and in the Netherlands in 1813, 14, and 15.

Sir John Smith served in Sicily from 1807 to June, 1812.

Col. Jones was at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, May 1809; battle of Talavera, July, 1809; battle of Busaco, Sept. 1810; siege of Badajoz and battle of Albuhera, May 1811; siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 1812.

Col. Moody has seen a great deal of active service in the West Indies, and has been twice wounded.

Col. Oldfield served in Holland in 1814.

Col. Dixon in Canada during the war, from 1812 to 15, and was slightly wounded at the storming of Fort Sandusky. Medal for Detroit.

Col. Calder—expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing.

Col. Tylden—siege and capture of Fort Santa Maria, 29th Mar. 1814; commanding Engineer in the action before Genoa, under Lord W. Bentinck.

Col. Wells—campaign of Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 9, including action of Roleia and the battles of Vimiera and Corunna, campaign in Holland in 1809, including the siege of Flushing; blockade of Cadiz, from Mar. 1810, to the raising of the blockade in 1812, excepting about six months' absence at Carthagena, and with the army in Estramadura, including the action of Barossa, and the last siege of Badajoz, in Mar. and Apr. 1812; served part of the campaign of 1813, until the army embarked at Bordeaux in 1814, including the passage of the Bidassoa, blockade of Bayonne, and the taking of a work at Laredo; campaign of Belgium and France in 1815.

Col. English—campaign of 1808 and 1809, from the period the British army landed in Portugal until the retreat to Corunna, including battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; end of campaign of 1913 and campaign of 1814, including battles of Orthes and Toulouse; campaign of 1815, and with the army of occupation until Aug. 1817.

Col. Blanchard was at the blockade and sortie of Bayonne, served afterwards in the American war, and was present at the taking of Washington; the operations and engagement before Baltimore, field operations and engagement before New Orleans; taking by assault the lines on the right bank of the Mississippi, and capture of Fort Bowyer; joined Sir J. Kemp's division in France, 23d June, 1815.

Col. Emmett—sieges of Badajoz in 1811 and 12; passage of the Nive; Bayonne, Orthes, Toulouse; at New Orleans, at the attack on the American lines, and every affair on that expedition; at the siege of Fort Bowyer; slightly wounded at Badajoz in 1811; and on the advance towards Orthes; very severely wounded at the assault of Badajoz in 1812.

Col. Gordon—attack on the Castle of Scylla, June, 1809; siege and capture of Santa Maura, Mar. 1810.

Maj. Barney was at the defence of Tarifa, and subsequently at several captures in the West Indies.

Maj. Jones—in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; served the campaigns of 1811, 12, 13, and 14, including the actions and sieges of Cadiz, Tarragona, Badajoz (1812), Vittoria, St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne; wounded leading the Forlorn Hope, first assault St. Sebastian.

Maj. Bonnycastle—at the siege and capture of Flushing, Aug. 1809; served with the army in Nova Scotia during the war with the United States, 1812, 13, and 14.

Maj. Marshall—slightly wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo, 16th Jan. 1812; severely wounded twice by musket shots at St. Sebastian, 31st Aug. 1813, when leading the advance of the column of attack up the great breach.

Sir G. Gipps—wounded in the left arm at the assault on Fort Picurina, during the siege of Badajos in 1812.

Maj. Barry—severely wounded by a grape shot, 31st Aug. 1812, when leading a party to the breach at the storming of St. Sebastian.

Col. Reid—severely wounded in the knee, repulsing a sortie at Badajor, 10th May, 1811; in the leg during the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, 19th Jan. 1812; in the neck during the assault of St. Sebastian, 28th July, 1813.

Maj. Matson served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in Spain and France, and afterwards in the expedition to New Orleans.

Maj. Yule served in the American war in 1814, was at Chippewa, 5th July, 1814, and at Niagara, 25th July, 1814.

Maj. Philpotts was favourably noticed in Sir Gordon Drummond's despatch on the attack on Fort Erie, Sept. 1814.

Maj. Selwyn was at the attack of Gaudaloupe, 10th Aug. 1815.

Maj. Gosset served in Canada in 1813 and 14.

Maj. Whinyates was at the battle of Algiers, 27th Aug. 1816.

Maj. Wright was wounded by a musket ball through the thigh, 12th Oct. 1821, at Zante, in an attack made by the Greeks upon a Turkish man-of-war.

Maj. Rivers landed at Passages Dec. 1813, and joined the light division, Feb. 1814; took charge of a division of boats fitted out at Socoa for the passage of the Adour; then joined the force for the siege of Bayonne; embarked for America in 1814.

Maj. Thomson was attached to the Prussian army in 1813, and served at Maubery, Landrecy, Phillipville, and Rocroi.

Maj. Wortham—siege of St. Sebastian, 26th Aug. to 9th Sept. 1813; battle of Orthes, 27th Feb. 1814; battle of Toulouse, 10th April, 1814; with the army in America, from 14th Sept. 1814, to 24th May, 1815.

Captains Jebb, Smith, and Portlock, served in the last American war.

Capt. Kay served in Holland and the Netherlands in 1814 and 15.

The following is a proud record of the services of Officers of the Royal Marines, and we rejoice in the opportunity of placing it under the notice

of our numerous readers. In the present Session of Parliament, justice will, we trust, be done to this fine corps—indeed, it can only be obstructed and defeated by injudicious friends :—

Notes to the Royal Marines.

Col Wingrove was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, battle of Trafalgar in 1805, taking of Genoa in 1814, and on board the *Bogne* when that ship singly engaged three French ships of the line and three frigates off Toulon in 1814.

Col. Lewis was in Sir R. Strachan's action, Nov. 1805.

Col. Lawrence, prior to entering the R. Marines, served four years and a half as Midshipman in the *R. Navy*). *In 1793* he served at Toulon—landed at Fort La Malgue and Fort Mulgrave during the siege. In 1796, at the capture of a French squadron of three frigates and two brigs off Toulon. In 1805, battle of Trafalgar—the ship in which he served (the *Colossus*, lost 200 in killed and wounded. In 1810, at Cadiz during the siege—was the senior Captain of the expedition against Malaga. In 1814-15, served off New York, on the American coast, until hostilities ceased.

Col. Jones was at the defeat of the French fleet by Lord Howe, 1st June, 1794; likewise in frigate and other actions. When Capt. of Marines, on board H.M.S. *Magnificent*, 74, he was wrecked off Brest in 1804, and made prisoner of war until 1814.

Col. Conolly served in Lord Bridport's action, 23d June, 1795. In 1796, served in the Mediterranean, including the evacuation of Bastia, capture of Porto Ferrajo, and destruction of Martello Tower in St. Fiorenzo Bay. In 1797, the battle of Cape St. Vincent. Capture of Adm. Price's squadron, off Toulon, in 1798. On board *Hannibal*, wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Algesiras, with Sir J. Saumarez, in 1801. In action in the N. Sea, 16th May, 1804. *Siege of Copenhagen and capture of Danish fleet, 1807.* In 1812, on board H.M.S. *Hamadryad*, when attacked by French privateers; debarked with detachments at Schoveling, and took possession of the Hague. During the above periods he has been very frequently engaged with the enemy in affairs of gun-boats and batteries, &c. &c., and has received a reward from the Patriotic Fund.

Col. Beatty landed at the attack of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, when Lord Nelson lost his arm. Was at the battle of the Nile, and at the siege of St. Jean D'Acre, where he was wounded, and favourable mentioned in Sir S. Smith's Despatch of 7th Apr. 1799. He is the only officer now serving who participated in that celebrated defence. In 1803 he was at the capture of the *Harmonie* privateer, and the surprise and destruction of Fort Dunkirk, Martinique. The publication of the Despatches connected with these events, in which he was most favourably mentioned, procured him a Patriotic Sword, value 50*l*. He has been engaged in other affairs of minor importance, and was selected for the duty of accompanying Sir G. Cockburn with Napoleon, in the *Northumberland*, to St. Helena.

Col. Parke was present in Duncan's victory near Camperdown, 11th Oct. 1797.

Col. Owen was wounded at Trafalgar.

Col. Wright was at the battle of the Nile and at Algiers in 1816.

Col. Murton served in the N. Sea and the Helder expedition in 1799; in the Egyptian expedition and the East Indies in 1801; the West Indies (slightly wounded) in 1804; coast of France, and engaged with the enemy's flotilla and batteries in 1805, the Mediterranean in 1806; engaged in cutting out the enemy's vessels from under batteries, and was voted a sword from the Patriotic Fund; in 1809, coast of Spain, and aiding the Guerillas; served in Holland in 1813.

Col. Fergusson was wrecked and severely injured in H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, when burnt off Legborn in 1800, served at the siege of Genoa and Savona, in Egypt in 1801, in Calabria in 1807, and again in Egypt with Gen Fraser in 1808. He has been repeatedly engaged in severe boat-actions, and debarked with detachments on the enemy's coasts.

Col. Swale served in Egypt in 1801.

Col. Peebles was engaged in a boat-action near Gibraltar in 1799; in 1800 wrecked in the *Queen Charlotte*, when that ship was burnt off Legborn; siege and bombardment of Genoa; storming and capture of the *Prima* galley chained to the Mole Head Batteries at Genoa In 1806, on board H.M.S. *Blanche*, and severely wounded in the action between that ship and a French squadron in the W. Indies. Debarked with detachments on various occasions during the war, and engaged in severe boat-actions. He has received a reward from the Patriotic Fund.

Major Burton served in the Baltic, Coast of Spain, and West Indies, in 1801-2. N. Sea and W. Indies in 1803-4-5. In the N. Sea, and wrecked in the West Indies, in H.M.S *Astrea*, in 1808. Adjutant 2d batt. on the Coast of Spain, in 1812-13; and during the whole of the campaigns in America in 1813-14. Has been frequently engaged with the enemy in boat affairs.

Capt. Pilcher served in America in 1812-13-14.

Capt. Bullingall served, prior to entering the R. Marines, as a Midshipman at Copenhagen in 1801; landed at Vimiera, 21 Aug. 1808; was a volunteer in the boats of the *Resistance* at the boarding and carrying *La Mouche*, French man-of-war schooner, under a constant fire of grape and musquetry; the Commander fell by the hand of Capt. B., 26 Feb. 1809; served as a volunteer at the cutting out of four French luggers laden with supplies for the French Army, from the harbour of Santa Clara, N. Coast of Spain, on the night of 27th Feb. 1809, under a galling fire of musquetry, and defended by two batteries which commanded the entrance; landed at the head of the Marines from the *Resistance*, carried a battery of four guns; and assisted in the capture and blowing up of a French man-of-war schooner, and destroyed her convoy, laden with supplies for the French Army, 19 Mar. 1809; was subsequently at the siege of Cadiz, and in 1832 in the Castles of Napoli di Romania, with an allied garrison during an attack on that city.

Capt. Hewes served on board the *Rainbow*, of 24 guns, in the W. Indies, and was in a severe action with *La Nereide*, French frigate, of 24 guns, off Cape Tiberon, and beat her off; employed on the Coast of Catalonia and Corsica, and present at the cutting out of *La Paix*, Genoese vessel, armed with 4 guns, and moored to the batteries at Geraglio, near Cape Corse. He was at the attack on Leghorn in 1813, by Sir J. Rowley, and present on shore at the capture of Genoa by Lord W. Bentinck.

Capt. Campbell served at Walcheren in 1809.

Capt. Alfred Burton served, previously to entering R. Marines, several years in the Navy as Midshipman, in the N. Sea, Baltic, and Mediterranean, and in the Militia as Ensign. In 1804 Capt. B. served in the N. Sea and off Cadiz; in 1805, Trafalgar; 1807, siege of Copenhagen; 1809, Walcheren, from 1810 to 1813, Cadiz, Coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France: at the attack on the forts and harbour of Courageux, North Coast of France, 19 July 1815. Since the peace he has served on the coast blockade in the West Indies and Mediterranean.

Capt. Wearing was wounded at Trafalgar.

Capt. Usiacke was in the general action with, and defeat of, the combined fleets of France and Spain, 22d July 1805; the Spanish line-of-battle ship *L'Firme* having struck, he was ordered to board and take possession of her, with 40 Marines, and had charge of several hundred prisoners until their arrival at Plymouth, from which period until May, 1815, he was on active service, particularly on the Coast of Spain, the West Indies, and during the whole of the expedition to America. At the capture of the New Orleans flotilla, in 1824, he was wounded, and one of the few survivors in the barge of the *Sea Horse*, with Captain Lockyer, who led the boats of the squadron, boarded and carried the American *Commodore*, with the loss of the Lieutenant, both Midshipmen and several of the crew killed, and every individual wounded. Capt. Lockyer (who received three gun-shot wounds, and the Lieut. fourteen alongside of him) bore testimony to his conduct in his public despatches in the following words:—"First Lieut. Usiacke, of the R. Marines (who is in general a volunteer on these occasions), was most severely wounded, and gallantly supported me." For this event he was presented with 50*l*. from the Patriotic Fund. In 1823-4-5-6, he served on the S. American station; and in 1834-5-6-7, on the East India station. Capt. U. has been repeatedly engaged in battery and boat actions, and, during the whole of his servitude, he has received the marked approbation of his commanding officers.

Capt. Richardson was severely in action with the Danish flotilla, 29 Oct. 1813.

Capt. Garmston was at the taking of *Fort Koupan*, Isle of Timor, in 1811, capture of Java in 1812, attack of Palembang, Isle of Sumatra, and Sambass, Isle of Borneo; Algiers in 1816. Capt. G. was wounded at the defence of the Lines of St. Sebastian, 6th June, 1836.

Capt. Ford served at the Island of Anholt in 1811, and at Nyburg. He was at the capture of three Danish luggers from under the batteries.

Capt. Storke served in Lord Cochrane's action in Basque Roads.

Capt. Fegan was at the taking of the fort and town of Guida; capture of enemy's convoy under batteries near Marseilles: destruction of French forts near Port Vendre; the taking of Zante, Cephalonia, and Corfu; capture of enemy's forts and convoy at Pezzero, in the Adriatic; action in the Bay of Naples, 3d May, 1810, when J. Brenton, in the *Spartan*, defeated the whole of the enemy's squadron, and captured a brig of war; at the capturing of an enemy's convoy from under the batteries of Terracino, in 1810, and at the destruction of several American privateers in the Bay of Fundy, by the *Spartan*.

Capt. Scott was at the destruction of two ships of the line in the Bay of Cette, 26 Oct. 1809; in action with the French fleet, off Toulon, 19 July 1811; in the action at Navarino, 20 Oct. 1827.

Capt. Leonard was at the storming of the enemy's works at the Island of Santa Maura, and at the siege of the fortress until its surrender in March, 1810. Served in three boat actions when belonging to the *Magnificent*. When in the *Perlen* he was in action with one line of-battle ship and two frigates, off Toulon, from eight until three o'clock, Nov. 1811. In a boat action, and about the same time, engaged with the batteries and three armed schooners at the entrance of the Petit Pass, off Toulon.

Capt. Dawes was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807.

Capt. Calamy has served in every quarter of the globe, and in the actions of Nyburg, Flushing, Isle of France, Java, and several minor affairs with gun-boats, &c.

Capt. Fynmore served, previously to entering the R. Marines, several years as Midshipman in the Navy; served in the expedition to Buenos Ayres, the battle of Trafalgar, and Algiers, in 1816.

Capt. Sullock was at the capture of the Saints, W. Indies, and at the destruction of French frigates in 1809; capture of Guadaloupe in 1810; engaged in boats on the Coast of France in 1811; served with battalion in Holland in 1813-14, and in America in 1814-15, including Bladensburg, Washington, and Baltimore.

Capt. Henry was at the capture of Anholt, May, 1809; at Fort Mobile, 1815; the victory of Algiers, Aug. 1816, and was frequently engaged with boats in the Baltic, and with the American troops in the Floridas.

Capt. Graham served in the expedition to Walcheren, and in coast operations in Spain and Portugal, and at the defence of Castro; at the attack and capture of Hampton; attack and capture of the fortified town and position of St. Mary's, Georgia. Capt. G. is now employed in the North of Spain.

Capt. Dusautoy served at Walcheren, was at the capture of Genoa, and in two partial actions with French fleets off Toulon and Marseilles.

Capt. Wesley served with the Army in a battalion formed of the Marines of the squadron at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe, and other islands in the W. Indies, in 1810. Served in coast operations (Spain) in 1811, and engaged with the enemy in Portugal. In brigade with 102d reg. in 1813, at the attack of Hampton, N America; defence of La Colle Mille; attack and capture of the fortified town and position of St. Mary's, Georgia; engaged with Algerine gun-boats in 1815; served in the North of Spain, in 1836-37, including Hernani, &c.

Capt. Park was actively employed in the Baltic during 1810-11-12. From 1813 until the Peace, served on the Coast of America and the W. Indies, including the attack on Cramie Island, and landed at the taking of Hampton in the *Chesapeake*.

Capt. Cater was engaged in several affairs with gun-boats in the Baltic in 1810. In 1813 he was at the destruction of a French frigate under the batteries near Cherbourg, and at the counter revolution in Holland, 21 Nov. 1813. From 1815 to 1821 at the capture of a number of slavers on the Coast of Africa. Served in the North of Spain in 1836.

Capt. Law was in the action with, and capture of, the *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, 1 June 1813. At the capture of Fort St. Elmo, and the batteries at Naples, 21 May 1815.

Capt. Miller was at Copenhagen in 1801; in 1809 at the taking of Ischia and Procida; destruction of French gun-boats; capture of *La Legere*, French privateer, of 10 guns and 150 men, and another, of one 24-pounder and 25 men. In 1810, at the capture of the enemy's convoy from under the batteries at Terracino. In command of the Marines of the squadron at the Island of Lissa, Nov. 1811, when Sir J. Gordon lost his leg at the capture of a French frigate, *La Pomone*. Was at the capture of a Portuguese pirate, of 18 guns and 98 men, and several slave ships in 1816.

Capt. Beadon served off the Coast of France from 1811 until 1814, including various boat actions. In 1815 at the capture of Naples and Gaeta. Severely engaged with pirates in the West Indies in 1824.

Lieut. Carr served in the N. Sea, Coast of France, N. and S. America, Cape of Good Hope, &c., from 1812 to 1815.

Lieut. Hurdle was at the attack on the forts and harbour of Courageux in 1815; battle of Navarino in 1827.

Lieut. Dwyer served in the blockading squadrons off Flushing, the Texel, and off Brest. Since the Peace he has served in the E. and W. Indies and Mediterranean.

Lieuts. Anderson and Miller were at the battle of Navarino.

Lieut. Fraser landed for the protection of British property at Lima during the revolution in Dec. 1835, when in possession of the rebels. For his conduct on that occasion he was presented with a piece of plate by the merchants.

Lieut. Brittain was presented with a sword by the merchants of Bombay, for services performed against pirates in the Straits of Malacca.

Lieut. Parker was wounded through the arm at Prescott, Upper Canada, 13 Nov. 1838.

Capt. Honkey served as volunteer, 1st class, in H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*, from Jan. to Dec. 1805, and was in the general action of Dec. 22, 1805. Served in the W. Indies from 1808 until 1809, including the capture of the Saints and Martinique, and several actions in boats cutting out French vessels, and destroying batteries, &c. From 1809 to 1811 served on board H.M.S. *Theban*, blockading the French flotilla at Bologne; several times in action with them. Assisted in the boats cutting out a large French lugger at Dieppe. From 1812 to 1814 served on board H.M.S. *Daphne*, in the Baltic, and was several times in action with Danish gun-boats in the Belt.

Doctor Quarrie was at Algiers in 1816.

Doctor Rae has served in every quarter of the globe; eight years in the E. Indies at one period, and was at the destruction of the Dutch squadron in Surabaya in 1808. He has been in frequent engagements with batteries, and at the cutting out of numerous vessels, and in many boat actions.

Capt. Wolrige served in the Baltic in 1809, and engaged in actions with gun-boats. From 1810 to 1819, defence of Cadiz and Tarifa. Severely wounded at S. Boveland in 1814. Served at Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816.

An article on Courts-Martial in the East India Company's Army, which has appeared in Parbury's "Oriental Herald," has been made by a contemporary a peg on which to hang some crude notions, which, we learn from letters addressed to us, and requiring that we should animadvert on the matter, have given much offence to Officers of the Army. We have not patience to go through, *seriatim*, the extraordinary and utterly unmilitary objections urged against Courts-Martial,—we can only say that they are futile. Soldiers and sailors will scarcely be convinced that trial by their peers "is conducted with too little regard to those constitutional principles which should actuate a Court of Honour no less than one of Law." But let us hear the conclusion of the whole affair :—

"Away, then, with the cant which would pretend that Courts of Honour, released from the restrictions which help to make other men honest, are a whit more just in their decisions than Courts of Law. In the one case we have a just and beneficent judge, with no professional prejudices to mislead him, whose duty and desire it is to unravel the case from the technicalities and delusion by which it has been surrounded by the respective advocates; expounding the principles of law and justice to the jury who are to try it; leaving ordinarily nothing to their jurisdiction but the value of the respective testimony adduced on either side. On the other, we have too often a well-meaning, but not headed disciplinarian, furious whenever the honour of his profession would seem to have been impeached; unacquainted with the means of evolving the truth from a mass of conflicting testimony, and often participating in the prejudices of the prosecutor, for want of those analytical powers of mind which enable a puisne judge to decide in a moment between truth and falsehood. Until Courts of Honour, therefore, are differently constituted, it cannot be difficult to ascertain in which justice, in the best and truest acceptation of the term, is most likely to be administered."

Really this is too much for our risible powers. Does the writer wish that Courts-Martial should not try Officers? We much fear that, with the abolition of the present Courts of Honour, the chivalrous character of the Officer would dwindle into that of a special-pleading knave, or a soldier depending on the quirks of civil law for acquittal or conviction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ample discussion which the "state of the Navy" has lately undergone, the present week has produced two more pamphlets upon the subject,—an elaborate article in the *Monthly Chronicle* for February, occupying no less space than fifteen closely-printed pages, entitled "Grievances of the Navy;" besides a notice in Parliament for a motion on the subject. One of the pamphlets contains a reclamation by the "Flag Officer," or his Philo, who seems indignant that Sir John Barrow has not included Captain Napier in his censure. There is nothing else remarkable, except that the Rear-Admiral's character appears to have been quite mistaken by those who attributed his alarms to fear; for, we are informed, that he is not only a respectable officer and a worthy religious man, but a terrible fire-eater; indeed he volunteers "to lose his life to defeat his enemy, and he looks upon our present Admiralty as such." So we would have their Lordships beware. He gives us one piece of information, the advantage of which to his argument —or his party—we cannot perceive;—we allude

than if it had been inflicted a twelvemonth before the chastisement was merited, and was no more than what a father would have awarded to his son.

Were we to examine the public characters of the distinguished officers, who have formed, and now constitute the Lords of the Admiralty, we should find them on less prominent for their humanity during their active and arduous service, than they are now jealously attentive to restrict punishment; invariably encouraging those officers who seldom resort to any degree of it, and rebuking those who have an occasion to put it in practice. In tracing those of them who have recently held command, we find them ever guided by entire consideration and forbearance. The liberty of referring to names has been assumed with the view of bringing forward undeniable facts to attest truth. It is lamentable that the Navy should require to speak against calumny. It is the fashion, in accordance with the spirit of the day, which slanders whatever is faultless and perfect, of designing people, whose ignorance is but equalled by their spleen, to assert the common commission of cruel acts in the Navy, which would disgrace the annals of slavery: secured by their obscurity, and supported by exciting the curiosity of the uninformed, they diffuse those falsehoods which honour, dignity, and humanity, cannot but contemn. It may, perhaps, be supposed that they are too despicable to be noticed; but, fraught as they are with the adder's venum they merit the adder's fate, and should be crushed and destroyed, on account of the active nature and virulence of the poison they diffuse. The slander of maligners should be refuted, falsity met by truth, and misrepresentation and doubt removed by testimony. Were this made a principal care, the present false system would, almost without an effort on the part of the Government, be gradually changed; and it would be almost as difficult to prevail on the mariner to join the trading marine from the Navy, as it now is to induce him to join the latter from the former service; whilst the measures which we purpose to propound would also keep the trading marine supplied. But whilst the present misrepresentation is tolerated, the evil will continue, and all attempts to counteract it will be useless. Too long have the seamen of the trading marine been victims to these machinations; they have now to hear them contradicted. Observe the enviable situation of the Navy seamen, secure from ill-treatment, oppression and neglect, with the certainty of reward and future provision—and the insecurity of the trading mariner: recount his grievances, oppression, neglect, and future prospects. Many seamen of the Navy certainly leave it for the merchant service, under a false impression, or a love of novelty; seeing the apparent unrestraint, and the seeming laxity of discipline, they try it, but soon, from experience, become undeceived as to the true nature of the service; they persevere in their course, not liking to retract, for nature ever assumes the credit of infallibility, and we disdain to acknowledge ourselves wrong; the seaman dislikes to retrace his steps; and, swayed by the influence and example of others, continues in a service he disapproves; or, still led by novelty, he is drawn into a foreign one where he remains. Thus does every species of evil and bad results to our Navy arise from the mal-organization of, and ill-treatment in the trading marine. So are disaffection, restlessness, and distrust, inspired, destroying and alienating the resources of our National Navy. That a system which may be so easily re-modelled, so readily altered, should be still permitted to continue, is strange and unwise.

We have, in their relations, examined the Royal Navy and its seamen, the Merchant Service and its seamen, in their nature, calling, and treatment; we have seen that they, although distinctly employed, ought to be one, but are ever kept remote and estranged from each other; and that, to blend them, the trading mariners must be encouraged, and a similarity of rewards, comforts, and future provision must be proffered to them, and be taken more entirely under the protection of the Government. This would cause an identification of interests, and the trading mariner would consider himself actually lent to the merchant service, and consider the Navy of his country as the legitimate scene of his endeavours; by this means, the slanderous reports of artifice and malevolence would fail of effecting their object of misleading, being at once refuted and frustrated.

To be continued.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 9, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92 ¼. | 3½ Reduced, 100¼ ⅜.
Reduced, 92¾ ¼. | New 3½, 99¾ ⅜.
Consols for Account, 92¼—buyers.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—R. S, Firmin and W. King, Conduit-st., Bondst., button-manufacturers—W. Dale, Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheshire, shopkeeper—J. Knapman, South Tawton, Devonshire, farmer—J. Graham, Manchester, linendraper—J. Sloane and J. Whitty, Liverpool, hatters—P. T. Smith, Liverpool, hatter—J. Unsworth, Brindle, Lancashire, calico-printer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Lang, Dumbarton, shipbuilder.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—T. J. Croggon, College Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, and Clapham, manufacturer of imperishable stone scagliola marble works—J. Fletcher, Haslingden, Lancashire, hardware-dealer—H. Coward, New Bond-street, Bath, draper, and mercer—J. Money, Donnington, Berks, builder—J. Bristower Poole, ship-broker and spirit-merchant—J. G. Ourry, Fenchurch-buildings, City, merchant—T. Cooper, Lewes, coke and gas-manufacturer and money-scrivener—G. W. Turner, Bermondsey-wall, paper-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. and H. Simpson, Glasgow, cabinet-makers.

BIRTHS.

1st inst., at the Bay, Maidenhead, lady PHILLIMORE, of a daughter—2nd ult., at Wilcove, the lady of Lieut. W. H. SMITH, R.N., of a son—29th ult., at Wortsling, the lady of Lieut. N. F. EDWARDS, R.N., of a daughter—At the Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Capt. TAYLOR, 43d L.I., of a daughter—At Tralee, the lady of Capt. FRANCIS MAGAN, 12th regt., of a son—11th Dec., at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, the lady of Capt. LAWRELL, 66th regt., of a daughter—Sept. 24th, at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. A. M'NAGHTEN, 61st N.I., of a son—Oct. 8th, at Kernaul, the lady of Capt. LOMER, 21st N.I.—7th, at Simla, the lady of Capt. LUCIUS SMITH, 6th L.C., of a daughter—19th, at Cawnpore, the lady of Assistant-Surg. J. MACRAE, Artillery, of a son—At Madras, Sept. 24th, the lady of A. BRUCE, Esq., C.S., of a son—30th, at Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. ELLIOTT, 29th N.I., of a son—Oct. 1st, at Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. C. BOND, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Commander H. T. SHEWEN, R.N., to Mrs. HODGSON—2d inst., at Brighton, R. H. MACKINTOSH, Lieut. 3d Greundier Regt., Bombay Army, to ANTOINETTE, only daughter of the late Col. J. Vernon—At Dublin, E. BLACKMORE, Esq., R.N., to MARY ELLEN, daughter of the late T. D'ARCY, of Trimleston House, Dublin, Esq.—WILLIAM, fourth son to the late Capt. A. Bourke, Newport, to MARY, third daughter of the late R. Ryan, Esq.—At Malta, on 19th Dec., Lieut. E. H. BUNBURY, to SARAH, daughter of R. Scouce—At Kouith, Lincolnshire, on 6th inst., Captain SYMONS, Bengal Artillery, to MARIA, daughter of the late W. Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton.

DEATHS.

At his father-in-law's, Lieut. Bedford, Greenwich Hospital, Lt. WILLIAM MAYOTT, R.N. (1815), one of the Board of Harbour-Masters of the River Thames—At Malta, on 6th Jan. last, aged 28, J. C. H. HARRISON, R.N., Mate of H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, and eldest son of the late Major T. J. Harrison, Rl. Artillery—5th inst., at Dover, in her 88th year, ELIZA, wife of Lieut.-Col. BALDWIN—6th inst., at 7, South-street, Finsbury-square, in her 22d year, ELLEN JULIA, wife of Captain John Rhodes Pidding—At Old Brathey, Windermere, on 7th ult., aged 70, T. STAMP, Esq., Captain, R.N.—Jan. 23, at Battramsley Lodge, near Lymington, General R. H. FARMAR, R.M., aged 84. (See Memoir)—23d Aug., at Macao, on board H.M.S. *Wellesley*, Miss WIDDERBURNE, niece of Rear-Admiral Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B.—Jan. 20, at Teignmouth, Capt. R. TURNER, late of Rl. Veteran Battalion, in his 61st year—At Kilcummin, CAROLINE, wife of W. L'Estrange, Esq., and daughter of Col. Atkinson, Cangort, Rosrea—At Stillorgan, R. J. SANKEY, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Rl. City Dublin Militia—In Clonmel, Mrs. M'CRAITH, daughter of the late Capt. Tomkins, and sister to the late Major Tomkins, Limerick Militia—At Edinburgh, aged 78, Mrs. ANN FARQUHARSON, relict of Lt.-Col. John Farquharson, 42d regt., and formerly Lieut.-Governor of Carlisle—At Edinburgh, J. LEAR, Esq., late Surg. 3d Royal Veteran Battalion—1st inst., at East Dulwich, aged five years and eight months, THOMAS JAMES SMITH, the only child of Lt.-Col. James Smith, Madras Cavalry—Aug. 18th, at Bellary, Quartermaster THOMAS GIBSON, H.M. 41st regt.—Mrs. GIBSON, wife of the above—Oct. 15th, at Gondaloor, the lady of Brev.-Captain LAMBERT, 16th N.I.—Nov. 10, at Ghuzeepore, the wife of Major C. E. O'NIELL, H.M. 44th regt., aged 26.

Advertisements.

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AT a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to a Testimonial to be presented to Admiral Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., in grateful recollection of his constant, able, and unwearied exertions in the Common House of Parliament, to obtain for every rank in the Navy a just remuneration for their services, in common with the other servants of the Crown, was held at the Royal Naval Annuitant Society's Offices, at Devonport, on the 26th of January, 1839.

Rear-Admiral R. THOMAS, R.N., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

That the Testimonial to be presented to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington be a Plateau and Epergne, with a suitable Inscription.

That the following Gentlemen, being members of the Committee, and, in London, they be requested to purchase the before-mentioned Plate, viz.:—Lieutenants G. F. Somerville, J. S. Lean, C. Thurtell, and Mr. Thos. Willey.

That the Chairman of the Committee, Rear-Admiral Thomas, be requested to address a letter on behalf of the Subscribers, to accompany the presentation of the Plate.

That a sufficient number of the Lists of the Subscribers, with the Address of Admiral Thomas, and the reply of Sir Edward Codrington, be printed and circulated.

R. THOMAS, Chairman.

That the warmest thanks of this meeting are eminently due to Rear-Admiral Thomas, the Chairman, for his services in the Chair, upon the present as well as all other occasions.

G. F. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

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To Sail on the 26th February,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The teak Ship JARKINS, 701 Tons Register, JOHN WATTON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks Carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to Captain INGRAM, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to F. HAVISIDE and Co, Sun court, or 69 Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA (with leave to land Passengers only at MADRAS) will positively leave Gravesend on the 23rd March, the river built ship MALCOLM, 650 Tons, Capt W. BELL, (late of the *Cornwall*), lying in the East India Docks Carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt EYLES; or Mr T HEATH, 134, Fenchurch street; or to F HAVISIDE and Co, Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

To Sail about the end of March,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA —The fine new Ship ESSEX, 980 Tons, EDWARD FOORD, R C S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Vessel has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FOORD, at the Jerusalem Coffee house; Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, & Co, 9, Old Jewry; Captain JAMES BARBER, White-lion court; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 8, Freeman's court, Cornhill,

To Sail on the 14th of March,

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA. The BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, R C S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service — For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WAKEFIELD, BROTHERS, and Co, 103, Leadenhall street, or to Messrs Brothers, 109, Great St Helen's Passage, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 9, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail early in May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, R C S., Commander This ship is well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers — For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St Helen's; or to AIVES, STERIE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA, (last Shipping Day in the East India Docks the 20th February, under Engagement with the East India Company to leave Gravesend on the 7th of March positively,) the fine river-built Indiaman THAMES, 1428 Tons, Captain WM MARQUIS, R C S, loading in the East India Dock This Ship has first rate accommodations, being fitted in the same superior style as when in the service of the East India Company —For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs D E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol, Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co, 5, Crosby square, F. W GREEN, and TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms, Court Equipments for a Civilian, M P, or a sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy Lieutenant, 30 guineas, ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 30 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas, Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

APSLEY PELLATT,
(LATE PELLATT AND GREEN,)
CUT GLASS MANUFACTURER, HOLLAND STREET,
Blackfriars, London,

BEGS respectfully to refer Officers of the various Messes of Her Majesty's Army and Navy to the United Service Journal, Quarterly Review, and other Periodicals, for his Sketches and Prices of Table Glass, such as Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, &c. Numerous certificates of approbation can be shown from Presidents of Messes.—Families or others making purchases at this extensive establishment may view Glass blowing and Steam Cutting any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday.

No connexion with any other Establishment.

GUINNESS's EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT, 6s. 6d. per dozen quarts, 4s per dozen, pints; London Stout, 4s. 6d. per dozen quarts, or five dozen for £1.—At NOBLE and Co.'s Foreign Wine Establishment, corner of Charlotte Street and Windmill Street, Fitzroy Square. Orders, per post or otherwise, punctually attended to.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon E I C Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited, as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas For the barrack room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

They are strongly recommended to all who may have occasion for a number of Beds on a sudden emergency; as, from their folding perfectly flat, they can be put aside when out of use in less than one-twentieth part of the room occupied by the common French Bedsteads.

Prices —£3. 3s. £4. 10s. £5. 5s £6. 16s. 6d and upwards.

An inspection of the above, at the Patentees', is with confidence solicited, where alone they may be had, together with every article of Camp or Cabin Furniture.

Passages engaged, Baggage shipped, and Cabins fitted up by experienced workmen. Drawings, with Estimates, forwarded into the country by the post, by addressing, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, 145, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House

MILITARY OUTFITS TO INDIA.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most reasonable terms, at

THRESHER AND GLENNY'S,
Next door to Somerset-house, Strand,

where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application; also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c

N B. Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No 28, King William-street, (facing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade

S L has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST JAMES'S, LONDON.
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, COLD LACEMAN, &c &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial

T S respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES BELTS, SWORDS, &c &c &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED

Printed List of Prices may be had as above

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent, for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under — Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 6s., or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 16s 6d Coloured Frocks, 4l. 4s., Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 18s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY,
No 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c, to his Old established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c; &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 22s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Margoner for sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,
203, REGENT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE:—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING-COATS and HUNTING DRAWERS, Jean and Drill Jackets and Trowsers, PILOT COATS and TROWSERS, Sheets, Towels, and Table Linen, Bed Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

N.B — A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT AND ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by the most experienced Females.

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Waists, length of Arm, and Height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL COATS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards, Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons, Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N B —Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. It is celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or any like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford street, opposite Harewood place (two doors west of Hollis-street)

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.

City Office, 96, Gracechurch-street.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER by Order of the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, the smack LORD TOWNSHEND, of about 45 Tons Burthen, old measurement, with her Mast, Spars, Rigging, and Stores, as she now lies at the Tower Wharf.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Honourable the Principal Storekeeper, Tower, or at the office of the Secretary to the Board, in Pall Mall, between the hours of Ten and Four.

The Vessel may be viewed on application to the Master on board; and Proposals for the purchase must be delivered (Sealed) at the office in Pall Mall; on or before the 28th inst., addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the *Lord Townshend* smack."

By order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 11th February, 1839.

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,
Somerset Place, 29th Jan. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st February next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places—from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 31st of March, 1840—both days included, viz.:—

Chatham,	Kingstown and Dublin,
Cork and Kinsale,	Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith of Edinburgh,
River Thames, from Deptford to Erith, both inclusive,	Milford and Pembroke,
Deal and Downs,	Portsmouth,
Falmouth,	Plymouth,
Guernsey and Jersey,	Sheerness.
Harwich,	

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Condition of the Contracts, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; and in the sum of £300 for each of the other places.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, BREAD, &c. for the ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES at WOOLWICH and CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy,
Somerset-place, 7th Feb., 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 7th March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1840, viz.:—

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, SOAP, and CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a Letter signed by a responsible person engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton and Bread, and in the sum of £50 for each of the others.

CONTRACTS FOR STAVES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,
Somerset-place, 19th Feb. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, by the 31st October next, the undermentioned quantities of

NEW STAVES—viz.:

	Mille.	
CROWN DANTZIC PIPE	60	great tale.
QUEBEC PIPE	30	"

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 [illegible] on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

We are glad to find that many gallant and charitable Naval Officers are subscribing for the widow of "Tom Allen," whose case appeared in our Paper of the 2d inst.—we shall gladly receive contributions. The family and friends of Nelson are at the head of the list.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—H. Story (1838) to *Donegal*. R. Colgrave (1828) to Coast Guard. Thomas Heales (1837) to *Ocean*, v. Johnston.

Mates—J. Dayman to *Excellent*. F. W. Horton to *Talbot*. H. W. B. Coll to *Implacable*.

Master's Assistant—J. Whiting to *Britannia*. Wm. Brodie to *Acorn*.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. Craig, M.D. (1810), to Haslar Hospital. Charles Frederick Waters to *Royal Adelaide*.

Vol., 1st Class—H. A. Clavering to *Implacable*.

Clerk—John Jones (additional) to *Hercules*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALGERINE, 10, Lt.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), arrived at Trincomalee, from Singapore, Nov. 17.

CAMBRIDGE, 10, Lt.-Com. G. M. Hunter (1828), arrived at Lisbon, from the Coast of Africa, Feb. 4th, having the crew of a slave-ship, taken under Portuguese colours on board, in order that the men might be tried in the Portuguese Courts.

CASTOR, 36, Capt. E. Collier (1814), arrived at Gibraltar, from Carthagena, Jan. 29.

CRUIZER, 16, Com. R. H. King (1828), arrived at Bombay, from Hejamree, 2d, and sailed 28th Dec. on a cruise.

ESPOIR, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), sailed from Lisbon, for Cadiz, Feb. 5.

LARNE, 16, Com. P. J. Blake (1830), arrived at Canton, from a cruise, Oct. 18.

VOLAGE, 26, Capt. H. Smith (*a*—1838), arrived at Bombay, from the Indus, 7th, and sailed 30th Dec. on a cruise.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 3, r. Feb. 4.
TAGUS, Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10, r. Feb. 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 16.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. Feb. 4, d. Feb. 24.
BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Feb. 11, d. Mar. 3.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 25, r. Feb. 7.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
RANGER, Turner (*a*. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 5.
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

LINNET, Griffin (1813),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25, r. Feb. 1.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
DELIGHT, Moore (*b*. 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Forrester (1828),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
PIJON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan 22.
PENGUIN, Lice (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETEREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), on passage to Mediterranean.

ACORN, 16 (1836), Com. J. Adams (*b*.) (1837), Plymouth.

ACTÆON, 26 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.

ÆTNA, rec. sp., Lieut. Com. J. Willson (*c*.) (1815), Portsmouth.

AFRICAN, st. v., (1825) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1807), surv. C. of Ire.

ALBAN, (t. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tibling (1825), W. Indies.

ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N Ame.

APOLLO tr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Farley (1814), part. service.

ARIADNE, 26, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Lake Smithitt, (acting), Dover.

ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sulivan (1830), S. America.

ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ASTREA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, (t. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.

AVON, st. ves., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.

BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1831), Mediterranean.

BASILISK, 8, 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c*.) (1833), S. Amer.

BEACON, 3, sur. v. (1823), Lt. Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1816), Mediterranean.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Medit.

BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), surv. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. H. D. Trotter (1825), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1830), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia.

BULLFROG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt.-Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), on pass. to C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELION, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1836), Lisbon.

CARNATIC, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1816), Commp. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Gore (1832), N. Amer.

CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), Sheerness.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1829), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1836), Com. G. Elliot (1828) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 2, st. v. (1832), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain

COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1834), West Indies.

CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. R. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1828), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.

CORNWALLIS 74 (1813), Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., Capt. Sir Rd. Grant, Kt. (1826), North America and W. Indies.

CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Portsmouth.

CROCODILE, 28 (1828), Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies.

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.

DAPHNE, 16 (1838), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.

DASHER, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, sp. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), K.H., N. America.

DIDO, 26 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 16 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, Kt., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.

DOTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, com. sh. (1799), Mas. Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Bermu.

ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), West Indies.

ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), on pass. to S. Ame.

EMERALD, ten. to *Rl. G.* yt. (1820), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.

ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.

EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.

FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.

FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), Harwich.

FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.

FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Combon (acting), Weymouth.

FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.

FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), part. service.

FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Polbury (1823), West Indies.

FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.

FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.

GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Lisbon.

GLEANER, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Holyhead.

GORDON, st. v. (1838), Com S. C. Dacres (1834), N. C. of Spain.

GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), on pass. to S. Ame.

GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.

HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.

HARPY, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. J. S. Ellman (1832), West Indies.

HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.

HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. T. Loch (1814), Mediterranean.

HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1826), Mediterranean.

HERALD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.

HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Barnard (1817), on pass to W. Indeis.

HERMES, st. v. (1835), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.

HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. H. Baillie (1818), West Indies.

HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1820), Sheerness.

HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.

HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1816), Chatham.

IMOGINE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.

IMPLACABLE, 74 (1805), Capt. E. Harvey (1811), Plymouth.

INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt Daniel Pring (1815), part. service.

JASEUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.

JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.

JUPITER, 58, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.

LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (*d*.) (1833), W. Indies.

LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.

LIVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1811), C. of Africa.

LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), Woolw.

LILY, 16 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1836), Coast of Africa.

LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillpps (1815), Liverpool.

LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.

MADAGASCAR, 46 (1812), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.

MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commod. P. J Douglas (1811), Jamaica.

MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.

MASTIFF, 6, (1818), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1806), Scotland

MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1833), N. America.

MEDINA, st. ves. (1837), Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, M.C. (1809), Medit.

MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.

MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.

METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), Plymouth.

MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.

MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.

MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford

MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.

NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.

NIAGARA, 20 (1817), Capt. W. Sandom (1823), Lakes of Canada.

NIMROD, 20 (1825), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.

NORTH STAR 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.

OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.

ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.

OTTER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.

PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, Portsmouth.

PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (*a*) (1813), North Sea.

PELICAN, 16 (1812), Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.

PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.

PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.

PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), West Indies.

PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.

PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1827), N. America.

PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1833), N. America.

PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.

POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.

POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Sheerness.

PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.

PROSPERO, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoscason (1826), Woolwich.

PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Cape of Good Hope.

RACER 16, (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.

RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. H. W. Cranfurd (1836), West Indies

REDWING, st. v., Com. Edward Chappell (1826), Liverpool.

RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.

RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.

ROBNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.

ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part. service.

ROMNAY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.

ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.

ROVER, 16, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.

ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104 (1828), Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, G. C. B., G.C.H., Capt. Thomas White (*a*) (1816), Plymouth.

ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.

SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Mast.-Com. C. B. Bellamy (1824), acting, Coast of Spain.

SAMARANG, 28 (1832), Capt. W. Brighton (1831), South America.

SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1818), Plymouth.

SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), West Indies.

SARACEN, 16 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.

SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.

SAVAGE, 16 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1825), part. serv.

SCORPION, 16 (1833), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.

SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), Coast of Africa.

SCYLLA, 16 (1809), Com. Hon. Joseph Denman (1825), Lisbon.

SNAPDRAGON, 4, sutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1815), Portsm.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1828), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1829), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SHIPJACK, 5 (1837), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. Alex. Milne (1830), West Indies.
SPARROW, 16 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (b.) (1828), S. Amer
SPEEDY, 8, cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 8 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
THUNDER, st. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1828), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1830), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTOR, 16 (1814), Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), g.-ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 26 (1825), Capt. Hon. Smith, (a.) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WEASEL, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B.
Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WINDSOR, st. v. Mrs. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. S. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLF, 19 (1826), Capt. E. Stanley (1838), East Indies.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com the Hon. E. Howard (1833), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Sheerness.
ZEPHYR st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—There has not been a single arrival during the week, except the *Gladiator*, New York packet, and she was four days behind her time. The signal-men and the officers of the Customs are on the look-out for *Barham*, *Victor*, *Pelican*, *Pylades*, and *Wolf*. Some of them will proceed to the eastward to be paid off, when *Vernon* and *Winchester* will be ordered for commission. *Clio* and *Childers* have been taken in dock to be repaired. *Pantaloon* has been in to have her copper cleaned, and make good a slight defect. *Salamander's* defects were completed on Monday, and she went to the North Coast of Spain on Tuesday. *Ætna*, *Seaflower*, and *Cracker* are the only vessels fitting in the port. A very fine cutter, the *Snipe*, will be out of the hands of the dock-yard people by the end of the month, and probably commissioned on 1st March. Volunteers still continue to join *Britannia* and *Victory*. Owing to large drafts of Supernumeraries having been sent out in the *Ganges*, *Electra*, and *Daphne*, the party on board the flag-ship are reduced to about 400; possibly the half of them will be put into the *Revenge* directly she is commissioned. No day is yet fixed for the launching of the *Indus*: she is painted and quite ready; the first spring-tides in March will no doubt be the time. The *Cassion* has been taken in dock this day. The *Waterwitch* is to be moved out about the 28th inst. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, *Seaflower*, *Ætna*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Messenger*, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 15th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—10th.—Sailed *Hercules*, 74, Captain E. Barnard, for the West Indies; she is to take on board a regiment either at Barbadoes or Jamaica, and convey them to Halifax. Also sailed *Spitfire* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Shambler, for W. Indies, to relieve the *Flamer* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. M. Potbury, ordered home. *Meteor* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, sailed for Liverpool, with stores for the packets on that station, and will return to this port with newly-raised men for the Navy. Arrived the *Tagus* peninsular steamer, from Falmouth; she completed her coals, and returned to that port the same evening. *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, arrived from Falmouth with unserviceable stores. 11th—Arrived *Lapwing* packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Francis R. Coghlan, from Falmouth. 12th—Arrived *Kite* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Hosenson, from Sheerness, with the *Hecla* st.-v., on their way to Glasgow, where *Hecla* will have her boilers, &c., filled. *Kite* proceeds from thence to Holyhead to relieve the *Gleaner* packet, in want of repair. The *Hannaxe* tender arrived from Holyhead and Pembroke, with stores. 13th—Arrived the *Salamander* st.-v., from Portsmouth, in charge of Mr. Bellamy, and part of the crew of the *Athol*, on her way to the coast of Spain; on their arrival there the crew of the *Gorgon* steam-vessel will be transferred to the *Salamander*, and the *Gorgon* will return to this port, where she will remain till the *Windsor Castle*, 74, is ready, which ship she will accompany to Pembroke, to be taken to pieces. 14th—Sailed *Rochester* and *Lively*, tenders; the former for Sheerness, and the other for Portsmouth, with stores for the Dock-yards. *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was hauled into dock to have her bottom scrubbed. 16th—A Court Martial is to assemble this day on board the *Royal Adelaide* to try the Master of the *Lapwing*; it is said on the charge of quitting that vessel while at single anchor, without leave. *Stirling Castle*, 74, is to be fitted for a convict ship, instead of *Spartiate*. *Bellona*, 74, has been brought down the harbour to supply the place of the *Windsor Castle*, ordinary depot. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Implacable*, *Acorn*, *Salamander* st.-v., *Alonzo* transport. In the Sound—*Lapwing* and *Hecate*, and *Kite* steam-vessels.

The following circular has been sent to the officers of the Rl. Marines, requiring them to state their period of service, and the length of time they may have been on half-pay. This is reported to be at the instance of the Naval and Military Commission, for their guidance in their forthcoming recommendation to Her Majesty, through the House of Commons, for awarding rank, &c., to those old servants who have borne their fair share of duty, both abroad and at home, and whose ubiquitous and varied life has fully entitled them to their distinctive badge (the Globe), and verified to its extent their truly appropriate motto, "Per mare, per terram."

Royal Marine Office, 25th Jan. 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by the Deputy Adjutant-General to request you will call upon the Officers of each rank at the division under your command, and also upon the Officers embarked in such ships as may happen now to be at your port, as well as those on command in England and recruiting, to state whether they have, at any period, been on half-pay, and how long, and that you will be pleased to make such report as early as possible.

I have, &c. J. WILSON, A. A. Gen.

To the Colonel Commandant.

Com. Denham, on surveying service, Liverpool, has resigned, as the Dock Committee there declined giving him the means of saving lives and property during the awful gales on that coast.

The *Warrior*, 74, receiving-hulk at Woolwich, is to be fitted for a convict ship, also the *Hebe*, 42, in her room.

Lieut. J. M. Mottley, First of the *Dee*, has been tried by Court-Martial at Jamaica, on charges preferred by Com. Sherer of that vessel, and after two day's sitting, was acquitted. Mr. Pinhorn, Purser of the *Modeste*, assisted the Lieutenant in his defence. Lieut. Mottley has since joined the *Serpent*.

Serjt. Comton, and privates Godby and Flemming, Rl. Marines, were unfortunately drowned on Tuesday, by the accidental upsetting of a boat, in which they were returning from Sheerness to Chatham. The First and Second Mates of the *Badger*, revenue cutter, and three of her crew, narrowly escaped the same fate recently at North Yarmouth, by a sea filling the boat.

The *Buffalo* at Chatham, is ordered to be again brought forward, to bring spars from New Zealand.

Mr. Banes, foreman of shipwrights, Chatham, has been superannuated on 135*l.* per annum.

Sailed the *Amity* for Bermuda and Bahamas.

Arrived to fit for convicts, *Marquis of Hastings* and *Joseph Fenton*, for Malta and the Ionian Islands, and *Royal Sovereign* for St. Helena and Cape.

The *Carron* steamer is docked and repairing at Deptford.

Mr. D. McDowall Gordon, Midshipman, has passed his examination in seamanship, on board the *Victory*.

Color-Serjeant Charles Gillatt, Rl. Marines, has been awarded the medal, and gratuity of 15*l.*, for long and meritorious good conduct in the service. He is at present in Spain.

H.M. BRIG WANDERER.—From the *Bahama Observer*, of 8th Dec.—"On 28th Nov., at eight A.M., while the *Wanderer* was cruising off the Isle of Pines, under close-reefed top-sails, on the larboard tack, wind blowing very fresh from the northward, a brig was seen to windward under the same sail, and from her appearance was taken for either a French or Spanish man-of-war. Nine, wind blowing more moderate, made more sail and gained gradually on the brig—a heavy head-sea running at the time. From this time until noon, as the breeze moderated, the pressure of canvass was increased; a barque was reported to the southward; the *Wanderer* showed her colours—the barque answered by showing English, and the brig, which was at this time full four miles dead to windward, hoisted American colours, and then began to make sail. The *Wanderer* closing upon her, she tacked, evidently desirous of not being overtaken. These manœuvres gave rise to strong suspicions that she was a slaver; and at 40 minutes after 12 the *Wanderer* tacked in chase. At 50 minutes after three, finding the slaver gaining upon her, and observing that she had cut away her stern boat, and hauled down the American colours, the hammocks were piped down, and all sail set that could be upon a wind. The chase continued until half-past five the next morning, when, after an effective shot, the brig was captured. During the night the chase frequently altered her course (always when a gun was fired). After midnight, the moon going down, it was difficult to keep her in sight, and had it not been for a very excellent night telescope she must have escaped. The *Wanderer*, while in chase, split her flying jib and lost it. The latter was taken in and another was set in the short time of nine minutes; an evidence of the alertness of our sea men when in active service. The prize is a fine brig of 276 tons, and having on board 214 slaves when captured, but we are informed upwards of 500 when she left the coast. She sails uncommonly fast, and reports having escaped, on the coast, from Her Majesty's vessels, the *Pylades*, *Curlew*, and *Fair Rosamond*. The *Wanderer* was in chase upwards of 19 hours, having run upwards of 160 miles before capturing her. After her capture, in bringing her to this port, the brig had frequently to shorten sail to enable the *Wanderer* to keep her company."

Lieut. Stone, R.N., son of the Master Shipwright, Chatham dock-yard, has been appointed Harbour-Master, Port of London, vice Lieut. Mayott, R.N., deceased.

On 2d inst. the *Galatea*, a large Portuguese store-ship, other [illegible] was lying off the dock-yard at Lisbon, was discovered to be on fire. Boats from H.M.S. *Donegal* and *Scylla*, and from the French ships-of-war in the Tagus, immediately put off to their assistance. The French, in their eagerness to outdo the English, jumped upon the hot decks and began to climb up the shrouds, for the purpose of cutting away the yards and rigging, a feat in which, of course, John Bull would not be left behind: before many minutes, however, the columns of flame, which began to shoot upwards through the hatchways, gave them a warning to quit their lofty tenement, of which it is lucky they availed themselves in time, for they had scarcely got down into their boats again when the decks gave way with a tremendous crash, and the whole of the masts and rigging took fire. In the mean time the Artillery, which had been brought from the French and English ships, kept firing into the hull below water-mark, and at last, just as the whole had become one vivid flame, the masts fell over, the burning mass suddenly sank, and in one moment the lurid glare of the conflagration was extinguished, and the pale light of the moon alone illuminated the scene. Amongst the officers present were Capt. Drake, of the *Donegal*, the Hon. Capt. Denman, of the *Scylla*, and Lt. Langtry. The prevalent belief is that, as the vessel was about to be fitted out to take convicts to the penal settlements on the coast of Africa, their friends set her on fire with the view of delaying their departure.

Since the order to increase the crews of the ships in ordinary, 150 seamen (not 30 only, as stated by a contemporary) have been received on board the *San Josef* at Plymouth—upwards of 100 of them are able seamen.

In our last, a paragraph incorrectly stated that a basin was begun in Devonport dock-yard, which is untrue; a plan has been laid before the Admiralty for the construction of one, and no doubt it will be brought before Parliament this session, and if a sum is granted for that purpose, the plan will be carried into effect; but even then it will be some time before it is commenced, as the *Stirling Castle*, the ship ordered to be fitted for the use of the convicts who are to be employed on that work, will not be ready to receive them for two or three months.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Messrs. T. B. Girdlestone, Fred. W. Horton, Geo. S. Berens, C. H. Baskerville, David McD. Gordon, Foster Brooke, F. E. Forbes, Lumley W. Peyton, P. McK. Godfrey, John Wilson, Geo. Newcomben, T. E. Symonds, C. C. Grey, W. F. W. Parkinson.

Lt. Parks, R.N., who was suspended for firing into Mr. Barlow Moore's yacht on the Thames, has been reinstated.

COAST GUARD.—On the morning of the 10th inst. the *Harpy* rev.-c. chased and forced the *Arethusa* of Cawsand, a smuggling boat, to throw her cargo of contraband goods overboard—159 tubs of spirits were secured and lodged in the Custom-house at Plymouth.—On the morning of the 10th inst. the *Royal George* rev.-c. chased the *Phabe*, French smuggling vessel, and forced her to destroy her cargo—a few tubs have been picked up along shore. The *Phebe* has been brought into Weymouth, with her crew, consisting of one Englishman (Harry Hansford) and six Frenchmen.—A boat, with 70 tubs of spirits, was seized by the Coast Guard officers at Hove near Brighton, late in the evening of the 7th inst. She had been towed across by a vessel, and then cut adrift without any men in her.—The Guard boat of the *Cameleon* rev.-c. fell in with, and chased a boat off the old Castle on the Weymouth station, on the night of the 12th inst., which was towing a raft of tubs. The boat and six men were secured, and the raft of 176 tubs picked up on the spot.—The boats of the *Eagle* and *Cameleon* rev.-cutters picked up, on the 6th inst., 126 tubs about four miles to the eastward of Portland. The boat which was to have brought them ashore was found bottom up, and the goods floating round her; and the crew are supposed to have been drowned. Fifty-four other tubs have been picked up subsequently along the Weymouth district, being a part of the same cargo.—A seizure of 68 tubs was made on the night of the 8th inst., by the Coast Guard at Gerrap's Bay, in the Falmouth district, which the smugglers had assembled in a large body to endeavour to land.—The *Adelaide* rev.-c., on the Hastings station, whilst cruising off Dungeness, chased and captured the *John* of Rye smuggling vessel on the 8th inst. Her cargo was destroyed [illegible] chase, and having had sinkers made fast to every [illegible] Esq., Hon. [illegible] W. Young, Mr. T. Heale, Com. Rowband, Rob. Jun[illegible] Paulo de la Greunere, Mr. Francis Van de Paul, Mr. V[illegible] Bosch, and M. Barriott.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Feb. 19—THOMAS C[illegible] *Warner*, for Bombay. From Downs, Feb. 13th—JOHN DE[illegible] for Bombay.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at*.—Nov. 26th—BENGAL MERCHANT *brill*, from Penang. 30th—CATHERINE, *Evans*, from [illegible] Dec. 2d—SCOTIA, *Campbell*, from Portsmouth, July 26. [illegible] *ood*, from do. 17 do. TRUE BRITON, *Bens*[illegible]

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Henry Geo. Macleod to be Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Feb. 9.

Ordnance Medical Department—Temporary Assist.-Surg. John Bent to be Assist.-Surg., v. Chisholm, promoted.

West Kent Militia—William Peel Croughton, Esq., to be Capt. —Robert Thomas Gybbon Gybbon Monypenny, Gent., to be Ens.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia—John Ellis Lloyd, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Roberts, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 16.

5th Drag. Guards—Capt. Robert Bell, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Chambers, who exchanges.

13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. William Hake to be Major without p., v. Lang, dec—Nov. 23, 1838. Lieut. William Penn to be Captain without p., v. Atkinson, dec.—Oct. 5, 1838. Lieut. Bernard MacMahon to be Capt. without p., vice Hake- Nov. 23, 1838. Cornet James Allan Cameron to be Lieut. without p., v. Penn—Oct. 5, 1838.

15th Lt. Drags.—Capt. R. Thomas Harley Chambers, from 5th Drag. Guards, to be Capt., v. Bell, who exchanges—Lieut. Robt. Viscount Joselyn, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut., vice Murray, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Lieut. Edward Moore to be Capt. without p., vice M'Crummen, dec.—Feb. 7. Capt. Lewis Shedden, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. James Steuart, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Feb. 14. Lieut. John Singleton to be Capt. by p., v. Shedden, who retires—Ens. Robert Thomas Brown Boyd to be Lieut. by p., v. Singleton—Feb. 15. Ens. William Browne to be Lieut. without p., v. Boyd, appointed Adjutant—Feb. 16. Alexander Sidney Godolphin Jauncey, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Boyd—Ens. James Talbot Stanley, from 49th reg., to be Ens., v. Browne—Lieut. Robert Thomas Brown Boyd to be Adjut., vice Moore.

16th—Charles Lorenzo Wilkins, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Lindsay, appointed to 17th Lt. Drags.

17th—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Bathurst Thomson to be Assist.-Surg., v. Smith, promoted to 61st Ft.

18th—John Baker, Gent., to be Assist. Surg., v. Gideon Dolmage, who retires upon h. p.

20th—Wm. Baring, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Munro, who retires.

26th—Capt. Frederick Hovenden, from h. p. 8th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Matthew M'Innes, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Lieut. Alexander G. Moorhead, from h. p. 19th reg., to be Lieut., v. Chas. Henry Pierse, who exchanges.

27th—Lieut. George Anthony Durnford to be Capt. without p., v. Manley, dec.—Ens. Thomas Hare to be Lieut., v. Durnford—Nov. 6. John Samuel Manly, Gent., to be Ens. v. Hare.

32d—Lieut. John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, from h. p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Hayes, appointed to 37th Ft.—John Pelling Pigott, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Inglis, prom.

37th—Capt. Samuel Hill Lawrence, from the h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. John Costley, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Lieut. Wm. Clay to be Capt. by p., v. Lawrence, who retires—Lt. Samuel B. Hayes, from 32d reg., to be Lieut., v. J. Nugent, Fraser, who retires upon h. p. Unatt.—Ens. Elliott T. Seward to be Lieut. by p., v. Clay.

40th—Joseph Hely, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Stanley appointed to 11th reg.

61st—Assist. Surg. James Smith, from 17th reg., to be Surg., v. Blake, dec.

66th—Ens. Frederick John Trick to be Lieut. by p., vice Lane, who retires—Ens. Henry Steele, from 57th reg., to be Ensign, v. Trick.

70th—Lieut. Thomas Moody to be Capt. by p., v. Jameson, who retires—Ensign Thomas J. Hawker to be Lieut. by p., v. Moody.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Arthur Stormont Murray, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Viscount Jocelyn, who exchanges.

Unattached—Lieut. James Sweeny, from 76th reg., to be Capt. without p.—Ens. John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, from 32d reg., to be Lieut by p.

Brevet—Capt. Samuel Hill Lawrence, 37th reg., to be Major in the Army—Capt. Frederick Hovenden, 26th reg., to be Major in the Army—June 28.

Hospital Staff—Deputy Inspector-General Joseph Skey, M.D., Principal Medical Officer in Canada, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals

Mem.—The name of the Lieut in 8th Lt. Drags. is Lang, and not Meason. Lieut John Edrington, upon h. p. 1st Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service with the sale of a Lieutenancy—he being about to settle in New South Wales.

Holmepierpoint Troop of the Southern Reg. of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—John George Musters, Esq., to be Capt., v. Robert Burgess, resigned—Feb. 2.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Gds.—Depot move in April from Leeds to York.

2d Drg. Gds.—The regt. will remove in April from Manchester to Glasgow; they were last week inspected by Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Jackson, who expressed his approbation with the state of the corps.

3d Drag. Gds.—Move in April from Leeds to Edinburgh.

5th Drag. Gds.—Move in April from York to Nottingham.

6th Drag. Gds.—Move in April from Dorchester to Manchester.

7th Drag. Gds.—Move in April from Edinburgh to Leeds.

1st Dragoons—This regiment will be required to embark at Cork for Bristol, in the first week in April, for the purpose of being stationed at Coventry.

7th Hussars—Depot moves in April from Leeds to York.

9th Lancers—Move in April from Nottingham to Ipswich.

11th Light Drags.—The officers of this gallant corps have presented Lieut.-Colonel Bruton, who commanded that regiment for the last seven years, upon his retiring from the service after 43 years residence in India.

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he Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office. Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of ity, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent also duly authorised in writing.

very Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Adlty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accomied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging become bound with the Person tendering in the Bonds which may be required for the due performance of

The sword is of the most splendid description, and will be numbered the taking of Seringapatam, and most of the subsequent brilliant events that have occurred in our eastern territories. The workmanship of the whole is of the most superior order, and reflects great credit upon the designers, Messrs. Garrard and Co. of the Haymarket.

12th Lancers—This corps will be passed over from Bristol to Cork in the course of the summer.

13th Lt. Drgs.—Major-Gen. Sleigh, Inspect.-General of Cavalry, has appointed Capt. Ellis his Aide-de-Camp.

15th Hussars—This corps, dismounted, will occupy quarters in Chatham, on the embarkation of drafts for India, from the infantry depots stationed there, and will embark for Madras as soon as tonnage can be provided.

17th Lancers—Sir John Elley has left a considerable fortune, accumulated during his long and meritorious service, 15,000*l.* of which he has bequeathed to charitable purposes. He has also left handsome services of plate to his old corps the Royal Horse Guards, and to this his late regiment.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Capt. Halkett is appointed Military Secretary at Toronto.

On the 10th Jan. Col. Shawe and the officers of the Coldstream Guards, anxious to set an example and promote that gaiety for which Quebec has hitherto been celebrated, entertained a large party of the ladies and gentlemen of this city at a ball and supper. The difficulty of access to Cape Diamond, and the want of any apartment in the officers' barrack in the citadel sufficiently large to accommodate so numerous an assembly as was invited, determined the gallant corps to engage the ball-room and apartments at the Albion for the occasion. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, and had a gay and cheerful appearance. Shortly after nine the company began to arrive, and at ten dancing commenced to the excellent quadrille band formed from that of the Volunteer Artillery, and was kept up with great spirit in alternate quadrilles and waltzes till twelve o'clock. The supper-room was then thrown open, and the company on entering it found tables covered with every seasonable delicacy and wines of the first quality. Dancing was resumed after supper, and at two o'clock, and later, many a gay couple were yet to be found tripping as lightly as if the dance had but just begun. The party was numerous, and all seemed highly pleased with the entertainment; indeed, it could not be otherwise, for the attention of the Military hosts to the amusement and comfort of their guests was unremitting, and the elegant hospitality of the Coldstream Guards was displayed in a manner that will long be remembered by those who partook of the festivities of the evening.—*Quebec Mercury.*

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Lt. Lysons has succeeded Capt. Halkett as Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen. in U. Canada.

2d Depot—Ens. Stevenson has joined, to proceed with the drafts on the 7th proximo.

9th—Surgeon Sievwright embarks in the *Camden* for Calcutta. This officer has served in the West Indies, and nearly twenty years in India, having accompanied the 45th Regt. in 1819, and returned to England last spring, with the skeleton of that distinguished corps.

11th—The first division 11th regt. is just arrived from New Brunswick. It consists of about 150 men, commanded by Brevet-Major Bloomfield. The head-quarters division, commanded by Col. Goldie, is expected to-morrow.—*Quebec Gazette, Jan. 9.*

11th Depot—Capt. Stewart has leave to 10th March; Lieut. Kennedy, Assist.-Paym., to 27th inst. Lieut. Moore vacates the Adjutancy on succeeding to a company.

20th Depot—Ens. Phibbs has joined, and will embark for Bengal next month.

27th Depot—The detachment, 115 r. and f. under Capt. Byrne, have moved to Chatham, preparatory to embarking for the Cape.

28th—Lieut. Andrews has leave to 30th March.

32d—Lieut. Griffin is appointed additional Assist. Adjt.-Gen. at Quebec. Major Reid has been succeeded in the command at Sandwich, by Major Deedes, 34th. Capt. Markham has succeeded Capt. Hale, 52d, as Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen. at Toronto.

41st—This regt. was in orders for the Persian Gulf when the last mail left Bombay.

43d Depot—The officers of this and 27th Depot, quartered in Dover Castle, gave a ball and supper to the gentry and visitants of the town and neighbourhood on Valentine's day.

44th—Surgeon Harcourt, and Assist.-Surgeon Meriat, embark for Bengal in the ship *Marquis of Camden*. The former officer served in the Peninsula, and embarked with the 11th Light Dragoons for India in 1819, where he has since served until within the last few months.

51st—Ens. Scots has leave to 28th inst.

52d—Capt. Hale is appointed Military Secretary at Quebec.

57th—This regt. was held in readiness for field-service at the departure of the December mail from India.

62d—The comp. vacant by the death of Capt. Ellis, provides for the last of the old Subalterns in the regt., as Lieut. Rawstorne (1814) obtains the promotion. Five companies have gone in the 62d within a year.

63d—Quarter-Master Carr has arrived at Newcastle, from India, on leave of absence.

64th—The reg. was inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, at Up-Park Camp, on 5th Dec., and his Excellency was highly gratified with the state of the corps.—Sir Lionel was afterwards entertained by the officers at their mess-room.

73d—Col. Love, K.H., commands the Hamilton district, and is stationed at Brantford with this reg., and being the senior officer, has the general command of the London, Gore, and Talbot districts.

80th Depot—Lieut. Fraser and Ens. Hollinsworth are the officers selected for the next Convict Guard. The former has a wife and ten children to accompany him.

85th Depot—On 9th inst., a soldier who had deserted from the 15th Hussars, and enlisted in this depot, was arrested as a deserter. On examining his kit, papers were found implicating him and some others as being concerned in in a murder committed in Ireland a few years since; a strict investigation has taken place, and it is said he will turn Queen's evidence, when some disclosures of a very important nature are expected. The man is in close confinement in the gaol of Plymouth.

94th Depot—is now commanded by Br.-Maj. Lindsay. Maj. Gascoyne is on leave.

95th—H.M.S. *Jupiter*, having on board this reg., bound for Ceylon, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on 27th Nov., and sailed for the Cape on 1st Dec. By a letter received from an officer on board, we learn that the voyage had hitherto been a most delightful one. No deaths or casualties of any kind had occurred. They expected to eat their Christmas dinner at the Cape.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt.—Lt. T. W. Smith, Rifle Brigade, has succeeded Lieut. M'Intyre, 86th, as Recruiting Officer at Leeds, the latter being transferred to Reading, vice Lieut. Andrews, 28th.

2d W. India Reg.—Lieut. Sayers and four r. and f., with 2 Serjs., and 15 r. and f. of the 1st W. I. reg., embarked from Sierra Leone on 6th Nov., in the *Isabella Anna* freight-ship. The latter were landed at St. Lucia, and the former at Barbadoes. Lieut. Sayers returned home in the *Isabella Anna* from St. Lucia, which place she left on 23d Dec.

Rl. Artillery.—Maj. Lock's comp., 3d batt., will embark at *Cork* in about a month or six weeks for Halifax. Capt. Freer's comp., 6th batt., will proceed to Dublin, *via* railway, in about a fortnight, to replace Major Lock's comp. at that command.—It is reported that Major Hanwell's comp. at Plymouth will be shortly relieved by Maj. Willis's comp., 5th batt.

CIRCULAR. War Office, 28th Dec. 1838.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that an order has been issued by the Board of Excise, dated 21st ultimo, directing that when the effects of officers and soldiers dying in Her Majesty's service, are sold by auction by a non-commissioned officer or soldier, no objection be made thereto on the part of that Board, and that such sales be exempt from the duty and regulation of auction laws, provided a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, stating that the sale was by his authority, and that the whole of the effects sold belonged to the deceased officer or soldier, be forwarded to the Excise Officer residing nearest to the place of sale.

'I am accordingly to request that whenever, in the regiment under your command, effects are sold by auction, in conformity with the article 207 of the explanatory directions, you will take care that the conditions, presented by the Board of Excise, as being necessary to exempt the sale from the operation of the auction laws, be strictly fulfilled, and that your certificate of the facts required be duly forwarded to the nearest Excise Office as soon as the sale is ended. I have, &c. HOWICK.

Officer Commanding — Regiment of ———.

CIRCULAR. Horse Guards, Dec. 10, 1838.

Sir,—It has been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that, notwithstanding the clear and positive injunctions contained in pages 264 and 265 of the General Regulations and Order of the Army, the payment of the amount of assessment of barrack damages charged against the troops in changing quarters is in many cases refused upon untenable grounds, and that in some cases individuals have refused to pay the expenses consequent upon such alterations as they have taken upon themselves to make in their barrack-rooms, in direct violation of the provisions of the warrant for the regulations of barracks, which alterations it became necessary for the barrack department to remove, in order to restore the rooms to their former state.

Lord Hill commands me to direct your special attention to this important subject, and to say, that henceforth His Lordship will hold the Commanding Officer of every regiment, or depot, or detachment, strictly responsible for the prompt payment of all barrack damages upon the requisition of the Barrackmaster of the station, at which the assessment shall have been made; His Lordship will not sustain this or that objection upon the part of subordinate individuals.

The Queen's commands relative to this head of service are so distinctly specified both in the Warrant and in the General Regulations above referred to, and the principles upon which the assessment of damages is made on these occasions being perfectly just towards the public and towards the troops, Lord Hill will not suffer payment either to be evaded or postponed. His Lordship accordingly desires that payment be made upon the Barrackmaster's demand.

Having thus conformed to Her Majesty's Regulations, Commanding Officers may avail themselves, if they see reasonable grounds for doing so, of the power of appeal, with which they are invested by these regulations in the promulgations, viz., the Commanding Officer being at liberty to appeal to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, through the General Commanding-in-Chief, should he consider himself or the troops aggrieved.

Lord Hill takes the present occasion to remind the officers of the Army, that if they alter the colour of the walls of their barrack-rooms, or make any other alterations therein, they are as much bound by the Regulations to pay the expense of restoring their rooms to their former state, as they are to pay for the repairing or replacing (as may be) any article of barrack furniture that may have been damaged or destroyed, either through wantonness or negligence.

The foregoing observations, of course, are equally applicable to any unauthorised alterations made in the barrack-rooms of the soldiery.

The respective General Officers in command of the troops will also be held responsible for the due enforcement of the regulation which provides for the payment of barrack damages whenever Barrackmasters apply to them for support, either personally or in writing.

Lastly, the General Com.-in-Chief expects that the General Officers and other Officers in command will not lend their support to any proposed appeal against the assessment, unless upon due examination of it they shall be fully satisfied that it has been made upon principles not recognised by the existing Regulations.

I have, &c., JOHN MACDONALD,
Officer Commanding Adjutant-General.

BARRACKS.—The Board of Ordnance have directed that the house at the Artillery Barracks, Limerick, occupied by the late acting Storekeeper, Mr. Lloyd, shall be appropriated in future as the residence of the Barrackmaster.—The Hon. John Sinclair is appointed Barrackmaster at Hamilton; W. H. Gray, Esq., at Montreal; Major Elliot at Grenada; and Capt. Newhouse (late of 82d) at Trinidad.

WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.—The Earl of Clare has, within these few days, paid in to Messrs. Drummond the sum of 600*l.*, remitted to him on account of a very considerable sum which has been subscribed by the officers of the Bombay Army towards carrying this great national object into effect.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding in Ireland has granted the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General a fortnight's leave of absence from the 11th inst., to enable him to proceed to England for the benefit of his health.

Major Forster, K.H., has resumed his duties as Assist.-Adjutant-General of the eastern district, Ireland.

The retirement of the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Henry Fane, has appeared in Government Orders. See our East India Intelligence.

His Excellency, Sir George Arthur, and two Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Hamilton on 5th January, and shortly after departed for Amhersburgh, on an inspection tour to the western frontier, and to guard against the inroads of the brigands in that direction.

The barracks at Island Bridge, Dublin, are to be given up as an Artillery station, and the detachments removed to Porto Bello barracks, at which place considerable improvements and additions are making.

Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards on Thursday, which was attended by Lord Hotham, Admiral Sir John Beresford, Lord Beresford, Lt.-Gen. Keating, Gen. Sir Moore Disney, Lieut.-Gen. Huskisson, Maj.-Gen. Murray, Lord A. Lennox, and about thirty other officers.

East India Intelligence.

Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 7, from an officer of the Bengal Establishment, who is well acquainted with India:—

"The Army of Candahar, as it is called, consisting of about 15,000 men, has assembled at Kurnaul, and will march about the 1st proximo to Ferozepore, on the banks of the Sutlej, where Lord Auckland will have an interview with Runjeet Singh, and, it is said, endeavour to persuade him to allow our forces to pass through his dominions. Should he refuse, they will descend to Shikarpoor, on the Indus, thence to Candahar, where the first opposition will be met with, and finally to Cabul or Herat, as circumstances may require. It is, however, the opinion of many that there will be little blood shed unless the Russians really give their assistance to our enemies. Nevertheless, I believe, since India came under our dominion, she has never been so threatened and in such a dangerous position as at present. All the independent native powers by whom we are surrounded are collecting their forces and strengthening their positions, and there is no doubt that the slightest reverse to our arms in the north would bring them upon us. The penny-wise and pound-foolish system of Lord W. Bentinck is now fully and perfectly exposed. The reduction he caused in the Army left it scarcely capable of performing its duties as a police, and there is now great difficulty in increasing it. The natives show no alacrity or even inclination to join it; so many, after having been unfitted by a Military life for other pursuits, were sent to the right-about by his Lordship, that they expect the same will happen again. Besides, raw recruits are of little avail at a moment when we are threatened on all sides; however, whether we come into actual contest with our enemies or not, the Army must reap some benefit from the state of affairs, and promotion be increased."

We were much surprised on Wednesday last by the arrival of the Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles. This mail has reached in the extraordinary short space of 42 days from Bombay. The dates brought are from Bengal, Dec. 24; Madras, Dec. 25; and Bombay, Jan. 5. The most important features of intelligence are the resignation of Sir Henry Fane and the interview of Lord Auckland with Runjeet Singh. Part of the troops, forming the Army of Indus, had already commenced their march on their return to the Presidency. Four thousand additional troops had been ordered from Bombay to join the Scinde Army, it being the expressed opinion of Colonel Wade that three stations in the Scinde territory would be absolutely necessary. The Bishop of Madras had reached that Presidency and been installed. Sir Henry Seton, the new Judge, had also arrived at Bengal. The *Agrd Ukhbar* speaks of a rumour that Dost Mahomed and his brothers felt inclined to second the views of the British Government to replace Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul, in consideration of receiving jaghires and pensions equivalent.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel Worsley, 28th Bengal N.I., which took place on 2d Dec. He was about to be brought to a Court of Inquiry about the mutiny in that reg. This officer has successively commanded the 45th, 42d, 53d, 63d, and 28th regs.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

The remainder of the Bombay European Reg., the 24th N.I., 30 men of the European Artillery, and a troop of Golundauze, under the command of Major Bayley, 24th N.I. (Col. Bagnold having declined), have been despatched from Bombay to take possession of Aden. The first detachment having been found insufficient, some skirmishing had taken place with the natives, and the Sepoys had captured two country vessels, which they were fitting out to cruise off the port.

Delhi, Dec. 4.—Sir Henry Fane, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hay, and Dr. Wood, were expected to go on board their boats at Ferozepore on 15th, in progress to Bukeer, and proceed, *via* Bombay, to England. The head-quarters and staff would commence their march from Ferozepore under the senior officer. Gen. Torrens, for Meerut, on 16th, *via* Kurnaul, which place they will reach on Jan. 2d, and Meerut on 9th. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay will act as Commander-in-Chief till the arrival in India of the officer appointed from home to succeed Sir H. Fane.

It is currently reported that there will be an increase to the Bengal Army of one regiment of Cavalry, and four of Infantry.

Jhansi.—The troops despatched upon Jhansi have not succeeding in obtaining possession of the fort, nor expected to succeed without further aid. The Agent for the Governor-General for a reinforcement of 2,000 men and a battering train. Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Anbury, K.C.B., proposes to command this force in person, and as he is well acquainted with the nature of Indian forts, from Seringapatam to Bhurtpore, we may soon expect to hear of the fall of Jhansi. The following are the particulars of the outbreak at Jhansi, given in a letter dated 13th Nov.:—Mahratta principality of Jhansi is at open war with our authorities. Mr. Fraser, the Agent for Bundelcund, on approaching the town, was fired at, and the general opinion at Gwulior is, that the British will take the place. Col. Hewit, with the 25th N.I., is in attendance on Mr. Fraser, and it is believed that Sindia's contingent has received orders to be in readiness. The cause of the disturbance at Jhansi, and of the unsettled state of that principality, is a family quarrel.

The whole of the Scinde force arrived at its destination, and disembarked without the slightest difficulty, on the 23d, 27th, and 30th of Nov., and 1st Dec. The camp is formed five miles below Vikkur.

The Beloochees and Scindians are collecting in large numbers to oppose our march, although there is as yet no manifestation of an open opposition. The Ameers are also fortifying Hydrabad.

The following are the orders which Sir Henry Fane has issued to the Army of India on his taking his leave of them:—

Head-quarters Camp, Ferozepore, 14th Dec., 1838.—The Head-quarter Camp will be struck on the morning of the 16th inst., and the Head quarter Staff will march, according to a route to be prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, to Meerut. 2d—The Commander-in-Chief intends to proceed on the same morning, by boat, down the Sutlej and Gharra to the Indus, and so on to Bombay. 3d—The time has, therefore, arrived when his connection with the Bengal Army must cease, but he cannot allow it to be severed without first bidding the Army farewell, and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. 4th—The support which he has received from the General Officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the Army, European and Native, have, for some time past, rendered his command a task of great ease, and he offers his best acknowledgments and thanks to all for this gratifying result. 5th—He feels that he cannot adequately thank the General Staff of the Head-quarters of the Army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions; and he now takes leave of them with regret, and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard.—By order of his Excel. the Com.-in-Chief,

J. P. LUMLEY, Maj.-Gen., Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

The long-expected interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh has at length taken place. Lord Auckland arrived at Ferozepore on the 27th Nov., on which day Runjeet Singh also made his appearance, and joined his troops encamped on the opposite bank of the river. On the 29th the first interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh took place. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Wade, and a few officers, formed a deputation to escort His Highness. The troops forming part of the ceremony consisted of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, the 4th L.C., the Camel Artillery, a troop of Horse Artillery, the Governor-General's body-guard, the 3d Buffs, and the 2d, 31st, 42d, and 43d N.I. Major Wade acted as interpreter on the occasion. Our space will not admit of the lengthy details which occupy some of the Papers, but the following is a sketch of the conversation between his Lordship and the Maharajah:—

Lord Auckland—All the letters I receive from the English Government make anxious inquiries after your health and prosperity. Runjeet Singh—I am a friend to the English, and indeed esteem all their distinguished officers around me as friends. Lord Auckland—Sir Henry Fane expresses his pleasure at meeting you. Runjeet Singh—I am glad to see the Commander-in-Chief, who is not only a warm friend but a gallant soldier. Sir Henry Fane—I am grateful for the compliment. Lord Auckland—I am now about to present you with a picture of our young and beautiful Queen, who is as famed for her virtue as her greatness. On this Major-General Cotton advanced with the picture (which was beautifully framed in solid gold), and presented it to Runjeet Singh, when a royal salute was fired; the Maharajah bowed to the picture, and put it to his forehead several times. He then minutely examined it for some minutes, and said—"I consider this the greatest gift I could receive, and a proof the friendship existing between the two governments; and when I return I will fire a salute of 101 guns to celebrate the happy event." Runjeet Singh—Do the English still occupy the tapoo (island) near Pervin (meaning Karrak), and with what force? Lord Auckland—Yes, with one European regiment, but there are tow others to embark for it. Sir H. Fane—The island is very strong, and, Maharajah (with a smile), the whole army of Persia could not take it. Lord Auckland—I regret much, Maharajah, that I cannot do myself the pleasure of showing you a steam-vessel on the Sutlej at present, but I hope, ere many months are past, to gratify you with the sight of several on the Indus. Runjeet Singh—Have you heard of Gen. Ventura lately? Lord Auckland—Yes, he was in England by the last accounts, and will be out, I think, immediately, when he hears you require his services. Runjeet Singh—How was he received in London? Lord Auckland—I gave him letters to the different Ministers; he was received kindly by them, and they all speak in high terms of him. They have offered him every assistance in purchasing the newest arms, &c., for you. Runjeet Singh—Whether do you consider Ventura or Allard the best General? Lord Auckland—I am no judge; they are both brave and good Generals. They were brought up in the school of Napoleon, one of the greatest heroes and bravest men who ever lived; second to none, except it be Wellington, to whom our country owes much of its glory. Runjeet Singh—I am fond of music; is that the same band I heard at Umritsur? Lord Auckland Yes, the same; but we have such a band to each regiment. Runjeet Singh—I like music; it pleases the soul, and inspires the soldier in the hour of battle. I have gone to much expense and trouble to create bands in my army. After this a conversation took place about the guns to be presented and the camel battery, &c., and the band was introduced and played so loud that it was scarcely possible to hear what was said. His highness was now led forth to view the other presents intended for his gracious acceptance. On approaching the howitzers, however, an accident happened which the propounders of omens affected to interpret as unfavourable. A number of spherical cases had been piled in front of the howitzers, but were not seen as the party approached, owing to the darkness, the confusion, and the crowd. Over these the Maharajah stumbled and fell, and at the same time Sir Henry Fane measured his length across the heap, as if to keep his highness in countenance. The Commander-in-Chief, however, soon recovered his footing, and then raised the Maharajah, who took the matter very coldly, considering his bodily infirmities and the nature of the omen. He probably felt satisfied that if the tumble prognosticated his fall, the British army would fall with him. After inspecting the howitzers, the caparisoned elephant and a number of magnificent horses were presented him, with most of which the royal visitor declared himself well pleased. The ceremonies being now at an end, he took his departure in the same form, and received the same honours as on his coming to the camp.

On the following day Lord Auckland returned the visit, on which occasion the scene displayed was of very great magnificence. A grand review of the whole force took place on the 3d Dec.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838—Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Jessore until further orders. Mr. A. Littledale to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Dacca, in the room of Mr. A. P. Dick, on deputation to Rungpore. Mr. H. D. Fergusson to be an assist. under the Mag. and Coll. of Dacca. Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an assist. under the Com. of the Allahabad Div. Mr. G. H. Clarke to be an assist. under the Com. of the Rohilkund Div.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O.—43d N.I.—Ens. C. F. Brucre to be Lieut., from June 9, 1838, v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. Griffiths, ret. 49th N.I.—Ens. H. J. Piercy to be Lieut., from July 11, 1837, v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Henry Stone, ret. 50th N.I.—Ens. Henry Nicoll to be Lieut., from Nov. 4, 1838, v. Lieut. H. Kewney, dec. 61st N.I.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Rob. Stewart to be Major, Lieut. H. C. Talbot to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. H. Kyves to be Lieut., from Oct. 11, 1838, in succ. to Maj. W. Gregory, transferred to the inv. est. Inf.—Major Adam White to be Lt.-Col., v. H. Caldwell, ret., with rank from Oct. 3, 1838, v. H. Ross, dec. 10th L.C.—Lieut. R. Cantley to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. B. Moseley to be Lieut., from June 9, 1838, in succ. to W. Perker, ret. Supernum. Cornet John Munro brought on effective strength of Cav. 59th N.I.—Capt. R. Wilcox to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. Anderson to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. F. Durnsford to be Lieut., from Oct. 3, 1838, in succ. to A. White, prom. 74th N.I.—Lieut. H. Cheere to be Capt. of a comp., v. M. Huish, resigned, with rank from March 1, 1838, v. A. Spens, prom. Ens. J. P. P. T. Hawkey to be Lieut., v. Cheere, prom., with rank from April 30, 1838, v. W. T. Briggs, dec. Eng.—Capt. H. Debude to off. as Secret. to the Milit. Board during the absence of Capt. Sanders, ordered to join the Army of the Indus, or until further orders.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Court of Directors:—Major-Gen. G. R. Penny, Col. 17th N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, 15 Nov. 1838—Major-Gen. M. Boyd, Col. 52d N.I., do. do. 13 do.—Major-Gen. F. V. Raper, Col. 70th N.I., do. do. 14 do.—Lt.-Col. John Anderson, 29th N.I., do. do. 16 do.—Capt. Fras. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., do. do. 16 do.—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott, 1st L.C., do. do. 14 do.—Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., do. do. 16 do. Lieut. Jos. Chillcott, 74th N.I., do. do. 16 do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Feb. 11th—WAVE, *Goldsmith*, from Van Diemen's Land, Oct. 9. 12th—MARY, *Robertson*, from Mauritius, Nov. 5. 14th—PARKFIELD, *Jacob*, from China, Sept. 9. ANWELL, *Heare*, from Mauritius, Oct. 30. 15th—ERASMUS, *Marks*, from Batavia, Oct. 18. ANNA CATHERINA, *Bakker*, from Batavia, Oct. 9.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per ATALANTA, at Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and family, Mrs. Onslow and five children, Sir Herbert Compton, Miss Compton, R.-Adm. Sir Chas. Malcolm, Maj. G. Lee, H. H. the Nizam's service, D. Smyttan, S. Compton, Esq., Hon. P. Anstruther and lady, J. W. Whitehead, Esq., Mr. W. Young, Mr. T. Heale, Com. Rowbund, Rob. Jump, Esq., Mr. Paulo de la Girounere, Mr. Francis Van de Paul, Mr. Van den Bosch, and M. Barriott.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Feb. 10—THOMAS COUTTS, *Worner*, for Bombay. From Downs, Feb. 13th—JOHN DENISTON, for Bombay.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 26th—BENGAL MERCHANT, *Campbell*, from Penang. 30th—CATHERINE, *Evans*, from Madras. Dec. 2d—SCOTIA, *Campbell*, from Portsmouth, July 26. RICHMOND, *McLeod*, from do. 17 do. TRUE BRITON, *Bruce*, from Madras, Nov. 17. BERESFO, *Barker*, from Liverpool. 4th—ALLERTON, *Chatterton*, from do., July 26. 10th—Overland Mail of October, from London. 14th—ROBERT SMALL, *Fulcher*, from Portsmouth. 18th—LORD HUNGERFORD, *Farquharson*, from do.

Departures from.—Nov. 23d—ENMORE, *Nash*, for London. 24th—H.C.'s st. GANGES, *Dilly*, for Rangoon. Dec. 1st—WANDERER, *Smith*, for Liverpool. 5th—HERCULEAN, *Grundie*, for do. 8th—DAVID SCOTT, *Spence*, for China. 13th—FALCON, *Anstruther*, for Liverpool. 14th—PLANTAGENET, *Domett*, for Lon.

don. AMELIA, *Law*, for do. 17th—ENGLAND, *Rea*, for do. 19th—COLOMBO, *M'Kellar*, for Madras and Suez. 20th—SERINGAPATAM, *Deeny*, for London.

MADRAS, *Arrivals at.*—Dec. 18th—WELLINGTON, *Liddle*, from Portsmouth, Aug. 15. 20th—CARNATIC, *Voss*, from do., Aug. 29. 13th—WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, Sept. 1. 18th—REFUSE, *Pryce*, from Downs, Aug. 23. 21st—MARY ANN, *Tarbatt*, from Portsmouth. Aug. 28th—DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, from do. 27 do.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at.*—Dec. 8th—SIR EDWARD PAGET, *Campbell*, from Indus. 9th—CLYDESDALE, *Davies*, from Liverpool. 10th—LADY EAST, *Emery*, from Indus. 13th—ANN, *Jeffrey*, from Llanelly. 15th—AURORA, *Cox*, from Indus. 20th—COLUMBIA, *Bell*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1. 21st—CAMBRIDGE, *Douglas*, from Indus. CORNWALLIS, *Clarke*, from Chium, Nov. 7. LADY FERGUSHAN, *Webster*, from Downs, Aug. 11. CHARLES FORBES, *Wells*, from Indus.

Departures from.—Dec. 7th—GEORGE CANNING, *Winn*, for London. 18th—SLAINS CASTLE, *Petrie*, for China. 26th—ARGYLL, *M'Donald*, for Liverpool. 29th—URANIA, *Noakes*, for do.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per GEORGE CANNING, from Bombay—Mr. Burnes and Mr. Lee.

Per ARGYLL, from do.—Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and servant, Mr. Cahill, late Bombay Eur. Reg.

Per URANIA, from Bombay—Mrs. Webb, two Misses and Master Webb, Mr. Menzies, Master Straker, Rev. L. and Mrs. Boggs, Master Malcolmson, Lieut. Johnson, 4th M. N.I., Mr. Rawlins.

Per COLOMBO, from Bengal and Madras to Suez.—Mrs. Colonel Fagan, Mrs. Cardew and four children, Mrs. Graham, Miss Tagan, Miss Beattie, — Cardew, Esq., C S., — Trench, Esq., C S., P. M'Queen, Esq., Capt. Graham, R. Art., Lieut. Pirie, H.M.'s 9th, — James, Esq. From Madras—Sir P. Maitland and family, and Capt. Joseph

Per SERINGAPATAM, from Bengal—Mrs. Carnac and children, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Elspry and child, Col. Burton, W. Blunt, Esq., C.S., Capt. Burnie, Most Rev. Dr R. St. Leger, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, Master St. Leger, J. Gilmore, Esq., Lieuts. Daniell and Goodyer, W. W. Walker, Esq., Miss and two Masters Courgon, two Masters Hyde.

THE LATE ADMIRAL FRANK SOTHERON.

THIS officer, whose demise on the 7th February appears in our obituary of this week, was the third and youngest son of the late W. Sotheron, Esq., of Darrington, near Pontefract. He was born in 1765, and entered the Naval Service in 1776, as a Midshipman on board the *Bienfaisant*, 64, commanded by the late Adm M'Bride, under the auspices of which gallant officer he completed the first six years of active duty. Being lent for awhile to the *Arethusa* frigate, he bore a part in the well fought battle between that ship and *la Belle Poule*, June 17th, 1778, and on his return to the *Bienfaisant*, was in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. He was also present at the capture of the Caracca convoy, the defeat of Don Juan de Langara, and the relief of Gibraltar by the fleet under Sir G. B. Rodney.

In the ensuing summer we find the *Bienfaisant* cruising after a large private ship of war, which was known to have sailed from Brest, and proceeded to St. George's Channel. Captain M'Bride's look out was ineffectual, until Aug. 13th, when being off Kinsale, early in the morning, he perceived a strange vessel in chase of some merchantmen that had sailed from Cork on the preceding day, under his protection. He immediately made sail; and at 7 A.M. got within pistol-shot of the stranger, then under English colors. On being hailed by the *Bienfaisant*, she hauled them down, and hoisted French. A smart action, commenced on both sides with musketry, now took place; and, at the expiration of an hour and ten minutes, the enemy struck, having had 21 men killed and 35 wounded, with her rigging and sails cut to pieces. The *Bienfaisant* had 3 killed and 20 wounded; and the *Charon*, a 44-gun ship, which came up at the close of the engagement, had one man wounded. The prize proved to be *le Comte d'Artois*, of 64 guns and 644 men, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, who was slightly wounded. *Le Comte d'Artois* was not destined to be a *solitary* captive; for, in the course of the following month, the *Bienfaisant* also captured *la Comtesse d'Artois*, another French privateer.

At the close of 1780 Mr. Sotheron removed with his gallant commander into the *Artois* frigate, which had been taken from the French a few months before, and was considered to be the finest vessel of her class in the world. This ship formed part of the force employed to watch the motions of the Dutch squadron, which was then ready for sea in the Texel; and our young officer was consequently present, in Aug. 1781, at the engagement off the Dogger Bank, between Sir Hyde Parker and Admiral Zoutmann. On 3d Dec., in the same year, the *Artois* captured the *Hercules* and *Mars*, Dutch privateers, mounting 24 nine-pounders and 10 cohorns each, the crews of which amounted to 310 men, 22 of whom were slain and 35 wounded. The *Artois* had only one killed and six wounded. She is also represented as having formed part of the fleet under Adm. Barrington, when that officer intercepted a French convoy bound to the East Indies, on which occasion the *Pégase*, 74, *l'Actionnaire*, a two-decker, armed *en flute*, and ten sail of transports, fell into the hands of the British.

During the remainder of the war Mr. Sotheron served in the *Artois*, off the Irish coast. He afterwards proceeded to Newfoundland, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Adm. Campbell, in 1783, and served in that capacity on board the *Danae* and *Rodus* frigates, during the ensuing three years. We subsequently find him in the *Kingfisher* sloop, from which vessel he removed into the *Trusty*, 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cosby, on the Mediterranean station.

Mr. Sotheron's next appointment was about 1792, to be First Lieutenant of the *Romney*, 50, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Goodall, in the Mediterranean; and in the course of the same year, he obtained the command of the *Fury*, 14, employed in affording protection to the trade between England and Portugal. He subsequently accompanied the expedition under his old patron R.-Adm. M'Bride and the Earl of Moira, sent to assist the French royalists in Normandy and Brittany, but which returned to port in consequence of no favourable opportunity presenting itself for commencing operations with any prospect of success. The *Fury* was afterwards attached to Commodore Sir J. B. Warren's squadron, stationed off the French coast, and assisted at the capture of *la Vipere*, 18, a national corvette.

Capt. Sotheron was made post Dec. 11th, 1793; and in the following year commanded the *Monarch*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Sir J. Wallace, with whom he removed into his old ship the *Romney*, on that officer being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland.

Towards the latter end of 1796, a French squadron, under the orders of M. de Richery, invested that settlement, and destroyed property to a considerable amount. The enemy's armament consisted of seven sail of the line and three frigates, on board of which were embarked 2,000 troops. The ships under Sir James Wallace were at this period detached on various services; neither would they, if collected, have been of sufficient force to prevent the depredations committed by the invaders. Sir James, however, resolved upon making a vigorous defence, and by his judicious arrangments, aided by the bravery and vigilance of Capt. Sotheron and the other officers of his small squadron, consisting of the *Romney*, two frigates, and two sloops, completely baffled the designs of the enemy, who, after a fruitless attempt to obtain possession of the colony, returned to Europe.

Capt. Sotheron's next appointment was to the *Latona* frigate, on the Newfoundland station, where he continued during the two following years. Subsequent to his return to England, he was actively employed in the North Sea, and occasionally commanded a light squadron off the coast of Holland.

In the autumn of 1799, the *Latona* formed part of the expedition against the Helder; and, after the surrender of that fortress, went with V.-Adm. Mitchell to attack the Batavian ships of war lying at anchor in the Vlieter Channel, but which surrendered without making any resistance, in consequence of the spirit of disaffection manifested by their crews. For his services on this occasion, Capt. Sotheron, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Our officer continued in the North Sea during the remainder of the war, and was fortunate enough to capture several of the enemy's armed vessels. In the spring of 1802, he was sent abroad with despatches; and some time after the renewal of hostilities, obtained the command of the *Excellent*, 74, attached to the Mediterranean fleet, under the orders of Lord Nelson, by whom he was entrusted with the defence of the Bay of Naples; on which service we find him at the time when the ancient Neapolitan government was displaced by the French army, and the throne of that kingdom usurped by Joseph Bonaparte. In this state of affairs, the very prudent arrangements made by Captain Sotheron, prevented the mischief that would otherwise have ensued. He returned home with the *Excellent* in 1806, when that ship was paid off at Chatham, and since that time he was unemployed. The 1st Aug. 1811, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

On the vacancy occasioned in the representation for Nottinghamshire, by the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, in 1814, Rear-Admiral Sotheron was unanimously elected M. P. for that county, in conjunction with Capt. Lord Newark. In 1816, on the demise of his eldest brother, Col. Sotheron, who served for Pontefract in several Parliaments, Rear-Adm. Sotheron, as heir-at-law, succeeded to the family estates in the counties of York and Nottingham. He was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral Aug. 12th, 1819, and to Admiral 22d July, 1830. Adm. Sotheron appears to have had a pension of 300*l.* per annum granted him for a wound so far back as Feb. 8th, 1796. He was twice married. His first wife died 29th May, 1812. His second lady, to whom he was united Nov. 13th, 1813, was the eldest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, Esq., of Conishead Priory, Lancashire. The Admiral was an excellent officer and seaman; his kindness to all was proverbial, from the First Lieutenant to the meanest boy under his command.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MILFORD HAVEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Knowing I should have to visit this place, *en route* to London, I purposely deferred noticing the remarks of an *Observer*, on my letter respecting the crippled state of the packet station here, until I should have an opportunity of personally inquiring into the facts on which he comments. This I have now had the means of doing, having crossed from Waterford to day, and I find that my assertion was substantially correct, respecting the *Rochester* lighter being sent with the mail, in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Monkey*. It arose as follows:—The *Pigmy* was obliged to take the *Monkey's* turn, and the *Rochester* the *Pigmy's on the following day*. Now, had the *Monkey* arrived in due course, the *Pigmy* would not have had to go out of her turn, and then there would have been no necessity for the *Rochester's* being sent at all—so that the non-arrival of the *Monkey* was the ostensible cause of the *Rochester's* being sent with the mail.

This point settled, I turned my attention to the unprotected state of the depot, as I may be called upon to speak on the subject before long. Oh! I found it lamentably inefficient; a small party of mariners and a still smaller one of the Artillery *looking after*—I will not say *guarding*—the extensive establishment, with all its ships on the stocks, stores, packets, &c. &c. &c.!!! Without exception this is one of the finest Naval Arsenals I have ever seen—not excepting Plymouth or Portsmouth—and certainly the least attended to. Nature seems to have dealt out her favours with a lavish hand, and done wonders for this place, of which little or no advantage has been taken. For the foreign packet station too, it is decidedly the most eligible situation. I lately visited Falmouth, and really I think the inner harbour fills more rapidly than it used to do. Here scope is allowed for the whole of the British Navy to ride in safety—there, those splendid new packets of our talented Sailor-Surveyor's construction (and after seeing those, and the magnificent vessels now on the stocks here, of his models, who can doubt the improvement his talents have made in our wooden walls?) can scarcely find anchorage. Why, then, is the station kept there at such great disadvantages? Why? And "Echo" reverberates along the creeks and roadsteads of this unrivalled harbour, and answers, "Why!" But, Sir, to the protection of this Arsenal I was directing your attention. There is a temporary barracks fitted up here, to accommodate from 250 to 300 Marines—about 70 occupy it. There is a large guard house within the fort, lately constructed to the westward boundary of the Dock-yard, consisting of four good-sized rooms, and another house adjacent, both together capable of containing a number of men. I know very well it has been represented to the authorities that the former is wanted to keep the stores of the fort; but then it must be recollected this is done by an interested party. Let any officer of the Army be sent to visit it, and see if my assertions are not correct. The accommodation for troops being thus proved to a demonstration, without the necessity of an expenditure of money to do so, I ask why is this alone, of all the Naval Arsenals, left unprotected; and here again "Echo answers, Why!"

I did mean to yield my just meed of praise to the *Cyclops* steamer, *Superb*, 80, and other ships of our Sailor-Surveyor's mould building here, but I find my letter is running to an unwarrantable length. However, what I have thus far written I know, in justice to one of your oldest correspondents, you will do me the favour to insert in your valuable Gazette. PHILOTHEORUS.

Hobb's Point, January 1839.

RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The most trying difficulty a recruit encounters on joining his regiment, is the total inefficiency of his final part* of bounty to provide him with the required kit. The impression on every man when enlisting, is that he will receive a *suit* of clothing, and that the bounty, with a few deductions, will be his own. It is needless to enlarge on the utter disappointment he experiences, when instead of having twenty shillings at his disposal, he is that sum in debt to his Captain: and when it is borne in mind that his rations, washing, mending, and barrack-damages, amount upon an average to tenpence per diem, some idea may be formed of the time an Infantry soldier must be kept *under stoppages*. But it ends not here. At the expiration of four or five months, the period generally required for the extinction of his debt, the recruit finds that some portion of his kit requires renewing, and thus another period of (generally) two months is to be added to the first, ere he can receive the full amount of his balance. This is the case with the steadiest and best-disposed man; but what is the state of the raw, inexperienced lad, during these six months of probation? I feel justified in asserting that, excepting the mischief arising from want of amusement during his leisure hours, every evil in existence among soldiers may be traced to this period for its foundation. The majority of regiments provide only a breakfast and dinner; and what can a man command who receives only a penny (and in some cases only half a penny) per diem to provide himself with pipe-clay, blacking, brass-ball, and a trifling refreshment between the dinner-time of one day and the breakfast of the next? Reading is out of the question, as he cannot afford to go to a library—supper he cannot command—an hour's chat in the canteen with his comrade is beyond his reach, as "he has not the price of a pint." He *may* walk in the fields if it is fine weather, or smoke a dry pipe in his barrack-room, and go to bed—this is the only resource for the strictly moral and experienced man. But the majority of recruits take a walk in the town; and they cannot move a hundred yards from the barrack-gate, nor twenty paces in the streets, before they are assailed by temptations of every kind, especially if after dusk, for then he will scarcely cross the barrier until he is asked if he has a pair of boots, or a shirt, for sale. Now comes the rub! He has been disappointed on joining in debt instead of credit, and suddenly deprived of many little comforts, which, though not necessary to his health, he should only be weaned from by degrees. And here in the outset or height of his trouble comes the temptation, and the result in nine cases out of ten is, that he returns to his barracks, smuggles out some article of his kit, disposes of it for one-third or one-fourth of its value, and before tattoo squanders the proceeds in the ale-house or cook-shop. He is fortunate, indeed, if, escaping detection, he by some plausible tale prevails on his Serjeant to replace the article sold, thus adding to the period of his deprivation. But this proves such an easy mode of raising the wind that he attempts a second or third time, is found drunk at roll-call, sent to the guard-room a prisoner; the next day his kit is inspected, found deficient, ordered to be supplied again, and sent to extra drill, or the black-hole for forty-eight hours, only to be released to play the same game again, perhaps, and ultimately suffer by a Court-Martial.

Here is a list of crimes, either completed or in embryo, enough to make any one shudder: he commits a serious crime by "selling or making away with his regimental necessaries;" he escapes in the first instance by a falsehood, but to the second he adds (for the first time perhaps in his life) drunkenness; and ere he is three months a soldier has suffered confinement in the guard-room and black hole, enrolled his name in the defaulters' book, and become in prospect a bad character. And all these he might have been spared at a cost to Government of sixteen or eighteen shillings. It matters little to the recruit by what means he is spared these trials and risk of disgracing himself and the Service; whether by an increase of bounty, supplying him with a complete suit, or requiring him only to purchase a service-kit—in using this latter term I mean those articles only which are essential to cleanliness—and he would not

* It may be necessary to remark that the bounty, though nominally 3*l.*, is in reality only 2*l.* 10*s.*, available at the regiment, as 10*s.* is received, and of course spent in the district.

then, as he is now when in "heavy marching order," be loaded like a pack-horse.

First then, as to increase of bounty it might certainly induce a few more men to enlist; but very few, if we may judge from the rapid enlistment of men at the present sum. But this is not the point; the thing to be desired is to attach the men firmly to the Service, by rendering their difficulties in first entering few, and easy to be surmounted, removing temptation from them, and finding them ample and pleasing employment. Two of the remedies glanced at in the preceding paragraph, although entailing additional expense on the country, would be of incalculable benefit to the Service, removing cause for dissatisfaction in the recruit, temptation to crime, probable drunkenness, and not unfrequently desertion. But should it be necessary, I am prepared to show, that by a diminution in the kit the desired object may be attained, the country saved the expense, and the soldier's back as well as his heart lightened.

Chatham, 22d Jan. CHEVRON.

DESIRABLE CHACO, SASH, AND WAIST-BELT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Invited thereto by your gallant and valuable correspondent *Arthur*, I venture to obtrude some observations upon *the sufferings caused by the present chaco!* If a martinet-like partiality for smart equipments at all can be excused, it can only be so long as the parties remain ignorant of the severe hardship they entail on the soldiers, and of the consequent impediments to their willing efforts to maintain the glory of their country's arms. Should I be able to show, that the present chaco *does both*, will it be necessary to add that it and the stiff stocks remaining in use thereupon will not be free from the charge of indifference to the dictates of humanity and patriotism? The authorities regulating these matters are too just, and too liberal also, to censure boldness based on such motives; wherefore, and with great deference, I offer to them, respectfully, the best of apologies in the following few words,—"*Hear me, for my cause!*" The leading, indeed only, considerations how to provide a soldier with a hat, cap, helmet, or chaco, must *proper* for his particular branch of service, are, *to contrive the readiest protection against weapons and weather*, be rendered equal or even superior to another, but merely that an *Army*, composed of such discordant elements, would be less to be depended upon. We hope none of our readers will take his humorous observations upon the "old vagabonds" of former times too seriously. Wallace, in particular, we—though not Scotchmen—must ever consider a hero, and we think that his history is sufficiently authentic to prove this, although he was doubtless a very different sort of hero from that which our amiable friend Miss Porter has represented in story.

There is a romantic interest about the proposition of *Arthur*, which, if it fails to convince our judgment, in opposition to the arguments of Sir Charles Napier, captivates our imagination, and [illegible] or fatiguing exertion. Permit me just to glance at what formerly was worn. Passing over ancient helmets and morions, I will begin with the laced cocked-hat: its iron cross upon the crown, its upright flaps of felt bound with lace, resisted cuts; the flaps, when let down, protecting against sun or rain, &c. The Austrians adopted a casque, partly of leather, for the Infantry and Cavalry; the English copied it, but, adding a high crest or comb of stuffed bear-skin, they increased, but without material improvement of protection, alike its weight and nuisance, especially in wet weather. The bear-skin Grenadier caps, and the fur Hussar caps, cause the same annoyance, and on a larger scale: the first owe their formidable exterior to a fragile skeleton of humble wicker-work, whilst the latter more frequently prove convenient depots on foraging visits to henroosts than bulwarks to the head. Conical Hussar caps of felt, the wound and laced one! especially, serve well in some things; but, above all, they are eminently useful in keeping the body cool, by *conducting* the rain and sleet, &c. to the shirt and skin; and so did a former Austrian Infantry cap, *ugly* enough, but having a front with a metal plate, much higher than its low crown, it afforded good protection against sabre cuts, without being weighty. Passing with contempt due to their unmilitary look, the round hats of the brave Tyroleans, and of some former English volunteers, and admiring the classic, although unserviceable elegance of the steel helmets of our Cuirassiers, and also of the brass helmets of the Heavy Dragoons, I lament to glance at their being troublesome to keep clean, and both admirably calculated to help the men to a *coup de soleil*; not to forget that the brass ones (in despite of their Birmingham origin) are particularly complaisant; for one, rather than spoil the edge of my Damascus sabre, politely allowed it to pass through, in support of my opinion, asked by a great personage. Returning to the chaco, I must confess my ignorance whether my country (Prussia) or France has to answer for the *sin* of its birth; more certain am I that England has to plead guilty to the *murder of the best of all head defences*, the Lancers', or rather Uhlans' chaco, of Polish origin. Cheap, because of cloth, its sides, by being quilted vertically, and each quilt filled with stout hempen threads twisted together, not only prevented side-cuts from penetrating readily, but were of sufficient stiffness to uphold a top (mostly square), containing under the cloth a stout piece of leather, which resisted cut seven, even when severe, not by its toughness, but by tilting so much over as to make the cut *glide off to one or other side*, the top recovering its original attitude, owing to the elasticity of the quilts so fitted. For this neat, *light*, and pleasant, because porous and flexible cap, a certainly smart Birmingham-like contrivance has been adopted, but punishing the wearer sorely, for its resistance is aimed at by making it of great weight, and air-tight stiffness, in direct opposition to the clever *mechanical parry*, and which, to me, even more than its economy, seems preferable; nay, on every other ground also. The "Bayna" of the Basques I know too little of to offer *any* but a premature opinion on *Arthur's* recommendation of it "with a cork top;" but as the present chaco's *form* is so highly in favour, and as caoutchouc is now used as extensively as ingeniously, I will venture to submit the following to the consideration of the proper authorities. Let the top of the chaco be formed of a *light* metallic hoop, covered with webbing of hemp, the latter alone resisting as much as the gold or silver lace encircling the tops of chacos for such ends more than ornament; let this hoop be upheld by four, or better six, flat but stout pieces of caoutchouc, in width one inch or more; cover the top with some *light* yet *perfectly* waterproof stuff or cloth, the sides being of porous, yet waterproof cloth; or the whole could be of the first, provided ventilating holes (concealed or not) are introduced. To a shade in front, a small flexible rim round the bottom edge of the cap, might be added for obvious reasons. *Few cuts could penetrate such a chaco.*

Having had proofs, in my own stables, of the value (on account of support, coupled with elasticity) of surcingles, &c., into which caoutchouc had been introduced, I can *safely* recommend the same texture as *particularly desirable* for Dragoons' sashes, on grounds of *greatly sustaining the men during the severest duty or weather, yet without cramping their exertions*; and equally so, although reduced in width, for waist-belts for Infantry brigades. I am not only assured that they can be made so as to receive pipe-clay to resemble buff belts; but also, that one troop of the 14th Light Dragoons now has coloured sashes of the very article I recommend for such use. DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Feb. 11th, 1839.

BRITTON ON MANNING THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having directed attention to a plan submitted by a Captain of the Navy, in your Journal of the 5th of April, 1834, I again submit an important system, which will not only give us merchant seamen, but 150,000 practical seamen-gunners, without any additional expense to the nation, and by which means we shall always be prepared to bid defiance (as we have before) to the Navies of the whole world.

The panic has in some measure subsided, notwithstanding the political statements, "that the British Navy is about to forget her former greatness, and succumb to the fleets of France and Russia." This manœuvre is now well understood and duly appreciated. The country is now made perfectly aware of the practicability of invasion unless Britain's best bulwarks are efficient, and her armament, in metal and men, equal to foreign ships. This will prevent the recurrence of that lamented oversight in sending out our ships, in the American war, badly manned, and great disparity of force, sacrificing British seamen in unequal contests. Every practical War-Officer is fully aware that no ship can go into action with confidence unless his crew are well trained to gunnery. When the *Macedonian* appeared off Ushant, and it was known that she was ordered to the track of the American frigates, all exclaimed, "for the honour of our flag it is to be hoped she will not fall in with an enemy's frigate!" Shortly after Captain Carden was taken on board the *United States*, he ceased to wonder at the result of the battle, for his opponent was built with the scantling of a 74, mounting thirty long 24-pounders, and twenty-two 42-pounder carronades, two long 24-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle, and three howitzer guns in her tops, a travelling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of 509 picked men, including boys; guns 57, and weight of metal 846 pounds. The *Macedonian's* complement in men and boys 297, weight of metal 528 pounds, guns twenty-eight 18-pounders, sixteen 32-pounder carronades, two long 12-pounders, and two 8-pounders—total guns, 48. It is to be hoped the British Navy will never fall into these heart-breaking disasters again; the present active Board of Admiralty are guarding against it, and are determined to give the Blues fair play by equal weight of metal. In future, the prostituted word retrenchment will cause a shudder in the House when applied to the reduction of the British Navy, to bring it below the standard of foreign nations.

Having, in my letter of the 22d ult., advocated the necessity of allowing the merchant seaman a portion of his time he has devoted to obtain a knowledge of a seaman's duties, when entering the Navy, towards completing his service for a pension, and which judicious measure would ensure his continuance in the Navy fifteen years at least; he is inseparably connected with all the characteristics of a British tar, and in the hour of danger possesses the same prompt decision and unflinching courage. Why not, then, establish an uniform system of registration for life, and organisation on the principle I have frequently suggested? When we reflect that the great majority of our seamen are employed in the merchant shipping, amounting to about 200,000, and that, in the event of a sudden demonstration of invasion, we must principally depend on those men to man our wooden walls, *is it not surprising* this plan has not been acted upon, when the salvation of the country, in a sudden war, hinges on this defence? It is admitted by every practical Naval Officer that it is only a secondary consideration to equip a ship for sea: this might be done in a fortnight; but it would be perfectly useless if the men were not trained to gunnery, as our ships could have no chance with foreign seamen-gunners. I would, therefore, propose a plan to lull the fears of the "Flag-Officer," and render our best bulwarks invincible: at the word of command, 100,000 British seamen-gunners would rally round our standard, trained without any expense to the Government; and it is to be hoped this suggestion will fall under the eye of the Board of Admiralty. All merchant vessels should be compelled to carry out one iron gun, or at least a quaker, during peace, for the use of the seamen in obtaining a knowledge of Naval gunnery; for which purpose every ship, on clearing out at the Customs, should be furnished with a card of the General Naval Exercise, and it should be understood, that all seamen obtaining a certificate from the Master of a vessel, setting forth his being a *good man and perfect in his exercise*, should be allowed, after passing an examination, a certain portion of time on entering the Navy, with gunners' bounty. By this simple plan Britain *could never be taken by surprise*, for you would only have to fit out your ships and man your guns with 200,000 good seamen-gunners to select from, ready to brave the battle and the breeze in defence of their native land.

Independent of this important and necessary defence, which would secure Great Britain from invasion, so that the "Flag-Admiral" and "Gentlemen of England may live at home at ease," all merchant-vessels should have a gun on board to make signals of distress, and to throw a rope on shore, agreeably to the invention of a Captain of the Navy, the projector of the plan for concentrating the fire of a broadside, which was subsequently tried at Portsmouth by the carpenter of the *Hussar* (Mr. Kennish) as emanating from the Admiralty (although forwarded to the Board long before), and a sum of money actually paid to this person for trying *this Officer's invention*. To communicate with the shore in case of wreck, a chain, long enough to load the gun, connected with a line, is made fast to a shot, so contrived, that when fired at an angle of thirty degrees, it falls as a grapnel, and enables a man to reach the shore and haul a rope from the ship. It very seldom happens that the shell-mortar is at the place where wanted, particularly in the night. By this plan you ensure the safety of the crew when within range of the shore; it may also be used to communicate with a vessel when no boat can venture to a wreck at sea, &c. &c. Let there be a candid inquiry into the condition of our merchant seamen bearing on their past and present degraded state: this would bring about a progressive moral improvement, and be the means of keeping our best seamen at home.

The principal cause of the continual conspicuous complaints of the seamen to the Lord Mayor on their return from a sea voyage, proceeds in a great measure from the apathy of the merchants themselves, who have not, during peace, devoted time to the active employment of any measures calculated to better the condition of the mercantile seamen, and prevent abuses; but let the Government support this measure, and, if necessary, pass a bill for the more effectual and perfect security of our mercantile trade in case of a sudden war, the merchants would readily enforce it for the safety of their vessels and in defence of their native land; the facility of invasion by steamers renders it no longer a bug-bear.

(To be continued.)

* A *beaver hat* may be ventilated similarly; and if care is taken to brush the nap the *wrong* way *before* punching the holes, by, thereupon, brushing the nap the *right* way, i. e. *back again*, it can be made to cover and conceal the holes. I have worn my summer hats thus for years, and very pleasantly.

*** In type, letters of "A Half-Batta or Half-Tentage Sub;" "Fact;" "Tristram;" "One of the H.E.I.C.'s Service for many years;" "An Old Sailor;" and "One of 1900 of H.M.'s Offi[illegible]"

To Readers and Correspondents.

The Military Commission.—*In reply to very numerous inquiries on the subject, we beg to state that this Commission will resume its sittings on Tuesday next.*

The letter of "E. H." *should have been sent free.*—"H. H. W." *all right.*—*We have not lost sight of* "A Civilian."—"Joseph," *Woolwich, has our thanks.*

In reply to "Elève," *the officer actually in command is entitled to the allowance, the non-effective allowance is the exclusive property of the Captain of the company: and the officer in command of the company for the time being, is entitled to the contingent allowance. See page* 132 *of the Regulations and Orders for the Army.*

We have received a letter from Woolwich, under the signature of "Plume," *inveighing, in no measured terms, against a new chace which is about to be introduced for the corps of Artillery, and which the writer designates "a most preposterously ugly head-dress, the adoption of which will be a caricature on the present very handsome coatee, and will give great disgust to the regiment." We have no doubt but that the Master-General would, on the wishes of the officers being properly laid before him, substitute something more to their* taste.

We cannot publish the information required by "Z.," *but he may be assured that the experiments were satisfactory.*

The letter dated Oxford, from an officer of the Rl. Marines, we have handed to Lieut. Hart.—"An Advocate for Peace" *shall have attention.*

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain at the Office, 19, *Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.*

Erratum in our last.—*Page* 91, *for* Admiral Stromberg, *read* Admiral Schomberg.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

We anticipated this week laying before our readers a complete refutation of the calumnies that have been circulated throughout the recess, respecting the State of the Navy, resulting from the discussions which the Earl of Hardwicke's motion for Tuesday would have produced.

Lord Hardwicke, however, along with the name, appears to have inherited some of the acumen of his learned ancestor, and like a skilful advocate, threw up his brief, when he found his case untenable, rather than provoke official explanation, which he foresaw would redound to anything but the credit of those who have been so unceasingly labouring to mislead the public upon the subject of Naval affairs.

On the noble Captain's giving notice to withdraw his motion, and declining to pledge himself to renew it during the Session, the Earl of Minto expressed his earnest desire that the matter should be fully discussed, not in abstract portions, but in substantive detail; and declared his anxiety to meet the question in the fullest manner, and to defend the system of the Admiralty, whenever any noble Lord afforded him the opportunity.

We recollect that, half a dozen years ago, Lord Hardwicke, then a Member of the House of Commons (his Lordship is the son of the late Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, and a Captain in the Navy), made a charge against the Admiralty somewhat similar to what we anticipated his intention to be on this present occasion, having heard that his Lordship has lately made a visit of inspection to the Ports. His Lordship then asserted that Portsmouth Dock-yard was denuded of stores, and not equal to equipping a single ship of the line. Whereupon Sir James Graham (then First Lord of the Admiralty) produced a list (as long as the main-top bow-line), in which was set forth an official return of the articles in store at that time, contrasted with former periods; and obliged the gallant Captain to admit that he was altogether in error, there being a considerable excess, and sufficient for any purpose required.

Captain Yorke, we recollect, excused himself on the plea that the stores were out of sight; and, indeed, it appears to us impossible that any one, let his vision be ever so acute, can, by a casual inspection of store-houses (unless furnished with abstracts of the Storekeeper's books), make any sort of approximation to the quantity in hand.

Be this as it may, sufficient reasons appear to have influenced the gallant Earl to avoid a similar mortification on the present occasion; but, in relinquishing his motion as to the state of the Navy, he expressed his intention of asking for some information upon the subject of Naval Education.

Accordingly, on Tuesday the noble Lord entered into a long statement, lamenting the abolition of the Naval College and Naval School of Architecture, and requiring to know what substitute was intended for those Academies, with the facilities afforded to the student!

It has been observed, that, with very few exceptions, the only admirers of these defunct institutions are the gentlemen who have been educated therein; and it is certainly no less unfortunate than remarkable, that neither the one nor the other of these schools have produced a single member who has made a figure in his profession. Mediocrity appears to have been the maximum attained, which may be accounted for, as regards the Naval College particularly, by the pupils, generally the children of those who had interest to push them forward, wasting two years of precious time in acquiring that which they altogether lost before their term of service was expired.

We say wasted two years, because although the forms of a Cadet's education were gone through, the various lessons were instilled at too early a period to make the desired impression. We have witnessed the process of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," for instance, and the farce of exercising children of thirteen years of age at a couple of pop-guns, under the tuition of an old Serjeant, the target enjoying for many years a sinecure free from danger of shot or shell,—but we never heard that a Collegian displayed greater talent in gunnery, than others on board a ship of war. The process of measuring the distance between a chimney-pot and a fixed star might be considered the proper one for instruction in the use of the sextant, but we do not recollect that, even in taking observations at sea, any of the young gentlemen, so tutored, displayed a superiority over their more vulgar compeers of less pretensions. In fact, we believe it can be proved, that more mishaps have occurred to ships, commanded by Collegians, to say nothing about total losses, than to those brought up in the usual manner, notwithstanding that the proportion of the latter officers is so much greater.

The truth is, the facility for superior attainments was given at the wrong end, as Lord Minto emphatically observed; and every impartial person must admit the great superiority of the system his Lordship has introduced, over the College preparatory course, and the old schoolmaster; for the time bestowed on both these will now be employed under able instructors. We think, however, that Lord Hardwicke displayed bad taste in taunting the First Lord of the Admiralty, because he had not yet succeeded in procuring a qualified person for every ship (sixteen being the number of instructors at present), seeing the difficulty of effecting it, owing to the small salary, that the system has scarcely been in existence twelve months, and also the preliminary instructions as regards gunnery, &c., which the master must himself undergo.

The system, however, has the undivided approbation of the best officers in the service, and when carried out, it will tend materially to perfect the education of Naval officers, and give the *whole* (not a select few) the opportunity of acquiring those higher attainments so desirable to possess since the extension of steam navigation.

As regards the *soi-disant* School of Naval Architecture, it is most unfortunate for the gentlemen educated therein, that well-meaning, though injudicious, friends will persevere in bringing their case continually before the public, for no other purpose, apparently, than to draw forth in each discussion some fact which must add to their mortification. We now learn, that of those who claimed permission to retire from the service, not one has thought proper to follow out his profession as a ship-builder! We were glad to find Lord Minto do full justice to the late Admiral Hayes and Captain Symonds; these Naval officers, his Lordship declared, having produced ships universally admitted, by officers of all Navies, to be unrivalled in the world, whilst those built by the School were failures.

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provide only a breakfast and dinner; and what can a man command who receives only a penny (and in some cases only half a penny) per diem to provide himself with pipe-clay, blacking, brass-ball, and a trifling refreshment between the dinner-time of one day and the breakfast of the next? Reading is out of the question, as he cannot afford to go to a library—supper he cannot command—an hour's chat in the canteen with his comrade is beyond his reach, as "he has not the price of a pint." He *may* walk in the fields if it is fine weather, or smoke a dry pipe in his barrack-room, and go to bed—this is the only resource for the strictly moral and experienced man. But the majority of recruits take a walk in the town; and they cannot move a hundred yards from the barrack-gate, nor twenty paces in the streets, before they are assailed by temptations of every kind, especially if after dusk, for then he will scarcely cross the barrier until he is asked if he has a pair of boots, or a shirt, for sale. Now comes the rub! He has been disappointed on joining in debt instead of credit, and suddenly deprived of many little comforts, which, though not necessary to his health, he should only be weaned from by degrees. And [illegible] as we can learn, the greatest want of troops is felt at Bombay. In Madras, however, there are several regiments *still* available for service, and in Bengal the European troops are *sufficient*, unless a war in Burmah takes place, when the troops of Her Majesty could not furnish an adequate force, and yet leave in the Presidencies a number equal to the duties, and calculated to keep down the tendency to insurrection which, we fear, has been very widely spread among the native states, by the insidious agency of Persia and Russia. We, however, well remember when *all* the drafts for India embarked between the 1st of January and beginning of April in each year; and it is only of very late years that the time has been changed, and that in consequence of the East India Company having ceased to possess ships of their own, which left England in the three first months of each year.

The arguments of Sir Charles Napier, whose letter we annex, against national (or rather, provincial) regiments, are so cogent, that they shake, if they do not positively overthrow, the opinion which we lately expressed in favour of the plans so ably advocated by our correspondent *Arthur*. The absolute perfection of individual regiments is

of less importance than the *union* of the whole Army. We were not, indeed, aware that provincial animosities and prejudices had ever exhibited themselves in our service, so strongly as we learn from Sir Charles Napier they did during the late war. These feelings at present have probably lost somewhat of their former vehemence; but as, if this be so, the emulation and peculiar distinguishing characteristics on which *Arthur* lays so much stress would probably be weakened in the same proportion, the change would scarcely decide the question in his favour. His distinguished opponent considers District regiments have never been superior to mixed ones. *Arthur* is of a contrary opinion; but we certainly think he should name those which he says "ran away" at Waterloo—a circumstance of which we never yet heard. He asks—"Were not our best skirmishers almost invariably Celts?" We have generally understood that our Army possessed none better than the Peninsular Light Division, composed of mixed regiments, in some of which, at least, genuine Englishmen, we believe, predominated. We presume he speaks only of the continent when he designates the Austrian Army as "confessedly the first in Europe;" and even as to this there is much difference of opinion between officers of experience—some preferring the Russian Army, others the Prussian, and many the French.

Sir Charles Napier, however, has not demonstrated that a provincial *regiment* may not in *itself* be rendered equal or even superior to another, but merely that an *Army*, composed of such discordant elements, would be less to be depended upon. We hope none of our readers will take his humorous observations upon the "old vagabonds" of former times too seriously. Wallace, in particular, we—though not Scotchmen—must ever consider a hero, and we think that his history is sufficiently authentic to prove this, although he was doubtless a very different sort of hero from that which our amiable friend Miss Porter has represented in story.

There is a romantic interest about the proposition of *Arthur*, which, if it fails to convince our judgment, in opposition to the arguments of Sir Charles Napier, captivates our imagination, and makes us wish that we could unhesitatingly agree with him. The difference of the political opinions of these two able writers may, in some measure, influence their views, even on the subject to which we allude, since *Arthur* avows that his schemes would tend to strengthen the cause of Conservatism in Wales—an effect which his gallant adversary would probably think less desirable.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir—In your paper of the 12th inst. I observe the following reference to my opinion on the subject of National Regiments:—"Yet as (rather singularly) Sir Charles Napier gives no reason for this opinion, so widely different from that of *Arthur*, we incline at present to side with the last."

It is right to repair this omission in my "*Remarks on Military Law*" (an unhappy title, Mr Editor, which appears to have scared military readers of sprightly imaginations, who fancy it to be something like "*Burn's Justice*" dressed in a red coat! But allow me to assure them that on the contrary it is "pleasant light summer reading"); it is right, I say, to give my reasons for being adverse to the division of the British Army into national regiments, and, perhaps, I may be so fortunate as to enlist you on the side which I take.

I account myself an impartial judge, for I belong to the four countries. My father was a Highlander; my mother an Englishwoman; I was brought up in Ireland from my earliest infancy; my brothers are Irishmen; my wife is a Welchwoman. I am, therefore, unprejudiced in favour of any one of the four countries. Put me in any national regiment and I should have a fair chance of finding relations therein, as I possess an overpopulation of cousins—we are not Malthusians!

Having thus produced my credentials, I think you will admit my claim to be an impartial judge; although I must own that I feel a bias in favour of Irish soldiers; and, therefore, if I were to ask for the command of a national regiment, it would be for an Irish one in preference to any other. Now, Sir, for my reasons.

In the first place, we serve one Sovereign, and, therefore, all distinctions among her subjects are objectionable; as any honour bestowed upon a particular regiment would, if we were divided into national regiments, be attributed to a partiality towards the country to which that regiment belonged, rather than to its own merits. Then, in the choice of quarters, and various other ways in which favouritism can knock off the rough points of service to regiments, I should be glad to know what chance three countries would have if the Prime Minister, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary-at-War, happened to belong to the *fourth*? It is said, that under Lord Bute's administration, His Majesty George III., wishing to reward an English gentleman, asked him how he could best serve him? "Sire," replied the gentleman, "I do not think that your Majesty can do anything for me unless you can make me a Scotchman." Such stories show that national partiality is strongly felt by men in power, and, whether justly or unjustly, all their actions are attributed to that feeling: and after all it is a very natural one. The possession of great power cannot divest us of our feelings as men, though it may render the indulgence of them unjust, however amiable those feelings may be in themselves. Thus, if the Army were divided into national regiments, three-fourths of the military would be discontented, and would imagine that the remaining fourth received undue favour. Then would dangerous discordance surely arise.

In the second place, national regiments foster national feeling, even more strongly than individuals; for in societies men stimulate each other to greater enthusiasm than they feel under other circumstances. But the feelings we want are those of *union*, not of *disunion*: our object is to have *one* army, not *four* armies. However natural, and however romantic in story, such national feelings may be, they do, nevertheless, create bad feelings and disunion among the soldiers of different corps when quartered together; they do so sometimes even in the hearts of men serving in the same regiment; for example, I know a distinguished national corps that obliged an accomplished and excellent officer to quit it, because he was born in a different country! The other regiments in the brigade took offence, and much bad feeling arose. I asked the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment if the circumstance was true; for, being then young, I could not believe the fact to be as I had heard it stated: he avowed to me that it was even so. "It was wrong," he said, "but to oppose it would lead to unpleasant feelings in the regiment, and produce duels." Both the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer who was obliged to exchange out of this national regiment, soon afterwards fell in battle—the one in Egypt, the other at Buenos Ayres. I believe that the circumstance I have stated was by no means a singular one in the early part of the last war—hard service brought us more together in the Peninsula.

Put four national regiments in one brigade (English, Scotch, Irish, Welch,), and if each does not assume a superiority over the other three, I know nothing of soldiers. Four mixed regiments would do the same; but there would be this marked difference—that in the last case national pride would not enter into the feeling; which would be merely the commendable one of an *esprit de corps*: but in the first case national pride would be added to that of *esprit de corps*: national taunts would take place, and all know that when our country is taunted our anger becomes implacable; all that a man loves in this life is insulted if his country be insulted by men of another nation; and among national regiments their country is always brought into the quarrel when anger or jealousy is aroused. There are a number of vulgar-minded men in all societies who take care to taunt their adversaries with their country, and with those failings which are popularly laid to the charge of its inhabitants; as if men were to be judged by the country in which they were born, and not by their own individual character and conduct. A deadly feud would arise between these four regiments. If the four mixed regiments be separated, the slight jealousy which existed, and which was purely regimental, not national, and scarcely surpassing a joke, would give place to a feeling of friendship between those very regiments—a feeling of "*auld lang syne*."

Not so with the four national regiments, whose heart-burnings would continue, not only against each other, but be extended to all the regiments of their respective nations—aye, and to those nations themselves! I do not give this as a light opinion, but one formed upon the violent nationality that I have at times witnessed among British officers and private soldiers.

I believe that at present there is not one purely national regiment; all are mixed, and only national in name; therefore this jealous feeling can scarcely be said to exist; yet, if the whole Army were to be divided into regiments purely English, Irish, Welch, and Scotch, it would break into parties, and be filled with bitter hostile feelings, producing among them that state which is most injurious to its strength; that is to say, it would be composed of the troops of *four* nations divided by petty jealousies; it would not be a united force of national troops. The most formidable armies are those not composed of *four*, but of *one* nation. "Oh! but there will be emulation among the four, and this will render them invincible," exclaim those that favour the formation of national regiments. Yes, I admit that emulation is a good thing; but tell me, good Sirs, have not mixed regiments a feeling of emulation? Is an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotchman, or a Welchman, insensible to the love of his Queen, his country, his regiment, his honour? Is he such a base craven, that these feelings cannot be roused, except in company with his provincial neighbours? Has he no courage as a man, to stand by those engaged in the same combat, and who are gloriously falling around him, unless they wear kilts instead of breeches? Is the part of his person which the kilt or breeches covers, that in which the advocates of national regiments would concentrate the ardour of British courage? The Army I think will be in favour of mixed regiments. National corps themselves will not arrogate any superiority of courage on that score. I will ask the brave 42d if, when pouring their fire upon an enemy, they thought they were better for being all Scotch? No! I will take their own Burns for my authority in ejaculating this monosyllable:—

"But bring a Scotchman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Highland gill,
Say such is royal George's will,
And there's the foe;
He has *no* thought but how to kill
Twa at a blow."

And that is the case: Scotch, Irish, Welch, and English soldiers, when in battle, see the enemy in front, and red coats around them—all are British soldiers together; the royal colours of England float above their heads; their blood is up; their hearts resolved to win; their eyes are bent upon the enemy; their ears await the command of their leader, and on his word to charge, a line of British bayonets rushes forward—a coming death! No man then thinks what province gave his comrades birth, or what may be the best weapon of war: he thinks only of how to keep his ranks, and use the instrument in his hand: he feels that his power is in his discipline, in his compact order, in his simultaneous charge; in the serried red coats around him, and in Wellington! These are his thoughts: these are his deeds, and it is hard to make him flinch. He hears the terrible British shout, mixing with the roll of musketry, reverberate far and wide on either flank: he thinks not whether it be sent forth by men of Scotland, men of England, men of Ireland, or men of Wales—all are his countrymen; the red coat is on their back: he is confident in their courage: "*no weak faint-hearted doubtings tease him,*" and the thrust of his weapon is mortal. Oh, yes! We have *emulation* in abundance: a young and beautiful Queen: honour: the native valour of our islanders: standards accustomed to victory, and which must not be lost—pride of regiments, pride of brigades, pride of divisions, and pride in the "*veritable rouge*;" all give us emulation.

Why then should we break up this power of union to make national regiments? For *what*, I ask? What has any national regiment ever done, either in combat or out of it, that a mixed regiment has not done? Will the 29th, the 43d, the 48th, the 50th, the 52d, the Rifle Brigade, and plenty of others, admit that *they* are inferior, as mixed regiments, to any of the national regiments? Assuredly *not*. The deeds done in battle reflect honour upon regiments, but not the mummery of any peculiar dress which may distinguish them from others, and create, among fools, an impertinent assumption of an imaginary superiority over their countrymen. "*Oh, but Wallace!*" cries the Scotchman. "*Oh, but Llewellyn!*" cries the Welchman. "*Oh, but Brian Borhá!*" says the Irishman. "*Oh, but Prince Arthur!*" says the Englishman. Well! and what are all these old vagabonds to us? The first was, and all the rest probably deserved to be, hanged, if just laws had due execution in those days, which, luckily for these ancient heroes, was not the case, except in the instance of Wallace; and though he might, and I dare say did, deserve the gallows, he did not deserve it half as much as the man who ordered him to be hanged! What concerns us in these days is, not to boast of those who led us in battle *against each other*; but to imitate him who *united* us in battle, and who is greater than them all in war: even Wellington! I must be pardoned if I speak slightingly of these antique gentlemen, of whom we know so little; for though it seems pretty certain that "Wully Wallace" was hanged, yet hanging must be admitted to be a very doubtful *recommendation* to any man! Prince Arthur was celebrated for his "*round-table*," and for the beauty of Queen Guenever and her galeties; so that, between them, the knights of the round-table were found in bed and board. Llewellyn passed his time in calling for ghosts, which (provoking devils!) would not come. And as to Brian Borhû, an Irishman once told me—"Troth, faith, there is nothin' sartin about him, except that he owned the ould sworrd hangin' up in Kilmainham Hospital, and no one bleives that THAT iver was his." Away, then, with these idle dreams of bygone men, whose reputed

actions form the record of our broils, and exposed us to be ravaged by every shipful of cut-throats that landed on our shores! Let us not revive our ancient dissensions by forming the Army into national regiments. The feeling of animosity is almost gone. In God's name let it perish! The other day I saw the brave 42d marched past at a review. The sight of their ragged colours, those remnants of so many glorious days, warmed the heart; not because the men who marched beneath them wore the most beautiful of martial costumes, nor because they spoke *Erse*, but because the 42d regiment had seen great days, and those days came back upon the mind with all their memories painted fresh upon them! The tattered standards seemed like the skeletons of those departed: beneath them fell the great and noble Moore: on them many a brave comrade's eye was bent, as it grew glassy with approaching death—as he exulted with a faint expiring cry, not *for Scotland*, but for *victory!* The 7th too, preceded, the 79th followed. The silks of Albuera, and of Fuentes D'Onore, were gone; but the old spears which once bore them were there, bedecked with new drapery, and the manes of slain men seemed hovering around them! Yet was it a national composition which had rendered these valiant regiments so conspicuous in the last war? By no means. 'Tis true that one has a national *name*, but they were *mixed* regiments, and many a hardy Irishman drew the trigger in their ranks! No regiment in the Peninsula was purely national, unless (and I am not sure of this) the 87th and 88th regiments, and much as I respect those brave battalions, I have yet to learn that they were more worthy than mixed regiments. Yet I am inclined to speak partially of both these corps, for my father was in the 87th, and the 88th was for some time under my command. I have also seen it in battle, where every man was as good as Brien Borhù himself in his best day, with his Kilmainham sword and all. Glorious Ireland! six ages of ill treatment have been unable to debase your nobleness! your sons are still brave, generous, and hospitable!

The claim of any regiment to superiority on the ground of being national, would be an idle one; and no military man of common sense would set it up, unless so blinded by national feelings as to draw upon himself the ridicule of the whole army. Then what object, I again ask, is to be gained by forming national regiments? What good is there to compensate for the evils; for the jealousies, the animosities that would arise in the army, were such a step to be taken? None! Behold the effect of a mere opinion—a mere proposition that it would be good to form national regiments! Already an *Arthur* has produced an *English Officer*, and each will have his partizans!

But one of your correspondents would not only divide the army into national regiments, but he would also give to the men of each nation its particular colony to guard—a division of labour very pleasant for the nation to which might be exclusively assigned the genial climate of the West Indies! If our various races require such different treatment, assuredly we must also have four codes of military law. I cannot help thinking that these ideas will find but few advocates in the army—indeed, there would be no end to such distinctions. Let us, therefore, serve the Queen and the country, united in feelings, in dress, in language.

The foregoing is my reply to your just observation, that I had not given any reason for holding the opinion on the formation of national regiments expressed in my "*Remarks on Military Law.*" But I will not defend my opinions against anonymous writers; it is mere opinion after all, and far from assuming the claim of being an authority upon this subject, I am ready to admit that such writers may be better judges than myself. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, Major-General.

The Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Free Press treated its readers to divers lucubrations on the Navy last week, and could not resist a sneer at the Army, *en passant*. After a very *bathetic* laudation of the Navy, just suited to the region of this publication and the tastes of its readers, the *Free Press* informs us, certainly for the *first* time, that "She (England) in Military prowess has many equals, many superiors; on this ground she must not expect—she need not wish to shine—in the field she has been sometimes successful," &c.—Well, we scarcely expected to have read this, even in the *Free Press*. We had thought that such hallucinations had been limited to the ignorant and prejudiced, and that no one of ordinary information or judgment could have made such an assertion. The world at large admits, that in Military prowess, in fair fight, by land or sea, Britain has scarcely her equal, certainly not her superior. Is her Military equal or superior to be found in France, whose Armies have fled before us from the days of Agincourt to Waterloo? Are they to be found in *other* nations which have been thrashed like wheat by our gallant foes, the French? After all, it must be admitted *we are sometimes* successful. We, for our parts, are satisfied that the true cause of our greater sea fame is simply this,—that for *once* we have met our enemies *by land*, we have met them *twenty times by sea*. Our victories are in the direct ratio of our land and sea fights. Britons are Britons, whether soldiers or sailors, and the elements of victory are in the man, and the element on which he fights has little to do with it. The *Free Press* may have no such intention, but the article we allude to may do more towards keeping up the old and almost exploded ill-feeling between the two services than the writer may be aware of. We would deprecate, therefore, all such remarks, even if true; but these are not borne out by the history of the past, or the recollections of the present, generations of England and the continent of Europe. Union is strength. Why cast the apple of discord among the members of the United Service?

WE have been informed by a friend to ourselves and to the services, whose interests we fearlessly advocate, that some remarks in our last number, on what we styled the "*Silent System*," gave offence where we least intended it. We did not wish to make any animadversion on particular individuals, but on the needless and injurious mystery in which matters, the most trivial as affects the public, but of the greatest importance to individuals involved in them, are kept at most of the subordinate offices, as compared with the open and obliging communications to all officers applying at the Horse Guards on subjects in which they are personally concerned. We must, however, repeat that the loudest complaints have reached us, both from officers and men at Chatham and Maidstone, on the uncertainty in which they have been kept respecting their embarkation. We have, however, since learned, that on Saturday last no decisive order had been received, and that we were erroneously informed of its having been sent to Maidstone and Chatham last week. The truth is, that the original arrangements were cancelled, which led to delay, and this delay was attributed to another cause—staff-mystery. We consider this explanation due for having assigned to the grievance complained of, a wrong cause: for our remarks on the "silent system" throughout the subordinate Staff of the United Kingdom we have no apology to make—nor could it be required; for we believe that, in attributing strict secrecy to office-men, we only attribute to them that very quality on which they most pride and pique themselves, as the test of their efficiency and capacity.

WE much regret to observe in the *Sydney Herald*, of August last, that a trial of four soldiers of the 80th Regiment has proved too convincingly that Military discipline is not long retained in the penal settlements. We believe that few regiments enjoyed a higher reputation for discipline than the 80th Regiment before its embarkation for New South Wales; but the perusal of this trial discloses such a degree of laxity as we can scarcely credit. It is astounding to us to find it most clearly proved in evidence, that British soldiers, over an ironed gang of convicts, conspired with their prisoners to unlock the prison, knock off their irons, and conjointly commit robberies with the fire-arms of Her Majesty entrusted to them. The evidence of the Corporal of the 80th shows, that so lax was the discipline, that the sentries relieved themselves without him, and one of the privates admitted that the whole detachment, except the very guard that committed the robbery, was drunk; and all this with three Officers within three miles of the party! How baneful must the contamination of convicts be to our soldiery, when we read of this taking place in one of the best-conducted corps in the service. But this is no solitary case; we scarcely ever look into a newspaper from Australasia without noticing the conviction of a soldier for felony. Indeed demoralisation has utterly corrupted society in the penal settlements, and we shudder to think of the crimes and enormities committed by our countrymen there. We must ask—Can no plan be devised for dispensing with the services of our soldiers over road-gangs, and in other duties which bring them into close intercourse with the convicts? At present the British soldier performs in these colonies the duties of a policeman or turnkey. We trust the evil is not without a remedy.

In reference to this subject we annex a letter from a correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Chatham, 12th February, 1839.

SIR, I last week sent you Sydney papers, containing the trial of four soldiers of the 80th regt. as well to call your attention to the subject of my former correspondence, as regards the bad effects produced by the present system of detaching the troops of the line in New South Wales, as to convince you that the remedy I purposed was such as would prevent a deal of crime among the troops in that colony, and materially benefit the service and the country, by forming a strong veteran company of well-conducted and experienced soldiers, to do that duty for a certain number of years, at the expiration of which they shall be discharged, and have an allotment of land and a small pension as a reward for their services, would be a measure calculated to prevent the recurrence of those disgraceful crimes, of which the soldiers employed on the stockade have too often been guilty, to the great injury of the settlers. When the regiments, intended for service in New South Wales, are brought to Chatham, the old soldiers are discharged, and the commanding officers are under the necessity of completing their regiments in a short time, so that the most of the men are very young soldiers, and on the arrival of the corps they are sent out on detachment without a proper knowledge of their duty: some of the men are men of bad character, and you are aware that one scabby sheep will spoil a whole flock, especially when not kept under proper discipline, and it is quite out of the power of non-commissioned officers to keep the men in order without the assistance of commissioned officers, especially when they are men of bad or indifferent character. I, therefore, hope that when you publish the trial or any part of it, of those four men, who have been tried for a crime before unknown in the British army, you will make such remarks as will show the necessity of selecting men for that duty: were veterans, looking forward to a comfortable settlement in the country, employed, there would be little fear of their committing crimes that would bring inevitable ruin on their families and themselves. Were such a thing to happen, they might be clothed with a dress suitable to the country, and answer both the purpose of soldiers and police. As I before stated, the men from cavalry regiments could do the mounted duty. It would give a few officers employment, and be an excellent corps for men raised from the ranks, or poor officers who have large families. I am, Sir, with great respect, AN OLD SOLDIER.

The Weekly Dispatch, we understand, employs a literary, or rather an illiterate butcher, judging from his style, to cut and hack Her Majesty's English into a disjointed article on "Horrid Torture," suited to the tastes of his cognate readers. We observe, that instead of giving the Smithfield men some useful information about themselves and their beasts, he considers them to be not mere butchers and drovers, and he accordingly gives them a fancy article, full of the poetry of the shambles, and drawn all bloody from his raw imagination, indulging itself in some ideal scene, conjured up on hearing some such simple fact as that at Woolwich, or elsewhere, some scoundrel, after wearing out the patience of his brother soldiers with repeated rascality, had been tried for his offences—found guilty, and sentenced to a flogging. The butcher's tender feelings break out in an article, and those sympathies which are unexcited by the cry of a lamb beneath his knife, are awakened by the voice of a *nightingale* *.

* A Nightingale is the soldier's name for a fellow who *sings out* when flogged. Thieves are generally *singing birds*.—Ed.

THE reports of the 7th Fusiliers being destined for India have dwindled away, as we believed they would. Nothing but their actual embarkation could convince us that this regiment will proceed to India. In this opinion we are not singular; it is *that* generally held among the officers of the Army; and as an opportunity can readily be found of sending the Fusiliers to Canada, we feel confident the result will prove the correctness of our information. Is not the 72d at the Cape, and to be relieved? Is the 7th or the 42d to be the relieving regiment? Or are both these long-favoured regiments to embark for Canada? We venture to promise both corps good stations; *this* we know, they have not served in bad climates during the last thirty years. *One good turn deserves another—therefore, one good tour deserves another.* Such would seem to have been the principles acted on; and, as the former is admitted to be a sound precept in morals, the latter must be considered a sound Military maxim.

As the Naval and Military Commission are about continuing their labours, it is to be hoped that the late *ukase* of the Emperor of Russia will be brought under their notice, in which it is decreed, that officers of *every rank* in the Navy shall *at once have an increase of pay;* thus showing His Imperial Majesty's earnest desire to give encouragement to this branch of his service, and which, we are assured, will be gladly imitated by our own Naval Administration, whenever the power to do so is placed at their disposal, as we sanguinely trust it will be during the present Session.

In another *ukase*, the Emperor has ordered that the pay of those Commanders shall be *doubled* whose ships, through their diligence and attention, do not require any extensive repairs after *ten* years; and if not for *fifteen* years, their pay shall be *tripled*. This is certainly holding out a high reward to officers to be careful and attentive in the execution of their duties, and, above all, to watch narrowly that their ships do not *get on shore*, which would, in most cases, effectually put an end to their prospects of obtaining this large boon. How far it might be wise for us to follow this example closely, we are not prepared to say, though we think, that were some reward always given to those officers who had, at the end of one, two, or three years, proved that in the execution of a series of active and responsible duties their ship had not incurred the same expenses as other ships employed on the *same* or *less exposed* services, it would be attended with great public advantage, as tending to excite a spirit of zeal and diligent watchfulness on the part of those in whose hands rest the safety of the public property and the lives of those entrusted to their charge; for we all know that "'Tis the hope of reward that sweetens labour," and gives energy to all our acts and deeds.

IN commenting on the conversation which took place on the subject of Naval Education in the House of Lords on Tuesday, the *Times* has totally misunderstood and misapplied an expression used by the Earl of Minto. We allude to his Lordship's declaration of his opinion, that the young *officer's* education began at the wrong end, in the late Naval College, which the *Times* has applied to the *shipwright's* education in the School of Naval Architecture, quite a different matter.

Our contemporary is also in error in assigning to the Earl of Minto the merit of abolishing the latter institution, which was, in fact, effected by the late King when Lord High Admiral, in 1827, or by Lord Melville in the following year.

We are glad to have at length our powerful contemporary's admission, that the School of Naval Architecture, or any national institution on that plan, is useless in a country where everything relating to the science of ship-building can be easily acquired by the ordinary means; but the art cannot be acquired by any sort of labour, and will only be found in the possession of those who have an inherent genius for the work, for no mathematical skill can advance the science beyond a certain point.

It is evident that the *Times* has derived its information, relative to Sir William Symonds, from an impure or a prejudiced source, because, on the very points upon which it asserts him to have failed, he has been invariably more correct than builders who have preceded him—we mean as to calculated displacement, &c. If Captains persisted in trimming their ships, notwithstanding his repeated remonstrances, entirely contrary to his designs, surely it is not fair to put the blame on the Surveyor when mishaps and failures, which he had predicted from such conduct, occur! We hear nothing now of misfortunes to the *Pique;* on the contrary, every succeeding report is more and more in favour of that ship, for she invariably beats everything she encounters at sea, and proves an admirable sea-boat. As for the *Vanguard* and *Gorgon*, we defy the whole world to produce vessels equal to either in their respective classes. Because some individual addresses an anonymous statement, full of errors, to the journals, our contemporary should not come to the conclusions he has done; the merits and performances of ships can only be fairly ascertained from the official reports of the officers, and these, we are glad to learn, are most favourable. As for improvements on successive productions, there can be no harm in these, unless it is admitted that the utmost perfection has been already attained.

THE Captain Frederick Berkeley, R.N., has addressed a letter to Sir John Barrow, "On the System of War and Peace Complements in Her Majesty's Navy," in which the gallant officer adduces good reasons why the crews should be increased, and proposes a mode of accomplishing it at a trifling expense.

As we have been for years labouring at this point, we are gratified to find our opinions backed by such high authority as Captain Berkeley, who is an officer of superior intelligence, and having been lately in command of a ship, competent to speak from practical experience.

The gallant officer attributes the difficulty of manning ships to the decrease of seamen, caused by the extension of steam navigation. On this point we apprehend he is mistaken. The official returns show that (disregarding steam-vessels altogether) the registered and licensed *sailing* vessels of the United Kingdom are on the increase, consequently greater numbers of seamen are required to navigate them, and our merchants frequently experience a difficulty in this respect.

The fact is, our seamen are increasing not decreasing in numbers; but they cannot be created in a day, or a year, or so quickly as ships are built—and the demand at the present moment is very great, owing to the prosperous state of the shipping interests.

As regards the "along-shore men," we admit that in some localities they have nearly disappeared; but this is not the case in the Thames, the men belonging to the Waterman's Company are employed not only in wherries, but in barges—in fact, in all river craft, and we apprehend their numbers are as great now as ever, for these craft have multiplied exceedingly. Seamen are also employed to a certain extent in steam-vessels; and the Masters of these always select the best men, who are continually changing about in coasters, sometimes in steam, sometimes in sailing vessels.

But any decrease of "along-shore men" that may appear in certain situations, is amply compensated by the vast increase of men of the same or better quality employed in the Scotch and Irish fisheries, and therefore no apprehension need be entertained on this score. By granting the pension whilst serving in peace as well as war, and other inducements, it will be found that we shall procure better men—and it is much to be wished that some plan may be devised to induce our merchant seamen of the North to give the Navy a trial.

THE question is not unfrequently asked, "Of what utility is it that Naval *Officers* should learn the mechanism and management of the steam engine, since there are persons appointed for its especial superintendence?" To which we shall endeavour, as concisely as we can, to respond; but beg previously to remark that this question invariably comes from *Engineers* themselves: whence we may infer that there is still lurking a portion of the old leaven of jealous mistrust, lest they fall under the inspection of Supervisors, which was so conspicuous among the *civil* Engineers in the employ of Government when steam-vessels were first added to the Royal Navy. The same interrogatory would be just as pertinent, were the Masters and Boatswains to ask why the Captain of a frigate, &c., need be conversant with navigation, seamanship, or the art of rigging, seeing the said Captain may or may not exercise his talents and skill in these matters, as he feels disposed, there being a Master on board to see to the ship's reckoning, and the First Lieutenant usually working the vessel, as well as regulating her internal economy, &c. Yet now that a new and most important power has been engrafted into the service, we find *Philo-Mechanicus* startled at the bare thought of a Midshipman in the engine-room, whilst the suggestion of placing a Lieutenant there, sets *C. H. R.* in an actual uproar, under an impression (but from whence he draws his inference we know not) that the said Lieutenant and Mates are to usurp the place of the Engineer. But let us to our point, viz., "the necessity for officers being conversant with steam machinery, &c." *C. H. R.*, who is indignant at having the "Engineers of the British Navy classed with those of the civil service," or, as he expresses it, "with the band of desperadoes (those employed in the steamers) in the expedition to Portugal;" and who asks in no very courteous manner "on what plea" they are so classed, furnishes a most ample response in the very motive which excites his indignation, namely, "that they declined their aid in the hour of need." Now, without questioning the feeling or inclination of the individuals who *commanded* those steam-vessels, it is very clear, had each been an embryo Nelson, the opportunity for display of valour would have presented itself in vain; not one could have helped himself: for, though skilled in seamanship, and commander of his own vessel, yet was he subordinate to his very engineer, from sheer ignorance on a most essential point. But suppose each had been efficient in the management of the engines, the said dissenting Engineers would not have been *consulted* a second time, though the option of superintending their own engines would, doubtless, be *allowed* to them, if they expressed a wish to efface the disgrace they would thus have incurred; but careless, however, whether they solicited the charge or not. And may not a similar incident, *by possibility*, befall our own Navy on the Canada Lakes, where both steamers and Engineers are pertaining to merchants, and the British pennant only a temporary ornament at the mast-heads of *hired vessels?* We have no Engineers "of the British Navy," as contradistinguished by *C.H.R.*, from those of the civil service, in Canada; and must do as we did before training men for ourselves, viz., procure them *from* the *civil* service, on which we were long dependent in the Royal Navy; and when we know this fact, the indignation excited by the *classification*, and for which the "plea" is somewhat unceremoniously demanded, strongly reminds us of the story of the kettle and his brother pot; for it is on this "plea," that the classification does hold good between the *now* military, and *the then mixed* military-civil service, which was an incongruous anomaly, devoid of that necessary discipline and subservience so essential to the well being of the Navy*; and to correct which was the inducement for training *young boys* for the service, and habituating them to the customary restraints of a man-of-war. Would it not be equally incongruous that the same officers, under whose eye these lads are trained from the pupilage of youth, should subsequently become dependent on them, when Engineers, through ignorance of the steam engine; and that too because the Royal Corps of Naval Engineers set their face against the admission of Lieutenants and Mates into the engine-room for instruction? It is true that there are steamers commanded by men totally ignorant of both seamanship and navigation, as well as of the steam engine; but will *Philo-Mechanicus* or *C. H. R.* say that such should be? If so, we have only to extend the principle to the sailing vessel, and, provided the First Lieutenant and Master are efficient, the drudgery of probation may be dispensed with, in behalf of our young aristocratic aspirants, and a short cut to promotion and honours established, whereby they may step from the cradle of the nursery into the cabin of a man-of-war, without subjecting their patience, as at present, to the test of some eight or nine years, ere they attain the top of their profession. No, every officer should be acquainted with the minutiæ of his profession; and, at the risk of incurring the sneers of the whole corps of Royal and Civil Engineers, we will contend that every officer who aspires to the command of that class of vessel, destined henceforth to form the *post of honour*, should render himself conversant with the power by which its magical movements are regulated, and not rest his credit and future fame solely on the chance state of nervous tension or debility of those under his command. Besides, Engineers themselves will entertain a higher respect for that commander who is at home with them in their own science, and, consequently, who can duly appreciate their individual exertions, than for another who is ignorantly blind to their merits. We trust the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will adopt the valuable suggestion of the gallant Napier, and require officers of steam vessels to inform themselves on this point. The subject is of too much importance to be thus briefly noticed, and we shall, therefore, resume it in our next.

* Many of them have since returned to the civil service.

Considering that the exposure of books of a bad tendency, however obscure, may be sometimes desirable, we have been looking over the later numbers of Alexander Somerville's History of the British Legion. It is rather strange that none of the charges he roundly promulgates against so many officers by name, should ever have been called in question. If neglected in real or affected contempt, we think the parties are in error, for the anecdotes in this work have an air of truth, and the rest of it, from its very worthlessness and unpatriotic tone, is, we are sorry to say, likely to be peculiarly acceptable to a vast number of the present generation. If any one doubts this, let him occasionally glance at such newspapers as the "*Weekly Dispatch*," or many other periodicals of the same degraded tone, which have, nevertheless, an extensive circulation. We confess this production alone would sicken us with the promoters of the "march of intellect" amongst the lower orders. The author's style is not bad, considering his circumstances, and he has considerable talents for description, but when (as he constantly does) he proceeds to dogmatise and affect the philosopher, he irresistibly reminds one of a learned pig. His conceit is unbounded. Witness his trash about phrenology; his attempt to resolve all courage into madness; his pronouncing a book, called "Vicissitudes of a Scottish Soldier," "one of the best written works on the Peninsular War," (though it is obviously a made-up affair, and the soldier—if he had really existed—must have been a very bad one); his dubbing Scott's "Don Roderick" (though he professes to admire the author's genius) "a poem very frothy, yet dull and exceedingly stupid;" and yet this is not the worst. He labours to cure Englishmen of their nationality, which certainly does not seem to abound too much amongst us as it is. He sneers at Colonel Napier, because he has not represented us as defeated in Spain. He slanders Sir John Moore, and extols the French soldiers above our own! He predicts that Soult will be considered superior to Wellington, and that our troops will be defeated in Canada! A bad cavalier he was known to be; he has pretty clearly shown himself a bad soldier. Of the heroic temperament he has obviously little. According to the modern system of book-making, very long extracts, from printed works, are continually given, and of the philosophical disquisitions we suspect that much has been hinted by others, though appearing, from the style, to be expressed in his own words. The contradictory nature of some of the sentiments makes this probable. For instance, though in many passages exhibiting himself as one of the most cold-blooded of cosmopolites: in one he represents himself as a lover of his country "with great national pride," &c.; and, with respect to the Legion, his own regiment in particular, he throughout exhibits much (often too much) *esprit de corps*. Strangest of all, though he has been repeatedly accused (we doubt not with reason) of ingratitude to his friends, he professes himself free from animosity towards the officers of the Greys, his former regiment, and gives its then commander a high character for humanity and kindness, though he makes light of his professional talents.

A second edition of "A Letter to the Earl of Minto, by One of the People," has appeared, in which the author, availing himself of several pages of introduction and postscript, enters more fully into the necessity for cultivating our "steam" resources, and particularly advocates the plan which report states to be in contemplation—of converting a few of the frigates of the *Hebe* class, of which we possess nearly fifty, into powerful steam ships of war.

The Court.

The Queen gave audience on Saturday to Count Mandelsloh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Wirtemburg, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.—Viscount Melbourne and Lord John Russell had audiences of her Majesty. In the evening her Majesty entertained at dinner the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and a large party.—Her Majesty and her august mother attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal.—On Monday the Queen visited the Princess Sophia at Kensington. The Earl of Albemarle and Viscount Melbourne had audiences of the Queen.—On Tuesday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. In the evening her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence, to witness the performance of *Farinelli*.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Wednesday.—Lord Dundas was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of York. A new seal for one of the Colonies was approved of. Her Majesty gave audience to the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Hill. The Queen rode out on horseback in the afternoon.—On Thursday Viscount Melbourne had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty rode out on horseback in the afternoon. The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, honoured Covent Garden Theatre with her presence in the evening.—Her Majesty had a dinner party last evening.

Despatches from the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope and the Bahamas were received on Saturday at the Colonial Office. Major Denny, 71st regt., arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Canada, with despatches for the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Despatches from Sir E. C. Desbrowe, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, were received at the Foreign Office on Sunday. On Monday despatches, dated 9th Oct., were received at the Colonial-Office, from the Governor of Van Dieman's Land; and on Tuesday from the Governor of Gibraltar; and on Thursday from Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; and from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius. Despatches were sent off last evening from the Colonial-office, for Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica.

Prince George of Cambridge has completed his tour of Andalusia, and has returned again to Gibraltar.

Sir George Grey is appointed Judge-Advocate, and resigns the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies.

The *National* has been seized for an article representing the French Army as in a most dangerous state of disaffection.

It will afford much satisfaction to the numerous friends of Sir Herbert Taylor, to be informed that he is recovering from the dangerous illness which has afflicted him at Rome.

The exterior of Kensington Palace has been thoroughly re-embellished, and the wing occupied by the Princess Sophia entirely rebuilt. The apartments of the Duke of Sussex have been also painted, and otherwise re-embellished, during his extended visiting tour. It is rumoured that her Majesty, after the Easter recess, will sojourn at the palace (where she still retains her apartments) for a month or six weeks.

Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin has been returned for Sandwich without opposition.

The Marquis of Normanby has succeeded to the colonial seals, and Lord Morpeth has a seat in the cabinet, still retaining the Secretaryship of Ireland. Lord Normanby leaves Dublin this day, and Lord Clarendon is reported as his successor.

The will and five codicils of the late Lieut.-Gen. Phillips, have been proved in Doctors'-Commons by the executors. The testator's personal property is sworn under 90,000*l*., independent of valuable freehold and other estates in Salop, which are left to his wife and three sons. The late General served 40 years in the Bengal Army.

M. Van De Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador, was married on Tuesday to the rich heiress, daughter of Mr. Bates, of Portland-place.

The election for Coronership of Middlesex commenced on Thursday. Mr. Wakley and Mr. Adey are the candidates. The former has had on each day an overwhelming majority of votes.

On Thursday, in the Queen's Bench, Mr. B. Gregory, the Proprietor and Editor of the *Satirist*, was found guilty of a libel on Mr. Hogg, M.P. for Beverley, and his lady.

The Queen has, on the nomination of Lord Foley, appointed Mr. Alfred Perkins one of Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Blackmore, retired. Her Majesty has appointed the Hon. E. Butler Lieutenant of her Majesty's hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Sir S. T. Spry, retired.

The new Great Seal for Ireland, which has just received the approval of the Queen in Council, has on one side a figure of Her Majesty seated on a throne, supported by two figures of Religion and Justice, and on the other an equestrian portrait of the Queen, the horse being led by a page in a fancy costume.

The *Thomas Coutts* sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday last, with Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., the Governor of Bombay, his family, and suite, on board.

The Nelson Tribute.—The sub-committee upon the models, in competition for this monument, have been engaged throughout the week in considering, so as to make a report to the general committee and subscribers at large. Rumour speaks highly of designs by Baily, Laugh, Carew, and others.

The Indian Prince, David Sombro, is making preparations at Rome for a grand service in honour of his grandmother, the Begum of Sirdhanad, for which purpose the Church of Saint Charles Borneo had been left at his disposal. The Begum, who was a French woman by birth, left by her will 60,000 scudi, upwards of 300,000f., to the Pope, on condition that His Holiness should personally perform a mass for the repose of her soul.

Her Majesty has given permission to the younger brothers and sister of the late Earl of Clarendon to take the rank of the sons and daughter of an Earl.

Wellington City Statue.—The sub-committee have come to a final arrangement with Sir Francis Chantrey. Government having presented the material of cannon taken at Waterloo, of the value of upwards of 1500*l*.—making the whole subscription up to 10,500*l*.—the guns and the sum of 2000*l*. are immediately to be given to the artist, a second sum when the small model is finished, and the remainder when the work is completed. Sir Francis undertakes that this shall be done by Midsummer 1843. The same horse as that upon which Sir Thomas Munro is mounted is not to be employed, but another modelled and cast.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 11.—On the motion of the Bishop of London, an address to Her Majesty for certain papers relative to the transmission of letters by the Post-office on the Lord's day, and with regard to idolatrous meetings in India, was agreed to.—The Marquess of Londonderry said he had considered that he should have been able to have expressed a professional opinion of the affairs which had taken place in Canada, independently of the general question. But finding, from the papers now laid on the table, the certainty of a discussion of the most important nature upon a most important subject, he considered that he ought not to detach that discussion by the notice he had given. He reserved to himself, however, the right of taking up the professional view of the subject when the matter should come under debate. He must take leave to say one word in reference to what passed on Friday evening. He, perhaps, should not have resisted a specification of the place to which he then alluded, had it not been that the noble lord the Commander-in-Chief made a direct call upon him for that specification when that noble lord must have recollected that that very morning he had had a conversation with him upon the subject, when he had asked him for a public order, which had been sent out. The noble Commander-in-Chief, therefore, having been put fully into possession of every information on the subject by him within two hours of the time at which the subject was mentioned in their Lordship's house, he was the last person surrounded by any set of noble lords who ought to have persisted in calling for that specification, respected as that noble Commander-in-Chief was, and had always been, by him (the noble Marquess), and then whom no one ever respected him more.—Lord Melbourne laid upon the table papers relative to Canada, and also Lord Durham's report on the state of the North American colonies.—A long discussion ensued on the subject of the publication of the report in the newspapers before being laid before Parliament.—The Earl of Minto asked the Earl of Hardwicke, who had withdrawn his motion on the state of the Navy, whether he was disposed to name another day for the discussion.—The Earl of Hardwicke would not bind himself to bring it forward during the Session. Lord Colchester thought it unfortunate that the motion had been withdrawn. He had made statements regarding what had fallen from Lord Minto, which he wished for an opportunity of making good. The Earl of Minto said,—"I take this opportunity of stating that I perfectly agree with what fell from the noble Lord who spoke last—that it is exceedingly unfortunate, especially as regards the impression made upon the public mind, that the noble Earl has abstained from the discussion, to which I have been so long and so anxiously looking. I only wish now to say, that if the noble Earl, or any other noble Lord, should think proper to bring on this question, I shall be prepared to defend the administration of the Admiralty as at present conducted, and I hope to furnish a complete answer and refutation to the numerous statements which have been forced upon the public."—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.—The Earl of Hardwicke, in consequence of the abolition of the Naval College, inquired what system of education it was intended to adopt in reference to the Naval service? Lord Minto answered at considerable length, defending the abolition of the College, an opinion which he said had the sanction of the most experienced officers. There had been a school for gunnery established, which would embrace all the branches of useful education; and it was intended to introduce a system of instruction on board all sea-going vessels, by the appointment of superior instructors. The subject called forth some desultory discussion. We have noticed this matter in a separate article.

Thursday, Feb. 14.—A conversation arose regarding Lord Durham's report, and the despatches connected therewith; in the course of which Lord Melbourne stated, in answer to the Duke of Wellington's inquiry, that he should not object to the production of Sir F. Head's despatches.

Friday, Feb. 15.—Lord Colchester gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for further returns on the state of the Navy, and in doing so he would take the opportunity of stating his views as to the numerical strength and efficiency of our ships in commission.—The Duke of Wellington moved an Address to Her Majesty for copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Sir F. Head; also copies of the despatches of Sir John Colborne respecting the establishment of rectories in Upper Canada. After some discussion, copies of some and extracts of others were ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in laying Lord Durham's report on Canada on the table, said that the course which the Government intended to pursue on this subject was to introduce a measure respecting Canada before Easter; and that being then printed, the second reading of it should take place immediately after Easter. His Lordship introduced several Bills relative to the administration of justice.—Mr. FOX MAULE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for improving the police in and near metropolis.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—Lord J. RUSSELL, having presented papers regarding education in England, entered into extended details of the views of the Government on this subject. He intimated that a Board was to be established, consisting of the Marquess of Lansdowne and others, to carry the plans into effect, by the establishment of normal schools, &c.; and that he proposed to ask a grant of 30.000*l.* for the purpose of working out the plans. Much discussion ensued. Sir R. PEEL and others contended that the plans were essentially defective, and could not be expected to work well.—Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD obtained leave to renew his Bill of last Session, "To amend the Law of Copyright," after Mr. Warburton had stated that he should again oppose the measure.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—Sir R. Donkin took the oaths and his seat for Sandwich. A new writ was ordered for Devonport, in the room of Sir G. Grey, who was appointed Judge-Advocate-General.—Mr. C. WOOD stated, in answer to questions from Sir E. Codrington and Capt. Gordon, that neither Sir John Barrow's dissertation on the state of the Navy, nor Capt. Berkley's pamphlet, had been published at the suggestion or with the sanction of the Admiralty.—Nearly the whole of the remainder of the evening was occupied with a discussion upon Lord Mahon's resolution relative to the trial of controverted elections. The resolution was negatived on a division by 177 to 63.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—After the presentation of a vast number of petitions, principally against the Corn-laws, Mr. C. WYNN moved that a new writ be issued for Southwark, in the room of Mr. D. W. Harvey, who had accepted the office of Registrar of Hackney Carriages. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, as an amendment, that "the papers relative to the appointment of Mr. Harvey to the office of Registrar of Hackney Coaches be referred to a select committee, and that the committee be directed to report its opinion, whether Mr. Harvey had vacated his seat in the House by accepting the said office." Amendment was agreed to.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The report of the Mexicans having issued letters of marque to the corsairs of the United States, occupies the French journals. The *National* admits that this is the most serious result of the quarrel. Two-thirds of the crew of a cruiser must be Mexican, in order to entitle her to be treated as a belligerent, not a pirate. But crews of Spanish South Americans are easily found in the ports of the United States. Should, however, France be rigorous in enforcing the law by hanging some crews of American pirates, will the Americans bear it? Will they not take advantage of the irritation already caused by the long blockade, to force the Government into reprisals, and involve France in a war with America?

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid, of the 7th, and Saragossa, of the 9th, do not bring news of much importance. Espartero and Van Halen were making due exertions for the ensuing campaign.

BELGIUM.—The journals of the 13th state that King Leopold has sent orders to M. Van de Weyer to sign the Treaty of London on the 15th at latest, after having struggled as far as possible to ameliorate the conditions relative to the Scheldt.

GUADALOUPE.—From a letter dated the end of November:—

"We have had the yellow fever, the typhus, and other fevers at Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse Terre. Almost all the Europeans who arrived in the colony died in a few days. Most of the gens-d'armes sent from France three years ago have fallen victims. The troops in the several garrisons in particular have suffered, and are reduced to an insignificant number. In one company of Artillery only four men survive. The epidemic has severely visited the priests of the several parishes; those of Basse Terre and Pointe a-Pitre have perished. The medical men have escaped almost alone the disorders which they combat with the most devoted self-denial. The Isle of Marie Galante, which had till now been spared by epidemic disorders, even in the most fatal periods, has had its turn; the principal sufferers were children."

Judicial Wit.—At a recent bankrupt examination, it appeared that the unfortunate had dealt largely in discounts, and on one occasion was obliged to take as part payment, at a heavy price, a fine picture by an old master, of *Elijah fed by Ravens*. "These (observed Sir G—— R——, glancing at the ravens) were, I suppose, *the first accommodation bills* that ever existed."

Theatres.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday evening a new one-act piece called *Our Cousin German*, was brought out. It is a mere trifle, but a pleasant one, and was favourably received.

ST. JAMES'S.—Three new pieces were produced on Monday night: the first, entitled *The Young Sculptor*, was decidedly a bit; the second, *Friends and Neighbours*, may be also ranked among the number of successful aspirants for favour, though its reception was not so warm as that of its predecessor; the third, *The Troublesome Lodger*, was heard very patiently to the close, when it was saluted by a storm of cheers and hisses, which rendered it doubtful whether the *ayes* or the *noes* had it. This piece has since been judiciously altered in the defective scenes, and consequently the *Troublesome Lodger* will be a welcome tenant at the St. James's Theatre for some time to come.

Literary Notices.

The Deluge. By J. E. Reade. Saunders and Otley.

WE are happy to greet Mr. Reade so soon again after his late appearance; and still more happy to greet him on ground so congenial to his high-toned spirit, and the deep and pure sensibilities which are allied to it. It looks well for Poetry—that can dare to show itself boldly in such adverse times; and still better for the poet,—who thus proves to us that his one great aim is, to *deserve* that high and noble name—leaving what the world calls "success" to come when it may.

"The Deluge" was written, it appears, many years ago,—before the appearance of those extraordinary works with which its subject in some measure interferes—the "Loves of the Angels," and Byron's "Cain," &c. Had it been otherwise, we might have deemed it, if not injudicious, at least unsafe, to tempt comparisons for which there was no need. But nobody will pretend that a poet—and especially such a poet as Mr. Reade—should suppress an important work, merely because another of his high calling has chosen a similar subject. On the contrary, the comparisons which such a competition suggests,—if not instituted *as* a competition, but purely by accident, as in the present case,—are likely to be as curious as they are interesting. Our limits forbid us to even glance at such a comparison. All we can do in this respect is to say generally that "The Deluge" may safely be put to such a test. Its scenes are laid chiefly among the solitudes of Mount Hermon, and finally in the midst of the mighty world of waters, even up to the latest moment of their swallowing up all mortal and material things,—save only the little remnant that float upon the face of the dread element, at once a token of past evil and of future good. The descriptions that arise out of these scenes are executed with great skill and power; but they are kept quite subsidiary to the human passions that form the main feature of the work. These latter spring chiefly from a communion between certain immortal beings of the angelic tribe, and two mortal maidens of the earth;—and it is the guilty love—guilty on both parts—thus engendered, which is the medium of bringing on that catastrophe which gives title to the poem. In all these parts, the poet fully redeems the high reputation to which his previous works have pledged him; and, upon the whole, his new work is a noble addition to the rich stock of our poetical literature.

The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution. By A. R. Stephens, M.A., F.R.S., Barrister at Law. Parker.

WE have always avoided meddling with political literature, nor should we have mentioned the present work had it been possible to discover from its pages to what party its author belongs. If all our historians would show themselves equally cautious of substituting opinions for facts, we should no longer have to complain with Goethe, that novels are received as history, whilst histories are metamorphosed into novels. Should Mr. Stephens ever mount the judicial bench, he has only to display the same impartiality which he has shown in his constitutional researches, to insure himself reputation not unworthy a descendant of Sir Matthew Hale.

A History of Upper and Lower California, from their First Discovery to the Present Time. By Alexander Forbes, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FROM the very little knowledge we possess of the early history and the present state of California (discovered in the year 1534 by a squadron sent out by Cortez) Mr. Forbes' publication could not be otherwise than acceptable; but it becomes doubly so at the present time, owing to the declaration of independence by the peninsula, the changed relations with Mexico, and the position of the latter with respect to Great Britain and France. Our author furnishes very ample details of the productions of California, and its advantages as a field for European colonisation, or emigration. We also have a complete history of the missionary establishments, and of the present conditions of the Indians; and the volume winds up with an appendix, relating to steam navigation in the Pacific. Both in a political and commercial point of view the work is of considerable importance.

We shall make one extract in respect to the nations of Upper California:—

"The men in the mornings are accustomed to plaster themselves over with mud. This, they say, keeps out the cold; and accordingly when the sun grows hot they wash it off. These people have their marriages, but they consist of no other ceremony than the consent of the parties, and they are only binding till they disagree or choose to part. They have no other mode of cancelling a marriage, than by using the phrase, 'I throw you away.' It is nevertheless true that we found many couples, both young and old, who lived in great unity and peace, esteeming their children, and their children them. Parentage or relationship forms no obstacle to their intermarriages. It is very common for the wife to urge her husband to marry her sisters, and even their mother: and the common custom is, when a man first marries, that he takes the whole of the sisters for wives. These many wives of one husband live without jealousies or disputes, each looking on the whole of the children as their own, and the whole living in one house. In fact, the first baptisms made at this mission were of three children all born within two months, sons of an Indian man and of three sisters, to all of whom he was married, as well as to their mother."

Stammering Practically Considered, with the Treatment in Detail. By T. Bartlett, Assistant-Surgeon, the King's Own Light Infantry. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper.

THIS is the most *practical* treatise upon stammering that we recollect having met with. It is based upon a thorough scientific knowledge of the organs of speech, and of their use and mode of operation. And most gratifying and cheering must its perusal prove to such persons as may happen to be afflicted with the complaint to which it relates; since the writer, in perfect accordance with the opinion of Sheridan the elocutionist, affirms "that of the multitude of instances which offer, of a vitiated articulation, there is not one in a thousand which proceeds from any natural defect or impediment." On the contrary, it is shown "that perfect articulation may take place, when the most important organs of speech have met with extensive injuries of a very severe and dangerous description, apparently rendering any articulation perfectly impossible." "Since, then," observes Mr. Bartlett, "imperfect formation of the structures on which easy and perfect articulation depends has no reference whatever to the cause of stammering, a remedy may be discovered, and is herein offered for this disease, however inveterate in its character, and of whatever standing, which, if daily applied, and perseveringly followed up, cannot fail of effecting a *perfect* cure."

According to our judgment, Mr. Bartlett's rules are so clear, so simple, so perfectly natural in their origin and mode of application, that, acting upon them, we should scarcely shrink from undertaking the cure of the most inveterate stammerer that might be produced.

Dr. Watts' Divine and Moral Songs. Set to Music by E. Clare.

One Hundred Psalms and Hymn Tunes in Score. Composed by W. L. Viner. R. Cocks and Co.

THESE publications deserve our warmest praise. Mr. Clare's harmonies are extremely simple and pleasing, and admirably adapted for families. It has been truly said, that the children of high and low degree, of the Church of England, of Dissenters, baptised in infancy or not, may all join in the songs of Dr. Watts. Mr. Viner's compositions are no less easy; they are equally adapted for public and private devotion, and may be sung with as much effect as if the harmonies were more elaborately set.

TOURNAY AND THE DUKE OF YORK—14th, 37th, AND 53d REGIMENTS.

THE late and former wars afford innumerable instances of the bravery of our sailors and soldiers; and the occurrence to which we are about to allude, although it be remote, is not the less entitled to notice. It, indeed, forms a matter of history: yet we do not bear in mind, that in recent times it has been brought prominently into view.

As an introduction to the subject, we may look back to the spring of 1794, when the revolutionary armies of France took the field in overwhelming numbers. A formidable portion of these troops, under General Pichegru, was sent against West Flanders; and to oppose the successful progress of this force, a considerable body of the Allied Army, commanded by the Emperor of Germany, in person, assembled in the direction of Tournay, were destined for an attack; but of several columns in which the Allies were ordered to advance, that which was confided to the Duke of York

alone fulfilled the part assigned for its first day's operations, so that on the following morning (the 18th of May), when the general attack on Pichegru's army was intended to have taken place, his Royal Highness, who had pushed forward to the vicinity of Lisle, found himself entirely without support and left to contend against the whole force of the enemy. The British at that time serving in Flanders, consisted of several regiments of Cavalry, a brigade of Guards, a brigade of Infantry of the Line, and a small park of Artillery—these, with a body, chiefly of Hanoverians and Hessians in British pay, formed his Royal Highness' corps on this occasion; and assailed as they were on all sides, they only succeeded in regaining their position, near Tournay, with a heavy loss, rendered inevitable by the arduous nature of the conflict maintained against so great a disproportion of numbers. The faults or errors which led to the failure of the other columns it is not our object to enter upon; but on the 22d of May, General Pichegru, following up the affair of the 18th, commenced at daylight an attack upon the right and centre of the Imperial Army, encamped a short distance in front of Tournay, threatening at the same time the left wing under the orders of the Duke of York. The action continued during the whole of the day, with alternate successes and reverses, until late in the afternoon, when the Allied troops which had been engaged were driven back to the walls of Tournay; dispirited by the repulse, these troops refused to return to the combat, and the enemy, availing themselves of a moment for repose, it seemed as if a renewed onset was meditated for the possession of Tournay, then in nearly its present defenceless state. At this juncture the Duke of York had repaired to meet the Emperor towards the right of the line, and the crisis being urgent, it was decided that such of the British as could be spared should be brought from the left wing, in the expectation of encouraging the discomfited troops. The brigade of infantry (reduced in its numbers by losses in former actions to less than 1,000 men), together with several field-pieces, under Major-General Fox, having accordingly reached the spot, and some encouraging words having been addressed to the men by his Royal Highness, expressive of reliance upon their bravery, they formed line in front of the repulsed troops and advanced: but none followed, excepting a few of the Austrian Officers, who nobly pressed forward; and the example thus shown having failed, it is not unlikely that a feeling of national pride prevailed over the Duke of York's inclination then to propose the recal of this little band, from whose unaided exertions no advantage could well be looked for. Not daunted, however, by the holding back of the thousands of veteran troops whom they had left, or by the formidable enemy in their front, they steadily went onward; the eyes of both armies were upon them, and the walls of Tournay were crowded with the inhabitants in suspense for the fate of their city. As the British, with quickened pace and under a heavy fire, neared the enemy, the moment became more and more exciting to the spectators (of which number was the officer who has favoured us with an outline of the present article), when a movement was observed in the ranks of the enemy, conjectured to have had for its object the surrounding of this seemingly forlorn hope; but soon came an appearance of falling back, then followed disorder, and finally, the whole of General Pichegru's army fled with precipitation; the British, still hastening forward, came up with that portion of the fugitives which took the route through the village of Pontachin, where the crowding of their numbers for a time blocked up the way, and there the slaughter of our countrymen, in the action four days previously, was amply avenged! After passing the village, the pursuit went on until the approach of darkness, when, many of the British having fallen, the remainder halted, until relieved during the night by a detachment of Hungarian troops; the French showed no inclination to relax in their retreat, and they appeared no more during the stay of the Allied Army in its position near Tournay.

It was subsequently ascertained at the imperial headquarters from deserters and prisoners, that General Pichegru's army consisted of 80,000 men; that the General was present, and had been disturbed by the attack whilst taking refreshment in a neighbouring country-house, and it was alleged that a rumour having spread in the ranks of the French that the advancing body which met the eye was merely the head of a numerous column of fresh troops lately arrived from England, a panic had succeeded; but be this as it may, we feel gratified in bringing before our readers an instance of bravery so honourable to the character of British soldiers. It was rewarded at the time by the thanks of the Emperor and the Duke of York, and now the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments have "Tournay" inscribed on their colours, to commemorate the conduct of those corps forming the brigade so conspicuously employed in the battle of the 22d of May, 1794. Of the men who served in the ranks on that occasion we know not if any be in life. Of the officers, we have ascertained that five are in existence—a fair proportion, perhaps, considering the number of intervening years *.

Many brilliant actions of our troops in the early period of the late war, are now thrown into the shade or into oblivion by the glorious achievements of later times; and any brief and interesting information which our correspondents may favour us with of such actions we shall with pleasure receive.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN OF REORGANISATION, INCREASE, AND METHOD OF SECURING THE TRADING MARINE FOR SERVICE DURING WAR IN THE ROYAL NAVY BY VOLUNTARY ENGAGEMENT.—*Continued from page 95.*

Thus has been traced in abstract a mere delineation of our country's civilisation, wealth, and greatness; and, while following their hitherto undeviating course from the numerous sources, through the various means of replenishment and cause of duration, even in so transient a view, we discover our mariner as one of the most prominent and useful agents in all and every stage of these sustained advantages. We have followed him through the eventful and marked stages of his important calling, observed his growing knowledge, noted with attention his actions, habits, and natural passions, their cause and effects, and aided by the result of long experience, founded on and strengthened by anxious observation, portrayed the rewards of merit he enjoys in the Royal and National Navy—his unrequited industry and boldness in the trading marine. Although the tenor of that language in which his intrepid vocation has been described, and the evils resulting to the State from his present position detailed, may be deemed inapplicable to the occasion, yet in this, as under similar circumstances, where not only the understanding is to be convinced, but the sympathies and the better feelings of the heart engaged, it should, in justice to the ardent zeal which dictates it, be received as admissible. Nevertheless, having exhibited facts, and pointed, through the medium of reality, at those probably fatal consequences which may arise from overlooking his future interest, neglecting to identify him in the strongest possible ties to the service of his Sovereign, and failing to render him an integral part of the nation, (available in the hour of war by previous equitable stipulations, and a wise reorganisation of that marine which he serves in times of peace;) extending our inquiries into those laws by which the trading marine is at present regulated, aided by considerable evidence, we cannot fail to perceive their perfect inefficiency to secure the dignity and welfare of the country, to do justice to the shipowner and those interests connected with maritime security, or to protect the seaman from vexatious injustice, and alike incapable of enforcing due discipline or encouraging the regeneration of mariners. Having seen those palpable faults, and endeavoured to develope the hazardous tendency and the equal inaptitude of their spirit and letter as fully as prudence and a zealous regard for both services prescribes, or the limits and end of this work permits, it notwithstanding must become evident how imperative is the necessity of an extensive increase and considerable alteration in those edicts, and a perfect change in that branch of the marine to which they refer, with a view to ameliorate its condition, in order to sustain the hereditary prerogative of the seas, and the protection of an inestimable commerce. With these circumstances in view, and the absolute possession of almost incalculable advantages, danger so conspicuous should be avoided, and those measures, capable of achieving a result apparently so beneficial, adopted, even if involving a temporary sacrifice. How much more readily ought those arrangements be entertained which would not be found to press unduly on any particular portion of the community, or incur a general contribution. Although the resources of such an important measure would originate, it is true, from that branch of society, and those classes of mercantile pursuits, which equally derive profit and affluence by the exertions of the mariner; yet from the gradual operation of the principles upon which it would be based, and the progressive influence of the system on which it should be founded, it would not be even felt by the former or perceived by others, save in the operation of its benefits on the nation at large, and by the security of nautical commerce.

Numerous will be the objections, as is invariably the case, to any innovation on fixed and old principles or long-contracted usages and habits; or can these proposals hope for less opposition? Nay, we must even anticipate a more energetic resistance in this instance, than if it merely hinged on any general subject of common benefit; but as it is involving alike the national good by means of private and individual resources, it can only expect determined and interested opposition, caused alone by prejudice or illiberality of sentiment. After all the impracticable and unimportant arguments have been exhausted, the mariner's habits and inconstancy of purpose will place the veto on his emancipation, and seal the destiny of the national maritime body.

We have long been too prone to consider, and indeed deem the mariner, either in the service of his country or of the trading marine, as totally and equally indifferent to the provision of his welfare in old age, as also improvident of present happiness and prosperity. These opinions are more the effect of habit and fashion than the result of experience and knowledge; hence such conclusions are falsely assumed, and perfectly destitute of testimony. While attempting to decide on the natural or artificial habits of the mariner, it ought to be borne in mind that the act of improvidence is the wanton destruction unprofitably of means in possession, or neglecting to reserve for the time of need a suitable portion; that this act of carelessness or indifference is a want of regard alike to present advantages or future welfare, by habitually abandoning the opportunities of availing benefit or resigning profitable industry from sloth or indolence. We should now endeavour to point at what period of the mariner's life has he been in the necessary possession of means or superfluous resources (by squandering which he became, in reality, culpable of the former vice), or which would have contributed, in a laudable form, to his future welfare or present support; except, indeed, in the Royal Navy, from which he has invariably been deterred, by viewing it through the medium of falsehood imposed on him. We can discover none equal to his support or adequate to the nature of his employment; hence, if admitting these facts, the first opinion of his improvidence cannot be substantiated in the absence of proof: this the mariner in justice requires. On the other hand, in what law can be discovered, and to which he is subservient, the existence of any inducement held out or promise offered of a future provision for his worn-out constitution in the performance of his duty, that, by his compliance with it, or any fixed custom or prescribed rules, he would secure those advantages? Admitting alone the former exception, none can be found now extant. How then reconcile the latter opinion? how support such vague assertions? Where then is the improvidence, where that indifference of the seaman by which he is supposed not only to forfeit his claim to consideration, but also frustrates his happiness and destroys his future provision? He, in this instance, most justly requires the test;—yes, the public security, the nation's honour, justice to the mariner, and the protection of the shipowner and merchant, calls for it, and such a reformation of the trading marine as will not fail to endear the fidelity of its seamen to the service of the State when demanded. If, indeed, with all our nation's greatness and renown, coupled with and mainly emanating as it does from the bold industry of our mariners, together with the enormous profits of the shipowner and merchant, we possess not the means or inherit not the sagacity to adopt those plans if deemed beneficial, and which cannot fail to prove important to the general interest, it is truly pitiable, it is alarmingly unwise. If hundredfold returns, accruing from the prosperous and unlimited trans-marine commerce of our shipowners, and those equally interested in the welfare of the trading marine, prompt them not to action, and fail to inspire them with a participation in the neglect of the mariner, it demonstrates a weakness, an injustice, an obduracy of heart, and a want of common patriotism blameable in the extreme, and meriting an instant authoritative interference of our wise and judicious Government.—*To be continued.*

* 14th Regiment—General Burnett; Lieut.-General Watson. 37th—Major-General Colquhoun. 53d—General Scott; Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Brisbane.

The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Feb. 16, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92⅝ ⅜. | 3½ Reduced, 100¼ ¼.
Reduced, 93⅛ ¼. | New 3½, 100 ⅜ ½.
Consols for Account, 92⅝ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—C. Gell, of the Western Zinc Works, Newroad, zinc-manufacturer—H. C. Frost, of 272, Oxford-street, Middlesex, oil and colourman—C. Savill, of Romford, Essex, grocer and cheesemonger—B. Pornham, of High Holborn, Middlesex, slop-seller—Z. Farkes, of Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Middlesex, builder—G. Holloway, late of Emsworth, Southampton, merchant—J. Goodall, of Newcastle-under-lyne, inn-keeper—F. P. Wingate, of East Stonehouse, Devonshire, scrivener—A. Robertshaw, of Ripponden, Halifax, surgeon.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—T. Blay, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, brushmaker—T. A. Dulcken, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, haberdasher—B. Parnham, High-street, Shadwell, slopseller—J. Currie, Orchard-street, Portman-square, tailor—J. B. Bayliss, Rowington, Warwickshire, coal-dealer—W. Maxey, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, corn and coal-dealer—T. J. Hawkins, West Smithfield, innkeeper and victualler.

BIRTHS.

The lady of Harry Niblett, Esq., Purser, R.N., of a daughter—1st inst., the lady of Mr. W. C. Cox, Purser, R.N., of a son—At Heavitree, on 4th inst., the lady of W. T. P. Shortt, Esq., late of 17th regt., of a daughter—At Portsea, the lady of Mr. J. Hales, Master, R.N., of a daughter—At Ennis, the lady of Capt. John Crowe, of a son—At Bawn Bay House, the lady of Capt. A. Hassard, of a daughter—At Gosport, the lady of Assist.-Surg. G. Delmege, 19th regt., of a daughter—At Zante, on 18th Dec., the lady of William Tulford, Esq., R.A., of a son—At Corfu, on 16th Dec., the lady of James Jenkin, Esq., Bl. Engineers, of a daughter—At Belinda-terrace, Canonbury-square, Mrs. S. Sampson, daughter of the late J. Gilmour, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, Hon. E.I.C.S., of twins—Nov. 19th, at Futtehgur, the lady of Col. G. Cooper, of a son—20th, at Benares, the lady of Capt. Carnegy, 48th N.I., of a daughter—22d, at Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of T. Moore, Esq., 8th L.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

6th inst., at Trinity Chapel, Dean Bridge, Edinburgh, PERCY BENN, Esq., Royal Artillery, to ROSA FIOTT, daughter of the late Thomas De Saumarez, Esq., Attorney-General of the Island of Guernsey—Feb. 5th, at Bristol, Mr. ELLIS, of Membead, Devonshire, to ANN GABRIEL, daughter of Lieut. Parker, R.N., of Her Majesty's Rl. Naval Hospital, Haslar—At Rumble, near Southampton, on 7th Feb., J. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., son of Col. Campbell, of Exton, to URANIA MARVANN, only daughter of the late Col. Kingston, 6th Dragoon Guards—At St. Marylebone, J. T. H. BLOUM, Esq., to GEORGIANA, daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir H. Heathcote—26th ult., C. MURPHY, Esq., Surg., son of J. Murphy, Esq., late Quartermaster, 13th Lt. Drags., to BARBARA, daughter of W. Purcel, of Lakeview, Galway, Esq.—19th ult., H. BONNYCASTLE, Esq., to Miss ELINOR ROWAD, daughter of the late Capt. Rowed, R.N.—At Edinburgh, Capt. E. H. SMITH, 75th regt., son of Sir J. W. Smith, to CHRISTINA, daughter of W. Mackintosh, Esq., of Geddes, Nairn—5th inst., at Edinburgh, the Hon. JANE FERGUSON MORRAT, sister of the present, and daughter of the late Lord Elibank, to J. M. CARTER, Esq., 1st Royal regiment, son of Col. Carter, of the same corps—At Epsom, J. SERRAING, Esq., to REBECCA ANN, daughter of the late Major Crotty, 39th regiment.

DEATHS.

In Western Australia, on the 25th of August last, in the 27th year of his age, Lieutenant CHARLES FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, of the 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of John Armstrong, Esq., of Bath—Lieutenant BAILLIE (1815), Commander of the *Hornet*—Mr. H. S. M. ROBERTSON (1837), Assistant-Surgeon, Jamaica Hospital—At Greenwich, 27th ult., retired Commander G. REYNOLDS—At Enniskerry, SARAH JUDITH, daughter of the late Col. Masson—At St. Catherine's, near Carrickfergus, BLAYNEY TOWNLEY WALSH, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., Royal Art.—At Mevagissey, on 26th ult., Mr. W. HIGGS, R.N., aged 62—Off the Cape of Good Hope, on 1st Dec., in command of the *Falcon* free trader, Mr. W. C. MIDDLEMIST, lately a Master of the Navy—In Parkstreet, Merrion-square, at the advanced age of 85, the Hon. and Rev. W. DAWSON, brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl of Portarlington; also uncle to the Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, to whom he has left a splendid fortune—3d Nov., on board the *Anna Robertson*, at sea, on her passage from China, T. FREDERICK S. HAMILTON, Esq., aged 21, youngest son of Capt. William Hamilton, H.E.I.C. late Maritime Service—At the North Mall, Cork, in his 19th year, GEORGE, son of Rear-Adm. Butcher—At Lisburn, Mr. T. JOHNSON, brother of the late Maj. Johnson, 38th regiment—In Grosvenor-street, 7th Feb., FRANK SOTHERON, Esq., Admiral of the White, aged 73, formerly M.P. for Nottingham. (See Memoir)—At Clonmel, Capt. HENRY HARTFORD, of Smithstown, Kilkenny, late of 59th regiment—At Mitchelstown, ANNA, relict of Capt. A. L'Estrange—At Dominica, Assist.-Surg. HOPKINS, 74th regt.—2d inst., at Kildimo, Clare, T. KEAN, Esq., late Lieut., Royal Marines, aged 85—In Omagh, suddenly, ELIZABETH, wife of E. Hunt, Esq., and daughter of the late Major M'Causland—At Woodbine Cottage, near Dublin, aged 16 years, of consumption, AMELIA, only daughter of the late Capt. T. Merton, of Clonmel—At Meerut, 2d Dec., Col. WORSLEY, 28th N.I.—Nov. 19th, at Guntoor, GEORGE SMITH, Esq., Surgeon, 33d N.I.—Nov. 15th, at Calcutta, WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., Solicitor, aged 36—Nov. 26, at the residence of M. H. Oakes, Esq., C.S., R. B. FITZGERALD, Esq., aged 43.

Advertisements.

BRITISH WATERPROOF, 432, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade—Woollen Cloths, Camlets, &c., rendered Waterproof without impeding the escape of perspiration.

To the Directors of the British Waterproofing Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having impartially tested the merits of your process, in accordance with my promise, I state the result, which is a firm conviction of the decided superiority of your system. To this invaluable discovery of Waterproofing I have for a long period devoted great attention, and was the first who publicly introduced it, since which I have had great practical experience in connection with it, and having fully ascertained the relative merits of the various systems now before the public, I feel no hesitation in stating that the results of my experiments and experience are decidedly in favour of your process. I make this avowal that so valuable a discovery may not at the onset get into disrepute, through the introduction of any of the comparatively inefficient substitutes that others have offered to me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

January 30ht, 1839.

AGENTS:—Mr. Willis, 178, Strand; Mr. Nightingale, Nottingham: Mr. Everett, Reading; Messrs. Wall and Sons, Welsh Pool; Messrs. Buck and Fraser, Ipswich; Mr. J. J. Owen, Shrewsbury; Mr. Slater, Bishop Stortford; Mr. E. Bilcher, Farringdon; Mr. G. Franks, Newcastle and Gateshead; Mr. F. Cherry, Waterford; Mr. Scovell, Bath; Mr. John Howland, Dover; Mr. C. Tagnell, Dorchester; and sole agent for Edinburgh, Messrs. Wm. Purvis and Co., Tailors, by appointment, to Her Majesty.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.—FAMILIES in WANT of really good SERVANTS, of every description, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, 326, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-circus, (removed from 184, Oxford-street—established in 1826), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as domestics are waiting to be hired from Ten to Five o'clock. Convenient rooms are appropriated to engagements, which prevents unnecessary trouble at home through promiscuous applications. Many persons are prejudiced against an establishment for hiring servants; but if the servants possess good characters, it must certainly be obviously absurd to suppose that they can be injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure situations. Fee for obtaining a servant, 2s. 6d.; as many as may be required in a family per annum, 14s.

TEETH.

MR. R. CLARK, Surgeon Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, brother and successor to the late J. Clark, formerly of 3, Keppel-street, Russell-square, and lately of 44, Sackville-street, respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the profession on the most modern and scientific principles. In consequence of the long and severe illness of Mr. C.'s brother, he has had numerous complaints from parties wearing ARTIFICIAL TEETH, owing to neglect, bad arrangement, &c.; he therefore begs to inform those who have the slightest complaint, that he will, at any time, make the necessary alteration, without any further charge.

22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and 2, Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton.

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS.—Entire SETS of DISH COVERS, plain and shaped, with rich silver mountings, handles, and shields, finished within the last month, are now submitted to inspection at JOHN COWTE'S SHOW ROOM, 11, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, warranted of Sheffield Manufacture, as J. C. can certify from his experience of twenty-four years in the trade, that no plated articles can be relied on but those manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield has for centuries been celebrated for the manufacture of Plated Goods and Cutlery. Soup and Sauce Tureens, and every other requisite to complete the table service.

PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

TROTTER'S ASIATIC TOOTH POWDER, established upwards of eighty years, so long been a general favourite of the Nobility and Gentry of this and foreign countries, conspicuous for its virtues in cleaning and preserving the Teeth. The Proprietor of this most excellent and invaluable Dentifrice having served as an Officer in his late Majesty's Navy the whole of last War, most respectfully solicits the patronage of the Officers of the United Service. Sold wholesale, and by the single box, at the Manufactory, 2, Arundel-street, Strand; and by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

FAMILIES, TRAVELLERS, MASTERS OF SHIPS, AND SPORTSMEN

Should never be Without MOXON'S

EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT, decidedly the most generally useful Medicine ever offered to the public.

The unrivalled efficacy of the Magnesian in all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels has obtained for it the uniform recommendation and approval of the Faculty.

This unique preparation unites all the active powers of the most approved saline purgatives with the palateable qualities of a glass of soda water. In torpid state of the liver and bowels, bilious affections, cholera morbus, pains in the head, or disordered state of the stomach, nausea, and violent sickness, it will be found a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. It gives instantaneous relief in the heartburn, is of great service in preventing piles, fistula, and gout, and in alleviating the febrile symptoms attendant on the latter affection. Derangement of the stomach and head, &c., arising from too free indulgence in the gratifications of the table, is speedily removed by a tea-spoonful taken early in the morning.

Prepared only by BENJAMIN MOXON, Chymist, Hull.

Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, London; J. and R. Raimes, Edinburgh and Dublin. Sold wholesale at all the Medicine Warehouses in London, and retail by all Venders of Medicines throughout the kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; and in family bottles at 11s., containing the quantity of five of the 2s. 9d. size, a saving of 20 per cent. to the purchaser.

N.B.—Be careful to observe that "Moxon and Smith, Chymists, Hull," is engraved on the stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

May be had as above, that very popular and much-esteemed preparation of Sarsaparilla, the

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION,
Prepared by B. Moxon, Chymist, Hull.

"One table-spoonful added to a pint of pure water readily forms a pint of the Compound Decoction; and, in justice to the preparers, we must say, appears to be more impregnated with the virtues of the ingredients than the decoction made in the usual way."—See *Gazette of Health and Practical Medicine* for January, 1839.

In bottles at 4s. 6d., 12s., and 22s., the latter equivalent to 32 pints of the Compound Decoction of the London Pharmacopœia.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA.

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumer superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 8s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

WITHIN a period of Two Months upwards of Three Hundred Patients were successfully treated at the Metropolitan Hospitals with FRANKE'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

By JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London:—

"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

This invaluable Medicine is confidently recommended in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Urethral Discharges, Spasmodic Strictures, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland: its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Mr. FRANKS may be consulted daily until Two o'clock.

CAUTION.—The Public are protected against Counterfeits by the name "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," being engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each Bottle.

THE FREQUENT ROBBERIES OF PLATE.—CAUTION.—It having been represented to Hous metal as their NICKEL SILVER BRITISH PLATE, they Warehouses, 12, Wells-street, Oxford-street. The Nickel Silver British Plate, manufactured by Rippon and Burton, is, by a chemical process, rendered superior to any other so called, in appearance and durability; it is equal to silver, all the articles being solid and of wrought material, they improve with use, and are warranted to stand the test of that strong acid, aquafortis. The following prices are named as a criterion:—

	s. d.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, fiddle handles, per doz.	12 0
Dessert ditto	10s 0
Tea Spoons, per dozen	5 0
Gravy Spoons, each	4 0
Fish Knives	7 0
Butter Knives	2 6
Salt and Mustard Spoons	0 6
Soup Ladles	8 0
Sauce Ladles	1 6
Sugar Tongs, each	1 0
Table Candlesticks, per pair	16 0
Chamber do. complete each	19 6
Cruet Frames, Shell Mountings	28 0

	s. d.
King's Pattern Table Spoons & Forks, full size, per doz.	28 0
Do. Dessert do. per doz.	25 0
Do. Tea do. do. do.	12 0
Do. Gravy, do. do. each	7 0
Do. Fish Knives, do.	11 6
Do. Salt and Mustard Spoons, ditto	1 8
Do. Soup Ladles, do.	13 0
Do. Sauce Ladles, do.	3 6
Do. Sugar Tongs, do.	3 0
Decanter Stands, chased edges, per pair	21 0
Snuffers, do.	5 6
Snuffer Trays, do.	8 6
Bread Baskets, Tea & Coffee Sets to match, &c.	

Purchasers are recommended to apply, post paid, for a Catalogue, which can be forwarded for a single postage.

WARRANTED TABLE CUTLERY.

Table Knives, with Ivory Handles, per dozen, 14s.—Dessert Knives, 12s.—Carvers, per pair, 5s.—The Long Set of 50 Pieces, 40s.—The same to Balance Table Knives, 16s.—Desserts, 14s.—Carvers, 5s. 6d.—Large size Ivory-handled Table Knives, 18s.—Desserts, 16s. per doz.—Carvers, 6s.—The same to Balance Table, 21s.—Desserts, 15s.—Carvers, 7s. 6d.—White Bone-handled Table Knives and Forks, 9s. per doz.—Black Horn-handled Table Knives and Forks, 11s. per doz.—Desserts, 8s.—Carvers, 2s. 6d.—The Knives and Forks both warranted.

FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, CORNICE-POLES, DISH COVERS, &c.

Fashionable Black Iron Fenders from 9s.—Bronzed ditto from 12s.—Brass ditto from 8s.—Polished Steel Fire-irons from 5s.—Block-tin Dish Covers the Set, 11s.—Improved shape ditto, 16s.—Patent ditto, the very best quality and newest shape that is made, 25s.—Japanned Bottle Jacks, warranted to carry 25lbs., 7s. 6d.—Brass ditto, 9s. 6d.—Brass Stair Rods, 3s. 6d. per dozen.—Brass Cornice or Window Curtain Poles, 1s. 6d. per foot.—Copper Tea Kettle to hold one gallon, 7s.—Copper Coal Scoops, from 10s.—Tea Urns, to hold six quarts, from 27s.—Shower Baths, with Force Pump and Curtains complete, 9os.

An extensive Assortment of goods in Copper, Iron, or Tin; every description of Stoves and Kitchen Ranges at prices lower than any other old established house, where the quality of the goods may be depended upon. Any article exchanged that is not approved of.

Purchasers are recommended to visit the Warehouses, Wells street, Oxford-street; or to apply for a Catalogue of prices, which can be forwarded for a single postage. Country orders to contain a remittance; all postages to be paid. Established 1820.

FOR THE FACE AND SKIN.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a mild and efficient Protector of the Skin and Complexion from the baneful influence of Frost, Cold Winds, or Damp Atmosphere; heals Chilblains, Chaps, and renders the most harsh and rough skin delightfully soft, fair, and smooth; effectually eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Defects, at the same time imparting a healthy juvenile bloom, as well as realising a delicate White Neck, Hand, and Arm; in cases of Burns and Scalds, it immediately allays the irritability and reduces the inflammation.

This exotic preparation is perfectly innocious, acting, in all cases, by promoting a healthy tone of the minute vessels; and is the most elegant as well as effective toilet appendage hitherto submitted to universal patronage.

GENTLEMEN, after shaving, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle, duty included.

OBSERVE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the Cork, also printed, in RED, on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR."

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sheffield, Oct. 11th, 1837.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years, hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by most Medicine Vendors.—Any Vendor not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

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GRATIS with the COURT JOURNAL of this day, a beautiful Steel Engraving of HER MAJESTY'S BALL and RECEPTION ROOM at Windsor Castle, forming the Second Illustration of "Royal and Noble Residences." Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen, where Specimens may be seen.—W. Thomas, Publisher, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

On Monday, 25th instant,

A NARRATIVE.

By Sir Francis B. Head, Bart.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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On the 1st of May will appear the First Part of the

LIFE of FIELD MARSHAL the DUKE

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TEA.—The whole of the Assam Tea, (consisting of eight chests only), imported by the Hon. Company, and which has excited so much interest, was sold at a public tea sale on Thursday, the 10th Jan. After the most exciting competition from the tea-dealers, Capt. Pidding, the proprietor of the celebrated Howqua's Mixture Tea, purchased the whole of it. The first lot was knocked down at 21s. per lb., the last lot fetched 34s. per lb., exclusive of the duty, &c. In order to carry out to its fullest extent the intent of the Hon. Company and Board of Control, and to enable the greatest number of persons to taste this tea, Capt. Pidding has determined to have it sold in small sample parcels, at 2s. 6d. each. C. Verrey, Swiss confectioner, 218, Regent-street, and Littlejohn and Son, Scotch confectioners, 77, King William-street, City, sole Agents in London for Captain Pidding's Howqua's Mixture Tea, will also be the sole vendors of the Assam Tea. A few sample parcels will be allowed to his country agents. Orders will now be received, but none executed for more than one parcel of each of the two kinds, and to secure attention they should be made early.

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Printed by William Thomas, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

the Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 319. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839. PRICE 8d.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 8th March,

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H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 15s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 12s. Vests from 12s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers' Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 26s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,

263, ROBERT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c. DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING COATS and HUNTING-DRAWERS, Jean and Drill Jackets and Trowsers, PILOT COATS and TROWSERS, Sheets, Towels, and Table Linen; Sea Beds, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, with ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by [illegible]

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrist, Length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Dresses ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL CLOAKS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the division of the teeth, and will clean in the most efficient and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford street, opposite Hanover-place, (two doors west of Holles-street.)

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, Gis Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5l. 5s.; with German Silver Keys, &c., 2l. 12s. 6d. These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. PRESTON, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The flute taught on moderate terms.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s. to 50s.; frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 65s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 12s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 25s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 18s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 3s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 31, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

CONTRACTS FOR CANVAS.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 15th Feb 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st of March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying 35,000 BOLTS of CANVAS,

to be delivered by the 31st December next at Her Majesty's undermentioned Dock-yards, in the following proportions, viz —

DEPTFORD,	PORTSMOUTH.	PLYMOUTH.
Bolts	Bolts	Bolts
17,510	8,850	8,640

Tenders may be made for the whole quantity, or for any quantity not less than 1000 Bolts.

Instructions for making the Canvas, and a Form of the Tender may seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Canvas," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by two respectable persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACTS for SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HAIR FOR BEDS, &c.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 16th Feb. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 14th March next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all or any of the undermentioned Articles, viz —

Blue Cloth for Jackets, No. 1	14,000 yards
Do. for Jackets, No. 2	10,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 1	12,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 2	12,000 do.
Do. Trousers, No. 2	5,000 pairs
Duck	350,000 yards
Flannel	100,000 do.
Worsted Caps	2,000 No.
Blankets	30,000 do.
Shirts	25,000 do.
Shoes (No. 2, grained)	14,000 pairs
Do. for Boys (No. 2, grained)	1,500 do.
Flushing Jackets	500 No.
Do. for Jackets	5,000 yards
Do. Trousers	500 pairs
Do. for Trousers	6,000 yards
Hessen, 40 inches wide	5,000 do.
Do. 36 do.	6,000 do.
Hair (curled) for Beds	100,000 lbs
Bed Cases	17,000 No.
Calico	15,000 yards
Osnaburgh	1,000 do.
White Serge	15,000 do.
Sheeting	1,200 do.
Black Linen	1,000 do.
Do. Shalloon	6,000 do.
Royal Canvas	3,000 do.
Padding Cloth	2,000 do.
Blue Baize	5,000 do.
Black Silk	25,000 skeins
Do. Twist	40,000 yards
Do. Worsted	400 lbs.
White Tape	100,000 yards
Black Stay Tape	25,000 do.
White Thread	1,000 lbs.
White & Brown Thread	4,000 do.
Black Thread	600 do.
Pearl Buttons	1,100 gross
Silk Worm	600 do.
Horn Shank	1,100 do.
Iron Shank	1,000 do.
Iron 4-hole	500 do.
Black Horn (large)	800 do.
Horn (small)	6,000 do.
Cotton	500 do.

Tenders will not be received for a less quantity than 50,000 yards of Duck, 15,000 yards of Flannel, and 5,000 yards of Blue Cloth

Samples of the Articles, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACTS FOR BRICKLAYER'S, CARPENTER'S, AND MASON'S WORK.

Office of Ordnance, 13th February, 1839.

PERSONS who may be willing to perform such work as may be required of them by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, in the above stated branches, at or within 5 miles of Pall Mall, from the 1st April, 1839, to the 31st March, 1841, upon Contracts determinable on either party giving Three Months' notice, after the expiration of the first year, will send in Sealed Tenders on or before Thursday the 14th day of March next, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and endorsed "Tender for Bricklayer's, Carpenter's, or Mason's Work," as the case may be.

Printed Schedules, containing the Conditions of Contract, and a list of the Articles or Work likely to be required, may be had on application at the Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, 21, James-street, Buckingham Gate.

By order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Adm. Sir C. Paget has been seriously attacked with yellow fever; for three days his death was hourly expected, but he fortunately recovered, and was removed to Bermuda on 18th ult. in the *Tyrian* steamer; the influence of the disease has removed all paralytic and rheumatic affections.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Captain—John Talton Brown, Royal Marines,

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—J. R. R. Webb (1828) to *Ocean*.

Lieutenants—Edward Jennings (1813) to *Alert*, v. Norrington, superseded from ill health. Graham E. W. Hamond (1835) to *Implacable*.

Mate—Charles Beakwille to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeon—H. Bacon to *Britannia*. Dr. Alex. Wilson (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Clerk—C. N Frampton (in charge) to *Watergitch*. Edw. Wood (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Royal Marines—Captain George Pattoun to retired full pay, v. O'Neil, deceased. Lieut. T. P. Dwyer to be Adjutant of the Portsmouth Division, v. Brown, promoted.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Cory (1821), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, on passage to England, Feb. 13.

CROCODILE, 28, Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), arrived at Halifax, from Barbadoes, Feb. 3.

ELECTRA, 18, Com. W. Preston (1833), arrived at Lisbon, from Portsmouth, Feb. 17.

ESPOIR, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), arrived at Lisbon, from Cadiz, Feb. 16.

FIREFLY, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. Pearce (1813), arrived at Malta, from Ionian Islands, Feb. 5.

HARLEQUIN, 16, Com. Lord F. J Russell (1837), arrived at Malta, from Corfu, Feb. 3.

HASTINGS, 74, Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), arrived at Malta, from Port Mahon, Feb. 3.

HERMES, st.-ves., Lt.-Com W. S. Blount (1824), arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, Feb. 1.

HYACINTH, 18, Com. Wm. Warren (1832), arrived at Singapore, from Penang, 6th, and returned 16th Nov.

JUPITER, 38, Must. Com. R Fulton (1814), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from Cork, Dec. 26.

MEDEA, 4, st. ves., Com. J. N. Nott (1837), arrived at Bermuda, from St. John's, N.B., Jan. 14.

TALBOT, 28, Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), arrived at Malta, from Teneiffe, Feb. 4.

WOLVERINE, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, Feb. 13.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. Feb. 4, d. Feb. 24, r. Feb. 24.
BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Feb. 11, d. Mar. 3.
IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Feb. 18, d. Mar. 10.
Madeira, Brazil and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.	
LADWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct 5, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 7.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d Mar. 29.
RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1824),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.
North America. First Wednesday in every Month.	
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 8.
SWIFT, Welch (1823),	s Jan. 4, d. May 24.
Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.	
DELIGHT, Moore (*a.* 1826),	s. Dec. 3. d. Feb. 25, r. Feb. 18.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 4.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.	
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETEREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov, 16, d. Mar. 23.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
ALERT, Jennings (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. June 9, put back Feb. 18.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.

WHITEHALL, FEB 26.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Gilbert, Earl of Minto, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Captain Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart., Captain Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart., and Archibald Primrose, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dalmeny), her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

PORTSMOUTH, March 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—Orders arrived on Sunday announcing a new regulation relative to the officers who hold the situation of Director of Police in the different dock-yards, from and after the 1st April next; the salary is to be 250*l.* a-year instead of 200*l.* The appointment is to be under the same regulation as that of Admiral-Superintendent, viz., for five years. The Boatswains of the dock-yards, hereafter to be appointed, are to have but 200*l.* per annum.—*Wolf* arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on Tuesday, after a long passage of two months; she had not any news.—*Pantaloon* has been despatched to Liverpool and Bristol for new raised men to join the flag-ship. Lt. Bevan, her Commander, is unwell, and on leave; the Admiralty have sent Lt. Tryon to act in her during his absence.—Four vessels have been taken out of dock, viz., *Waterwitch*, *Clio*, *Curlew*, and *Childers*, and with the *Snipe*, are ready for commission.—A brig called the *James* has been brought into the port in a leaky state, and must discharge her cargo; she was from Bahia to Amsterdam.—Capt. Brandreth, the Civil Engineer and Inspector of public buildings, visited the dock-yard on Saturday and Monday.—It is expected the Naval College will be ready for the reception of the officers by the end of the month.—Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Etna*; and the usual vessels attached to the port.

PLYMOUTH, March 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Feb. 22d—The *Tyrian* packet, 6, Lt.-Com. Edward Jennings, came into harbour, was taken into dock the next day, new coppered, and undocked the 27th; as soon as her defects are made good she will return to Falmouth. Sailed the *Goodwill* and *Aid* lighters for Chatham and Sheerness, and *Duck* lighter for Portsmouth and Sheerness, with stores for the dock-yards. Arrived the *Nettley* tender to the *Royal Adelaide*, from Liverpool, with volunteers for the Navy. 23d—Arrived, *Swale*, tender to *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with unserviceable stores, and returned to that port on 28th, with stores for the packet service. 24th—Arrived *Tagus*, Peninsular steam-packet, from the eastward, and sailed the same evening for Falmouth, whence she takes the mail to Lisbon and Gibraltar; also arrived *Liverpool*, Peninsular steam-packet, from Falmouth, where she landed the Lisbon mail—she proceeded to the eastward on the following day. Arrived the *Sylvia*, Lieut.-Com. Clayton, with volunteer seamen, and returned to that port on 27th. 27th—Arrived *Camel* lighter, with stores from Liverpool, Holyhead, and Pembroke. Sailed, *Alonzo* transport, Lt. Simpson, agent, with stores for Deptford. 28th—Arrived *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, in fourteen days, from Halifax; she sailed from Cork on the 16th of January for Halifax, with troops, consequently has been absent only six weeks; she has brought Montreal and Quebec papers, the former of the date of 26th, and the latter 29th January, but no intelligence of consequence. The trial of the prisoners was still going on. Four had been executed, and fourteen others were under sentence of death. Seven were to suffer death at Montreal on the 1st of February. The Halifax House of Assembly have voted 1,000*l.* for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the defence of Canada. The *Acorn*, 14, Com. J. Adams, was towed from the harbour into the Sound by *Rhadamanthus* steam-frigate. Arrived the *Drake* lighter, with stores from Portsmouth. 1st March—It is expected the *Implacable*, 74, Capt. F. Harvey, will move from the harbour into the Sound this day; her crew is to be completed to the war establishment, viz., 675 men. Eighty boys, of the 2d class, are ordered to be entered in the Ordinary. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Implacable*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Tyrian*. In the Sound—*Inconstant* and *Acorn*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 27th Feb.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—There has been no arrival or sailing of importance during the week. Mr. Lawes, Storekeeper of Pembroke Yard, went on public leave last Thursday, the 21st inst. The Director of Police at that Arsenal is placed on the same footing as those at the other dock-yards, and is to retain the situation for five years, as is the case with the Superintendent and other Naval officers holding civil situations. Report says that some changes are likely shortly to take place among the Shipwright Officers of those establishments, consequent on the retirement of one of the Master Builders. Another misunderstanding has arisen at Pembroke between some of the officers, the particulars of which I have not yet been able to obtain, but trust I shall do so for you by next week. It is something in the manner of the former opposition, but not carried to such lengths, I presume. Wind west. Weather tolerably fine.

The *Powerful* and *Cleopatra* will leave Sheerness about the middle of the month; the former ship is nearly manned, but the men have evinced an unwonted disinclination to enter for the latter. The complements of both ships are put on the new scale, adopted with the new armament.

Lieut. Parsons, R.N., Coast Guard, St. Alban's Head, and crew, have most bravely and humanely saved the lives of twelve men, the crew of a vessel recently wrecked there.

Vice-Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B., has become a donor of ten pounds to the Rl. Naval School.

Lieut. E. Franklin, R.N., of the Coast Guard Station at Hove, near Brighton, has been presented with a medal, and his boat's crew with rewards, from the Humane Society, for their intrepid and praiseworthy conduct, in saving the crew of the brig *Friends* from a watery grave, on the morning of 29th Oct. last.

By letters from the squadron in the West Indies, we learn that Capt. Polkinghorne, of the *Crocodile*, died on shore at Barbadoes on 9th January.

H.M.S. *Wolf* was to sail from the Cape of Good Hope for England 2d Jan.—since arrived. The following ships were at Malta Feb. 6th—*Princess Charlotte*, *Rodney*, *Asia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Minden*, *Hastings*, *Talbot*, *Harlequin*, *Scorpion*, *Ceylon*, *Beacon*, and *Maypie*; *Megæra*, *Hermes*, and *Firefly*, steamers.

On Wednesday Sir Edward Codrington was entertained at a public dinner, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on the occasion of presenting the gallant Admiral with a piece of plate. The chair was taken by Capt. Pechell, M.P.; and among the Naval officers present were Captains Forbes, J. Dickinson, Fead, Marshall, Saumarez; Lieuts. Barclay, Turtle, Bishop, Somerville, Lean, &c. The gallant Chairman presented the piece of plate to Sir E. Codrington. It was a large and massive salver, highly embellished with appropriate Naval emblematical devices, and in the centre was the following inscription:

"Presented on the 27th of February, 1839, to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C. of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honour of France, G.C. of the Redeemer of

Greece, Knight of the Second Class of St. George of Russia, and M.P. for the borough of Devonport (by a limited subscription), from 800 Naval officers, as a mark of their esteem, respect, and regard, and in testimony of the deep and grateful sense they entertain, not only of his unwearied, independent, and able advocacy of the rights and privileges of their profession in the Commons' House of Parliament, but also for his generous support and defence of the forlorn and friendless officer, the distressed widow, and the destitute orphan, whether suffering under injustice and oppression, or sustaining injury and wrong."

Extract of a letter from an Officer employed in the Flotilla at Prescott, U. C.:—

"We are greatly mortified at finding that our Captain's official account of the part we acted in the Prescott affair has not yet been published, although the operations of the troops have occupied a large space in the *Gazette*. Sir J. Barrow has lately reminded us that 'it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.' Who is the bird that performs this office towards us and the service, by withholding the only reward we are likely to receive for having performed our duty in a manner which we hope was creditable to ourselves and to the service to which we belong? We see that an account of our killed and wounded has been published; but as this was not done at the same time with the Army account, few people will notice that our share of the total killed and wounded was full one-third; and I affirm, that but for our steam vessels, and the exertions of our Officers, Seamen, and Marines, the Yankees would have had it all their own way. I am convinced but that for those exertions, their footing would have been so firm as to have caused hundreds at once to have rallied round their standard; but, having the *command of the water*, we drove back numbers which attempted to cross, even in daylight, and for two nights a cat could not have attempted to cross between the enemy's position and the Yankee shore without losing its tail. As the public letters of Colonel Dundas and of the Militia Colonel have appeared in full detail, it is doubly unfair towards us, and the service to which we belong, that our Captain's letter should not also have been published, the more so because our operations were necessarily distinct from theirs, although tending to the same common object; and I am proud to affirm that on the spot it is allowed, that but for the Navy, the most serious consequences would in all probability have resulted from the actual invaders being seconded (as they would assuredly have been) by the whole force of their 'brother sympathisers,' who were assembled in crowds on the opposite shores ready to come over (the distance being only a mile-and-a-half across); but they did not like the vigilance of our three armed steamers and four gunboats, which, with 200 men, 15 guns, and 2 mortars, was our force, although by the account which has been published, you would suppose that we had only two gun-boats employed, and that '*they fired with little effect.*' The fact is, that our guns were brought under a point of land, within 400 yards of the mill, or tower, where the Brigands were posted. It was late in the afternoon when we began, and we only discontinued when it became dark. Our shot passed into the tower, and in less than an hour longer it would have been blown up by our shot and shell. They hung out a flag of truce at the water's edge, which we did not regard; but at dusk we landed, and finding that the troops were not then doing anything, we sent in, and brought out about 70 fellows, who surrendered at discretion, no other terms being allowed by us. The rifles of the rascals were not idle, even after showing their flag of truce, for several of us were struck from the windows of the houses occupied by them. Capt. Sandom had a narrow escape from a ball, which struck his right breast, but was turned off by his brace, and he only suffered a slight contusion. Many of our Marines had two wounds, some very bad ones; and *all* had shots through their clothes or caps. All this might have been ascertained before the Military reports were sent away; but the fact is, they knew nothing about our operations, or the effect of our shot; nor was it, I presume, any part of their duty to collect and publish for us a detailed report of our proceedings. It was naturally expected that this would be done for us, by the official account thereof being published, as we all flattered ourselves it would have been."

Nelson Testimonial.—A numerous meeting of subscribers to the Nelson Testimonial was held on Saturday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-st., to receive the Report of the special sub-committee appointed by the general committee to consider the merits of the various models and designs. The Marquess of Northampton (in the absence of the Duke of Wellington, who was to have presided) was called to the chair.

Report.—"To the General Committee appointed for erecting a memorial to commemorate the achievements of the late Admiral Lord Nelson:—The Special Sub-Committee having carefully examined the various models and designs for a memorial to Lord Nelson, in Trafalgar-square, have selected for recommendation to the General Committee the design No. 81, by Mr. Railton, being a column of 174 feet, surmounted by a statue of 17 feet, as that to be erected, and entitled to the first prize; but as, at such a height, the features and characters of the statue could not be satisfactorily distinguished, and as the subscribers would be naturally desirous of transmitting to posterity a closer resemblance of so great a man, the select Sub-Committee further propose and hope, that their funds will allow that a statue in marble, of the size of life, and offering the most accurate likeness of Lord Nelson which can be obtained should be also executed, and be deposited under shelter in the National Gallery, or some other public building open to general inspection. They have further selected the model No. 10, by E. H. Bailey, Esq., R.A., as entitled to the second prize; the model No. 37, by Messrs. Fowler and Stevier, as entitled to the third prize."

After some conversation, the consideration of the Report was adjourned for a fortnight, and it was resolved that the members of the general committee and their friends should be entitled to admission the whole of the first week; and that on the first five days of the week following, the secretary be authorised to grant cards of admission to persons applying for them. The prizes will be awarded on Saturday, 9th March.

A meeting of the competitors for the Nelson memorial was held on Monday at the Thatched House Tavern, to take into consideration the Report from the sub-committee appointed to decide on the plans or designs sent in for competition. The room was filled with most of the leading architects and sculptors of the day, and it was resolved that a committee be forthwith appointed to communicate with the committee for the Nelson monument, in order to ascertain the present position of the designs and models, and report to this meeting on Monday next at 2 o'clock.

NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1839-40.

ABSTRACT.

Wages to Seamen and Marines	£1,685,731
Victuals for ditto	603,471
Admiralty Office	113,924
Office for Registry of Merchant Seamen	2,560
Scientific Branch	29,075
Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	122,740
Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	19,094
Wages to Artificer's, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	469,059
Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	27,430
Naval Stores, &c., for the Building and Repair of Ships, Docks, Wharfs, &c.	951,410
New Works and Improvements and Repairs in the Yards, &c.	189,992
Medicines and Medical Stores	20,500
Miscellaneous Services	101,262
Total for the Effective Service	3,708,858
Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines	782,230
Military Pensions and Allowances	522,848
Civil Pensions and Allowances	191,188
Total for the Naval Service	5,204,824
For the Service of other Departments of Government	
Army and Ordnance Departments (Conveyance of Troops, &c.)	171,600
Home Department (Convict Service)	63,550
Grand Total	5,439,974

MINTO. DALMENY.

Lord Normanby, at his last levee, conferred the honour of knighthood on Capt. Burton McNamara, R.N., and also on Capt. Ross, R.N., Commander of the Coast Guard at Malhabride, with a view to mark his approbation of his gallant conduct in going off in an open boat to save lives from a wreck during the late gales.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

2d Reg. of West York Militia—Francis Watt to be Lieut., v. Sharpe, dec.—Nicholas Brown, Gent. to be Ensign.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Queen has granted to Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th reg. N.I., E.I.C.S., Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and late a Colonel in the British Legion, permission to wear the Cross, of the Second Class, of the Order of St. Ferdinand, which the Queen Regent of Spain had conferred upon him, in testimony of his services.

War-office, March 1.

6th Dr. Guards—Brev. Col. Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, from h.-p. of the Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Col. Edward Wildman, who exchanges—Brev. Lieut.-Col. James Jackson to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Davies, who retires.

1st Dragoons—Walter Bartleot Bartleot, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. v. White, who retires.

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse to be Maj. by p.—Lieut. Thomas William Selby Lowndes to be Capt. by p., v. Wodehouse—Cornet George James Vernon to be Lieut. by p., v. Lowndes—Hon. James Sandilands to be Cornet by p., v. Vernon, March 2.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Edward Croker to be Capt. by p., v. Shedden, who retires—Cornet John Davy Brett to be Lieut. by p., v. Croker—Edward Calvert Scobell, Gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Brett.

9th Foot—Arthur Layard, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Thomas, appointed to 10th Foot.

10th—Lieut. Thomas Harte Franks to be Capt. by p., v. Tedlie, who retire—Ens. Robert Lloyd Thomas to be Lieut. by p., v. Franks—Ens. George John Thomas, from 9th Foot, to be Ens., v. Thomas.

17th—Assist.-Surg. William Milligan, M.D. from 63d reg. to be Surg., v. Hamilton, appointed to 57th reg.

26th—Ens. John Edward Harryman Pryce to be Lieut. by p., v. White, who retires—Percy Archer Butler, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Pryce.

29th—Lieut. George Thomas Parker, from h.-p. Unatt. to be Lieut., repaying the diff., v. Thatcher, promoted to 97th reg.

30th—Lieut. John Moore to be Capt. by p., v. Fullerton, who retires—Ens. Philip Charles Cavan to be Lieut. by p., v. Moore.

37th—Lieut. Patrick Francis Durham to be Capt. by p., v. Powell, who retires—Ens. Charles Francis Sham to be Lieut. by p., v. Durham—Milton Lambard, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Shum.

57th—Surg. Alexander Hamilton, M.D., from 17th Foot, to be Surg., v. James MacDonnell, who retires upon h.-p.

63d—John Samuel Charlton, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. Milligan, promoted in 17th Foot.

69th—Lieut. Frederick H. Dalgety, from 80th reg., to be Paym. v. Mundell, dec.

70th—Edward Benjamin Braddell, Gent. to be Ens., by p., v. Hawker, promoted.

72d—Ens. George Pott Erskine to be Lieut. by p., v. Oliver, who retires—William Hobart Seymour, Gent. to be Ens. by p., Erskine.

74th—Frederick Hillman Hornbrook, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. Hopkins, dec.

86th—Ens. Henry Beckwith Sawney to be Lieut. by p., v. Sanders, who retires; Septimus Adams, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Sawrey.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Brev.-Col. Henry Somerset, from h.-p. Cape Rec. to be Lieut.-Col. To be Captains—Capt. Henry Crausee, from h.-p. 2d Garrison Batt.—Lieut. Henry D. Walden, —March 1. Lieut. James Neil Rishton, March 2. To be Lieuts.—Ens. George Edward Cannon, March 1—Ensign Francis T. Le Touzel, March 2—Ens. John Robert O'Reilly, March 3. To be Ensigns—Ens. Charles Henry Somerset, from 78th reg.—Ens. John Armstrong, from 72d reg.—Ens. William Harding, from 76th reg.—Wellington Lowen, Gent., v. Cameron—March 1. Frederick Campbell, Gent., v. Le Touzel, March 2. Honoratius Van Ryneveld, Gent., v. O'Reilly, March 3.

Unatt.—To be Lieut. Colonels without p.—Maj. John Johnson, from 13th reg.—Maj. Henry Aitchison Hankey, from 18th Light Dragoons. To be Major without p.—Brev.-Major James Henry Crummer, from 28th reg. To be Capt. without p.—Lieut. Francis Stanford, from 40th reg.

Brevet—Capt. Henry Crause, Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major in the Army, Jan. 10, 1837.

Mem.—The promotion of Ensign Postlethwaite, of the 51st Foot, to be Lieut. in that corps; and the appointment of Mr. Wallace to be Ensign, in succession, as stated in the *Gazette* of 22d Feb., have not taken place.

Dorset Reg. of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—John Clavell Mansel, Esq. to be Cornet, v. Lieut H. Williams, promoted.

CAVALRY.

Rl. Horse Gds. (Blues)—"A few days since a paragraph went the round of the papers, stating that Captains the Hon. Cecil Forrester and Hanmer had fought a duel, and fired three shots. Up to the period of the duel, however extraordinary might be the circumstances of the case, it was simply a personal quarrel between two officers, and in which the public had properly no concern, but the affair, and the circumstances attending it, have, since the duel, been brought under the cognizance of Lord Hill, and it has now assumed altogether another character. It is no longer a personal question—it is even more than a regimental one—it must be regarded as a precedent for all other officers in the service, showing to them how the Gen. Commanding-in-Chief treats such conduct as that complained of in his own regiment. It may be well, although they are already generally known, to state shortly the circumstances which preceded the duel, in order that the whole case may be the better understood. They are as follow:—Captain Hanmer received so gross an insult from Captain Forrester at the messtable of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), in which distinguished regiment both these gentlemen have troops, that he instantly quitted the room and sent his friend, Captain Conroy, of the Coldstream Guards, to Captain Forrester, for the purpose of arranging a meeting. This, when proposed by Captain Conroy, was declined by Captain Forrester, who refused to fight Captain Hanmer unless he was accompanied by a brother officer of *the Blues*. Upon this, Captain Hanmer assaulted Captain Forrester in Pall-mall, and struck him a blow with a stick. In consequence of this, Captain the Honourable James Macdonald, on the part of Captain Forrester, challenged Capt. Hanmer; and the meeting took place, at which three shots were fired. So far it seemed a mere private quarrel. It appears, however, that Captain Hanmer, on returning to his regiment at Windsor, after the duel, found his society avoided by all his brother officers; and having reason to believe in the existence of a conspiracy having for its object to force him out of the corps, he addressed a letter through his Lieutenant-Colonel to Lord Hill, requesting that his Lordship might be pleased to order that a Court of Inquiry should be assembled, for the purpose of examining all the circumstances of the case, and deciding whether his (Captain Hanmer's) conduct had been such as to justify the system of exclusion practised towards him. His Lordship, instead of complying with this request, ordered all the officers of *the Blues* to wait upon him at the Horse Guards, where he received them dressed in full uniform as Colonel of the regiment. His Lordship commenced by asking whether Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, or any of the other officers, had anything to complain of in the conduct of Captain Hanmer, or any fault to allege against him; and his Lordship desired, that if such were the case, the officers would immediately proceed to lay the complaint before him. Upon no answer being returned, Lord Hill produced a paper, on which he stated he had written down the substance of the address he was about to make, in order that it might serve as a record of the steps he had taken, should the case come again before him. He then proceeded to censure, in the strongest terms, the course pursued by the officers in regard to Captain Hanmer, which his Lordship designated as one unworthy of their character as gentlemen, setting the worst example to other regiments, and highly detrimental to the service. He concluded with a command that a total change of conduct should be adopted, and with the expression of his earnest wish that he might not be again called upon to notice a recurrence of what had passed. What has been the result of this parade at the Horse Guards? The result is, that the orders of Lord Hill have been of no avail, the system of exclusion is still continued, for it is notorious that Captain Hanmer is never addressed by any of the officers, and is barely answered when he speaks. We need scarcely say that this subject is much canvassed among military men, and that impartial officers condemn that system of exclusion practised by *the Blues* as one totally subversive of all proper discipline in a regiment; and among its many evils they recognise the fact, that it has placed an honourable and high-minded gentleman, such as Captain Forrester most assuredly is, in the position of having wilfully insulted a person to whom he was not prepared to give immediate and ample satisfaction. The reason assigned by him for his refusal is only an aggravation of the fact; for how was Captain Hanmer to get a brother officer to be his second, when all had taken part against him in favour of Captain Forrester? In conclusion, we have to assure Lord Hill that military men are drawing a comparison between what he would have done if such things as these had happened in any unfortunate regiment of the line, and what he is now doing in his own aristocratic corps."—*Observer*. (See our Leading Remarks.)

1st Drags.—will move to Fermoy this month.

2d Dragoons—One troop (30 r. and f.) from Newbridge to Dublin, 20th February.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieuts. J. F. Geils and H. St. G. Priaul, and Cornets Hyder and M. Kuwan (lately exchanged from 13th Lt Drags.), accompany the detachment in the *Glenelg*.

6th Dragoons—The troop from Kilkenny to Carlow, during the election, 23d and 24th February.

INFANTRY.

10th—Brev.-Maj. Galloway has joined from leave.

11th—The people of Paxo have presented Capt. M. Richmond with a large gold medal, as a testimonial for the kind and valuable services tendered by him during the period he was British Resident in the Island. Translation of the inscription on the medal:—"To Capt. Richmond; the Paxiotes and foreign official residents, with their good wishes.—1838."

14th—One company and the hd.-qrs. of the corps (about 140) embarked on board the *Duke of York* on the 25th Dec., to proceed from Antigua to Barbadoes. On the following morning, at two o'clock A.M., they were wrecked

on a coral reef, off St. Rose, near Guadaloupe. The French authorities gave the most prompt assistance, by which all were saved; and they further immediately provided tonnage to convey the troops and crew back to Antigua.

20th—Ens. P. H. Crampton is on leave.

23d Depot—Capt. R. E. Campbell is on leave.

25th—Lieut.-Col. Chambers has joined from leave.

27th—The case of Capt. Tucker is noticed in our columns, and we have been requested to publish the following letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Times* :—

Sir,—In justice to a regiment not less distinguished for the gentlemanlike conduct of its officers than for the tried gallantry in the field, I beg to refer you to the "Army List," and to assure you, that the person calling himself Capt. John Tucker, of the 27th Foot, alluded to in your police report of this day, does not hold a Captain's, nor any other commission, upon either the full or the half pay list of the 27th reg.

Junior U. Service Club, Friday. AN OLD ENNISKILLENER.

27th Depot—Lieut. Smith, Ensigns Stapylton and Tunnard, accompany Capt. Byrne and the draft to the Cape. The Depot Paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Durnford to Capt. Manly's comp. Capt. M. distinguished himself in the service, and was badly wounded at Waterloo. Lord Hill has very considerately appointed his son to the vacant Ensigncy.

29th—A General Court-Martial was held on 27th Feb., at Government House, Devonport, on a private, for mutinous conduct.

30th—The detachment of 3 officers and 72 men, under charge of Capt. the Hon. J. Jocelyn, had arrived from England, 28th Jan.; and although they had a most tedious and tempestuous passage of 68 days, and very narrowly escaped shipwreck, having run upon the rocks on the north-west side of Bermuda, yet they effected their landing without a single casualty. Col. Bridge, R.A., and Mrs. B.; Lieut. and Mrs. Sillery and family, and Ens. Shum, 30th; and Lieut. Fenwick, Rl. Eng., were passengers.

32d—The late gallant Col. the Hon. J. Maitland, whose premature demise at London, U. Canada, we announced in our last, had commanded this corps for 21 years. Col. M., six or seven months only previous to his demise, had received a Companionship of the Bath for his distinguished services in the Canadas. The following are the dates of his commissions from *Hart's New Army List* :—Ens., 26th Feb. 07; Lieut., 21st July, 08, Capt., 30th Aug., 10; Major, 2d Feb. 15; Lieut.-Col., 24th March, 16; and Bt.-Col., 10th Jan. 37. He served in the Peninsula. His death was from the breaking out of an old wound, occasioned by excessive fatigue.

36th Depot—A General Court-Martial was held at Government House, Devonport, on 28th Feb., on a private, for striking an officer belonging to the Rl. Marines; but it appears the officer was in plain clothes.

38th—We last week notified the presentation of New Colours to this corps, but had not space for the address of the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Piper, which we take from the *Inniskillen Chronicle.*

"Thirty-Eighth, I am acting on the part of our Colonel, Sir Henry Pigot, in presenting these colours. It is with feelings of no common pride that I do so, that I hand these banners to the custody of soldiers whom it has been my good fortune to form and train. With the colours I have received this paper, which I will now read. I have been directed by General Sir Henry Pigot, our Colonel, to say, that it gives him very particular pleasure in having an opportunity to present to the 38th regt., under his command, a new pair of colours, a regt which knew so well how to protect and uphold the honour of the old ones on so many occasions in which it was engaged, and in many of which it distinguished itself in different parts of the globe. The late General Sir Robert Pigot, uncle of Sir Henry, was Lieut.-General of 38th regt. 10 or 11 years, and Colonel of it 21 years, a period of one or two-and-thirty years. He commanded it during the American war, in which the regt distinguished itself, particularly in the battle of Bunker's Hill. Sir Robert has had at different times three nephews in the 38th regt., one of whom Sir Henry has now the honour, through the kindness of his late Majesty William the Fourth, to be placed at the head of it, his Majesty having in the most gracious manner been pleased to remove him to the command of the 38th regt. from that of the 32nd, (an excellent regiment,) induced thereto, the General humbly presumes to think, in a great measure from the circumstances above stated. I am directed by Sir Henry Pigot to say, that he should have been highly gratified to have been at his post in the regiment this day, had the state of his health permitted. He begs, however, to assure the regiment, in whatever part of the world it may be stationed, it will have his prayers and good wishes for its welfare and happiness. I am sure I speak the sentiments of every officer and soldier in the regt., when I assert that we should have been proud to have seen at our head this day our gallant and veteran Col. Sir H. Pigot, an old and distinguished soldier, who reckons more than 70 years' service, and who received from his late Majesty the honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, as the captor of Malta. Soldiers, these colours, which are about being placed in their post, in the centre of our line, bear upon them names commemorative of blight and glorious deeds. It will be our task not only to preserve unsullied the glory so chronicled, but as opportunity offers to add additional wreaths to the laurels with which they are already charged. I have met an account of the presentation of colours by the Duke of Wellington to another regiment. It has been the great good fortune of the 38th to have served much under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and to have formed part of that army with which he has since declared he believed he could have gone anywhere—have done anything. I cannot do better than read to you part of his address on the occasion I have referred to. [The gallant Colonel then read a part of the Duke's address, wherein he simply, but emphatically, enforces a strict attention 'to the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order,' as alone calculated to render them efficient and orderly, to lighten the relative duties of officers and men, and contribute to their mutual comfort and happiness.] Such, 38th, resumed the Colonel, were the words of the greatest man of the age—of the greatest soldier who ever wore the British uniform—of one whose every word should be law to us. This is a great and solemn occasion. The presentation of new colours may not occur again in a soldier's life, and I would wish to take this opportunity to caution the young and thoughtless, of the solemn oath by which we are bound to protect these standards with our lives, and to remain by them at all seasons, and under all circumstances in peril and in difficulty, or in the bright hour of victory; that we are wedded to them in fact for better or worse, and that the crime of all others which attaches the deepest disgrace to a soldier, is the desertion of his colours. Soldiers, we have reason to be proud of the reputation handed down to us by those who have gone before us in the 38th; let it be our emulation to pass that reputation not only unsullied, but more bright, to those who are to succeed us in these ranks. This end we shall attain by obedience, sobriety, steadiness in quarters, gallantry in the field, and devoted loyalty at all times to the person of our most gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen."

50th—Lieut. Sheaffe, lady, and two children, Ens. Needham, 30 r. and f., six women, and 13 children, arrived at Sydney on 20th Sept., in the brig *Governor Philip*, from Norfolk Island. Ens. Enoch and 7 r. and f. arrived at Sydney in the *Lord William Bentinck*, from Portsmouth, on 26th Sept. Capt. O'Hara, Capt. Tew, Lieut. Baxter and lady, Lieut. Stapleton, with 60 r. and f., 11 women, and 23 children, arrived at Sydney on 2d Oct., from Port-Adelaide.

51st—Lieut. Isham, with a draft, arrived at Sydney in the *Clyde* on 11th Sept.

52d—We notified, in the *N. & M. G.* of 12th January last, the death at Barbadoes of Lieut. and Paymaster Winterbottom. The *U. S. Journal* of this month has the following :—

"Paymaster Winterbottom received, while serving on the Peninsula, as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 52d, a remarkable wound, which excited much speculation at the time. In the action of Redinha, on 12th March, 1811, Winterbottom was struck from his horse by a cannon shot, but finding no bones broken, nor any other symptom of hurt, he remounted and went through the remainder of that brilliant affair with his usual spirit. On subsequent examination, an extensive discoloured contusion was discovered near the hip, and the contused flesh having sloughed away, a large and deep wound was formed, from which he suffered much. Yet Winterbottom declared the ball had not *touched* him—that his clothes were intact—the skin unbroken—and that it was the *wind* of the shot which had unhorsed and disfleshed him. For the cause, considered *secundum artem*, we cannot vouch; the effect we can attest from ocular proof, having jolted side by side in the same waggon with poor Winterbottom."

55th—At a General Court-Martial, held 6th Nov., 1838, Lieut. T. A. Heriot was arraigned on the following charges :—

First, for having at Madras, Sept. 28, 1838, sent Hon. Mr. Talbot with a message to Maj. Wright, 39th, to demand satisfaction in a duel from him for his conduct when interfering as Commanding Officer of the troops on board the ship *Plantagenet*, to suppress a quarrel likely to arise from language made use of by the said Lieut. Heriot to Assist.-Surg. T. T. Smith, H. C. S., in wantonly insulting him, by saying to him at the Cuddy-table after dinner, "Your language is the language of Billingsgate," or words to that effect, notwithstanding he subsequently admitted his error, by apologizing for the same to the said Assist.-Surg. Smith. Secondly, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in a letter dated Poonamalee, 22d Oct. 1838, in reply to a communication made to him by the Dep. Adj. Gen. H. M.'s Forces, requiring an explanation of his conduct as detailed in the first charge, asserted —that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion—he, the said Lieut. Heriot, never having either directly or indirectly brought the same to Maj. Wright's notice, and well knowing and believing, at the time he made the aforesaid statement, that it was false and unfounded.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "and well knowing and believing at the time he made the aforesaid statement that it was false and unfounded," of which they acquit him. And having found him thus guilty, sentence him to lose six steps in his regiment, by being placed immediately below the six Lieutenants who at present stand next to him, and having his commission dated one day after the date of the regimental commission of Lieut. Henry Bayly, of the same regiment; and that he be severely reprimanded in such a manner as his Excellency the Comm.-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Confirmed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-General.

Remarks by the Court.—With reference to the finding on the second charge, the Court think it necessary to observe, that the assertion of the prisoner in his letter to the Dep. Adj.-Gen. of H.M.'s Forces was fully disproved, and that it was made by him on very questionable grounds. The Court are unwilling to animadvert on the evidence of Capt. Wood and Ens. Hosea son, as its nature, on the perusal of the minutes, will be sufficiently apparent.

Lieut. Heriot is hereby severely reprimanded in General Orders, in accordance with the sentence of the Court.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

69th—Two cos. have arrived at Halifax from Barbadoes in the *Crocodile*.

74th—Ens. Mein, son of Col. Mein, died at St. Lucia on 2d Dec., aged 19 years. He entered the reg. 5th Aug., 1837, and was much regarded by the whole corps.

84th—Lieut. and Adjut. Bridge has joined from leave.

95th—By a letter received on Thursday, we find that H.M.S. *Jupiter*, having on board this regt., arrived at Simons Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th Dec., from Rio Janeiro, after a delightful passage; all well on board. They expected to sail for Ceylon in a few days. The *Apollo*, with the 94th, had left the Cape about a fortnight before the *Jupiter's* arrival.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—It is reported that the increase to the reg. will only amount to 72 Bombardiers and 144 Gunners and Drivers per company, being an addition of 1 Bombardier and 2 Gunners and Drivers to the present establishment. Capt. Otway's comp., 3d batt., has been moved from Quebec to Kingston, and replaced by Capt. Armstrong's comp., 4th batt., from Halifax.

GENERAL ORDER, Feb. 22, 1839.—Second Lieut. Lemprier is transferred from Major Cruttenden's comp., 8th batt., to Capt. Freer's comp., 6th battalion.

GARRISON ORDERS, Feb. 27, 1839.—Col. Macdonald's comp., 4th batt., will relieve Major Willis's comp., 5th batt., from Field Battery service to morrow. As soon as the horses, ordnance, and equipments, are handed over, Major Willis's comp. will rejoin the 5th battalion.

The Commandant begs again to express his gratification at the very high commendation bestowed by Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland on the officers, non-comm. officers, and men of Major Willis's company; and to assure them that it was with very great regret that he was obliged to forego seeing them in the field, where he has no doubt their efficiency would have been as conspicuous as in the other parts of his inspection this morning.

At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, to consider the propriety of originating a subscription to relieve the sufferers from the late hurricane in Ireland, Col. O'Reilly, the husband of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, said that—"It was now 27 years since he had marched into the town at the head of the 41st reg. He was then an Ensign, and was in command of the advanced guard. They marched from Sussex to Portsmouth for embarkation; he then visited every part of the globe: he had fought in three quarters of it, and he had the honour of commanding the English, Irish, and Scotch soldiers, and he never saw the man of either country that could claim pre-eminence over the other. He therefore appeared before the people of Brighton, not as a stranger, but as one whose acquaintance with it commenced with his entrance into the British Army; and when he held a commission in that army, the common informer might have deprived him of it by swearing he saw him in a mass-house. Such was the law of this country at that period; but he thanked his God that the brand was now taken off his forehead, and he now held his head as high as the proudest in the land."

The Rev. John Laugh, A.B., of Queen's College, Oxford, Garrison Chaplain, died at Bermuda on 15th January. He had passed more than twenty years in that island, highly esteemed and respected, and he died most sincerely lamented by his numerous friends. He was followed to the grave by Sir W. Burnaby, Bart.; the Hon. Mr. Kennedy, Colonial Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Robinson, 30th reg., Commandant; Lieut.-Col. Bridge and Major Wood, Rl. Art.; Lieut.-Col. Emmett, Rl. Eng.; the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn and the Hon. Mr. Pery, 30th reg., as well as by the rest of the Officers of the Garrison; also by Dr. Hunter, the Mayor, and every respectable individual of St. George; and by a crowd of the coloured population.

LORD GLENELG.—We have heard it confidently stated, as a reason for his expulsion, that Lord Glenelg, as well as Lord Melbourne, refused his assent to a scheme for transferring the control of the Army from the Sovereign and Military Authorities to a Civil Department.—*U. S. Journal.*

We have great pleasure in directing attention to the following remarks by our gallant friend, the able Editor of the *United Service Journal*. It is unnecessary to add that our opinions coincide, for in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 9th ult., page 90, we noticed the unmilitary objections to Courts of Honour, put forth in another quarter:

"Although we should have been better pleased to see an officer of competent knowledge and experience at the head of the Judge-Advocate's Department, it is satisfactory to find that in the selection of Sir George Grey for that *quasi*-military office, due regard has been shown to character and competence. The personal respectability and professional connexions of the new Judge-Advocate give earnest of an honourable discharge of his peculiar functions; and, if Sir George Grey will do us the honour to take counsel from us, as possessing a far more intimate knowledge of the habits and feelings of the service than he has had opportunities of acquiring, we would recommend him, while due respect is paid to the broad principles of our civil law, to discard the pettifogging practice of the Old Bailey from the forms and proceedings of military courts, and preserve to the more noble and equitable institution of Trial by Court-Martial its essential and chivalrous characteristic as a Court of Honour."

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SIR HENRY FANE.—*Secret Department, Camp at Feroozepore, Nov. 30, 1838.*—The retreat of the Persian army from before Herat having been officially announced to the Government, as notified to the public, on the 8th instant, the circumstances no longer exist, which induced the Right Hon. the Governor-General to solicit the continuance of the services of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his conducting Military operations to the west of the Indus, and as it is probable that Her Majesty will graciously acquiesce in the wish of the Commander-in-Chief, to be relieved from his command in February next, the Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to dispense with His Excellency's services in the field, and will direct other arrangements for the command of the Army of the Indus. The Governor-General has, on this occasion, to record his grateful sense of the readiness with which His Excellency has been (as he is yet) prepared to postpone every personal consideration to the service of his country.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Majors Boyd, 91st F.—Hoveuden, 26th F.—Lawrence, 37th F. Captains—Telford, 9th F.—Shedden, 11th F.—Bayly, 21st F.—Ditmas, 66th F.—Jameson, 70th F. Lieutenants—Cochrane, 6th Dr.—Houblon, 17th Dr.—De Burgh, 17th F.—Crosby, 19th F.—Wright, 36th F.—Buckle, 50th F.—Lane, 66th F.—Wade, 72d F.—Egerton, 83d F.—Wemyss, 92d F.—Eddington, h.-p. 1 F. Second Lieut., Cornet and Ens.—Locke, 8th F.—Connor, 15th Dr.—Munro, 26th F.—Donaldson, 29th F.—White, 91st F.—Osborne, 94th F. Commissariat Department—Montresor, Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. Medical Department—Assist.-Surg. Dr. Leigh, 60th F.—Assist.-Surg. Ottaway, Staff

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Abstract of the Estimates of Effective Army Services for 366 days, from the 1st April, 1839, to the 31st March, 1840:—

Services.	Numbers. Horses.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Charge.
1. Land Forces—						
In the U. Kingdom and in the Colonies	6200	4520	6497	78,264	89,351	£ 3,476,609
In the East Indies	3506	1161	1371	17,935	20,467	714,696
2. Staff Officers	—	—	—	—	—	159,680
3. Public Departments	—	—	—	—	—	61,208
4. Rl. Military College	—	—	—	—	—	17,924
5. Rl. Military Asylum and Hibernian School	—	—	—	—	—	17,766
6. Volunteer Corps	—	—	—	—	—	79,137
	9706	5681	7868	96,209	109,818	4,527,020
Deduct the numbers of horses and men of regiments in India, and the charge defrayed by the E. I. Company	3506	1161	1371	17,935	20,467	714,696
	6200	4520	6497	78,264	89,351	3,812,324

Abstract of the Estimates of Non-effective Army Services, from 1st April, 1839, to 31st March, 1840:—

Services.	Numbers of Officers and Men.	Charge.
7. Rewards for Military Service	—	£16,042
8. Army Pay of General Officers	222	102,000
9. Full Pay for Retired Officers	377	57,000
10. Half-pay and Military Allowances	4893	517,000
11. Foreign Half-pay, &c.	571	67,204
12. Widows' Pensions	—	143,942
13. Compassionate Allowances, Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds	—	131,600
14. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea	78,371	1,308,297
15. Superannuation Allowances	—	44,201
Numbers and Charge to 31st March, 1840	84,344	2,387,486

Memorandum.—By the Act 4 George IV., cap. 71, a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer by the East India Company, on account of the charge for retiring pay and pensions, and other expenses of that nature, arising in respect of Her Majesty's forces serving in India. This sum is applied towards the general expenses of the State.

War Office, Feb. 18, 1839. HOWICK.

The late Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart.—"As this day will terminate the present eventful year, it may not be inappropriate to glance cursorily over some of the most striking and important occurrences which have taken place during the course of it. The 4th day of March in this year will be memorable in the annals of this Colony, as the day on which we lost, by a very sudden death, our late Governor, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart.—a man in whose character such a variety of talents and virtues were combined, as rarely fall to the lot of any individual. During the too short time he was spared to us, the powerful energies of his mind and body were indefatigably exerted, so to work through the interesting and important period of the apprenticeship of our former slaves, as to prepare both them and their employers for the great transition which has since taken place, to a state of general freedom. In the performance of this task, this great and good man did not escape the censure and bitter enmity of many who could not penetrate the profound wisdom of his views, or appreciate the benevolence of his motives. Few men ever had a more difficult task assigned them than that which was entrusted to Sir James, when he was appointed at so critical a period to the government of this important province. He saw his way, however, clearly from the beginning, and steered his course in a straight undeviating track. Secret legislation, private jobbing, clique ascendancy, restriction of the press, and the like, the narrow and vicious resources of our former Governors, were at once by him discarded, as inconsistent with his policy. His views were wise, and his objects just; publicity, therefore, in all the transactions of his government, he courted as his most sure and powerful auxiliary. That a Governor thus hurling defiance without compromise at corruption, in high places, should draw around him a host of powerful enemies, can excite no surprise. Few men ever experienced more inveterate opposition, or presented to it a more manly front. Time, the great tell-tale, who seldom fails at last to discover truth, however deeply concealed within her well, removed the delusive veil which had been spread over the eyes of an abused and deluded public; and those who had been induced in 1834, clamorously to petition for the disgrace and removal of their best friend and wisest Governor, before 1838 saw through the delusion which had been practised upon them, and "took shame to themselves" for having been so far duped. On the melancholy calamity of the 4th March, this community with one voice, throughout the colony, testified the sincerity of their grief, and consciousness of the loss they had sustained. The day will come when this province will greatly prosper; and then his memory shall rise, like a Phœnix from the ashes of his tomb, and cheer the efforts of as yet unborn patriots."—*Guiana Chronicle.*

Barbadoes.—Capt. Miller, B.M. of Clare Castle has been promoted to a second class; Gort is now attached to his district.—The following changes are in contemplation:—Capt. O. Fry, of Galway, relieves Capt. Joyce, of Limerick, who accepts the retired allowance, having served 27 years as Barrack-Master. Mr. Hughes, B.M. of Roscrea, (which station is to be placed under Capt. Dobbs, of Nenagh,) takes charge as B.M. of Galway, v. Capt. Fry. Capt. Barnes, B.M. of Gort, accepts the retired allowance. Lieut. Hughes, B.M., has been promoted to Galway. Roscrea, Maryborough, and Portumna, at present under the command of that officer, are to be consolidated with Nenah, Parsonstown, and Newbridge.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.			Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park			Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor			Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester			Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Leeds			Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich			May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York			July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester			1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill			1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork			Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Dublin			Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal		July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay		Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Cahir			Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk			May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham			May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow			Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury			June 38	
12th L.s	Brighton			Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras		Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham			July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Glasgow			May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal		June 22		
17th do.	Dublin			May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood			1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada		Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. George's B			Nov. 18	France.
Colds G					
1st bn.	Portman St. B			July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada		Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower			July 14	France.
2d bn.	Wellington B.			1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh			18 Jan. 38	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin			Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 36		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick			28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 37		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 38.		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt.	12 May 37		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny				
20th do.	Manchester			27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1833 and 38	May 37	Bombay.
22d do.	Belfast			24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork			28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do	Devonport			Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Nenagh	24 Aug. 29		
35th do	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen			May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42d Foot	Dublin			Aug. 36	Ionian Is.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 34		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Canterbury			Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	2 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec. 3		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon*	Cashel	June 28		
59th do	Malta	Mullingar	Sept. 34		
60 1stbn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon*	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	London d.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	9 Dec 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	29 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Limerick	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	Trinidad	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow			9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin			Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Tynemth.	15 May 34		
84th do.	Portsmouth			May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	8 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport			Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore			Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	10 Nov. 36		
91st do.	St. Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	12 Oct. 32		
96th do.	Bolton			Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Dublin			Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do	Hull			June 37	C. of G. Hp.
99th do.	Athlone			5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	Windsor			Sept. 36	America.
2d bn	Woolwich			June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. Sff. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mtd. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

† Ord. to East Indies. * Ord. Home.

Exchanges.—Capt. Chambers, 5 Dr. Gds., with Capt. Bell, 15th Dr.—Capt. Gerard, 6th Dr. Gds., with Capt. J. B. Knight, Unatt. —Capt. Rennie, 10th F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Tedlie, Unatt.—Capt. Steuart, 11th F., (rec. diff.), with Capt. Shedden, Unatt.—Capt. M'Innes, 26th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Hovenden, h.-p. 8th Dr.—Capt. Dixon, 30th F., with Capt. Waymouth, h.-p. 88th F.—Capt. Goodwin, 31st F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Ogilvy, Unatt.—Capt. Costley, 37th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Lawrence, Unatt.—Capt. Sampson, 59th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Graham, Unatt.—Capt. Macleod, 66th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Stephens, Unatt.—Lieut. Grogan, 6th Dr. Gds., with Lieut. Lord Gifford, 7th F.—Lieut. Brett, 6th Dr. Gds., with Lieut. Cocksedge, 16th Dr.—Lieut. Horne, 11th Dr., with Lieut. Sutton, 15th Dr.—Lieut. Murray, 15th Dr., with Lieut. Visc. Jocelyn, Rif. Brig.—Lieut. Pierse, 26th F., with Lieut. Moorhead, h.-p. 19th F.—Lieut. Hutchinson, 31st F., with Lieut. Sayers, 2d W. I. Reg.—Cornet Hole, 4th Dr., with Cornet Kirwan, 13th Dr.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut. C. Darby.—*Head-Quarters, Camp, Munnymajra, Nov.* 7, 1838.—At a general Court-Martial, assembled at Nusseerabad, on the 22d Sept. 1838, Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having been drunk, when regimental officer of the day, on the 23d July, 1838. *Second Charge.*—For not having visited the guards on that day. *Third Charge.*—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First. In having, on the same day, and in the presence of Ens. Edward Hall, and two officers of the 9th regt. L.C., spoken grossly abusive and indecent words regarding his immediate commanding officer, Major George Kingston, and other officers of his regiment. Second.—In having, on the same day, applied grossly abusive and indecent expressions to Ens. Edward Hall, accompanied with threats and attempts to horsewhip the said Ens. Hall. Third.—In having, on the 24th July, 1838, addressed an insulting note to Surg Alex. M'Kenzie Clark.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d regt. N.I., is—Of the first charge, not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.—Of the second charge, guilty.—Of the third charge: of the first instance, guilty, of the second instance, guilty; of the third instance, guilty.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above, is further of opinion, that such conduct is scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d regt. N. I., to be discharged from the Service.

Approved, (Signed) H. Fane, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Recommendation.—The Court, having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment commensurate to the crime the prisoner has been found guilty of, respectfully begs leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his case being brought to the favourable consideration of Government. The Court grounds this recommendation on the irritating circumstances which occurred prior to, and at, the time he committed himself.

Remark by His Excellency the Com.-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief regrets, that the repeated misconduct of Lieut. Darby precludes the possibility of his attending to the recommendation of the members of the Court. The sentence to have effect from the date of its promulgation at Nusseerabad.

Fermoy is to be the station for cavalry in the Cork district, in place of Ballincollig, and the stabling in the former place is now under repair.

East India Intelligence.

On Tuesday the bulk of the Indian mails arrived in town, being brought to Falmouth by the steamer *Liverpool*, from Gibraltar. We are now in possession of the details of the information previously received through Marseilles, of which our last Number contained a hasty sketch.

The following extract from the *Agra Ukhbar*, 20th Dec., will give a concise account of the objects contemplated by the Government of India :—

"The objects contemplated by the present movement on our north-western frontier daily receive new light, and as far as we can rely on the information, the following are among them :—A line of posts is to be formed along the Indus, connecting these provinces with the Bombay Presidency. The principal stations on the line are to be Ferozepore, Bhawulpoor, and Shikarpoor, or at a spot nearer the junction of the five rivers of the Punjaub with the Indus. This occupation, of course, implies the consent of the Bhawulpoor Rajah and the Scindians, and while it completes our frontier from Bombay to the Sutledge, it will give us such a commanding influence over the political affairs of the Punjaub and Cabul, that we can never be surprised in those quarters by any foreign aggression. The restoration of Shah Soojah will connect us indissolubly with his interests, and the guarantee which it is understood we have given, to support the succession of the heir of Runjeet, must speedily place us in the relation with that power of paramount and inferior. The Scindians, it is thought, will give some trouble—but that will consist more in reconciling them to our arrangements than in the shape of force. The probability of these arrangements is strengthened by the indirect route chosen for the Army, which still proceeds to Shikarpoor, and not direct to Cabul through the Punjaub. By a part of this plan, Ferozepore is immediately to become the head-quarters of the Sirhind division with a strong force, and Bhawulpoor dependent on it. Lahore will thus be within a march of us and Bhawulpoor, in close connection with the Bombay station to be formed at Shikarpoor. Among other changes, it is understood Kurnaul and Meerut will be incorporated, the head-quarters of the division being at the former station."

The following troops for Aden embarked on the 30th December :—

Detail of Artillery—Capt. Willoughby, commanding; 1 Lieut., 2 Sergeants, 22 rank and file, 1 Drummer, 2 Native Officers, and 102 Gun Lascars.

European Regiment—Major Osburne, commanding: 3 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assist.-Surgeon, 25 Sergeants, 288 rank and file, and 9 Drummers and Fifers.

24th Regiment N I.—Major Baillie, commanding, 1 Captain, 7 Subalterns, 1 Assist.-Surgeon, 7 Native Officers, 26 Havildars, 350 rank and file, and 16 Drummers and Fifers.

Sappers and Pioneers—1 Native Officer, 2 Corporals, and 45 rank and file.—*Bombay Times, Jan.* 2.

We hear that Major-Gen. Salter is about to visit the Presidency on sick certificate.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 29.

Ferozepore, Dec. 2d, 1838.—The day of the departure of that portion of the army under orders for Cabul is now more uncertain than ever. Intelligence has been received of the immense difficulty attending the collection of supplies, and the disinclination of the people to afford us any assistance. Letters from Moultaun state, that Major Parsons had been misinformed respecting the resources of that place. To remedy the difficulty, Lieut. Bezant, the Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 21st N.I., who has attracted the notice of Government by his great success in the acquisition of languages, was yesterday appointed to the Commissariat, and despatched to Mittenkhote, escorted by 80 of the Maharajah's sowars, and 10 of his regular cavalry. Five lacs of rupees were also forwarded across the river, for the purpose of meeting the expense of collecting grain, the Maharajah providing the escort.—*Englishman, Dec.* 18.

The General Orders of the 11th Dec. contain arrangements for the permanent occupation of Ferozepore and cantonments, particular instructions being given, in General Orders of 11th Dec., as to the choice of site for the huts for the troops, which are to be constructed as a sufficient protection through the rainy season.

The Commander-in-Chief was to have commenced his passage down the Sutledge on the 16th inst., but does not resign the command of the army, as he purposes reviewing the combined troops of Bengal and Bombay at Shikarpoor, an arrangement by which they will enjoy the benefit of his inspection, and His Excellency a longer continuance of his command.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 20.

Scinde Army.—Sir John Keane has issued orders to the Scinde Army upon their disembarkation, preparatory to commencing their march on Tatta and Hydrabad, in which he calls upon his men to treat the natives with gentleness, as he states them to be a very sensitive class. His Excellency passed a high encomium on the conduct of the troops since their arrival in the encampment, and fully anticipated a continuance of the same orderly and good conduct.—*Bombay Times, 2d Jan.*

Burmah.—A company of Sappers and Miners is encamped on the western esplanade for immediate removal to Moulmein, and there is a rumour that an express arrived here a few days ago from Calcutta, directing the embarkation of troops for the same quarter at the earliest possible moment. Two European regiments are in readiness at Ceylon, to move at the shortest notice, and as the Admiral is there, and prepared to lend effective assistance should war be declared against Burmah, no time will be lost in transporting them to the scene of action the moment their services are required.—*Madras Herald, Dec.* 22.

The *Lord Elphinstone* has been taken up to convey the troops to Moulmein, and small vessels for the transport of the stores.

Camp on the Hujamree, branch of the Indus, 17th Dec., 1838. The whole of the troops, with the exception of the irregular horse and a few of the 1st cavalry, are now here. There are about 1,400 camels in camp, and the 500 from Cutch, would have been here some time ago, if the Rajah of Murpoor had not refused to allow them to pass through his territory.—*Bombay Times, 29th Dec.*

Abolition of the Pilgrim Tax.—The October mail brings intelligence that a despatch has been sent from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government relative to the forced attendance of Christian officers at idolatrous festivals, and the collection of the Pilgrim tax, which was calculated to satisfy the public expectation. We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers that it has been anticipated by Lord Auckland, and that the Pilgrim tax at Allahabad has already received its death-blow. We have it on undoubted authority, that his Lordship has signified his wishes that, at the approaching festival at Allahabad, the tax usually levied on the devotees should be remedied. Gya and Juggernath will follow Allahabad, and nine years hence we shall discover that the dissolution of our connexion with the shrines of idolatry, the restoration of them to their legitimate guardians, and the abolition of all idolatrous imposts, left no feeling in the country but that of increased respect.—*Friend of India, Dec.* 13*th*.

A circular has recently been issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue, requesting the opinion of the local authorities of the several districts, as to the propriety of investing the uncovenanted revenue and judicial officers of Government, with powers which have been hitherto exercised by local agents. They have likewise desired to be informed of the notion entertained by the generality of the people, of the interference of the religious endowments by Government officers.—*Moorshedabad News, Dec.* 8*th*.

BENGAL.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O.—Dec. 10, 1838 5th L.C.—Lieut. A. Wheatley to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet T. L. Harrington to be Lieut., from Dec. 3, 1838, in succ. to Capt. G. Kenaway, transferred to the Inv Est. Supernum. Cornet R. Christie is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry. 6th N I.—Lieut. J. Shaw, 2d N.I., and Adj. 1st Reg. Inf. Oude Aux Force, appointed to be assist. to Capt Johnson, Paymaster and Commissariat Officer, Shah Soojah's Force Dec. 17th—Maj. C. C Smyth to be Lieut Col. 3d L.C., Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Mackenzie to be Major, Lieut. and Brev.-Captain R. P. Pennefather to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet J. Gordon to be Lieut., from Nov. 12, 1838, in succ. to Lieut. Col. Arthur Warde, dec. Supernum. Cornet A. S. Galloway is brought on effective strength of the Cav. 36th N.I.—Maj J. Blair to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. and Brev.-Major M. Nicholson to be Major, Lieut. A. Jack to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Morrieson to be Lieut., from Dec. 2, 1838, in succ. to Lt.-Col. T. Worseley, dec. 47th N I.—Lieut C. Corfield to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. D. Lander to be Lieut., from Dec. 15, 1838, in succ. to Capt. J. S. Winfield, retired on the pension of a Major. 68th N I.—Ens. J. G. Caulfield to be Lieut., from Oct. 10, 1838, v. Lieut. F. G. Buckhouse, dec. Nov. 29th—Major-Gen. J. Thackwell, K H., H M.'s 3d Lt. Drags., to command the Cavalry of the Army of the Indus. Maj. C. R. Cuerton, H M.'s 16th Lancers, to be Assist. Adj.-Gen. of Cav. with the Army of the Indus.

Retired in England.—Captain E. G. Ludlow, 20th B. N.I. Brev.-Major Menton, Bombay Est.

To be Dety. G O, Nov. 29, 1838—Cornet W. F. Tytler, 9th, to do duty with 3d L.C.—Ensign W. Mayne, 19th N.I., with 17th N.I.—Ens. C. T. Chamberlain, 28th, with 16th N.I.—Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, with 7th L.C., at Cawnpore—Ens. D. S. Dodgson, E. M. Wylly, with 41st N.I., at Benares—Ens. G. Strangways, 51st N.I., at do.—Ens. B. E. Bacon, 58th N.I., at Barrackpore—Ens. T. F. Wilson will do duty with 66th N.I., at Berhampore, until the arrival of 67th N.I.

Furloughs.—G O., Dec. 17, 1838—Maj. G. H. Johnstone and Capt. R. Aitkin, Inv. Est., permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

BOMBAY.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Dec 10, 1838—Mr. W. Escombe to act as 1st assist to the Coll of Poona. Mr. G. J. Blane to act as 1st assist. to the Coll. of Dharwar. Mr. J. L. Johnson to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. Dec. 21st—Mr. W. Courtney to be 1st assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Rutnagherry, Mr. C. Price to be 2d assist to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Surat. Mr. R. Keays to be 1st assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Kaira. Mr. G. L. Farrant to be 2d assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Kaira, continuing to act as assist. Judge of Sholapore. Mr T.C. Loughnan to be 3d assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Surat, continuing to act as assist. Judge of Dharwar. Mr. F. Sims to be 4th assist. to the Princ. Coll and Mag. of Surat. Mr. T. Ogilvy to be 3d assist to the Coll. and Mag. of Khandeish. Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to be do. to the Coll. and Mag. of Dharwar.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Dec. 24, 1838—Ens. S. Horton, H.M.'s 54th reg., is appointed A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, Commander of the Forces. Lieut. H. A. Sullivan to be Staff Officer to the detachment proceeding to the Presid. under command of Major Everest. 19th N.I.—Capt. E. M. Willoughby to be Major, Lieut. S. H. Partridge to be Capt., and Ens. D'O. T. Compton to be Lieut., in succ. to Worthy, ret., date of rank, Dec. 12, 1838. Ens. G. S. A. Anderson posted to 18th N I., v. Compton, prom. Major-Gen. G. B. Brooks, commanding at Deesa, is transferred from that station to the command of the Mhow Brigade as a 1st class Brigadier. Brig. P. Fearon to command at Poona. Brig. J. Gibbon to command at Deesa.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Dec. Dec. 20, 1838—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. F. Farquharson, from 14th N.I., to R.W. Enr. Reg. Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, C.B., from 19th N.I., to 18th N.I. Lt.-Col. D. Capon, from 18th to 20th N.I. Lt.-Col. H. D. Robertson, from 16th to 1st N.I. Lt.-Col. G. Moore (late prom.) to 10th N.I. Lt.-Col. T. Leighton (late prom.) to 14th N.I. Lt.-Col. F. Stalker (late prom.) to 19th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, Feb. 28th—John Fleming, *Rose*, from Calcutta, Sept. 19—Madras, Oct. 19—St. Helena, Jan. 8. Childe Harold, *Wyllie*, from Bombay, Oct. 6. Emma, *Skelton*, from Bengal, May 22—Mauritius, Nov. 4. John Panter, *Risdon*, from Mauritius, Nov. 6. Liverpool, Feb. 26th—Ripley, *Steward*, from Bengal, Sept. 17. Portsmouth, Feb. 28th—H.M.S. Wolf, *Stanley*, from Madras, Aug. 29—Trincomalee, Oct. 27—Simon's Bay, June 4. Liverpool, Feb. 28th—Diadem, *Walker*, from Bengal, Aug. 4.

Passengers Arrived.—Per John Fleming—Mrs. Moore and two children, Col. and Mrs. Paske, Capt. and Mrs. Penson and three children, Mrs. Rawlins, Lieut. O'Neill, Miss O'Neill, Miss Gunthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Fog and three children, Miss Fog, Lieuts. Scott, Whitby, Tapp, Layard, H.M.'s 39th, Dr. Close, Dr. Layard. Left at Cape—Col. Herbert, Major and Mr. Dervillo, and Lieut. Polt, B. N.I.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Marquess Camden, for Madras and Calcutta—Capt. and Mrs. Biden and two Misses Biden, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury, Misses Robson and Bird, Capt. Fisher, Drs. Harcourt and Cheere, Messrs. Eglinton, Porteous, Turner, Rich, Wilton, Money, Nicholson, Watson, Hamilton, Robertson, Hare, Dennys, Bean, Moatt, Garratt, Sivewright, Lowe, Singleton, and Fytch.

Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 22d—Olympus, *Cowl*, from Calcutta, and sailed 25th for London. Vigilant, *Walton*, from Mauritius, for do 25th—Shepherd, *Jardine*, from Batavia, for do. 27th—Herefordshire, *Isaacson*, from Calcutta, to sail 31st for London.

St. Helena.—Jan. 7th—Lady Raffles, *Biles*, from Calcutta, and sailed 9th for London. 8th—Richard, *Cunningham*, from Calcutta, and sailed 10th for London.

Passengers Expected.—Per Malabar—Major and Mrs. Worthy and two children, Lady Keith Jackson and two do., Mrs. Peat and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goslin, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigge and child, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Owen, Lieut. Dight, H.M. 17th, Lord Cecil Gordon, H.M. 2nd. For the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hartley, Capt. and Mrs. Jameson and child.

Messrs. Raper and Co.'s Waterproof Cloths.—We have every reason to believe that a new discovery has been perfected in connexion with the waterproofing of woollen cloths, which will entirely supersede those cumbersome and unsightly objects, the Macintoshes; at the same time avoiding the mischievous and even dangerous quality of that invention—its suppression of the perspiration. Should such a desideratum have been attained, it will be a matter of real importance, especially to the Navy and Army.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It has been observed to me, that, after repulsing Sir Charles Napier's columns of attack, I ought to storm the great gun which he has brought to play on my line of defence. I allude to the opinion of Sir J. Moore, that a perfect regiment should consist of one-third Irish, one-third Scots, and one-third Englishmen. Now, as a chief of division, that lamented leader was undoubtedly of high mark, although I believe in no respect superior to a score at least of others, who require but opportunity to display their talents on a larger scale: nor is there any room for doubt amongst those who knew both parties, that Sir Charles Napier would equal at least, if not surpass, the departed hero. Nevertheless, in the moral management of men's minds, in the art of converting his followers into machines of his will, in the science of converting even the vices of those under him to advantage, Sir John displayed comparatively small power, and may not for an instant be compared to Gustavus, Napoleon, and Suvoroff, or, on a smaller scale, to Sydney Smith, Stewart, Lowry Cole, and Wolfe; yet, on investigation, we may find that it was from directing his attention towards physical, rather than moral power, he in this point proved defective. That careful study of nationality might have enabled him to exert a greater degree of influence, both as a diplomate and as a General-in-Chief during his one disastrous campaign; and that his failure to conciliate the esteem either of Swedes, Portuguese, or Spaniards, may be traced to the accursed notion of modern liberalism implanted by false education in his mind, that all men are born equal and alike, and must be treated on the same principles, and in the same way. Howbeit, as Sir Charles thinks his patron's name of weight sufficient to silence my batteries, I must take the liberty of unmasking some heavier guns, hitherto kept in reserve, and fairly putting it to every military reader on which side the greatest weight of fire shall be seen to preponderate.

Against attention to nationality, I find the following chiefs to have declared themselves:—The Emperor Joseph—thrashed everywhere; Sir William Howe, of Bunker's Hill, &c.; Gen. Burgoyne, of Saratoga; Gen. Tarleton, of the Cow-pens; the Prince of Saxe Coburg, vide Giurgevo Heraus, and everywhere else when engaged; the "Butcher" Duke of Cumberland; Marshal Jourdan, the Anvil-Victor, of whom Napoleon's opinion in latter days may suffice; Sir John Murray, Lord William Bentinck, Gen. Whitelocke, Mina, Espartero, Quesada, *et hoc genus omne*, may I believe be added if the reader will. Some perhaps may think that coincidence with these people in opinion does not *increase* the weight of that expressed even by Sir John Moore.

In favour of an adherence to nationality more rigid than that which I recommend, we shall find Gustavus Adolphus; Marshal Turenne; William (of glorious memory); the great Lord Chatham, who introduced and ascribed to it much of the renown of the seven years' war; Marshal Suvoroff, second to Wellington alone, *if* second to man; Napoleon Buonaparte; and the noble Zumalacarregny. The array of names on my side is undoubtedly smaller; but there are who think "one salmon worth ten thousand frogs," and who hold that forty Whitelockes *might* fail to beat one Wellington, and that one Lord Chatham may achieve more for his country than the collective wisdom of one hundred Joseph Humes.

Sir Charles seems, in his enmity to nationality, to forget that the four races composing the British empire have four different creeds. I say four different creeds; for whilst admiring above all others the Established Church of England, I feel that it is not adapted for the lower classes of Welsh, and that with the native Irish it *never* can become popular. A compromise betwixt the Scotch Kirk and the Episcopacy of England, as sought by Archbishop Usher, would suit these more ardent and less intellectual families of mankind. In the meantime, those Welsh who have any religion run for the most part into Methodism, whilst the Irish continue attached to Rome. Any religion is, however, preferable to none at all. By exciting some degree of religious feeling we can alone, I think, keep men steady under such circumstances as those to which they are now liable in Canada. The 93d, where the men are all of the Kirk, has not lost a man by desertion. When you mix Catholics, Churchmen, Presbyterians, and Methodists into one mass, you speedily find, either that one faith destroys the other, that the men look on religion as a bootless form, or that a smothered feeling of dislike is generated, far more dangerous than those feuds which Sir Charles Napier professes to fear. The first result is certain with the many; the second more than probable with the few. If men are mixed, it is impossible that the Commanding Officer can be looked up to by all in the light of a feudal chief. The observances of religion are likely to sink into contempt, and those who retain them to be, in some degree, sneered at by those of a different creed. There can be little brotherhood betwixt men of opposite faiths brought together, though there may be much of regard when not *in daily* contact. To cause a Catholic soldier to attend Protestant worship would be cruel: to compel a Protestant to kneel at mass would, I have been told, expose the offender to tremendous penalties, more formidable than irreversible outlawry, if I understood right. Yet, if there be different creeds, the followers of one must often be debarred from worship altogether; and the appointment of a chaplain will not remedy this defect. I have understood from old officers that when a Gaelic chaplain was appointed to every Highland corps, the fear of his rebuke operated more powerfully on the Scot than all the cats in the world upon mixed regiments; and those who know the influence of an Irish priest or a Welsh clergyman of native blood, whose whole heart is given to the duty, will be aware that it is scarcely less strong. The Methodist preachers put down the revolt at Merthyr in 1831: I doubt if 5000 troops could have done it without their aid.

The first deviation from this principle began under Sir William Howe, who lost us America. He first admitted Irish Catholic recruits to Saxon corps. *To a man they deserted* the day after Bunker's Hill, more than replacing the traitors slain in action, and supplying Washington with sufficient veterans to drill the whole rebel force; yet those very Irish, when embodied *by themselves* under Lord Rawdon, did not lose a man for months. Till 1780 the 42d had never from its formation suffered a stain on its moral conduct. One hundred Irish were then enlisted amongst 600 Gael. In twelvemonths, the famed "Black Watch" became as disorderly as any corps in the service. The Irish were transferred to the 26th, and that regiment was demoralised in like manner, taking many years to regain old renown.

We have a later instance of the like result. Up to 1825, the 93d was a regiment purely national, and for morality and steady conduct the first in the world. Since that time its Colonel was compelled to take a few miscellaneous recruits, and he, the first disciplinarian in the service, was compelled to become sternly severe; for the Gaels became as much corrupted as the Milesians themselves. No sooner had it been restored to its old nationality, than its fame revived, and it is now, as before, the steadiest and most popular corps in the service. Col. Macgregor's opinion I should think equal to that of Sir John Moore. He says that, in a purely national corps, the lash may be dispensed with; but that in a mixed one it *must* be brought into play. ARTHUR.

HOW TO MAKE PAIXHAN'S GUN-SHIPS CUT AND RUN.

SIR,—Believing, with yourself, that "the system of war will be now modelled in many respects, and the art become based on the principle of *individual prowess*, rather than upon the science of gunnery;"—proud of, and thankfully appreciating, your approval and encouragement of my labours, *practically* as well as *theoretically* to prove how "*physical strength, personal skill, and individual courage*" can be improved in both the services, *to be in readiness against such a change!*—and gratefully joining in your generous and reasonable hope that Government's *timely* and *hard*-earned encouragement will *avert* that *ruin* otherwise likely to recoil on your too enthusiastic correspondent, from these loyal endeavours, it must seem so much more ungracious in me to differ in opinion from a writer whose courtesy is alone exceeded by his store of information and sound judgment; yet I *must* do so when deridingly you call "a gasconade" the extensive adoption of the Paixhan's Artillery in Foreign Navies, and the throwing as a bauble, yet *with the precision of ordinary shot*, into the hulls of ships, *there to burst*, a "bombshell of 120 pounds!" I humbly think, also, that, so far from finding a counterpoise in our (not always) superior machinery of steamers, or in the mischief inferior coal will do to theirs, that *their influence* will only be something like 1 in 1000, and that chiefly in the expense of more frequent repairs of wear and tear. Believe me, neither croaking nor quailing form any part of the Stadium drills; but brought up in (then certainly) the first Cadet school in Europe, it was deeply impressed on my juvenile mind, that, *to hold an enemy, or his strategies, cheap, is, if not to second him in victory, a sure way of tarnishing the laurels of your own!* So impressed and hardly justified for taking an amphibious post in aid of national defence, with all my fondness for "the clash of steel," and "personal conflict" with boarding-pike, as well as lance or bayonet, I must own that, although at first fascinated by perceiving a practicability of boarding, by means of swimmers, driving spars with flat floats lashed to the ends of each before them, to enable their standing upon them without their turning round when alongside of their intended prize, I decided on a preference of "infernal compounds," (invented by me in 1813, and *kept secret ever since*,) in order to make these floating Paixhan's Monster-dens *cut and run*, instead of exposing brave swimmers to the fire of small arms, and their ship, be it even once in every six minutes, to receive holes as big as barn-doors, not so easily stopped as those riddled by rapid broadsides into the hulls of enemies, who *thus* aimed not only at an equality, but at a superiority in conflicts; a motive which, stimulating the weaker, ought equally to influence the superior force, the better to *preserve* the disparity. It has been observed that inventions progress slowly towards practical application, borne out by Mons. Paixhan's having published his invention as long ago as 1822, (for I then had some thoughts of employing it in a high command I was appointed to in South America) but that cannot justify equal tardiness in measures counteracting their effect, and especially when we discover that such inventions, as if to make up for delay, have spread in their adoption as widely as suddenly.

But How to make these bullies cut and run, "Aye, *that's* the question!" *I pledge myself to do it*, provided Government will remunerate me liberally for transferring, and *for its exclusive use*—an invention which, out of loyalty, I refused to disclose to a great power, whose accredited agent, and an officer of rank, *pressed* me *repeatedly* so to do, as I can prove, and under dazzling offers too! He had seen, in a book published by me so long ago as 1816, and containing a list of my then inventions, but describing *their merits only*, without explaining in *any* way the means employed, the following account:—"A compact accoutrement for light troops (containing most furious combustibles) not exceeding 1¼ pound in weight, but enabling a private soldier to set on fire, or blow up successively, a number of baggage or ammunition waggons, at a range of even 400 to 500 yards *. The performance is easy, certain, and rapid; the fire can only be extinguished by one article, scarcely thought of, and then even with much difficulty. The same kind of apparatus on an increased scale, but *much* less encumbering than a Congreve rocket battery, may be used, 'with equal facility and certainty,' at ranges from 800 to 1,000 yards, either in the field, from the shore, against shipping, or by being placed in ships' boats, thereby rendered terrible to the largest ships; for, whilst their diminutive size at a distance of 1,000 yards must greatly protect them against the enemy's fire, they can forward, with great rapidity and precision, constant and *adhesive* supplies of liquid fire, to set in a blaze the spacious sails and rigging of large ships, even at so great a distance." I need hardly point to the immense difference of a fire in the hull from the conflagration of the sails and rigging, and the next to impossibility of extinguishing the latter!

Few will deny that the following are among the leading qualifications necessary for the accomplishment of heroic exploits. The securing of important advantages, not only by skilful manœuvres and their daring execution, but equally so by an aptitude and promptness in shaping ourselves to circumstances, instead of slavishly, or rather blindly, adhering to old rules, although they have been diminished in value and efficacy by the changes of the times, of men, or of their measures; to investigate, without regard to party, persons, or want of introduction, and therefore impartially and sensibly, all proposals and recommendations promising benefits—but more especially those founded in scientific discoveries—instead of *driving* advantages into the embrace of enemies or rivals, as Fulton and some others were, by indifference or stinginess in reward; on the contrary, to remunerate them fairly, nay, liberally, as Napoleon invariably did (and which caused his being served as powerfully as cheerfully), from a sense of policy as well as fairness, thereupon to know *how* to convert such discoveries, *fairly* made our own, into powerful auxiliaries to the service, by employing them *promptly* and in a *novel* manner. *Stadium, Cremorne House, Feb.* 25. DE BERANGER.

* Captain Norton's rifle shell not only is a very different invention, and of *at least twelve years' later date*; but it explodes only, and therefore cannot be used for throwing *adhesive fire* against sails or rigging, if even it contained anything like the same quantity as here is propelled.

BLACK TROOPS FOR COLONIAL SERVICE.

SIR,—In the year 1799 I took the liberty of suggesting to the late Duke of York the great advantages which would result to the Service from the having *one third* of our troops stationed in our tropical colonies, composed of the coloured race—a suggestion which his Royal Highness did not feel disposed to adopt at the time.

But subsequently eight regiments (I think) of that description were raised, and continued as forming part of the Service, until the greater part of them were expended, and the eight were drafted into two nominally, though only the second (I believe) was kept in an effective state, at a great expense to the country, by keeping up recruiting parties in Africa. Instead of incurring which expense, I strongly urged the expediency of selecting fresh recruits from among the captured slaves, than being brought into our colonies, under the operation of the Abolition Act, as such recruits would not cost the country any additional expense to that allowed their Captors—a measure partially resorted to—while pointing out at the same time the favourable opportunity which presented itself for realising the plan which I had originally suggested at head-quarters in the year 1799, from the partial employment of such a force in every one of our tropical colonies; thereby not only saving the 100*l.*, which it cost for replacing every white soldier who died, but would at the same time prevent the expenditure of thousands of valuable lives, at no other expense than that of the black recruits' kit; yet all my efforts proved effectual in the accomplishment of the object.

Whether the adoption of Sir S. Whittingham's plan would be equally eligible and judicious at the present day (since having rendered them essentially black colonies), we must let those determine who have to keep watch; but my own opinion is, that before a dozen years elapse we shall not be in possession of one single colony in the Western hemisphere that will be worth the keeping, save that of Bermuda, (which, from its position, I view as the Gibraltar of that portion of the globe), where the white population rather preponderate; and who consequently, if they choose to consider themselves otherwise, will not come under the denomination which I have affixed to our other West India possessions. AN OLD COLONIST.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

SIR,—I assure you, that we here enter most warmly into Baron de Berenger's feeling as to the value and necessity of gymnasia—indeed, it was with the view of following (though at an humble distance) his exertions for their establishment, as the sole remedy for many evils complained of, and the most useful as an amusement for the soldier's leisure hours, that I was induced to lay bare a few of the evils existing in the Army. With respect to his barrack-gardens, I must (respectfully) differ from him, having had an opportunity of witnessing their inutility; but with gymnasia, ball-practice, swimming-baths, &c. &c., the results will be gratifying to those who have exerted themselves for their introduction, beneficial to those partaking, and satisfactory to the authorities sanctioning their erection.

It is only in pursuance of my original plan *, that I did not glance at this subject before; but as I intend, with your permission, to trace the soldier in his career, it will come in its proper place †. Let us hope, then, Sir, as a commencement, that the first great evil, "inadequacy of bounty," will, ere long, by one plan or the other, be removed; other improvements will follow, of course. And as you justly remark ‡, "that by opening promotion from the ranks, a more efficient body of officers will NOT be obtained; *but* by the certainty of *some* rising to officers, we may obtain a superior class of recruits, whose good sense will convince them that they are excellent material for the non-commissioned ranks, and will ultimately *force* an improvement in the pay and position of that invaluable class." These sentiments do you honour, Sir, and are the hopes and feelings of the general body of non-commissioned officers who are *not* eager for "the § great military prize of an Ensigncy of 5*s.* 3*d.* per diem" (especially if he has a wife and three or four children), subject to the deduction of ninety days' pay for mess and band funds, 80*l.* for equipment, and should his regiment fortunately be in the East Indies, 180*l.* for passage out. The Ensign is the worst paid individual in the service, unless the Infantry Serjeant-Major on his bare pay of 3*s.* per diem. But I am intruding on your kindness, and will therefore close this, and next week pursue my proposed subject *without* digression. CHEVRON.

* No. 311, page 6. † No. 306, p. 785. No. 309, p. 834.
‡ No. 311, page 6. § No. 311, page 9.

*** Letters in type,—"Tilstram," "One of H.E.I.C.'s S.," "C. H." "One of 1,200," "I. C.," "An Advocate for Peace," "An Old Sailor," and "Fact."

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By H. G. Hart, Lieut. 49th Regiment.

Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; and sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

The letter from Bermuda, 28th Jan., should have been addressed to the Editor.—"A Militia Officer" *inquires whether there is any truth in a paragraph going the round of the press, stating that the Militia "is about to be embodied under a new footing?" We can assure our correspondent that it is as yet altogether uncertain what is to be done in this case.*—*The letters of* "A Lieut. R.N." *and* "Legion" *shall appear.*

In reply to the letter of "F. H. L.," *on the Ava Prize Money, we can only say that the Rolls have not yet been received from Madras, and there evidently appears to be great neglect somewhere; but the Madras Government is always slow.*

"No Flag Officer" *is informed that the delay in fitting* Implacable *arose from the necessity of some correspondence relating to the masts she had in being larger than those of* Malabar.

"A Cadet" *must know that the paragraph going the round of the Papers, respecting the fortifying of Shooter's Hill, is absurd trash.*

An authentic Memoir of Rear-Admiral Sir John Devonshire is unavoidably postponed till our next.—*The Naval Distribution is also postponed: there are very few alterations since our publication on the 16th ult.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

The affair of the Mexican Pilot has not yet ceased to attract public attention; and viewing the matter, as we do, with the deepest mortification, we hope that the Government will extract a *proper* apology from that of France, or prove (which has certainly not yet been done) that such an apology has already been made. Within the last ten or twelve years England has experienced more insults than she had brooked for the preceding five centuries. Within that period, when did she tamely submit to any? We have suffered affronts not only from powerful but from contemptible nations—from some whom it would be ridiculous to dignify with the name of rivals;—not from the French and Russians only, but from the Portuguese! If our endurance of the last is to be ascribed to magnanimity (as a mastiff can afford to despise the impertinence of a poodle), we must be doubly careful to guard against the encroachments of more formidable States.

Party appellations are alike to us: we have always maintained a strictly independent position; and in the present case we think it but honest to admit that the Admiralty, notwithstanding the outcry against them, really seem, as far as was in their power, to have rather exceeded than fallen short of the attention which their Tory precursors bestowed upon that service, which is their peculiar care. But if their Lordships are easily satisfied upon so nice a point as that to which we have been alluding, they must not hope to escape the indignation which every man, with a British heart in his bosom, will certainly feel, and which many will express. Let us ask any one of them as individuals what he would think if, in walking quietly along Parliament-street, or Whitehall, a ruffianly fellow, no matter of what rank, should purposely thrust him into the kennel, or knock off his hat, and, on an explanation being demanded, should reply, with a grin, "Sir (or my Lord), I did push you into the mud, &c. &c. It was very wrong, very wrong indeed: it must have been very disagreeable to you; good morning!" Would either of their Lordships consider this an ample apology? Would the bystanders consider it one? Yet the explanation of the French Admiral has not been proved to have been more satisfactory than this; and it has never been pretended that the Prince de Joinville has been put in arrest, or even reprimanded for his conduct.

If once it gets abroad that John Bull is a kickable personage, we may be well assured that millions of puny feet will be joyfully raised in every part of the world to dishonour his portly and heretofore respected figure. We do think, therefore, that the insolence of the Prince de Joinville, whether he acted spontaneously, or with the sanction or command of his Admiral, should not have been submitted to. We have no wish to be unnecessarily hard upon the officer commanding the packet, who is personally a stranger to us, and whose character is believed to have been hitherto unstained. His apologists may perhaps say, that a person in mortal peril should not be reflected upon by those at a distance and in safety, and that an outcry against him here by the people at large would resemble the cry of "Turn him out!" against the disturber of a theatrical performance, always shouted most zealously by those who are farthest from the obnoxious individual. We must, however, be excused for thinking that an officer who places life in comparison with his country's honour, has no business in the British Navy. Be this as it may, what can be said for Commodore Douglas, always supposing the apology offered by the French Admiral was not more satisfactory than it has yet been made to appear? The affair would not have been so quietly passed over formerly. Had a British officer been found to submit to a foreign insult, the Admiralty, the Government, the country, would not have suffered the reproach to be of a week's duration.

In the last century, when Admiral Thos. Smith, then Lieutenant of the *Gosport*, fired into a French frigate, only for omitting the usual compliment of lowering her topsails when putting to sea from Plymouth, he was broke, indeed, by a Court-Martial for his irregularity, but made Post the next day for his patriotic zeal. Without requiring the present generation of officers to go all lengths with Admiral Smith (whose spirit procured him the name of "Tom of Ten Thousand"* *then*), we think some of them might study this and other anecdotes of past times with advantage.

We abstain from all remark on the occurrences said to have taken place in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. We conceive that such matters are best left to the decision of the Military authorities, without reference to the Military body generally. In reprinting in our columns the article from the *Observer*, we hold ourselves in no way responsible for the facts or comments it contains.

We have been at some pains to give a correct account this week of the New Armament for vessels of all classes, adopted on the suggestion of that able and intelligent officer, Captain Hastings, of H.M.S. *Excellent*. Part of it has already appeared in a contemporary journal, and our only reason for not having also published the scale, arises from our anxiety that every table of this kind, inserted in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, may be depended on for its authenticity, and available for future reference, to those subscribers who file our journal.

* For the fullest account extant, we believe, of Adm. Smith, see "Charnock's Biographia Navalis," vol. iv.

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Lower deck	4 68 prs.	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	28 32	—	9½ft. 56 cwt.
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Upper deck	34 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
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Total weight of metal . . . 4,056 lbs.
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Lower deck	6 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	24 32	—	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Middle deck	4 68	—	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	26 32	—	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	30 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32	—	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	14 32	—	6 ft. 25 cwt.

Total weight of metal . . . 3,880 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,940 lbs.

Armament of One Hundred and Four Guns on Three Decks.

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	24 32	—	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Middle deck	2 68	—	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	28 32	—	8 ft. 49 cwt.
Upper deck	30 32	—	6½ft. 32 cwt.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32	—	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	10 32	—	carronades, 17 cwt.

Total weight of metal . . . 3,544 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,772 lbs.

Armament of Ninety-two Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	6 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	26 32	—	9½ft. 56 cwt.
Upper deck	4 68	—	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	30 32	—	9½ft. 56 cwt.
Qr.-deck and forecastle	26 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.

Total weight of metal . . . 3,304 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,652 lbs.

Armament of Eighty-four Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	24 long 32 prs.,	56 cwt. 9½ft.	
—	6 — 68	—	65 cwt. 9ft.
Main deck	30 — 32	—	48 cwt. 8ft.
—	6 — 68	—	41 cwt. 8ft.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	16 — 32	—	17 cwt.

Total weight of metal . . . 3,056 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,528 lbs.

Armament of Eighty Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	8 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	20 32	—	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	4 68	—	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	24 32	—	9 ft. 50 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	24 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.

Total weight of metal . . . 2,992 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,496 lbs.

Armament of Seventy-eight Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	26 32	—	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	2 68	—	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	30 32	—	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt.
—	10 32	—	carronades, 17 cwt.

Total weight of metal . . . 2,712 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,356 lbs.

Armament of Seventy-two Guns upon Two Decks (formerly Seventy-fours.)

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	24 32	—	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	28 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	4 32	—	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
—	12 32	—	carronades, 17 cwt.

Total weight of metal . . . 2,448 lbs.
Broadside . . . 1,224 lbs.

This comprises the *Agincourt, Blenheim, Cornwallis, Defence, Edinburgh, Hastings, Implacable, Melville, Pembroke, Redoubtable, Talavera, &c.*

Armament of Frigates of Fifty Guns (First Class).

Main deck	6 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	22 32	—	9½ ft. 56 cwt.
Qr. deck & forecastle	22 32	—	8½ ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.

Weight of metal . . . 1,816 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 908 lbs.

This class comprises the *Alfred, America, Barham, Conquestador, Cornwall, Dublin, Eagle, Gloucester, Vindictive, Warspite*, all razees, and the *Vernon*.

Armament of Fifty Guns (Second Class Frigates, formerly 52 guns.

Main deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.	
—	26 32	—	8 ft. 50 cwt.
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32	—	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	16 32	—	6 ft. 25 cwt. new pattern.

Weight of metal . . . 1,744 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 872 lbs.

This class comprises the *Chichester, Java, Lancaster, Portland, President, Southampton, Winchester*, and *Worcester*. They have hitherto been armed with long 24-pounder guns, of 50 cwt., and nine feet long.

Armament of Forty-four Guns (formerly Forty-six).

Main deck	2 68 prs.,	8 ft. 10 in. 50 cwt.	
—	26 32	—	7 ft. 6 in. 40 cwt. *
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32	—	7 ft. 6 in. 40 cwt. *
—	12 32 carronades, 17 cwt.		

Weight of metal . . . 1,480 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 740 lbs.

This class comprises the *Africaine, Andromeda, Druid, Endymion, Eurotas, Forte, Forth, Horatio, Hotspur, Isis, Leda, Madagascar, Meander, Nemesis, Seahorse, Stag.*

Armament of Forty-two Guns (formerly Forty-six).

Main deck	2 68 prs.,	7 ft. 50 cwt.	
—	26 32	—	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32	—	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
—	10 32 carronades, 17 cwt.		

Weight of metal . . . 1,410 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 705 lbs.

This class comprises the *Kelso, Amazon, Andromache, Blonde, Boadicea, Briton, Cerberus, Circe, Clyde, Crescent, Dido, &c.*

Armament of Thirty-eight Guns (formerly Forty-two).

Main deck	2 68 prs.,	7 ft. 50 cwt.	
—	24 32	—	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32	—	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
—	8 32 carronades, 17 cwt.		

Weight of metal . . . 1,288 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 644 lbs.

* Congreve's 24-pounders bored out to 32.

This class comprises the *Belvidera, Brilliant, Owen Glendower*, and *Havannah*.

Armament of Thirty-six Guns.

Main deck . . . 4 68 prs., 8 ft. 10 in. 65 cwt.
— . . . 18 32 — 9 ft. 6 in. 55 cwt.
Qr.-deck & forecastle 14 32 — 8ft. 6 in. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Weight of metal . . . . 1,306 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 648 lbs.

This class comprises the *Active*, *Amphion*, *Cambrian*, *Castor*, *Chesapeake*, *Constance*, *Flora*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, and *Sybille*.

Note.—The *Amphion*, *Castor*, and *Inconstant* carry on the quarter-deck and forecastle 32-pounders of 25 cwt. and six feet long. The *Pique* carries guns of 41 cwt. in these positions.

Sixth Rates—Armament of Twenty six Guns (First Class).

Main deck . . . 2 68 prs., 7 ft. 50 cwt.
— . . . 16 32 — 7½ft. 40 cwt.*
Qr.-deck & forecastle 2 32 — 7½ft. 40 cwt.*
— . . . 6 32 — 6 ft. 25 cwt.
Weight of metal . . . . 904 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 482 lbs.

This is *Vestal* class, built by Sir William Symonds.

Armament of Corvettes of Twenty-four Guns.

24 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
Weight of metal . . . 768 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . 384 lbs.

This is *Curaçoa*, *Magicienne*, &c., class of razees.

Armament of Corvettes of Twenty Guns.

18 32 pts., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
2 32 prs , 7½ ft. 40 cwt.
Weight of metal . . . . 640 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 320 lbs.

This is *Calypso*, *Coquette*, &c., class, now building by Sir Wm. Symonds.

Second Class.—Armament of Twenty-six Guns.

Main deck . . . 2 68 prs., 5½ ft. 36 cwt. carronades.
18 32 — 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
Qr.-deck and forecastle 6 18 — 5½ ft. 15 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 640 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 320 lbs.

This is *Algerine*, *North Star*, &c., class, called donkey frigates; guns mounted on Sir T. Hardy's compressing slide carriages.

Armament of Eighteen-Gun Corvettes.

18 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.
Weight of metal . . . . 576 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 288 lbs.

This is *Daphne*, *Dido*, &c., class, built by Sir Wm. Symonds.

Sloops, Brigs, &c.—Armament of Twenty Guns.

2 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
18 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 640 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 320 lbs.

This is *Nimrod* class of corvettes, commanded by Commanders.

Armament of Eighteen Guns.

18 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
Weight of metal . . . . 576 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 288 lbs.

This is the *Modeste* and *Rover* class of corvettes.

Armament of Eighteen Guns.

2 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
16 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 576 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 288 lbs.

This is the *Orestes*, *Champion*, &c., class of corvettes.

Armament of Sixteen Guns.

4 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
12 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 512 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 256 lbs.

This is the *Acorn*, *Columbine*, &c., class, built by Sir W. Symonds.

Armament of Sixteen Guns.

2 32 prs., 5 ft. 4 in. 25 cwt.
14 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 512 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 256 lbs.

This is the old class of 18 gun brigs, with the new ones, *Serpent*, *Snake*, &c., built by Sir Wm. Symonds.

Armament of Six Guns.

2 18 prs., 6 ft. 20 cwt.
4 18 prs , 6 ft. 10 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 168 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 84 lbs.

This is the old class of 10-gun brigs, and *Pantaloon*, *Waterwitch*, &c.

Armament of Three Guns.

1 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
2 32 prs., 7½ ft. 32 cwt.*
Weight of metal . . . . 96 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 64 lbs.

This is the *Dolphin* class of brigantines, with long gun on pivot, and therefore fought on both broadsides.

Armament of Three Guns.

1 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
2 24 prs., 3 ft. 10 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . 80 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 56 lbs.

This is the *Brisk* class of brigantines, pivot gun, being fought on both broadsides.

The guns of the new patterns are ultimately to supersede the bored guns of the Congreve and Bloomfield patterns, but as there are a great many of these patterns in store, they are to be used as long as they last. The Congreve 24-pounder thus bored out is 7½ feet long, and 40 cwt.; the Bloomfield 7½ feet 24-pounder is 41 cwt.; and there is a Bloomfield 24-pounder of 8 feet, which has been bored out to the calibre of 32 pounds. There are also some 24-pounders of common pattern, of 8 feet and 9 feet length, of 40 cwt. and 46 cwt. respectively, which have been enlarged to the calibre of 32.

* Bloomfield's or Congreve's guns.

[redacted]

THERE we have noticed the resignation of General Sir Henry Fane, as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and we will now offer a few remarks as to his successor in that important command.

With the utmost deference for the General Officers of the Queen's Army, and of the East India Company's Army in general, we hazard nothing in saying, there is not one who could carry to the office such essential qualifications resulting from particular and general, or varied experience, and local knowledge acquired *at all the general Presidencies in India*, as Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls; with an intimate and favourable opinion of the character and conduct of the native soldiery, on whose attachment and fidelity the maintenance of our empire in India does and must depend.

"From the last edition of the "Royal Military Calendar" containing the services of the General and Field Officers of the Army, we take the following note of Sir Jasper, at the time of publication Colonel, Nicolls's services:—

He served in the West Indies, and acted as Regimental Paymaster, twice as Judge Advocate, and also as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Nicolls; subsequently in the East Indies as A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the same officer, until he joined as a volunteer the Army under the Duke of Wellington. He commanded a company of the 78th Foot in the Mahratta war, and was at the battle of Argaum, and at the siege and storm of Gawil Ghur. He returned to Europe on his promotion to a Majority. In 1805 he embarked for Hanover, and in 1806 for the Rio de la Plata with the troops under Brig.-Gen. Crauford. He was engaged commanding a detachment in the town of Buenos Ayres; and subsequently employed as a hostage and head of a committee to correspond with the Spanish Government after the return of the Army to Monte Video. He commanded the 14th Foot in Spain under Sir David Baird, and was at the battle of Corunna, where he distinguished himself. In 1809 he served in Walcheren. In April, 1811, he was appointed Assist. Adjut.-Gen. at the Horse Guards; and on the 1st of Jan. 1812, Deputy Adjut.-Gen. in Ireland, where he was seven months at the head of that department, Sir H. Clinton being at that time on service in Spain. In Aug., 1812, he was nominated Quartermaster-General of H.M.'s forces in the East Indies, and repaired thither in Jan. following. In March, 1815, during the Nepaul war, at the desire of the Gov.-General and Commander-in-Chief, he took charge of the reinforcements destined to support the operations commenced in the mountainous provinces of Kemaoon by a body of irregular Infantry under command of Lt.-Col. Gardner. The enemy concentrated his force, between three and four thousand men, in the vicinity of Almora, the capital; but being attacked with success on the 22d and 26th of April, the Goorkha Chiefs surrendered the whole province on conditions on the 27th, and it was formally ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of peace. In Dec. 1815, and in Mar. 1816, he was again directed by the Marquess of Hastings to take charge of a corps ordered to assemble in the Naloah Vizier's territories, for the purpose of invading the Western Provinces of Nepaul. On the latter occasion, the troops had moved from the point of assembly, in number about 5500 men, but their exertions became unnecessary in consequence of the rapid and astonishing success of the Army under the command of Sir David Ochterlony. In 1817 this officer returned to the U. Provinces of Bengal, with the Governor-General, and during a part of the operations against the Pindarees and Mahratta powers he commanded a brigade in the centre division of the grand Army, with which the Marquess of Hastings was present. The treaty with Scindia prevented this division from having any active share in the operations of 1817-18.

The foregoing, published some years since, does not embrace his later and most brilliant career. In brief, as respects his services in India, he in earlier times was at Bombay on the Staff of his relative General Oliver Nicolls; then as Quartermaster-General of H.M.'s troops in Bengal, and whilst in that situation was selected to command a division of troops in the Nepaul war, with which he added to the lustre of our operations by the conquest of the Province of Kemaoon; then as Major-General on the Staff at Madras, and afterwards as Major-General on the Staff in Bengal, where he closed that period of his service by being present at the capture of Bhurtpoor; and at this moment on the spot, and in the vigour of life, at hand to fill the vacant office of Commander-in-Chief.

"We will not suppose that in any quarter it can be an objection, that Sir Jasper Nicolls entertains favourable impressions with regard to the Company's Army, and for the peculiar character of the native soldiery. But on impartial public grounds, and that essential qualification resulting from long acquired experience, which has been a *desideratum* in all who have gone before him in the office in question, this would prove the highest recommendation, and such, by the blessing of God, it may so prove. In every other respect, too, he seems eminently qualified for the office. Great moderation and equanimity of temper, long official experience, with peculiar habits of business, and official routine, he could not fail to render general satisfaction to the service at large, thereby promoting the best interests of the State, by fulfilling every expectation of the Government at home.

[redacted]

THE great facility with which a soldier can procure his discharge, if he or his friends can pay the regulated price of 30*l.* in the Cavalry, and 20*l.* in the Infantry, has caused of late years a very large number of men to leave the service: and the public accounts show that the money thus obtained has gone far towards defraying the expenses of the Recruiting Department. However great the benefit may have proved to individuals, and however much the charge in the recruiting may have decreased, it is matter of notoriety in the army, that this system has deprived every regiment of its most respectable recruits, and lessened the *materiel* out of which the most valuable non-commissioned officers would be supplied. Hence it is that we hear a very general complaint that regiments do not possess, in these days, many non-commissioned officers equal to those who have been discharged within the last ten years. We may be singular in our opinion, but we have good grounds for thinking it would be found productive of much benefit to the Army if soldiers were not permitted to purchase their discharge under seven years' service. The result of this restriction would be, that the better class of recruits would be retained for that period at least; and it is probable very many would become attached to their profession, and, having risen in it, would continue in the service with a view to obtain their pensions. Certain it is that, under the present system, the Army loses, almost immediately after attestment, the very best recruits, who, finding the period of their drill irksome and fatiguing, solicit their friends to purchase their discharge. Few soldiers, we understand, are desirous of purchasing out after they have been even *one* year in the service. The subject merits the consideration of those who are anxious for the improvement of the *materiel* of the Army; and we believe it has already *received some close consideration at the Horse Guards*.

[redacted]

IT is a gratifying part of our duty, as Journalists for the United Service, to record the names and services of the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have within the last twelve months received the "Pensions for Good and Meritorious Services." Those previously on the List were recorded in our volume for 1838.

In pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 12th July 1837, founded on the Recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Army and Navy Appointments, dated 12th Aug. 1833.

N.B.—The Appointments which have fallen in, and in lieu of which the following Pensions have been granted, are as follows:—

One General of Marines	£1728	15	0
Four Colonels of Marines	2761	16	8
	4490	11	8
The Pensions to Flag Officers, Captains, and Marine Officers, as voted on the Estimates for 1838-39, amounted to	4200	0	0
Abate—amount of Pensions ceased in the Year	1500	0	0
	2700	0	0
Add—Pensions granted in the Year: To 11 Captains and Marine Officers, at 150*l.* per annum each	1650	0	0
	£4350	0	0

Viz.—

Capt. Nathaniel Day Cochrane: Entered the service,

1 Oct. 1794; Lieut., 26 Dec. 1800; Commander, 30 July 1805; Capt., 26 Mar. 1806.

In Dec. 1805, when serving in the *Kingfisher* sloop, captured a French privateer, of 14 guns and 102 men; brought home the Despatches announcing the battle of San Domingo, at which he was present in the *Kingfisher*; commanded the *Alexandria* and *Orontes* frigates on the North Sea and Cape of Good Hoop stations; has been actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of [redacted] years.

[redacted] entered the service [redacted] 5 Aug. 1795; Lieut., 15 Jan. 1802; Commander, 31 J[redacted] 1806; Capt., 22 May 1806.

He commanded the *Bombay*, *Terpsichore*, and *Doris* frigates in the East Indies; in the *Bombay* he captured a French national brig, of 12 guns and 55 men; and in the *Doris* assisted in the reduction of the Isles of France and Juva; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer eleven years.

Capt. Matthew Smith: Entered the service, 1779; Lieut., 6 Oct. 1794; Commander, 16 Feb. 1801; Capt., 24 Apr. 1808.

He commanded the *Milbrook*, in the expedition against Ferrol, under Sir J. B. Warren; he engaged and beat off a French privateer of very superior force, after an action of nearly two hours, for which he was promoted to the rank of Commander; as Capt he commanded the *Comus* and *Nymphen* frigates; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer fifteen years.

Capt. Sir Thomas Usher, C.B. and K.C.H.: Entered the service, Feb. 1791; Lieut., 17 July 1797; Commander, 18 Oct. 1806; Capt., 24 May 1808.

Was Midshipman of the *Invincible*, in the battle of 1st June; commanded a party of seamen at the reduction of St. Lucia; was Acting Lieut. in the *Pelican*, when she beat off the *Medée* frigate; whilst serving in that sloop was engaged in more than 20 boat attacks, in one of which he was severely wounded and taken prisoner; whilst in command of the *Redwing* sloop he attacked a convoy protected by six heavily armed vessels off Cape Trafalgar, sinking two, driving two on shore, and taking or destroying all the merchantmen; in 1813, when in command of the *Undaunted*, he commanded at the attack of Cassis; the tower and batteries were carried, and seven French vessels under their protection were captured and destroyed; was seven years Superintendent of Bermuda Dock-yard; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of eighteen years.

Capt. Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B. & K.C.H.: Entered the service in 1797; Lieut., 11 Apr. 1803; Commander, 25 Jan. 1805; Capt., 13 Dec. 1808.

He was a Lieut. of the *Osprey* sloop, of 16 guns, when she engaged and beat off *L'Egyptienne*, French privateer of 26 guns in 1806 he commanded the *Wolverine*, and captured a French privateer schooner, was acting Captain of the *Circe* in 1808, when the squadron under his orders attacked and destroyed *La Cygne*, French brig of war, and two schooners off the Pearl, under a heavy fire from the batteries and a number of troops on shore; was Capt. of the *Liverpool* in 1818, and commanded the Naval part of the expedition against the pirates of the Persian Gulf; was Commodore on the Coast of Africa in the *Sybille* frigate, has been in actual service as a commissioned officer nineteen years.

Capt. Charles Gill, C.B.: Entered the service in 1787; Lieut., 5 Apr. 1797; Commander, 2 Apr. 1806; Capt., 16 Jan. 1809.

Was Second Lieutenant of the *Superb*, in the battle of San Domingo, in the *Onyx*, 10-gun brig, he captured a Dutch national brig of 16 guns, after an action of two hours and a half, for which he was promoted to the rank of Captain, commanded the *San Domingo*, under Sir Richard Strachan, at the reduction of the *Flushing*, and subsequently commanded the *Cleopatra*, on the Halifax station; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of fifteen years.

Capt. Chas. Dilkes: Entered the service, May 1790; Lieut., 6 Jan. 1797; Commander, 20 March, 1805; Capt., 18 Jan. 1809.

In the *Hazard* sloop he captured nine vessels and destroyed several others; commanded Sir A. Cochrane's flag ship at the reduction of Martinique in 1809, and served on shore, with a detachment of seamen, against Guadaloupe, in 1810, he commanded the *Castor* frigate for several years, and several privateers were captured by her boats; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer seventeen years.

Capt. Francis Newcombe, C.B.: Entered the service in Apr. 1785; Lieut., 7 Feb. 1794; Commander, 15 Sept. 1801; Captain, 11 Apr. 1809.

In the *Beagle* sloop he captured three French privateers, two of 14, and one of 16 guns; in the same sloop he highly distinguished himself in the attack of the French fleet in Aix Roads, for which he was promoted to the rank of Captain; he subsequently commanded the *Wanderer*, *Chesapeake*, *Bulwark*, and *Pyramus*; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of twenty-one years.

Capt. Thomas Forrest, C.B.: Entered the service in July 1795; Lieut., 29 Apr. 1802; Commander, 22 Jan. 1806; Capt., 25 July 1809.

Whilst First Lieut. of the *Emerald* frigate, boarded, in an armed sloop, a privateer, under the protection of a battery; commanded a detachment of boats in the Gulf of Finland, and captured three Russian gun vessels, in which action he was wounded—for this he was promoted to the rank of Captain; he then commanded the *Cygnet*, 22 guns, and chased and kept sight of a large French frigate, which was afterwards captured; has commanded the *Isis* and *Isis* frigates since the Peace; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of fourteen years.

Capt. Sir N. J. Willoughby, C.B. & K.C.H.: Entered the service in April 1790; Lieut., 26 Oct. 1803; Commander, 9 Apr. 1808; Capt., 5 Sept. 1810.

Was Lieut. of the *Russell* at the battle of Copenhagen; actively employed in the West Indies during the operations against San Domingo; he highly distinguished himself in an attack on the Harbour of St. Paul, in the Island of Bourbon; commanded a party of seamen at the reduction of the Isle of Bourbon; commanded the *Nereide* frigate, which was taken, after a most gallant action, at Port Louis, against a superior force (in consequence of two of the English frigates having grounded, and left *Nereide* to sustain an unequal fire), in which action he was dangerously wounded, with the loss of his left eye, and was taken prisoner; he has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of fourteen years.

Royal Marines.

Major-General Sir John Boscowen Savage, R.M., C.B & K.C.H.: Second Lieut., 2 Jan. 1777; First Lieut., 1 Jan. 1780; Capt., 24 Apr. 1795; Major, 15 Aug. 1803; Lt.-Col., 24 Mar. 1812; Col. Commandant, 20 June 1825; Major-Gen., 10 Jan. 1837.

Was Ensign in the 48th reg. for nearly four years before his appointment to the Royal Marines, during which time he was employed in the Island of Tobago against the revolted negroes; served in the *Bedford* as First Lieut., under Sir George Rodney, in the engagement with the Spanish fleet, under Don Juan de Langaro, when six sail of the line were captured and two destroyed; served as Captain in the *Orion* at the battle of St. Vincent, when four sail of the line were captured; was Capt. in the same ship at the battle of the Nile, when 11 sail of the line were captured and destroyed; in this action he was severely wounded; was Capt. in the *Ganges* at the battle of Copenhagen; afterwards served under Lord St. Vincent off Brest, and at Jamaica; has been sixty years in the service, nearly six of which as Commandant of the Chatham Division, and nearly seven as Deputy Adjutant General in London.

In our last number we affirmed that the general opinion entertained of Ireland being the *chief* source whence recruits were drawn for the Army, was extremely erroneous; and we challenged Mr. O'Connell to move for a Return to show the number of each country *now* serving in the British Army. In turning over the leaves of the *United Service Journal*, for December, 1837, we alighted on a statement which goes far to prove our assertion. In the year 1814, we observe that the following numbers of each country were enlisted, viz.—

RECRUITS ENLISTED:—

English for Life	.	. 1670	English for Limited Service	687	
Scotch ditto	.	. 236	Scotch ditto	.	84
Irish ditto	.	. 565	Irish ditto	.	1
Total	.	2471	Total	.	772

Total—English, 2357; Scotch, 320, Irish, 566.

We asserted last week that the returns would justify our stating *not one-fourth* of the Army to be Irish: we stand by our assertion, though we have only the Official Returns of *one* year,—"Ex uno disce omnes." If our statement be true of the Army, it is still more so of the Navy, in which certainly *not one-twentieth part* is Irish.

The following regulations, just issued by the Admiralty, respecting the future accommodation of troops in hired transports, are, we conceive, calculated to afford general satisfaction, and to obviate some of the objections that exist to that mode of transit. We shall be glad, however, when a sufficient number of troop-ships are fitted and maintained, to keep moving the customary reliefs, leaving the hire of transports to be adopted on other occasions, when unusual circumstances make their assistance necessary. It is but fair to add, that the whole credit of this liberal and excellent regulation is due to Lord Howick, the Secretary at War.

Considering it, on several accounts, of great importance that one uniform system should be observed in the fitting of transports, in order that the same degree of convenience should, as far as practicable, be afforded in every ship, both as to the officers and troops, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the following General Regulations shall be adopted in the fitting of all transports taken up in future, and that no deviation from them shall be allowed, except by their Lordships' express authority:—

1. That the officers' mess place shall always, when practicable, be under the poop.

2. That the Commanding Officer shall have the aftermost cabin for himself under the poop, on the larboard side.

3. That the aftermost cabin under the poop, on the starboard side, shall be for officers' wives.

4. That the Agent shall have the foremost cabin under the poop, on the starboard side.

5. That the Master shall have the foremost cabin under the poop, on the larboard side.

6. That one cabin under the poop shall be fitted as a pantry for the officers' mess.

7. That the remainder of the space under the poop shall be fitted for officers' cabins.

8. That each cabin shall be fitted up with two sleeping berth, fore and aft.

9. That each cabin shall be seven feet long, and six feet wide.

10. That the mess place of the Agent and Master shall be in the aftermost part of the lower deck, on the starboard side.

11. That two cabins on the lower deck shall be appropriated for the officers of the ship; one for the Chief Mate and the other for the 2d Mate and Carpenter.

12. That the foremost berth on the larboard side shall be appropriated for a sick bay.

13. That the aftermost sleeping berths on each side, with jalousied screens to separate them from the men's berths, so far as they are required, be appropriated for the soldiers' wives and their children.

14. That the remainder of the sleeping berths shall be occupied by the non-commissioned officers and privates, —one-third being constantly on deck, according to the present practice.

15. That the number of water-closets shall be as follows:—One for the Commanding Officer under the poop, on the larboard side; one for officers' ladies and children, on the starboard side; two for officers under the fore part of the poop; two for soldiers' wives, non-commissioned officers, &c., under the after part of the forecastle, and that none shall be allowed on the lower deck.

16. That the berth shall be kept about three inches from the ship's side, to prevent the bedding from being wet.

17. That no hammocks shall be used amidships.

18. That arm-racks shall be fitted between the fore and main hatchways.

Secondly, with regard to the number of troops to be conveyed when proceeding on foreign service:—

For the purpose of diminishing the inconvenience that has arisen from the crowded state of troops embarked, when proceeding abroad, it will not only be desirable that one uniform system should be established for the fitting of transports, but that the number to be embarked should be in proportion to the accommodation to be afforded by those fittings, and to the stations to which they are under orders to proceed.

After giving the most deliberate consideration to these points, their Lordships are of opinion, that the adoption of the following scheme will go far to remedy the inconvenience which has been experienced, if not entirely to remove every just cause for complaint, viz.—

That the allowance for tonnage shall be increased from one ton and three-quarters to two tons, in voyages to the following places:—All places to the southward of the line, West Indies, and Coast of Africa; from one ton and a half to one ton and three-quarters, in voyages to Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, North America, and Newfoundland; and from one ton to one ton and a half in Coastwise or other short voyages; and that this tonnage shall be calculated on the number of persons embarked, reckoning two children under ten years of age as one adult, and excluding only those persons who are accommodated under the poop.

That no ship shall be taken up as a transport that measures less than six feet four inches from deck to deck, and that for the purpose of strengthening the crews of transports, the Master and Chief Mate shall, as the Clerk is at present, be in addition to the established number of seamen and boys.

It is their Lordships' opinion that the Military authorities, both at home and abroad, should be instructed, when making requisitions for the conveyance of troops, to furnish the exact number of persons of each description, viz., of officers, their wives, and children; non-commissioned officers, their wives, and children; for whom transport accommodation may be required, distinguishing particularly the number of children under ten years of age.

A correspondent, *Veritas*, is altogether in error in designating the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, favoured corps; and even the "few facts," as he terms them, which he has produced to prove them so, are quite incorrect, as we shall show after introducing his letter:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It has long been a matter of surprise amongst many old officers, that whilst statements have been brought forward by other branches of the service, by which they have obtained a most unjust advantage in promotion, that this subject has never been taken up, or investigated, by any General Officer of the line in either House of Parliament. I allude to the fact of Captains of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, stepping at once from Captains to Lieut.-Colonels, over the heads of all the Majors in the army. It is not just to select men of high interest and money, and compare their promotion with men who are in a branch of the service, in which neither high interest or any sum of money can place you over the head of your senior officer. But, take for comparison, those officers of the line who cannot purchase, or I will even give you those who have money, and would [redacted] but lack powerful influence to back them, [redacted] branches [redacted] has been taken for granted without investigation.

I shall take the liberty to state a few facts, the truth of which a reference to the Army List will prove. Major Tobin, of the Rl. Artillery, of 1821, promoted to Major General, 1837*; whilst Majors of the line, same date, 1814, promoted by Brevet to Lieut.-Colonel, 1837*. Captains of Rl. Engineers, of 1813 (Oldfield, &c.), promoted to Lieut. Colonels, 1830; whilst Captains of the line, of 1810*, Brevet-Majors*, 1830. Captains of Rl. Marines, of 1825, promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 1839. Captains of the line, 1810*, 15 years' senior, Brevet-Majors, 1830.

Captains of 1810, who *purchased* Majorities in 1826, still remain Majors; and you will find Captains of the line, of 1810, 1812, 1813, &c., &c., still remaining Captains in their regiments with only the Brevet rank of Major, a rank which all other branches of the service jump over. It is not my wish to detract or lessen the high opinion so justly formed of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, but simply to state, that I believe the world have yet to learn when, where, or how, the loyalty, zeal, courage, or utility, of the troops of the line have been less conspicuous than these favoured corps. Should you think any part of this communication worthy of notice in your paper, and that you assist in drawing attention to the cause of justice, by advocating its principles, you will confer a favour upon every old and tried soldier. I have, &c. VERITAS.

To this statement we reply,—1st, "Maj. Tobin, &c., of the Royal Artillery, of 1821, promoted to Major-General in 1837, whilst Majors of the Line, same date (1814), promoted by Brevet to Lieut.-Colonel, 1837." Major-General Tobin *is not a Major of* 1821, but of the 1st Jan. 12, and Lieut.-Colonel, 19th July 21. He is a Second Lieut. of the 1st Jan. 94, and a Major-General of the 10th Jan. 1837, after upwards of forty-three years' service; besides, he is the junior officer of the Artillery, promoted to Major-General in 1837, with the exception of that most distinguished officer, Sir Alexander Dickson, whose Second Lieutenancy is dated 6th Nov. 1794. The four senior officers then promoted are Majors of 25th Feb. 1808. According to our judgment, this promotion does not afford much grounds for the imputation of favouritism to the Royal Artillery. Neither is *Veritas* correct in stating that the "Majors of the Line of 1814 were promoted to Brevet Lieut.-Colonels in 1837." On reference, we find that thirty-four Majors of the Line, of 1814, were promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonels on the 22d July 1830; the remaining Majors of 1814 were certainly not promoted by Brevet to Lieut.-Colonels until 1837; but, at the same time, the fact should not be overlooked; that of these last only one is now serving in the Line, viz., Major and Bt.-Lt.-Col. Grierson, of the 15th Foot, who is the oldest officer now serving as a Regimental Major, having received an Ensigncy in the late 111th Foot, 31st May, 1795; a Lieutenancy in the 39th Foot, 1st Oct. 1795; and a company in the 15th Foot, 27th Aug. 1804, from which period until the present moment he has uninterruptedly belonged to the 15th. This is a single exception of unfortunate promotion to an officer who has followed the fortunes of one corps, and therefore cannot with any fairness be quoted as the rule. On the other hand, there are others who have obtained Lieut.-Colonelcies without purchase in half this time, viz., Lieut.-Colonels Deare, 21st Fusiliers, Ensign, 30th Oct. 1817; Lieut.-Colonel, 28th Dec. 1838. Maitland, 32d Foot, Ensign, 26th Feb. 1807; Lieut.-Colonel, 24th March 1816. Shelton, 44th Foot, Ensign, 21st Nov. 1805; Lieut.-Colonel, 6th Sept. 1827; Bartley, 49th Foot, Ensign, 28th Feb. 1806; Lieut.-Colonel, 25th April, 1828. Craigie, 55th Foot, Ensign, 3d June 1813; Lieut.-Colonel, 21st Nov. 1834. These are also exceptions on the bright side of the picture, and as such are quoted by us. It must not be supposed that we consider these officers too fortunate; on the contrary, we should rejoice, were it possible that all our friends of the different branches of the Army could be equally so.

2d—"Captains of Engineers of 1812, Oldfield, &c., promoted to Lieut.-Colonels, 1830, whilst Captains of the Line of 1810, Brevet-Majors 1830." Lieut.-Colonel Oldfield *is not a Captain of* 1812—but of the 1st May 1811; *nor was he promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in* 1830—but to Brevet-Major only. Lieut.-Colonel Slade is the Senior Captain of Royal Engineers, of the year 1812, and he did not obtain his promotion to Lieut.-Colonel until the General Brevet of 10th Jan. 1837. Captains of 1812, equally with those of 1810, received the Brevet of Major in 1830.

3d—"Captains of Royal Marines of 1825, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 1839." *There are no Captains of Royal Marines of* 1825. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, *the junior Lieutenant-Colonel, is a Captain of 14th November*, 1823; Lieutenant-Colonel 7th November 1838; and a Second Lieutenant of the 31st January, 1800. The senior Captain (Brevet-Major Burton) is a Captain of the 8th April, 1824; and a Second Lieutenant of the 4th August, 1800. Truly, we are not sufficiently clear-sighted to perceive any favouritism here—nay, we should rejoice to be able to announce any measure which could bring about a most extensive promotion in these gallant and distinguished corps, and in which their no less gallant comrades of the Line would participate.

There are instances of extremely rapid promotion, without purchase, in the Line, even in these piping times of peace, which cannot, by possibility, fall to the lot of the Ordnance or Royal Marines, viz., Captain Fawcett, of the 55th regiment, Ensign 6th April, 1826; Captain, without purchase, 21st November, 1834: the Captains of Marines of 1834 entered the service in 1806, twenty years prior to Captain Fawcett. On the other hand, Colonel Elrington, of the 47th, would have been a Major-General some years since had he belonged to a gradation corps.

Veritas must now perceive that he has written on a subject upon which he is totally uninformed; and amongst our numerous and even most talented correspondents we find this to be invariably the case, when they draw comparisons between their own and other branches of the service, more especially when Officers of the Navy draw comparisons from the Army, and *vice versâ*.

We always regret when this mode of elucidation is resorted to, for we generally find that the cases of greatest hardship in the one service are usually placed in juxtaposition with the very few cases of extreme good fortune in the other, which has a natural tendency to create divisions among the different branches of the service. Let us then all rather unite in one cause, and with one heart, and show up the *real hardships* under which we either individually or collectively suffer, and so give a long pull, a strong pull, and such a pull *altogether* as shall be irresistible.

Since the above was in type, a friend has favoured us with the present average length of service and age of the officers of the Royal Artillery.

In this calculation it is taken for granted that the average age of each officer on joining the Military Academy was fifteen.

—	No.	AVERAGE. Time at Academy. Yrs.	Mths.	Length of Service. Yrs.	Mths	Present Age. Yrs.	Mths.
Coll. Commandant	10	2	2	57	9	74	11
Colonels	20	1	9	44	—	61	—
Lieut.-Colonels	42	2	—	39	9	56	9
First Captains	80	2	2	33	8	50	10
Second Captains	90	3	6	27	—	45	6
The 33 Senior Lieuts. on the List average 38 years of age.		—	—	—	—	38	—

Fourteen General Officers on the strength of the Army to succeed to battalions before any regimental promotion can take place in the higher ranks.

TRULY has it been said, that "discussion elicits truth," and truly does the maxim apply to the discussion which Naval matters have rather roughly and somewhat unfairly been subjected to during the Parliamentary recess, when no opportunity occurred for official contradiction to the preposterous statements so confidently advanced.

We feared, from the sudden withdrawal of Lord Hardwicke's motion, at the desire, it is rumoured, of the leaders of his party, that an opportunity would be wanting, until the Navy Estimates were moved, for refuting these statements which assumed our Naval strength to have passed away; as it would not have been altogether regular for the Government to have mooted an opportunity.

The motion of Lord Colchester, however, on Friday se'nnight afforded the First Lord of the Admiralty the desired opportunity. How he availed himself of it, his Lordship's statements in the debate, as they appeared in our last, will show; and that his vindication and exposition were complete is proved from the fact, that his political antagonists, Earl De Grey and Lord Melville, both of whom had filled the high office, and therefore knew the difficulties a First Lord of the Admiralty has to contend with,—both these noblemen acknowledged, in the most candid and honourable manner, that so far from the efficiency of our Navy in force and condition having been injured under Lord Minto's administration, they had been considerably strengthened.

So much for the calumny which has been so unceasingly heaped upon the First Lord of the Admiralty by the party press, supported, we grieve to say, by the anonymous attacks of Naval Officers under various forms; proceedings which are as discreditable as they are unworthy, knowing as they must do the true state of the Navy, as compared with foreign fleets, and with comparative periods; otherwise most presumptuous for them to put forth when ignorant of those matters.

The question has dwindled to two points; for the assertion that our force in commission is inferior or inadequate for the purposes required, can no longer be maintained in the face of facts and figures, substantiated by the official returns of the proper authorities. But it is argued, although 21 line-of-battle ships are kept in commission, they are for the most part abroad, and not instantly available for the defence of the realm; next, that these ships are on a peace establishment of men, and therefore not fit to encounter an enemy on equal terms.

To the first objection, Lord Minto very properly replied, that the country was not now, nor indeed ever had been, prepared for invasion, unless such an event was anticipated; and that the maintenance of some half dozen ships, on one or more points, would not be sufficient to prevent this, if it was intended; therefore to prepare to resist invasion would involve the expenses of war. His Lordship made it appear, that he had, disposable, a dozen ships of the line, not lying in harbour idle, but at sea exercising their crews; certainly these ships could be concentrated as soon as others would be commissioned and equipped. Besides, it has always been our plan to anticipate attack, and when this is apprehended, on the part of Russia, it is probable that a British fleet will appear in the Baltic. Rupture of a serious nature between two great nations cannot, however, occur without some previous misunderstanding; and when this arises, our Government must of course be aware of it, and it will then be time to prepare for the consequences. To collect a large armament, and station it in a position to overawe the fleet of Russia, would be a most expensive mode of exhibiting distrust, and most probably produce the very feeling which is now repudiated. There is nothing new in the practice of Russia exercising her summer fleet; she has always done so for more than a century past; sometimes even in the English Channel; and for the last 15 or 20 years the Baltic fleet has been annually equipped, during no part of which time the Naval force maintained by this country has been so great as at the present moment.

Next, as to maintaining the crews of ships in commission on a peace establishment, a practice of very ancient date. We have frequently given our opinion on this point. Not that we think the ships are inefficient—because it must be evidently easier to complete a crew to a war complement than to equip a new ship, and the more vessels maintained, even in a state of nucleus, the more forward are our preparations,—but there appears to be a disinclination on the part of seamen to enter ships weakly manned, and it is mortifying to officers to find themselves excelled at evolutions by ships of rival nations, more strongly manned.

It appears, however, that this is in the course of remedy; and whatever may be said, any one who will impartially consider what has been done of late years, in improving the form of our ships, their armament, increasing the actual force, and making that force more efficient by the alterations in the Ordinary,—to say nothing of the regeneration of our nursery for seamen, by going back to the old mode of rearing them as apprentices—any one, who considers these things, and whose mind is not absolutely blinded by prejudice, must admit that the First Lord of the Admiralty had good reason to congratulate himself on the motion of Lord Colchester, which afforded him the opportunity of justifying his conduct in the face of Parliament and of the country, and dissipating the notions which had been so falsely circulated respecting the fallen condition of the British Navy.

OUR attention has been directed to a paragraph in a contemporary paper of last week, wherein it is stated, that Captain Marryat had denounced the system of Sir W. Symonds's ship-building. Our contemporary has

ingeniously applied the *portion* of a sentence in the gallant officer's forthcoming work, which refers to the form of our *Merchant Ships*, and the reasons why they are, or rather were, badly formed to the construction of the Navy. We have reason to believe that the opinion of Captain Marryat as to the ability of Sir W. Symonds, and the non-ability of the School of Naval Architecture, remains unchanged since the period when he criticised one of the productions of the latter, in an article which the *U. S. Gazette* described as "admirable," and at the same time agreed with Captain Marryat that the "6250*l.* they (the students) already received might be well saved to the country; and that if the major part of them were dismissed, the business of the dock yard would go on quite as well as it does at present." Now, whilst we have often denied the ultra merit which these gentlemen assume to themselves, we have never advocated their "dismissal," nor even that injustice, in any form, should be done them. But our contemporary, it appears, was not always the warm advocate in their favour that he has now become. We thank a correspondent for the copy of the *United Service Gazette*, 2d November, 1833 from which the above passage is extracted. It is unnecessary to allude to the other quotations he has marked.

NEW PENAL CODE FOR INDIA.

(*Continued from page* 124)

In our last week's notice of this work we gave a few brief extracts from the notes appended to the Code, exemplifying the views taken by the Commissioners of offences affecting the various religions and castes of the natives of India, and of the crime of bribery, as a means of corrupting public servants. We now proceed to offer some remarks upon their ideas relative to general punishments. Our limits compel us to quote a few paragraphs only, as illustrative of the general reasoning, but we may observe, that the whole of the notes, and particularly the clear logical deductions drawn from the previous premises, will amply repay the entire perusal of them.

The reader cannot have made much progress in the work before he is forcibly struck with the extreme difference, in several instances, between *this* code and the *English* law; first as to the *fixed* amounts of pecuniary *fines*, attached in our statutes to certain offences, and which in almost every instance in the Indian Code is *indefinite*; we are, therefore, bound to allow the Commissioners to explain their own impressions.

"*Fine* is one of the most common punishments in every part of the world, and it is a punishment, the advantages of which are so great and obvious, that we propose to authorise the Courts to inflict it in every case, except where forfeiture of all property is necessarily part of the punishment. Yet the punishment of fine is open to some objections. Death, imprisonment, transportation, banishment, solitude, compelled labour, are not indeed equally disagreeable to all men. But they are so disagreeable to all men, that the legislature in assigning these punishments to offences may safely neglect the differences produced by temper and situation. With fine the case is different. In imposing a fine it is always necessary to have as much regard to the *pecuniary circumstances* of the offender, as to the character and magnitude of the offence. The mulct, which is ruinous to a labourer, is easily borne by a tradesman, and is absolutely unfelt by a rich zemindar.

"It is impossible to fix any limit to the amount of a fine, which will not either be so high, as to be ruinous to the poor, or so low as to be no object of terror to the rich. There are many *millions* in India who would be *utterly unable* to pay a fine of fifty rupees; there are *hundreds of thousands* from whom such a fine might be levied, but whom it would reduce to extreme distress; there are thousands to whom it would give very little uneasiness, there are hundreds to whom it would be matter of perfect indifference, and who would not cross a room to avoid it. The number of poor in every country exceeds in a very great ratio the number of the rich. The number of poor criminals exceeds the number of rich criminals in a still greater ratio. And to the poor criminal it is a matter of absolute indifference whether the fine, to which he is liable, be limited or not, unless it be so limited as to render it quite inefficient as a mode of punishing the rich. To a man who has no capital, who has laid by nothing, whose monthly wages are just sufficient to provide himself and his family with their monthly rice, it matters not whether the fine for assault be left to be settled by the discretion of the courts, or whether a hundred rupees be fixed as the maximum. There are no degrees in impossibility—he is no more able to pay a hundred rupees than to pay a lac. A just and wise judge, even if entrusted with a boundless discretion, will not, under ordinary circumstances, sentence such an offender to a fine of a hundred rupees. And the limit of a hundred rupees would leave it quite in the power of an unjust or inconsiderate judge to inflict on such an offender all the evil which can be inflicted on him by means of fine.

"Closely connected with these questions respecting the punishment of fine, is another question of the highest importance, which indeed belongs rather to the law of civil rights, and to the law of procedure, than to the penal law, but respecting which we are desirous to *place on record* the opinion which we have formed after much reflection and discussion. In a very large proportion of criminal cases there is good ground for a civil as well as a criminal proceeding. The *English law*, most erroneously in our opinion, allows no *civil claim* for reparation in cases where injury has been caused by an offence amounting to *felony*. Thus a person is entitled to reparation for what he has lost by petty fraud, but to none if he has been cheated by means of a forged bill of exchange. He is entitled to reparation if his coat has been torn, but to none if his house has been maliciously burnt down. He is entitled to reparation for a slap on the face, but to none for having his nose maliciously slit, or his ears cut off. A woman is entitled to reparation for a breach of a promise of marriage, but to none for a rape. To us it appears, that if two sufferers, he who has suffered the greater harm, has *ceteris paribus* the stronger claim to compensations; and that of two offences, that which produces the greater harm, ought to be visited with the heavier punishment; hence it follows, that in general the strongest claims to compensation will be the claims of persons who have been injured by highly penal acts; and that to refuse reparation to all sufferers, who have been injured by highly penal acts, is to refuse reparation to that very class of sufferers who have the strongest claim to it. We are decidedly of opinion, that every person who is injured by an offence, ought to be legally entitled to a compensation for the injury. That the offence is a very serious one, far from being a reason for thinking he ought to have no compensation, is, *prima facie*, a reason for thinking that the compensation ought to be very large."

The Commissioners then refer to the works of the late justly celebrated Mr. Livingston, and contrast their somewhat different opinions with that gentleman, upon the amalgamation of certain punishments, and the appropriation of fines, and express their decided objection to the adoption of degrading punishments,—such as the pillory, flogging, &c. In elucidation of which they observe,—

"An offender, who, though he has been drawn into crime by temptation, has not yet wholly given himself up to wickedness, and discarded all regard for reputation, is an offender with whom it is generally desirable to deal gently. *He may still be reclaimed.* He may still become a valuable member of society. On the other hand, the criminal, for whom disgrace has no terrors, who dreads nothing but physical suffering, restraint, and privation, and who laughs at infamy, is the very criminal against whom the whole rigour of the law ought to be put forth. To employ a punishment, which is more bitter than the bitterness of death, to the man who has still some remains of virtuous and honourable feeling, and which is mere matter of jest to the utterly abandoned villain, appears to us most unreasonable."

The laws relating to self-defence, for such an empire, have evidently presented legions of difficulties, and indeed, after describing the state of Indian society, the Commissioners are compelled to acknowledge their sense of it,—they observe,—

"We think it right, however, to say, that there is no part of the code with which we feel less satisfied than this. We cannot accuse ourselves of any want of diligence or care; no portion of our work has cost us more anxious thought, or has been more frequently re written. Yet we are compelled to own, that we leave it still in a very imperfect state; and although we do not doubt that it may be far better executed than it has been by us, we are inclined to think that it must always be one of the least exact parts of every system of criminal law."

Notwithstanding this confession and self-discouragement, on the part of the Commissioners, we cannot, as admirers of British freedom, but applaud their sentiments and reasons on the subject of slavery; and which, in justice to themselves, and for the benefit of mankind, we shall insert at length: the language carries to the mind conviction; it embodies the philanthropy of Bentham and Macintosh, with the liberal and enlightened legislation of Fox and Romilly, and sets for ever at rest the policy of human degradation.

"We have not the smallest hesitation in recommending to his Lordship in Council, that the law throughout all British India should be conformable to what, in the opinion of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, is now actually the law in the Presidency of Fort William; and to what, in the opinion of the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut at Fort St. George, is now actually the practice in the Madras Presidency. That is to say,—*We recommend that no act, falling under the definition of an offence,* should be exempted from punishment, because it is committed by a *master against a slave.*

"It may perhaps be thought that by framing the law in this manner, we do in fact virtually *abolish slavery* in British India; and undoubtedly, if the law as we have framed it, should be really carried into full effect, it will at once *deprive slavery of those evils which are its essence, and will ensure the speedy and natural extinction of the whole system.* The essence of slavery, the circumstance which makes slavery the worst of all social evils, is not in our opinion this, that the master has a legal right to enforce the performance of those services from the slave, but this, that the master has a legal right to enforce the performance of those services without having recourse to the tribunals. *He is a judge in his own cause.* He is armed with the powers of a magistrate, for the protection of his own private interest against the person who owes him service. Every other judge quits the bench as soon as his own cause is called on. The judicial authority of the master begins and ends with cases in which he has a direct stake. The moment that a master is really deprived of his authority, the moment that his right to service really becomes, like his right to money, which he has lent, a mere civil right, which he can enforce only by a civil action, the peculiarly odious and malignant evils of slavery disappear at once. The name of slavery may be retained, but the thing is no longer the same. It is evidently impossible that any master can really obtain efficient service from unwilling labourers, by means of prosecution before the civil tribunals. Nor is there any instance of any country, in which the relation of master and servant is maintained by means of such actions. In some states of society the labourer works because the master makes it worth his while; practically, we believe, it will be found that there is no third way. A labourer, who has neither the motive of the freeman nor that of the slave; who is actuated neither by the hope of wages nor by the dread of stripes, will not work at all. We understand how the planter of Mauritius formerly induced his negroes to work. He applied the lash if they loitered. We understand how our grooms and bearers are induced to work at Calcutta: they are gainers by working, and by obtaining a good character; they are losers by being turned away. But in what other way servants can be induced to work we do not understand. It follows, that if the master wishes the labourer to work at all, the master must have recourse to different motives to the motives of a freeman, to the hope of reward—to the sense of reciprocal benefit. *Names are of no consequence.* It matters nothing whether the labourer be or be not called a slave; all that is of real moment is, that he should work from the motives and feelings of the freeman. We greatly doubt, whether even a law abolishing slavery would of itself effect any great practical change; our belief is, that even if slavery were expressly abolished, it might and would, in some parts of India, still continue to exist in practice. We trust, therefore, that the Governor in Council will not consider the measures we recommend as sufficient to accomplish the benevolent ends of the British Legislature, and to relieve the Indian Government from its obligation, still to watch over the interests of the slave population."—(*To be concluded in our next.*)

The Court.

On Saturday Viscount Melbourne had an audience of Her Majesty. In the evening the Queen honoured Covent Garden Theatre with her presence. On Sunday Her Majesty attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal. On Monday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. Her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. On Tuesday Her Majesty rode out on horseback; and in the evening honoured Drury Lane with her presence. On Wednesday Her Majesty rode out on horseback in the Parks. Viscount Melbourne had an audience. The Queen rode out on horseback on Thursday. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Hastings and Viscount Melbourne. Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday. The Right Hon. D. Boyle, Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, was re-sworn of the Privy Council. Viscount Ebrington and Sir George Grey were introduced, and sworn of the Privy Council. Viscount Ebrington had an audience to kiss hands on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. After the Council Her Majesty rode out on horseback. Her Majesty will hold her second levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next. The Hon. Col. Cavendish (Clerk-Marshal) has relieved Col. Wemyss in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches, dated 5th Oct., were received on Monday at the India Board, from the officer administering Her Majesty's Government at the presidency of Bombay. Despatches, dated 22d Sept., were received at the Colonial department from the Governor of Ceylon, and dated 21st Dec. from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Also from Sir William Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, and from Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches were received yesterday from Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, and from Col. Reid, Governor of Bermuda.

The Marquess of Normanby has fixed Mondays and Thursdays, from twelve till four, as public days at the Colonial Office.

Prince George of Cambridge, on his return from abroad, will have an establishment at Coombe Wood, the seat of the late Earl of Liverpool, which the Duke has purchased. The young Prince will attain his majority next year.

Letters have been received from Malta, stating that the Queen Dowager is considerably improved in health, and that she has made definitive arrangements for taking her departure for Rome and Genoa on 15th March.

On Thursday a motion was made in the Vice-Chancellor's Court to remove the injunction obtained by Mr. Colburn against Captain Marryat, as notified in our last. The Vice-Chancellor, after hearing counsel, continued the injunction, but gave a direction that the extent of the operation of the agreement between the parties might be tried by an action at law.

Copyright.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moved the second reading of the Bill for the extension of the Copyright of authors in their works. His Bill last year gave well-founded cause of alarm to a number of eminent booksellers to whom copyrights had been assigned, and who saw in the reversion to authors after the expiration of the term, an obstacle to the continual improvement of books during the existence of that term, and a source of confusion and litigation afterwards; but in the new Bill, Mr. Talfourd has overcome the difficulty by contenting himself with applying the extension to the cases of authors who had retained an interest in their works, and to books hereafter to be written. In cases in which the copyright was from the beginning jointly in bookseller and author, the extension is granted to both; and with respect to future publications, the terms of the assignment can be easily arranged between the parties. On the withdrawal of the clauses subjecting publishers to certain inconvenience and probable loss, the opposition of the booksellers has ceased. The opposition of printers, type-founders, paper-makers, and others, grounded on the supposed injury their respective trades would sustain from an extension of the copyright, is not entitled to much favour.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following gentlemen, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten—viz., Philip Crampton, of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin, M.D., Surgeon-General to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland; and Henry Marsh, of the city of Dublin, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland.

On Thursday evening, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck refusing to retract some offensive remarks in a speech he made at Bath, a hostile meeting took place with Lord Powerscourt, M.P., at Coombe-wood, seven miles from town. His Lordship was accompanied by the Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., and Mr. Roebuck by Mr.

Trelawney. On Mr. Roebuck receiving his adversary's fire he discharged his pistol in the air, and, advancing to Lord Powerscourt, said, "Now, my Lord, I am ready to make any apology your Lordship may suggest, for certainly in my speech at Bath I did not mean to imply anything personally offensive." All parties being entirely satisfied by this frank procedure of Mr. Roebuck, returned to town.

Wellington Statue in the City.—On Saturday the general committee assembled at the Mansion-house for the purpose of completing the final arrangements with the sculptor, Sir Francis Chantry; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report from the sub-committee stated that Government had presented gun-metal taken in the victories by his Grace of the value of 1,520*l.*, which, together with about 9,000*l.* already subscribed, constituted an amount of 10,520*l.* It also stated that the sub-committee had come to an agreement, subject to the approval of the committee, to hand over to Sir F. Chantry 3,000*l.* upon signing the agreement, 2,000*l.* with the metal when the small model is finished, and the remaining 4,000*l.* upon the completion of the work. The time for the completion is fixed for the 18th June, 1843 (Waterloo day). The report concluded with recommending that the 6,000*l.* be immediately invested in the Government funds, in the names of Sir P. Laurie, Messrs. Masterman, Barclay, and R. L. Jones, as trustees. It is to be an equestrian statue of bronze, and not less than ten feet high, from the top of the pedestal, on which the horse stands, to the top of the head of the rider. The report was unanimously adopted, and the agreement signed. The committee are to provide a site, and to erect a pedestal of granite or some other stone, three months before the completion of the statue.

On Saturday a few persons met at the Crown and Anchor, when Mr. N. A. Vigors took the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to present Mr. Hume, at a public dinner, with a service of plate, as a testimony of gratitude for his past services in Parliament. Mr. Vigors stated that he had applied to a number of his friends, English Members of Parliament, for their aid; but he was sorry to say there was a coolness among them he could not understand.

It seems that Hume, like his friend O'Connell, is to have a shilling subscription; but in one respect it is clear that Dan has the advantage of Joe, for, while the former's shillings came from *pre-cursors*, the latter's are to be wrung from *hangers-back*.

At Hatton Garden, on Monday, Captain John Tucker was brought before the Bench, on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretences, from John Booth, Esq., No. 6, Great Coram-street, Russell-square. The prosecutor stated that he received a letter, requesting him to subscribe to the relief of some parties whose names were withheld; and, on instituting an inquiry, he ascertained that the defendant had made a false representation. The letter concluded with a list of subscribers, amongst whom were, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, 30*l.*; Lady Vivian, 20*l.*; and Mr. Vivian, 10*l.*" Sir H. Vivian stated that he had on no occasion been solicited for money by the prisoner. He knew him as a brother soldier, in the year 1793 or 1794, but lost sight of him from that time until last year, when he called at his office, and said he was desirous of obtaining an appointment, and he told him he was too old for any situation he had at disposal. The prisoner, in his defence, said that the distress did exist with his oldest and most valued friend, but rather than expose the name he would have his right arm severed from his body. He added, that the feelings of delicacy, or rather of humanity, of Mr. Booth, ought to have dictated any other course than the present extraordinary and harsh proceeding. The defendant, who is a very gentlemanly-looking man, was then locked up, and in the course of the day conveyed to the New Prison; but was released on Thursday, at the interposition of Mr. Booth, and under the promise of going abroad.—(See 27th Foot.)

Captain Elliot, formerly of the Life Guards, a brave and distinguished soldier, who has been in the Army thirty-five years, was recently, on most improbable evidence, given by a little girl and a jobbing painter, summarily convicted and sentenced by Mr. Gregorie, the Magistrate at Queen-square, under the Vagrant Act, to three months imprisonment and hard labour at the treadmill. The Captain yesterday appealed at Westminster Sessions, when the conviction was quashed, and he most honourably acquitted by a full bench of Magistrates, one of whom, a gallant officer, assured us, before going into Court, that the charge was wholly groundless. The Chairman closed his address to Capt. Elliott with these words, "I can now, Sir, only add, that you quit this Court with your character perfectly unblemished, unstained, and without tarnish, and I wish to God that this document had never come before it."

Coroner for Middlesex.—Monday being the tenth day, terminated the election for the Coronership. The gross poll was, for Mr. Wakley, 2,015; for Mr. Adey, 582. Mr. Sheriff Johnson declared Mr. Wakley duly elected, and he was immediately sworn into office.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Houses of Parliament will take place on Monday.

A recruiting officer in the Leeds district has gone off to Gretna with the Mayor of Durham's daughter.

A female friend of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley is left residuary legatee to his immense property, exclusive of 17,000*l.* he bequeathed to her by will.

Unfortunate Mistake.—On Monday an inquest was held at Charlton, on the body of John Dyneley, Esq., the brother of Major Dyneley, Royal Horse Artillery, who married the Hon. Mary Frederica Law, sister of Lord Ellenborough and the Recorder of London. It appeared that William Rivers, servant to the deceased, gave him some medicine from a wrong bottle. Verdict—"That the deceased did not come by his death by the violence of any person or persons; but in consequence of taking, by mistake, a liniment, instead of cough mixture, while labouring under a long-standing disease."

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.—Lord CHARLEVILLE instituted inquiry as to the supposed murderer of Lord Norbury, and as to the insinuations about the impression of a well-formed shoe or neat-heeled boot.—Lord NORMANBY said no information had ever reached the government to warrant any suspicion of the sort alluded to.—Lord LYNDHURST asked whether, when Lord Ebrington was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Melbourne was aware of a speech uttered by that noble Lord (in the Commons) on the occasion of the Tithes (Ireland) Bill, stating that, although he disapproved of such a measure, he supported it, because it was calculated to afford still more formidable opposition to the Protestant Church of Ireland.—Lord MELBOURNE said that the appointment had been recommended, because the principles and abilities of Baron Fortescue well qualified him for the office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—*Affair at Vera Cruz.*—Lord INGESTRIE thought that the communication of the Lieutenant with the British Consul might very properly be laid before the House. He should wish to know why, if that officer was now in England, the Admiralty did not immediately ascertain from him the whole of the circumstances of the case, and *especially what became of the Mexican pilot.*—Captain PECHELL wished to know whether the Board of Admiralty had received any communication from Lieutenant Croke? There was a certain opinion * abroad, in which he cordially concurred, that the officer commanding the packet should have bundled the Prince de Joinville, or whoever it was, overboard. The question was also asked, whether any written apology had been received from the French Admiral (Admiral Baudin) before the arrival of Commodore Douglas's squadron?—Mr. C. WOOD said that there was impropriety in agitating the question further, until more detailed information could be obtained; and he stated that Government had reason to believe that the next despatch from Commodore Douglas would give a much more detailed account of the transaction than had yet been received.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Mr. D. W. Harvey took the oaths and his seat upon his re-election for the borough of Southwark.—A new writ was ordered for North Devon, in the room of Viscount Ebrington, who had been called to the House of Peers, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A new writ was also ordered for Wigan, in the room of Mr Potter, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—In answer to questions from Sir R. Peel, Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that if possible the bill for the future government of the Canadas would be introduced before Easter; but the second reading would not be taken until three weeks after Easter.—Mr. O'CONNELL hoped that steps would be taken to stop the effusion of blood in Canada; and Mr. LABOUCHERE stated, in reply, that the total number executed in Upper Canada was 16, and in Lower Canada 7.—Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD moved the second reading of the Copyright Bill; Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer ably supported the motion, which after some discussion was carried by a majority of 36: the numbers being, for the motion, 73; against it, 37.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Mr. O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to assimilate the franchises of electors in England, Wales, and Ireland, and to render the same more extensive." The motion was negatived, by 155 noes to 92 ayes.—Mr. O'CONNELL brought in a Bill to secure the liberty of the press, and to check vexatious actions for libel.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that, during Lent, no greater restrictions should be placed upon theatrical entertainments within the city of Westminster, than are placed upon the like amusements at the same period in every other part of the metropolis. The motion motion was carried, by ayes, 92; noes, 72.

* See *M. & M. C.* of last week, page 122.

FRIDAY, March 1.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which Mr. Wynn had accepted the office of Steward of Denbigh Hall reported—"That the office of Steward of Denbigh Hall was an office, the appointment to which was in the Crown; that the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn had been appointed to that office by her Majesty; but that he had not accepted that office from the Crown *since* his election."—Mr. HARVEY moved for an address to her Majesty, for copies of any appointments made by the Earl of Durham, as Lord Commissioner of the British North American Colonies, previous to his departure from England, and during his stay in Canada; the name of each person appointed, the amount of salary, if any, and the nature of the duties to be performed."—Agreed to.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.—"*Elisondo, Feb.* 22*d.*—Those brave and patriotic Generals, Guergue, Sanz, and Carmona, are no more: they are numbered with the dead, not fallen on the glorious field of action, but from the hands of those brave volunteers they have so often led to victory; their crime, a want of confidence in Marotto, a desire to march forth and face the enemy. The unfortunate beings were shot at Estella on the 18th. The next day the work of slaughter continued, and amongst the victims were the chaplain of the general staff, Don Ramon Dallo, and Colonel Ojer, a distinguished officer, cousin to General Garcia."

The Baron de Meer has not ingloriously closed his command of the Queen's forces in Catalonia by the siege and capture of the fort of Agen, defended by a garrison of 700 men, and by 3,000 Carlists without. Agen is a mountain fortress, north of Balaguer, the point of junction of the road from it and from Trempe; and important as facilitating the communication of the Catalonian, Arragonese, and Navarrese Carlists.

TURKEY.—A gun of enormous calibre was tried on 5th Feb. at Tophana, and found to be capable of carrying a marble ball of more than half-a-ton weight. This formidable piece of artillery is to be mounted at the mouth of the Dardanelles, in order to protect them against the entry of hostile vessels.

PERSIA.—Letters from Constantinople dated 30th ult., confirm previous accounts of the departure of Mr. M'Neill from Persia on 3d Jan., and that he was to return to England *via* Georgia and Russia. Lieut.-Col. Sheil and the attachés of the Legation were proceeding to the Turkish town of Erzeroum. Lieut.-Col. B. R. Shee and the other British officers in the Persian service were ordered to remove to Bagdad, and to wait there for further instructions.

HOLLAND.—His Majesty has allowed the militia-men of the levies of 1832 and 1833, who are married and have one or more children, or wives in a state of pregnancy, and to widows with one or more children, to return to their homes till the 1st May next.

Theatres.

ADELPHI.—On Monday evening an adaptation by Mr. Coyne from the popular work by Boz, *Oliver Twist*, was produced. It aimed at being nothing more than a pleasant trifle, and it hit the mark at which it aimed. It will serve to fill half an hour very agreeably, producing no great laughter, indeed, but general satisfaction. The caste, as it is professionally called, is strong. The reception was enthusiastically favourable.

OLYMPIC.—Two new pieces were produced on Thursday evening. The first, a burletta, entitled *Faint Heart never won Fair Lady*, which was followed by *Petticoat Government*, also a burletta. Both pieces were well received, and the curtain dropped amidst unanimous applause.

Mr. Adams' Lectures on Astronomy.—Mr. Adams has chosen the Haymarket Theatre as the scene of his lectures this year, and he illustrates, with his usual ability and perspicuity, the noble science of which he treats; rendering it, by means of his splendid machinery, a subject as full of entertainment and popular interest as it is of indispensable utility as a branch of popular knowledge. All our youthful friends should attend these lectures, which cannot fail to afford them as much pleasure as profit.

Two New Panoramas.—Mr. Burford has just opened to the public two new and highly interesting views, the character of which will doubtless command for them an unusual share of popularity. That which occupies the large circle is a general view of Rome, as seen from the tower of the ancient Capitol; and nothing of the kind has yet been seen, either here or on the continent, which conveys to the spectator at once so magnificent and so true a picture of the "Eternal City." The characteristic merit of this beautiful and truly artistical work is, its harmonious result as a general view,—the sober and solemn unity of effect which is preserved throughout, by

not sacrificing to those minor details which, while they appeal prettily to the mere uninstructed eye, outrage true taste at the same time that they violate nature and propriety. The prominent features of this view—the Coliseum, the Vatican, the Pantheon, the St. John Lateran, &c., &c., are quite *sufficiently* prominent to produce all their proper effect and yet not too much so to disturb the harmonious character of the whole.—The new view in the upper circle is very happily chosen in connexion with its companion. It is that of the Coliseum, as seen from within its own walls; the effect is most striking and imposing, and offers an admirable illustration of the chief individual feature of the companion picture.

Polytechnic Institution.—On Thursday evening last Mr. Macilwain commenced a series of twelve highly interesting lectures on the Physiology of Man. These lectures promise to bear some resemblance to those on a similar subject by Dr. Southwood Smith, which have recently excited so much attention at the London Institution. Those, however, of Mr. Macilwain, to judge by the introductory one of Thursday, if not so profound and recondite in their philosophical views, will be more popular in their character, and more useful and acceptable in proportion. The first lecture glanced at the philosophy of *Life*,—chiefly, however, with a view to pointing out in what it does *not* consist. Both the manner and the matter of this lecturer are clear and perspicuous, and the course is likely to prove highly satisfactory and valuable.

"THE MASTS THAT ONCE WERE CLAD WITH SAILS."

The masts that once were clad with sails—
The hulls instinct with life—
The lads who braved a thousand gales,
And twenty years of strife—
The trophied stern—the gilded prow—
What have they done? where are they now?

Struck are the masts, and stripp'd the hulls,
That once did all but speak!
His peaceful skiff the seaman sculls,
With age and service weak!
The prow and stern, all be unbedecked,
In the idle wave themselves reflect

What have they done? Unnumbered deeds,
In days but just gone by,
With trumpet-tongue, to him who reads,
And him who runs, reply—
And he the words in brass engraved—
'Twas they the British Empire saved!

From east to west, from pole to pole—
Wide o'er the waters blue,
With hearts of oak, and dauntless soul,
Unwearied still they flew.
By day, by night—blow high, blow low—
Through tropic heat, and polar snow—

Cut off from almost every tie
That soothes or sweetens life;
The tender look, the beaming eye
Of parent, child and wife;
From books—from flowers—from fragrant fields
And all the charms which nature yields.

Still—onwards still—through fire and flood—
Ye men of England, mark—
They rush'd, and freely pour'd their blood
To float thy grounding ark,
In peace and safety till it sat
Like Noah's on Mount Ararat.

U. S. Journal. ALEX. D. FORDYCE, Lieut., R.N.

Literary Notices.

A Winter Journey through Russia, the Caucasian Alps, and Georgia; thence across Mount Zagros, by the Pass of Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks, into Koordistaun. By Captain R. Mignan, Author of "Travels in Chaldea." 2 vols. R. Bentley.

THE most valuable part of this very interesting work is unquestionably that which treats of Koordistaun, a country little known, though in it have been transacted some of the grandest events in history. It was through the territory of the Koords that Xenophon led his ten thousand Greeks after the defeat of Cyrus; while in scriptural history, it is the scene of those events which occurred in Kir, its ancient name. Captain Mignan's researches in this region are marked by singular industry and sagacity: whether he investigates the antiquities of the Koords, their peculiar manners, the wild and fearful scenery of their country, or their religion, he is alike intelligent and interesting. Another important feature in the Captain's work will be found in the discussion it contains relative to the dreaded invasion of our Eastern possessions by Russia. The arguments of the writer appear to us to be conclusive, and will prove an admirable specific against the Russo-*phobia*.

Memoirs of the Early Life and Service of a Field-Officer of the Retired List of the Indian Army. W. H. Allen & Co.

THE Field-Officer (the late Major David Price), whose journals form the subject of this volume, was distinguished as a soldier, and as an elegant Oriental scholar. He entered the Company's Army in 1780, a Cadet, in the Bombay Establishment, and after a continued service of twenty-four years in India, he returned to England in 1806, and settling at Brecon in South Wales, completed and published some years after a Chronological Retrospect, or Memoir of the principle events of Mahomedan History, from the death of the Arabian Legislator to the death of the Emperor Akbar. The Memoirs or Journals embrace the events of a most important period of our Indian Government, and are highly interesting. The Field-Officer died in 1835, aged 73 years; and his posthumous work has been edited by his friend Major Edward Moor, F.R.S., a veteran soldier, and from long personal acquaintance, we can add, a man of the highest worth.

H.B.'s New Sketches.—One is a scene from *Oliver Twist*, and represents "Oliver introduced to the respectable old gentleman" Fagin (O'Connell), who turns from his frying-pan to stare at Oliver, with no very gracious recognition. Oliver (Lord Morpeth) evidently feels the importance of the introduction, as he advances, cap in hand, with more humility than grace to the pattern of respectability before him. The Artful Dodger is the Ex-Viceroy, who, with a significant leer, acts as master of the ceremonies.—Lords Melbourne, J. Russell, and Howick, and Mr. Spring Rice, are regaling themselves in the back ground with their pipes, and have all the appearance of living quite comfortably in their places. The next sketch, "Playing off a practical joke upon an Old Friend." The practical jokers are Lords Melbourne, Duncannon, Normanby, and Morpeth. Lord Glenelg is fast asleep: Lord Melbourne is dexterously occupied in picking his pocket of the colonial seals, and the Marquis of Normanby stands tip-toe ready to receive them. Lord Duncannon is purloining the privy seals from the table, and Lord Morpeth, at the Marquis's elbow, appears to enjoin silence, lest the fun should be spoiled. The third sketch is the sequel to the preceding, and is entitled "The Somnambulist;" Lord O., in a state of somnambulism, with the eyes wide open, stalking out of the Colonial-office, having found his way to the wrong side of the door. The characters are admirably sketched, and the caricature inimitable.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.

Continued from p. 118.—First, to increase, by judicious measures, favourable alike to shipowner and the State, the number of seamen in the trading marine; secondly, to encourage and secure their services therein during peace; thirdly, to render them available, by voluntary services in the Royal Navy, in time of war. In order to accomplish the first of these measures, it will be necessary to devise means of co-operating with and aiding the Nautical Apprenticeship Act. To obtain this end, it would be important to the State, as also beneficial to the shipowner, to introduce into the trading marine a class of young men who, from various circumstances, would most willingly avail themselves of any opportunity to become released from innumerable difficulties, distress, and poverty, by which they are oppressed on shore; and frequently rendered either a burden to their friends in the inferior scale of middle life, or a load to the parishes in the lower grades. From this description of young men, who are incessantly found thronging the densely populated towns of commercial note (particularly in the small sea-ports of Ireland, which would afford a large supply of experienced boatmen) in frightful numbers, and in a perfect state of starvation, from not being reared to any trade, (notwithstanding) are strong and athletic, and would not fail to form a body of efficient ordinary seamen in the trading marine, particularly if admitted at that age which is prohibited by the Apprenticeship Act, it would be a useful period of life to enter the above service, limiting it within the age of 27, obliging every ship to have a proportionable number to her tonnage; those men, after one voyage at the time of life they should be admitted, would not only become more useful in that time than a young boy after three, but also in a corresponding degree give more valued labour for his hire. The pay consequently may vary according to ability, and the period which the individual has served at sea. Thus would be readily formed, and kept up, a constant supply of mature ordinary seamen, previously secured to the country by those ties which the mariner never had time in early life, from the nature of his vocations, to form, or, if contracted, leisure to cherish. This portion of the proposed measures may probably be reprobated, and rejected under twofold objections. The first that arises will possibly assume that this would be an unjust burden on the shipowners, and that this class of men would never be made useful, or equal to the end desired. The second, that this body of young men would never become seamen, or be available for the Royal Navy when required. Ignorance, inexperience, or pecuniary tenacity, may indeed advance such opinions or offer such objections, but the experience such as dictates these proposals, humble as it is, can be supported by the testimony of keen observation, which can prove even that men going afloat at or after the meridian of life, frequently during a voyage, or in one year, make useful and good men on board; and although it must be admitted, as previously remarked, that the thorough seaman of England admits of no substitute, and that his perfection in the expert and bold performance of his duty arises from long-schooled habit and arduous experience, yet we find, that for the plain manual work of an ordinary seaman on deck, many are made most useful in a short time. We need only refer to the progress of that excellent and transcendent Naval Military corps of Royal Marines, who, when placed in a small vessel of war, during the first three years of sea service perform any duty on deck relative to plain seamanship, and at many other descriptions of seaman's work become perfectly *au fait*. Again, we perceive even the soldier-recruit, during a long voyage to his foreign destination, even from mere amusement becomes expert. If, under these circumstances, in ships of war, where double activity and perfection of duty is requisite, or in transports soldiers become useful and informed, what is to prevent men, who the peculiar interest of an increase of pay must encourage and stimulate, becoming equally useful and profitable in the trading marine? It again is repeated, that such a seaman as which the nation must rely on for assistance and support in war, must be a seaman from youth; but, on the other hand, it is equally evident, although possibly not so incontrovertible, that manhood often assimilates from necessity of circumstances where youth would fall short. Having answered, although possibly not refuted the beforementioned objections, it nevertheless appears evident that such an increase to the trading marine would be most unquestionably of great practicable importance to the shipowner, mariner, and nation; to the latter in a double consideration, as before stated. Hence an immediate and favourable equilibrium between the egress and ingress of trading mariners would be instituted and sustained by those measures, if placed in operation on the following scale:—

			No. of Ordinary Seamen.
Ships of	50 tons,	and under 250	1 at the least.
—	250	— 550	2 —
—	550	— 750	3 —
—	750 and upwards		4 —

None to be under 17 years of age or over 27.

Calculating from the number of trading vessels, which amount to 19,000, and the united tonnage of 2,150,000, belonging to and sailing out of Great Britain, the number of the above class of ordinary seamen would be most important to the nation at large. While considering this arrangement, it must not be omitted to take into account the operation of the numerous steam-vessels, which it must be admitted tends materially to check the increase of perfect seamen; and as the proprietors possess a decided advantage over the owners of sailing ships—in more than the one instance of economy—of getting landsmen or inefficient seamen to serve for low wages, they should, in justice to the trading marine, be compelled to have on their books one more ordinary seaman, according to the tonnage of their sailing vessels: from the fact of there being at present 750 steam-vessels, of the united tonnage of 82,867, belonging to subjects of Great Britain. As it is morally impossible that steam-vessels of themselves, independent of sails or seamanship, can become anything but as an auxiliary to the necessities of the nautical profession, it should therefore be incumbent, to prevent any innovation on the excellency of our thorough-bred seaman. With the additional number of ordinary seamen caused to be employed on board steam-vessels, we should possess an augmentation in the trading marine of 15,000 in a short space of time; and as war would naturally tend to increase not only the number of trading vessels, but also be the cause of augmenting the Royal Navy, in the same proportion, seamen will be in demand, and will, of consequence, be found to diminish in numbers. Hence the expediency of a natured nursery to our trading marine is obvious—the method to accomplish it distinct.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Mar. 2, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93¾. | 3¼ Reduced, 101⅝ ¼.
Reduced, | New 3¼, 100⅝ ⅜.
Consols for Account, 93¾ ¼.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Noble and J. Noble, Adwalton, Yorkshire, coal merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—F. P. H. Green, Tottenham-court-road, woollendraper.

BANKRUPTS—H. C. Smith, Camberwell, carver and gilder—E. Lloyd, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, printer and publisher—J. Simpson, Carlisle House, Carlisle-street, Soho square, picture dealer—J. Morris, Leominster, Herefordshire, innkeeper—T. Bennett and P. Fish, Fleetwood, Lancashire, joiners—G. Taylor, Bury, Lancashire, currier—R. Bryan, Knucklas, Radnorshire, hop-merchant—W. Rich and W. Rich, Wigan, Lancashire, joiners—R. Robinson, Hulme, Lancashire, innkeeper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—S. Simpson, Oxford-street, Middlesex, cheesemonger and trader—J. Last, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, printer—W. Hellyer, Plymouth, painter and glazier—C. Stovin, Birmingham, coach-proprietor—J. J. Cohen, late of Manchester, goldsmith, watch-maker, and jeweller—S. Fowler, Manchester, corn, flour, and provision-dealer—J. Newton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton, cotton waste, and paper-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—D. G. Campbell, Edinburgh, spirit-merchant—W. Forrest, Inverkeithing, merchant.

BIRTHS.

27th Feb., at Lincoln, the lady of H. D. Williams, Esq., 54th regt., of a daughter—At Portico, the lady of Lieut. Baker, R.N., of a daughter—At Milford, the lady of Capt. C. J. White, of a son—At Donaghadee, the lady of Lieut. Burt, R.N., of a daughter—23d ult., at Southsea, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant M'Kellar, R.M., of a daughter—At Bangunday, 14th Dec., the lady of G. Temple, Esq., of a daughter—At Trinchinopoly, 23d Nov., the lady of Capt. G. W. Osborne, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, of a daughter—At Calcutta, 7th Dec., the lady of Capt. James Taylor, of a son—At Cosl, 12th Dec., the lady of A. Rose, Esq., 4th L. C., of a daughter—Dec. 5th, the lady of Maj. C. Newport, 23d N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of her father, on 8th Jan. last, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Robert Nugent Watts, Esq., of the Civil Secretary's Department of Lower Canada, to Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. William Sheppard, of Woodfield, Quebec—28th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., to Katherine Louisa, youngest daughter of General Sir John Crosbie, G.C.H.—At Gretna Green, Lieut. G. F. White, 31st regiment, to Ann, daughter of T. Greenwell, Esq., of Durham—At Mansfield Woodhouse, Col. Hodges, of Huddersfield, Cork, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Col. Need, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire—At St. Andrew, on 29th Dec., John Fraser, Esq., Commander H.M.S. *Nimrod*, to Catherine, daughter of J. Edwards, Esq., Receiver-General, Jamaica—At Alverstoke, Mr. E.S.F. Cheeseman, R.N., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late E. Meare, Esq., Winchester—14th ult., at St. Ann's, Lithehouse, Commander H. M. Marshall, to Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. Cole Bright, of Plaistow—At Knockbreda, Downshire, J. N. Gladstone, Esq., Lieut., R.N., to Elizabeth Honoria Bateson, second daughter of Sir R. Bateson, Bart.—At Delhi, 20th Sept., J. S. G. Ryley, Esq., 2d L.C., to Marianne, only daughter of the late Lieut. Hutton Watkins, 1st N.I.—At Calcutta, 11th Dec., Alexander Hennino, Esq., Lt., R.N., and commanding E.I.C.S. *Earl of Hardwicke*, to Melina, only surviving daughter of the late E. M. Smith, Esq.—At Calcutta, 6th Dec., 1838, Lieut. M. C. Cartne, 4th N I., to Miss E. C. Borrman—28th ult., R. B. Debary, Esq., to Elizabeth Letitia, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Holcombe, C.B.

DEATHS.

In the West Indies, Ebenezer Scott, M.D., Surgeon of H.M. ship *Cornwallis*—16th inst., at his house, No. 3, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. Thomas Green, H.E.I.C.S.—24th ult., at Rose Villa, near Liverpool, deeply regretted, Ann Margaret, wife of John Jones, Esq., Commander, R.N., and daughter of the late Col. C. Handfield—In Paris, C. Smith, Esq., Lieut. (h.p.), 39d regiment—7th ult., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ellen, relict of Capt. Hemming, late of H.M. 44th regiment—At Boley-hill, Rochester, on 23d ult., of scarlet fever, Maria Katherine, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Baker, aged 12 years—At Southampton, William Langford Brooke, Esq., late Capt., 81st regiment—From the effects of severe wounds received at the battle of Waterloo, Lieut. T. Boyd, formerly Adjt., Inniskilling Dragoons—At Brighton, C. Trourridge, eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir C. Egerton—At Brompton-square, Elizabeth, wife of Major Verity—At Worthing, on 10th ult, Nelson Ralegh Matcham, youngest son of Commander Blanckley, R.N., who has survived its mother and birth but six months—At Liverpool, on 14th ult., aged 21 years, Harriet, wife of T. Cannon, Esq., Commander of the ship *Edward*, and daughter-in-law of —— Cannon, Esq., R.N.—At Benowen, Emily, the infant daughter of Capt. Penfield—In U. Canada, Lieut Edward Adams, late 55th regt.—At Vera Cruz, on board H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, on 1st Jan., after a few days' illness, Mr. Charles Sparshott, Mate of that ship. He was buried with military honours, and followed to the grave by Capt. Henderson, and the officers of the *Edinburgh*, and the officers of the French squadron on the station—At Archdeacon's Pen, near Spanish Town, Elizabeth, the wife of Capt. James Haithide, Paymaster, 37th regt.—At Blackrock, Cork, Lieut. F. Bate, late Royal Artillery, in his 62d year—At Leamington, Lieut.-Colonel Allen, of Inchmartin, Perthshire — At St. Alban's terrace, Lambeth, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late J. Hooper, Esq., R.N.—At Pellmanang, 15th Oct., Count C. E. Fuguemont, late Capt. of Art. at that station, and formerly of Rhio—At Seringapore, Dr. W. J. Bagg, late of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 25—At Masulipatam, 20th Nov., Capt. F. Darby, 22d N.I.—At Bombay, 17th Dec., Robert Colchester, Esq., Assist.-Surgeon Madras Establishment, aged 25—At Cape of Good Hope, Maj. J. G. Robison, 13th Madras N.I.—At Chinsurah, 20th Nov., Lieut. W. French, H.M. 9th regt.—At Moulmein, 9th Oct., Captain J. Ellis, H.M. 62d regt.—At Guntoor, 19th Nov., George Smith, Esq., Surg., 23d N.I.—At Moulmein, 12th Oct., Surg. J. Higginson, 13th N.I.—At Bombay, 17th Dec., Robert Cothurst, Esq., Assist.-Surg. M. Art.—At Stonehouse, on 24th ult., Lieut. Pennington, R.N. (1814), on the Coast-Guard Service—At Torpoint, on 23d ult., Lieut. G. D. Saunders, R.N. (1827), aged 47—24th ult., Mr. Raine, Clerk *Royal Adelaide*.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Gen. Farmar, late Rl. Mar., Leamington. Lieut.-Gen. R. Earl of Carnwath, London. Colonel Hon. J. Maitland, C.B., 92d F., Canada. Majors—Laug, 13th Dr., East Indies—M'Crummin, 11th F., Chatham. Captains—Atkinson, 13th Dr., East Indies—Manly, 27th F., at sea—Vicars, R. Eng., Mullingar—O'Neill, late of R. Mar.—Jervis, h.-p. R. Mar.—Turner, late 3d R. Vet. Bn.—Bissett, late 2d R. Vet. Comp.—Crook, h.-p. 3d W. I. Reg.—W. H. L. Brooke, Unatt. Southampton. Lieutenants—Tyers, 4th Dr., Bombay—White (Ad.), 3d F.—Armstrong, 21st F., Vasse, Perth, W. Australia—M'Ewen (Ad.), 49th F. Hazaresbaugh, Bengal—Surtees, 52d F., Barbadoes—Halliday, 2d W. I. Reg., at sea, on passage home from Honduras—Guyon, h.-p. R. Mar.—Harries, h.-p. Sco. Fus. Gds.—Charles Smith, h.-p. 33d F.—A. Scott, h.-p. 62d F.—Gregory, h.-p. 78th F. Second Lieut. and Ens.—Mein, 74th F., St. Lucia—Williamson, h.-p. R. Mar. Medical Depart.—Surgeons—Dr. M'Creery, 9th F.—Blake, 61st F.—Bush, h.-p. 93d F.—Lear, h.-p. 3d Vet. Bn.—James Campbell, h.-p. Staff. Assist.-Surg. Hopkins, 74th F., Dominica—Dr. J. J. Hume, Staff, Windsor, Upper Canada.

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An extensive and elegant assortment of Envelope Cases, filled with Envelopes, from 8s. 6d. Name Plate elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine Cards printed, for 5s. Printed Invitation and Return-Thank Notes, with gilt edges, 1s. 8d per quire. Writing Papers of every description at wholesale prices. Superfine Bath Post, 9s. 6d. per ream, or 6d. per quire; Note ditto, 6s. per ream, or 4d. per quire. An elegant assortment of Dressing Cases, from 8s. 6d. (including Razor, Comb, Shaving Brush, and Strop) to 50 Guineas. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Bottles, &c. Travelling Writing-cases, Despatch Boxes, Wellington Cases, in Russia and other leather, from 15s. 6d. Blotting Books, at 1s 6d.; do., with locks, 4s. 6d. The most choice selection of Bibles and Prayer Books in London. To be had at STOCKEN'S, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, two doors from Swan and Edgar's. Observe Name and Number.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY.

432, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of bringing into general use an invention for rendering Waterproof Woollen Cloths, Merinos, Camlets, &c., without impeding the escape of perspiration, and most effectually preventing the ravages of the moth. To persons afflicted with Rheumatism, and to all classes whose avocations expose them to the vicissitudes of the weather, this discovery will prove of the highest importance.

Agents—WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill, Mr. Willis, 178, Strand; Mr. Nighting-le, Nottingham; Mr. Everett, Reading; Messrs. Buck and Fraser, Ipswich; Mr. J. J. Owen, Shrewsbury; Mr. Slater, Bishop Stortford; Mr. E. Bilcher, Farringdon; Mr. G. Franks, Newcastle and Gateshead; Mr. F. Cherry, Waterford, Mr. Scovell, Bath; Mr. John Howland, Dover; Mr. Charles Tassell, Dorchester; Mr. J. Best, Bury St. Edmund's; Mr. D. G. Jones, Carnarvon, Mr. J. P. Hollis, 87, High-street, Guildford; Mr. T. Weller, Tunbridge; Mr. S. P. Ball, High Wycombe; Mr. E. butler, Devizes and Marlborough; Messrs. Duke and Son, Hastings; Mr. W. Tayler, Southampton; and, Sole Agent for Edinburgh, Messrs. W. Purvis and Co., tailors (by appointment) to Her Majesty.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.—FAMILIES

in WANT of really good SERVANTS, of every description, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, 326, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-circus, (removed from 134, Oxford-street—established in 1830), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as domestics are waiting to be hired from Ten to Five o'clock. Convenient rooms are appropriated to engagements, which prevents unnecessary trouble at home through promiscuous applications. Many persons are prejudiced against an establishment for hiring servants; but if the servants possess good characters, it must certainly be obviously absurd to suppose that they can be injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure situations. Fee for obtaining a servant, 2s. 6d.; as many as may be required in a family per annum, 14s.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,

Is now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial lights, constantly illuminated from Two o'clock in the afternoon, throughout the day in dark or unfavourable weather.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening.

Admission, One Shilling.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

TEETH.

MR. R. CLARK, Surgeon Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, brother and successor to the late J. Clark, formerly of 3, Keppel street, Russell-square, and lately of 44, Backville-street, respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute every branch of the profession on the most modern and scientific principles. In consequence of the long and severe illness of Mr. C.'s brother, he has had numerous complaints from parties wearing Artificial Teeth, owing to neglect, bad arrangement, &c; he therefore begs to inform those who have the slightest complaint, that he will, at any time, make the necessary alteration without any further charge.

23, Backville-street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

SILVER TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.

T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), offers for selection an elegant and most extensive assortment of Silver Tea Services, varying in price from £18 to £36, the Service of Teapot, Sugar Basin, and Milk Ewer. The ground-floor, first, second, and third floors are fitted up expressly for the display of Plate and Plated Goods, and a pamphlet is given gratis, with Drawings, and a List of Prices. T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, Watchmaker, and Silversmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS.

—Entire SETS of DISH COVERS, plain and shaped, with rich silver mountings, handles, and shields, finished within the last month, are now submitted to inspection at JOHN COWIE'S SHOW ROOMS, 14, Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, warranted of Sheffield manufacture, as J. C. can certify from his experience of twenty-four years in the trade, that no plated articles can be relied on but those manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield has for centuries been celebrated for the manufacture of Plated Goods and Cutlery. Soup and Sauce Tureens, and every other requisite to complete the table service.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES.

Mr. E. Clifford acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the Mathematics:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Waliam Green, Fulham.

WHITE'S ESSENCE of EGLANTINE.

—A highly fashionable and peculiar HANDKERCHIEF SCENT, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, agreeable, and refreshing.

Prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. In bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. Also by the following Agents:—Mr. Binnington, 35, Haymarket; Mr. Wagstaff, 132, Piccadilly; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Burfield, 180, Strand; Mr. Muntaman, 309, High Holborn; Mr. Vinson, 124, Leadenhall-street; Mr. Bate, 5, St. James's-street, Brighton; Messrs. H. and E. Greville, Northampton; Mr. Drury, Lincoln; Mr. Taylor, 8, St. Ann's-square, Manchester; Messrs. Butler and Colquhoun, 24, Castle-street, Liverpool; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom.

BARFIELD'S DIAMOND PLATE POWDER, warranted not to wear the Plate.

It instantly clears tarnish and dirt, and magically produces a most inimitable polish upon Gold, Silver, Plated Goods, Brass, Tin, Copper, and makes British Plate Zinc, and Pewter, look as white as the best Silver.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Hallet and Co.'s British Plate Factory, 46, Ludgate-street; Bateman, Chemist to the Queen, No. 8, Castle-street, Leicester-square; S. Chapell, 64, Lombard street; Wilson, 57, Fenchurch-street; Thomas and Co., Old Kent-road; Russell, 67, Whitechapel-road; and at the Manufactory, 99, Fenchurch-street.

Agents Wanted for every Town in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Plate cleaned with this Powder will not again tarnish.

Printed by William Thomas, of No. 19, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

The Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Mar. 2, 1839.

THE NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE
AND
East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 320. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 14th April, the new Bombay-built teak Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, EDWARD ROSS, Commander.—Lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has 6 feet 8 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. R THOMSON, Esq., 2, King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA (with leave to land Passengers only at MADRAS), will positively leave Gravesend on the 23rd March, the river-built ship MALCOLM, 650 Tons, Capt. W. BELL, (late of the *Cornwall*); lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. EYLES; or Mr. T. HEATH, 134, Fenchurch-street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., Sun Court, 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail early in May, the fine teak-built MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, R.C.S., Commander. This Ship is well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ENGLEHEART and THAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, BYRNES, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The OWEN GLENDOWER (new Ship, ready for Inspection), and may be seen in Blackwall-yard), 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 8th May.

The BERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPE, Commander, to Sail 12th June.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 600 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 8th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. PODMORE, Commander, to Sail 8th May.

The accommodations for Passengers in these fine new built ships are very superior, and each will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 27, POULTRY. The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the Warehouse.

N. & CO.'S CAMP COUCH, serving for a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-Bed, is indispensible for Military Service.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion-house.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT & CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s. 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wrist-bands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per doz.; printed ditto 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose 3s. 6d. per dozen, handkerchiefs 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto 6s. per doz.; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies chemises 9s. per dozen, ditto 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps 6s. per dozen; night-gowns 18s.; long ditto 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets 2s. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c. ditto, in great variety; bedding from 3s 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

OLD CRUSTED PORT, four years in Bottle, 28s. per dozen; Marsala, 24s.; Dinner Sherry, sound and genuine wine, 21s.; Madeira, old and crusted, 28s. per doz. At NOBLE and Co.'s Foreign Wine Establishment, corner of Charlotte and Windmill streets, Fitzroy-square. Orders, per post or otherwise, punctually attended to.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

They are strongly recommended to all who may have occasion for a number of Beds on a sudden emergency; as, from their folding peculiarly flat, they can be put aside when out of use in less than one [illegible] part of the room occupied by the common French Bedstead.

Prices:—4ft. 3in. 4ft. 6in. 5ft. and 6ft. 16s. 6d. and upwards.

An inspection of the above, at the Patentee's, is with confidence solicited, before they may be had, together with every article of Camp or Cabin Furniture.

Passage Steamers, Passage Smacks, and Cabins fitted up by Surveyors, Packers, Unappointed, Fitted, Undertaken, Paid, Stamped, Yacht, [illegible]

[illegible] silver vase, made by Dudley of Portsmouth, which it [illegible] presented to Dr. Mortimer, of Haslar Hospital, with the following inscription:

[illegible] by the Officers of the Coast Guard serving in the Ryde, Lymington, Yarmouth, and Swanage Districts, to [illegible], of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, as a trifling token [illegible] entertained by them of his [illegible] and skilful advice, [illegible]

[illegible] WELLS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at

THRESHER & GLENNY'S,

[illegible] Strand,

where Patterns, Necessary Outfits, Cabin Samples, and every particular, may be had on application. Also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SABRES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

FAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors & Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 16s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 4s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 14s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trowsers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the PATENTEES, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that must prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 9s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.

E. N. HAYNE, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,

203, REGENT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c. DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING-COATS and HUNTING-FRAMES. Arm and Rifle Jackets and Trowsers; PILOT COATS and TROWSERS; sheets, towels, and Table Linen; [illegible]

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT AND ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by the most competent females.

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrist, length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL COATS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their luggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships to India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable rubbed Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford-street, opposite Harewood-place, (two doors west of Hollis-street.)

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Pins, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5l. 5s.; with German Silver Keys, &c., 4l. 15s. 6d. These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. POTTER, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

INDIAN ARMY OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT for Writers, Cadets, and Passengers to India, Sydney, &c., under the management of MR. ALEXANDER and CAPTAIN KERR (late Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, Bengal), No. 6, Leadenhall-street. At this Establishment every description of Outfit suited for India, is provided upon any scale of estimate desired. Patent Swing Beds, Iron Camp Bedsteads, Military Canteens, and every variety of Cabin Furniture to be had.

CONTRACTS for SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HAIR FOR BEDS, &c.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 16th Feb. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 14th March next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all or any of the undermentioned Articles, viz :—

Blue Cloth for Jackets, No. 1	14,000 yards
Do. for Jackets, No 2	10,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 1	12,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 2	12,000 do.
Do. Trousers, No. 2	5,000 pairs
Duck	350,000 yards
Flannel	100,000 do.
Worsted Caps	2,000 No.
Blankets	30,000 do.
Shirts	25,000 do.
Shoes (No. 2, grained)	14 000 pairs
Do. for Boys (No. 2, grained)	1,500 do.
Flushing Jackets	500 No.
Do. for Jackets	5,000 yards
Do. Trousers	500 pairs
Do. for Trousers	6,000 yards
Hessen, 40 inches wide	5,000 do.
Do. 30 do.	6,000 do
Hair (curled) for Beds	100,000 lbs.
Bed Cases	17,000 No.
Calico	13,000 yards
Osnaburgh	1,000 do.
White Serge	15,000 do.
Sheeting	1 200 do
Black Linen	1,000 do.
Do Shalloon	6,000 do
Royal Canvas	3,000 do.
Paddine Cloth	2,000 do
Blue Baize	5,000 do.
Black Silk	25,000 skeins
Do. Twist	40,000 yards
Do. Worsted	100 Lbs
White Tape	100,000 yards
Black Stay Tape	25,000 do
White Thread	1,000 lbs.
White & Brown Thread	4 000 do
Black Thread	600 do.
Pearl Buttons	1,100 gross
Silk Wove	600 do
Horn Shank	1,100 do
Iron Shank	1,000 do
Iron 4-hole	500 do.
Black Horn (large)	500 do
Horn (small)	6,000 do
Cotton	500 do.

Tenders will not be received for a less quantity than 50,000 yards of Ruck, 15,000 yards of Flannel, and 5,000 yards of Blue Cloth.

Samples of the Articles, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £15 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACT FOR RUSSIAN HEMP.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 6th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 4th of April next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying RIGA and PETERSBURGH HEMP.

To be delivered at Her Majesty's Dock yards, according to a Distribution, which, with a Form of the Tender, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Hemp," and must also be delivered at Somerset place.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Edward Harwood to be Lieut., vice Trevor, resigned—William Ashford Sandford, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Blake, promoted—Charles Winter, Gent., to be ditto, v. Warren, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, March 8.

1st Drag Guards—Lieut. Alfred Scott to be Capt by p, v. Irby, who retires—Cornet Thomas Richard Mills to be Lieut. by p., v. Scott—Ens. Cornelius Powell, from 6th Ft., to be Cornet by p., v. Mills.

7th Foot—Capt. Charles Ramsden, from h. p. 68th Foot, to be Capt., v. Daniel Barton, who exchanges—Lieut. Catesby Paget to be Capt. by p., v. Ramsden, who retires—Ens. Rich. Maunsell from 45th Ft., to be Lieut by p., v Paget.

29th—Ens. Edmund Durbin to be Lieut. by p., v Parker, who retires—Thomas Edward Wilbraham, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Durbin.

30th—Paget Bayly, Gent., to be Ens by p, v Cavan, prom.

32d—Major Thomas Henry Wingfield to be Lt.-Col without p., v. Maitland, dec.—Brev.-Major John Blitwhistle to be Major, v. Wingfield—Lieut. Alex. Gardiner to be Capt, v Burtwhistle—Ens. John Langley Inglis to be Lieut, v Gardiner—Jan. 19. Charles Wm. Pasley, from h. p. Unatt, to be Lieut., v Inglis, whose appointment (dated 16th Feb. 1838) has not taken place—Feb. 16 W. Mayhew, Gent., to be Ens without p., v Dillon, promoted.

47th—Lieut. Fletcher Gleeson, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Burns, appointed Quartermaster. Ens. Wm. Burns to be Quartermaster, v. Gleeson, dec.—Aug. 16, 1838.

43d—Lieut. Daniel Gardnet Freer to be Adjut., v. Paget, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

45th—Henry Woodbine Parish, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Maunsell, promoted in 7th Ft.—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Ferguson to be Surg., v. Arthur Hamilton, who retires upon h. p.

49th—Ens. Lachlan Hector Gilbert Maclean to be Lieut. without p., v. O'Callaghan, appointed Adjutant—Aug. 31, 1838. Serj.-Major George Rand to be Ens., v. Maclean—March 8. Lieut. Cornelius O'Callaghan to be Adjutant, v. M'Ewen, deceased—Aug. 31, 1838.

57th—Second Lieut. Henry Braddel Croker, from Ceylon Rifle Reg., to be Ens. by p., v. Steele, appointed to 66th Ft.—March 6.

68th—Charles Orlando Bridgman, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Powell, appointed to 1st Drag. Guards.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Simon Pepper Joyce, Gent., to be Second Lieut by p, v. Croker, appointed to 57th Foot.

Unattached—Lieut. John Edwards, from 19th Ft., to be Capt. without p. Ens. Wm. Dillon, from 32d Ft., to be Lieut. by p., v. Inglis, whose promotion has not taken place—Feb. 15.

Royal Military Asylum—Wm Henry Brownson, Esq., late a Captain in 95th Ft., to be Quartermaster, v. Pittyfer, removed from that situation.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ensign Monck, 84th Reg., are John Willington, and not John Winnington, as stated in the Gazette of 28th Dec., 1838.

The promotion of Ens. Postlethwaite, 96th Foot, to be Lieut. in that corps, and the appointment of Mr. Wallace to be Ens. in succession, as stated in the Gazette of the 22d February, 1839, has not taken place.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Gds.—Move from Ipswich to Birmingham.

1st Dragoons—One non-com. officer, 1 r. and f., 2 horses, from Cork, to embark about 15th or 16th March, for Bristol—to arrive at the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, by 1st of April.

2d Dragoons—A troop from Longford to New Bridge, Mar. 6th to 10th, until the barrack at Longford is repaired.

6th Dragoons—The squadron from Limerick to Cahir, on 1st and 2d March; 1 Sub., 1 Sergt., 21 r. and f., from Cahir to Clonmel, on 2d March.

8th Hussars—One non-com.-officer, 1 r. and f., 2 horses, from Dundalk to Dublin, 7th to 9th March, to embark on the 11th inst., for Liverpool—to arrive at the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, by 1st April.

10th Hussars—Move from Hounslow to Dorchester.

14th Lt. Drags.—Move from Birmingham to Hounslow.

[illegible]—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

"In this useful treatise, we find well-conceived observations on the subject of labour and exercise."—*Chambers's Edinb. Journal.*

"We have no hesitation in recommending this work in the warmest terms; it has only to be known, to become more extensively popular."—*Glasgow Scots Times.*

"Mr. Curtis is an able aurist and oculist; his little volume is well-arranged mass of facts, establishing the point that the great secret of keeping or getting hearing is [illegible]"—*The Times.*

[illegible] from Dublin, 7th to 9th March, to embark on 11th inst., for Liverpool—to arrive at the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, by 1st April.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.—from St. John's Wood to St. George's Barracks

Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.—from St. George's Barracks to St. John's Wood.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—from Portman-st. to Wellington barracks.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.—Capt. Romilly is appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Scotch Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt.—From Wellington Barracks to Portman-st Barracks.—On Friday morning, the 1st inst., the proceedings of a district Court-Martial, held upon Corporal Smith, were read before the battalion, at the Wellington Barracks. The crime of the man was that he had acted in an unsoldierlike manner towards his Commanding Officer, Colonel Scott, by requesting him, in consequence of annoyances he had received, to be again reduced to the ranks. Upon his resignation being refused, he tore the stripes from his arm, and trampled them under his feet. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and then to serve in the ranks. During the last three months three corporals have, upon their own petition, been sent to the ranks.

3d—Ensign Clarke has arrived in this country.

7th—See our leading remarks. Capt. Barton is about to exchange to half-pay with an officer, who goes into the corps to sell out.

10th—Major Power has rejoined from leave.

18th—4 cos. at Colombo, Col. Burrell; 2 cos. at Galle.

31st—Quartermaster Palmer is expected from India per *Malabar*.

42d—See our leading remarks.

58th—Head qrs. at Trincomalee, Col. Frith, Commandant.

61st—Kandy, Major Simmonds commanding; Lieut.-Col. M'Pherson, Commandant.

66th Depot—Major Wingfield has taken the command.

88th—Major Eden has joined from leave. Private C. Bresencher was last week tried by a General Court-Martial, for striking a Sergeant in the execution of his duty.

90th—Colombo, Lt.-Col. Peddie commanding.

91st—See our leading remarks.

97th—Lieut. M'Caskill, Superintending Officer, is ordered from Tralee to Scotland.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—A portion have arrived, and the remainder follows immediately from Windsor to the North of England, on account of the disturbances, and the arming of the Chartists.

Ceylon Rifle Corps—Hd.-quarters, Ham Island, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher commanding; one comp. at Galle.

Royal Artillery—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Low being posted to Capt. Stevens's company, and Lieut. Smith to Major Lock's company, 5th batt. Major Willis's company [illegible] batt., is under orders to embark on the [illegible] Devonport, to relieve Major Hanwell's company, 7th batt., which will join the garrison of Woolwich.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. Graydon, K[illegible] removed from Portsmouth Garrison to be Commanding [illegible] at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. Col. J. R. Arnold, K.H., will succeed Col. Graydon as Commanding Engineer at Portsmouth.

Disturbance among the Military.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, the inhabitants of Northgate, in this city, were thrown into considerable consternation by a sudden outbreak among the military. For some time past angry feelings have been fomented between the Horse and Foot soldiers now stationed in our barracks, and various single-handed encounters have taken place. These angry feelings are supposed to have originated in the Cavalry calling the 45th "body-snatchers," which appellation they gained from a groundless story that was current in the city a short time ago; and the Cavalry, in return, have been honoured with the title of "cherry pickers," which has a military reminiscence for its foundation. On Friday night a rough rider of the 17th was much beaten by some of the 45th, but this affair was allowed to pass over. On the following night (Saturday), about tattooing time, a number of the 45th—we should say from thirty to forty—assembled in and about some yards in Northgate, awaiting the return of the Cavalry to barracks. The cause of this waylaying the Cavalry was stated to be, that a few of the latter had, in the early part of the evening, interrupted and ill used some of the 45th without any provocation. However this may be, the Dragoons, on making their appearance, were assailed and violently beaten with sticks, collected from bavins which had been purchased by the 45th. A general row ensued; the Cavalry made a regular stand up fight in defence, and succeeded in disarming several of their antagonists. The fight lasted about half an hour, during which the Infantry were sadly beaten, and much blood was shed, though not from any serious wounds. A few of the Dragoons likewise received some severe blows, and one or two have since lain in the hospital from the effects. A Corporal's wife, who took part in the riot in defence of her husband, was knocked down, and much hurt. The sticks were flying in all directions, and the inhabitants felt the greatest alarm, as well for personal safety as for their windows. Two policemen were present during the skirmish, but they did not attempt to interfere with such preponderating numbers. Several parties of the piquet were quickly ordered out, and they with some little difficulty succeeded in quelling the disturbance, by taking many of the offenders to the barracks. In some cases they had to resort to violence to accomplish their purpose. By way of punishment, the regiments were confined to barracks next day, and ordered to parade. The Cavalry have been confined since Saturday, but the Infantry were let out on Tuesday. A Court of Inquiry sat in both barracks on Monday and Tuesday, and, we understand, that Major Armstrong, of the Infantry, congratulated his men upon the satisfactory result, and exonerated them from all blame. We have not heard of the result of the inquiry in the Cavalry barracks. Whatever it may be, it is generally believed that one of the regiments will shortly be removed from Canterbury.—*Kentish Observer.*

The members of the Naval and Military Commission held a meeting on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, at Lord Melbourne's office. There were present the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir H. Vivian, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir A. Dickson, and Sir G. Cockburn. The meeting broke up at three o'clock.

The anniversary of the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt will be celebrated by the surviving officers on the 21st inst. at the United Service Club, as usual. The only invited guests are the Duke of Cambridge and the Turkish Ambassador.

The drafts from the depots at Chatham and Maidstone embarked for Bengal in the *Thames*, on the 6th inst.; and those for Madras in the *General Kyd*, on the 8th instant. The embarkation for Bombay in the *Glenely* will take place on the 13th instant.

General William Burnett.—The death of this gallant officer took place at his seat, Banchory Lodge, in Kincardineshire, on 26th Feb., in the 78th year of his age. General Burnett was many years in the 14th Foot, both in home and foreign service, and long commanded that corps, and was universally respected, both as a military man and in private life. He was one of the Aides-de-Camp of King George III.

General Lord Lynedoch gave his annual dinner on Tuesday, to commemorate the victory at Barrosa on 5th March, 1811, to the following officers, who fought on that memorable day:—Sir J. Hope, Col. Hare, Col. Calvert, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir R. Gardiner, Sir H. Townshend, Col. Lambert, Capt. Brereton Trelawney, Sir A. Murray, Cols. Jones, Wells, Campbell, Cato, Petre, &c.; also to Mr. Hume, Surgeon of the Staff.

Naval Intelligence.

Appointments.

Commander—John Keenan (1812), out-pension Greenwich Hospital, v. Williams, dec.

Lieuts.—Rob. Tryon (1834) to *Pantaloon*, v. Bevan. W. F. Glanville (1827), from *Dido*, to *Princess Charlotte*. George Rose (1832) to command *Curlew*. Henry J. Matson (1836) to command *Waterwitch*. Jos. Taylor (1815) to Coast Guard, vice Watson.

Mate—G. Berens to *Implacable*.

Midshipman—D. Miller Cole to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Moorhead and — West, from *Britannia*, to *Cornwallis*. Daniel O'Callaghan (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Vol., 1st class—John Hallowes to *Powerful*. W. H. Elliot to *Acorn*.

Clerk—Edward Wood (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Royal Marines—Sec. Lieut. A. R. Savage, from the R.M.A., to be First Lieut. at Woolwich, v. Dwyer.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Kennedy (1815), sailed from Gibraltar, for Malta, Feb 1[illegible].

DAPHNE, 18, Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), arrived at Lisbon, from Portsmouth, Feb. 18.

ELECTRA, 18, Com. W. Preston (1833), sailed from Lisbon, for South America, Feb 19.

GANGES, 84, Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), arrived at Lisbon, from England, Feb. 19.

LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from Port Natal, Dec. 27.

TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1822), arrived at Lisbon, from a cruise, Feb. 23.

WOLVERINE, 10, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), sailed from Gibraltar, on a cruise, Feb. 18.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails. *s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

[illegible] term it, with the [illegible] ensis, yet my heart still beats strong, and my blood flows channels, for my country. Annoyed, beyond measure, present helpless and cruelly-neglected state of our co Navy, I appeal to your Grace on behalf of England, greatest warrior, and only refuge in the day of trial.

The abortive motions of the two young Naval Peers hav upset me; not that I expected complete success from eith that one should conclude with a few insignificant remark the Naval College, and the other by calling for papers interest, is not what ought to have been expected. Lord C ter's movement, at all events, produced some observati which I cannot fail to touch, as they twitch me most confou I allude, in the first place, my Lord Duke, to the *cool* ad of Lord Minto, that there is but *one* line-of-battle ship home station (and she is ordered to an ulterior dest

THESEUS, directly she is fit for sea): not a frigate, not another ling

LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, Devonports, guard ships
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 4.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Mar. 3. d. May 19.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PATERSI, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Mar. 23.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d May 9.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Wolf* was ordered to proceed to Plymouth to be paid off, and has sailed thither accordingly. *Zebra* arrived from the eastward on Sunday, and is under orders to go to the Mediterranean; she is a few men short, and unless she gets volunteers, will have supernumeraries sent from the flag-ship. *Waterwitch* was commissioned on Monday by Lieut. H. J. Matson, late of the *Pearl*; a draft from the flag ship was immediately put on board, and she has already made considerable progress in her equipment. *Curlew* is lying alongside the *Waterwitch*; Lieut. Rose is appointed to her, and some men having also been discharged into her, the work of rigging and drawing stores has commenced; one of these vessels will go to South America, and the other to the coast of Africa. *Snipe* is next for commission; she is masted and in the basin, and ready for officers and men. *Revenge* is preparing for commission; most likely she will be reported ready next week. *Childers* and *Cleo* are in dock, and orders are down to hurry them out; their masts and yards are ready, and, doubtless, they will be in commission before the end of the month. It is determined to launch the *Indus* on Saturday week, the 16th inst.; the tides answer well for the purpose, and everything is prepared. *Royal Frederick* is to be launched on the 16th April, and then both ships are to undergo repair, and the ships fitted for ordinary. No time is yet fixed for *Stromboli*. Little is doing to *Magicienne* or *Sapphire*, the shipwrights being hard at work on the foregoing ships repairing and building. It is probable the present flag will come down the last day of the month, and the *Britannia* be paid off. *Barham*, *Victor*, *Pelican*, and *Pylades*, are daily expected. *Ætna* is in the Basin fitting, and will be able to go out next week. Ships in Port—*Zebra* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Ætna*, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Messenger*, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, March 8th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—March 1st—*Malabar*, 74, was shifted from the North to the Stern Dock, to have her repairs completed. 2d—Arrived the *Braganza*, peninsular steam-packet, from the Eastward, took on board her coals, and proceeded for Falmouth, to take the Lisbon mail. The *Rhadamanthus* steam-frigate, Com. A. Wakefield, was taken into dock; on examining her bottom, it was found that she had carried away her false, and part of her main keel, and damaged her copper in several places, but these defects will be repaired in a few days. Arrived the *Marquis of Camden* Indiaman, outward bound, it is said she is leaky in upper works, and will be caulked before she proceeds on her voyage. 3d—Arrived *Wolf*, 18, Capt. E. Stanley, from Spithead, and came into harbour the next day to be paid off. Arrived *Gorgon* steam-frigate, from the North Coast of Spain; also *Swale* tender, to Astrea, from Falmouth. 4th—*Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, came into harbour to refit, and to be caulked; she is to have the new armament of a 36 gun frigate. 5th—Arrived *Royal Tar* peninsular steam-packet from Falmouth, where she landed the Lisbon mail, and sailed the same day to the Eastward. 6th—*Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was towed into the Sound by *Gorgon*, where she waits for orders. *Acorn*, 16, Com. J. Adams, was paid wages in advance, and it is reported will sail for the Brazils in a few days. The *Drake*, lighter, sailed for Portsmouth with stores. 8th—*Gorgon*, steam-frigate, will sail for Pembroke this day, with *Windsor Castle*, 74, under her charge. In Harbour,—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Wolf*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound,—*Implacable*, *Acorn*.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 6th.—The appointment of Admiral the Hon. Elphinstone Fleeming, as Commander-in-Chief of this port, has been officially announced this day; as also the appointment of Capt. Alexander Ellice, M.P., to be Flag Captain, with Mr. Chimmo, Secretary.

SURVEY OF PORT ADELAIDE.—An immediate and most elaborate survey of this port is making by Col. Light, assisted by Captain Field.

The *Indus* is to be launched this day. The *Royal Frederick* is ordered to be ready for launching by April 1st, and her name is to be changed to *Royal Sovereign* (not *Queen*, as has been erroneously stated), and the latter to *Royal Frederick*.—The stern-frame of *Warspite* is up, as also her bow. The former will be very handsome, exactly like *Pique's*, the timbers all brought round.—The convicts are damming up the plot close to the *Royal Frederick*, preparatory to the ship (which is very unsound and defective) being repaired as soon as the ship is off.—*Barham* is daily looked for, but these winds keep her back.

It is intended, when Adm. Fleeming assumes the command at Portsmouth, that his flag-ship shall go to Spithead with 800 men, there to remain all the summer, and to cruise occasionally. This will be a most excellent plan; the men will then soon know their duties, and become *seamen*, which they cannot as long as the ships remain rotting in harbour. From the repairs *Britannia* requires, it is understood that the *Neptune* will be commissioned to take her place: this will be *right*, she has been launched now seven years.

We have been favoured with the sight of an elegant and massive silver vase, made by Dudley of Portsmouth, which has just been presented to Dr. Mortimer, of Haslar Hospital, with the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Officers of the Coast Guard serving in the Coast Ryde, Lymington, Yarmouth, and Swansea Districts, to Dr. Mortimer, of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, as a trifling token of the [illegible] entertained by them of his [illegible]apt and skilful advice, so disinterestedly given to their brother officer, Lieut. T. S. M. Watson, on the recent occasion of his receiving a dangerous wound at Hurst Castle.—*March* 1, 1839."

Messrs. Page and Hankey, Midshipmen, passed their examination in seamanship on board the *Royal Adelaide* on the 7th inst.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]—The packets at Hobbs' Point are decidedly of too little power. If the Board of Admiralty would but allow Sir W. Symonds to build four vessels at Pembroke yard, of a size and power he may deem efficient, I am quite sure the regular transmission of the mail would be insured—the line of communication better patronized—and the station become a lucrative affair to the Government. I went to the dry-dock, while in the Dock-yard, and saw a beautiful steamer, on his plans, built there for the Liverpool station. She is quite a model; and, judging from her what he could produce, I do not hesitate to say it would be to the interest of the Admiralty, and truly advantageous to the nation, if he were to be ordered to provide new ones for Milford.

DEPTFORD, March 5.—Sailed *Marquis of Hastings* convict ship, for Woolwich and Portsmouth. Arrived, *Isabella*, to load for Cape of Good Hope, Simmonds Bay, &c. The *Vanguard* is fitting for Jamaica; the *Bussorah* and *Egyptian* for convict ships; and *Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer, for service.

At the request of a correspondent, we publish the names and stations of the eleven ships of the line alluded to by Lord Ingestrie, in the debate of Wednesday, as being in commission in October 1792. We also give the total amount of line-of-battle ships belonging to the several Maritime Powers at the same period—being on the eve of the French revolutionary war.

Alfred, 74, John Bayly, with Lord Hood.
Bedford, 74, Sir A. S. Hammond, Bart., Spithead
Brunswick, 74, Sir R. Curtis, with Lord Hood.
Duke, 98, Vice Adm. Lord Hood, Capt. John Knight, cruising in Channel.
Edgar, 74 (G.S.), A. Bertie, Portsmouth.
Hannibal, 74, J. Colpoys, with Lord Hood
Hector, 74 (G.S.), G. Montague, Portsmouth.
Lion, 64, Sir E. Gower, Portsmouth, for China.
Orion, 74, J. T. Duckworth, with Lord Hood.
St. George, 98 (G.S.), Rear Adm. F. Cosby, Captain T. Hicks, Plymouth.
Vengeance, 74 (G.S.), T. Pasley, Blackstakes.
Those marked "G.S." were stationary guard ships; but whether fit to go to sea or not we cannot say.

At the same period the French had in *commission* twenty-seven sail of the line.

The Navies of European Powers in 1792.
Total Ships of the Line:—

Great Britain*	113	Turkey	30
France	86	Sweden	30
Spain	74	Denmark	26
Russia	60	Portugal	10
Holland	30	Sicily	4

Total—British, 113; other Maritime Powers, 359.

* Thirty-nine of these were of 64 guns.

NUMBER OF MEN VOTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE NAVY.

		Seamen.	Boys Voted Separately.	Marines.
Years	1818	11,000	—	6,000
	1823	16,500	—	8,700
	1828	21,000	—	9,000
	1833	18,000	—	9,000
	1834	17,500	1,000	9,000
	1835	15,500	2,000	9,000
	1836	22,700*	2,000	9,000
	1837	23,165†	2,000	9,000
	1838	23,165†	2,000	9,000

* Of this number, 2,200 were borne in the guard-ships of the ordinaries, though available for sea service if wanted, and occasionally drafted into sea-going ships. In former years the men in the ordinaries were not available for sea service.

† Of this number, 2,200 are employed in the ordinaries as above, and 455 are employed in the mail steam packets on the home stations.

Disposition of the Ships of the Rl. Navy in Commission on 1st Dec. 1828 and 1838, with the Number of Officers and Men allowed in the Complements of the Ships serving on the Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Stations On 1st Dec. 1838.	1st Rates.	2nd Rates.	3rd Rates.	4th Rates.	5th Rates.	6th Rates.	Sloops.	Steam Vessels.	Gun Brigs, &c.	Packet Brigs.	Survey. Vessels	Yachts.	Stationary Ships	Total.
East Indies				1		3	3							7
Cape of Good Hope					1	1	5							7
South America			1		4	3	3							11
West Indies				1	1	1	8		6					17
North America					1	1	2		2					6
Mediterranean		2	1	1	3	3	14		4					31
Coast of Africa					1	2	2		2					6
Cork					1		6		1					8
Plymouth		1		1			3	1	3				1	9
Portsmouth		1					3	1	4				1	7
Chatham		1		2			1	1	4					9
Particular Service			1		2	1	4							8
Surveying Service											6			6
Packet Service										22			1	23
Unappropriated and Fitting out				4	4	8	2							18
Under Orders to be paid off				1										1
Stationary Ships, Yachts, &c.												5	2	7
	3	5	3	10	19	18	58	4	22	22	6	5	4	181

The number of Officers and Men allowed to the complements of His Majesty's ships serving on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland 9,639

STATIONS, On 1st Dec. 1838.	1st Rates.	2d Rates.	3d Rates.	4th Rates.	5th Rates.	6th Rates.	Sloops.	Steam Vessels.	Gun Brigs, &c.	Packet Brigs.	Surveying Vessels	Yachts	Stationary Ships.	Total.
East Indies				1		4	7		2					14
Cape and Africa				1			5		12					18
East Coast of S. America					1	2	1		5					9
Pacific					1	2	4		1					8
West Indies and N. America			3	4	3	13	8	6	1				2	40
Mediterranean	1	4	1	1	4	5	7	2					1	30
Lisbon		1			1	2								6
N. Coast of Spain					1	1	1							4
Plymouth	1												1	2
Portsmouth	1								6				2	9
Sheerness	1								2				2	5
Particular Serv.		1					1							2
Surveying Serv.							3			9				12
Packet Service							26		24				1	51
Unappropriated and fitting out	1			1	4	3	4	1						13
Under orders to be paid off														
Stationary Ships, Yachts, &c.													3	3
	4	5	10 add 2	8	7	32	41	49	40	25	9		12	226

The Number of Officers and Men allowed to the complements of H.M.'s Ships serving on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland 5254

* There are two 74's inserted under 4th Rates, being so rated, although line of battle ships.

Number of Marines on Shore on 1st Dec. 1818, 1823, 1828, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838:—

Month and Year		Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains	Lieuts. First.	Lieuts. Second.	Staff Serjeants.	Barrack Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers	Drummers.	Privates and Gunners.
1 Dec	1818	4	8	9	83	82	69	14	5	275	173	18	153	2324
—	1823	4	0	9	86	88	50	14	5	324	204	18	191	3052
—	1828	4	8	9	99	72	68	14	5	308	231	20	195	3744
—	1833	4	12	8	94	95	56	13	5	344	217	1	194	3757
—	1834	4	12	8	95	82	57	12	5	330	252	5	211	3421
—	1835	4	12	8	84	87	58	12	5	328	95	4	217	2169
—	1836	4	12	8	66	48	10	11	5	276	279	2	160	1791
—	1837	8	16	51	45	23	13	5	280	250	8	161	3091
—	1838	7	14	33	48	19	13	5	269	220	2	131	2969

Royal Marine Office, Feb. 22, 1839.

Captain Marryat's work on the American Navy contains little or nothing that is new. The gallant novelist asserts that the whole American Navy is manned by Englishmen, and that there are 30,000 British seamen in the merchant and Naval service of the United States. This may be true, though we believe the number to be exaggerated; but true or false, what is there alarming in the fact? The Americans entice our seamen by high wages because they cannot rear sailors of their own in any numbers, owing to the high value of labour in the new world.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—The 18th anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Saturday last at the London Tavern, when about 160 friends of the society sat down to an excellent dinner, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by Viscount Melville, Lord Colville, Lord Radstock, Sir J. L. Lushington, Lord Bexley, Lord Ingestrie, Lord A. Fitzclarence, and Sir F. Omnianney. Among the company were also Sir R. Carnac, Adm. Young, Capts. Alsager, Bowles, Freemantle, Sotheby, Col. Galloway, Col. Forman, Capt. Petty, &c., &c. It appeared from the report that since its establishment in 1821, the society has been the means of administering medical and surgical assistance to 45,458 seamen of all nations, 4,000 of whom were during the last year. From a table extracted from the registry of merchant seamen at the Custom-house, showing the average ages of 5,000 seamen employed in the merchant service, it appears that there were under 15 years of age, 59 persons; 15 and under 20 years, 474; 20 and under 30 years, 2,376; 30 and under 40 years, 1,130; 40 and under 50 years, 672; 50 and under 60 years, 234; 60 and under 70 years, 49; 70 and upwards, 6. So that, out of 5,000 seamen, only 55 are in employment at the age of 60 years. The Chairman announced Her Majesty's donation of 100 guineas. On the toast of prosperity to the institution being drunk, Capt. Bowles made a forcible appeal to the company in aid of the funds, the result of which was that donations to the amount of nearly 1,200*l.* were announced.

At a divisional court-martial held this week at the Rl. Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, two Captains were obliged to sit as the substitutes of Lieutenants, there being so few of the latter rank at quarters. The three Captains and senior Subaltern comprising the court, counted a servitude of 136 years. We understand the fact is without a parallel, and shows the inconvenience the late reduction has led to. We hear also that there is a considerable deficiency of non-commissioned officers and drummers, so that the privates have to perform these duties without pay, in order that the service may be carried on.—*Devonport Chronicle.*

The Hon. East India Company have, with their usual munificence, lately presented a very valuable and handsome sword to Capt. Chads, for his services in the suppression of piracy in the Straits of Malacca.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]—There is no longer any doubt of the Coast-Guard Service undergoing a complete modification, and the Secretary of the Admiralty, on moving the Navy Estimates, stated, a commission would have sat ere now, to revise this service, but for the indisposition of the Assistant Admiralty Secretary. The Coast-Blockade Service will, no doubt, be re-established; and the *Russell*, fitting for Sheerness, it is expected will lay in the Downs on this service.

Officers and Seamen employed Jan. 1, 1838, and Jan. 1, 1839.

	1838.	1839.		1838.	1839.
Flag Officers	15	12	Masters' Assistants	215	195
Commodores	4	3	Mates	471	487
Captains	59	57	Midshipmen	381	375
Commanders	67	68	Volunteers	451	265
Lieutenants	405	393	Warrant Officers	669	666
Masters	109	105	Engineers	31	61
Secretaries	12	9	Schoolmasters, or Naval Instructors	51	47
Clerks	314	285	Petty Officers	4799	3918
Chaplains	35	33	Able & Ordinary Seamen, Landsmen, & Boys, (including Royal Marines).	11694	12846
Surgeons	133	127			
Assistant Surgeons	175	162			
Pursers	106	101			
Second Masters	113	116			

The half-pay is required for the following Officers, and we compare the numbers with

	1837	1838.	1839.		1837	1838.	1839
Flag Officers	150	136	144	Do. retired	40	38	78
Do. retired	62	57	58	Pursers	470	442	438
Captains	614	607	599	ROYAL MARINES.			
Do. retired	9	5	5	General Officers	8	4	5
Commanders	696	674	681	Colonels	2	5	7
Do. retired	283	271	276	Lieut Cols.	4	8	7
Lieutenants	2212	2095	2038	Majors	4	4	5
Do. retired	7	7	7	Captains	115	134	136
Masters	242	341	315	Lieutenants	359	318	339
Do. retired	0	0	0	Assist.-Surg.	1	1	1
Chaplains	32	31	36	Total Off. of all descriptions	5986	5770	5793
Medical Gent.	575	567	527				

Bribery.—"That San Juan d'Ulloa was gained partly by money I most potently believe. The present men are great imitators. Napoleon paid old Somariva, the father of the Marquis of that name, an enormous sum for the surrender of Mantua—but not more than the place was worth, and this capture of San Juan d'Ulloa was of a piece with it. It is an ungrateful task to 'pick the gold off the gingerbread,' or I could and would lay bare the secret means by which were won many of the trophies of the republic and the empire." For the correctness of this story I do not vouch, but it comes from a source so respectable that I myself do not question it.—*Paris Letter*

East India Intelligence.

The Jhansee Affair.—This affair appears one of greater magnitude than it was at first supposed to be. For the reduction of the fort, occupied, it is said, by 15,000 fighting men, it has been thought necessary to organize a force of five regiments of Native Infantry, one of Cavalry, a detachment of Artillery, and the entire Scindiah contingent. The whole will be commanded by Sir T. Auburey. There are two opposite parties at Jhansee, and as Mr. Fraser has declared in favour of neither, they are united in the determination to oppose us, under the impression that our object is to annex the disputed territory to our own. The troops to be engaged are as follows:—Cavalry—The 6th L.C., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harriott; Cav. regt., Scindiah's contingent, Capt. Minto. Infantry—25th N.I., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hewitt; 33d N.I., 60th N.I., Lieut.-Col. Tulloch; 63d N.I., Major Smith; 72d N.I., Lieut.-Col. Salmon; Scindiah's reformed contingent, Capt. Mitchell.

The following statement relative to the Southern Division Staff of the Bombay Army, may be relied on as accurate. The troops of the Madras Presidency are for the present to occupy the stations in the Southern Division, which, as a division, continues under the Bombay Presidency. Major.-Gen. Salter remains with his Dep.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen., and Dep.-Assist. Quartermaster-Gen., to conduct the duties of the division, while the whole Sholapoor Brigade Staff, and the Ordnance Paymaster, and the Divisional and Local Commissariat and Medical Staff, have been transferred to the Madras Army. The Staff appointments held by Madras officers are, 1 Brigadier, 1 Brigade-Major, and 1 Commissary at Sholapoor, 1 Paymaster. 1 Ordnance-Commissary, 2 Commissaries, 1 Superintending-Surgeon, and 1 Staff-Surgeon.—*Bombay Times, 29th Dec.*

By the retirements of Drs. Smyttan and Stuart from the Bombay Medical service (both of which will, we understand, take place from the 31st Dec.), Surgeons Furnell and Bell will be promoted to the rank of Superintending Surgeons, and Assist.-Surgs. Montgomery and Gibb to that of Surgeon. We are glad to learn that the professional friends of Dr. Smyttan have voted a handsome piece of plate to that officer on his retirement.—*Ibid.*

Ameers of Scinde.—The goodwill of the Ameers of Scinde to the passage of our troops through their territory, seems to be very dubious, and if they really do make a resistance, we need not expect to work out a passage without much trouble. The Beloochees are a hardy, persevering race; they will constitute a greater part of the Scindian Army, and their dogged and obstinate resistance, in a country abounding neither in water nor provision, may be the means of bringing the Bengal forces to our rescue instead of our reinforcing them.—*Bombay Gazette, Nov. 7th.*

An additional force of 4,000 men is ordered to proceed, as early as practicable, from Bengal to Scinde as a subsidiary. We also learn that a large increase is to be made to our Army, to the extent of one regiment of Cavalry, and five of Infantry.—*Bombay Gazette, Dec. 5th.*

Major.-Gen. Salter is about to visit the Presidency, on sick certificate.—*Bombay Times, Dec. 29th.*

By the latest accounts from Ferozepore, Major-Gen. Duncan had resumed command of the Sutlej Division, whose head-quarters are now fixed at Ferozepore. The station of Kurnaul is however to be increased beyond its present strength, and H.M.'s 44th Foot is accordingly on its way thither.

The recruiting at Kurnaul, and the drilling of the recruits under Capt. Mapleton, of the 60th N.I. proceeds with great activity.

Lieut. Hammersley, 41st, has been appointed A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Nott; Lieut. Gerrard, A.D.C. to Brig. Roberts, Brig. Arnold had not by the last account named his A.D.C.; but it was said that Capt. Mitchell, of the Buffs, would have the appointment.

The 5th L.C. has reached Delhi. Col. Kennedy, of this regiment, has been appointed Brig. at Nusseerabad. Brig. Burgh goes to the Presidency command. Major. Gen. Thackwell reached Ferozepore on the 9th inst., and took the command of the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Indus.—*Bombay Times, 29th Dec.*

Capt. M'Kean, 42d, has been pronounced by a Committee of Medical Officers unfit to continue with the Army of the Indus. He had made every effort, though sorely afflicted at Kurnaul, to proceed with the Army; but (as in the case of Major Boudieu) has been found quite incapable of going further.

A public notice has been issued at Calcutta by Capt. Birch, Superintendent of Police, that no further permits will be granted for the embarkation of Indian labourers, under contract to serve in any of H. M.'s Colonies, thus virtually putting a stop to the Coolie trade at Bengal.

Strenuous efforts are in progress in Ceylon, backed by all the influence of the Governor, to establish a regular steam communication between that island and Bombay. All the intermediate ports, Quilon, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Goa, are to participate in the benefits of the proposed establishment. A steamer of about 200 tons burthen is to be built in the dockyard of this Presidency, for the use of the Ceylon Government.

A writ of habeas corpus was moved for in the Supreme Court by the Advocate-General, directed to the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, ordering him to bring up the body of Lieut. Stokes, late of 4th N.I., who, it will be remembered had been condemned by sentence of a Court-Martial to two years and six months' imprisonment, for the manslaughter of a Sepoy. The Advocate-Gen. grounded his application upon irregularities in the commitment; but chiefly on the absence of any power in the Court to award execution of a sentence not passed by themselves. The Chief Justice allowed the latter objection, and the consequence has been, the discharge of Lieut. Stokes from custody.—*Madras Spectator, 10th* [illegible] spoken to more
ed in the Cavalry calling the 45th "body-snatchers," ppellation they gained from a groundless story that was in the city a short time ago; and the Cavalry, in return, n honoured with the title of "cherry pickers," which litary reminiscence for its foundation. On Friday night rider of the 17th was much beaten by some of the 45th, affair was allowed to pass over. On the following Saturday), about tattooing time, a number of the 45th ould say from thirty to forty—assembled in and about rds in Northgate, awaiting the return of the Cavalry ieks. The cause of this waylaying the Cavalry was be, that a few of the latter had, in the early part of ning, interrupted and ill used some of the 45th without provocation. However this may be, the Dragoons, ng their appearance, were assailed and violently beaten oks, collected from bavins which had been purchased 45th. A general row ensued between the Cavalry and

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 1, 1838—Mr. F. Gubbins to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Panceput, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ravenshaw. Mr. D. M. Fraser to be a third class Postmaster at Gya. Jas. Young, Esq., one of the gentlemen nominated by H.M.'s Judges of the Supreme Court, to be Sheriff of Calcutta during the ensuing year. Mr. J. P. Grant to off. as Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative, Jud., and Rev. Departments, v. Mr. T. H. Maddock, who has been ordered to proceed to the N. W. Provinces. Mr. N. Campbell is appointed to the situation of Superint. of the Customs' Preventive Service, v. Mr. John Bell, dec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 1, 1838—Maj.-Gen. H. Oglander, H.M.'s service, to the command of a div. on the Gen. Staff of the Army, from 1st inst., during the absence on field service of Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, C.B. and K.C.H., or until further orders. Brig. W. Burgh to the Gen. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brig.-Gen., from 7th inst, in succ. to Maj.-Gen. Sir Robt. Stevenson, K.C.B., whose tour expired on that date. Capt. R. Codrington, and a Dep. Assist. in the 2d, to be a Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the 1st class, v. Kewney, dec. Ens. A. M. Becher, 51st N.I., and Assist. in the office of the Quartermast.-Gen., to be a Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the 2d class, v. Codrington.

INVALIDINGS AND RETIREMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 3, 1838—Capt. Gloss Kennaway, 5th L.C., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Inv. Est. Capt. J. S. Winfield, 47th N.I., and commanding reformed Bhopaul contingent, is permitted to retire from the service, from the 15th inst., on the pension of a Major, in conformity with the Reg. 29, Dec. 1837.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, March 4th—LADY RAFFLES, *Biles*, from Bengal, Oct. 5—St. Helena, Jan. 5. AUGUSTINE, *Perry*, from Mauritius, Nov. 25. HEREFORDSHIRE, *Isaacson*, from Bengal, Nov. 8. DUNCAN, *Wardle*, from Java, Oct. 18. Liverpool, March 4th—QUEEN MAB, *Ainley*, from Bengal, Oct. 15. London, March 5th—SELINA, *Luckie*, from China, Sept. 1. WILLIAM PITT, *Palmer*, from Mauritius, Nov. 19. 6th—SUNDA, *Greig*, from Bengal, Nov. 14. SIR JOHN RAE REID, *Cumming*, from Mauritius, Nov. 23.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per HEREFORDSHIRE—Mrs. Isaacson, Mr. and Mrs. Finsep, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Willis, Mrs. and Miss McClintock, Lieut and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foulton, Major Cox, Lieut. O'Grady (H.M.'s 16th Lancers), Lieut. Baldwin, Dr. Carruthers, and Ens. Clarke. Mrs. Kemp and Mr. Heritage died at sea Dec. 9.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Gravesend, March 6th—MARQUESS HASTINGS, *Nailor*, for Hobart Town.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 7th—LORD LOWTHER, *Yates*, London to Madras, Lat. 3. N. Jan. 16th—GOLCONDA, *Bell*, London to Bombay, Lat. 8. S., Lon. 22. W.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per MALABAR—Major and Mrs. Worthy and two children, Lady Keith Jackson and two do., Mrs. Peat and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goslin, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigge and child, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Owen, Lieut. Dight, Lord Cecil Gordon. For the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hartley, Capt. and Mrs. Jamieson and child.

Per ISABELLA COOPER, from Calcutta—Mrs. Le Fevre, Quarmaster and Mrs. Palmer and child, H.M.'s 31st.

Per FAVORITE, from Bengal—Mrs. Robinson, Miss Morris, and Lieut. Farrant, H.M.'s 9th reg.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLOCKADE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—From demonstrating the system of the Blockade to be *detrimental* to the Navy in general, as it nurses seamen to shore life and pursuits, and weans them from their ships and the ocean, I will proceed to demonstrate that it is *imperfect* for the prevention of smuggling. The Coast Guard force is composed of *three* lines, revenue cruizers, boatmen, and riding officers; the Blockade of *one* line only, the beach, the tenders being but occasionally employed cruizing. The riding officers were those of the several divisions, Lieutenants, Surgeons, and Pursers, who merely attended to their departments. The Coast Guard is

STATE OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

A Flag-Officer of some standing, who is now, from gout, unable to write, begs, through his amanuensis, the favour of the inclosed letter being published in that highly valuable and truly respectable Paper, the *Naval and Military Gazette*. The subject is one all-important, and calling for immediate consideration, which it is hoped will plead the Flag-officer's excuse for this intrusion.

London, 1st March, 1839.

[Strictly independent of all party, we cannot refuse the publication of this letter, although the debates in both Houses of Parliament during the week should set at rest the question of the State of the Navy.—Ed.]

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., *&c.*

London, 1st March, 1839.

My Lord Duke,—Although laid on my beam ends, as sailors term it, with the gout, so as to be obliged to employ an amanuensis, yet my heart still beats strong, and my blood flows in true channels, for my country. Annoyed, beyond measure, at the present helpless and cruelly-neglected state of our country's Navy, I appeal to your Grace on behalf of England, as her greatest warrior, and only refuge in the day of trial.

The abortive motions of the two young Naval Peers have quite upset me, not that I expected complete success from either, but that one should conclude with a few insignificant remarks about the Naval College, and the other by calling for papers of no interest, is not what ought to have been expected. Lord Colchester's movement, at all events, produced some observations, on which I cannot fail to touch, as they twitch me most confoundedly. I allude, in the first place, my Lord Duke, to the *cool* admission of Lord Minto, that there is but *one* line-of battle ship on the home station (and she is ordered to an ulterior destination, directly she is fit for sea), not a frigate, not another liner, have we to protect our harbours, dock-yards, guard ships in ordinary, with foreign and coasting-trade which covers the ocean. Surely the lethargy preceding death has overspread our country. Lord Minto states a case of justification from the number of ships commissioned in 1792, 1821, 23, and 28, and compares those times with the number in 1837, 38, and 39, and it does appear (although the resource for seamen, from the coast blockade, has been shamefully destroyed) still that this country (it is truly gratifying to state it, and reflect on such energy) has now one or two ships more in commission than at those periods!!! But his Lordship failed to remember, or to name, and no other noble Peer did so, that even at the periods selected (at all of which the Navy was reduced far too much), then the crews were more efficient, more numerous; and we had always a squadron of ships of war, to guard our coasts and trade, in case of sudden surprise. As the First Lord is so fond of comparison, why did he not state what was the extent of our colonies and trade, at the period selected, 1792, compared with the present; and the number of ships, at that time, which Russia and France had in commission. Had the former Power ever before 29 sail of the *largest* line of-battle ships in the world, carrying from 84 to 130 guns each, and manned with from 900 to 1,000 men, and 14 large frigates, with sixty 32-pounders, and 550 men in each; which fully efficient force in men is only landed in barracks when the ships are laid up in winter, and ready for sea in one week, and all this within a few days' sail of our coasts, and this formidable force at the disposal of such a suspicious Power as Russia! My Lord Duke, the case of England is truly alarming, in a very few weeks these ships will be released from their frozen harbour; and how is England prepared? I did expect that a direct motion would have been made by Lord Hardwicke, or Lord Colchester, for at this instant commissioning of from 25 to 30 sail of the line of our largest ships. It is slaughtering the men to put them in our miserable seventy-fours against such a disparity of force. Then the case would have come to an issue at once—Whether this great country is yet to hold up her head, or for ever submit to degradation, insult, and slavery. Your Grace may think I feel warmly: so I do; but not more so, depend on it, than the extreme urgency of our case ought to excite in the bosom of one who has often triumphed under that flag he now feels is about to be lowered, never to be again hoisted as a conqueror, or as lords of the ocean. The proposition of Lord Melville to strengthen the Navy, by expending one additional 100,000*l.* per annum was truly farcical. It is little to be wondered the state of destitution the country has arrived at under such hands. The country, my Lord Duke, would cheerfully pay *any* sum to uphold our national honour and safety, both of which are now, I fear, irretrievably lost. The only means of keeping up the number of men appears to have been, by every act of ingenuity, destroyed. From Sir Francis Head's statement, we have much reason to fear that there has been treachery in high places. Sailors, whilst they keep out of the service, are allowed their pensions; but the moment they re-enter they are stopped. Thus we have the benefit of a *bad* for a *good* man; (was ever such egregious folly practised?) and that, too, when only a limited number of men are to be had altogether! We have now, I think, 75,000 Seamen and Marines as pensioners; call them all in, and let such as are able (perhaps 20,000 may yet be capable of service) be put into ships, being allowed to keep their pensions, subject to increase from further service, and you would thus obtain a nucleus at once on which to man your fleet. Of what avail would it be to save two or three millions, and lose hundreds of millions, and our country's honour and independence! A victorious fleet would soon take more in value from us than an extended Naval war for years would expend. I will fancy many persons may think an addition to our present Naval force of *thirty* sail of the line a great many; but let it be recollected we should want nearly that number to cope with the fleet of Russia alone. One battle lost, and, without a strong reserve, all would fall before the victor. It must be recollected we are the defendants, fighting to support ships, colonies, and commerce. The case is far different with Russia and other Powers; they have no colonies, and but trifling commerce; and if we defeated their fleet, it would avail very little, except to preserve our present benefits; it would be a barren victory compared to what they would reap against England, who has so much to lose, with colonies multiplied in all parts of the world, and an extent of trade never before heard or dreamt. We have everything to lose in a Naval battle: all sailors know that much depends on accidents;—the most gallant and distinguished of Commanders may lose a battle against every common chance in his favour—accidental shots, cutting away the masts, accidents by explosion, fire, &c., will decide a battle most unexpectedly. Hence, when we have all at stake, how prudent, how indispensably necessary it is to have ships ready in reserve; and yet now we have the proud, the safe protecting force of only one line-of battle ship, about to proceed directly to a destination already assigned her! Oh! fatal insensibility and indifference, what evil lurks beneath thy sway! Sir F. B. Head's late publication proves the infamous, the traitorous objects that man always had in view who is the great brawler for economy. I could add much more to prove the lamentable state in which this country is now placed; but I will refrain for the present, trusting that what I have said, with sincerity and from the bottom of my heart, may induce your Grace, who is considered to preside alike over both our national Naval and Military defences, to take steps to put the country in a proper state of defence to guard against impending dangers of the most appalling nature. The thing, to be done well, or with success, must be done on a large scale, and effectually. To commission ten or fifteen ships will do nothing to meet the exigencies of our present deplorable, debilitated state. One ship-of-the-line, not even a frigate in addition (unless one should accidentally arrive from abroad), be it remembered, is all that is now officially stated as the total means of defence for the whole kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The ships abroad cannot be withdrawn. If the squadron were recalled from the Mediterranean, the Russian Fleet from the Black Sea would forthwith come through, and seize that of Turkey. No, not one ship must be drawn from abroad, but a fleet *of thirty sail-of-the-line*, at least, ought to be commissioned for home service. Economy, it is pleaded, has brought us, to this helpless state. Point out to me the man in England, except Joseph Hume, that would not call for a sufficient protecting force for our trade coasts, and every thing that is dear to us as Britons. Excuse, my Lord Duke, this home-spun yarn; but I feel deeply for my country's prospects of degradation. I have witnessed and contributed to her glory, and now I see her, in the enjoyment of all her blessings, thus laid powerless at the mercy of her envious and hateful rivals, and to witness the general inattention to her sunk and lost state, cuts me to the heart. I have the honour to be, *&c. &c.*

An Old Flag Officer.

MILITARY COSTUME.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As this appears to be the age of improvement in our Military costume, strategy, and tactics, if we may judge from the many able writers who from time to time indulge your readers with their ideas, I may, without being able to do much good, perhaps be permitted to take a partial glance at the first named as it is, and afterwards endeavour to point out how, in my humble opinion, some improvements may be made. Changes do not always insure improvement; the reason, I suspect, is a want of sufficient consideration and trial being given before adoption; and as *I* am not wedded to any measure I propose, but simply take advantage of your kindness in throwing open your columns to the suggestions of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of so good an opportunity of gaining attention, I am desirous of courting remarks which I am not less assured will be good-naturedly bestowed upon what appears to me deserving consideration.

The knapsack, to begin, you are aware, has been the subject, from time to time, of much talk, many changes, and some improvement; it having at last reached to what it seems capable of being made—the latest improvement appears to be in the manner of slinging it, and a trifling reduction in its size; it is now sixteen inches and a half long (*i. e.* from shoulder to shoulder), twelve inches wide, and four and a half deep, capable, with a little trouble, of containing a shell jacket, two shirts, two pairs of white trousers, one pair of cloth, one pair of shoes, hold-all, two towels, and brushes. It is still too large and too formal; it is also too expensive for the quality. A more equitable and better way than at present, of providing them for the soldier, would be, I presume, to have them made up in some Government establishment, under proper superintendence, of such canvas as ships' sails are made of, to be afterwards painted, varnished, and numbered; we might then expect uniformity—an article that would wear in any climate twelve or fifteen years, and in all probability less expensive than those now supplied. As it is, they are furnished by tradesmen in London and Dublin, who, knowing little more about them than their outward appearance, and the profit which follows their sale, truly imagining the shorter time they last, the sooner a fresh order. Again, the love for neat appearance has done much to spoil the pack, by which I mean the introduction of the wooden frame, which not only adds to the weight and lessens the inside space, but is a source of annoyance to the soldier on a long day's march; if it were well put together of the material here proposed, and properly packed, it would always retain its shape.

The great coat being now intended to be carried after one fashion only (rolled and on the top of the knapsack), the great eyesore, and most inconvenient article to carry, is the mess-tin, slung as it is on the back of the pack; it is, under every situation, of march or manœuvre, very much in the way; and it is that article, of all others, I am most anxious to stow away, or have carried without inconvenience. It can be done thus:—The diameter of the great coat when folded is six inches; *two* tins made to fit on each end—say four inches and a half deep each and six inches in diameter, to fit to each other (when required for use as cooking utensils), would certainly do away with the inconvenience complained of, as they could be made to fit on both ends of the coat—the edges under the outer coat-strap.

The great coat, as at present supplied by the Ordnance, appears to me to call for material alteration; it is too long, too loose, and too comfortless. If it were made of what is called pilot-cloth (you may retain the present colour), to fit the body, and warmly lined, with a better fitting collar and sleeves—something like, but larger than, the surtout as worn by the officers, but with large double-breasts, adding to its warmth, it would be rendered a more generally useful garment. Instead of the stiff unmeaning things called epaulettes, now worn by the soldier, a strap with loose, longer, and more abundant fringe, similar to those worn by the French troops, to be occasionally worn on the great coat, would be an improvement. The great coat might then be worn in the severe winter weather on all occasions of parade, drill, marches, and on guard—at night, when necessary, the coattee under.

The shell jacket is *not* a dress for the soldier; he is now one part of the twenty-four hours wearing an article which covers and keeps his loins warm—the other portion bare, subjecting him to frequent colds. If a great coat such as I propose were given to the soldier every two years, with a coattee yearly as at present (doing away with the shell jacket altogether), I do conceive we should be materially benefitting the condition of the soldier at a trifling expense, and at the same time giving him one garment less to carry.

I will conclude my observations with the three linen shirts, which I should be delighted to see replaced by two of flannel, with *sleeves*, or Guernsey frocks. Soldiers, we know, more frequently take cold, and so lay up the seeds of future disease and death, by sudden checks of perspiration, while partially undressed after returning to their barrack-room or proceeding to their billet: a flannel shirt, whether within or without the tropics, would, in the end, go further to keep the troops in health than all the care bestowed upon them by the medical department.

J. C.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—On my return to England, about eighteen months' since, I became a subscriber to your Paper, and have been *generally* satisfied with its politics, arrangement, and correspondence; not so, however, with the tone of two letters which have appeared in the Numbers for the 12th and 19th of January, which roundly assert that the officers of the Dock-yards who come from the School of Naval Architecture are "*deficient of the skill and energy*" necessary to "*conduct the practical duties of building our ships.*"—Now, Sir, if this be true, the natural and necessary inference to be drawn is, that *education* must unfit a man for the duties of a Dock-yard; for no other reason can be assigned why those gentlemen should not be at least *as well* qualified as the persons whose gross ignorance the Board of Revision declared rendered it necessary to introduce into the service a class of superiorly-educated officers. But not to depend entirely on the conclusions drawn from the absurdity of such an assertion as that of your correspondent Z., I visited the Dock-yard of this port to ascertain who are the persons deemed most qualified by the heads of the department to conduct ship-building, and the result of my inquiry was, that I found all (yes, Mr. Editor, *all!*) the ships on the stocks under the superintendence of *two* of the much aspersed members of the School, and these not persons new to their duties, but *men of many years' experience*, in this and other *yards*, in the same practical branch of their business. That those persons who have made it their study to annoy the Surveyor of the Navy by their petty squibs and pamphlets are to be justified, I am far from asserting, on the contrary, I think they should be held up to the contempt they merit; but I do contend that you are wrong in giving the countenance of your publication, and the wide spread of its circulation, to so gross a libel on diligent and deserving men—a libel which will be credited because *you* advance it, but which (if I judge rightly) you will lose no time in contradicting.

Some time since, in the course of a perambulation round the Dock-yard, I fell into conversation with an officer of the establishment, of very superior manner and address, and in order to ascertain the opinion entertained here on the Surveyor's system, I led our discourse to that subject, when I received a clear, intelligible, and convincing statement of *why* his ships are so superior to those of his predecessors in office? I then asked this question,—If you are right, and I do not hesitate to believe that you are so, why do *all* the members of the School of Naval Architecture maintain an opinion so contrary? His reply was—I can only speak decisively respecting the opinions of *one* of that body—*I myself having been a pupil at the School*—and I can say that I am, from conviction and not from party spirit, a maintainer of the superiority of Sir Wm. Symonds's system of construction. As I have no wish to sound a trumpet either for a body of men or for individuals, I shall mention no names, nor do I think I am authorised to do so; my intention is to disprove the assertion that, after the immense sums spent by the country in the establishment of that School, it has proved a total failure, and that after *twenty-eight* years of study and experience, none of the students could be found capable of doing that duty which previously to 1811 seven years' employment in a mould-loft, or at manual labour, were deemed sufficient to qualify a man to undertake.

C. H.

[It is not long since we published a table to show, that in the appropriation of patronage the members of the School of Naval Architecture have had a fair share. It would be most unjust, however, to advance them over the heads of others of equal merit and longer claims. They are eligible for the higher situations, but we never heard that it was intended they should appropriate them exclusively. We are glad to hear that they have the grace to avow conviction—that they have felt it long ago we are sure.—Ed.]

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

We had intended, at great inconvenience, to have given a very full memoir of Sir John Devonshire, but the party who supplied us with the same having most ungraciously sent a copy to a Port Paper, and in which the memoir has appeared, we consider the double publication to be unnecessary.

In reply to "Perseus," the Duke of Buccleuch's yacht is commanded by a Lieutenant, R.N: the Pantaloon *is not a schooner, but a brig, and carries 10 guns: she is 323 tons.*

The "Weekly Dispatch," in its Number of last Sunday, has indulged in its wonted rancour against the officers of the Army generally, in the particular case of the Blues. Without entering into the matter of dispute, we must yet observe that the language and drift of the "Weekly Dispatch" writer are alike scandalous. But the writer is beneath notice,—"En un mot, c'est un homme d'esprit pour les sots qui l'admirent, c'est un fat pour les gens sensés qui l'évitent."

We are requested to contradict the reports which have appeared in some of the morning papers, that a man of the Artillery had been taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Charlotte Rees, who was shot at Woolwich on Monday last. The person who thoughtlessly fired the shot, which caused the death of the young woman, is a civilian, of the name of Whooley, and who has been committed to Newgate for "Manslaughter." No soldier was concerned in this unfortunate affair.

The arguments of "A True Briton," on the New Armament for the Navy, shall have attention. We are glad again to hear from an old correspondent, and hope he will favour us with Naval news as formerly.—The letters of another esteemed old correspondent, "Silenus," shall appear next week. The tables showing the rapid promotion of some Lieut.-Colonels and Majors; the tardy promotion of Captains: and the tedious promotion of Subalterns (the working portion of the Army), had engaged our attention when our correspondent's letter arrived, and we therefore, in publishing his able exposé, shall offer a few remarks.—The letter of "James," in reply to "Arthur," arrived too late for this week: we do not object to publish his letter, but should feel personally obliged if he would expunge passages that are irrelevant to the controversy, and may tend to create an ill-feeling between two very distinguished officers.

To "Querist."—Three shipwrights and two blacksmiths can easily convert a spar into a top-sail yard for a ship of the line in a day's work.

*** Letters in type,—"An Advocate for Peace," "One of 1200," and "Fact."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1839.

The Army Estimates for 1839-40 have been lately printed, and we much regret to observe, that a *very small* increase (only 791 men) over the number voted for 1838-39, has been estimated for. The total of all ranks for the last military year was 109,027, and the total for the coming year is 109,818. The difference in the numbers estimated for, does not, however, exhibit the *actual* increase of the Army; for in the past year credit was taken for nearly 10,000 men, who only existed *on paper then*, but who have very lately been raised. We have about 10,000 more effectives at present than at this period last year; and we understand that the numbers of them are nearly complete. The recruiting has been ably and successfully conducted under the orders of the Deputy Adjutant-General; and, without any increase of bounty, men have been raised with wonderful celerity. We have in this fact convincing proof that bounty has but trivial influence in persuading men to enlist, unless that bounty be 20*l.* or 25*l.*, as in the war-days. We contend, however, that a soldier should receive sufficient to supply his necessaries, and that he should not find himself *in debt* on his first joining his regiment or depot. The state of debt into which every soldier is thrown by the supply of his necessaries (the final portion of the bounty not being adequate to furnish them, and the first of it being spent in drinking and debauchery at the place of enlistment) causes the young and easily-tempted recruit to sell these necessaries to some of the dealers in stolen goods who abound in every town. We venture to affirm that, if the recruits received sufficient for the supply of their *kits*, and consequently were placed on a footing with the old soldiers as to their daily balance of pay, we should have few desertions, and few instances of men selling their necessaries—these two offences being *now* those which chiefly prevail in the British Army. We rejoice to learn that drunkenness is rapidly on the decrease; and ere long this vice, it may be hoped, will be rare among soldiers of *all* classes, and at *all* stations, as it now is among our *English* soldiers, and at stations in *England*. The numbers of our Army are consequently much augmented in efficient soldiers, for soldierly sobriety is military efficiency.

Last week we recorded the Names and Services of the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have within the last twelve months received the Pensions for Good and Meritorious Service; and we now present those of the Army. As in the case of the Navy, the Officers of the Army previously on the Good Pension List appeared in our volume for 1838.

Rewards for Distinguished Service previously conferred.

	£	s.	d.
General John Mackenzie	190	0	0
James Robertson	190	0	0
Thomas Scott	300	0	0
William Wilkinson	200	0	0
Lieut.-General John M'Nair	175	0	0
Sir David Latimer Tinling Waddrington	175	0	0
Sir Thomas Browne	400	0	0
John Granby Clay	150	0	0
James Cuming	150	0	0
Benjamin Gordon	200	0	0
Sir Alexander Halkett	200	0	0
Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B.	200	0	0
Sir Dugald L. Gilmour, K.C.B.	200	0	0
Sir Thomas Pearson	200	0	0
Sir William Maclean, K.C.B.	200	0	0
Dennis Herbert	200	0	0
(Remaining to be appropriated in Estimate 1838-9)	352	0	0

The Garrison Appointments which have become vacant are—			
Governor of Galway	348	18	8
Deputy Governor of South Sea Castle	86	13	9
Surgeon of Sheerness	44	2	1
Captain of Deal Castle	47	1	4
Various small Appointments in the Cinque Ports and Isle of Wight	101	2	5
Lieut.-Governor of Scilly Islands (Staff Estimate, 1838-9)	333	7	6
	961	5	9
Three-fifths of this sum would be, say	580	0	0
Unappropriated in Estimate of 1838-9	352	0	0
	932	0	0

Of which 800*l.* have been thus appropriated:

Lieut.-General Henry Elliot—Ens., 22 May, 1786; Lieut., 14 Mar. 1789; Capt., 23 May, 1794; Major, 9 Aug. 1799; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 1 Jan. 1805; Lt.-Col., 25 Nov. 1808, Brev. Col., 4 June 1813; Col., 5th Veteran Battalion, 1 Nov. 1819; Major-Gen., 12 Aug. 1819; Lieut.-Gen., 10 Jan. 1837	200	0	0
Thirty-three years constantly employed, and nearly the whole period in the West Indies.			
General William Eden—Ens., 26 Aug 1786; Lieut., 1 May 1790; Capt., 3 June 1795; Major, 16 Dec. 1795; Lt.-Col., 15 August, 1798; Col., 25 Apr. 1808; Major-General, 4 June 1811; Lieut.-Gen., 10 July 1821, Gen., 28 June 1838	200	0	0
Gibraltar in 1792 and 1793; Assistant Quartermast.-General in Flanders in 1794, and in Holland in 1795. Quartermaster-General in the East Indies from Sept. 1807 to June 1811. Capture of Java in 1811, and received the medal as a Major-General.			
Lieut.-Gen. John Montagu Mainwaring—Ens., 31 May 1784; Lieut., 11 Oct. 1789; Capt., 8 Oct. 1794; Major, 22 June 1801; Lt.-Col., 23 Nov. 1804; Col., 4 June 1813; Major-Gen., 12 Aug. 1819; Lt.-General, 10 Jan. 1837	200	0	0
At the reduction of Martinique and other French West India Islands. Jamaica in 1800 and 1801; Walcheren, 1809, where he took two 8-pounders, and many prisoners. Fuentes d'Honor, 1811; second siege of Badajoz. Staff at home from June 1811 to Aug. 1819. Staff in the West Indies, Governor of St. Lucia, 1825.			
Lieut.-General Samuel Huskisson—Cornet, 17 May 1799; Lieut., 27 Jan. 1801; Capt., 24 Feb. 1803; Major, 4 July 1805; Lt.-Col., 28 May 1807; Col., 4 June 1814; Major-Gen., 19 July 1821; Lieut.-General, 10 Jan. 1837	200	0	0
Served in the field in India under Lord Lake. India: at the siege of Ry-Ghur, and at the capture of several towns and forts. In Oct. 1818, commanded in Candeish, at the taking of Behauderpore and Amulneir.			
Remaining to be appropriated	192	0	0

Deprecating everything personal in our remarks, we cannot pass over the late extraordinary promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey, from the Majority of the 8th Hussars, to an Unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy, *without purchase*. This promotion has caused universal astonishment among soldiers of all ranks, and deep indignation among the hundreds of Majors who have long served, been severely wounded, and been refused even, after thirty years of distinguished service, that very step in rank by purchase which Major Hankey has obtained without purchase, after sixteen years of peace campaigning. Major Hankey entered the service in 1823, purchased a Lieutenancy in 1825, a company in 1826, and a Majority in 1833. What possible cause can be assigned for having conferred on this very fortunate Major *a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Unattached, without purchase?* Promotion Commissions are perfectly useless! The Duke of Wellington must feel that his exertions are vain, when the hand of power can thus elevate a young Major over the heads of his old companions in arms, for whom he is now labouring as President of the Promotion Commission. This promotion is said to have been *forced* on Lord Hill. So little claim on the service had Major Hankey, in the general opinion of the Army at least, that officers would not have been more astounded had they read in the Gazette, "Poulett Thomson, M.P., Gent., to be Lieut.-Col., Unatt." We beg Lieut.-Col. Hankey to excuse our free mention of his name, which is unavoidable.

Hitherto, these military favours have been conferred with some *show* of Justice; but if extraordinary merit exists in the present instance, it is certainly not *known* merit. This promotion of an officer, of only sixteen years' peace service, to the *highest* regimental rank, and *without purchase*, has roused the most apathetic from their stupor. The old and distinguished officers of the Peninsula and Waterloo may now bid adieu to hope. "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick." From this sickness of heart they need no longer suffer. In the words of Napoleon, "They have ceased to exist," or, more classically, "*vixerunt!*" The final act of the whimsical farce, "Promotion," has been concluded, and the curtain has dropped, leaving the spectators in astonishment. Can the actors say, "*Plaudite?*" They may yet have an answer to that—in Parliament, where we trust *their* acting may meet all the applause it merits. We would wager a round sum that some of the economic clique have been the chief performers.

DURING the week the attention of Parliament has been almost wholly occupied with the discussion of Naval affairs. In the Lords on Monday, the Earl of Minto complained, on the part of Admiral Sir Philip Durham and other officers, of the statement made by the Earl of Hardwicke, that they had furnished false returns; and produced official documents to prove, that at the very time the gallant Earl asserted, upon the authority of his own personal inspection, that not a single top-sail was in store in Plymouth Dock-yard, no less than 66 of these sails were ready. On Thursday evening Lord Hardwicke admitted his error, but not, in our opinion, in a manner to satisfy the parties. On the same evening the Duke of Wellington delivered his opinion, that, under present circumstances, a considerable increase of both Navy and Army was called for.

In the Commons, on Monday, after some preliminary conversation respecting pensions, the Secretary to the Admiralty brought forward the Navy Estimates, and, in a speech of great power and perspicuity, entered upon an explanation of every matter pertaining to our present Naval establishment, contrasting it with former periods, and proving incontestibly, that, whether in respect to actual force, efficiency, or in available resources, the Navy was never in so good a state in time of peace as at the present moment.

Mr. Wood's statement was frequently cheered by both sides of the House, which plainly shows, coupled with the Duke of Wellington's conduct in the Lords, that the more respectable and influential of the Conservative party do not countenance the proceedings of those who have been so industriously employed, for the last six months, in depreciating our Naval resources, whilst many are of opinion that, owing to the state of Canada and affairs in the East, an increase of force should take place.

The discussion of the subject was continued on the subsequent evenings, and all parties have admitted the very able manner in which Mr. Wood made his statement, and the gratification it is calculated to afford to the country. The principal differgence of opinion appears to exist on the two points to which we adverted last week, namely, the peace complements of the ships and the stations whereon they are kept, so as to be most available should occasion demand their services.

As the Mediterranean fleet does not consist of more than eight or nine sail of the line, and three others on foreign stations, as flag-ships, may be considered as out of reach, the question which arises is (supposing no increase to take place) whether the remainder are best kept at home, or at Lisbon, or on experimental cruises, within reach and available, as they have lately served for the conveyance of troops to Canada, or lying in harbour as guard ships for the defence of the coasts. This, it appears to us, is a question to be determined by the nature of our relations with foreign powers, and of which the Government must be the best judges. We recollect, that in 1809, when, on the change of Ministry, it was declared impossible to maintain the peace of Europe twelve months, we had not such resources as at present available, although the effective force was considerably increased by Sir James Graham. In the summer of that year, just after St. Vincent had sailed with Sir Henry Hotham's flag for the Mediterranean, the *Ganges* having preceded the *Victory* (a ship not fit for sea) was the only ship of the line in Portsmouth harbour; and at that time, and for several years prior, when it will be admitted a rupture with Russia was quite as probable as at present, the Baltic fleet was cruising about in very nearly its present force.

We must refer our readers to our Parliamentary report of the proceedings, which, owing to their great interest, we have given at more than ordinary length.

[illegible] very strongly asserts that Maroto has [illegible] will obtain the execution of Teijeiro. The Bishop was given said to have secreted himself at Lesuca, watching an opportunity of escaping!

A letter from Madrid states that Cabrera had discovered a conspiracy at Morella to deliver up the place to General Van Halen, and had, in consequence, shot 450 persons, consisting partly of soldiers and partly of inhabitants of the town.

MISAPPREHENSIONS FOR THE FATE OF POOR ENGLAND, IN THE EVENT OF A WAR, IN THE PRESENT INEFFICIENT STATE OF HER NAVY.

With Louis Philippe the First
We would come off the worst,
The Emperor Nicholas
Would pepper and pickle us;
By the Porte most *Sublime*
We'd be thrashed in no time,
A war with the Dutch
We'd repent very much.
I've an awful opinion
Of the navy Sardinian:
But I don't think we need
Dread the Dane or the Swede.
'Twould be shocking indeed,
And we'd justly complain,
If by Naples or Spain,
Or the fleet of Old Egypt,
Britain's feathers could be clipt.
Still Jonathan Yankee
Would "wop" us and thank ye. PEGASUS.

THE letter of a gallant Officer of Cavalry, in reference to our observations of last week on the Purchasing of Discharges by Young Soldiers, being marked private, we can only avail ourselves of an extract. His opinions are those of a practical soldier, and will, therefore, assist our recommendation of the matter to the attention of the Authorities:—

"Among the very many excellent remarks I am constantly in the habit of reading in your Paper, I do not recollect one that I have seen that has afforded me greater interest, or one more deserving, as in your words, the 'close consideration of the Horse Guards,' than that in your Gazette of the 2d inst., relating to the Purchase of Discharge by Young Soldiers.

"I have frequently wished to have written to you on this very subject; and my proposal would have been generally as yours, excepting that I should have recommended a fixed period of service, extending to five years. As you truly remark, many valuable soldiers have been lost to the service by allowing them to purchase at any period after enlistment. The drills of the Cavalry soldier require months of instruction, and the constant attention of the recruit this is the period, no doubt, most trying to him; once get over this, and he is reconciled to, and generally likes, the profession he has chosen. I have been an every-day observer of the ill effects of the present system. The pride that the non-commissioned officer feels in his squad turning out well, receives a severe check in witnessing his most promising lads taken away on the eve of their joining the ranks, this also tends to dishearten those left, who may not have the same means of purchasing, and I am perfectly sure causes many desertions. I know many cases of parents purchasing their sons' discharge before they have been long enough in the service to be habituated to it, and the same again re enlisting, and again purchased out. In one instance a father said to me, with tears in his eyes, 'My little saving of years' hard work has been swallowed up by the thoughtless behaviour of an only son,—yes, Sir, this is the second time I have bought him off.' A widowed mother addressed herself to me, saying, 'Sir, I place in your hands 30*l.* for the discharge of my son—do, pray, Sir, ease it to me this is the second time I have bought him off; it is nearly all I have in the world.'

"I shall say no more, though many reasons I know exist for the alteration of the system of purchase. It is in good hands; they should be made to repent of their folly by serving a certain period; it would much benefit the service, and save many a parent hours of grief, and their hard earned savings of years would remain undisturbed by the follies of an ungrateful son."

WE have heard from good authority that the Militia, under a system very different from the former, will be soon embodied. Lord John Russell has laboured indefatigably to bring the details into as perfect a state as possible, before submitting the measure to Parliament. Rumour states that, after Easter, the bill will be laid before the House. We hope that one of its effects may be the introduction of Volunteers from the Militia to the Line. From 1805 to 1815, the Line received from the Militia 119,409 ready-drilled soldiers!!

WE understand that Lord Hill has it in contemplation to introduce into the Army a system of gymnastics and manly games, which will tend to the instruction and amusement of the soldiers in garrison, and fit them by increased activity and strength for the arduous duties of the field. Some trials of this system have lately taken place among the Guards, and we believe with great success. Gymnastics and manly games having been constantly advocated in this Paper, we are not a little gratified at the determination of the General Commanding-in Chief, and we earnestly ask that gallant and noble Lord to order that the system of the Baron de Berenger shall have a fair trial.

[illegible] varied and available talents, and the happy [illegible] to which they are allied. "The Idler in Italy" is neither more nor less than a Journal—we verily believe little, if at all, altered or embellished from the original tracings of the fair journalist's hand—kept during a tour through France to Italy, and a residence of some months in the most attractive localities of the latter country, namely, Rome and Naples. The materials of which it is made up—so far at least as regards their "complement external"—may readily be guessed at; but the manner of attiring those materials, and the points of view in which they are set forth, can only be appreciated by a perusal of the book itself, to which, therefore, we heartily commend our readers.

[illegible] have been informed that the Barrack Department at Maidstone is to undergo an investigation similar to that lately entered into at Chatham, that the ordered distribution of Quarters (much encroached upon to the inconvenience of juniors) will be enforced, and that the present extra allowances of fuel, &c. &c. &c., issued *there*, on the plea of being issues to the Staff, &c. &c. &c., will be assimilated to the issues to corresponding ranks and situations at Chatham.

[illegible] and other remains of the ancient Incas [illegible] and they are described attracted Dr. Smith's curiosity; by him with very graphic effect. But, perhaps, the most popular parts of his volumes are those relating to the mines, wherein are shown the mode of working them, their products, the expense for labour, the number of productive mines, and their different qualities. The whole book, indeed, is of as much utility as amusement, and it is rich in both.

The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Bibliography, Criticism, and the Arts. March, 1839.

ORIGINATING in a weekly sheet, this Magazine, on an enlarged and improved plan, now takes its stand with the regular *monthly* periodicals. The first Paper in the present Number is of a startling character, affirmatory of the existence of Louis XVII., the orphan of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and peremptorily appealing to the French Noblesse now in London, to investigate his claims. "Letters to my Son at Rome" illustrate the history and character of the leading booksellers of the past generation, [illegible] *facsimilia* autographs of about sixteen [illegible] of the work.

THE unfortunate retirement of the Honourable Captain Berkeley from the Admiralty is infinitely to be regretted, he being one ever happy to receive from experienced officers of the respective departments over which, as a member of the Board, he more immediately presided, any feasible suggestions tending to the general benefit of the service. In the Marine branch he caused to be carried into effect the following propositions (emanating with an old officer of the corps, who had the honour, as well as the very great pleasure, of serving under his command). First, the obtaining an order for the Pursers of all ships fitting for foreign stations to be furnished with a stated number of forage caps and pairs of cloth trousers; and, secondly, for the contractor to supply with the future annual clothing (in lieu of the old issue of an unfinished waistcoat, and pair of black gaiters), a *neat* and *completely-made* white cloth jacket, to be worn in warm climates; both being desiderata which every Commanding Marine Officer embarked will know full well how highly to appreciate.

There were other contemplated improvements, which, had it not been for his premature resignation, would have received his able support and recommendation.

Among the many projects for nurturing seamen, we do not see any which dwells with sufficient force (if indeed any allusion at all be made to it) on the most important nursery which Great Britain possesses, in an eminent degree, above all other countries—"our fisheries." It would seem as though, because adventurous men are found upon our coasts to embark in this line of life to procure a subsistence, the individuals should be left to their own resources, under all circumstances, and in all weathers, even to the contention with foreigners for the maintenance of their just rights, and their individual protection from aggression. Every succeeding winter furnishes us with the most melancholy details of the destruction of boats and the loss of life among this valuable class of men—torn to survivors, and abject poverty to the families of the

We unwilling entering into the matter of dispute, we must yet observe that the language and drift of the 'Weekly Dispatch" *writer are alike scandalous But the writer is beneath notice —* 'Un un rat, c'est un homme d'esprit pour les sots qui l'admirent c'est un fat pour les gens sensés qui l'évitent"

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greatest use in towing them to safety, and assisting to preserve their nets, and, in case of the worst, saving the crews. It is true, they cannot afford to lose seamen of any kind, and hence, perhaps, their guardianship, independent of the principles of humanity, which no Government ought ever to lose sight of; but neither can we afford to lose men whose pursuits are maritime; and if there be a class of men meriting the protection of the Legislature more than another, that class is the fishermen of our coasts—a hardy, bold, and daring body of seafarers, who bring up their sons, from infancy, to the same life of enterprise

and hazard, and have, we assume, felt personally obliged if he would expunge passages that are irrelevant to the controversy, and may tend to create an ill feeling between two very distinguished officers.

To "Querist."—Three shipwrights and two blacksmiths can easily convert a spar into a top sail yard for a ship of the line in a day's work.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1839.

The Army Estimates for 1839-40 have been lately printed, and we much regret to observe, that a *very small* increase (only 791 men) over the number voted for 1838-39, has been estimated for The total of all ranks for the last military year was 109,027, and the total for the contracted, as also the

settled boundaries of each nation We do this in regard to the oyster dredgers of the Channel Islands, and as the host of home fishermen is so transcendently numerous, little doubt can exist as to the expediency of a similar arrangement nearer head-quarters The average numbers annually lost in winter gales can be easily ascertained; and very sure are we that the detail would amply justify Government for any expense attendant on the proposed measure which might be incurred. A redundant fishing population would be a prolific source from whence to draw supplies for the Navy; and since we are at no cost for feeding or initiating them, we may well dedicate a few small craft to watch over and shield them from disaster. A good boatman is more than half a sailor, and is certainly a first-rate ordinary, and may prove highly valuable at times as a pilot in his own district. This last is a consideration of magnitude, in conjunction with steam navigation in narrow waters; for it is not possible that the Master can be conversant with every harbour, bay, or inlet; and occasions may arise when it might be requisite to go in, and no pilot to be procured And be it remembered furthermore, that boys forced into the workhouse through the untimely death of their adventurous fathers will be alienated from a seafaring life, their fathers' fate will be a warning, and their own fate (of parish incarceration) cannot but render the impression indelible. Hence, from want of protecting aid, we not only lose many valuable members of the community, and considerable amount of property every succeeding winter, but likewise deter vast numbers of young lads, the sons of the sufferers, from embarking in a pursuit so nationally important Motley

to the old soldiers as to their daily balance of pay, we should have few desertions, and few instances of men selling their necessaries—these two offences being *now* those which chiefly prevail in the British Army. We rejoice to learn that drunkenness is rapidly on the decrease, and ere long this vice, it may be hoped, will be rare among soldiers of *all* classes, and at *all* stations, as it now is among our *English* soldiers, and at stations in *England* The numbers of our Army are consequently much augmented in efficient soldiers, for soldierly sobriety is military efficiency.

Last week we recorded the Names and Services of the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have within the last twelve months received the Pensions for Good and Meritorious Service, and we now present those of the Army in the case of the Navy, the Officers of the by previously on the Good Pension List appeared in our volume for 1838

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If is with infinite pleasure that we lay before our readers the copy of a letter from the principal inhabitants of Travancore, to their no less highly than justly-esteemed Resident, Colonel J. S. Fraser, together with his reply Colonel Fraser's eminent talents are too well known to need newspaper comment, but we should be neglecting a duty were we to omit mentioning that the high qualifications of this able public servant, which at last met a fitting field at the Court of Hyderabad, have been already successfully exerted, and productive of good there, and that his arrangements hold forth a promise of general improvement, which we trust may be permanent in that long misgoverned country.

To Col J F Fraser, British Resident of Travancore & Cochin.

Trevandrum, August 31st, 1838.

Dear Sir,—Your departure from Travancore was too sudden to admit of our obeying before you left us, that which was the immediate impulse of our hearts, to express to you unitedly our sentiments on the loss we were about to sustain; but although on account of our distant residence from each other, we were unable to unite in this joint expression of our feelings immediately on the occasion, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of conveying to you in this manner, the assurance of the profound aspect and heartfelt affection with which your high talents and your amiable qualities have inspired us Our regret at your removal from us would be deep indeed, did we not foresee that the intellectual and moral qualities which we have been accustomed to admire, are about to find a still more ample field for their exercise, and one which we anticipate will be fruitful in honour to yourself and advantage to the public service It is not for us to dwell upon the great benefits conferred on this country by the various measures you have recommended, and the improvements you have fostered but we will venture to say, that the name of Fraser will long be remembered in it with gratitude by all, from the prince to the peasant

For ourselves we will only further add, that in foregoing the privilege and pleasure of your society, we have the consolation of reflecting that our loss will be conducive to your own and your country's good In the hope that you will accept this imperfect expression of our feelings on the occasion of your separation from us and with the sincerest good wishes for your continued health and happiness, we beg to subscribe ourselves, dear Sir, your very faithful friends and servants,

(Signed) R N Campbell, J Paton, Jas Hulenahoy, H W Daly, T Roberts, Guirot Man, C Miller, John Abbs, Arch Ramsay, Jas Russell, E B Stevenson, H Baker, J Peel, U O Munro, W Anderson, D D Slatz, W H Horsley, John Cox John Chatterton, C Mead, C Mault, I N Clerk, Jin Baby Clerk, S Vemede, I Vemede, A Allardice, Assistant Surgeon, S Ridsdale Clerk, Thos Crawford, D'Albeldhill

Hyderabad, 19th November, 1838.

Dear Sirs,—I have just had the honour to receive your letter of 31st August last, and am deeply sensible of the kindness which has prompted you to address me I fear you have attached more value to my personal services than they deserve, though I will not affect to depreciate the advantages which have attended our joint efforts to benefit Travancore I am as far from desiring as it would be arrogant in me to claim an exclusive merit for any measure of public utility that may have been effected while I was in that country I endeavoured to do my duty, and your friendly aid enabled me to fulfil it in the manner which you have deemed worthy of approval

I am happy to take this opportunity of acknowledging the support which I received from you during the time I exercised the office of Resident in Travancore No measures of useful policy, or plans for the improvement of the country and for the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants, ever occurred to me that I did not meet with your immediate and hearty co operation, and the advantage of your judicious counsels If the projects that were undertaken, with a view to the public good, have either already success, or promise success hereafter, I refer this result primarily to the countenance and encouragement of the enlightened prince who reigns in Travancore, but in a high degree also to the zeal and energy with which you have all, in your several offices, fulfilled your duty, and carried out into decisive act I determined effect the various interests that have been committed to your charge.

I rely on your continued watchfulness over the several departments with which you are entrusted You are well acquainted with my wishes and the particular objects to which they are directed while I have learnt by experience that you possess both the desire and power of essentially serving Travancore and contributing to an honourable name and distinguished rank among the states of India for that beautiful and highly favoured land To the gentlemen who are not in the service of the Travancore state or whose avocations have not brought them so immediately into official connexion with myself, but who have done me the honour of expressing a favourable opinion of the manner in which I executed the duties of my office I beg to return also my warmest thanks The worth and high character of those who have united in conferring this distinction upon me invest it with peculiar value If ever circumstances lead to my resuming my office in Travancore, I shall return to the court of a native prince for whom I entertain the highest respect, and to the society of valued friends, from whom it has been painful to me to separate But if the commands of the British Government give a different direction to my services, it will always be a source of the sincerest pleasure to me to reflect that my conduct has met with your approbation I have the honour to be, dear Sirs, your faithful and obedient friend and servant,

J S Fraser.

NEW PENAL CODE FOR INDIA.

(*Concluded from page 140.*)

The second chapter upon punishments, the fifth on offences against the state, and the seventh relating to offences against public tranquillity, present so many novel features in the science of jurisprudence, and embrace numerous enactments of so much weight and importance, that our columns will only permit us to offer some very brief remarks upon these momentous subjects, which demand the deliberate and profound meditation of the ablest and most enlightened legislators. The punishments are arranged under the following six classes:—"death, transportation, rigorous and simple imprisonment, banishment, forfeiture of property, fine." The enactment No. 109, Chap. 5, on offences against the state, declares, that—

"Whoever wages war against the government of any part of the territories of the East India Company, or attempts to wage such war, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with *death*, or *transportation for life*, or imprisonment of either description for life, and shall forfeit *all* his property."

Whether the organization of our Indian empire requires

seamen, for most of them were always employed in foreign parts, and those remained, comparatively speaking, very few at home available to the service of the Royal Navy in the event of any sudden emergency, so that it would be necessary in such a case to resort to press warrants, and take every seaman found in our ports. The way to render impressment unnecessary would be, to keep up a greater force in our ports ready for service. He complained that the demonstration ships were utterly unprepared with masts or stores, so that a considerable time must elapse before they could be in readiness for any emergency. He vindicated the Earl of Hardwicke, and gave Capt. Berkeley the merit of having at length roused the vigilance of the Admiralty. The Board had exceeded their powers in altering the rating of ships. He thought the Admiralty would promote the interests of the country by a different disposition of the force.—Admiral Sir C. ADAM said that the three line-of-battle ships in the three ports could be made effective in a very short space of time; and, besides them, there were in the Tagus, within a few days' sail of our shores, and constantly sailing backwards and forwards—the *Hercules*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Minden*, and the *Hastings*, and the two large frigates *Pique* and *Inconstant*, and some other vessels. He contrasted the former mode of keeping vessels in a state of readiness for sea and the present mode, and argued that, so far from being in a greater state of preparation from what they had been previously, time was absolutely lost in the unrigging and re-rigging. The Duke of Wellington's speech had had no effect whatever on the system adopted in supplying the arsenal: that speech had merely had the effect of producing a pamphlet from a Flag Officer, full of innumerable mis-statements and wilful misrepresentations. The employing small seventy-fours, instead of frigates, so much objected to as being in contravention to an Order in Council, was an arrangement determined on when Earl de Grey was at the head of the Admiralty. With respect to Capt. Berkeley's pamphlet, he was sorry that that officer had so far forgotten himself as to take a step unjustifiable in any member of a Board—at a time, too, when the subject of his pamphlet was under the consideration of his colleagues.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that the force which a Government ought to ask for, should be the smallest that would be sufficient for the purposes of the country. After stating the circumstances under which the Coast Guard had been appointed, and that the Government should think twice before they put down that force, he went into a variety of details to show the advantage of the system laid down by him with regard to demonstration ships, which he was glad to find was not to be departed from. He instituted a comparison between the ships of France, America, Russia, and Great Britain, and contended that unless a certain number of ships were launched every year, our fleet would dwindle away, and at last require a great effort to restore it at all. With the advice and concurrence of Sir T. Hardy and Adm. Dundas, he proposed launching three new vessels-of-the-line, three new frigates, and repairing three old ships worth the trouble and expence, and 195,000*l.* would be required for this purpose; which sum would be the full amount required satisfactorily to dispose of the question between safety and danger.—Sir E. CODRINGTON observed, that many ignorant people supposed that it was the fear of flogging which deterred men from joining the Navy. So far from this being the case, were one Captain to announce that under no circumstances would he allow of flogging, and another to declare that he would punish every one who did not do his duty, and encourage those who did their duty, the ship of the latter would be the best and quickest manned. He repelled the accusation that sailors were as ready to fight under foreign states as for their own country. He sincerely believed they only wanted encouragement and reward in return for their services. In the Army, men were wheedled and bribed to join it; but in the Navy they had to steal men, because they would not give them the worth of their service.—Mr. H. BERKELEY, so far from allowing that Capt Berkeley had forgotten himself, thought he had never better recollected what was due to himself and to the service to which he belonged.—Lord INGESTRIE complained of the tone of party spirit introduced into the subject by the Secretary to the Admiralty. He agreed in all the opinions with respect to the complaints of ships, lately advanced by Capt. Berkeley, and adverted to various grievances felt by the Navy.—The debate was adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE, upon laying on the table certain treaties connected with India, said that he would take this opportunity of correcting a mis statement which had been made in the other House of Parliament by an illustrious Duke (Wellington). He had great satisfaction in informing the House that instead of the Military force in India being lower, it was, in fact, higher than it had been for some preceding years, and there had been a considerable augmentation. He had transmitted to Lord Auckland, in Nov., a decided declaration that, should any augmentation of the European forces be required, the home authorities would be willing to grant it.

The late Sir Robert Spencer, in Her Majesty's ship *Naiad*, being sent to Algiers, owing to some infringement of the Exmouth Treaty, and not obtaining the satisfaction required, withdrew the British Consul, but had not cleared the bay before he had to commence hostility in a small way; for, falling in with an Algerine three-masted felucca of about 150 tons, a shot was fired to bring her to, and several times repeated, which the spirited little craft returned by a shot through the heel of the *Naiad's* main-top-gallant mast; then, sending all but one hand below, continued her route under all sail, within musket-shot and under the heavy fire of the frigate, until every stick was literally knocked out of her, when a 10-gun brig in company was signaled to take possession. Some twenty Spanish prisoners were taken out of her, and thus rescued from impending slavery, and the Turkish Captain became a prisoner on board the *Naiad*. Our friend Ali Cutti, the Captain, though a gallant fellow, became very much "down in the mouth;" and though, for a Turk, he took largely of wine (of course medicinally, as the temperance people do brandy), all would not do; he became a very sorry fellow: when it was discovered that he had a wife (and but one), with several children who must be living all this time "six upon four"—in short, in absolute distress, owing to his non-arrival. The *Naiad* shortly after returning off Algiers, Captain Spencer, with noble generosity, availed himself of a flag of truce to furnish Mrs. Ali Cutti with a plentiful bag of Spanish dollars, and continued a liberal allowance until her loving husband was restored to her by the cessation of hostilities.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces the arrival of the Prince de Joinville, in the *Creole* corvette, on the 27th ult., from the Havannah.

SPAIN.—A decree of Don Carlos sanctions and applauds General Maroto's recent sanguinary conduct at Estella, and continues that officer in the command of the army. The Bishop of Leon, M. Anais Teijeiro, and Lubandero, have been dismissed from their offices; Senor Ramirez de la Piscina has been nominated Foreign Secretary by Don Carlos. It was supposed that they would be escorted to France and suffered to escape, but report very strongly asserts that Maroto has demanded and will obtain the execution of Teijeiro. The Bishop was even said to have secreted himself at Lesaca, watching an opportunity of escaping!

A letter from Madrid states that Cabrera had discovered a conspiracy at Morella to deliver up the place to General Van Halen, and had, in consequence, shot 450 persons, consisting partly of soldiers and partly of inhabitants of the town.

MISAPPREHENSIONS FOR THE FATE OF POOR ENGLAND, IN THE EVENT OF A WAR, IN THE PRESENT INEFFICIENT STATE OF HER NAVY.

With Louis Philippe the First
We would come off the worst,
The Emperor Nicholas
Would pepper and pickle us;
By the Porte most *Sub*lime
We'd be thrashed in no time,
A war with the Dutch
We'd repent very much.
I've an awful opinion
Of the navy Sardinian:
But I don't think we need
Dread the Dane or the Swede;
'Twould be shocking indeed,
And we'd justly complain,
If by Naples or Spain,
Or the fleet of Old Egypt,
Britain's feathers could be chipt,
Still Jonathan Yankee
Would "wop" us and thank ye. PEGASUS.

Theatres.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's new play, *Richelieu, or the Conspiracy*, was on Thursday night produced before one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within the walls of a theatre. The house was in every part full to overflowing, and the play was received with an enthusiasm of applause alike merited by the rich and picturesque scenery, the power of the acting, and the dramatic skill, pleasant humour, fine discrimination, and poetical beauty of the composition. Its success was most triumphant, but we have not space this week for a detail of the plot, and to do justice to its merits.

ADELPHI.—On Monday evening some half dozen monkeys, who have been remarkably well drilled, performed an interlude. First one appeared in front of the curtain, and apparently made some communication to the leader of the orchestra. Then the curtain rising, discovered two of them, who danced, playing upon a tambourine. Then a lady monkey of distinction, attended by a page, walked across the stage and back with all the airs and graces of a lady of fashion. Next they enjoyed themselves in a *petit souper*, being waited upon by a monkey footman. The whole affair caused roars of laughter.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new burletta in one act, entitled *The Rear-Admiral*, was produced on Monday night. Its success was complete. The plot, without any pretension to novelty, is sufficiently dramatic, and the dialogue is spirited and smart. The scenery is very beautiful, and gives evident indications that Mr. Hooper's Olympic education has not been lost upon him.

Literary Notices.

The Idler in Italy. 2 vols. By the Countess of Blessington. H. Colburn.

WOULD that we could make this charming book review itself, by taking from it into our columns a few characteristic examples of the various attractions of which its pages consist: its easy and graceful, yet animated and brilliant style—its shrewd and sagacious spirit of observation—its just and natural tone of sentiment—its picturesque descriptions—its racy and original views of character, national as well as individual—its perfectly true yet piquant sketches of manners and society in the countries visited—its high and pure, yet perfectly unaffected, tone of moral feeling:—in short, all the points and features which go to make this book one of the most delightful and acceptable of its class that we have had for many a day. Would—we say—that our space would allow us to set forth all these qualities in their own proper *forms*, instead of tantalising the reader by a *mere* verbal and vapid description of what cannot be described; seeing that its peculiar qualities and characteristics are—as those of all *Journals* should be—purely personal and individual. To describe how Lady Blessington writes on occasions of this kind, when she writes from the actual impulse of the moment, and seeks to do no more (nor less) than impart to her readers the immediate feelings and reflections called forth by the occasion treated of, were only to describe the personal character and constitution of Lady Blessington's mind and heart, and their respective capacities and attributes; and *this* were a task beside our office, even if we were capable of fulfilling it. In the absence, however, of the means of conveying a due impression to our readers of the many merits of this work, we have the consolation of knowing, that all we could in any case effect in the matter—even if we could quote half the book—would be a work of supererogation; seeing that the book itself will be in the hands of all the reading world as soon probably as our notice could reach them. It does not, however, the less behove us to in some sort pay this charming writer for the pleasure she has afforded us, by recording, as we now do, our unmixed admiration of the uses to which she has in this instance—as, indeed, she does in every other—turned her varied and available talents, and the happy temperament to which they are allied. "The Idler in Italy" is neither more nor less than a Journal—we verily believe little, if at all, altered or embellished from the original tracings of the fair journalist's hand—kept during a tour through France to Italy, and a residence of some months in the most attractive localities of the latter country, namely, Rome and Naples. The materials of which it is made up—so far at least as regards their "complement exterior"—may readily be guessed at; but the manner of attiring those materials, and the points of view in which they are set forth, can only be appreciated by a perusal of the book itself, to which, therefore, we heartily commend our readers.

Peru as it is: a Residence in Lima, and other parts of the Peruvian Republic; comprising an Account of the Social and Physical Features of that Country. By Archibald Smith, M.D. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

A TEN years' residence in Peru has enabled the very intelligent and observant author of the present work to amass a valuable fund of information respecting Peruvian society, the external aspect of the country, the operation of its new form of government, its agriculture, its general trade, and particularly the present state of its mining districts. The portion of the work which treats of the diseases peculiar to Peru is exceedingly interesting, and developes a series of facts of considerable importance to the medical science, and dietetics. The architectural and other remains of the ancient Incas seem to have attracted Dr. Smith's curiosity; and they are described by him with very graphic effect. But, perhaps, the most popular parts of his volumes are those relating to the mines, wherein are shown the mode of working them, their products, the expense for labour, the number of productive mines, and their different qualities. The whole book, indeed, is of as much utility as amusement, and it is rich in both.

The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Bibliography, Criticism, and the Arts. March, 1839.

ORIGINATING in a weekly sheet, this Magazine, on an enlarged and improved plan, now takes its stand with the regular *monthly* periodicals. The first Paper in the present Number is of a startling character, affirmatory of the existence of Louis XVII., the orphan of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and peremptorily appealing to the French Noblesse now in London, to investigate his claims. "Letters to my Son at Rome" illustrate the history and character of the leading booksellers of the past generation, and a plate of *fac similia* autographs of about sixteen bibliopolists of the present day, patrons of the work, impart to it a novel species of interest. Amongst the literary contributors to the *Aldine Magazine*, we find Miss Pardoe, Delta, the author of "The Siege of Zaragoza," and other popular writers. The critical notices of new books, the Fine Arts, &c., evince much soundness of judgment and purity of taste.

Home Service. By Benson E. Hill, Author of "Recollections of an Artillery Officer." H. Colburn.

THIS writer's first work was very generally and most favourably reviewed; it teemed with interesting details, of foreign and warlike matters, interspersed with droll scenes, characters, anecdotes, and jests. Its successor, though more British and pacific, is still sufficiently Military to content our Artilleryman's former brother soldiers, with whom his gentlemanly habits have kept him in high favour, though some of them may regret that he ever left the Army.

Those familiar with the "Head-Quarters" of his corps, and with such "Out-Quarters" as Dover, Shorncliffe, &c., will recognize the authenticity of his sketches; not, however, confined to those localities. The Engineer, whose Kentish road he praises, also furnished him with ludicrous tales, from far distant lands. His memory and

imagination have gleaned rich material from Egypt, Minorca, Genoa, Gibraltar, and other "realms remote," where our officer never *was* quartered.

Royal and noble chiefs figure in his lively pages. His own Yorkshire servant, Gunner Samuel Turner, is a rough diamond, well worthy of careful examination. Mr. Hill seems to have admired great persons, and observed diverting ones, with a spirit of frank impartiality, whether Whig or Tory, prince or poet, player or parson, Major-General or master tailor, dwarf or fortune-teller, smuggler or boatman, Irish, Scotch, French, or West-country, chambermaid or "lady with the light hair." His unprejudiced accounts ought to conciliate liberal readers, of all parties, especially as there is no wavering in his fair play; he professes the political bias in which he was trained for the service, and from which he has never swerved; though this prevents him not from dealing justly by honest leaders on the other side, while he sports with the simile of one among his own plods, and with the symmetry of another. In his theatrical portraits, from the highly coloured full length, to the pen and ink profile, he has brought forward good points, throwing "eye-offending blots" as much in the shade as any artist can do, who desires to preserve fidelity of likeness. In private allusions a forgiving tone pervades his most comic passages, doing credit to his heart and head.

Judicious comments on literature and the fine arts, lend value and variety to these volumes, which are calculated to create a sensation, and diffuse entertainment, through many contrasted circles of social life, metropolitan and provincial.

Mr. Hill's originality and humour are never immodest, still less immoral or irreligious, yet sometimes evinced in traits that will be *best* appreciated by *masculine* readers. But, if nautical authors may be naughty with impunity, in a gross coarse way, surely a *land* blue-jacket, who can delicately imply "a bit of fun," need dread no squeamish censure. 'Tis a mad wag, my masters! Two or three gems of nature's pathos, however, redeem the whole from any charge of useless levity; rendering it a case of "sweet and bitter" liqueurs, all enlivening, and of the purest quality. The few chapters which have before appeared are corrected and amplified, so that they can scarcely be termed reprints, and form not a sixth of the total quantity.

Mr. Hill trusts that he has improved; *we* pronounce "Home Service" superior, both in matter and manner, to the "Recollections." "Practice makes perfect," experience alone can teach talent how to excel in its favourite arts, how to arrange its own stores, and give due effect to its own powers.

Clear and correct style is requisite to the lightest essays of the pen. This Mr. Hill has acquired, by care, pains, time; it cannot otherwise be attained. His first literary attempt promised much, his second has amply redeemed that pledge, we hope for a *third*.

Nothing can be more manly than is his dedication. Its "unflattering brotherhood" proves that its theme merits "more than is set down for him." By the way, Mr. George Raymond so shines in his friend's adventures, that *he*, we imagine, will not complain of personality.

We must now conclude our notice of "Home Service," and cordially recommend it to our readers. As leisure and space may serve, we shall endeavour to give them a few extracts, as specimens of Mr. Hill's versatility, good temper, and wit. We congratulate Mr. Colburn on this venture, which, we predict, will answer the purpose of all concerned, a consummation devoutly to be wished, as the ex-artillery officer confesses himself "one of the *poor and proud*." To the mentally industrious and economical, a luck of lucre *should* enhance pride; we wish our author's humbled by nothing, but *very* full pay, for *all* his services.

Russian Soldiers.—The Russians make good soldiers, yielding an implicit obedience to their superiors, and undergoing the basest punishment, frequently inflicted unjustly, without a murmur. Until very recently there existed in the Russian military code seventy-three cases in which the punishment of death might be inflicted; and that punishment in six different modes—by quartering, by the wheel, by fire, by decapitation, generally accompanied by the previous burning of the tongue with a red hot iron, by hanging, and by running the gauntlet, the late military code has abolished all these modes except the last. The more *lenient* punishments were—the knout, which indeed frequently caused death, tearing away the nostrils, mutilation of the ears, nose, hands, or fingers, and nailing the hands to the pillory. The incendiary, the forger, the *magician*, and the *sorcerer*, were to be burned alive.* Blasphemy and defamation of the Emperor or any of the Imperial family were punished by decapitation. The theft of a sum above twenty silver roubles, about 3*l* 10*s*., entailed death. "A Russian soldier," observes a native writer, "knows but that which is read to him; a maxim which should be repeated and inculcated as often as the word of God." And such were the military laws as established by Peter the Great.—*London Monthly Miscellany.*

Peninsula Anecdotes.—Lord Charles Manners, when surprised in Spain by a squadron of French Lancers, and desired to surrender, determined upon a struggle for his liberty, replied only by such a start as he would have taken at the sound of "gone away!" from a gorse covert, quickly applying spurs to the side of his charger, a thorough-bred mare—luckily the second which he had mounted after the fatigue of a general action, a mare distinguished in Leicestershire—he led chase, fearlessly steering his course, indifferent to a volley of *oaths* and threats, accompanied by the display of weapons in his rear, straight towards a ravine in front of him, charging it at a point somewhat broader than the full breadth of the Whitsendine, and, clearing it, landed in safety on the opposite bank, to the infinite amazement of all, *les Messieurs braves des braves*, not one of whom could regard it otherwise than as the most un-negociable *ne plus ultra* of pursuit. The same kind of activity, added to coolness, self-possession, and that dependence upon his own resources, which are generally combined in the constitution of a true sportsman, were also available in another instance, lately related to me, as having occurred to one no less distinguished throughout the army of the Peninsula, or regarded by his comrades, than Colonel (now General W——s, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, better known by the familiar appellation of Billy W——s. Upon one of those occasions to be met with in the catalogue of the chances of war, the Colonel found himself in the situation of many brave men before and since,—a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. The circumstance being reported, as a matter of course, to the Commander in-Chief, his Grace's reply, couched in his usual style of brevity, plainly demonstrated his knowledge of character:—"Ha! W——s taken, is he? got W——s, have they? well, they wont keep *him* long." The result was according to the Duke's general discrimination concerning all with whom he had to deal. That W——s was taken, was too true; true he was on his route to incarceration, or the shadow of liberty, a limited freedom on parole; but, instead of yielding to despair, his wits were directed, from the moment of his capture, to the means of escape, the way to effect which is not invariably in such cases manifest as accompanying the will. It might not appear particularly feasible to any one riding unarmed in the centre of a corps of well-armed and well-mounted dragoons, each taking an especial interest in his society, while under their charge; but as the pigmy driver of a celebrated coach observed, "What big uns does by strength, I does by hartifiz,"—so did our good Colonel resort to that stratagem which alone could serve his purpose in such a strait. Affecting the utmost unconcern for the consequences of such an event, he jogged merrily and, to all seeming, willingly along with his escort, merely lamenting *le sort de la guerre*, remarking upon the expediency of resignation to fate, taking a *prise de tabac* with one, a sup of *eau de vie* with another, and conversing with a degree of good humour and indifference, which completely disarmed all suspicion of his object. He was pronounced a *bon camarade*, and regarded in the light of what an Englishman, for want of more expressive phraseology, must have termed a d—d good fellow. After a march of some miles upon these terms, a halt was proposed; the Colonel, not requiring any hint to dismount, was the first to quit the saddle, taking care, however, to remain close within the reach of his horse. The day was sultry, and the soldiers perceiving their prisoner apparently intent upon the solace of the Indian weed, attempting to obtain a light for the Meerschaum, with which he affected to be exclusively occupied, one by one had abandoned their horses, and were seated smoking or reposing upon the ground, when Colonel W——s, mounting quicker than thought, was at least a hundred yards distant from the group before any exertions could follow the ejaculations which so unexpected a proceeding had produced.—[From the *New Sporting Review*, a publication under the management of "Craven," and we hope worthy the fame of that clever writer.]

* It may be observed that the *sorcerer* and *interpreter of dreams* are *still* punished under Russian criminal law.

THE WRECK.

FROM THE "ATHENÆUM MAGAZINE."

They are gone, they are gone, to the unseen caves
Of the wide and trackless deep,
And of them no relic remains to show
Where they lie in their lonely sleep

The sea-weed clings to their matted hair,
And the coral rock is their quiet bed;
No sigh breathes above their darksome bier,
No dirge is sung o'er the ocean dead,

Save that of the mad and booming wave,
As it speeds on its swift and reckless way,
O'er the wailing voice of the winter wind
At the boding close of a stormy day.

Their thoughts—their prayers—and their last wild words,
Not one of the living may ever know—
They are buried where rocks the shark his prey
In the cold and fathomless depths below.

Their loves—their hatreds, where are they now?
In the gulf where rests all love and hate;
No voice of the past is heard to tell
Their name, their lineage, their former fate.

What lips have smiled, and what eyes have wept
For those who lie 'neath the briny wave,
Is hidden with many an untold tale
That sleeps in many an unknown grave.

The step of the Watcher now profanes
That deck where the feet of the dying trod;
And his oath takes place of the frantic shriek
That in life's last gurgle called upon God.

A drifted spar, and a broken mast,
And a board where their last sad meal was spread,
Are all that remain to the wistful eye
Of those the unshrouded—the nameless dead. L. S. S.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p.* 142.)

To secure the strength and efficiency of that service, once increased, is a matter of paramount interest; and as it is generally admitted to be found more difficult to retain than to possess, so the importance of this part of the subject demands more consideration and patience than the former. This is the second measure, and resolves itself into the branches of justice—due *encouragement* and provision for the mariner, which will finally be found to accomplish the last. Justice can only be rendered to him by assimilating his condition to the seaman of the Royal Navy. In attempting to accomplish this end, which must promise the most beneficial results, we can only hope it will operate most favourably on the mariner, from the natural conclusion that every class of men will not fail, in proportion to the inducements held out for their provision in old age, and the advantages offered of immediate support, to continue faithful to their employers, and devoted to that country in which they are rewarded for their industry in an equal scale to that of other occupations, and a superior consideration to that which is given in other nations. To achieve this measure, there is ample ground to operate on, without in the least infringing the interest of the shipowner or by any other means that would not ultimately repay him tenfold. A natural and just conclusion must have its weight in this as on a variety of points, the spectator is invariably capable of perceiving the merits of any occurrence, or the errors of action, with more disinterested feelings, and through the medium of purer sentiments, than those which form a portion of the moving scene. In reference to the establishment of a class of ordinary seamen in the trading marine, it might be deemed arbitrary to insist on such a measure. But who is there that, being intimate with the present state of the maritime service, can assert the possibility, if required, of furnishing the trading marine with an increase * of able seamen? No, it would be found totally impossible. Therefore, under the undeniable fact of there being so great a scarcity of seamen, and the not less notorious proof of the trading ships not being efficiently manned in numbers, there could not be any injustice in the aforesaid measure of augmentation. In fact, on the score of humanity, it should be urged, if not from other motives.

As the present short-handed † state in which the trading ships proceed to sea, coupled with other circumstances before alluded to, are the prevaling causes of the incessant destruction of property, loss of life, and consequently the immense annual sacrifice of seamen. So in an eminent degree do these palpable facts require notice. The community at large would be served by the introduction of an increase of hands, particularly of the former description, into the trading marine—without imposing on the shipowner the expense of additional able seamen (the pay of the ordinary one probably would not exceed or vary, for the first three years, from 5*s*. to 10*s*.) per month. With disinterested feelings of zealous concern for the welfare of both nautical services, it is to be hoped that adequate measures will be adopted, in order to accomplish the foregoing purpose—followed up by, and united to, such steps as will tend to retain the important services of our valuable mariners.

With a view to obtain this result, and arrive at the means of achieving so great and desirable an arrangement, the inabilities and innovations on the mariner's privileges must be removed, and a just remuneration offered; with a due encouragement manifested by abolishing those petty and injurious transactions so seriously interfering with the nature and duration of his engagements, at the same time securing to the shipowner and him reciprocal benefits. Hence, as the minute duty of the seaman is not only founded but also dependent on, in many points, scientific principles, and one which requires, even in its most secure preparation, more than ordinary boldness, the injustice of allowing any interference with his avocation, or depriving him of his due employment while in port at home, becomes more striking,—the inroad on his industry more unjust, and as disgraceful to his employers as it is singularly prejudicial to the state. This circumstance, as before but only generally adverted to, arises from the practice of dismissing the mariner immediately on his arrival in England, and instantly employing landsmen riggers to discharge the cargo and dismantle the ship. After which, on the vessel being brought forward again for freight, the before-mentioned riggers are re-engaged to equip and rig it. It cannot fail to afford a correct opinion on the evil tendency of this system, not only as refers to its impropriety of justice to the mariner, but also in a more palpable form by the effect it has on the number of seamen,—in so much that the number of those riggers, of whom few have ever been out of harbour, particularly the younger men, when we find they amount, according to a calculation that there cannot be less than 4,000 in the port of London, 2,200 in Liverpool, 950 in Glasgow, 1,000 in Hull, and in Dublin, Cork and Liverpool, 870, and throughout other ports of Great Britain and Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, they are 980, showing a total of 10,000 men which are unavailable to the state in the event of war, and not more than one-third of whom have been at sea. It must not be advanced that the greater portion of those men are old and disabled; not so; they are chiefly able-bodied, and as equal to perform laborious duty as the seaman—as proved by the circumstance of being employed by the shipowner, who, it is to be presumed, in justice to himself, would not engage an invalid labourer. This is an alarming deduction from the strength of our trading marine, in addition to other evils of which it is productive.—(*To be continued.*)

* Several ships were detained last summer for hands, although the pay rose to 3*l*. 15*s*. per month.

† The author came home from Portugal in a ship that, in a moderate gale, was obliged to cut away from the yard a foretop sail, which could not be furled from having only three men and two boys in a vessel of 250 tons.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FERRIS DEVONSHIRE, K.C.H.

This veteran, whose death was notified in our Paper of the 23d ultimo, entered the Naval Service in 1789, as a Volunteer, on board the *Cumberland*, 74, and served on the Halifax station as Midshipman in the *Penelope*, Captain J. Lindsay; and on the W. India station in the *Trusty*, 50, bearing the flag of Adm. Sir J. Laforey; in the *Queen*, 98, under the flag of R.-Adm. Sir A. Gardiner; and in the *Berbice* schooner. Subsequently Lord St. Vincent appointed Lieut. D. to the *Terpsichore*, 32, which ship was employed in the defence of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, when be-

sieged by the French in Nov. and Dec. 1794. During the siege, which lasted nearly two months, Lieut. D. commanded the *Terpsichore's* boats, by which supplies were conveyed day and night to the garrison, under a heavy cross fire from the enemy. Early in October, 1796, the *Terpsichore* was despatched from Gibraltar to inform the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Mann having been chased thither by the Spanish fleet. On her return she fell in with, and captured an enemy's frigate of far superior force—the *Mahonesa*, a Spanish frigate, carrying on the main deck twenty-six Spanish 12-pounders, weighing 18 ounces more than ours, 8 Spanish sixes on the quarter deck, and a number of brass coborns, swivels, &c., had on board 278 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn. The despatch of the gallant Commander of the *Terpsichore*, Captain Richard Bowen, contained the following notice of Lieut. Devonshire's conduct:—"I am unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers; but the talents displayed by the First Lieut. Devonshire, who was but just out of the sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitle him to this distinction, and prove him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him with his appointment in the West Indies." In consequence of this well-merited commendation, the Admiralty promoted Lieut. Devonshire to the rank of Commander. His post commission, dated April 27, 1801, was given him as a reward for his gallant conduct when commanding the *Dart* sloop-of-war, attached to Lord Nelson's division, in the battle off Copenhagen. The *Dart* on that occasion had a Lieutenant and 2 men killed, and 1 man wounded. During the late war he commanded several line-of-battle-ships, and, at the promotion in July, 1830, he was made a Rear-Admiral, and placed on the Retired List. Sir John was in the 65th year of his age. The ardent zeal, gallantry, and ability, that marked his long and distinguished professional career, obtained for him the friendship and esteem et his late Majesty, as well as of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Nelson. In his native county (Devonshire), the firm, upright, and unflinching integrity of the magistrate, the benevolent, hospitable, and urbane manners of the man, placed him high in the respect of his neighbourhood, and in the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends. His private worth and domestic virtues are consecrated in grateful and affectionate remembrance by his afflicted widow and family.

CLIMATE ON THE HAIR.—The effect of climate upon the hair is very great. Extreme cold is apt to dry and wither the roots; and, on the contrary, extreme heat to enervate and weaken this important integument of the head. The most extraordinary thing connected with the preceding fact is, that *one counteracting agent* should be endowed with the singular virtues of preserving the hair in health and beauty, in either the torrid or frigid zone; and it is a question, whether ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is most used in warm or cold countries. At the Court of Russia, the above delightful conservator of the hair is lauded with extraordinary encomiums; while in India the consumption of Rowland's Macassar is immense!

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE Mar. 9. 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93¾ ⅞. 3½ Reduced, .
Reduced, . New 3½, 100¾ ½.
Consols for Account, .

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—F. Blake, of Ealing, Middlesex, tea-dealer—H. Rowe, of Great Tower-street, London, wine-merchant—J. Kirkby, J. Gregory, and W. K. Gregory, of Sheffield, silver platers—H. E. Thompson, of the Marlborough Brewery, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, brewer—R. Clark, late of Wallington Mills, Surrey, horsehair and seating manufacturer, but now of Grove Cottage, Carshalton, Surrey.

BANKRUPTS—T. Watkinson the younger, and H. Watkinson, late of Meredith-street, Clerkenwell, tea-dealers—R. N. Jenkins, of New Windsor, Berkshire, butcher—W. J. D. Arnold, late of Norway-wharf, Westminster, and of Norwood, Surrey, but now of Lisson-grove, and T. H. Johnson, of Norway-wharf and Holywell-street, Westminster, coal merchants—W. Swan, jun., of Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, linen-draper—J. Lumley, of Leeds and Knaresborough, flax-spinner—F. H. Maw, of Morton, Lincolnshire, mustard manufacturer—J. Batt, late of Torquay, Devonshire, hotel-keeper—W. W. Wheeler, of Liverpool, ale and porter-dealer—J. Marshall and T. Collier, of Manchester, merchants.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—A. Fink, late of Paul-street, Finsbury, and now of Somerset-place, Little Chelsea, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—R. Turley, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster.

BANKRUPTS—J. S. Maidstone, ironmonger—J. Marrow, Thatto-heath, and T. Frodsham, Toxteth-park, Lancashire, brewers—J. Cartlitch, Whitecross street, victualler—G. Howes, Milton, Kent, tavern-keeper—F. James, Bideford, Devonshire, grocer, tea-dealer, and paper-seller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Rowatt, of Whiteshawgate, Hamilton, dealer in wood—A. M'Pherson, of Glasgow, insurance roker—P. Garson, J. Garson, and C. Spence, of Stromness.

BIRTHS.

At Dublin, the lady of Brev.-Maj. RIACH, 79th, of a son—At Bonning, the lady of Lieut.-Col. BOWYER, C.B., of a son—At Bath, the lady of Major-Gen. SWINEY, of a daughter—3d inst., at No. 10, Clarence-crescent, Windsor, the lady of Lieut. MONRO, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), of a daughter—At Newbridge, the lady of Surgeon WINTERSCALE, Scots Greys, of a son—MARGARET, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Bowen, E.I.C.S., of a son—At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. JOHNSTON, of a son—At Fort George, the lady of Captain MACPHERSON, 78th Highlanders, of a son—At Falmouth, the lady of Lieut. GRIFFITH, of the *Magnet* packet, of a son—5th inst., in Park-place, St. James's, the Lady ARTHUR LENNOX, of a daughter—Dec. 1st, at Terhoot, the lady of Dr. MACKINNON, of a daughter—4th, at Moradabad, the lady of Capt. E. J. WATSON, 59th N.I., of a son—7th, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain J. TAYLOR, of a son—Nov. 7th, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. H. GRIFFITH, 11th N.I., of a son—16th, at Quilon, the lady of Major LAWRIE, 9th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

7th inst., at Ham, the Rev. C. O. SKINNER, A.M., to EMMA, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. T. Gray, R.N., and granddaughter of General Blachford—March 3d, J. J. W. PATTON, Esq., Lieut. 3d Life Guards, to MARIANNE, eldest daughter of Sir E. C. East—At Gourock-house, Renfrewshire, on 16th ult., G. RAINY, Esq., of Liverpool, to MARGARET, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Darroch—At Turlough, L. F. SEMPLE, of Foxford, Esq., son of the late Captain Semple, to FRANCES, daughter of the late J. Acton, Esq., M.D., and Surg., R.N.—At St. Luke's, Old street, W. H. WARTON, Esq., to CATHERINE JANE, only surviving child of the late Capt. J. Baker, E.I.C.S.—At Derry, J. CRAWFORD, Esq., to MARY ANNE, daughter of the late J. Stevenson, Esq., Capt. 81st regiment—Dec 18th, Lieut. W. G. WHEATLEY, 4th N.I., to LOUISA M. A., daughter of the late F. Lugrin, Esq.—19th, Assistant-Surg. W. A. GREEN, to MARY LYDIA, second daughter of the late Hugh W. Stalkartt, Esq., of Gussry.

DEATHS.

At Orenane Cottage, Tipperary, Capt. R. MANSERGH—At Bath, on 21st ult., in her 89th year, JANE, wife of Alderman P. Smyth, and mother of Col. Smyth, late 62nd regt.—At Glentyan, Mrs. STERLING, wife of Capt. James Sterling, R.N.—At Carrickmacross, JANE MARY, wife of W. Moore, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. John Burke, 16th Lancers—At Sydney, on 28th August, FRANCIS BURN MONCUR, Esq., only son of the late Capt. John Moncur, Royal Navy, Greenwich—In the Hills, 12th November, Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR WARDE, 3d B.L.C.—22d Nov., his Excellency Monsieur F. NIEL, the Governor of the French settlement of Chandernagore—24th, at Khyouk Phyoo, EILEN ANNE, the wife of Lieut Price, 67th N.I, aged 19—Feb. 25, ELIZA, daughter of Rear-Admiral Holland—2d inst., R. H. STANHOPE, Com., R.N., and Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland, only surviving son of the late Colonel Hon. H. F. Stanhope—21st Jan., at Demerara, Captain C. A. DEAN, 67th regt., eldest son of R. B. Dean, Esq.—Mr. R. H. RICHARDS, R.N., aged 29—At Portsea, on 23d ult., Mr. D. FORMAN, R.N., aged 71—23d ult., at Craven-place, Old Kent road, G. L. SPINLUFF, Esq., of the Treasury, only son of Major Spinluff—At Dover, Major W. RAMSAY, retired list Rl. Marines—Lately, Capt. A. JERVIS, h.-p. Royal Marines—In Ireland, Capt. G. O'NEILL, retired list Rl. Marines—Feb. 22d, aged 17 months, MARY, sixth daughter of Lieut R. Holman, R.N.—At Bognor, Mrs. H. TEESDALE, relict of the late H. Teesdale, Esq., formerly Lieut.-Colonel 4th Drag. Guards—Near Bray, COLIN, son of the late C. Johnstone, Esq., of Drum, Monaghan, h.-p. 21st Lt. Dragoons—At Listowell, on 19th Feb, EMILY, wife of Commander T. Mathias, R.N.—At Naples, Capt. J. MELLIS, late 69th regiment—At Woodfield, near Penryn, on 25th ult., in his 57th year, Lieut.-Colonel HODGE, formerly of the 29th Foot. Col. H. entered the Army in 1799, as an Ensign in the 29th, and served in that corps for nearly 30 years, during their successive campaigns in Holland, West Indies, Peninsula, and America—At Deal, in her 16th year, ELIZA BELL, eldest daughter of Captain E. Boys, R.N.—At Clontarf, Capt. F. DUNDAS, h.-p. 81st regt.—At Rossmanaher Cottage, Clare, in his 66th year, Lieut.-Col. W. O'BRIEN, formerly 58th regiment.

Advertisements.

BALSAM OF SPERMACETI.—Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Wheezing Coughs, soreness, tightness, and oppression of the Chest, and most affections of the Chest and Lungs, relieved in ten minutes, by taking one dose of WOODHOUSE'S BALSAM of SPERMACETI, or PECTORAL COUGH DROPS. Persons doubting the efficacy of this Medicine may take a dose in the Proprietor's Shop before they purchase. The Proprietor earnestly recommends a trial of these Drops to persons afflicted with the above complaints, but he does not introduce them as being an infallible cure (as many do), but is warranted in asserting their efficacy, from the extensive relief afforded in numerous cases of the above description. Constitutional Coughs of three, four, and more years' standing, have been cured in the course of a week by the use of these Drops. In the Hooping and Chin Coughs it will be found equally valuable. Two tea-spoonfuls of the Balsam are equal to one ounce of Spermaceti—it will at all times relieve the most violent Consumptive Cough.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

This preparation is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist extraordinary to his late Majesty, at his Laboratory, 13, Little James-street, Bedford-row; of whom it may be had Wholesale; also Retail of Nash, 18, King William-street, London-bridge; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, 3, Oxford-street; and of all Medicine Venders.

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EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT, decidedly the most generally useful Medicine ever offered to the public.

The unrivalled efficacy of the Magnesian in all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels has obtained for it the uniform recommendation and approval of the Faculty.

This unique preparation unites all the active powers of the most approved saline purgatives with the palateable qualities of a glass of soda water. In torpid state of the liver and bowels, bilious affections, cholera morbus, pains in the head, or disordered state of the stomach, nausea, and violent sickness, it will be found a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. It gives instantaneous relief in the heartburn, is of great service in preventing piles, fistula, and gout, and in alleviating the febrile symptoms attendant on the latter affection. Derangement of the stomach and head, &c., arising from too free indulgence in the gratifications of the table, is speedily removed by a tea-spoonful taken early in the morning.

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Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, London; J. and R. Raines, Edinburgh and Dublin. Sold wholesale at all the Medicine Warehouses in London, and retail by all Venders of Medicines throughout the kingdom, in bottles at 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d.; and in family bottles at 11s., containing the quantity of five of the 2s. 9d. size, a saving of 20 per cent. to the purchaser.

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CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION,
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"One table-spoonful added to a pint of pure water readily forms a pint of the Compound Decoction; and, in justice to the preparers, we must say, appears to be more impregnated with the virtues of the ingredients than the decoction made in the usual way."—See *Gazette of Health and Practical Medicine* for January, 1829.

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ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

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FRANKS'S SARSINE PASTE, or ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.—This Compound contains the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in combination with other Vegetable alteratives and tonics in the most pure and concentrated form. It will keep in all climates, and not deteriorate by age.

In Rheumatic Gout, and all Neuralgic Affections—in Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofulous Affections, enlarged Glands, Morbid Secretions, &c.—in General Debility, and where the constitution has been impaired by the continued use or abuse of Mercury—and, in fine, wherever it is desirable to administer the full benefit of Sarsaparilla, this form of that valuable Vegetable will be found of the greatest service.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, 96, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

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"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years, hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely ineffacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by most Medicine Venders.—Any Vendor not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

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BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY, 432, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.—The Directors of this Company invite the attention of the public to the following report, received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force, addressed to H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq., one of the Directors of this Company:—

"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall place, 23rd February, 1839.—SIR,—The Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed of the reports made by the police constables who have been wearing the clothing prepared and waterproofed by the British Waterproofing Company. The Commissioners have to acquaint you in reply, that one suit has been in the use of a constable, whose beat is situate on Blackheath. He reports that frequently during the month of January he was out in six hours' successive rain, without getting the least damp underneath the clothing; that on the night of the 8th instant it rained the whole nine hours he was on duty, and that when he took off his great coat, in the presence of the sergeant at the station, it was found as dry inside as when he put it on, that since he wore the waterproofed clothing he has been out in as much wet as at one time would have saturated three suits of the ordinary clothing. The other police constable is situate at Kingsland. He reports that he has worn the waterproofed clothing night and day, and has been under severe rain and snow storms, none of which penetrated any part of his clothing, except a little wet through one of the legs of the trousers on the first day he put them on, but since then he has observed nothing more of it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "C. ROWAN."

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THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Mar. 9, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 821. SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839. Price 9d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Downs on the 10th April, and embark Passengers on the 12th, the new teak Built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 800 Tons, Capt. Blair, Master, lying in the West India Docks This Ship is 8 feet 8 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. R. THOMSON, Esq., 3, King's Arms Yard, or to F. HAVILAND and Co., Size-court, 69, Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA (with leave to land Passengers only at MADRAS). Will positively leave Gravesend on the 23rd March, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 2nd of April, the fine-built ship MALCOLM, 656 Tons, Captain W BELL, late of the Cornwall, lying in the East India Docks Carries an experienced Surgeon. For light Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. W. BELL, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Capt EVLES, or Mr. T. BATES, 164, Fenchurch-street; Messrs LYALL, Brothers, and Co., Great St. Helen's Passage; or to F. HAVILAND and Co., Size-Court, 69, Cornhill.

N.B.—Last Shipping Day 31st instant. This ship does not carry Troops.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the Docks on the 4th and Portsmouth on the 10th of May, the fine teak ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE JENKINS, H C S, Commander. Lying in the East India Import Dock This Ship was well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. JENKINS, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STIRLING, and HARRISON, 3, Lime Street-square.

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N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

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SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and custom ers that he has recommenced it again at most capacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

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Officers exchanging and Cadets Outfitted. Ladies supplied with every article required.

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Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 4th March, 1839.

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MEAT, BREAD, OATS, and FORAGE,

To Her Majesty's Land Forces (Bread and Meat for the Foot Guards generally, and for the Household Cavalry in Middlesex excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks, in the Counties of England severally; in Wales, in North Britain, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands, for Three Months, from the 1st May next, inclusive;—

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside Tender for Army Supplies, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Thursday the Eleventh Day of April next; but none will be received after 11 o'clock on that day.

Persons, who make Tenders, are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall; and of the Barrack-Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

CONTRACT FOR RUSSIAN HEMP.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 6th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 4th of April next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying RIGA and PETERSBURGH HEMP.

To be delivered at Her Majesty's Dock-yards, according to a Distribution, which, with a Form of the Tender, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Hemp," and must also be delivered at Somerset place.

CONTRACT for STAVES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 13th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the undermentioned quantities of

NEW STAVES, viz.—

	Mille.
Baltic Pipe . . .	80 great tale.
Quebec Pipe . . .	50 "

Half of each to be delivered by the 30th of September next, and the remainder by the 31st January, 1840.

Samples of the Baltic Staves will be exhibited at the Victualling Yard at Deptford, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Staves," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—H. J. Wellington (1834) to *Hazard*. Thomas Baldock (1813) to command *Snipe*, cutter.

Masters—F. J. Gruneller (Second Master) to *Curlew*, v. Moulle, appointment cancelled. T. F. Cheeseman (Master's Assistant) to *Victory*. Fred. R. Sturdee (Second Master) to *Waterwitch*. Second Masters—James W. Saunders to *Inconstant*. F. L. Bernard to *Implacable*.

Master's Assistant—J. J. Kent to *San Josef*.

Mates—James Willcox to *Waterwitch*. H. Waugh to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeon—G. F. Rowe to *Ætna*.

Vol. 1st class—Thomas C. Fraser to *Britannia*.

Clerk—G. A. Lance (in charge) to *Curlew*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Barham, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), arrived at Lisbon, from Gibraltar, 2d, and sailed for England 5th March.

Castor, 36, Capt. R. Collier (1814), arrived at Malta, from Carthagena, Feb. 24.

Dee, 4, Com. J. Sherer (1829), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Jan. 19.

Echo, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. W. James (1815), arrived at Jamaica, from Barbadoes, Jan. 20.

Favourite, 18, Com. Walter Croker (1814), sailed from Amherst, for Rangoon, Nov. 22.

Hermes, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Blount (1824), arrived at Malta, from Beyrout, March 1.

Sappho, 16, Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Jan. 19.

Scylla, 16, Com. the Hon. J. Denman (1835), sailed from Lisbon for England 5th March, being in want of extensive repairs.

Victor, 16, Com. R. Crozier (1827), sailed from Trincomalee, for England, Dec. 9. Captain Kingscombe taken passage home in this ship.

Wanderer, 16, Com. Thos. Bushby (1829), arrived at Jamaica, from Havannah, Jan. 20.

Wellesley, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1837), arrived at Bombay, from Trincomalee, Jan. 9.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next Mails.

s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

Tagus, Middleton,	s. Feb. 16, d. Mar. 10, r. Mar. 16.
Lapwing, Bingham,	s. Mar. 4, d. Mar. 24.
Liverpool, Lewis,	s. March 14, d. Mar. 31.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

Lapwing, Corbian (1814),	s. Oct. 3, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 7.
Seagull, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 19.
Ranger, Turner (s. 1695)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
Swift, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
Opossum, Peter (1804),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.
Alert, Jennings (1813),	s. Mar. 8, d. May 3.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

Star, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 5.
Magnet, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
Linnet, Downey (1812),	s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. 1st and 15th in every Month.

Delight, Moore (s. 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 25, r. Feb. 18.
Pigeon, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 25.
Lyra, Forrester (1823),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
Hope, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 4.
Mutine, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
Pandora, Innes (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
Sheldrake, Passingham (1819),	s. Mar. 3, d. May 19.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

Penguin, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
Petrel, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Mar. 23.
Spey, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
Skylark, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
Reindeer, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.

PORTSMOUTH, March 15.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Snipe* cutter was commissioned on Monday by Lieut. T. Baldock.—*Clio* and *Childers* were taken out of dock on Wednesday; they have since been masted, and will be ready for commission next week; their rigging and sails are completed. *Zebra* sailed on Thursday; she is to call at Plymouth and Lisbon on her way to Malta. *Powerful* arrived at Spithead yesterday; she is to go to Lisbon next week, and will remain there some time, carrying out orders for the *Gauges* to go up the Mediterranean, unless she should be sent to the West Indies with the new Admiral. *Waterwitch* and *Ætna* are fitting; the former in the Basin, the latter alongside her hulk. *Curlew* was not commissioned until yesterday; but that no time might be lost in her equipment, Capt. Trotter has had a party of men from the *Britannia* at work on her, and the lower rigging is up, and great progress made in her fittings. *Indus* is to be launched to-morrow between 11 and 12 o'clock: the Surveyor of the Navy is to be present. *Rattlesnake* and *Tweed* are ordered to be taken in dock—*Rattlesnake* to be inspected and reported on as to her fitness as a troop-ship; *Tweed* to be repaired and got ready for commission. It is not yet settled when the new flag is to be hoisted—most probably on 1st April. *Revenge* is to be ready for putting in. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Ætna*, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Snipe*, *Messenger* steamer.

PLYMOUTH, March 13th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—Sailed *Gorgon* steam frigate, with the *Windsor Castle*, 74, under escort for Pembroke. 9th—Sailed *Marquis of Camden*, for the East Indies; twenty-two of her crew have been committed to the House of Correction for thirty days for refusing to go out in her, according to their articles of agreement, under a pretence that she was in a leaky state, which was proved to be quite otherwise, by two separate surveys held on her. *Inconstant*, 36, Captain D. Pring, was hauled alongside the sheer-hulk, and had her mainmast taken out, it being found defective. A Court-Martial assembled on board the *Royal Adelaide* this day, to try Mr. David Paine, carpenter of the *North Star*, on a charge of drunkenness; the Court having heard evidence for the prosecution, and on behalf of the prisoner, was of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and therefore acquitted the prisoner. Arrived the *Gleaner* steam-vessel, Lieut.-Com. G. E. Davis, from Holyhead; she proceeded the same day for Woolwich, to have her boilers and machinery repaired. 11th—Arrived the *Boreas*, Dutch corvette, 24 guns, from Batavia, on her way to the Texel, but put into this port by contrary winds. 12th—Sailed the *Hamoaze* lighter, with stores for the packets at Liverpool and Holyhead. 13th—*Rhadamanthus* steam frigate, Commander A. Wakefield, was taken out of dock; having had her repairs completed, she was immediately masted, and will be ready for sea in a few days. *Rodney*, 92, Captain H. Parker, is daily expected at this port from the Mediterranean. In Harbour — *Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Wolf*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound — *Implacable*, *Acorn*, *Boreas* (Dutch corvette).

MILFORD HAVEN, 13th March. (*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, the *Gorgon* steamer arrived at Pembroke Yard, having in tow the *Windsor Castle* from Plymouth, to be broken up. She is rapidly dismantling, and will shortly be docked and taken to pieces. At present the *Medusa* is in dock there; she will be taken out as soon as the tides will permit. Then the *Gorgon* will be docked to have her bottom examined; and as soon as that service is accomplished she will be removed, and the *Windsor Castle* taken in. On Sunday the *Harpy*, 10, arrived from the West Indies with despatches, having been unable to make any other port, from the severe easterly winds which have prevailed for some time past. She, having split her sails, and sustained other damage, is expected to go up to the Dock-yard for repairs as soon as the weather will admit. Mr. Cheeseman, Foreman of Pembroke Yard, has been appointed to Chatham, and a Mr. Turner, Inspector at Plymouth, promoted to Mr. Cheeseman's vacancy. In unrigging the *Windsor Castle* on Tuesday, the "*top*," falling out of the slings, so injured one of the riggers as to fracture both his leg and thigh. He is in a dangerous state, and it is doubted whether or no the limb will be obliged to be amputated. The small and inefficient marine guard of about 10 or 20 men, still does the military duty of the arsenal. When the force is to be sufficiently augmented time alone will be able to decide.

Mr. Allan, Master Boat-builder, has just obtained his promotion to Bombay, upon 700*l.* a year, and goes out as Master Superintendent of the building department, Mr. Blake being at home. No one is yet appointed in Mr. Allan's place.

THE NELSON TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday an adjourned meeting of the general committee was held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-st., when his Grace the Duke of Wellington presided as chairman. The committee agreed to postpone their decision, and to afford other artists an opportunity of contending for the final honour. We trust that this concession will be responded to as it ought to be, and that, when the collection of models and drawings comes to be re-opened to the public, it will be found to contain not only the best of the present contributions (with such alterations as their authors may deem advisable), but others, from men who, with a feeling of professional etiquette, very excusable, but which we hope they will now compel to give way to the patriotic, and therefore higher considerations, have hitherto refrained from entering into the competition.

The *Fantome*, 16, and *Pearl*, 20, sloops, are to be brought forward for service at Chatham; the former is not yet launched.

The *Winchester* is undocked, and the *Curaçoa* docked at Chatham, the latter was undocked immediately and the *Hogue* taken in. The *Thalia* is undocked, and the *Buffalo* docked to fit for New Zealand.

The *Perthcawl* (Glamorganshire) preventive boat, recently engaged on wreck duty, was swamped, and a crew of six Coast-Guard officers and men were drowned.

Lieutenant Fisher of *Tribune*, tried by Court-Martial at Lisbon on 22d ult., on charges of intoxication, and leaving the deck in his watch, has been sentenced to be reprimanded, dismissed H.M.S. *Tribune*, and placed at the bottom of the list of 1837.

Lieut. Archibald Campbell, R.N., has received the appointment of Vice-Consul at Milan under Col. Sir T. Sorrell.

THE COAST-GUARD.—A seizure of 123 tubs of foreign spirits was made by the officer (Lieut. Brouncker) and crew of the Coast-Guard station at Lepe in the Lymington district, on the morning of the 4th inst. On the night of the 6th inst., the Coast-Guard at Mothercombe captured the tub-boat *Venus*, of Cherbourg, laden with 169 tubs. The men effected their escape with very great difficulty. On the 9th inst. the crews of the Geiran's-Bay and Portloe Coast-Guard stations seized 90 tubs of foreign spirits, which had been sunk by a Cawsand vessel. The *Fox*, revenue-cruizer, chased the smuggling vessel *Emma*, of Cawsand, and made her destroy her cargo on the 10th inst., which there are great hopes will be crept up. A small seizure, consisting of 14 half and two quarter-ankers of foreign spirits, was made by the Coast-Guard galley, belonging to No. 1 battery, Sandown, Kent, on the 12th.

The report in the Plymouth papers that Sir Lawrence Halsted will succeed Lord Amelius Beauclerk is not true. Sir Graham Moore succeeds to Plymouth, and Admiral Fleeming to Portsmouth; but until the 28th inst. and the 27th of next month, when the period of service of the present Comm.-in-Chief expires, these appointments will not be officially announced. It is generally rumoured that Sir Charles Adam will succeed Sir Charles Paget on the North American and West India station. Sir W. Parker is also spoken of, but nothing is yet decided on that point.

The system of "piece work," it is generally believed, will be immediately resumed in the several dock-yards.

The *Hebe*, 46, is fitting as a receiving hulk at Woolwich. The *Warrior*, 74, is fitting for a convict hulk, for reception of additional convicts for the dock-yard duties.

The *Alonzo* and *Boadicea* transports are fitting for service at Deptford; as are the convict-ship *Egyptian*, *Vengeance*, to take freight to Jamaica, and the *Isabella* speedily to Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. G. F. Somerville, R.N., was on Tuesday last examined before the Military Commission, and he has furnished us with a copy of an Address he was allowed to read. The pressing demands of friends and correspondents whose contributions are equally valuable to the service, compel us to confine our extracts to some tables compiled by this officer, and which are of themselves convincing evidence that no class more imperatively demands improvement than that of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

Names of the surviving officers who served on board Lord Nelson's Flag Ship, the *Victory*, in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, with the rank they held at that period; together with their rank on Jan. 1, 1839:—

	In the Battle.	On Jan. 1, 1839.
J. Pascoe	Lieut.	Capt.
J. Yule	Do.	Comr.
Ed. Williams (b)	Do.	Do.
Geo. Brown (a)	Do.	Do.
W. H. Symons	Mate	Lieut.
W. Chasman	Do.	Comr.
S. Spencer	Do.	Lieut.
J. Carslake	Do.	Do.
W. Rivers *	Mid.	Lieut.
J. Pollard	Do.	Do.
C. Chapel	Do.	Do.
H. Lancaster	Do.	Do.
J. Lyons	Do.	Capt.
Sir G.A. Westphal	Do.	Do.
T. L. Roberts	Do.	Comr.

* Lost his leg in the battle.

The following officers were promoted on 10th Jan. 1837, to the Active and Retired Flags. Their servitude, as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitle them to their Post rank, is also stated:—

Active.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Comms. Yr.	M.
F. Wm. Fane	0	11	1	4
Lord G. Stuart, C.B.	1	1	1	10
Lord Wm. FitzRoy, C.B.	1	7	2	2
Hon. G. Elliot, C.B.	1	8	1	6
John Dick	1	10	8	10
Hon. D.P. Bouverie	2	0	1	2
Sir R.H. Bromley, Bt.	2	0	1	2
Hon. F.P. Irby, C.B.	2	3	2	0
Sir C. Malcolm, Kt.	2	4	0	7
C. B. H. Ross, C.B.	2	11	2	4
Sir Arthur Farquhar, C.B. K.C.H.	4	0	1	11
Sir Jas. A. Gordon, K.C.B.	4	1	1	2
Sir John W. Loring, C.B. K.C.H.	4	7	3	3
Rich. Curry, C.B.	4	8	3	1
John Tower, C.B.	4	9	2	0
Hon. F. W. Aylmer, C.B.	5	0	3	4
Samuel C. Rowley	5	2	3	0
Edward Galwey	5	3	3	0
John Hayes, C.B.	5	5	3	1
R. Bryon, C.B.	5	8	3	10
Samuel Pym, C.B.	5	11	1	2
Sir Robert Barrie, C.B. K.C.H.	5	11	0	6
Richard Thomas	6	0	2	9
James Hillyar, C.B. K.C.H.	6	1	3	10
William D'Urban	6	2	7	0
Sir Samuel Warren, C.B. K.C.H.	6	3	3	1
Anselm J. Griffiths	6	3	5	1
Sir Charles Bullen, C.B K.C.H.	6	5	4	3
George Tobin, C.B.	6	8	3	9
Edward Hawker	7	1	0	9
Sir H. Pigot, C.B. K.C.H.	7	5	2	0
W.H.W. Parry, C.B.	8	0	3	6
C. Richardson, C.B.	8	2	1	11
Thomas Browne	9	8	1	8
Robert Jackson	10	11	0	6
William Skipsey	18	8	5	3
	196	9	97	8
Average servitude as Lieutenants.	196	9 / 36	= 5	5
Ditto ditto Commanders.	97	3 / 36	= 2	8

Retired.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Comms. Yr.	M.
James Noble	0	11	5	2
John Wight	1	4	4	3
Charles Feilding	1	8	0	5
Peter Ribouleau	2	10	5	9
John Allen (a)	3	0	5	4
Robert O'Brien	3	7	3	8
Henry Gordon	3	9	2	11
Cornelius Quinton	4	0	4	1
Wm. Butterfield	4	0	4	0
Jeffery Baron De Raigersfeld	4	1	4	7
Jacob Walton	5	0	3	5
W.H.B. Tremmlett	5	3	1	3
Sir S.P. Humphreys, C.B. K.C.H.	5	8	2	0
John R. Smollett	5	8	2	8
William Ricketts	5	8	2	7
Edward S. Clay	5	8	2	4
Matthew Buckle	5	10	5	4
Bulk. M. Praed	5	11	2	8
Francis H. Coffin	6	1	4	8
Honble. William Le Poer Trench	6	5	2	5
Samuel Butcher	6	7	1	2
James Master	7	0	2	0
C. J. W. Nesham	7	1	4	3
H. F. Edgell	7	8	4	1
Matthew Godwin	7	8	2	3
Augustus Brine	8	0	3	4
Edward W. Browne	8	7	2	10
John Winne	9	5	3	7
Charles Carter	9	5	1	11
Francis Temple	9	9	1	8
Richard Foulden	12	4	6	10
William Young	15	0	3	9
Samuel Mottley	16	11	3	0
W. H. Daniell	17	8	3	6
Francis G. Bond	18	6	1	4
	246	9	115	0
Average servitude as Lieutenants.	246	9 / 35	= 7	0
Ditto ditto Commanders.	121	7 / 35	= 3	3

The following Officers obtained their promotion on 10th Jan. 1837. Their servitude as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitled them to participate in the General Promotions; and the number of officers over whose heads they have stepped on this last occasion is also given:—

Captains.	Lts. Years	Lts. Months	Com. Years	Com. Months	Nos. above	Commanders.	Lts. Years	Lts. Months	Nos. above
G. R. Mundy	2	6	8	4	618	L. A. Robinson	24	11	774
Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Bt.	2	9	8	11	880	R. Loney	24	8	837
J. Pole	3	8	13	3	434	W. H. Quin	24	0	902
T. Maitland	3	11	9	8	542	J. Hallows	23	0	1019
R. Gordon	4	0	16	3	372	S. F. Harmer	22	5	1101
W. Slaughter, K.H.	4	3	16	1	86	J. Adams (b)	21	11	1401
H. Nurse	4	1	7	11	488	J. Morgan	21	11	1417
W. Hargood	5	4	8	9	579	T. V. Watkins	21	9	1716
R. Owen	5	7	10	3	511	F. D. Hastings	17	2	1928
Sir W. Dickson, Bt.	6	4	7	10	647	M. A. Slater	15	11	1905
W. A. Worthington	7	2	19	9	842	C. A. Barlow	14	6	2032
J. B. Maxwell	7	0	9	8	535	F. Patten	14	8	2084
W. S. Smith	7	2	6	5	713	T. Mathias	13	2	2108
R. Smart, K.H.	7	7	8	8	599	A. C. Duncan	13	2	2110
Sir S. L. H. Vaisal, K.H.	7	9	9	8	589	H. J. Worth	12	4	2173
J. R. Carnac	8	6	9	8	538	F. R. M. Crozier	10	10	2321
T. Dilke	8	9	9	2	559	J. N. Nott	10	4	2378
J. Parsons	8	10	20	4	328	G. Hawthorn	9	8	2467
T. Gill	10	1	22	7	306	G. Ramsay	9	8	2469
R. C. McCrea	11	6	12	7	446	H. Eyres	9	7	2483
W. Hewitt	12	1	10	2	618	J. W. D. Brisbane	9	5	2494
M. Quin	12	2	12	8	486	C. Wickham	9	3	2504
R. Fair, K.H.	14	3	13	4	497	H. E. Edgell	8	7	2588
J. Brasier	15	6	14	0	422	H. S. Usher	8	5	2609
W. Robertson	17	8	9	2	569	G. Byng	8	0	2648

The following Mates received their Promotion as Lieutenants on the 16th January, 1837. The year on which they passed their Examinations, and their servitude as passed Midshipmen, are also stated:—

M. Pepple, passed in	1819	W. E. Truscott, passed in	1827
W. Robinson,	1819	R. B. Miller,	1827
G. Merritt,	1823	J. Sibbald,	1828
F. W. Foot,	1824	J. H. Norsworth,	1828
J. Sellingsworth,	1824	N. A. Macnaghten,	1828
W. Ellis,	1826	P. B. Stewart,	1829
J. P. Bower,	1826	J. F. Carroll,	1829
J. C. Bynon,	1827	G. Gore,	1829
R. J. Jeffery,	1827	S. R. B. Mapleton,	1829
C. M. Lindsay,	1827	J. C. Hoseason,	1829
A. Cooper,	1827	W. J. Hewlett,	1829
A. H. Ingram,	1827	J. L. Stokes,	1829
D. Edwards,	1827		

The following Officers obtained their Promotion on the 28th of June, 1838, to the Active and Retired Flags. Their servitude as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitle them to their Post Rank, is shown underneath:—

Active.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Comms. Yr.	M.
J. R. Dacres	0	8	9	6
F. Mason, C.B.	3	9	3	9
Sir L. Curtis, Bt. C.B.	3	8	1	2
Sir J. Louis, Bt.	3	10	0	11
Hon. D. H. Mackay	4	1	3	9
J. Sykes	4	7	5	7
R. Henderson	5	1	1	7
B. Hodgson	5	4	0	9
W. H. Christian	5	2	0	10
J. Hancock, C.B.	6	6	4	9
T. Brown	8	0	3	3
A. Sheppard	10	5	1	10
	59	8	38	8

Average Servitude as Commander, 2 years 5 months.
Ditto ditto, Lieutenant, 5 years.

Retired.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Comms. Yr.	M.
Hon. M. J. Henniker	2	9	3	9
J. S. Carden	4	3	7	8
J. W. Holland	6	10	4	9
A. Duff	7	4	3	9
H. M. Ommanney	8	0	3	9
J. Impey	8	2	4	0
	37	4	27	2

Average Servitude as Commander, 4 years 6 months.
Ditto ditto, Lieutenant, six years three months.

The following Officers obtained their Promotion on the 28th of June, 1838. Their servitude as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitled them to participate in the General Promotion, and the number of Officers over whose heads they have stepped, on this last occasion, are here given:—

Captains.	Lts. Years	Lts. Months	Com. Years	Com. Months	Nos. above	Captains.	Lts. Years	Lts. Months	Com. Years	Com. Months	Nos. above
B. Popham	2	2	10	3	509	J. Robertson (a)	11	11	21	6	311
E. P. Blackwood	2	3	7	7	661	J. Kingcome	12	6	10	5	531
J. Hope	2	11	8	4	637	G. C. Blake	13	0	18	8	341
R. Copland	3	6	23	0	276	J. F. Newell	13	8	9	5	584
J. E. Erskine	3	11	2	6	624	W. Holt	13	9	13	10	419
R. Rhott	4	8	8	9	612	R. Keane	14	1	9	10	566
J. J. Tucker	4	9	11	0	607	J. Parker	14	3	9	3	591
C. Rich	5	7	22	5	300	W. Richardson (a)	14	8	19	6	327
G. Daniell	6	0	9	1	661	M. S. Sweney	15	6	17	0	357
R. Deans	7	3	19	0	323	W. P. Stanley	15	6	17	0	370
George Evans	7	5	10	0	550	W. Oldrey	15	9	10	2	542
E. Stanley	8	0	6	3	681	J. Hackett	17	4	9	9	575
H. T. Austin	8	8	7	1	671	F. Bullock	17	7	8	10	609
W. Ramsay	9	11	8	10	675	W. J. Cole, K.H.	18	0	9	10	556
R. Devonshire	10	3	23	10	231	A. Luckraft	19	1	8	8	619
T. Ogle	10	9	10	1	549	W. H. Pierson	20	3	12	3	461
G. A. Sainthill	11	5	7	11	653	J. Forster	20	11	9	4	586
						W. Pickin	20	11	9	7	581

The following Officers obtained their Promotion on the 28th of June, 1838. Their servitude as Lieutenants, which entitled them to participate in the General Promotion; and the number of Officers over whose heads they have stepped, on this last occasion, are also stated:—

Commanders.	Lieuts Y.	M.	Nos. above	Commanders.	Lieuts Y.	M.	Nos. above
C. G. E. Napier	5	6	2678	F. Hutton	13	1	2106
H. Baghot	6	4	2640	W. Griffin	13	5	2090
Hon. S. T. Carnegie	6	2	2651	R. Burridge	13	7	2081
J. H. Windham	7	2	2611	R. Barton	13	8	2056
Hon. H. A. Murray	7	5	2607	W. M'Elwaine	13	10	2048
R. F. Stopford	7	6	2604	J. Hathorn	14	0	2030
H. R. Henry	7	6	2603	F. Ricardet	14	3	2013
R. S. Robinson	7	9	2596	C. W. Riley	14	5	2002
R. Inman	8	4	2567	W. Dickey	14	9	1979
W. Lewis	9	1	2517	J. Macdonell	14	9	1978
S. Mercer	9	5	2492	F. S. L. Cannon	15	0	1969
A. L. Montgomery	9	10	2461	L. T. Jones	15	10	1928
R. Kerr	9	10	2455	J. H. Ward	15	11	1918
W. J. Williams	10	0	2446	F. Grove	16	7	1895
T. L. Massie	10	6	2376	F. Wood	16	11	1881
J. A. Legard	10	6	2366	C. J. F. Newton	17	1	1860
J. V. Fletcher	10	9	2351	H. F. Peake	17	4	1854
R. Robinson	11	2	2324	H. V. Huntley	16	8	1785
S. Hope	11	6	2265	H. D. Twysden	23	0	1631
W. C. Phillott	11	6	2261	H Stroud	23	3	1520
C. G. Robinson	11	9	2248	Wm. Hubbard (a)	23	3	1480
J. B. Woodthorpe	12	0	2215	H. Church	23	8	1465
E. Barnett	12	0	2212	E. Norcott	24	4	1223
F. H. H. Glasse	12	1	2184	J. Rodus	24	1	963
B. Allen	12	8	2169	G. G. Miall	30	2	323

The following Mates received their Promotion as Lieutenants on the 28th June, 1838. The Table underneath gives the year in which they passed their Examinations, and shows their servitude as passed Midshipmen:—

T. S. Coppinger, passed in	1817	R. A. Oliver, passed in	1831
F. L. Wood,	1826	J. C. Caffin,	1831
J. C. Robinson,	1826	G. G. Phillippe,	1831
J. F. Starke,	1826	J. O. Preeland,	1831
C. G. Phillips	1827	R. Curtis,	1831
R. O'Brien,	1827	C. G. Rigge,	1831
N. S. Knott,	1828	C. G. Crawley,	1832
W. Coles,	1828	W. C. Wood,	1832
J. S. A Dennis,	1829	H. E. B. Bennett,	1832
J. F. Guyon	1829	J. Fellowes,	1832
N. Norway	1829	W. Thorp,	1832
S. Fowell	1829	Z. Andrew,	1832
R. W. Suckling,	1829	J. H. Bridger,	1832
J. B. Massie,	1829	J. R. C. Helpman,	1832
W. Morris, (b)	1829	G. Blane,	1832
G. W. Winlo,	1829	E. B. F. Van Donop,	1831
H. G Shute,	1829	W. Clayton,	1833
J. Compton,	1830	H. A. Story,	1833
A. G. May,	1830	C. P. Schomberg,	1833
M. De Courcy,	1830	P. Fisher,	1833
A. M. Noad,	1830	C. Barker,	1833
W. F. Fead,	1830	W. S. Wingrath,	1833
R. M. Robertson,	1830	W. H. Church,	1833
A. J. Paul,	1830	C. F. A. Shadwell,	1833
E. J. Medford,	1830	J. C. S. Fleet, D.D.	1833
C. C. Powell,	1830	C. E. Bellairs,	1834
C. F. Wade,	1830	S. Bradly,	1834
M. Walloth,	1831	F. Dobbins,	1834
W. Reed,	1831	W. F. Burnett,	1834
E. H. Bunce,	1831	F. E. Johnston,	1834

The Senior and Junior Flag Officers of each Class, with the dates of their Commissions as Lieutenants, to guide position with the Senior Lieutenants upon the Active and Retired Lists:—

Admirals of the Fleet,	Year of Lieutenants' Commissions.
Sir C. E. Nugent, GCB.	1777
Red, Sir J. H. Whitshed, Bt. GCB.	1778
*Hon. Sir R. Stopford, GCB. GCMG.	1793
White *Sir Tho. Williams, GCB.	1783
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, GCB.	1793
Blue, James Carpenter	1782
*Sir J. F. Bereaford, Bart. KCB. GCH.	1793
Vice-Admirals.	
Red, *T. Le Marchant Gosselin	1793
John Cochet	1780
White Sir Henry Digby, KCB.	1790
Sir Thomas Dundas, KCB.	1793
Blue, Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. GCH.	1793
*Sir P. Campbell, KCB.	1793
Rear-Admirals.	
Red, Sir J. Brenton, Bt. KCB.	1790
Sir Charles Dashwood	1794
White, Richard Curry, CB.	1794
Sir Jas. Hillyar, CB. KCH.	1794
Blue, Rt. Hon. Lord W. Fitzroy, CB.	1806
Hood Hanway Christian	1800

* I have no official reference by which I would fix the years of these five Officers' Commissions as Lieutenants.

Junior Lieutenants.	Year of Lieutenants' Commissions.
1778 J. Wolfe Roberts	
1778 Thomas Crawley, Ret.	
1779 Richard Dorrill	do.
1779 J. Harris Nicholas	do.
1780 E. A. C. Barnaby	do.
1781 John Waller	do.
1781 Stephen Norwood	do.
1781 Duncan Menzies	do.
1781 William Limbery	do.
1781 David McD. Grant	do.
1781 J. Denis De Vitré	
1782 W. Anderson (a)	do.
1782 N. H. Holworthy	do.
1783 Harry Dawe	do.
1782 Philip Tomlinson	do.
1783 Thomas Ralph	do.
1783 William Alder	do.
1783 Richard Deshamp	do.
1784 Richard Thomas	
1789 John Cox	do.
1790 Robert Sayes	do.

Besides the above, there are also 162 upon the Retired, and 68 upon the Active Lists, to square with the two Junior Flag Officers upon this Synopsis.

Mr. James Lillicrap, son of Capt. Lillicrap, R.N., has just been appointed to a Cadetship in the E.I.C.'s service.

Capt. Sir Burton M'Namara, R.N., has declined to accept the Governorship of St. Domingo.

Capt. C. Bartholomew (1809) whose death, at the great age of 91, appears in our obituary, was the only surviving commissioned officer but one, Capt. E. S. Baily, who received promotion on occasion of the Jubilee, 25th October, 1809.

The *Great Western*, Capt. James Hoskin, R.N., arrived in Kingroad, Bristol, on Tuesday afternoon. She made the homeward passage in 14¼ days, having sailed from New York on the evening of 25th Feb. She was 19 days in making her outward passage.

The *Hindostan* emigrant-ship, is fitting at Deptford, and will embark the emigrants at Bristol.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday, before the Port Admiral, Admiral Superintendent, and Captain of the *Excellent*:—Messrs. H. P. Hope, J. N. Norman, David Miller, Stephen S. L. Crofton, W. N. Hastie, F. M'Gregor, W. D. Carroll, F. P. Coull.

The Log of H.M. brig "Espiegle."—"Tuesday, Nov. 17. S.S.E. Remarks.—A.M. Light winds and fair weather, added top-gallant masts, crossed top-gallant yards, and made ready for sea. 10. Light sea-breezes and fine. The French steamers towing their ships into position to attack the Castle of St. Juan D'Ulloa. 11. Unmoored ship. Noon. Commander came on board with a pilot; loosed sails. P.M. at 4h. 25m. weighed, and sailed for the anchorage at Sacrificios; 5h. 45m. passed close under the lee of the French corvette *Creole*. At one *Creole* hoisted a British Union Jack, and fired a gun, the shot of which dropped about a cable's length on the windward bow; tacked ship, and stood towards the *Creole*. At 1h. 10m., shortened sail, and laid to, the ship's head to the northward; *a boat from the Creole came alongside, demanded and took our pilot*; made sail, tacking as necessary. 2h. 15m. the French commenced their attack on the castle. 4. Shortened sail, and moored ship at Sacrificios, in seven fathoms water, best B.B. to the east, S.B. to the west, island E., two cables' length. Found lying here H.M.S. *Satellite*, U.S.S. *Erie*, 20 guns, a revenue schooner, 6 guns, and a packet, 6 guns. 28. 2 P.M.—The French squadron saluted their flag, there hoisted on the Castle of St. d'Ulloa. 29. A.M.—Moderate and fine. 7h. 20m. Sailed H.M.S. *Satellite*."—"*A boat from the Creole came alongside, demanded and took our pilot.*" Who that knows anything of the character of British seamen will believe that the gallant Commander of a British man-of-war would make this cold entry of such an insult if he had not been previously instructed that he must submit to any affront, however contumelious?—*Standard*. [A Court of Inquiry should be held on Lieut. Croke.]

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, March 15.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Edward Scott to be Capt. by p., v. Grant, who retires. Cornet Wm. Drysdale to be Lieut. by p., v. Scott—Aug. 31. Cornet Wm. Wellington Waterloo Dumbleton to be Lieut. by p., v. Priaulx, who retires.—Nathaniel Surtees, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Dumbleton.

3d Foot—Lieut. Peter Dore to be Capt. without p., v. Owen, dec.—Aug. 29. Lieut. Thomas Chatterton to be Capt. without p., v. Dore, whose promotion, on 31st Dec. last, has not taken place.—Ens. Chas. John Foster to be Lieut. without p., v. Chatterton—Dec. 1.

4th—Lieut. Geo. Kennedy to be Capt. by p., v. Donnelly, who retires.—Ens. John Hales Glasbrook to be Lieut. by p., v. Kennedy.—Lewis Edw. Nolan, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Glasbrook.

6th—Sec. Lieut. Thomas Place to be First Lieut. by p., v. Shaw, who retires.—William John Campbell, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Place.

13th—Lieut. Richard M. Meredith to be Capt. without p., v. Kelly, dec. Ens. David Rattray to be Lieut., v. Meredith—Sept. 2, 1838. Thomas Parkinson Speedy, Gent., to be Ens., v. Rattray.

30th—Capt. Robert Shortcourse Murray, from 96th Foot, to be Capt., v. Hill, who exchanges.

32nd—Ens. Mark Wilks Goldie to be Lieut. without p., v. Hopton, deceased.—Sept. 2. Charles Henry Montrosor Smith, Gent., to be Ens., v. Goldie.

26th—Serj.-Major Alexander Miller to be Ens. without p., v. Parker, dec.

30th—Lieut. Charles Sillery to be Capt. by p., v. Jocelyn, who retires—Ens. Henry Shum to be Lieut. by p., v. Sillery—Robert Wm. Smith, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Shum.

40th—Ens. Alexander Abercromby Nelson to be Lieut. by p., v. Wilson, who retires—James Duncan M'Andrew, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Nelson.

83d—Capt. James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Captain, v. John Harrison, who exchanges—Ens. Edward Steele to be Lieut. by p., v. Gooderich, who retires—Wm. Roger Puleston, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Steele.

89th—Lieut. Caledon Richard Egerton to be Capt. by p., vice King, who retires—Ensign Henry Edmunds to be Lieut. by p., v. Egerton—John Charles Romer, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Edmunds.

96th—Capt. Edward Hill, from 20th Foot, to be Captain, vice Murray, who exchanges.

2d West India Reg.—Alexander Maclean, Gent., to be Ensign without p., v. Weyland, whose app. has not taken place.

Mem.—The date of Lieut O. H. St. George Anson's promotion in 3d Foot is 8th Dec., and not 31st of that month. Dep. Assist. Commissary-Gen. William Montresor has been permitted to resign his commission, from 19th Feb. The date of the exchange between Captain Snow, h.-p. Unatt., and Capt. Bayley, 65th Ft., is 28th Aug., and not 24th, as stated in Gazette of 28th Aug. last.

CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Guards—A troop, under Capt. Mildmay, has received 40 horses from the 15th, at Glasgow, where they remain.

1st Dragoons—move to Coventry.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. F. C. Fyers, who had laboured under a depression of spirits for some weeks, retired from the mess-table on 14th Dec. into his tent, and shot himself through the head with a pistol. Lieut. Poore is on passage to England.

9th Lancers—move to Ipswich.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 2d. Batt.—Lieut. the Hon. Henry Townshend Forester, brother to Lady Chesterfield, arrived at Chesterfield House on Wednesday, from New York. The battalion were quartered at La Prairie barracks, near Montreal, at the date of his departure.

Coldstream Gds., 2d batt.—Capt. S. R. Conroy is appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

3d—Lieut. Magrath is ordered to India.

5th—This corps at Corfu has instituted a Temperance Society, which is patronised by the Commanding Officer.

6th Depot—Capt. Guy being ordered to join the service cos., Major Johnson commands the depot.

10th—Lieut. Wright is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Armagh.

11th Depot—are under orders for Portsmouth.

12th Depot—ordered to Chatham for embarkation to India.

22d—Lieut. Kyffin has gone on the recruiting service at Newry, v. Lieut. Davies, 46th. The corps embark this month for Glasgow, to replace the 78th, ordered to Dublin.

23d Depot—On 1st inst. the officers entertained a select party at dinner, in their mess-room, at Armagh, it being the anniversary of the Welch National Festivity, ycleped St. David's Day. It may not be generally known to the extensive circle of our readers that, on this occasion, both the officers and privates of the Royal Welch Fusiliers wear a *leek* in their caps, in commemoration of a battle fought and won by the said corps, on that day, in the reign of King Edward the First. The scene of action was in that province, where the battle of Cressy was so gloriously, as well as victoriously, achieved by the Black Prince. After the battle had been decided in their favour, which was after a most severe struggle, they encountered a garden of leeks, the crowded recollections of their distant home flashed quickly on their remembrance by the *fragrance* which scented the air around them, and induced them, with one accord, to tear the *savoury* emblems of their native valleys from their beds, and, with a general shout to their Patron Saint, to place them in their "Monmouth Caps," in honour of the day. So, thus has the custom been handed down to the present day, and in addition to the wearing this national badge of *honour*, each officer, on his first joining, is obliged, according to the mess rules of the regiment, on the succeeding 1st of March, to go through the ceremony of *eating a leek*. As soon as the cloth is removed from the table, and before the toast of "St. David" is proposed, the Drum-Major makes his appearance, dressed in his state uniform, accompanied by *the goat*, together with a fifer and drummer; he then presents a leek to the aforesaid individual or individuals, during which time the quartette march round the room to the tune of that Welch national air, "Of what a noble race was Shenkin!" The whole ceremony of immolating a leek to the shrine of St. David, is generally of so affecting a nature, as not only to bring tears into the eyes of the votary himself, but also into those of his friends, who happen to be fortunate enough to sit near him. On the present occasion, at the depot, Lieuts. Barrow, Baker, and Campbell, were thus enlisted under the Welch banners. Among the number of distinguished guests present was Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, commanding the Northern District, who appeared in excellent health and spirits. Upwards of 40 years of his life were spent in this distinguished corps, and he participated in sharing those glories, and gaining those laurels, which now embellish the colours of the regiment, and which may be enumerated from Egypt (where he served as Captain to the left flank company) to the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1815, during the whole of which time he was on active service with the regiment. Major Shaw, also, on half-pay of the regiment, was among the number, and wore at his breast the Egyptian medal.

24th—The *Apollo*, with this reg. on board, arrived on 5th Dec. at the Cape.

25th—Lieut. Bristow commands the comp. at Mallow. Capt. Devayner's comp. joined hd.-qrs. at Cork on 5th inst. Lieut. Brooke, with Ens. Cust, and 30 men, are detached at Bandon. The next station of the corps will be Gibraltar. Capt. Jenkins joined from leave on 14th.

27th Depot—The draft for the Cape will call at Cork in the *Isabella* transport. The last sent out in the *Baretto* arrived at the Cape in December.

29th—Ens. the Hon. J. W. Fortescue is appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

34th—Col. Prince, of the Canadian Militia, followed the example of the atrocious wretches in Spain, by shooting 21 of his prisoners at Windsor, and the humanity of Capt. Broderick (34th), to whom some of the survivors appealed for mercy, alone saved them from a like fate.

35th Depot—ordered to Chatham for embarkation to India.

42d—The Royal Highlanders have received new colours at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, after being consecrated by the Presbyterian Minister. Lieut.-Col. Middleton delivered the following address:—

"Mr. Simpson, in the name and on behalf of Sir George Murray, Colonel of the 42d Royal Highlanders, I have to thank you, Rev. Sir, for the solemn benediction you have bestowed on us and these colours. The ceremony which you have so impressively performed will, I hope, have a permanent influence in the future conduct of the regt., and to you, Sir Edward Blakeney, his friend, whom he has delegated to present these banners, the same thanks are justly due for the kind, laudatory, and flattering manner with which it has pleased you to address us on the solemn occasion of committing them to our charge, and which cannot fail to stimulate us to maintain the good opinion which we fortunately hold in the estimation of so gallant and distinguished an individual, as the present Commander of the Forces in Ireland. And to you, brother officers and fellow soldiers, whom I have the high honour to command, and to whose good conduct and zealous support in your relative situations I owe the flattering encomiums of the gallant general, upon the present state of discipline of the regiment, I may be permitted on such an occasion, to briefly remind you that this is the centenary year of our existence as a corps, during which period the name which the regiment has earned in many a 'hard contested field,' is indelibly blended with the martial renown of the armies of these realms. It behoves us, therefore, to transmit the same good name unsullied to our successors; in saying which, when called upon in defence of our gracious Queen, her kingdom, or foreign possessions, I am sure we shall not be found wanting, as it may then be my proud duty to lead you and those colours into action against her foes; and it will be your duty to shield, defend, and bring them out of it. In conclusion, let us always bear in mind and remembrance the deeds done by our predecessors at 'Fontenoy,' 'Ticonderoga,' in 'Egypt,' the 'Peninsula,' and at 'Waterloo.'"

46th Depot—Lieut. Davies, removed from the recruiting service at Newry, is appointed Acting-Paymaster of the Depot.

50th Depot—Brev.-Maj. Serjeantson has leave to 10th June.

53d Depot—The comp. marched from Newbridge to Naas on the 11th inst.

58th—On the arrival of this corps from Ceylon, it will take garrison duty at Portsmouth in lieu of the 84th, which will go to Ireland; the depot are ordered to Portsmouth from Cashel. Lieut. Collins is recruiting at Birr, vice Lieutenant Magrath, 3d.

60th, 2d Batt., Depot—are under orders to proceed to Cork.

62d—Ens. R. Gubbins, who sailed from Chatham in the *Thames*, for Madras, takes the decoration of the first class of St. Ferdinand for his services with the Auxiliary Legion.

66th—Major Goldie has retired from the Military Staff in Canada.

67th—Report says the *Hercules*, 74, will remove this regt. from Demerara to our North American States.

67th Depot—are under orders to proceed to Cork. Lieut. Byrne, senior Subaltern, gets the late Capt. Dean's company, and his promotion vacates the Acting Paymastership.

70th—The death of Lieut. Costobadie was erroneously reported in January Army List.

72d—The drafts arrived at the Cape in December.

74th Depot—The officers of this depot gave a ball and supper on Thursday, the 7th, to 170 ladies and gentlemen of the town and county of Aberdeen, which included all the fashionables of the place. The ball went off with great spirit, and the officers, with their fair partners, were seen tripping it on Friday morning at half-past four o'clock. The county rooms, which are handsome, were hired by them for the occasion: the whole evening was one continued scene of enjoyment, the greatest friendship and good feeling existing between the officers and the inhabitants. The officers present at the depot are, Major Crabbe, Capts. Alves and Hutchinson, Lieuts. Thompson, Eyre, Warde, Fordyce, Ensigns Hancock and Willington. Major Crabbe is about proceeding to join the service companies, and the command devolves on Captain Alves.

75th Depot—Assist.-Surg. Tighe, from Boyle, embarks at Cove for the Cape. Ens. Bicknell has joined on appointment.

76th Depot—Major Grubbe takes the command, Major Clarke being ordered to join the service companies.

77th—Lieut. Galway is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Cork.

78th—move to Dublin.

79th—The corps will move from Dublin, and take the quarters of the 22d, in Belfast.

81st Depot—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Ensign Charles William Thompson, late a Captain in the Spanish service, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the cross, of the first class, of the National and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, which the Queen Regent of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's royal approbation of his services in the action before San Sebastian, on the 5th May, 1836.

82d Depot—Capt. Rogers has leave to 31st March. The depot move from Sheerness to Portsmouth. Lieut. Martin has left the Military College.

84th—A General Court-Martial has been held for the trial of two privates, for riotous and highly insubordinate conduct.

88th—will leave Templemore shortly.

90th Depot—Lieut. Caldwell has leave to 31st August. A detachment, one Captain, one Subaltern, one Bugler, two Serjts., and 52 r. and f., have relieved the detachment of the 11th, at Harwich.

96th—The detachment, under Capt. Jones, has been moved from Wigan to Ashton till the election is over. Lieut. Taylor is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Antrim.

99th—Lieut. Cassan has left the Military College.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut. Cockburn is on leave from Limerick. Prince Louis Napoleon on Monday visited the arsenal at Woolwich. Lord Bloomfield, the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding, and the superior officers of the garrison received him with much attention, not only on account of his origin, but also in consequence of the works which he has published on the science of artillery. After having shown him all the details of the establishment, Lord Bloomfield caused four guns of horse artillery to be paraded and passed in review; after which his Highness expressed to Lord B. his high opinion and admiration of the excellence and rapidity of the movements, and returned thanks for the honour which had been paid to himself. Major Wilkis's company 5th. batt. was to embark this morning for Devonport, to relieve Major Hanwell's comp. 5th batt., which is to return to Woolwich. Capt. G. Spiller has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on leave. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Browne has received his orders to proceed to Gibraltar to relieve Col. Turner in command of the Artillery at that station. Orders have been received at Woolwich to cast all horses unfit for actual service.

The examination of the forty Gentlemen Cadets about to obtain commissions in the Engineers and Royal Artillery will take place before the Master-General at the Royal Military Academy on Monday next.

G. O., 7th March.—The Master General has been pleased to approve of the following exchanges, viz.:—First Lieut. E. W. Crofton, 6th Batt., with Lieut. Stace, 5th Batt. First Lieut. W. F. Crofton, 7th Batt., with First Lieut. W. T. Smythe, 8th Batt.

A. DICKSON, D.A.G.

RL. ENGINEERS—Lieut.-Col. Oldfield proceeds, in the course of this month, to Canada.

There are now at Chatham about 1500 men belonging to various regiments awaiting an order to embark for India and N. S. Wales.

All the troops in the manufacturing districts are on the alert, and in readiness to march at short notice, to put down any disturbance which may take place in consequence of the arming of the Chartists. The Brigade-Major of the Northern District, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles R. O'Donnell, recently attended a special meeting of Magistrates at Mansfield, and several of the London police have arrived in the district.

Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., will take the command of the Northern District (head-quarters, Nottingham) about the 1st of April.

Friday the 8th inst. being the anniversary of the landing in Egypt, the officers of all arms employed on that service sat down to a splendid banquet at the United Service Club, to celebrate that event, and the glorious victories that ensued, which ended in the expulsion of the French army from Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge and his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador honoured the meeting by their presence:—Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, in the chair; Major-Gen. Reeves, Vice-President. The following officers were present:—Gen. Lord Hill; Gen. Sir C. Colville, K.C.B.; Gens. Sir C. Doyle, Sir W. Peacocke, K.C., Sir F. Macdonald, Sir W. Houstoun, G.C.B., Sir H. Lowe, Sir F. Maclean; Lord Beresford, Lord Lynedoch; Admiral Sir C. Ogle; Capt. Sir C. Cogbill, Bart., R.N.; Gen. Sir P. Phillips; Col. Sir W. Cox; Gen. Sir E. Paget; Gen. Sir G. Murray; Gen. Anderson; Col. Money; Col. Jolliffe; Capt. Kelley, Col. Rolt; Col. Renah; Col. Craig; Mr. Stace; Capt. Lloyd, R.N.; Capt. Alexander, R.N.; Col. Thornhill; Col. Duffy, C.B.; Capt. Teade; Sir L. Cole, G.C.B.; the Hon. Gen. Meade; Gen. Le Mesurier; Sir R. Kennedy; Major Annesley; Gen. Mawby; Gen. Bradshaw; Rev. Dr. Bakins, Chaplain-General.

On Tuesday the members of the Naval and Military Commission again assembled at Lord Melbourne's office. The meeting was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir H. Vivian, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir W. Burnett, Sir T. Hardy, &c.

In the Army Estimates for the coming year, commencing 1st April, 1839, *an augmentation* to the forces of Her Majesty has been estimated for as follows:—701 horses, 44 commissioned officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 647 rank and file; making

an increase, of all ranks, of 745 over the estimate of the past year. This is, in a few words, *an augmentation of about one regiment!* The total of all ranks in India of Her Majesty's Army is 20,467.

The first evening meeting of the United Service Institution will take place on Monday next at 9 o'clock.

Very great activity prevails in the Ordnance Department at the present time. The gun business has not been so brisk since the battle of Waterloo, and good workmen are with difficulty obtained. Very extensive contracts (indeed the largest ever known) have been lately entered into for the supply of military and naval stores of all descriptions. Large quantities of stores have been lately shipped off from the Tower for the colonies and various parts of the United Kingdom.

Abstract of Retirements and Deaths during the last 12 months:—

Retirements—		Sec. Lieuts., Cornets, and	
Colonels	7	Ensigns	37
Lieutenant-Colonels	13		
Majors	21	Total	269
Captains	98		
Lieutenants	99		
Deaths—		2d Lieuts., Cornets, and Ens.	46
Generals	10	Paymasters	11
Lieutenant-Generals	8	Adjutants	6
Major-Generals	12	Quartermasters	19
Colonels	5	Commissariat Department	10
Lieutenant-Colonels	16	Medical Department	36
Majors	24	Miscellaneous	5
Captains	74		
Lieutenants	65	Total	347

At the assizes at Maidstone, yesterday, Mr. Hawkins (formerly a clerk in the office of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, and afterwards in the service of Don Pedro, which he quitted to enter that of Don Miguel) and Mr. Frazer, a barrister, were found guilty of an assault on Colonel Sir Charles Shaw, and required to enter into recognisances in the sum of 100*l.* each, and find two sureties in the sum of 25*l.* each, to appear at the Court of Queen's Bench to receive judgment.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p.* 158.)

Let it not be supposed that the mariner would not gladly avail himself of the privilege of working in the docks, on board their respective ships, until the freight be discharged and the vessel dismantled. Their anxious watching for the day on which a vessel is said to be dismissing the "riggers and lumpers," and commence "*shipping her hands*," sufficiently attests how readily they would accept occupation,—and experience can equally corroborate the fact. This injustice, this indiscreet arrangement, should be discontinued, by obliging every vessel on commencing to prepare for a voyage, whether by rigging or taking in cargo, finally and permanently to engage that number of mariners which the shipowner may deem equal to the performance of the duty while in harbour, and those men finally and permanently contracted with for the intended service on which the vessel is about to proceed, according to the present "articles of agreement" and usages in *this instance* of "the trading marine." The benefit of this arrangement alone would be soon felt by the nation, its ameliorating effects experienced by our mariners, and in an eminent degree by the underwriters. The ship, in place of being (as now is the case) literally thrown out of the hands of the riggers, would be providentially equipped, the rigging judiciously distributed and arranged by those men who would feel the beneficial result of seaman-like work, and who in the present system suffer so much in these matters from the unskilfulness, inattention, and neglect under existing circumstances. From these transactions arises losses both to the shipowner and insurer; and thus they occur:—hurried to sea on the very day the mariner joins his ship, which invariably is deferred until the last moment; the seamen are thrown together, strange alike to his new companions, as also unacquainted with the distribution of the running rigging, which is mostly varied in its plan of arrangement. Ignorant of his commanders, he has suddenly to encounter new passions, and probably caprice, perhaps under circumstances that require an intimate knowledge of every detail and habit of which he necessarily must be unacquainted. In the event of sudden storms, immediately after leaving port, morg vessels are lost or wrecked in consequence of this, together with being short-handed, than can possibly be conceived by those who do not devote observation, or possess not experience, in proof of the tendency before mentioned. It is by no means unusual to find expert and good seamen, even in the broad daylight, at a loss to find where many important ropes lead *. Thus, if not hurried by any immediate danger, the effect of the ship-rigging system is so injurious, how much more so must it prove how fatal the disorder and confusion, when

"Surrounding evils yet they ponder o'er,—
"A storm, and dangerous sea, and leeward shore."

In the night of pitchy darkness, when unexpectedly arrested by a storm, environed by hidden breakers on a lee-shore, where all possible expedients must be at hand. How long would our present establishment of the Royal Navy retain a standard number of good mariners if such an arrangement as this existed in it,—the present happiness and conduct of its seamen would soon be disturbed, and too readily would they be made the prey to design and restlessness. Hence, by the introduction of these regulations, with a fair proportion of pay being allowed to the mariner per day, while the vessel should be within the limits of the docks, those mischievous consequences would be avoided, in order to defray the immediate expenses necessarily incurred by his being obliged to live on shore, from the impossibility of allowing fire or other conveniences in the above establishments, and these arrangements would be found soon to work a beneficial end, productive of more than one benefit. In the first instance, it would immediately constrain those men (who are now employed, as previously stated, to perform the above portion of the seaman's duty,) to embrace the herein-proposed ordinary seaman's situation, affording the trading marine at the same time a body of men which would, more readily than young landsmen, become extremely useful, from their before-acquired knowledge of ship-rigging in harbour. In the second place, it would defeat the desultory system of crimping, which is so widely spreading its blasting influence not alone in England, but also throughout the seaports in many of our most commercial colonies *. Equal justice must also dictate that no more than a proportionate number of the mariners should be retained on the ship's arrival in port, and those invariably to be selected from that part of the ship's company who subscribe to certain stipulations hereafter stated; and also that the portion of law which now exists (sec. 11, 5 and 6 Wm. IV.), deeming the seaman a plunderer before he is discovered, be modified; this section cannot be formed with a view of allowing time to the shipowner to collect his freight, as it is usually paid before a particle of the cargo is discharged. Hence it cannot admit of any other construction than the foregoing one; but it is also strangely absurd, for reason whether a vessel be partly or wholly laden, there still remains open to examination the same opportunity and room to scrutinise the cargo as there would have been for the mariner to plunder; however, in either case it is proved that the shipowner would not be inconvenienced or embarrassed by any of the previous measures, or would the last circumstance be so important to the marine were they adopted, therefore may be passed over as one of those evils which may be counteracted without being expunged. As out of it may arise some benefits to the mariner, which would induce him in some instances to continue his labour while it was required, and prevent him from falling a prey to the designs of the crimp and *impostor*, and enable him to provide his family with his daily pay till he received the full amount of the well-earned wages of his voyage; thus would be removed a portion of those disheartening grievances which at present exist, reconciling him at the same time to the service, and prevent him from viewing his native country and his employers in the comparative light previously dwelt on in this work. The errors of the internal and domestic economy of the trading marine, and the detail of that justice so essential in all services (where numbers are obliged to be governed by few), with uniformity and discriminating discipline, whether civil or military, and where intellect ought to aid ignorance, next becomes conspicuous, demands minute attention, and a free disclosure. We see the mariner's pay of the trading marine in one instance regulated according to the proportion of provisions and necessaries allowed him, forming a set-off against his services, and considered a most important point by the shipowner as a liberal equivalent for a deficient proportion of wages. In the Royal Navy this reasoning is also placed in balance with the pay of the seaman, who in a most wise proportion has that equivalent meted out to him in an established and abundant quantity as equitable in allowance; hence it becomes due to the country that such be considered a remuneration in lieu of a deducted part of salary. But in the former service far different is the case, and too often this negligence and injustice to the trading mariner fails not to be productive of evil consequences to health, safety, and subordination. The equity also in this case, which is extended to the seaman of the Royal Navy, is withheld from the former, although the calculation of pay, as before said, rests on similar arguments. Evidently wrong as this latter circumstance must appear, principle and the well-being of our country ought therefore suggest the necessity of interference, and prompt an alteration in favour and justice to the mariner in this instance also.

(*To be Continued.*)

* Parts to where they come down on deck. The author sailed from London in a vessel, which was overtaken by a storm in the Downs, and the men could not find the top-sail sheets for some time, or the reef-tackles—the Mate alone knew

* This system is carried on in Quebec to the most withering lengths, destroying the seamen of Canada, as attested by its even attracting the notice, on a recent occasion, of Lord Durham.

In the snowy weather, last week, Sir —— —— met Mrs. ——, rather sprinkled with the fleecy fall, and said, "Why do you wear your sable *boa* on a day like this?" "Because, my dear sir (replied the lady), I do not like my *chin chilly*."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As Sir Charles Napier has declared, in his letter on National Regiments, that he will not enter into a discussion with anonymous writers, I conclude he will make no reply to *Arthur*; therefore, as I concur in the arguments of Sir Charles Napier, I will make a few remarks on the epistle of your correspondent. In the first place, Sir, will you tell me what *Arthur* means by the flourish of trumpets with which he opens his letter? "*Spanish wars*," "*great battles*," "*heavy charges*," "*high elevations*," (will *Arthur* tell us what a *low* elevation is?) and throwing *bombs*, all which I pray that you will first explain the positive meaning of, and then, its *relation* to the subject of national regiments?

I next ask you, Mr. Editor, to inform me what *Arthur's* grateful reminiscences of favours received from "*all the Aristocracy*," and his politics, have to do with the question about national regiments? I much fear we must put all *Arthur's* "*Capulets*," all the Fitz Geralds, Howards, Plantagenets, Surreys, Morgans, Trevors, and Wynns, on the shelf, under docket irrelevant! When you kindly expound these matters, you will be as useful to the readers of *Arthur* as Mr. Champollion was to the learned world, when he was among the Pyramids of Egypt deciphering the hieroglyphics; for, like them, no doubt *Arthur* has a meaning, if we could but discover it! But to proceed. *Arthur* is deficient in correctness of statement. He says, "*Sir Charles Napier begins by asserting that, if the Army were made more national than at present, the Commander-in-Chief would always show injustice towards those three races in whose blood he did not share.*" Sir Charles Napier *does not assert any such thing*, neither in the beginning, nor in the middle, nor in the end of his letter, does he make such an assertion!!! General Napier's letter defends itself, and to it I refer the reader. All that I have to remark is, that as the assertion attributed to Sir Charles is not to be found in that officer's letter, the whole of *Arthur's* arguments based thereupon fall to the ground.

As to *Arthur's* pure Milesians, pure Celts, pure Gaels, pure Saxons, and pure Cymraegs, say, good *Arthur*, didst thou never hear of a circumstance called the "*crossing of breeds?*" If not, look at Johnson's Dictionary for "*intermarry*," and you will know, what all your readers know already, that in the course of some thousands of years, during which intermarriages have been managed in a species of "*joint-stock company*" by all the races you refer to, mixtures have taken place; and when one party prevailed, very unscrupulous means were taken for destroying the purity of races, so that, between lawfulness and unlawfulness, the probability is, that there does not exist an individual of any pure race in the four countries: to prove that there does, every one knows to be impossible, and all history gives the lie to so visionary a supposition. I fear, that when *Arthur* rants about "*battles in Spain*," his brain was occupied with building "*chateaux en Espagne*," to be garrisoned with his "*pure races*." To proceed. If there be eight regiments that refuse to enlist Her Majesty's Irish Roman Catholic subjects, as *Arthur* states, all I can say is, that if such regiments have national names, and are endeavouring to make themselves really national corps, the circumstance is accounted for, and there is nothing improper in it; but, otherwise, such a fact would call for animadversion. *Arthur* is certainly called upon not only to name these eight regiments, but also (as you, Sir, very justly observed) those that he accuses of having "*run away*" at Waterloo. Let me next remark, that the 42d is a national regiment only in name, if, as *Arthur* says, and I believe correctly, one-fourth of its numbers are not Highlanders. As to its being "*a pet*," I disbelieve that Lord Hill has any "*pets*," but that blindfolded dame called Justice! The next sentence, I find, is *Arthur's* pathetic exclamation, "*only make one, at least, of our nominally Welsh regiments as Welsh as the 42d are now Highland, and I will be content, and my countrymen gratified.*" Now, in the very sentence which precedes this, *Arthur* gives us to understand that only *three-fourths* of the 42d are "*Gael*;" so, after all, his wish is to have a *mixed regiment* with a *national name*, like the 42d! In short, his Welsh regiment would be what Napier thinks so good—a mixed regiment. But this is exactly what the Welsh regiments *are*—mixed and excellent! *Arthur* does not seem to know what he wants! However, I am glad that he is "*content*" with a mixed regiment, and I wish its name had half the consonants in the alphabet, for his sake; so guttural, that nothing but a Welchman, or a tame raven with an oyster in its mouth, could pronounce it, both raven and oyster being of the pure Cymraeg race.

Arthur proceeds—"*But Sir Charles Napier kindly furnishes me with missiles against himself by alluding to Naval favouritism.*" Now here, a second time, does *Arthur* misstate Sir Charles Napier, who *does not make the slightest allusion to the Navy in his whole letter!* Really a little more circumspection in making assertions would become the writer, even though he be anonymous. But though Napier does not allude to the Navy, *Arthur*

does, so I will examine his arithmetic a little. He gives us to understand, and marks it with italics, that Lord Melville gave the Scotch three times their share of the Naval loaves and fishes. "*I grudge not their good fortune,*" says *Arthur*; "*I wish it doubled, but I should like some portion of it also to fall in our way.*" Now, as the Scotch had a right to a *fourth* of Naval promotion for their share, and got *three times* their share, they must have received *three-fourths* of the whole promotion. One would imagine that *that* was sufficient; but no, *Arthur* wishes it "*doubled.*" What! *six-fourths?* But *Arthur* does not stop at the discovery of *six quarters*; he wants the Scotch to have *all* the six quarters, and "*some portion to fall to the Welch besides!*" Oh, Cocker! Cocker! wherefore art thou Cocker! *Arthur's* genius for discovering that two and two make *six*, and not *four*, as we believed, is not exaggerated, for the claimants from Scotland for employment in the Navy, during Lord Melville's time, were far more numerous than those of the English, Irish, or Welch, so that the Scotch share was, correctly speaking, *more* than a *fourth*; therefore I should not be at all surprised if *Arthur* should, in time, discover as many quarters in every whole as there were in the family arms of the celebrated *Cunegunda!* Let us now quit arithmetic and blazonry, for I long to arrive at the arguments of *Arthur*; but, alas! they are in the inverse ratio of his *six quarters!* so scarce, so very scarce, that I cannot find one, no not *one* solitary argument! He says he would have national regiments, for this reason, that their being national would prevent young officers from going to Florence and Rome to spend their substance!!! They would not go there, if they served in *national* regiments: they would then stay at home and hoard up their money, for the perspective pleasure which it would give them, when they became

"Old three legg'd grey beards, limping with the gout;
Men full of rhumes, who liv'd past ages out!"

to live quietly at home among their old soldiers in the characters of landlord and tenants! Everybody must admit the propriety of so efficacious a "*moral restraint*" on wild young dogs with short red coats and long rich rentals! Some of us imagined that these thoughts and enjoyments came only with time, and when years had whitened the hair; but *Arthur* brings them into action, when we are yet in our teens, by the machinery of national corps; then, *presto! begone!* and the pleasures of Italy vanish from the youthful imagination of our national officers. "*Avaunt thee, Capua!*" cries the young Sub, as he looks tenderly on the Drum-Major of his regiment. "*Oh! how we shall play, rub-a-dub, tub-a-dub,* on an *old* drum about the *old* farm when we grow *old* with our *old* wives! Blessings on *Arthur*, who invented *moral restraining* (quere *immoral?*) national regiments, and saved our youth from *Rome* and *Florence.*" *Arthur, apropos to nothing*, proceeds to quarter (how he loves *quarters!*) his races (which are all begotten, born, and bred, at his own *chateaux en Espagne!*) in the colonies. (What has the quartering of the troops to do with Sir Charles Napier's arguments in favour of mixed regiments? Nothing! However, *Arthur* would station four regiments in the Bermudas; to this I have no objection: of course he would there send the *consumptive race* (Lancashire lads, I think they are); no matter, away with them to Bermuda, where there is plenty of arrow-root, "*the sovereign'st thing on earth*" for consumptions! Here leaving them to coddle and cough, on *Arthur* trots, like "*Peter Parley*" the great traveller, and gets with four more regiments to the top of the "*Blue Mountains,*" which, being dotted with red coats, would look very picturesque! *Arthur* proceeds—"*Having thus smashed Sir Charles' leading echelon,*" (with the "*Blue Mountains,*" of course,) "*I shall take the liberty of assailing the supporting corps.*" I thought that Sir Charles was an unemployed General Officer; but *Arthur*, the creator of *six quarters*, has created an army for the General, made him fight a battle, "*smashed his leading echelon,*" attacked his "*supports,*" and all this with four regiments on the top of the "*Blue Mountains!!!*" (by the way, would not *Arthur* wish the *Blues* to be one of the regiments sent there? they would decidedly be national troops on the "*Blue Mountains!*") But gently, good *Arthur*, you began by saying Sir Charles would not fight—that he "*halted at a safe distance*" out of your reach, quite afraid of your mighty power! But now you say, you "*smashed his leading echelon*" and "*attacked his supports:*" so he *fights*, and does *not fight!* he *advances in echelon*, and *halts* in position! is *quite safe*, yet gets his *echelons* "*smashed!*" and performs all these feats at the *same moment!!!* I will tell *Arthur* a story:—A country parson was preaching; "*Bellarmine says,*" quoth the parson, "*that this thing was so;* but *I say it was not so: now my friends, Bellarmine being thus confuted, we shall proceed.*" Every reader must see that, as the parson confuted Bellarmine, just so has *Arthur* "*smashed*" Sir Charles Napier."

Arthur proceeds to enumerate some crimes committed by men of mixed corps, as an argument in favour of national corps. Would not national corps commit crimes? Are *they* to be more pure than the nations themselves? Is this what he calls "*smashing Sir Charles's echelons?*" Why *Arthur* would persuade the *mixed* regiments of the line that they are guilty of cowardice, treason, mutiny, rebellion, marauding, and that nothing but a *national* regiment is fit to wear the British uniform, if such he would allow to be worn; for he writes as if he would have all our breeches off before we knew where we were! But let us pass by his Welsh, Irish, English, Anglo-Saxons, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Protestants, Precursors, Gunpowder, and all the rest of his *purities* and *impurities*, and come to his next paragraph, where he takes up Sir Charles for saying the British soldiers trusted in Wellington and in their bayonets. I answer neither for Sir Charles's religion nor for *Arthur's*; but I hate *cant.* I ask *Arthur* if a writer is to call upon the sacred name of the Almighty whenever he discourses upon trifling professional matters? Men have confidence in good Generals, as the means which God employs to effect his all-wise and inscrutable purposes; and every soldier (however deeply religious he might be) who served under Wellington, knows that the Duke's presence gave great confidence to the Army. His Grace, it is said, estimated the presence of Napoleon as equal to a reinforcement of forty thousand men! Was his own less? Soldiers in general are of Turenne's opinion, that—"*Dieu est toujours du côté de gros canons.*" Let me observe to *Arthur*, that when *Cromwell* impiously invoked the name of the Lord, he also desired his men "*to keep their powder dry*;" and his canting assertion, "*The Lord is with us,*" was made when about to commit one of those merciless slaughters which detract from the Protector's otherwise noble character. Such an insult to the DEITY is rather an unfortunate example produced as an evidence of piety! Sir Charles did not say there was no higher dependence than on a great General or a good weapon; but I suppose he thinks that to call upon God's name at every turn is neither devout nor decorous. Hypocrites cry out, "*In the name of the prophet—figs!*" but religious men in such matters abrogate the invocation. It is unfortunate for himself that *Arthur* should quote massacres and the merciless pillage of the East, as proper occasions for men to call upon the God of justice and of peace! Now for *Arthur's* grand question; the *substance* of which being, as I understand it, as follows—"Did Sir Charles ever witness men armed with muskets and bayonets close upon opponents, who stood firm, and were armed with pikes or scythes?" That is the question! I cannot answer for Sir Charles Napier, but I can go very near it; because Sir Charles was the author, as I am told, of an anonymous pamphlet, called "*War in Greece,*" in which he strongly advocates the use of the pike as an admirable weapon; but, mind you, he by no means discards the musket and bayonet. There I leave him to defend himself. But I will answer *Arthur* on my own account. I *have* known individuals meet in battle, both being armed with bayonets: many instances of this have occurred. At the battle of Busaco, Corporal Godfrey of the 52d (I think his name was Godfrey) charged down hill upon a French soldier; who, though below, firmly abided the charge. The Frenchman's bayonet grazed Godfrey's breast, and passed between his body and right arm. The corporal's bayonet struck the foe full upon the breast, passed out at his back, and the socket of the weapon was so far forced in, that to get it out Godfrey was obliged to sit down, and put his feet against the dead Frenchman's breast; thus with great difficulty he drew out the weapon. Now this is a fact which most officers of the 52d, who were at that battle, can probably vouch for. But let us go deeper into the question. Will *Arthur* deny that two brave men, equally armed, will have the courage to meet each other? We all know that they *have* the courage, and that they will attack each other; and, if *two* brave men, why not *two thousand?* I see no reason why they should not. I admit that I never saw an English and a French regiment cross their bayonets, because the French always gave way. Both their men and ours were conscious of our greater physical strength, and their nerves could not abide the terrible approach of steel; but does this help *Arthur's* argument? The French are all fencers: there is no French regiment without its "*maître d'armes*;" and our soldiers, among whom not a man throughout the ranks of the Army had an idea of fencing, beat them with our *tear-honoured* but *peace-despised* musket and bayonet! and why? Because we trusted to being component parts of that great and glorious machine "*so highly wound,*" and to that great master workman, Wellington. We felt that victory was in our serried ranks, our well-executed manœuvres, our nerves firm, and our courage applied to the cool maintenance of our order, and an intrepid obedience. In short, discipline, all-conquering discipline, was our soul, and gave resistless force to the British arms; feeble striplings stood by their brawny comrades, and they fought together in such firm compact, that they seemed and felt as one mass, and as one mass they rushed upon the foe. No thought of individual fencing, or of weapons, entered their heads. Each man was as well armed as his neighbour, and as his foe! It is the heart and not the weapon that fails on these trials. What were Napoleon's orders to his cavalry (maîtres d'armes to a man)? "*Hold out your sword horizontally above your horse's necks,* hold down your heads, and when you feel the sabres of the enemy clatter on your helmets, spur your horse, and thrust." Here was no "*fence,*" but we have the whole secret. It is the forward movement and combined power of the mass, not individual dexterity, which renders armies potent. But do not from this suppose that I condemn any instruction that makes men expert with there arms; far from it; for when men are engaged singly, it is good to feel masters of the weapon they are armed with. In *masses* men confide in their *discipline*: in *single combat* they confide in their *personal dexterity.* In great wars single combats rarely occur, in small wars they happen more frequently. *Arthur* refers to pikes. In a charge they may perhaps be better than the *unloaded* musket and the bayonet; but if the musket be *loaded*, and if the man who wields it *shoots* the pikeman before he gets within pike's length of him? Better far would the latter be were he far away on the "blue mountains!" Now this same shooting is exactly what the musketeer makes free to do. "*Forward! charge! hurra!*" cried the brave Father Murphy at New Ross in 1798; "*never fear the balls; sure we are charmed! See! I've caught a handful as they fly!*" and he showed some that he carried about him for the purpose. Headlong the resolute pikemen rushed, when lo! a ball slipt into Father Murphy's body, and let out his intrepid soul. His pikemen fled before the musketeers of Johnson. But against cavalry? Aye! against cavalry the pike is the devil; and for these two reasons—1st, cavalry have no muskets, and a pike is better than a sword. 2ndly, In charging pikemen, there would be *eight* if not *twelve pikes* against *one sword!* Cavalry in heavy armour can alone charge pikemen, and even cavalry so clad in steel had better let it alone. But can the cavalry effectually charge infantry armed with muskets? No! except under peculiar circumstances, which are equally disadvantageous to pikemen. Can cavalry safely approach musketeers? No! Can they safely approach pikemen? Yes! Finally, pikes are capital when you cannot get muskets and bayonets; but pikes cannot rival the latter, as GENERAL WEAPONS OF WAR. After answering *Arthur's* question, pray, Mr. Editor, tell me what that question has to do with Sir Charles Napier's defence of mixed regiments? *I* have answered it because I am answering *Arthur*, but it has clearly nothing to say to the dispute about *national* regiments, not a whit more than the "*blue mountains*" have, and the four regiments perched on their top. How the musquitoes in hot climates would worry the poor sans-culotte Gael! *Diable!* Poor Scotchy would be far better off, if playing on his *own* fiddle in the highlands at home!

JAMES.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF A LETTER BY "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," RELATIVE TO STEAM FLOTILLA, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Within this month the second edition of the printed letter by *One of the People*, has drawn my attention to its several merits. It is addressed to the Earl of Minto, G.C.B., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and written in an unassuming style, submitting an armed flotilla of steam frigates to protect the channel and the eastern coast of England, and an increase to the marine artillery; but principally to calm the groundless fears of our countrymen, produced by the *wildfire* pamphlet of the *Flag Officer*, ignited and spread by the inflammatory party-papers. In fact it is the anti-combustion *letter* to the incendiary pamphlet. It extinguishes every spunk—blows off the smoke—leaves the *dust* only of the *straw* behind! The *gallant Flag Officer* should be reminded, that a political *treatise* written with the pen of party-spirit may be eloquent, wise, and beneficial in the opinion of the factious, but in this *no-party* opinion, that pen not only despoils the treatise of these attributes, although avowedly written for the good of the Navy and the country on many essential points;—it injures the writer in his profession, and neutralizes his advocacy with the Government and Legislature. I like a spirited stroke of remonstrance or dissent against any impolitic, baneful, or doubtful measure;—the true patriotic spirit of the impartial Naval advocate must and will have *free* and *fair* play, and which, if exercised in a just and proper cause, when time, tide, or wind is in its favour, will merit and ensure encouragement.

One of the People says, in the second page of his letter, that "The main facts stated in this performance" (the *Flag Officer's* pamphlet) "have been, I believe, long known to such persons as turned their thoughts to Naval subjects. But the *tone* and *temper* in which inferences are drawn from them by this writer, are, I hope, very unusual in the honourable service to which he professes to belong. His statements have tended to excite no small alarm: the first question is, to what extent are they really true?" *Sir John Barrow has ably exhibited the extent of their truth!*

"Before I proceed, permit me to observe that I do not think our means of national defence a proper subject to be discussed in a party-spirit. The duty which men owe to their country is the highest form of filial obligation. The sacred veil which conceals the weakness of a parent should never be lightly approached. The first recorded instance of this offence brought a curse of shame

and servitude upon a whole race *. I, therefore, feel bound, in entering upon this inquiry, to divest my mind of every consideration but what refers to the general good, and to remember that were the resources of the commonwealth laid bare and examined, faction would be the worst impiety."

"My Lord, I have no pretensions to be of your party and I am too obscure to have weight in any. But discussing the public measures of your Lordship, I t I owe respect to your station in the councils of Sovereign, and due credit for right intentions; while consider it to be utterly unfair to hold you accountable for admitted evils which existed before your power, and may still be beyond your control."

"I am constrained to allow that our Naval policy admits of improvement in some *essential particulars*; but I hope to be able to shew that we have available and commensurate remedies."

Referring your readers and correspondents to this admirable letter, in comment upon the *Flag*'s jaundiced pamphlet, I will extract the matter relative to *One of the People's* proposal for a steam flotilla to guard us from a Russian or Cossackian invasion, which means—fire, sword, and violation.

"Heaven have mercy here upon us;
For only *that* can save us now!"

"My proposal is, that STEAM POWER should be resorted to, as what we have now sufficient acquaintance with, to feel an assured confidence, may, if properly directed, suffice, even of itself, to guard the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland from invasion. By way of clearly stating my meaning, I affirm that if the Russian fleet of 27 of the line, &c., were to approach our shores with h designs, a *steam* flotilla would, under the guidan *Flag* officers who might be readily named, give "a g account of them," or, in other words, "*take* or *dest* every one of them." "*No sin either*," says *Chloe*.

* * * * * *

Page 13.—"But, as the community at large cannot be supposed to be familiar with the data on which this opinion is founded, I would instance the performances of the *Great Western* steam ship, in proof of what may be done to such vessels in every variety of wind and weather. All must perceive that a similar steam ship, equipped for fighting, would possess the essential advantage of choosing her own distance in a contest with a sailing man-of-war. This implies the further choice of her own time and position for engaging. It only remains that the *projectiles* for the contest should be such on board the steamer as to be more destructive than the shot from the batteries of heavy guns with which sailing ships are chiefly armed."

The worthy *One of the People* calls his Lordship's attention (in page 14) to the PAIXHAN system of firing shells horizontally—and the effect, witnessed at Portsmouth, of live shells when they are exploded in a shi and to the certain destruction of the *larger* ship-of-war the *smaller* war-steamer. * * *

Page 15.—"Such then is the description of force which this country may trust for defence against invasi... A STEAM FLOTILLA, armed chiefly with mortar-cannon, with a few heavy guns of the largest calibre." (*Tristram* would also have half a dozen scuttles for firing Congreve's rockets. When alongside, *first* a broadside of shot, grape, shells, and rockets; *then* a shower of hand-grenades would complete the destruction of the Russian "*Mighty*, 110," by *one* "Infernal Machine"—a steam frigate.)—"The *number* of these vessels is a question of detail: I should think thirty, divided into divisions of *ten* each, for the *Thames*, *Humber*, and *Forth*, more than sufficient for the eastern coast. *With half the number ready to act, we shall probably never have occasion to try their powers.*"

The word *probably* may be erased from this sentence—for 14 steam-ships of stout scantling, and so armed, would destroy in detail 27 sail of the Russian fleet. Suppose 14 their weather line, and the attack made at nig —*two* steamers upon the weather-bow and quarter of *four* sternmost ships, and *one* steamer only upon the b of the next *three* ahead; five would be thus *doubled* up and *seven engaged* with the *eleven* steamers—the unoccupied *three* steamers would check the first ship to the relief of her friends, or be ready to tow off the disabled steamers. If the weather line is on the weather-bow of the *lee-line*—*then* attack the *seven headmost* ships, keeping the *three* unoccupied steamers to ply the *eighth* astern with shell and rocket *fire-works*. If in *three* lines, I would still attack but *seven* of the headmost of the *weather line*. The *main* object of a steam flotilla would be to disable in detail;—conquest in *detail* would inevitably follow, as a sailing fleet could never protect its *lamed* or *winged* ducks against the *floating-batteries* steaming 9, 10, or 11 knots upon any point of union. Ten or *fifteen* minutes would disable the *seven* attacked—then steam off and attack the *relieving* ships as they come up to *see* and to *ask* "What's the matter?" Carrying "*Le grand pape de la fête*" out of the *Russian* line for a show on the *Thames* instead of the *Neva*! would be the *British* answer and result. This plan of steam attack is merely to divert the paper-broadsides from the Admiralty. The plan of a *line of battle-ships* against war-steamers will be submitted with every deference to the "Respective Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders," of the privateering fleet of pamphlets cruising in troubled waters, by thy friend TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 11th March.

* *Tristram* wonders whether the *Flag*'s name be Shem, Ham, or Japhet.

REGIMENTAL RANK OF FULL COLONE

the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your paper of the 9th instant, I have re... er from Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hulme, of the 9 ...egiment, on the subject of the "Regimental Rank ... Full Colonel," in which this officer is pleased to say that it operates to the disadvantage and annoyance of the officers of the line in most garrisons abroad; and, by way of illustration, brings forward the promotion of a Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Artillery, in Nova Scotia, in the year 1834, to the rank of full Colonel, and thus *depriving* Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton, of the 90th reg., of the command of the troops in the colony, to which he had fallen in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor leaving from ill health, although Lieutenant-Colonel Fullarton was *five* years his senior as Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel Hulme does not mention that the officer of Artillery alluded to was rather more than *eight years* in the service before Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton, and a Captain nearly five years before he was gazetted to his Ensigncy in the 51st regiment; and I cannot suppose that, had Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton lived, he would have felt himself aggrieved at the Artillery Officer's promo ...n—certainly not with justice; and as Lieut.-Colo... ...me *charges* the Artillery Officer with having depr... ...t.-Colonel Fullarton of the command of the tro... ...eg to offer another version of this affair.

Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton had been confined to h... ...room in a hopeless state for several weeks. The packet, in which the Gazette notifying the promotion of the Commanding Officer of Artillery to the rank of full Colonel was despatched from England, was lost on the passage. He, however, became aware of it through the United States, and requested it might not be communicated to Lt.-Col. Fullarton; and there is little doubt but that that officer actually died believing himself to be the Commandant, and as such he was actually interred, receiving all the honours attached to that rank. This circumstance would not now have been brought forward had it not been to manifest the delicate and generous conduct of the Colonel of Artillery alluded to, who not only lost a considerable portion of the command pay by the distressing loss of the packet, but even when the official intelligence of his becoming the Commandant duly arrived was most unwilling to supersede his old friend, ...is utmost to gratify the dying moments of Lt.-Fullarton, with the reflection that he to t... perfect soldier, commanding, and respect... ...ficer in the garrison.

other Artillery Officer alluded to by Lieut. ... as *his* junior in the rank of Brevet-Maj... suppose to be Lieut.-Col. Kirby, who entered the regiment as a Second Lieutenant, 1st Aug. 1799, rather more than *four* years before Lieut.-Col. Hulme entered the service, his Ensigncy having been dated 25th Sept., 1803; his Captain's commission as dated 26th August, 1813, and Lieut.-Col. Kirby's 1st June, 1806, rather more than seven years before that of Lieut.-Col. Hulme; and as Lieut.-Col. Kirby stands the fourteenth Lieut.-Colonel, I cannot understand how it is *possible* for him to be full Colonel in two years (as is stated in the letter of Lieut.-Col. Hulme he is to be); I am confident (using a sporting term) the chances are not on the cards.

The Artillery Officer commanding at Nova Scotia has incorrectly been stated "*in command of two ...panies*," the colonies of Newfoundland and New ...nswick are under him, and therefore he h... companies under his command—much too sm... ...ber for their duties; and I consider the c... ...f a battery in the field fully as importa... ...f a regiment of the line, and this may be, and ..., under a junior Captain. The charge under th... ...ommanding Officer of Artillery at Nova Scotia, or any other foreign station, is of more importance than Lieut.-Colonel Hulme seems to be aware of when he brings forward the Lieut.-Colonel's command *of two companies*; and before he again offers himself as the champion of his service, I would recommend him to study the new Army List; he will there find that those officers of Artillery who have obtained the regimental rank of full Colonel have served from forty-two to forty-five years, full as long as the officers of the *line* of the rank of Colonel. The average of the service of the Lieut.-Colonels of Artillery is thirty-six years; the junior Captain of a *company* has served thirty years—to obtain the rank of Lieut.-Colonel he is likely to serve *fifteen* years longer, and *ten* at least in addition before he can obtain the regimental rank of full Colonel, making a service of *fifty-five* years, quite as many as will fall to the lot of any officer of the line to arrive at the rank of Major-General.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FORTIFICATION AND THE HIGHER TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I feel indeed the necessity of disarming the displeasure at my presumption of your experienced readers, and accordingly beg leave to point to the unfeigned loyalty of my *intentions* as the flag of truce which emboldens my following, in *every* way my humble abilities permit, endeavours hitherto ...t only excused, but so enviably honoured and encouraged the liberal approbation of those who are my superiors in ...ry sense, that I will even venture to lament, yet with undiminished respect for the officers of the Line, that the acquirement of a more intimate knowledge, alike of fortification and of tactics, on a grand scale, is far from facilitated, in reference to those who have *not* been educated at the Military academies. I have often thought that an exhibition to the public (but at a reduced price, or free to the Service) would fill up a blank in a country where fortified places not only are few and far between, but also of the minor kind; I mean an exhibition of *small* but *correct* models of fortification, capable of being taken to pieces to change parts to become either stronger or more vulnerable; as also to show the progress of sieges with different approaches, trenches, parallels, batteries, &c. It would be equally desirable to display different and differing tracts, as seats of war, showing armies opposed to each other, and their changes of position, &c. by coloured diagrams, to be shifted according to RULES to be founded on the particular obstacles, natural and creative; as also taking *resources*, supplies of ammunition, strong-holds, a secure retreat, or support requiring time to ...ome up, into the calculation, making the *moves* under ...eater or diminished alacrity, regulated by such obstacles.* ...e latter would give young officers a *coup-d'œil* explan... ...y of manœuvres on a great scale, and of their great ...cts; and the models of fortified places, entrenched ...ps or field-works, would make them familiar beforehand ...th obstacles which otherwise must take them by surprise at an escalade, at a storming party, or in attacks on redoubts, stockades, &c., or field-works generally—a surprise likely to be as fatal to *them*, as frequently the first experienced shock will prove to a well-disciplined Lancer, who *in action* has to LEARN (as I have said before) how to *take* the shock he has to *share* even with the foe who fails to his well-directed lance! I humbly think that a perfect familiarity with all these obstacles, &c. acquired in time of peace, will be as acceptable to the parties, as the discovery that a superior but suspected patrol, suddenly encountered, and on suspicious ground, has been sent out *by friends*† to find and to warn yours against an inimical ambuscade.

Many years ago I had the hardihood of submitting to H.R.H. the Duke of York some cards, each having a drawing affording a lesson in fortification, with explanations, and the figure of a *playing-card* in the corner†. I flattered myself that by Government's remission of the duty on cards (but only those *used by the Service*), the expense of engraving these illustrations, &c., would be covered, so that ...instructive packs, by not being dearer than common ...g-cards, might have been used in the houses of all ...s, to spread a familiarity with *different defences* among ...nior officers—the soiled cards doing as much *for* private... in barracks, &c. The illustrious Commander-in-Chief thought *well* of the proposal, not so the pickets round the *Stamp Office*, who forced my reconnoitring party, if not to ground arms, at any rate to fall back, not on the main body, but on poor *nobody*, who nevertheless had to boast of an approving smile: it made me happy even under disappointment; and not less would be the delight of private's, whose activity at gymnastics, swimming, bayonet-fencing, improved ball-practice, nay drills even as to forced marches and Rifle and Light Infantry races, secured *them* applause, not only rewarding and feeding their self-esteem, but tending also to feed the Army with recruits of a more ambitious and chivalrous character; and which is the aim also of your intelligent and very unassuming correspondent *Chevron*, who surprise me by stating that barrack-gardens did not answer the end I ...posed. I did *not* know that they had ever been tried, ...ven then I doubt that men were allowed to hav... ...s *to themselves*! If the garden was *in common*, I easily believe that drones should share equal with the ...rking bees did cause discontent, and of course a failure. *Chevron*, in showing the inadequacy of the bounty given to recruits, or rather its to him so truly embarrassing application, and at *the most critical* moment too, is the cause o... much demoralization, has probed the most morbid part o... the system, and which bids fair to ensure the consideration of those who cannot but have the same object at heart, that of improving the *character* as well as formidable array of your country's brave and willing, although humble, defenders. Such an aim, Mr. Editor, is clearly yours also; and to be allowed proudly to contribute my poor mite, is deemed a distinction by one who is anxious ever to fight under the *same* colours with you, and who remains, &c.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Mar. 5. DE BERENGER.

* Few places would be so suitable for such an exhibition as the United Service Museum, or adjoining the Waterloo Model.

† I have some few by me even now;—and I forgot to say, that I have used a sort of game with warlike movements, clever, but diminutive as to operations, still proving interesting enough to induce Gen. Sir Thomas Picton to urge me to play three games with an officer who had challenged me, but who did not repeat his challenge when we met again.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Sir Jasper Nicolls.—*The letter of our last, signed* "Your Constant Reader," *furnishes a gratuitous plea in bar as to this officer's rank on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, which is not, or need not be so in fact. For some years past, if not always, the Commander-in-Chief in India has had the local rank of General assigned, to obviate all possibility of clashing rank—instance Sir E. Paget, Lords Combermere and Dalhousie, Sir E. Barnes, and Sir H. Fane, had such rank assigned on their appointment.*

Our vexation is at least equal to that of Colonel G. A. H.: we trusted the matter to a party who has failed in his duty, but we hope shortly to remedy the injury.

The letters of "Maitre D'Armes," "Fiat," "An Old H.P," "Chevron," *have been received, and shall have attention next week.*—"G. L." *is declined; Sir Edward Codrington has done much good for the service, and deserves the compliment recently paid him. We care not about his politics—they may be good, bad, or indifferent. The Navy are satisfied to have men in Parliament who will watch over their interests, and fearlessly express their opinions.*

We do not see the utility of adverting to the matter mentioned by "One of the Line:" *a leading feature of this Paper is to avoid personal offence, and we neither condemn proceedings nor individuals unless compelled by a sense of public duty.—The proposition of* "R. B." *to collect together in Trafalgar-Square the statues to public characters is not feasible; and if it were, would, on many accounts, be unadvisable. Our space will not admit of his letter.—Captain Tulloch's valuable Statistical Reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and British America, shall have the especial notice they merit.—The Suggestions and Plans by* "Philo-Palinurus," *for improving the condition of Naval Officers and Seamen, have been received.*

The "Weekly Dispatch" *is one of the most virulent defamers of the Naval and Military professions, and never omits any opportunity of endeavouring to persuade the public, or rather the public-house frequenters who constitute its principal readers, that the revenue of the state is wasted upon the services. The* "Weekly Dispatch" *affirmed last week that "the revenue of the country is abstracted from the Navy to support the extravagance of a Court, the enormous abuses of our Civil Government, and the shameful extent of our Standing Army!" Ah! Mendes Pinto, thou verily wert but a sorry fellow in the art triliteral, compared with that adept in superlative mendacity who writes himself—as "lucus a non lucendo"—"Publicola."*

We thank "An Old Post Captain," *but the debates on the Navy have exhausted the various matters to which he refers, and we should exhaust the patience of our readers by adopting just now the course he advises.*

We have been compelled to leave out the Naval Distribution, in order to make room for Lieut. Somerville's tables; but it will be given in our next.

The Correspondent who sent us a copy of a contemporary Paper of 2d Nov. 1833, should not, in common fairness, have concealed from us that the statement therein referred to was contradicted by the Editor in a subsequent number. We have no file of the "United Service Gazette," *and our wish is to act justly to all men.*

Errata.—*In the New Armament for Vessels, given on 2d March, the* Pantaloon *Class should have been stated at ten guns, not six—viz. eight* 18-*pounder carronades, and two long* 18's.

Letters in type—"Argo, Captain R.N."; "Fact"; "True Briton"; "An Advocate for Peace"; "Arthur"; and "One of 1200."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839.

THAT the Royal Navy opens a promising field for men of enterprise, who have a name to make and an independence to gain, will, we think, be admitted; and if so, it follows that such men are best calculated for its arduous duties. Wealthy Captains rarely make keen cruisers; and though the rank they hold in society is, in a great measure, a guarantee for good conduct when engaged with an enemy, it does not follow that men, who already rank high in the lists of nobility, will be over solicitous to add renown to their dignified titles by personal adventure. If, however, fate places them in a position for the display of personal prowess, there can be little doubt but that they will acquit themselves as becomes persons of their rank, and contribute to their country's [illegible] dividuals *seek* fame at the cannon's mouth, and submit to long privations, anxious cruising off an enemy's port, and prolonged seclusion from society? If they willingly encounter these tests, then such men will, indeed, dignify the service by so magnanimous an example of self-devotion and [illegible] patriotism. We have had noblemen in the Royal Navy whose deeds emblazon the pages of our national history; but they have been scions of inadequate wealth, and who had their fortunes to make—for we speak of hereditary nobility, and not of men who won their way to high rank and the favour of their Sovereign, like our Nelsons, Collingwoods, St. Vincents, Hoods, Saumarez, &c., each and all of whom were indebted to their sword for their elevation. It has long since been shown, that men of minor distinction have been intimidated from choosing the Navy as a profession for their sons, seeing that the service has been reserved for persons of rank, wealth, and influence only; but there are yet many whose foresight did not lead to such anticipation, and unhappily sent sons into the Navy, and who now lament in bitterness their having done so. Many *young gentlemen* still hold the grade of Midshipman whose heads bear token of winter's snow, and whose hopes have been blighted with the chill blast of disappointment. These unfortunates, endued with the feelings of nature, give vent to repining and discontent, engendered by procrastinated subserviency in the cockpit, and decry the service as one of studied injustice and false faith; in corroboration of which, they point to the cruel abstraction of widows' pensions, and the remorseless transfer of officers' children to the parish poor-house. From the cockpit the spirit of discontent infuses itself among the crew, and the infection spreads. The Warrant-Officers dwell upon the fate of *their* widows and orphans, whilst the seamen revert to former pensions for service after fourteen years.

The time was, when the known services of meritorious officers were admitted as a just claim for the advancement of their sons. Now, however, Admirals and Captains may plead half a century of good and brilliant exploits in vain, unless Parliamentary friends will back their solicitations; and such are the men whose sons are now pining in hopeless expectancy, and are a heavy expense to the parent. *Wealthy* Midshipmen are no less detrimental to the Navy, than the *discontented;* independent of the beggarly stipend which the country awards as pay, and which falls far short of the wages of a menial, they despise their less fortunate messmates, imbibe a contempt for their superior officers, similarly circumstanced, and become impatient to the trammels of restraint, so essential to discipline; and too frequently advance to *commands*, before they have learnt to *obey*. The example, moreover, which they set, of profuse expenditure, and, not unfrequently, of the listless performance of duty, is injurious to the service. In this we do not advance opinions without being fortified with examples of reference within the compass of our acquaintance. Seldom on board during the ship's stay in harbour, the dockyard, and other arduous duties, followed by night-watches which they should keep, devolve upon the plebeian Mids. This, though glaring, the plebeian Lieutenants fear to remonstrate against, as, even though the animosity of the noble delinquents be not excited, the chances of sacrificing the probable ulterior interest of a noble patron would thus be that the merits of men of humble birth can only be seen by those in authority through the medium of influence and Parliamentary support. Thus discipline is sacrificed: my Lord may learn his professional duties or not, just as he pleases; for as a few short years will place him in command, with officers in plenty under him, who will save all trouble on that score, it is of little moment whether his Lordship knows how to turn in a dead-eye, clap on a throat-seizing, or the utility of the sister-blocks, &c.

THE state and condition of the Royal Navy has been an engrossing subject of late, both in and out of Parliament; and it is right that it should be so. The discussion has elicited the gratifying fact from the Earl of Minto, that "since the armament has been altered, it is intended to increase the complement of crews." But there is a class of Admiralty vessels not more entitled to the character of a man-of-war than a transport is,—we mean the Falmouth Packets, which are either unknown as to their equipment, armament, and personelle, or else most strangely unheeded. The recent case of the *Express*, however, will, it is to be hoped, cause some better arrangement to be made in regard to these nondescripts, which shall at least place them on such footing as to enable their Commanders to resist insult with something like dignity to themselves. These packets are rated in the Navy List at six guns, but we have an impression that they carry but one gun on each side, during these peace times, and those destined for signals only; however, be that as it may, the crews consist of about forty men, of whom the fourth part are found, paid, and fed by the Lieutenant Commanding, under a penalty for every such man deficient. When the economy mania first found its way into the Admiralty, these vessels were converted from their original equipment as brigs to three-masted barques; in other words the main-boom, which was *well poised* in a horizontal direction, from the mast to the taffrail, dividing its specific weight gradually over the quarter-deck, was suddenly turned into an *upright mast*, and stuck into the *extreme end of the stern*, where the build of those vessels (the run being extremely fine) was never calculated to sustain the weight, which is now concentrated there; and, to make the matter worse, a topmast must be added. Why was this metamorphose? because it was well known that the few men allowed, as the complement of the crew, were inadequate to work these vessels as brig-rigged, whereas, if barques, the difficulty *might* be met. What the consequence? Why that several of them have gone down, between Halifax and Falmouth, and every soul drowned; for the number of men on board are not sufficient to work them, even as barques, under all circumstances of winter gales and frozen regions.

But let us view them in another light. It has been admitted in Parliament, that the Commander of the *Express* was under the necessity of yielding up to a sloop-of-war, without any show of resistance beyond verbal remonstrance, a pilot, who, on the security, as he supposed, of British protection, had ventured to conduct H.M.'s packet from a dangerous position into a place of safety. Now, had the *Express* been armed, as is set forth in the Navy List, with six guns, it was the bounden duty of her Commander to have exchanged gun for gun with the Gallic Prince, even though backed as he was by his consort, the Rear-Admiral's frigate, and not until overpowered, and the British colours

trust reposed in the faith of British Officers for protection, and that of pilots more especially (for reasons well known to those conversant with the operations of last war) should be held most sacred and inviolate—and should not be surrendered until after every struggle had been made to sustain the hallowed pledge.

It is evident, then, that these packets are not so ably armed and manned as to be capable of resistance, under ordinary circumstances; what, then, is to be their fate, freighted to the full with dollars, doubloons, and ingots of the precious metals, now that "letters of marque" are issuing from the Mexican Government? May not there be found among these commissioned vessels—nay, will there not be found—marauders, *absolute pirates*, looking out for these non-combatant Galoons? and will six guns even, worked by forty men, be adequate to defend them against predatory desperadoes, armed to the teeth, and numerous as the decks of their corvettes will admit of their stowing; urged on, too, with the prospect of an immediate distribution of specie among them!

It will be well to consider this position—and, although these vessels be royal floating hotels, the servants should not be paid out of the pockets of those placed in charge; neither should such valuable cargoes as they carry be exposed to capture, rather than furnish adequate crews, or the vessels themselves to wreck for want of hands to work them.

The time has gone by when it could be stated—as it so frequently has been stated in Parliament—that the officers of the Army are the best-paid servants of the country. It is true that some one of the few friends of the service in that assembly has generally denied this bare-faced assertion whenever made, and we ourselves have, from time to time, given our best exertions to demonstrate its utter falsity; still that such is the fact has been pretty generally believed, however, by those who are unacquainted with Military matters. A brighter day, we hope, has now dawned upon the Army; for these and other illiberal statements which have always been made by the economical clique whenever anything was to be proposed tending to ameliorate the condition of the Army, may now at once be put to silence by a reference to the pages of Lieutenant Hart's "New Army List," which indeed tells a tale of "hope deferred."

We had intended this week giving copious extracts from Lieutenant Hart's Army List, but we cannot, perhaps, do better on the present occasion than give place to the following two excellent letters from an old and valued correspondent. We shall next week, however, give a full and elaborate account of the state of the *whole service*, viz., Cavalry, Infantry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines.

Happy as we always shall be to receive communications from well-informed officers, showing up the particular grievances under which their own or other branches of the United Service suffer, we wish, at the same time, again to repeat, that we dislike all invidious comparisons which can do no good to any, and may do injury to all.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."
So says the Priest when in black cassock dress;
For wisdom thus from observation springs,
We learn by it to give right names to things.

Sir,—The working portion of the Army must feel highly indebted to Lieut. Hart, 49th reg., for the trouble he appears to have taken in laying bare to the profession at large, by the publication of his New Army List, the services of its members, which at a glance shows the effect of a partial system of promotion, supported only by those who have *interest and a heavy purse*. The individuals who have been so fortunate as to possess both, cannot be said all to have lacked merit; neither the opposite party, though wanting those essential props, be all less deserving. It will not, I hope, be thought out of place to give you here three tables, showing—Table I. The rapid promotion of certain Lieut.-Colonels and Majors. Table II. The *worse than tardy* promotion of Captains now on full pay. Table III. The *tedious* promotion of the Subalterns;—the two latter known to be the working portion of the Army. In preparing the two latter tables, I have divided those who appear never to have been on half-pay from those who have, as it is more than probable many of the latter have been on the shelf *from choice*, and at their own request, consequently are not entitled to that commiseration their long services would otherwise appear to entitle them to.

TABLE I.—Rapid promotion of certain Lieut.-Cols. and Majors.

Corps.	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	Serv.	Corps.	MAJORS.	Serv.
11th Dr.	Earl of Cardigan	6	90th	Slade *	12
9th Dr.	Earl of Rosslyn	9	99th	Sir J.G. LeMarchant	12
26th Ft.	Oglander	9	2d Dr.G.	Griffiths	13
32nd	Hon. J. Maitland	9	7th Hus.	Biggs	13
72nd	Arbuthnot	9	14th L.D.	Barton	13
83rd	Hon. H. Dundas	10	19th Ft.	Hay	13
60th	Hon. A. F. Ellis	11	22nd	Pennefather	13
71st	Hon. C. Grey	11	73rd	Lloyd	13
8th Hus.	G. B. Molyneux	12	76th	Halifax	13
60th	Hon. H.R. Molyneux	13	80th	Christie	13
1st L. G.	Cavendish	13	81st	Creagh	13
15th Ft.	Lord C. Wellesley	13	87th	Gordon	13
52nd	Ferguson	13	88th	Goldie	13
2d L. G.	Greenwood	14	89th	Huey	13
7th Hus.	White	14	5th Drs.	White	14
28th Ft.	Simpson	14	12th Ft.	O'Neill	14
56th	Eden	14	14th	Barlow	14
66th	Johnstone	14	86th	Jackson	14
6th	Sullivan	15	53rd	Phillips	14
79th	Ferguson	15	63rd	Hon. G. Upton	14
37th	Smelt	16	67th	Brooke	14
62nd	Reed	16	96th	Cumberland	14
81st	Maclean	16	1st D.G.	Slade*	15
25th	Chambers	17	20th	Muir	15
34th	Airey	17	22nd	Bolleau	15
46th	Campbell	17	27th	Johnstone	15
53rd	Hill	17	32nd	Wingfield	15
	MAJORS.		34th	Ruxton	15
99nd	Rose	6	44th	Franklin	15
42nd	Johnstone	7	47th	Magenis	15
69th	Lord W. Paulet	9	52nd	Forlong	15
15th Hs.	Sir Walter Scott	9	56th	Garret	15
86th Ft.	Bouverie	9	64th	Clark	15
3rd	Marcus Beresford	10	66th	Trevelyan	15
47st	Browne	10	71st	*Lord A. Lennox* †	15
94th	Gregory	10	7th	Stuart	16
26th	Mountain	11	18th	Adams	16
25th	Wilson	11	25th	D'Urban	16
37th	Bradshaw	11	28th	Wrottesley	16
60th	Cockburn	11	72nd	Hope	16
62nd	Ellis	11	88th	Phibbs	16
63rd	Pole	11	38th	Campbell	16
94th	Gascoyne	11	43rd	Estcourt	16
—	Milner	11	71st	Denny	16
5th D.G.	Scarlett	12	95th	Maclean	16
6th	Boltan	12	18th	Patton	17
29th Ft.	Hutchinson	12	13th	Drought	17
89th	Eden	12	25th	Young	17
45th	Armstrong	12	18th	Macdougall	17
53rd	Hill	12	92nd	St. John	17
60th	Markham	12	94th	Hon. G. A. Browne	17
65th	Walker	12	60th	Wingfield	17

* Maj. Slade counts ten years' full pay *only*.

† Maj. Lord A. Lennox counts seven years' full pay only. [Exclusive of this period his Lordship has been employed on the Staff.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*]

TABLE II.—The worse than tardy promotion of Captains now on full pay.

Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.	Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.
44th Ft.	Halfhide	40		26th Ft.	Young	31	
60th	Glenie	39		98th	Irwin	31	
13th	Debnam	36		—	Moore	31	
37th	Wood	35		58th	Collins	31	
79nd	Sutherland	35		60th	Farley	31	
98th	Nunn	35		65th	Warren	31	
—	Jacob	35		66th	Clarke	31	
66th	Maclean	35		87th	Moore	31	
28th	Crummer	34		88th	Rutherford	31	
97th	Costley	34		2nd	Granville	30	
77th	Algeo	33		5th	Cauch	30	
18th	Cowper	33		13th	Squire	30	
22nd	Krappock	33		14th	Lynch	31	
27th	Manly	33		—	Trewman	30	
44th	Kitson	33		—	Haslewood	30	
54th	Cox	33		16th	Dalzell	30	
80th	Kemp	33		23rd	Enoch	30	
10th	Jauncey	32		51st	D. Ainsworth	30	
11th	Richardson	32		57th	Jackson	30	
24th	Harris	32		59th	Manners	30	
29th	Sharrock	32		61st	Macleod	30	
30th	Turner	32		67th	Adair	30	
—	Montgomery	32		—	Warburton	30	
56th	Arthur	32		77th	Tatton	30	
—	Higgins	32		83rd	Swinburne	30	
84th	Basden	32		—	Richardson	30	
15th	Burnham	31		87th	Kennelly	30	
16th	Brown	31		91st	Fraser	30	
96th	Johnston	31		93rd	Gordon	30	

Captains (full and half pay).

13thL.D.	Hake	31	15	81st Ft.	Campbell	35	2
16th do.	Hilton	32	22	55th	Maclean	32	1
1st Ft.	Nicholl	37	7	—	Sharpin	32	5
6th	Murphy	33½	4½	67th	Donaldson	34	1
9th	Barnwell	31	4½	—	Welman	28	6
—	Hartman	36	17	69nd	Price	30	10
10th	Rannie	32	2	83rd	Irwin	30	2
11th	Pinckney	37	9	85th	Nokes	36	1
18th	Coleman	34	3	—	Weyland	38	10
19th	Moore	31	4	—	Smith	30	5
21st	Mackay	37	4	86th	Baylie	32	5
24th	Lutman	30	4	87th	Harpour	43	9
25th	Hollis	36	1	89th	Hooper	31	10
29th	Hickin	34	1	70th	Jamieson	28	13
30th	Procter	35	9	72nd	Doyle	36	6
31st	Van Cortland	27	3½	74th	Harrold	33	7
—	Bray	31	7½	—	Alves	31	2
—	Byrne	30	2	76th	Fitzgerald	28	20
32nd	Swinburne	34	7	77th	Buchan	30	2
35th	Goate	32	4	—	Mason	34	6
36th	Killikelly	33	12	—	Stuart	25	15
37th	Thoreau	34	5	93rd	Emslie	31	6
38th	Woodhouse	30	7	95th	Moore	26	8
—	Boyde	34	6	91st	Boyde	25	19
39th	Urquhart	37	8	—	Marshall	31	2
—	Bernard	31	3	92nd	Noel	28	2
41st	Hook	39	15	94th	Lindsey	30	2
44th	Johnston	38	8	98th	Raines	33	2
—	L'Estrange	30	3	97th	Smith	34	7
46th	Marten	35	8	—	Cannon	31	5
—	Hancock	33	2	98th	Macphail	28	9
48th	Duncan	30	5	99th	Macpherson	36	5
49th	Wilkinson	39	14	—	Cooper	38	6
—	Gregory	32	16				

TABLE III.—The tedious promotion of Subalterns (full pay only).

Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.	Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.
1st Dr. G.	Brander	28		71st Ft.	Cumming	22	
4th L. D.	Shaw	28		96th	McKenzie	22	
Blues	Hirst	27		10th	Goade	21	
1st Dr. G.	Ammersley	27		11th	Moore	21	
6th Drs.	Armstrong	26		22nd	Buller	21	
60th Ft.	Robinson	25		26th	Firench	21	
2nd Drs.	Lloyd	24		74th	Eyre	21	
21st Ft.	Dodgin	24		88th	Wollard	21	
18th	Buchanan	23		9th	Sandes	20	
50th	Weir	23		20th	Thompson	20	
5th	Robinson	22		31st	Young	20	
17th	Nagal	22		44th	Mathias	20	
21st	King	22		55th	Ralmsford	20	
38th	Barlow	22		78th	Macdonald	20	
54th	Stoddart	22		90th	McIntyre	20	

Subalterns (full and half pay).

1st Ft.	Butt	29	2	41st Ft.	Diddep	23	16
3rd	Chatterton	24	9	43rd	Thomas	22	2
4th	Gibson	26	13	44th	Watton	26	10
—	O'Kelly	24	9	—	Turner	26	13
5th	Clune	26½	4½	47th	Seldrew	25	9
8th	Allen	27	11	49th	Campbell	24	9
—	Muller	27	17	—	Gibbons	26	4
—	Tighe	29	15	54th	Ross	23	7
9th	Farrant	30½	13½	56th	Coleman	23	11
—	Batine	23	17	56th	Telford	27	16
13th	Meredyth	25	5	57th	Bate	27	19
—	Stehelin	26	6	—	MacCarthy	24	11
—	Foulston	32	18	—	Richardson	20	5
15th	Inghall	28	9	58th	Hutton	20	11
16th	Munro	23	20	62nd	Rawsbone	25	7
—	Bell	23	8	63rd	Spier	26	19
17th	Johnstone	28	11	—	Westman	23	13
19th	Langsley	26	12	—	Higginbotham	24	16
—	Stanley	25	8	68th	Whittaker	26	9
—	Day	23	5	—	O'Connell	27	12
21st	Wrixon	27	6	—	Westropp	26	14
22nd	Munro	23	3	69th	Tudor	26	1
—	Kyffin	27	6	—	Dutton	23	11
24th	Beaufoy	29	8	70th	Johnstone	25	16
26th	Sweeny	26	1	72nd	Leslie	25	4
28th	Wardell	23	7	77th	Galway	25	6
—	Macphee	30	19	88th	Morris	25	15
29th	Thatcher	28	7	—	Fraser	29	20
31st	Willes	25	7	82nd	Abbott	27	9
—	Buckeley	25	9	84th	Hanley	27	15
32nd	Gardiner	25	7	87th	Mainwaring	24	2
33rd	Sparkburgh	27	8	89th	McCausland	27	5
37th	Servantes	29	11	91st	Ward	23	5
38th	Campbell	26	4	—	Hornsley	29	9
40th	Miller	21	3	92nd	Stewart	24	7
—	Stanford	26	9	95th	Rogers	25	9
—	McDuff	25	9	—	Wood	24	15
—	McKenzie	25	10	98th	Wall	26	5
—	Elliot	24	4½	—	Kingsley	25	5
—	Adamson	23	8	—	Harrison	20	9
41st	Hill	24	11	99th	Cowell	23	11
—	Campbell	22	16				

Having set the foregoing tables before you, you must come, as a matter of course, to one of two conclusions—that the promotion of the two former classes has been *too rapid*, or the latter too slow. Be that as it may, I propose now to point out how it appears to me the evil ("which nobody can deny"), with others herein to be entered upon, may be remedied. I gave you on a former occasion (No. 285, 14th July, 1838) a scheme for doing away the purchase of promotion altogether, which of itself would work a cure; if, however, purchase cannot (or, more properly speaking, must not) be discontinued, then stop promotion by purchase in regimental succession, and make it, under a different arrangement, a general measure, by classing the officers of each rank, willing to purchase, according to seniority, to be gazetted to vacancies, as they become offered for sale. Purchase, under any arrangement, it is admitted, must be very galling to the zealous and meritorious officer without money, observing, as he

does day after day, his juniors stepping over his head, who, it is easy to imagine, is often by that means commanded by men who, under circumstances of responsibility and danger, would from want of experience be probably disqualified for such command, and who were not in all likelihood born when those passed over entered the service; but as now permitted to go on, operates not only to the annoyance and mortification of those without money, but to those who may have barely sufficient to purchase for regulation when the opportunity offers. The traffic in commissions here alluded to particularly calls for a check, which, coupled with the promotion in the Guards, is the source from whence much of the evil takes its rise. Examples are hardly wanting, so well understood and general is the practice, that it becomes a matter of surprise whenever a commission falls for regulation, and the purchaser never fails to receive the congratulations of his brother officers (whom it does not affect) upon his good fortune; it is high time they should fall to par, and the good old custom of bringing officers to full-pay, for the purpose of selling the step *to those who can pay well for it*, be thrown overboard. A sketch, however, may do no harm. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, willing to sell, yet unwilling to retire for the sum of money fixed by regulation, says, "I will sell if you make me up so much; if not, I must exchange, and so realise my price." If the sum required cannot be raised, some "d—d bore," who cannot muster more than regulation, and who sees the door to promotion closed against him, seeing fit to remain firm and not suffer a junior to give him the go-by, the proposed seller carries his threat into execution, and sells his commission in a better market. Again, a junior officer, too impatient to wait what *he* calls long, exchanges into a regiment with few, sometimes none, of his rank for purchase (the necessary information is not hard to be got at), obtains his rank, and returns by another exchange if he should wish it, and thus *has* happened, to command those who were his seniors, to their manifest annoyance. Purchase, again, has injured materially many high-spirited and deserving officers, who, keen to the annoyance of being passed over, leave no honest means untried to raise the money, by insurance on life, &c. &c., leaving themselves, after so obtaining their rank, in a worse condition, with respect to means, than before. It would, therefore, be desirable, if the system now working could be got rid of—and I know of no better substitute than the one just proposed. I may be told that a general purchase plan would operate unfavourably, in as far as it might affect the proper number of duty officers with the regiment abroad in which the vacancies take place, supposing the seller in India and the purchaser at home; or that the frequent changes of officers from one corps to another would entail expense upon the Government. I would reply, that the number of exchanges at the present time—and they are not few—have not been found inconvenient or expensive—that *two years'* leave, granted to officers on private grounds to visit Europe, is the usual period, not unfrequently prolonged; and where the services of an officer can, *for the individual's convenience*, be dispensed with, the convenience of the service ought not, surely, for a *shorter* period, be overlooked. The purchaser joins the depot on appointment, as a matter of course, prepared to proceed abroad the *first public opportunity*. The plan of general purchase as connected with the promotion of the old officers hereinafter proposed, and the certain working of the rotation system, would not only introduce, after a while, into each corps a more healthy condition (if I may so express myself), by planting the old and experienced soldier of each rank in his proper place; but as it would distribute throughout the Army members possessing powerful interest, giving them their tour of good and bad stations, instead of, as at present, collecting them into *pet corps*, which, with general dissatisfaction, would soon die a natural death, their family influence, which has hitherto been known to work miracles, would hardly fail in persuading the authorities to relieve more frequently the troops on distant shores. So long as the hardship here alluded to is kept at a distance from those whose influence might work out a better state of things, so long may we look in vain for a curtailment of our term of banishment. Although an advocate for the Four-company Depots, where properly conducted, as a good foundation upon which to raise 2d battalions in case of war, I am willing to admit that our small force calls for their reduction; if we were without this reserve, regiments would have a longer period of home service, now reduced to barely four years, and no hiding-place would offer for idlers unwilling to take their tour abroad. Having thus provided for the monied men, the interest of the others must not be overlooked. The Lieut.-Colonel being provided for, by the operation of the Brevet, we have, therefore, to deal with the Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, only. Let the country, and it will not be too much to expect, appropriate 16,200*l. per annum*, for the purpose of purchasing rank for the four senior Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, in the Army; this, with death vacancies (which ought never to be given out of the corps), would go in time towards wiping away the appearance of neglect, which is too abundantly manifest to any eye before which the pages of the new Army List may be laid open. In connexion with what I have already stated, how much good might be done by promoting all the Brevet Majors to the unattached, allowing the price of their companies (if it would be too much to expect the step for the old Lieutenants), to be funded or otherwise disposed of to meet any expense incurred by the measure: in doing this, the old Subs would then look forward with some degree of confidence to a similar boon. The Brevet-Majors thus, I hope to their own satisfaction, disposed of, it would be satisfactory to learn, that a more just distribution of such promotion should hereafter be adopted. You, Sir, have already done so much to expose the partial working of the Brevet, that it would be idle in me to say more than to express regret, that length of full-pay service amongst those who in such manner earned it, was not equally considered. It is really too painful, in looking through the Army List, to observe the Captains' column filled up with the names of officers of six, seven, and eight years' standing, while in the same rank is observable others from 48 years downwards, the table, No. 2, showing no less than 125 of 30 years' standing and upwards, and 113 Subalterns, all above 20 years.

In giving words to my ideas thus freely, I sincerely trust I may not be understood as wishing to convey the slightest reflection upon the administration of our worthy Commander-in-Chief, or his noble and able Secretary, who, I conscientiously believe, are making the best of a bad system handed down to them, but simply of using an honest endeavour (with your willing and powerful aid) to draw the attention of the Board of Commissioners now re-assembled to the long and meritorious services of my hard-working brethren in arms, in whose behalf it becomes the duty of all lovers of a "clean stage and no favour" to urge respectfully their claims to the favourable consideration of their country.

In conclusion, I have only to apologise for the length of my epistle, assuring you, that with all my wish, I felt that I could not, with any chance of making myself understood, reduce it within a smaller compass.—SILENUS.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, 20th February, 1839.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—With your permission I will refer to my letter of the 20th inst., and furnish you with two more tables, to be numbered 4 and 5. No. 4 will point out 23 Captains now on full pay who are Brevet-Majors, and whose full-pay service varies from 7 to 20 years only. No. 5 will point out 31 Captains, now on full pay, who *are not Brevet-Majors*, but whose full-pay service varies from 30 *to* 33 *years*—a reference to Lieut. Hart's Army List will enable your readers to become acquainted with those who have fought and bled for their country; and to come to the conclusion I have arrived at long ago, viz., that merit and long service *does not always* meet its reward. The officers composing table No. 5, having already served from 30 to 33 years, I should be glad to be informed how many more years they will have to serve before they become entitled to the Brevet? If you cannot give me this desirable piece of information, the Commissioners, *no doubt*, will do so in their forthcoming report, and in their wisdom recommend a different path to the attainment of rank. Brevet officers, be it known to your readers, receive 2*s.* per diem extra pay, and forage for a horse when doing duty in garrison. As my name does not appear in any of the tables given in this and my former letter, I may perhaps get credit for disinterestedness in bringing the slow promotion of some, the rapid promotion of others, and the partial working of the Brevet, to the notice of your readers, and only hope that the Commissioners may take the matter up as warmly as it deserves, and urge (if they may do so) some equitable arrangement for the future, with early promotion to those who evidently have been overlooked. SILENUS.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, 26th Feb., 1839.

TABLE IV.—23 Brevet-Majors, whose Full-pay Service varies from 7 to 20 Years.

Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.	Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.
46th Foot	Spooner	7	17th Lt. Drags.	Lawrence	18
63th	Snow	13	24th Foot	Doyle	18
76th	Fitzgerald	13	25th	Cooke	18
91st	Boyd	14	9th	Hartman	19
Ceylon Rifles	Bonner	14	69th	Greme	19
Cape Mounted Rifles	Armstrong	14	81st	Hort	19
			98th	Power	19
49th Foot	Gregory	16	2d Life Gds.	M'Dowall	20
8th	Hartley	16	4th Lt. Drags.	Master	20
41st	Carpenter	17	24th Foot	Potts	20
40th	Ward	17	20th	Hogarth	20
1st Life Gds.	Hall	18	77th	Stuart	20

TABLE V.—31 Captains (not Brevet Majors) whose Full-pay Service varies from 30 to 33 Years.

Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.	Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.
21st Foot	Mackay	33	13th Lt. Drags.	Hake	30
97th	Manly	36	13th do.	Hilton	30
10th	Jauncey	32	8th Foot	Cauch	30
24th	Harris	32	90th	Reagle	30
29th	Sharrack	32	14th	Newman	30
56th	Higgins	32	14th	Haslewood	30
84th	Basden	32	23rd	Enoch	30
29th	Moore	31	94th	Latema	30
13th	Patterson	31	45th	Stack	30
14th	Lynch	31	81st	Ainsworth	30
15th	Barnham	31	67th	Warburton	30
66th	Maclean	31	83rd	Richardson	30
58th	Collins	31	87th	Kenpelly	30
60th	Pasley	31	91st	Fraser	30
98th	Rutherford	31	93rd	Gordon	30
Ceylon Rifles	Tranchell	31			

We have seen with much satisfaction that an inquiry is to be instituted into the effects of a measure, some years ago adopted, of offering a commutation to old soldiers for their pensions, and transplanting them to the Colonies as settlers. The suggestion of this measure has been generally attributed to Sir Henry Hardinge, while Secretary at War; but, in justice to that gallant officer, but not very successful finance minister, we must say that his plan was carried farther by his successors in office than he intended it should have gone. It is generally believed that the Duke of Wellington was opposed to the commutation of the soldier's pensions, well knowing, as he did, the improvidence of soldiers, and their unfitness for an agricultural life, after a long military service. Sir Henry Hardinge seems now resolved to settle the paternity of the measure, and we confess that we shall be glad to see the odium of a plan, so detrimental to the old soldier, removed from one of their own profession. Sir F. Head's letter, on the condition of these poor fellows in Canada, has tended, we trust, to rouse public attention to the matter, and we hope yet to see these gallant veterans restored to the pension list.

"ONE OF 1200, &c.," in a letter from India, dated June, 1838, which we annex, alludes to our proposition of reducing the number of Infantry regiments in Her Majesty's service employed in India from twenty to sixteen, and augmenting the rank and file to 1000 each. All the consequences of adopting this plan we quite as clearly perceived as he did, and with the view to an early relief we proposed the arrangement; confident that after having effected, in the *first* place, a relief after sixteen years, a still earlier relief might be ultimately obtained. However, these and other propositions have, by circumstances then unforeseen, been rendered impracticable; and the early relief of corps from India, in the present difficulties of the country and weakness of the Military force at home and abroad, cannot be expected. The 54th, we conclude, will return to England this year, as we see it is estimated for in the Home Force for 1839-40. The 16th will probably return in the end of 1840. We cannot hold out at present any better hopes for the relief of the Infantry regiments in India. The 13th Light Dragoons are estimated for in the Home Force from the 1st of January, 1840, and the 14th Hussars are under orders for Madras to relieve them.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The latest news, and from the most unquestioned authority, is, that the grievances of which H.M.'s troops so justly complain in India, so far from decreasing, *are increasing fearfully*, and that the system of torture by drills, parades, and duties, is so severe, that out of four infantry regiments in one Presidency, two have been reported unfit for active service by the Medical Inspector, in consequence of their enervated state, brought on by the severity of the duties! This, then, will prove, as I have before asserted in

ny letters, that the reports spread at Chatham in May, 1837, that ill duties were "*by order*" rendered much less irksome in India, are utterly false and unfounded.

I observe in your paper of the 10th February a few remarks from you, on the subject of *reducing the number* of the regiments (infantry) in India to sixteen, and *increasing* the strength of each corps to 1,000 rank and file; but, although the merit of the proposition is yours, you have not put my improvement on it in a proper point of view. The reduction of the officers of four regiments will be a saving to the Honourable Company of 35,000*l.* per annum in pay and allowances. This in *four years* will be more than sufficient to pay the charge for conveying four regiments to India and four one again, and as the Government will have these four regiments available, by the proposed reduction of the *number* in India, it can send four regiments to India every *fourth* year; and this, with the one yearly from New South Wales, will relieve the regiments in India in *ten years*. The army will not, and should not, be satisfied with the *sixteen years* you proposed; for the shorter period (ten years) can be effected without expense to any body; and the troops in India are not less deserving of consideration surely than those in Malta or Gibraltar? I for one will never cease to expose the infamy of the Indian system *generally* until this act of justice is granted. The Honourable Company know full well that a man may as well embark for twenty years' exile as for sixteen, and hence they have formed their own regulations for furloughs to their own service, and of which every one of their officers take advantage unless he is too well off to wish to leave the country. I will, therefore, maintain that the Company should be *forced* to do this act of justice (relieving the regiments *every ten years*) by Parliament: and I will further add, that there could not have been one independent or honest officer of H.M.'s forces, without we can believe them utterly ignorant, examined before the Committee of the House of Commons on the removal of the Charter in 1834, or they would boldly have avowed their detestation of the present system. I can easily understand the reasons for senior officers being silent on the subject, as they are already too well off to wish for any change, but the fact is not less damning to them as men and gentlemen. I trust my letters of April and May have reached you, and that you have given them a place in your valuable paper. ONE OF 1200, &c.

After very many years of peace, the martial spirit of a country languishes, if not refreshed, like everything else in nature, with some stimulus that keeps alive and encourages its growth: we would submit, then, at this time, looking at the state of affairs in the world generally, and which has made us revise and augment our force both by sea and land, that some consideration of the character we have adverted to would be wisely bestowed,—something that would cheer the old soldier and sailor, and excite to emulation the young; and when this can be done at a trifling expense to the country, and would serve at the same time to mark the reign and perpetuate the honour of the Sovereign by whom it might be conferred, we do think that policy as well as justice should extend to the veteran the meed he has fought for, renewing in the State that "cheap defence of nations—that nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise," the chivalry of arms. This felt and acknowledged, if justly and impartially acted upon, could not fail to work with due effect on the pride and spirit of the two services; but then this justice and impartiality must be most strictly observed, and the distinction awarded, governed by some well-defined pretensions. There must be nothing invidious in it; such as is by many felt to exist in the badge of Waterloo, mortifying the hero of many actions, because he had not been called upon to assist at that one whose political results swelled its professional importance with consideration and rewards * that eclipsed all others, many of which were attended with equal exposure and far greater toil, as if the day of battle were not that part of our duty we feel the least wearisome, and perform the most cheerfully.

Another circumstance suggests the fairness of the badge we are now recommending, which is, that the Orders of the Bath were at first given to those who had commanded or served on the Staff in so many general actions, &c. Now, as all could not have commanded on those occasions, though present and contributing thereto, would it not be fair that some corresponding medal should be awarded to such officers and men in both services as were present at a certain-named number of general actions, or at affairs of sufficient importance to have been honoured with the Commander-in-Chief's thanks in orders? We would submit, then, that a medal for such service be struck in copper, bearing Her Majesty's figure on the one side and some appropriate device on the other; this medal would be the proudest that could be worn, as showing a series of services, often extending over all the worlds—a record of the wearer's life. We have suggested its being made of copper as the least expensive for tempting to part with, as we see the Waterloo medals of soldiers frequently for sale in the shops. Corresponding claims in the sister service should be equally entitled to the distinction. The approaching birth-day, or anniversary of the Coronation, would be most suitable for conferring such a boon: it would be extensively gratifying to the two services, of little expense to the country, and an additional commemoration of the day.

* Rank to Subalterns and additional pay to Waterloo men.

The announcement by Sir J. Hobhouse that a reinforcement from the Mauritius and elsewhere *would* be sent to India, has been followed up by an order to the depots of the 12th and 35th regiments to proceed to Chatham, to be in readiness for embarkation. The 90th depot already forms part of the garrison at that place, and is also in readiness, should the service companies, now in Ceylon, be ordered to India.

We last week notified Mr. M'Neill's return from the Court of Persia. Much of the course of events, now pending in the East, will probably rest on the decision of the Government here, respecting the Shah. If they concur in the necessity of giving him a *lesson*, a very general war in India will most likely ensue, even though matters should settle down amicably in the North West. Burmah and Nepaul are anxious for the fray, and are only watching the wind. When we may be seriously engaged elsewhere they will doubtless show their teeth, and probably trouble our home provinces.

If we measure spears with Persia, a force up the Persian Gulf to co-operate with one of the Shah's uncles, who may likely be proclaimed in the south of Persia, and, after inscribing "Tekel" on the walls of Sheeraz, may divide the empire, or contend with his nephew for the whole, according as wind and tide may serve.

Should the chiefs of Scinde * resolve not to be bearded by Sir John Keane, the ball will open in that quarter, and give the tone to all around; Lord Auckland's comprehensive mind having set all India in motion,—"from Samarchand by Oxus, Timour's throne, to Agra and Lahore of Great Moghul, down to the Golden Chersoneese, and utmost Indian isle Taprobane."

* They are a very hardy, rough-hewn race; but provisions, and water, and climate, will be our greatest difficulties.

The Court.

The Queen has been slightly indisposed with a cold, but we rejoice to state is now in excellent health. On Saturday Her Majesty honoured Covent Garden theatre with her presence. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday the Duke of Sussex visited Her Majesty. On Thursday the Queen honoured Covent Garden theatre with her presence. The Court is expected to leave town for Windsor on the 28th inst., to spend the holidays.

On Monday despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, were received at the Colonial department; also at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at Madras and Bombay.—On Tuesday despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar, were received.—On Wednesday from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, Governor of Malta; and, *via* Malta, at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at Madras and Bombay.

The *trousseau* of the bride elect of the Marquis of Douro—Lady Elizabeth Hay—is likely to be one of the most splendid that has added value to the dowry of modern *belles*. The Duke of Wellington having found in his cabinets quantities of diamonds which he had forgotten, or never thought of till now, has declared that the bride shall have them all. Amongst them is an order given to his Grace by Louis XVIII., worth 50,000*l.* Lady Elizabeth is in her nineteenth year.—*Herald.*—[Prodigious!!! A man of careful habits like the Duke of Wellington, and not over-rich, is not likely to forget that he had *quantities of diamonds*, among which was one worth 50,000*l.*! Once more we say, Prodigious!]

The Duke of Cleveland will be shortly invested with the Garter, vacant by the demise of the Duke of Buckingham.

It is said that Lord Plunket being no longer able to hold the Irish seals, a Bill is to be introduced, rendering Roman Catholics eligible to the office of Chancellor, in order that the seals may be conferred upon Mr. *Daniel O'Connell!*

It is rumoured that a breach, amounting to an actual estrangement and separation, has taken place between a Royal Duke and his oldest and most attached friend and servant.

The magistrates of Hampshire have entered into a subscription for placing a portrait of their Lord-Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in the grand jury-room of that county.

British Association.—The first meeting of the general committee will be held at Birmingham on Aug. 25th, and the various sections for scientific business will meet on the 27th, and through the week. The local council and committees are already busily engaged in making the preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Aston, the present Secretary of Embassy at Paris, is appointed minister at Madrid, in the room of the Earl of Clarendon.—*Morning Herald.*

The son of the Duke of Rovigo and the Marquess de St. Pierre lately fought a duel in the forest of St. Germain, respecting a disputed right to the smiles of a certain gay actress. The former received a sword-wound through the lungs. It was not possible to convey him to Paris.

Fire at Woolwich.—Soon after eleven on Saturday morning a fire was discovered near the premises of Mr. Fandy, upholsterer, Powis-st., who gave an immediate alarm; the "fire-drums" beat and bugles sounded, when the fire-engine from the dock-yard, with a body of police, under the direction of Lieut. Pearse, R.N., were quickly on the spot, and in rapid succession arrived the Royal Artillery engine, with a party of Military, and the parochial engines. The flames spread rapidly, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions, the premises were quickly consumed, with the whole of the costly stock, and the houses adjoining. It is understood the sufferer was not insured.

The last sentence of the law was on Wednesday morning carried into effect upon Thomas Taylor, convicted at the assizes at Hertford of the murder of William Bonnett, an old pensioner. Two young men (Roach and Fletcher) were executed about twelve months since for being concerned in the same offence. The prisoner absconded after the commission of the offence, and enlisted in the 15th reg. He walked with a firm step up the scaffold, and had on the undress of the regiment; his appearance was that of a smart active young man.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—Several lists of a new Ministry have been circulated; the following is the most authentic:—Soult, War and President; Guizot, Interior; Thiers, Foreign Affairs; Duchatel, Finance; Sauget, Justice; Passy, Public Works; Villemain, Instruction; Duperre, Marine.

Spain.—The head-quarters of Don Carlos were still at Tolosa on the 7th. He had appointed Villareal his A.D.C., and placed at the disposal of the General-in-Chief Simon de la Torre. The division under Marcos's immediate orders remained at Durango. Generals Cass Eguia, Gomez, Elio, Zariategui, and Vargas, and Col. Madraso had been again called into active service. Gomez, Elio, and Zariategui, against whom judicial proceedings had been instituted, demanded to be declared innocent by a judgment before they would consent to resume their former ranks. Goni, the first, with Santos Ladron, to hoist the banner of Don Carlos, and companion of Zumalacarregui, had been appointed to the command of the first corps of operations. The second was to be intrusted to Simon de la Torre, and the third to Urbistondo.

Hanover.—The King has been again suffering from indisposition. On Sunday, the 10th inst., his Majesty was seized with sudden illness while attending Divine service, and was compelled to retire from the church.

North America.—A positive aggression *has* been committed within the last month by citizens of the State of Maine upon the British territory. From official communications with the House of Representatives in Maine, it appears that both the Assembly and the Governor were parties to the appointment of a "land agent," whose business was to march a body of armed men to chase away what they called trespassers from the "disputed territory," and to make prize of, or destroy, their cattle, timber, &c. Sir John Harvey remonstrated against these outrageous proceedings in an earnest letter addressed to the Governor, wherein he "entreated" him to withdraw the republican intruders from the British territory, and so to release him (Sir J. Harvey), a "subordinate officer," from the cruel predicament wherein this outrage had placed him, and which left him no alternative but that of either disobeying his orders, which were to repel force by force, or fulfilling them, to bring "the two countries into a state of border collision, if not the two nations into one of inveterate and active hostility." The Governor and Representatives of the State of Maine, upon this appeal to their prudence as well as their humanity, "saw nothing incorrect" in the course adopted; and the popular Assembly of the State proved themselves eager and unanimous in voting the most prodigal supplies (viz., 800,000 dollars) and the most hostile proceedings against England.

Jamaica.—The accounts reach to 22d Jan. The

condition of the island continued to be extremely unsatisfactory, and the negroes evinced the same disinclination to assist in getting in the crops, so that it was believed the planters must sustain very considerable loss by the deficiency of produce from the inability to take it off the ground.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 11.—Lord LYNDHURST said, that information had been received of the capture of Aden, a fortress on the south-west coast of Arabia, by a British force from Bombay, and that, in possessing themselves of it, a considerable slaughter of the natives had taken place. He believed that the Sultan of Aden had always been on friendly terms with the British Government; and, therefore, he begged to ask whether the information was true?—Viscount MELBOURNE said, that the place was under the dominion of the Sultan of Aden. Some time ago an attack was made from Aden on one of H.M.'s vessels. For that outrage satisfaction was demanded, and a full explanation was given. Afterwards a negotiation was set on foot between the East India Company and the Sultan for the sale of the place. That negotiation was carried through, and the place was ceded; but when the force sent from Bombay for its occupation arrived, the son of the Sultan said, "No; the Sultan had no authority to give up the place, and thus to compromise my rights. I must have something equivalent for those rights." Under these circumstances the Government of Bombay thought they had a right to attack the fortress. He had no objection to lay the papers connected with the affair on the table.

THURSDAY, March 14.—The debate on the Corn Laws was commenced by Earl FITZWILLIAM moving that the Act 9 Geo. IV. has failed in securing that steadiness in the price of corn which is essential to the best interests of the country. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM moved a direct negative. The Earl of RIPON opposed the motion, as did also the Duke of WELLINGTON. The Earl of RADNOR followed in favour of the motion. Viscount MELBOURNE opposed, and Lord BROUGHAM supported it. Ultimately the House divided. For the motion, 21—against it, 224.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 11.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE submitted his further motion regarding the theatres. He proposed a resolution declaratory that the Ministers had sought to defeat the manifest object of the previous resolution of the House.—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the resolution had not received the sanction of anything like a majority. His Lordship, however, intimated that "before next season" the subject would be fully considered.—Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—Sir R. PEEL hoped that Government would seriously consider the condition of the Navy, so as to make the additions necessary to enable them to compete with other powers. In reference to what had been said by the Secretary of the Admiralty, that though the reductions had been made when he (Sir R. Peel) was in office, yet Conservative attacks were rife upon the Government, he disclaimed all participation in any such attack. Of those who had expressed their opinions that Government had neglected to increase the naval force, some did not shrink from giving their names, as Commander Craufurd and Admiral Napier, and they had not been injured, but rewarded; and the defence of the Admiralty had proceeded from a Conservative—Sir J. Barrow.—Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that Sir R. Peel had given no encouragement to the attacks made on the Government, on account of neglecting the Navy. But many things were done by gentlemen opposite to which the right hon. Baronet was no party, and which he would not in any way countenance. Sir J. Graham, at a meeting at Glasgow, said that there had been a great defalcation in the Naval Administration of the country under the Government of Lord Melbourne, as contrasted with that of Lord Grey. He was greatly surprised at this, for he believed that this was not the case; and it was similar grave charges to this that were made against the Admiralty that his honourable friend said that he felt himself called upon to refute.—Capt. A'COURT believed that the pamphlet of Sir J. Barrow was founded upon a most mistaken course, and calculated to do much mischief. He could state from his own experience that the Russian fleet was a most formidable armament, and this was also the case with the American Navy.—Mr. C. WOOD went into a long statement of the measures adopted by the Admiralty for the protection of British interests in Mexico.—Capt. PECHELL said that one of the most preposterous absurdities with which honourable gentlemen opposite had sought to impose on the credulity of the people, was the monstrous humbug of an invasion of our shores by a Russian fleet. Great complaints had been made of the want of sufficient force to protect our commerce at Mexico: he should like to know whether there had been any representations from our merchants that their property was in danger. Gentlemen opposite were on the wrong scent. What had the noble Lord (Hardwicke) gained by all his peering and prying into every hole and corner of the dock-yards? He wondered he did not fall into the mast-pond. It was impossible to contradict or controvert statements made by such men as Admirals Bouverie and Warren.—Capt. GORDON contended that Ministers were bound to keep up a much larger force than they had at present.—Sir J. GRAHAM complained of the distribution of our force, and maintained that if a British squadron had been on the spot, VERA CRUZ would never have been attacked, and a pilot would never have been taken from the *Express*.—Lord PALMERSTON said that it was beneath the dignity of a great people to make preparations against injuries or insults from others, because it would look as if they *suspected that any one would dare to wrong them!*—The debate was interrupted by the House being counted out at a quarter past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Mr. C. LUSHINGTON gave notice of an Address to the Crown for any communication received from Lieut. Milne, Commander of the *Snake*, relative to certain atrocities committed on board a Portuguese slaver.

FRIDAY, March 15.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an inquiry from Sir S. Canning, with reference to the recent collision which was reported to have taken place upon the boundary between the State of Maine and our province of New Brunswick, said, "That it was not yet in his power to state what course the American Government intended to pursue. He would, however, be fully justified in stating, that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter."

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the House was chiefly occupied with debates on the Corn Laws. The question has been adjourned till Monday.

Theatres.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Her Majesty's Theatre opened on Saturday evening, with (as usual) a sort of make-shift or *provisional* company, to serve till Easter, when the stars of the musical hemisphere begin to shine upon us. The piece selected was *Belisario*. The ballet, *Robert le Diable*, went off with spirit.

COVENT GARDEN.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's new play, which has been curtailed, has been performed during the week to crowded audiences.

OLYMPIC.—On Tuesday the Duke of Wellington honoured the theatre with his presence, and, on being recognized by the audience, was hailed with general acclamations. At the termination of the performance the acclamations were renewed, and continued for a considerable time, concluding with a call for "one cheer more," which was given with fervent unanimity.

ST. JAMES'S.—A burletta, entitled *His First Champagne*, which was brought out at the Strand Theatre about five years ago, was on Monday night revived at this house. Its chief merit is the exuberant repartee and the humorous play upon the words of the dialogue. The incidents succeed each other with a rapidity which is highly amusing, and the audience were kept in continual laughter by the intractable drollery of the scene.

Literary Notices.

Domestic Homœopathy. By P. F. Curie, M.D., formerly Surgeon in the Military Hospital of Paris; Member of the Parisian Homœopathic and Gallican Societies; Physician to the London Homœopathic Dispensary; Author of "The Principles of Homœopathy," "The Practice of Homœopathy," &c. 18mo. Hurst.

SOME months ago we entered, at considerable length, into a review of Dr. Curie's larger and more important work, "The Practice of Homœopathy," a performance which naturally followed the writer's very lucid exhibition of the "Principles" of the same science. The book, entitled "Principles of Homœopathy," we consider to be of universal interest, inasmuch as every human being is interested in the preservation of health and the cure of disease; and we regard it as the bounden duty of every medical practitioner, having the welfare and lives of his patients at heart, to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" both the "Principles" and the "Practice" of Homœopathy; not, indeed, with the view of binding himself to the mode of *treatment* prescribed by that science, but that he may be enabled to judge whether it be worthy of adoption or not. Having so qualified himself, let him abide by his judgment.

The objects of the little volume now before us are, as we gather from its Introduction, and from an examination of its pages, "to place the public in possession of enlightened hygeinic rules, applicable to the various periods of life, and referrible as well to a state of health as to that of suffering;" and to "enable parties, who may be resident beyond the ready access of medical assistance, either to treat themselves, or confidently submit to the direction of some intelligent friend, who may be otherwise unconnected with the profession of medicine."

To these considerations Dr. Curie appears to have paid the most sedulous attention. He has pointed out the earliest duties "to be enforced in cases of severe acute disease, whilst awaiting the aid of the practitioner;" and he has rapidly, yet clearly, indicated "the treatment of acute affections which may be less serious and of more frequent occurrence." As to neatness, simplicity, and lucidness of style, this volume has been composed with great care.

The Youth of Shakspeare. 3 vols. By the Author of "Shakspeare and his Friends." Henry Colburn.

WITH something tob much of pretension, this is nevertheless a very pleasing and ingeniously contrived work, and one that ought to be popular, if only in virtue of the enthusiastic spirit of mingled love and admiration in which it is conceived and executed, not to mention the considerable talent that is brought to the task. It is doubtless a fearfully bold undertaking to attempt to put on paper what Shakspeare may be supposed to have uttered in his social or his solitary hours, or thought and felt in his secret heart and mind, or composed in his *unwritten* verses: and all of these the writer of "The Youth of Shakspeare" boldly essays—prompted thereto, we sincerely believe, rather by his abounding love and irrepressible admiration than by any idle hope of reaching, or even approaching, "the height of his great argument." That he has in many instances "come tardy off" who can be surprised at—as who is there among us merely "human mortals," living or dead, who would *not* have done so! Nevertheless he has, in a large proportion of those parts of his work which are exclusively devoted to Shakspeare, been singularly successful and felicitous; while in the general body of the novel (for such in fact it is), he has given us a story of great intrinsic interest, which is rendered doubly valuable by many highly characteristic pictures of the manners and habits of the time of which he writes, and not a few sketches of those real personages who gave such peculiar lustre to that more than Augustan age of English literature, as well as of English chivalry and English politics. Let the reader call to mind the *élite* of Elizabeth's statesmen, soldiers, scholars, and courtiers,—her Burleighs, Essexes, and Leicesters—her Sydneys and Raleighs—her Spensers, and the rest; not to mention a host of individuals in the lower ranges of society (especially among the players) who have, nevertheless, become in sort historical characters;—and he will find most of them glanced at in a characteristic spirit in these lively pages. When we add, that the whole is ingeniously worked into a story which includes considerable consecutive interest, it will be readily imagined that "The Youth of Shakespeare" affords a fund of pleasant, as well as of instructive reading, and forms a no less appropriate than it is an indispensable companion to the author's previous work of "Shakspeare and his Friends;" which latter work is in fact the cart (of Thespis), to which the present volumes furnish the steeds. That the two together will reach the goal of popular favour, is scarcely to be doubted.

History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire. By Sir Harris Nicolas. W. Pickering.

THE first part contains the History of the Order of the Garter, from its foundation, 1344 according to Selden and Anstis, and 1349 according to Ashmole, to the year 1478. The learned antiquary and indefatigable author has availed himself of the above and numerous other authorities, indeed we doubt whether any can have escaped his researchers. If we might give an opinion from so small a portion of the intended work as is before us, we should say that the present undertaking will be superior even to the many valuable antiquarian publications of this author. We shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity to enter fully into the plan and merits of this comprehensive and most interesting history.

Prostitution in London, with a Comparative View of that of Paris and New York, &c.; with an Account of the Nature and Treatment of the various Diseases, &c. Illustrated by numerous Plates. By Michael Ryan, M.D. Bailliere.

WE decidedly object to the *title* of this book, only a *portion* of which have we transcribed; and, as to the book itself, three-fourths of it at least ought to have been written in a dead language. A work less suitable for *general* perusal has rarely fallen beneath our notice. The information which it presents may, indeed, make men *wiser*, but that it is calculated to make them *better*, we deny. There are cases, and this one of them, in which "ignorance is bliss." Many of the statistical, and also many of the surgical details, are exceedingly curious; but we sincerely hope, and most potently believe, that numbers of the facts to which they refer are violently exaggerated. For professional ability we give Dr. Ryan full credit; but, as a medical work, it is utterly useless to the general reader; and, with reference to the "*treatment*" of disease, it can be of little, if any, service to the medical practitioner. Whether Dr. Ryan's practice may be upon the wane, or whether he may be only making an attempt to attract notice, we are not prepared to say; but it is evident that the volume before us has been produced with the view of bringing "grist to the mill" in more ways than one.

The Gift for All Seasons. By W. Anderson, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A VERY neat little volume, resembling an "Annual," with nine engravings, and contributions from various pens. The articles generally have considerable merit and are in keeping with the title of the publication.

Travels of Mina and Godfrey. Smith and Elder.

A DELIGHTFUL little volume, with embellishments, of travels on the Rhine, Nassau, and Baden. It is just the sort of book to amuse and expand the mind of youth; adults may likewise gather from it much useful information.

SERIAL PARTS.

Greece: Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. By C. Wordsworth, D.D. W. S. Orr and Co. Part 2.—In pictorial embellishment this is the most extraordinary work of our times. The two numbers now published contain nearly sixty illustrations, which, without an exception, are admirably executed. The letter-press, by the learned Dr. Wordsworth, cannot but give general satisfaction.

Yarrell's History of British Birds. John Van Voorst.—Part XI. completes the first volume of this very beautiful work. To the student of Natural History Mr. Yarrell's publication must prove of the greatest value.

History of Napoleon. Edited by R. H. Horne, Esq. Part I. R. Tyas.—We are told that the object of this

publication is to give an impartial digest of all the best of the numerous publications concerning Napoleon; which digest will be condensed in one volume. The Editor is evidently an anti-Bonapartist, but there is good promise in the part before us of a well-compiled and popular history. The illustrations are from French prints, and more numerous than excellent, but the typography is remarkably good, and the work extremely cheap.

The Memoirs of Davy Dreamy. Foster and Hextall.—This publication, of which two numbers have appeared, is a very amusing fiction in the Boz style. The sketches of characters have considerable merit, and the illustrations are clever. If the spirit is kept up, success must be certain.

Alexander's East India Magazine, March.—This periodical, valuable for its collections of Indian news, we are sorry to see this month disgraced by a story, "The Married Subaltern's Dinner in India," which is the most filthy and disgusting paper we ever met with in a publication assuming respectability.

Heads of the People. R. Tyas.—No. 5 contains the "Bar-Maid," the "Teetotaler," the "Factory Child," and the "Conductor." Leigh Hunt and Laman Blanchard are contributors of two of the papers, and the number is altogether as clever and amusing as any of the preceding.

Life and Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. By the Rev. G. N. Wright. Fisher and Co.—The first part is anything but recommendatory: it is "book-making" without judgment, and on a par with the penny and twopenny trashy publications of the day, professing to give histories of Naval and Military events.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. J. Thomas.—The fourth part very justly deserves the encomiums we have already passed on those preceding it. The work is cheap and good.

THE SOLDIER OF ENGLAND.

Dedicated to the Sufferers from Russian "Delirium Tremens."

Oh speak not of Russia! Oh speak not of fear!
'Tis a word that a Briton ne'er knew in the fight.
Our fathers are gone—but their spirit is *here*,
And it glows in their sons with an ardour as bright,—
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane!
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

And hollow the "*Patriot*" who harbours such doubt,
With the heart of a craven, the tongue of a knave;
For better the Russian could feel his own knout
Than but dare breathe a threat on the land of the brave.
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane,
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

What though the vain "stripes" with the "Bear" should unite;
Ye barbarians both! Let your cohorts pour on.
The flag floats above that ye fear in its might,
And although ye were myriads—cravens, come on!
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane,
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

Dissensions forgotten when "England" the cry,
And a Wellington's soul in each breast is unfurl'd,
For home, its sweet daughters, and monarch to die,
Or preserve them the envy and pride of the world.
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane,
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

G. A. C.

Chatham Barracks, March 14th, 1839.

Captain Thomas Grant, E.I.C.S.—This officer, and estimable man, died on the 12th inst. at Bideford, North Devon, at which port he held the situation of Collector of Her Majesty's Customs. Captain Grant was in his 56th year; he had served with considerable distinction in the Bombay N.I., during an arduous period of 15 years, prior to 1811, when ill health compelled his retirement from active service. From long personal acquaintance with the deceased and many of his friends, an intimate knowledge of his public services and private worth, we can add that his death will be sincerely deplored in many quarters.

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India, *via* Marseilles, was received in town on Saturday morning, bringing intelligence from Bengal the 5th January, Madras and Bombay the 19th. The affairs of India wear a very gloomy aspect, the independent native States manifesting on every petty occasion a considerable degree of impatience, which seems likely to break out on the first reverse our troops might sustain. The whole of the powers west of the Indus appear to have formed a coalition to prevent the advance of our troops from Cabul down to Scinde, and the utmost vigilance is used to intercept the conveyance of any intelligence whatever of the movement of their troops to our camps, Dost Mahomed having prohibited the writing of any intelligence even to Lahore. All communication had been cut off between Candahar and Shikarpoor, and all couriers and travellers found on the roads are put to death. The chief of [illegible] Dost Mahomed, it is said, has [illegible] ready for the field, and is determined to fight. Considerable interruption had taken place to the advance [illegible] of the difficulty in obtaining [illegible] carts for carriage. The army of Shah Shooja, conducted by British Officers, had penetrated to Roriaok, where a camp had been formed, and was to halt several days; desertion had not been so numerous as might have been expected, and had occurred principally among the servants and camel-drivers. No movement appears to have taken place on the side of Nepaul.

By this intelligence we also learn that Prince Kamran, the chief of Herat, whom we saved from the Persians, has joined Dost Mahomed against us. Col. Burnes and Lieutenant Pottinger have been obliged to leave Herat, and instead of the aid, or at least the neutrality upon which Lord Auckland was so reasonably entitled to calculate, he will have to encounter the hostility of the Chief of Herat, as well as of Dost Mahomed. A Mr. Campbell, formerly an officer in the Madras Army, who was dismissed the service, has entered that of Dost Mahomed, and is busily employed in occupying and fortifying the passes leading to Candahar, to obstruct our passage. It is not unnatural that the treaty concluded between Lord Auckland, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Soojah, should have excited the anger of the Herat Chief, whose designs upon either Candahar or Cabul its execution must have effectually crushed. It is almost superfluous to say that foreign intrigue—the instrument of which will of course be formally disavowed—has had its share in producing this unexpected result.

Sir Henry Fane has not been heard of since he embarked on the Sutlej; he was expected to reach Sir John Keane's camp in Scinde about the end of January. It is calculated that there are boards of treasure at Hyderabad. The death of a Belochee in camp caused some sensation at Tatta; he had been taken up for selling spirits to the soldiers, refused to give up his sword, and, cutting at those who attempted to take it from him, made a rush towards the Commander-in-Chief's tent, when the sentry, a sepoy, was ordered to fire, and doing so, he brought him down.

The following is the route by which the army of the Indus is now moving from Ferozepore upon Bhawulpore, viz. Mundote, 14 miles; Mohunhe, 11½; Baggeke, 15; Bahuk Bodlake, 11½; Lukkeke, 15; Tawukul, 13½; Rahmooke, 12; Chukkoke, 13½; Mukdoomke, 13; Kassimke, 13½; Mahta Jhedoo, 13; Bhadere, 13½; Hasilpore, 11; Goth Kaim Raees, 8½; Khyrpore, 12½; Goth noon Mahomed, 13; Bakke da Dera, 10; Bhawulpore, 11. The Cavalry division will reach Bhawulpore the 29th—the 1st Brigade of Infantry on the 31st inst.; the 2d Brigade on the 1st—the 4th Brigade on the 2d—the Park of Artillery on the 3d—and the Irregular Brigade on the 4th prox., when they expect to halt some days, and will likely be joined by Shah Shooja's force, which has been moving about 50 miles in advance of the main body.

Burmah.—Our resident here has at last received a visit from the authorities, which was to be attributed to the wide-spreading rebellion in that province, and the appearance of H.M.'s sloop-of-war *Favourite*, coupled with the reinforcement of our troops at Moulmein. A party of 70, said to be conspirators, have been apprehended, five of whom were crucified in a most horrible manner, and the remainder cruelly beaten. A letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman* states, that "Col. Benson has been received with all honour at Court. The whole Burmese officers have met him, and the King has presented him with eight elephants for his own use."

The belief at present is that the Fort of Jansi is very strong, and will give great trouble ere it be reduced. It is rumoured that many forts in Bundelkund are to be reduced, and that the force against Jansi will be employed in the work—the engineers' means are not considered sufficient. It is said Government claims Jansi as a lapsed "fief," there being no male heir. The Ranee refuses to give possession, beheaded a Minister who was favourably disposed towards our Government, and fired on the Political Agent.

Jeypore.—The mutiny at Jeypore has been satisfactorily arranged, the mutineers, amounting to between 4000 and 5000 in number, having been disbanded, after laying down their arms, and surrendering their matchlocks and 18 guns. They continued in position, however, until the preparations were nearly complete for the attack, and then turned faint. Some of the troops have been incorporated into Major Forster's brigade, which was considered more expedient than turning loose the whole of these desperate men.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan. 5.*

The following is a detail of the reserve force for service in Scinde, viz.,—3d com. 1st batt. Art.; 5th com. Golundauze batt.; detail of Pioneers; H.M.'s 40th Ft.; 2d N.I.; 22d and 26th N.I.

STAFF.

Col. Valiant, K.H., H.M.'s 40th, to command, with the rank of Brig. of the 2d class.
Captain Donnelly, 2d N.I., Deputy Assist. Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Del Hoste, 16th N.I., Assist. Quartermaster-General.
Lieut. Postans, 15th N.I., Interpreter.
Lieut. Whichelo, 9th N.I., Assist. Comm.-General.
Lieut. Preedy, 25th N.I., Sub. Assist. Comm.-General, in charge of Bazaars.
Brevet Captain Farquharson, Art., Dep. Comm. of Ordnance.
Captain Corsellis, 18th N.I., Paymaster.
Captain Harris, Eng., Field Engineer.
Lieut. Margary, do., Assist. do.
Major Gibson, Golundauze Batt., to command detail of Art.
Lieut. Hutt, do., to be Adjutant to do.

Jansi.—The force destined for the reduction of this fort arrived there on the morning of the 15th Dec.: consisted of the 25th reg. from Sangor, 43d, from Jubbulpore; a battalion of Scindia's reformed Inf.; some irregular Horse; a Russalla of the 3d Local; and two guns from Jubbulpore; two Artillery officers, Lieuts. Richardson and Abercrombie. The 72d, 63d, and 60th were *en route* thither. Maj.-Gen. Bowen was ordered to join and assume command; but another order arrived directing all reports of the Jansi force to be made to Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos. Auburey, so that he was expected to join immediately.

We are not in the least surprised at the following Memorial from a distinguished officer of the Bengal Artillery, for we have received many letters complaining of the last selection of Company's Officers for the honour of the Bath, but which we have refrained from publishing out of delicacy to officers whose merits and demerits are reviewed. In the present case the Memorial is a public document, and does not contain a reflection upon any individual.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL SIR HENRY FANE, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIES.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That your Memorialist, Major G. N. C. Campbell, has served thirty-two years as an officer in the Artillery regiment of the Bengal Army, and that for twenty-five years of that period, he has been attached to the Horse Artillery, has been present on every service in which his troop or company has been engaged; and that in two instances your Memorialist's conduct is publicly recorded, as having rendered special and personal service in presence of the enemy in action. In the first instance it is stated by Major-General Hardwicke (then Commandant of Artillery), that, in a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington, who commanded the Artillery with Major-General Gillespie's Division, that after the assault on Kalinjhur, it required great courage and activity in preventing two Horse Artillery guns from falling into the hands of the enemy, and that your Memorialist's conduct on that occasion was above all praise. In the second instance, it is on record that, at a time when untoward circumstances had caused the failure of a cavalry charge, the prompt, arduous, and indefatigable exertions of your Memorialist were conspicuous, and obtained him the public acknowledgment of them in Detachment Orders.

Your Memorialist is not aware whether such services are considered distinguished or otherwise, and, content with the honourable rank he has obtained in a gradation service, your Memorialist would never have obtruded this statement on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice, but that two officers, his juniors in the regiment, have been selected to be distinguished by appointment to the honourable order of the Bath as C.B.'s. Your Memorialist, therefore, cannot but feel that the records of his own conduct in the Nepaulese Campaign, and the opportune service rendered at Mongroul, appear to have been utterly overlooked. The lamented death of Major-General Gillespie deprived your Memorialist of the power of making a reference to the testimony of a General, whose personal acknowledgments to your Memorialist a few minutes before his heroic death, would ever have been considered a sufficient reward, but that the selection of two officers junior in the regiment to your Memorialist for the honorary distinction of C.B. must necessarily lead to the impression that the services rendered by your Memorialist were either considered undeserving of any notice, or that the records of the services have been obliterated by the more recent achievements of junior officers. Though your Memorialist, in common with some Captains of Artillery, served at the last siege of Bhurtpore and for the last ten days was in personal command of the Left Grand Battery; still as this service, though the only duty that an Artillery Officer can look to perform at a siege, was not considered at the time deserving of any official mention, your Memorialist does not regard himself justified to rest any claim for consideration on the performance of this duty, though it is recorded that, for the last ten days of this siege, your Memorialist was commanding a battery of twelve guns and ten mortars, and that he solicited permission to remain there until the termination of the siege without any relief—and as it is usual for the name of officers commanding batteries to be officially mentioned, and as this custom was conformed to in Sir Archibald Campbell's despatches, your Memorialist is satisfied that the fact of His Excellency Lord Combermere having adopted a different rule, was never intended by his Sovereign to prejudice the just claims of your Memorialist to military reward.

In respectfully submitting this statement to your Excellency, your Memorialist ventures humbly to observe, that as an Officer in the East India Company's Army, serving in a distant land without influential friends or connexions, and with the knowledge that those Commanders under whom he has served, and who have publicly testified to his conduct referred to in this memorial, have long since descended to the grave, that your Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India, as a distinguished British General, will not, therefore, permit the services of an old officer to be altogether overlooked, and that this appeal to your Excellency's sense of justice and military feeling will insure to your Memorialist a due enquiry into the truth of the statements herein contained; and if it should appear on an investigation that your Memorialist's statements are correct, that [illegible] which your Memorialist has been so unjustly excluded.

To conclude, your Memorialist has the honour to subscribe himself, your Excellency's obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) G. N. C. CAMPBELL, Major, Reg. Bengal Art.

Dum Dum, 24th November, 1838.

Extract from the copy of a memorandum sent by Maj.-General Hardwicke, Commandant of Artillery, to Lieutenant-Col. Do[illegible], Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings:—

"Engaged in every service in which the corps of Horse Artillery has been employed, Lieutenant Campbell had the honour to command one of the advanced guns placed with General Gillespie, close under the walls of Kalinjgah; and Lieut.-Colonel Pennington, on that occasion, in his report to Major-Gen. Commandant Horsford, after observing that it required great activity and courage to prevent the guns from falling into the hands of the enemy, characterised Lieutenant Campbell's conduct as 'above all praise.'"

Extract of orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, commanding at Hawcontie, third Camp, near Mongroul:—

Detachment Morning Orders.

Tuesday, 2d October, 1821.

"The promptitude, arduous and indefatigable exertions

Captain Campbell and his troop of Horse Artillery, were so conspicuous throughout the whole operations, as to claim the Commanding Officer's warmest approbation and thanks."

Copy of a letter from Colonel Maxwell to Captain G. N. C. Campbell, dated Agra, 30th November, 1841:—

My Dear Sir,—It is with great pain and mortification that I acquaint you the Commander-in-Chief has much disapproved of my conduct in the action of the 1st October last at Mongrool, and that unfounded, and I fear I may add false and malicious, representations have been forwarded to Calcutta respecting the events of that day; it is, I am told, mentioned almost as a defeat on our part instead of a decided victory? I feel, therefore, no difficulty in requesting of you, who bore so conspicuous and honourable a part in the whole transaction, to report to the best of the whole business, as far as your observation and collection will admit of. As to myself, I feel conscious that my duty is every respect throughout the whole day, nor to upbraid myself with the commission of any one intentional mistake; the victory was decidedly as complete as possible, hundred navies were with almost of allies, dangerous to many moments, and nearly fatal in all.

On the present occasion I do not make this appeal as a matter of favour the short acquaintance existing between us precludes any thing of this nature), but as a man of honour and a soldier whether in your opinion every thing was done, that circumstances admitted of, and whether the victory was not as complete as possible by the disconfiture and flight of the whole of the enemy's army—the capture of their two guns—the camp bazaars, &c. &c., at a loss on our side comparatively very small, although no one can lament more than I do the death of the two very fine and promising young men. The wounds of Major Ridge are severe; this in all human probability would never have occurred had the two squadrons of the 4th Naval Cavalry waited a very few minutes, either for a few shots from your guns, or the arrival of Major Kennedy and 5th Cavalry, who were not more than one quarter of a mile in their rear, I can of course that your guns must have dispersed the small the enemy's horse expose them (the squadron under Ridge).

Having now mentioned ears to me necessary to you, as honour, to give your s, and impartial to the occurrences which t within your own k, on the day of the action—and, at the same time, so far from ing any objection, it is rather my wish that this letter should every publicity, and that, it may be through the medium of your brother, I believe Deputy-Secretary Military Department, communicated for the information of Colonel Casement, who, at his own discretion, will or will not submit the contents to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

My reasons for making this appeal to you in particular are manifold:—1st. As having commanded the most active arm of the service on that day; 2dly, As having had the good fortune to be present at the most critical moments. 3dly. That your presence at the Head-Quarters may tend on inquiry to confirm or contute all that I have asserted in my public despatches on the occasion. I have already written to the Adjutant-General, entreating, that should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief not be fully satisfied with the reasons and explanations transmitted by me a day or two ago, my conduct might be submitted to the decision of a General Court-Martial. I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours, (Signed) Wm. Gko. Maxwell.

To Capt. Campbell, Horse Artillery, &c. &c., Calcutta.

Copy of a letter from Major G. N. C. Campbell, Commanding 1st Batt Artil., to Major Cartwright, Assist.-Adjut.-Gen. Artil., dated Dum Dum, 24th November, 1838.

Sir,—I have to solicit that you will do me the favour to submit the accompanying Memorials in duplicate to the Brigadier-Acting-Commandant of Artillery, with my respectful request that the same may be forwarded through the prescribed channel to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with whatever observations Brigadier Faithfull may deem proper. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. N. C. Campbell,
Major Commanding 1st Batt Artil'

Copy of a letter from G. N. C. Campbell, of Ar ary, &c., &c., &c., to Colonel Berseford, M Dum, 24th November, 1 warding, through

Sir,—I did myself the scribed channel, a Mer Excellency the Coma in-Chief on the 24th I eg that you will do i favour to submit, for His Excellency's private perusal, t closed private letter, written by the late Colonel Maxwell, to me, and which, at the Colonel's request, I forwarded to the Military Secretary to Lord Hastings, with a letter from myself, exculpating Colonel Maxwell from the unjust representations referred to. My object in now transmitting this letter is that, as the officers under whom I served are almost all dead, I cannot but feel that it is my duty, under existing circumstances, to make use of whatever documentary testimonials the officers under whom I served may have furnished me with, in support of pretensions, founded on services which are recorded in official documents. The forms of public official memorials, not, however, admitting of appending a private letter, I adopt the only alternative left me, of addressing this communication to yourself, and solicit that you will do me the favour of submitting the enclosed to the perusal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and kindly explain my reasons for so doing. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. N. C. Campbell, Major, Bengal Artiller

To Colonel Berseford, Military Secretary, &c., &c., East I

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Dec. 27, 1838—Mr. J. as to be Mag. and Coll. of the Southern div. of Cuttack, vice J. Colvin. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to off. as Mag. of Behar. Bhagulpore to off. until further orders as Mag. and Coll. of Bhagulpore. Messrs. E. M. Wylly and A. H. Cocks, Writers, reported qualified for the public service, and attached to the North Western Prov.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O.—Dec. 31, 1838.—Art.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. H. Dyke to be Capt., 3d Lieut. Wm. Paley to be 1st Lieut., from Dec. 31, 1838, in succ. to Capt. Giles Eyly, ret. 19th N.I.—Lieut. W. Smith to be Captain of a comp., and Ens. Francis Tombs to be Lieut., from Aug. 8, 1838, in succ. to Capt. Jas. George, dec. 22d N.I.—Ens. G. S. Mackenzie to be Lieut. from Dec. 9, 1838, vice Lieut. W. A. Hunter, dec. Mr. J. A. Grine is admitted to the service as an Ens. and Assg. on this Estab., date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 29, 1838. Lieut. J. Bunce, 48th N.I., is appointed to act as Interpr. and Quartermaster to 31st N.I., v. Lieut. Hammersley.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Dec. 15, 1838—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. G. Hunter, C.B. (on furl.), from the 47th to the 40th N.I. at Neemuch. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Skardon (on leave), from 40th to 47th N.I. at Agra. Ens. J. C. Fitzmaurice, from 2nd to 17th N.I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy. Ensign G. M. Brodie, from 37th to 52d N.I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy. Assist.-Surgeon T. B. Hart (on furl.), from 47th to 12th N.I. Assist.-Surgeon J. Esdaile, M.D., from 40th to 47th N.I. at Agra.

Furloughs.—G.O., Dec. 31, 1838—Assist.-Surg. J. McCosh, Med. Dep., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl., on med. cert. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account, respectively, for two years:—Maj. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I.—Maj. Henry Lawrence, 67th N.I., and Commandant of the Ramghur Light Inf.—Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., and 2d Assist. Hon. Co.'s Stud—Surg. William Jackson, Med. Dep.

MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Dec. 31, 1838—S. J. Young, to act as head assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Tinnevelly, in absence of Mr. Molle, or until further orders. R. Lee, Esq., is admitted a Writer on this Estab. from the 20th June last, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Dec. 31, 1838—Sen. Major T. K. Limoud, from 3d L.C., to be Lt.-Col., from June 28, 1838. 3d L.C.—Sen. Capt. S. Bullock to be Major, vice Limoud, promoted. Sen. Lieut. H. S. Waters to be Lieut., and Sen. Cornet T. W. Clagett to be Lieut., from June 28, 1838, in succ. to Limond, promoted. Sen. Major H. B. Smith, from 8th L.C., to be Lt.-Col., from June 28, 1838. 8th L.C.—Sen. Captain (Brevet-Major) F. Stratton to be Major, Sen. Lieut. K. J. Macdonald to be Captain, and Sen. Cornet T. Newberry to be Lieut., from June 28, 1838, in succ. to Major Smith, prom. 39th N.I.—Sen. Ens. G. J. Purvis to be Lieut., vice Thomas, removed from the list of the Army—date of comm., Dec. 11, 1838. 52d N.I.—Ens. R. S. Wilson to be Interp. and Quartermaster, v. Scott, resigned. Art.—Lieut. Thos. Ashton, prom. to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from Dec. 18, 1838.

Retirements.—Major Edw. Franklin, of the Madras European Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service, on the half pay of his rank, for the 4th Jan. last.

Furloughs.—G.O., Dec. 10, 1838—Ens. J. White, 20th N.I., to Presid. prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. 11th—Maj. Sidowall, 22d L.I., permitted to return to Europe on sick cert.—Lieut.-Col. N. Alves, 10th N.I., Agent to the Gov.-Gen. for affairs of Rajpootana, leave to the Cape of Good Hope or to Diemen's Land for 22 months, from the date of his embarkation at Bombay. Capt. W. Brenner, Dep. Assist. Com.-General, leave to Presid. on sick cert., prep. to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, March 9th—Isabella Cooper, *Currie*, from Bengal, Nov. 8. 11th—Favorite, *Robinson*, from Bengal, Oct. 5. Cork, March 11th—Standard, *Peile*, from do., Aug. 4. Blakely, *Holmes*, from do., Nov. 10. London, March 11th—Olympus, *Cowl*, from do., Sept. 29. William Barras, *Aorie*, from Mauritius, Nov. 26. Glocester, *Brooks*, from do., Dec. 6. Palmer, *Frances*, from do., Nov. 30. 13th—Vigilant, *Walton*, from do., Nov. 23. 17th—Shepherd, *Jardine*, from Batavia, Oct. 29. Agnes, *Cumming*, from Ceylon, Oct. 19. Cambrian, *Peel*, from Mauritius, Nov. 15. Liverpool, Mar. 15th—Collingwood, *Downes*, from Bengal, Nov. 15. James Holmes, *Johns*, from ditto, Nov. 8. Princess Charlotte, *Sproule*, from Bombay, Nov. 26. St. George, *Crawford*, from Mauritius, Dec. 12.

Ships Sailed.—From Downs, March 12th—Thames, *Marquis*, for Madras and Calcutta. 13th—General Kyd, *Jones*, for do. Jane do. Larkins, *Burton*, for Calcutta.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Thames—Capt. and Mrs. Mansell, Capt. and Mrs. Dove, Major and Mrs. White, Miss Dickenson, Miss Calloway, Mr. Cooper, Mr and Mrs. Wagentreber, Mr. and Miss Wagentreber, two Mr. Turnbulls, Messrs. Bayley, Chimmo, Huet, Stuart, Bourchier, Goodwyn, and Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Leighton, Ensigns Robson and Gaynor, Messrs. Connor, Young, Robertson, Moir, Lambert, Martin, and Green.

Bengal, *Arrivals at.*—Dec 22d—Java, *Jubling*, from Rhyouk Vvoo. 23d—China, *Biddle*, from Madras. 29th—Sophia, *Weir*, from Portsmouth, Aug. 8. 30th—Victoria, *Saunders*, from Bristol. John Knox, *Thompson*, from Liverpool. Fatima, *Ayre*, from do. Exmouth, *Warren*, from Plymouth, Jan. 1. Prosor, *Nesbitt*, from London and Madras.

Departures from.—Dec. 23d—Seringapatam, *Denny*, for Cape and London. Asia, *Gillies*, for do. 31st—Patriot King, *Blake*, for Liverpool. True Briton, *Beach*, for Madras and London, Jan. 1st—Thames Ann, *Hay*, for Liverpool. 3d—Louisa Monro, *Lowry*, for do. 5th—John, *Smith*, for London. Adelaide, *Guthrie*, for do.

Madras, *Arrivals at.*—Dec. 30th—Colombo, *McKellar*, from Calcutta, and sailed on 3d for Suez.

Loading at.—For London—Wellington, *Liddell*, to sail Jan. 17. Duke of Argyle, *Bristow*, Jan. 20. Carnatic, *Voss*, Jan. 25. Mary Ann, *Turbutt*, Jan. 26.

Bombay, *Arrivals at.*—Jan. 9th—Berkshire, *Clarkson*, from Portsmouth. 11th—H. Co.'s st. Semiramis, *Porter*, from Scinde. 19th—H. Co.'s st. Berenice, from Suez, with the London Mail, Nov. 24, and, *via* Marseilles, Dec. 5.

Departures from.—Jan. 3d—Malabar, *Pollock*, for Cape and London. 17th—Jupiter, *Ramsay*, for Liverpool.

Loading.—Lady Fayrersham, for London, to sail February 1. Aurora, *Cox*, for do. do.

Passengers Expected.—Per Duke of Bedford—Mrs. Parish and Mrs. Thomson, Capt. and Mrs. Pasley, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Tritton, and Mrs. Lyons, Majors Fernie and Johnstone, Rev. Mr. Parish, Capt. Aitken, Lieut. Turner, Miss Gwatkin, Miss Blair, Mrs. Counsel, Thomson, Pasley, Alexander, and Tritton.

Per Briton—Mrs. Freshfield, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. and Miss Dr. Hicks, Rev. Mr. Hill, Jos. Bainbridge, Esq., J. Smith, Esq. Cheek, Mrs McSoorly.

Adelaide.—Mrs. Dunsmure and two children, Mrs. Jones and four do., Miss Sinclair, J. B. Colvin, Esq., J. Dunscombe, Esq., Capt. Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., — Higgins, Esq.

When O'Connell crossed last from Dublin, the sea was *very* rough, and the great Precursor exceedingly discomposed. "How are you, my man?" said Mr. M. of Liverpool, bending kindly over him. "Infernal sick," sighed Dan. "Well, then (rejoined M.), I hope this will convince you how little good, and how much ill comes of *agitation!*"

Count D'Orsay, it is said, laid a wager with the Marquess of Salisbury, that he would cause a diplomatic note to be delivered from the Tuileries to the English resident, respecting a dinner party given by *him*. The Count won his wager by inviting a party to meet Prince Louis Napoleon!

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES PAGET, KNIGHT, G.C.H.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death (on the 27th January last) of the gallant Naval Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America.—This intelligence was brought to England by H.M.'s brig *Harpy*. Sir Charles had embarked on board the *Tartarus* steamer, at Jamaica, for the purpose of going to the Bermudas, where his family are. He was off those islands during three days, but being unable to reach them, was obliged to go back to St. Thomas's.

Sir Charles was the fifth son of Henry, the late Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise, and a brother of the present Marquess of Anglesey, was born Oct. 7, 1778; entered the Naval service at an early age, and commanded the *Martin* sloop of war, attached to Admiral Duncan's fleet, in the memorable battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. He was advanced to Post Captain on the 17th of the same month; and in the following year appointed to the *Brilliant*, a small frigate, in which he captured *Le Dragon*, 14, laden with cocoa, cotton, coffee, and indigo, from Guadaloupe, bound to L'Orient; and the *St. Jago*, a Spanish privateer of 18 guns and 50 men. The *Brilliant* formed part of the armament sent against Ferrol, under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, in the autumn of 1800. On 20th March following, she experienced a very heavy gale of wind in the Channel, during which she strained so much as to render it necessary for 14 of her guns to be thrown overboard. She arrived at Plymouth in a very leaky state on the 5th April, 1801. Some time previous to the gale, Captain Paget had been chased by a French squadron, commanded by M. Nielly, but fortunately escaped under cover of the night. His next appointment was to the *Hydra*, 38, in which ship he proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained about twelve months. On 6th April, 1803, he commissioned the *Endymion*, a frigate of the largest class; and in the course of the ensuing summer captured *La Bacchante*, a French corvette of 18 guns, pierced for 22, and 200 men, from St. Domingo, bound to Brest; *L'Adour* storeship, pierced for 20 guns, from Martinique to Rochefort; and *Le General Moreau*, schooner privateer, 16 guns and 98 men. The former vessel persisted in her endeavours to escape till she had sustained a loss of eight men (including her Second Captain) killed and nine wounded by the *Endymion*'s bow-chasers.

Captain Paget subsequently intercepted several richly-laden Spanish merchantmen coming from South America; but is said to have realised nearly 50,000*l.* less than he otherwise would have done in consequence of an agreement he had entered into with Capt. T. Elphinstone, of the *Diamond*, that they should share with each other whatever prizes were made during their continuance on the same station—an engagement which Captain Paget most strictly fulfilled. The *Endymion* also captured *La Colombe*, French corvette, 16 guns, off Ushant, June 18, 1805. In the night of March 8, 1806, the boats of the *Egyptienne*, into which ship Capt. Paget had recently removed, made a gallant attack upon *L'Alcide*, a large French privateer, frigate-built, and pierced for 34 guns, which they succeeded in cutting out from under the protection of two batteries in Muros harbour. This exploit was performed under the directions of Captain Handfield, late First Lieut. of the *Egyptienne*, who was serving as a volunteer on board her, in consequence of his promotion not having been officially communicated to him.

Capt. Paget, in the summer of 1808, obtained the command of the *Revenge*, 74. In 1810 he was employed in the blockade of Cherbourg; and whilst on that service captured *Le Vengeur*, a French lugger, of 10 guns and 78 men. He was subsequently appointed to *Superb*, another third rate, belonging to the Channel fleet; and during a cruise in the Bay of Biscay he took several prizes, among others the *Star*, an American brig, 6 guns and 35 men, and *Viper*, letter of marque, of the same force. In 1814 he was employed on the coast of N. America, under the orders of Sir A. Cochrane, by whom he was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed off New London; and during his continuance there, he gave the enemy great annoyance, particularly in an attack upon Wareham, at which place upwards of 2000 tons of shipping, together with a valuable cotton-mill belonging to a company of merchants at Boston, were destroyed by the boats of the *Superb* and *Nimrod*, under the directions of his First Lieut., James Garland, in the face of a numerous Militia, and without the loss of a man.

Capt. Paget was appointed to the command of *Prince Regent* yacht, Jan. 1, 1810; afterwards to *Royal George*; and attended George IV. in all his marine excursions, from whom he received the honour of Knighthood at the Pavilion, Brighton, Oct. 19, 1819, on the occasion of being nominated a K.H. Sir Charles succeeded his brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget, as groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber, Jan. 30, 1822, hoisted the superior broad pendant of a Commodore on board the last-named yacht, July 26 following; was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 9, 1825; and to that of Vice-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837; Feb. 11 following he succeeded Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett as Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America, when he hoisted his flag in the *Cornwallis*. Capt. Douglas will command on the station, with the rank of Commodore, until the arrival Sir Charles's successor. He was first returned to Parliament as member for Milbourne Port, in 1806; and subsequently he represented the borough of Carnarvon.—He married, in March, 1808, Elizabeth, Araminta, second daughter of Henry (and Lady Elizabeth) Monck, Esq., by whom he has left a family of ten children, the eldest Capt. Charles Paget, commands the *Howe* flag-ship at Sheerness.

The history of the world perhaps, presents no spectacle so splendid and enviable as that of the Duke of Wellington. After a career of unexampled success as a warrior, and having conquered in a hundred battles, a durable and permanent peace for his country, the Duke might have closed his career under the shade of laurels unequalled in modern or ancient times. But not so. The Duke of Wellington only retires from the field of Waterloo to become as a statesman no less [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] judgment, and a [illegible] never does he [illegible] every subject which he handles, and [illegible] and gratitude of his [illegible]

Crime in Sweden.—In [illegible] the total [illegible] Sweden being less than three millions, one in every 340 persons was convicted of some criminal offence; while in England and Wales the proportion was one in every 1,005, and even in Ireland one in 723

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Mar. 16, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 90 ¾. | 91 Reduced.
Reduced, | New 3½, 106¾.

Consols for Account, 90¾.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—C. Cattle, of Tadcaster East, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman.

BANKRUPTS—W. R. Edwards, of 3, London-road, Surrey, linen draper—J. Ashley and J. J. Ashley, of 198, Regent-street, bankers—T. Horne, of Nottingham, dealer in hardware.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Dinn, of Burntisland, coal-merchant.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—J. Jeffry, Tonbridge Wells, grocer—G. Till, Exeter-street, Lisson-grove, victualler—H. R. Thompson, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, brewer—W. Newham, sen., King's Lynn, Norfolk, builder—G. B. Watts, formerly of Grimstone, but now of Great Massingham, Norfolk, grocer and draper—W. Robinson, Ulverston, Lancashire, maltster and coal-merchant—R. Martin, Newbury, Berks, carrier and leather-seller—H. H. Hughes, Dudley, Worcestershire, linen-draper—J. Blackwin, late of Swainswick, Somerset, builder—J. Davison and R. Clark, Willington Mills, Surrey, horse-hair and seating-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—A. Murray, Edinburgh, dealer.

BIRTHS.

In Harcourt-street, the lady of Capt. HOOK, late 34th regt., of a son—March 12th, at No. 22, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, Grenadier Guards, of a son—At Dartmouth, on 21st ult., Mrs. FOSS, of the late 2d Veterans, of a daughter—At Portsmouth, on the 26th February, the lady of Lt. R. HENDERSON, Madras Engineers, of a son, still-born—Dec. 24th, at Calcutta, the lady of Maj.-Gen. MOSSMN BOYD, of a son—At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. SMITH, Esq., of a daughter—25th, at Calcutta, the lady of JOHN PITTAR, jun, Esq., of a daughter—29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. JOHN HUGHES, Vet. Surg., of a daughter—7th inst., at Traice, the lady of Major PATTON, 12th regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kingston, on 4th inst., H. HASH, Esq., to MARY JACINTHE, youngest daughter of Weston Hames, Esq., late Major, 3d Drag. Guards—At Sydney, J. W. P. BLICK, Esq., Surgeon, to SARAH, daughter of the late Capt. Vine, R.M.—At Kingston, Mr. R. PEARCE, of Portsea, to MARY EMMA, daughter of the late Mr. T. Davies, Surgeon, R.N.

DEATHS.

At Cork, ANN, relict of H. Wood, Esq., daughter of the late I. Wood, Esq., Paymaster 8th Light Dragoons, and sister of Major Wood, 37th regiment—12th March, in Buckingham-st., Adelphi, LESLIE GROVE JONES, Esq., late Colonel in the First or Grenadier regiment of Foot Guards, in his 80th year—23d ult., at Cove, in his 87th year, JOSEPH KENT, Esq., Commander, R.N. In the memorable engagement between the *Revolutionaire* and *Artois*, he served as Lieutenant under Sir E. Nagle, and was the last surviving officer in that hard-fought action, which ended in the capture of the French frigate—At Farnham, Capt. C. BARTHOLOMEW, R.N., aged 91—6th inst., PHILLIS, relict of the late Capt. John Victor, R.M., aged 73 years—At Portsea, Mr. PARR, R.N., aged 86—At Houghton, AMELIA, daughter of Capt. Renwick, R.N.—W. H. TONKIN, Esq., of Exeter, aged 88, father of Major Sir Warwick Tonkin—Commander JERVIS (1812)—28th ult., J. HALSORD, Esq., Navy Agent, at his residence, Laleham—8th inst., aged 20 years, SUSANNA, wife of Mr. A. F. T. M'Carthy, R.N.—At Landport, Mr. H. CRUSOE, R.N., formerly of H.M.'s Dock-yard.—At Teignmouth, on 27th ult., FRANCIS WALDRON, a pensioner. He served in Lord Howe's engagement, 1st June, 1794, and in most of the great Naval actions that followed, and was discharged at the close of the late war.—7th inst., in Gloucester-st., Morice-Town, Mrs. Roscow, widow, mother of Lieut. Kennedy, H.M.S. *Acheron*.—7th inst., at Falmouth, of frenzy fever, Lieut. C. H. NORRINGTON, Commander of H.M. Packet *Alert*, aged 49—12th inst., at his residence, at Bathford, Major-General PHILLOTT, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery—Nov. 11th, at Singapore, F. F. FERGUSSON, Esq., of the firm of Jenkins, Low, and Co., of Calcutta, aged 46—Dec. 4th, at Calcutta, Mr. J. FLEMING, eldest son of Mr. R. Fleming, Assist. in the Secret Department, aged 15—18th, at Calcutta, Mrs. M. R. HAND, the wife of Mr. Robert Hand, H. C. Marine, aged 32—21st, at Calcutta, Mrs. MARIA D'ROUZA, aged 105—23d, at Calcutta, ANTHONY ROWLAND, Esq., aged 73—27th, at Calcutta, JOHN BOYD, Esq., son of Maj.-Gen. Mossem Boyd, aged 19.

Advertisements.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY, 452, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.—The Directors of this Company invite the attention of the public to the following report, received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force, addressed to H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq., one of the Directors of this Company:—

"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall-place, 23rd February, 1839.—Sir,—The Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed of the reports made by the police constables who have been wearing the clothing proposed and waterproofed by the British Waterproofing Company. The Commissioners have to acquaint you in reply, that one suit has been in the use of a constable, whose beat is situate on Blackheath. He reports that frequently during the month of January he was out in six hours' successive rain, without getting the least damp underneath the clothing; that on the night of the 8th instant it rained the whole nine hours he was on duty, and that when he took off his great coat, in the presence of the Serjeant at the station, it was found as dry inside as when he put it on. That office he wore the waterproofed [illegible] which was wet as at one time, would have penetrated those parts of the ordinary clothing. The other police constables in the district Kingsland. He reports that he has worn the clothing during night and day, and has been under severe rain and snow storms, none of which penetrated any part of his clothing except a little wet through one of the legs of the trousers on the first day he put them on, but since then he has observed nothing more of it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "C. ROWAN."

Agents continue to be appointed to all parts of the kingdom.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s. to 45s.; frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 56s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 19s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

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FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumier superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London any where but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street), but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

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This unique preparation unites all the active powers of the most approved saline purgatives with the palatable qualities of a glass of soda water. In torpid state of the liver and bowels, bilious affections, cholera morbus, pains in the head, or disordered state of the stomach, nausea, and violent sickness, it will be found a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. It gives instantaneous relief in the heartburn, is of great service in preventing piles, fistula, and gout, and in alleviating the febrile symptoms attendant on the latter affection. Derangement of the stomach and head, &c., arising from too free indulgence in the gratifications of the table, is speedily removed by a tea-spoonful taken early in the morning.

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Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, London; J. and R. Raimes, Edinburgh and Dublin. Sold wholesale at all the Medicine Warehouses in London, and retail by all Venders of Medicines throughout the kingdom, in bottles at 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d., and in family bottles at 11s., containing the quantity of five of the 2s. 9d. size, a saving of 20 per cent. to the purchaser.

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In bottles at 4s. 6d., 12s., and 22s., the latter equivalent to 32 pints of the Compound Decoction of the London Pharmacopœia.

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(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"45, Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

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THE

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AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 322. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

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TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robemaker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 20 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Queen's 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are fashioned for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. As improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-admired flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing, of the like composition as hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial light; constantly illuminated from Two o'clock in the afternoon, and throughout the day in dark or unfavourable weather.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling each.

CONTRACT FOR HAIR FOR SEAMEN'S BEDS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 19th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, 100,000 lbs. of CURLED HAIR for Seamen's Beds.

A Sample of the Hair and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Hair," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Militia—Edward Owen Jones, Esq., to be Capt., v. Mason, resigned.

Gloucestershire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Hugh Vaughan, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Cave, resigned—Robert Stayner Holford, Gent., to be do., v. Blathwayt, dec.—William Payne, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Holford, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 22.

4th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Joslas Rogers John Coles to be Lieut. by p., v. Drysdale, whose promotion, on 14th Sept. last, has not taken place—George Edward Campion, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Coles.

12th Foot—Ens. Perrott Thornton to be Lieut. by p., v. Sutton, who retires—Wm. Longfield, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Thornton.

21st—Lieut. Malcolm MacGregor to be Adjutant, v. Ainslie, promoted—Oct. 30.

54th—Lieut. Robert Parr to be Capt. by p., v. Turner, who retires—Ens. Sydney L. Horton to be Lieut. by p., v. Parr—George Poulett, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Horton.

67th—Lieut. Thomas Byrne to be Capt. without p., v. Bean, dec.—Ens. Henry Collette to be Lieut., v. Byrne—Jan. 22. Serj. George Crispin to be Ens., v. Collette.

83d—Lieut. George Grey to be Capt. by p., v. Anstruther, who retires—Ens. Walter Hamilton to be Lieut. by p., v. Grey—Hon. Wm. Gage to be Ens. by p., v. Hamilton.

97th—Lieut. John Kinderley to be Capt. by p., v. Maxwell, who retires—Ens. Wm. Gaisford to be Lieut. by p., v. Kinderley.

98th—Lieut. Thomas Charles Ormsby to be Adjut., v. Lovett, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Royal Staff Corps—Brevet Major Edward Philip White to be Major without p.

1st Somerset Militia—Major Jolliffe to be Lieut. Col., v. Boulton, dec.—March 1. The Rt. Hon. Edward Berkeley Lord Portman to be Major, v. Jolliffe, promoted—March 12.

King's Reg. of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Tatton Troop—Ralph Gerrard Leycester, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Taylor, resigned—March 12.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards—The officers of the Blues will give a grand ball and supper on Thursday, 4th April, at the Castle Hotel, Windsor.

6th Drag. Gds.—The troops at Trowbridge have been relieved by two troops of the 12th Lancers.

6th Drags.—An officer and 20 r. and f., in aid of the civil power, from Kilkenny to Nowtownbarry, 15th and 16th March.

9th Lancers—On Wednesday evening an accident occurred to Lieut. Maddox, which, we regret to hear, is of an exceedingly dangerous nature. The young officer had been out hunting during the day, and on returning home at night, imprudently attempted to leap the gate leading into the Park by the Rope-walk. His horse, after the fatigues of hunting, it seems, was unable to get its fore legs clear over the gate, in consequence of which it unfortunately fell with its rider beneath it. The injuries sustained, we hear, are severe inward bruises, from which, we are sorry to repeat, Mr. Maddox is suffering most seriously.—*Nottingham Journal.*

15th Hussars—The reg. has reached Chatham, prior to its embarkation for India. No tenders are yet out for the conveyance to Madras, and it is yet uncertain whether a ship-of-war will not be provided.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—Thursday morning, being the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Alexandria, and lamented death of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, this battalion marched from out of the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park, for the purpose of mounting the Queen's Guard at St. James's-palace, with their colours decorated with laurel, the regiment having distinguished itself in the engagement.

2d—Ens. Stephenson, Ens. Connor, and a detachment, embarked on the 16th, on board the *Glenely*, at Gravesend, for Dublin.

14th—On the 15th Jan. Lieut.-Col. Everard, C.B., K.H., and head-quarters of the 14th, and Capt. Newman's comp. proceeded to St. Lucia in the *Elizabeth* transport; the gallant Colonel assumes the command of the troops, and consequent administration of the Government: the 14th will be distributed as follows,—three comps. St. Lucia, two Dominica, one (Grenadiers) Barbadoes.

17th—Ens. Gordon, and a detachment, embarked on the 16th at Gravesend, for Bombay.

19th—A Field Officer and 80 r. and f., in aid of the civil power, from Kilkenny to Newtownbarry, 15th and 16th March.

24th—Major Stack has joined in Canada. By an error of the press, a paragraph in our last, intended for the 94th, was placed to 24th reg.

27th—A detachment is ordered from the Cape to Port Natal.

27th Depot—move from Dover to Cork.

33d—Maj. Harty, C.B., K.H., arrived at Gibraltar in the *Iberia*, Feb. 27. The Major has served 32 years, and was never on half-pay.

43d Depot—move from Dover to Dublin.

45th—The regt. have moved from Canterbury to Windsor. The officers of the 11th Dragoons gave a grand dinner to the officers of the 45th, on occasion of the latter leaving Canterbury.

48th Depot—Ens. Minchin has rejoined from leave.

50th—Ens. Wakefield has returned from leave of absence, and joined the depot at Chatham.

51st—Capt. Rolles and Ens. Warburton, a Serjt., and 19 men, embark this day (23d), at Deptford, for Van Diemen's Land.

52d—On the 9th Jan. this regt., at Barbadoes, passed a brilliant inspection before the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces. The light-infantry movements were numerous and admirably executed, and the advance in line across the extensive parade ground of St. Ann's called called forth the approbation of Sir Samford Whittingham, who was pleased to issue the following flattering general order taking a rapid but accurate review of the formation of the 52d Regiment to Light Infantry under Sir John Moore,—tracing the corps through its honourable and distinguished career, praising the present discipline and excellent system adopted in the internal economy of the regt., and holding forth inducements to emulate its former glory, and to add fresh laurels to those that already cover its colours. Capt. Forrester and Lieut. Twopenny embarked for Europe in the *Lyra* packet on the 14th Jan., on six months' leave.

"*Head Quarters, Barbadoes, 10th Jan.*, 1839

"The Lieut.-General has great pleasure in conveying to Major De Bosc, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's 52d regt., the expression of the peculiar satisfact[illegible] he experienced at the review of that corps yesterday evening. All the movements united activity and precision, and the very long advance in line could not be better executed.

"The 52d [illegible] and has long been one of the most brilliant corps of Light Infantry in the British Army, and its discipline in the field is equalled by its good conduct in quarters.

"It is now thirty-five years since the ever to be-lamented Sir John Moore undertook the organization of the 52d reg. as a Light Infantry battalion. What complete success has attended his efforts, the whole British Army can testify.

"The world, and the Light Infantry in particular, [illegible] the master-hand which inspired it, but to the admirable interior system adopted by Sir John Moore, the durability of the superior discipline of the regiment must be attributed.

"The ground work of the edifice is the elementary drill, from the first position of the recruit to the complete drill of the company without this elementary school, all subsequent labour will be of little avail. No body of men not so instructed, whatever their length of service, could have made the long advance in line, on subsequent charge, in the masterly manner yesterday executed by the 52d reg. But there is another part of the organization of the 52d reg., to which the Lieut.-General is anxious I call the attention of all the regiments under his command.

"It is impossible for any Commanding Officer to conduct efficiently the command of a regiment, unless aided and assisted by that class of officers who have ever, in all well-organized regiments formed the basis upon which military discipline must rest.

"The Chains of companies are the responsible agents to the Commanding Officer for the different portions or divisions of which a battalion is composed; but, in order to ensure their cordial cooperation in the wishes as well as orders of the chief, a certain due proportion of power must be delegated to them; and the non-commissioned officers and men of their respective companies must be accustomed to consider their Captain, as the superior authority of the Commanding Officer, as distributor of all minor rewards and punishments.

"This is, invariably acted upon, has preserved the 52d for thirty-five years in its present splendid condition, and, as long as that system shall be rigidly persevered in, we have a right to anticipate the future the same happy results." Signed, &c.

61st Depot—On Saturday Lieut. Stephens, at Clonmel, walked heavy marching order, with all a private's appointments, 50 miles, within 13 hours, and Ens. Smith covered miles, in less than six hours.

67th—Capt. Severell, Ensigns Callot, Drury, and Onslow, two Serjts., 83 r. and f., five women, and eleven children, the entire under the command of Lieut.-Col. Basden, C.B., 8 arrived in the West Indies on board the *Numa* 1th January.

68th Depot—the officers in Waterford issued cards for a ball and supper on Wednesday.

69th—On Jan. H.M. brig *Racer* anchored in Carlisle Bay, having sent out express to order the 69th to Canada. "Aptitude is the life and soul of the Army, and never more truly displayed than in the rapidity with which Excellency, the Lieut.-General Commanding, made arrangements for embarking the South Lincolnshire. The only transport on the station, the *Elizabeth*, had gone to Antigua for Col. Everard, K.H., and the head-quarters of the 14th Regt.; but, quick as thought, two comps. under the command of Capt. Thomas, 69th Regt., were got ready, and embarked in H.M.S. *Crocodile*, on the forenoon of the 12th, and, 48 hours after the orders were received, the entire of the regt. was ready to proceed to its destination. On the 17th Jan. the second division, under the command of Capt. Rose, embarked on board the *Numa* transport, and, on the return of the *Elizabeth* transport from St. Lucia, the head-quarters, band, and staff of the regt. embarked in that ship for Canada. The officers who have gone with the 69th to Canada, are—Captains Blackburne, Thomas, Rose, O'Halloran; Lieutenants Mundell, Sir Osborne Gibbes, Bt., Losack, Magnay; Ensigns Coates, Acting-Adjutant, Edgar, Law; Quartermaster Hollis; Assist.-Surgeon Irwin. Warm clothing, having been brought out in the *Racer*, was issued to the men.

70th—Capt. O'Brien has been appointed by the Horse-Guards a Deputy Assist. Quartermaster-General, and joins at Barbadoes from Grenada.

71st Depot—Capt. Austen has joined from the continent.

74th—Col. Mein, on being relieved by Lieut.-Col. Everard, 14th, at St. Lucia, proceeds with the head-quarters of his regt. in the *Elizabeth* to Barbadoes, takes under his command the two comps. now stationed there, with the draft lately arrived from Europe, and proceeds to Trinidad. The 89th, on being relieved by the 74th, embark for Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis. The lady of Brev.-Maj. Harold was injured during the late earthquake in the West Indies.

75th—Detachments of the 27th and 75th are ordered from the Cape to Port Natal, a journey of 1000 miles on the eastern coast.

83d Depot—The Acting Paymastership is vacant by the retirement of Lieut. Goodrich.

88th—Lieut. Maxwell is on leave.

89th—On the 11th Jan. the *Numa* transport arrived from Cork, and on the 12th Capt. Hewson, Ensigns Macdonald, Sandes, Aplin, Assist.-Surgeon Morrison, and one Serjt., 32 r. and f., five women, and five children, disembarked, (See 74th.) The Adjutancy is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Egerton to a company.

90th Depot—move from Chatham to Dover.

93d—Lieut. Lord Cosmo Russell is appointed to the new Vice-regal Staff in Dublin.

94th Depot—The comp., in aid of the civil power, from Skibbereen to Fallycehol, on 11th; returned on the 13th inst. The comp., in aid of the civil power, from Skibbereen to Bantry, on 18th, to return on the 20th inst. if dispensed with. The comp., increased to 40 r. and f., from Cork to Skibbereen, 11th to 13th inst.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt.—Head-quarters, Weedon.

1st West India Regt.—The garrison of Barbadoes [illegible] of the 52d Light Infantry and two comps. 1st W. I. Regt., and a third comp. of the latter corps is ordered from St. Lucia to do duty at Barbadoes. The head-quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bush, K.H., at St. Lucia, consists of one Capt., three Subs., four Staff, 12 Serjts., 12 Corporals, 247 privates. Lieut.-Col. Capadose, commanding the troops at Tobago, the talented translator from the German of several of Kotzebue's plays, "Adele," "Kindred," and "Organs of the Brain," among others, is about to make a tour of the islands. This gallant officer has been constantly with his regt. since 1826, employed in commanding the troops at various stations.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Simon Pepper Joyce, Esq., K.S.F., late Captain in the British Auxiliary Force, son of Capt. David Joyce, and grandson of the late Simon Pepper, Esq., of Lissinisky House, and Knockalton, Ireland, has been appointed by Lord Hill to a Second Lieutenancy in the regiment. This young officer served (during the entire period) of Sir De Lacy Evans' campaign, and gained the Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Merit of the first class of St. Ferdinand, besides decorations for the battle 5th May, 1836, in the lines of St. Sebastian, and the siege of Irun, 17th May, 1837. Lt. Joyce has joined at Chatham.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. Poole and 12 Gunners and Drivers embarked on Thursday for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Grant and a detachment of the Rocket Troop marched on Thursday for Weedon in Northamptonshire. Major Raynes's and Capt. Hornby's cos. in Ceylon will be relieved this season by Major Hardinge's and J. Gordon's cos. Sec. Lieuts. Bathurst and Lyle have proceeded to Gibraltar. The comp. under the command of Capt. Willis, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday last, from Woolwich, to relieve Major Handfield's comp., who, having been doing duty in that garrison upwards of three years, proceeded for Woolwich yesterday (22d) in an Irish steamer.

G. O., 16th March, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following transfers, viz.—Sec. Lieuts Saville, Major Sunderland's co., 7th batt., to Lieut. Col. Maclachlan's co., 2d batt.—Radcliffe, Major C. E. Gordon's co., 1st batt., to Capt. Otway's co., 3d batt.—Knox, Major Colebrook's co., 4d batt., to Capt. Armstrong's co., 4th batt.—Youngha[illegible]

band, Major Sheppard's co., 4th batt., to Major Pringle's co., 5th batt.
J. E. JONES, A. D. A. General.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Col. Ward (31 years' service), is ordered to Canada, and will be succeeded at Newcastle by Brev.-Maj. Cole from Galway. First Lieut. Burghmann is ordered from Plymouth to Ireland.

BARBADOES, 17th Jan.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—We are in a fine bustle here, apparently nothing but disasters. On the night of the 24th ult., the hired vessel, the *Duke of York*, ran upon a rock off Guadaloupe, with Col. Everard and the head-quarters of the 14th regiment, and was dashed to pieces. No lives were fortunately lost, but the soldiers escaped with only their arms and accoutrements, and all the baggage lost; and, indeed, had not the French authorities at Guadaloupe been active in sending assistance, all on board would have perished. Now I must tell you, Sir, this *Duke of York* belonged to Government, and has been used for many years in conveying troops and stores from one island to another; but in the year 1837 she was condemned as no longer sea-worthy, and was sold to a Mr. Grant, who botched her up, and, forsooth, she was hired by the authority here to effect a change of troops—a pretty change he has made of it!! Are soldiers' lives of no value? Will no one institute an inquiry about this? We had scarcely got over this shock, when this day we learn a most violent earthquake, such as never was known before there, has visited St. Lucia, knocked down houses, and the barracks at Pigeon Island, and cracked and damaged the barracks at Morne Fortuné, which, from all accounts, appear to be over-filled with troops. Col. Everard is now going to St. Lucia with head-quarters—I should say he is an able person, from what I have seen of him; and then the head-quarters of the 1st West India regiment is, they say, to come direct to Barbadoes. This will be an agreeable change, for St. Lucia barracks are only built for the left wing of a regiment, although two head-quarters have been crowded into them for the last nine months. West, at Dominica, we hear, Major Mannin, of the 74th regiment, is administering the Government. The earthquake, I now hear, has played sad havoc at Martinique,—killed 500 persons, and laid houses in ruins, whilst we sit snug here at Barbadoes (now the fever has left us), and look on. The 89th are coming to Antigua and St. Kitts, whilst the 74th are doomed to that charnel-house, St. James's, Trinidad. We want some one to look into our West Indies, and judge from ocular experience how things are carried on. I will give you some fresh news soon about the staff here; in the meantime, always yours,
LOOK OUT.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—On the 12th Jan., at three minutes before six o'clock, A.M., a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Barbadoes: it took a northern direction, and the islands have suffered more or less. The barracks at Morne Fortuné, St. Lucia, are greatly shaken; at Pigeon Island the wings of the new barracks are down, Hospital Commissariat stores; but fortunately no loss of life. At Fort Royal, Martinique, several houses, public buildings, &c., were destroyed, and many people buried in the ruins. At St. Piers the barracks were levelled to the earth, and the return of killed amounts to 500, chiefly Military. On the estates throughout the island the damage done to property has been considerable. Accounts from Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis, report, that the earthquake was felt very severely, but no loss of life or property has taken place. A few days previous to the 12th the weather was sultry and oppressive. The earthquakes will form an agreeable variety to the hurricanes: these, with yellow Jack, and a touch of small pox, render the West Indies delightful!

The will of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Elley has been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The personal estate is sworn under 25,000*l.* The testator, amongst various legacies, leaves to the person who shall be the Lieutenant-General of the regiment to which he belonged, after his decease, the sum of 300*l.*, to purchase plate for the use of the mess of the said regiment, and also to the Col. of the 17th Lancers a like sum of 300*l.* for the same purpose, and the following charitable legacies:—Magdalen Asylum, London Road, 300*l.*; Female Orphan Asylum, 300*l.*; Westminster Lying-in Hospital, 300*l.*; Bethlem Lunatic Asylum, 500*l.*; Refuge of the Destitute, 200*l.*; Institution for the Cure of Cancer, Kent Road, 250*l.*; also, to the Burgess and Mayor of Windsor, 100*l.*, the interest to be by them applied among such poor decayed householders of the borough of New Windsor as they shall think proper. The will is dated 6th March, 1838.

Assist. Commissary-General Verfenstein, to the sincere regret of all classes of society, Military and Civil, left Barbadoes for St. Vincent on 21st January.

The commemoration dinner at the United Service Club, in celebration of the storming of Fort Royal, in Martinique, by the Duke of Kent, at the head of the brigade of Grenadiers, has not taken place on the usual day (St. Patrick's) the anniversary of that brilliant event, in consequence of the day falling on a Sunday, the dinner, was, therefore, postponed.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, has granted a pension of two hundred pounds per annum to Col. Gurwood (the editor of "The Duke of Wellington's Despatches"), on account of his services to literature.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—*Ordinary:*

	£	£
Ordnance Civil Establishments—		
Tower and Pall Mall	60,369	
Departments, Woolwich	8,129	
Out-Stations in the United Kingdom	21,046	
Foreign Stations	27,307	— 116,851
Ordnance Military Corps—		
R. Engineers and Suppers and Miners (including 2560*l.* for one additional comp. for Canada)		107,682
R. Artillery (including an addition of 216 men for Canada, amounting to 6580*l.*)	300,190	
Horse Artillery	37,186	
Master Gunners	4,391	
Field Train	695	
Medical Department	10,955	
Academical Establishment	nil.	— 352,726
Barrack Establishment—		
Salaries to Barrackmasters in the U. Kingdom	22,879	
Ditto Foreign Stations	11,509	— 34,388
Total of the Ordinary		611,617
Extraordinaries—		
Ordnance Works and Repairs, U. Kingdom and Colonies	87,133	
Storekeeper's Expenditure, ditto ditto	92,912	
Pay of Clerks of Works, Foremen of Works, Master Artificers, &c., in the U. Kingdom and the Colonies	36,607	
Building and Repair of Barracks in U. Kingdom and Colonies	142,869	
Barrackmasters' Expenditure, Allowances to Barrackmasters and Serjts., 60,272 and Lodging Money to Officers in 4,720 U. Kingdom and Colonies	64,992	
		— 423,513
Military, Civil, and Barrack Contingencies (including Survey of U. Kingdom)		144,061
Stores—Ordnance	121,000	
Military Store Branch	67,000	— 188,000
Total of the Extraordinaries		755,574
Unprovided		4,166
Superannuated		161,530
Commissariat Supplies for U. Kingdom and the Colonies		260,308
Recapitulation—		
Ordinary		611,617
Extraordinaries		755,574
Unprovided		4,166
Superannuated		161,530
Commissariat Supplies		260,308
To be Expended		1,793,287
Deduct Credits — By Sale of Lands and Premises, Sale of Old Stores, Rents of Canteens, &c.		93,287
To be Voted		1,700,000

Office of Ordnance, Mar. 1, 1839.
R. S. DONKIN. J. W. D. DUNDAS.
GEORGE ANSON.

We understand that a new description of fuse for shells has been invented by Mr. Marsh, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which is likely to supersede that which has been so long in use; one of its advantages over the old fuse, is, that its fire is not likely to be extinguished by sinking on water, which has been frequently found to be the case with the old fuse, in the practice carried on at Portsmouth under Capt. Hastings, of the Royal Navy.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Alexander Dickson, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Henry Hardinge, and other members of the Naval and Military Commission, assembled at twelve o'clock on Tuesday at the Treasury. The Commissioners sat till past three o'clock.

Sir John Keane is spoken of as successor to the Commander-in-Chiefship of India. Major-General W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., goes out on the Bombay Staff, to succeed Major-General the Hon. J. Ramsay.

The late Major-General Sir Patrick Lindesay, K.C.B., was a very distinguished officer, and received the decoration of a K.C.B. for his services during the Burmese War, where he commanded a division of the expeditionary army. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the 39th Foot for several years.

Presbyterian Chaplains will, it is expected, be appointed to the 25th, 26th, 42d, 71st, 72d, 79th, 91st, 92d, and 93d Scotch regiments.

Dover Garrison is in future to be composed of only one depot.

List of Young Gentlemen as they stand for their Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY

1. Arnold Thompson.
2. Henry Clerk.
3. William R. Gichard.
4. Robert P. Jones.
5. Francis B. Ward.
6. John J. Bradding.
7. John J. Macartney.
8. Alfred R. Wragge.
9. Frederick Haultain.
10. Henry L. G. Cooper.
11. Thomas W. Laurence.
12. Charles Wilson.
13. Frederick J. Travers.
14. Mathew C. Dixon.
15. Charles F. Thorndike.
16. Henry Rogers.
17. John Turner.
18. Augustus C. L. Fitzroy.
19. Edward H. Fisher.
20. Graham Burrell.
21. Browne Willis.
22. Robert F. Mountain.
23. George J. Wyatt.
24. Samuel Cleveland.
25. Augustus C. S. Somerset.
26. Penlyse A. Morshead.
27. Samuel H. S. Inglefield.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1. Augustus F. H. Dacosta.
2. John Bayly.
3. Henry C. Owen.
4. William F. D. Jervois.
5. Thomas L. Gallwey.
6. Charles S. Miller.
7. Richard Burnaby.
8. Anthony D. Craigie.
9. Albert O. Grattan.
10. Mervin Vavasour.
11. James S. Baker.
12. Hussey F. Keane.
13. Hon. H. Napier.

COLONEL JONES.—[*From a Correspondent.*]—Leslie Grove Jones was well known from the prominent part he took in public affairs, and particularly as the writer of the letters in the Times, signed *Radical*, which were read with so much interest and instruction by the many, and so much wrath and disquiet by the few. The earlier history of Leslie Grove Jones is associated with that of the foremost men of his day, in the most open assertion of the great principles of civil and religious freedom. From his very boyhood he was engaged in struggles against oppression; and before he was 16, while a Midshipman on board the *Revolutionaire*, he got censured for his interference on behalf of a poor negro cook, on whom the Captain had inflicted the lash for some petty offence. Of an excitable and enthusiastic temperament, in which firmness, singleness, and sincerity of purpose were intimately blended, no man was ever a more ardent lover of truth, or a bolder advocate of liberty. Strong in his intellect, warm in his affections, his attachments were not only devoted, they were sometimes heroic. He served and defended many a friend whom, but for him, the world would have abandoned; and his benevolence was often of that high character which demands the noblest moral courage for its display. Beneath an external roughness of manners, not always intelligible to those who imperfectly knew him, there lay an amiable, simple, and philanthropic nature, which exhibited itself in countless deeds of kindness and generosity. He was born at Bradford, Wilts, on the 4th of June, 1770. His father had been an officer in the Navy, and died Inspector of the Board of Works, in 1807. The Colonel was twice married—first, to the daughter of Mr. W. Miller, Burns's friend and patron; and, secondly, to Mrs. Dashwood, the grand-daughter of Bishop Shipley. He has left behind him two sons.

Late accounts from Canada state that Captain Otway's comp. Rl. Artillery, from Quebec, had arrived at Kingston, and the last detachment of the 93d, from New Brunswick, had joined head-quarters at Toronto. The Coldstream Guards were performing theatricals at Quebec for the public charities. The Grenadier Guards had moved from Lapraire to Montreal. Maj.-Gen. Sir James Macdonell has returned to Quebec, from Montreal, and resumed the command of the former garrison. Lieut.-Colonel Cathcart, 1st Drag. Guards, was appointed to command the five frontier counties, hd.-qrs. at St. John's. The 66th, under Major Johnston, had changed quarters from Chambly to Lapraire; the 15th, under Lieut.-Col. Lord C. Wellesley, from Isle-au-Noix to St. John's; and the 65th, under Lieut.-Col. Senior, proceed to Isle au-Noix. Capt. Bourchier, 93d, had assumed his duties of Fort Major at Prescot. Two comps. 89th landed at Halifax from Barbadoes on 8th Feb., in the *Crocodile*. Maj. T. Fitzgerald, Town-Major of Kingston, died there last month.

MILITIA.—Notice has been received that one third of the available force of the militia will be called out for twelve months' permanent duty, to be succeeded by the other portions in rotation, and the whole body to be called out for 28 days' training yearly.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

The inhabitants of Longford have presented Mr. J. Orr, Barrack-Master there for some years, a service of plate on his promotion to Birr.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief on West India, Halifax, and Newfoundland stations, vice Sir Charles Paget, deceased.

Captain—John Parker (1838) to *Winchester*, commissioned for the flag of Sir Thomas Harvey.

Lieutenants—Henry Crocker (1819) to command *Tyrian*, Whaley Armitage (1839, to *Melville*.

Masters—J. Waddingham (Second Master) to *Snipe*. C. Noddall (Master's Assistant) to *Victory*.

Mates—D. L. Mackenzie to *Excellent*. R. Willcox to *Britannia*.

Assistant Surgeon—Wilkinson, M.D., to Haslar Hospital.

Chaplain—Rev. John Moore to *Implacable*.

Naval Instructor—W. Kerr to *Powerful*.

Clerks—D. Stapleton (in charge) to *Snipe*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALBAN, st.-vess., Lt.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1835), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, Jan. 21.

BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), on passage from Portsmouth to Sheerness, to be paid off, passed through the Downs March 20.

BLAZER, st.-vess., Lt.-Com. J. Waugh (1834), arrived at Malta, from Marseilles, Feb. 16.

CALLIOPE, 28, Capt. T. Herbert (1822), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from River Plate, Jan. 9.

COLUMBIA, st.-vess., Mast. Com. A. Thompson (1814), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, Jan. 30.

COMUS, 18, Com. the Hon. F. P. Carey (1834), sailed from Jamaica, for Carthagena, Feb. 1.

COMPIANGE, st.-vess., Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), arrived at Malta, from Athens, Feb. 18.

CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir R. Grant, Knt. (1828), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 26.

EDINBURGH, 74, Capt W. P. Henderson, K.H. (1815), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 26.

ELECTRA, 18, Com W. Preston (1838), arrived at Madeira, from Lisbon, Feb. 23

MEGERA, st.-vess., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1809), arrived at Malta, from Ionian Islands, Feb. 19.

MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), sailed from Malta, for Tunis, Feb. 15.

PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. F. Moresby, C.B. (1814), sailed from Malta, for Athens, Feb. 15.

PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), arrived at Jamaica, from Havannah, Feb. 1.

PILOT, 10, Com. G. Ramsay (1832), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, Jan. 30.

RACER, 16, Com. G. Byng (1837), arrived at Barbadoes, from Portsmouth, Jan. 9.

RINGDOVE, 16, Com. Honble. E. Stewart (acting), arrived at Jamaica, from Vera Cruz, 28th, and sailed 31st Jan. for Bermuda.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), arrived at Havannah, from Puerto Real, Feb. 10.

STAG, 46, Com. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), sailed from the River Plate, for Rio Janeiro, Jan. 15.

TALAVERA, 74, Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), arrived at Malta, from Zante, Feb. 18.

VOLCANO, st.-vess., Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), arrived at Malta, from Gibraltar, Feb. 11.

WANDERER, 16, Com. Thos. Bushby (1833), sailed from Jamaica for Bermuda, Jan. 28.

WASP, 16, Com. the Honble. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malaga, March 6.
WIZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Bahia, Jan. 1.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. Feb 18, d. Mar. 10, r. Mar. 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue, s. Mar. 4, d. Mar 24.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. March 11, d. Mar. 31.
ROYAL TAR, Lewis, s. Mar. 19, d. Apr 9.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Nov 6, d Mar 29, r. Mar. 18.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Dec. 7, d April 26
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan 4, d. May 24.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb 11, d. July 22.
ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar 8, d. May 3.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
LINNET, Downey (1812), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. 1st and 15th in every Month.

DELIGHT, Moore (b. 1815), s Dec. 3, d Feb. 25, r. Feb 18.
LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Dec. 17, d Mar. 11, r. Mar. 14.
PIGEON, James (1821), s. Jan. 8, d. Apr. 2.
HOPE, Recs (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes 1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 19.
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. Nov. 16, d. Mar 25.
FERY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
KRINDLAR, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.
STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 4

PORTSMOUTH, March 22.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Indus* was launched on Saturday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock. An immense assemblage of persons was present. She was named by Miss Bouverie, a niece of the Admiral Superintendent. One of the dog-shores did not work well, and some of the ribbon of the ways was torn off. In getting her into the basin, owing to the very inconvenient position of the outer sheers, she got foul of the northern one, and slightly sprung it. The *Indus* is in dock to be coppered and have her ballast put in. The *Royal Frederick*, to be named *Royal Sovereign*, will not be launched on the day intended, it being expected that the Queen will be down to witness it. A bust of her Majesty is to form the figure-head. The *Zebra* did not leave St. Helen's until Saturday morning. *Barham* has gone to Sheerness to be paid off, and the *Winchester* is ordered to be commissioned at that port, as the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Harvey, the newly-appointed Commander in-Chief in the West Indies. It appears that *Scylla* has gone into Plymouth, possibly the crew may be sent from thence in a steamer, as orders were in the dockyard for them to be turned over to *Clio*, now in this basin, masted and ready for commission. *Powerful* is at Spithead; she is nearly 200 men short of complement: she left an anchor in the Swin, and has been furnished with another from this dockyard. *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, and *Snipe* are fitting in the basin. *Ætna* alongside the hulk in the harbour; she has bent sails, and will go to sea in a few days. *Meteor* steamer came in this morning, on her passage to Plymouth and Dublin. *Rattlesnake* and *Tweed* are in dock fitting, and *Childers* in the basin: she will have her masts put in next week, and be then ready for commission. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Ætna*, *Meteor*, *Snipe*, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Messenger* steamer, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, March 21st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—March 15th—Arrived *Scylla*, 16, Com. Hon. J. Denman, and came into harbour on 20th, to be paid off; she is in very bad condition, and it is supposed will be sold out of the service. She has been in active service upwards of 33 years, with the exception of a thorough repair some years since. She was built by contract, and is an excellent sea-boat, as was proved in the experimental squadron under the command of the late Sir Pulteney Malcolm.—16th—Sailed *Boreas*, Dutch corvette, 24, for the Texel: her officers, on visiting the dock-yard, expressed their admiration at the manner in which every department was conducted. 18th—Arrived *Aid*, lighter, with stores from Sheerness. 20th—*Rhadamanthus*, steam frigate, Com. A. Wakefield, moved from the harbour into Barn Pool; she will be paid wages on the 23d, and proceed for the Mediterranean in a day or two after. 100 boys go out passengers in her, to be distributed on board the squadron under the command of Admiral Sir R. Stopford. 21st—Sailed *Acorn*, 16, Com. John Adams, for the Cape of Good Hope and the Coast of Africa. *Wolf*, 18, Captain E. Stanley, was paid off into ordinary this day. Sergeant Woodgate, commanding the party of Marines on board her, received a gratuity of 15*l.* and a medal, for good conduct. *Harpy*, 10, Lieut.-Com. John S. Ellman, is daily expected at this port to be paid off. Mr. Wm. Crealock, a Clerk of the 3d class, in the Storekeeper's office, is promoted to the 2d class in the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Shaw. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Scylla*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound—*Implacable*. In Barn Pool—*Rhadamanthus*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 20th March.—The *Harpy*, 10, Lieut. Ellman, which arrived here last week from the Coast of Africa (last from the West Indies), brings accounts of the death of Adm. Sir C. Paget, Commander-in-Chief on the station, which took place at St. Thomas's, after an ineffectual attempt to land him in a state of severe illness at Bermuda, from the *Flamer* steamer. The *Dee* and *Tartarus* were at St. Thomas when the *Harpy* left, and the squadron under Commodore Douglas was cruising off Vera Cruz. The fever had been raging severely in Jamaica, but was gradually abating. The *Harpy* suffered much while on the Coast of Africa, particularly at Sierra Leone. She is very short of hands, and was compelled to obtain some that brought the *Windsor Castle* here, to navigate her to Portsmouth, where she is ordered to be paid off, and left for that purpose yesterday. The *Gorgon* was docked up at the Dock-yard on Friday, to have her bottom examined, and there being little or no defect, she was taken out again on Saturday. She then went alongside the pier for a supply of coals, and, having taken on board about 150 tons, is now at the moorings off the Dock-yard. She is to go to Liverpool in charge of the *Medusa*, new steamer. The *Medusa* was undocked on Friday, to make way for the *Gorgon*, and taken in again on Saturday. On Monday again she was undocked, being partially jury-rigged, and the same dock is being cleared for the reception of the *Windsor Castle*, where she is to be taken to pieces. Mr. Lawes, the storekeeper, has not yet returned from public leave. The chimney for the new steam-engine being now complete, the machinery will be speedily put up for pumping out the dock, for want of which a good deal of difficulty has arisen during the late docking and undocking her Majesty's ships and vessels.

DEPTFORD, 21st March.—The *Vanguard* freight-ship has sailed for Jamaica, and the *Boadicea* transport, Lieut. Ward, Agent, to take convicts from Woolwich to Bermuda. Remain at Deptford—*Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer, Agent, loading for Plymouth; *Egyptian* and *Hindostan*, convict ships; *Bussorah*, emigrant ship, for Bristol; *Isabella*, for Cape of Good Hope; and *Prince George*, for Halifax. The double dock in Deptford Dock-yard is repairing by contract, and is to have new gates, &c.

FALMOUTH, March 18.—The *Seagull* packet, Lieut. Parsons, with mails from the Brazils, arrived this day (being nearly a fortnight before due). She sailed from Rio de Janeiro on 2d January. The last accounts received from the Rio Plata represented it as still blockaded, but with somewhat relaxed rigour, Admiral Le Blanc having permitted the packet *Roza* to run twice a-week between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The *Seagull* has brought on freight from 12,000*l.* to 13,000*l.*

MALTA, March 2.—Capt. Walker, Commanders Massie and Legard, with Lieut. Foote, R.N., took their passage to Constantinople on board the *Acheron* steamer, to join the Turkish service.

The *Hecate* steamer will be undocked at Chatham on 30th inst., where the *Kite* steamer has returned with Mr. East, Master R.N., and the men that navigated the *Hecla* to Cicenock.

A splendid bust of Adm. Vernon has been presented by Lord Vernon, and a noble portrait of Adm. Smith, better known by the *sobriquet* of "Tom of Ten Thousand," has also been recently presented to the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital by Adm. Sir George Martin.

Mr. W. Kerr passed examination at the Rl. Naval College on Tuesday se'nnight, for a Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster.

Early on Monday morning, an alarm was given in the dockyard, Woolwich, that the *Ganymede* convict ship, with about 300 men battened under hatches, had caught fire. The officers of the dockyard were sent for, as well as the Naval Police under Lieut. Pearse, R.N., for assistance, to preserve the poor fellows from being drowned, as the mud and water were fast filling the cabins. The means of egress were only obtained in time to prevent those lodged on the starboard side of the ship from being suffocated, and they emerged drenched to their skin, all their beds being saturated, as the vessel had fallen on her bilge, from part of her moorings having given way, so that as the tide was coming up, and she being in some degree suspended by the larboard side to the wharf, she was in a measure "scuttled," and could not right herself. The men were lodged for the remainder of the night (or rather morning) in the convicts' chapel. In the course of the afternoon the *Meteor* steam-vessel, Lieut. Pritchard, and *Lightning* Admiralty steam-yacht, Lieut. Williams, got up their steam to tow the *Warrior*, 74, to the dockyard side, from her moorings in the river stream, as, in consequence of the oversetting of the *Ganymede*, the *Warrior* is to be fitted as a convict hulk.

The insurance offices have awarded 5*l.* to the Royal Naval Police belonging to the dockyard at Woolwich for their exertions, under Lieutenant Pearse, R.N., their director, at the late fire in that town. The money was distributed by the director to the force, as a reward for their exertions during five hours in the wet and cold, and the Captain-Superintendent, Phipps Hornby, C.B., expressed in an "order of the day" his admiration of their conduct, from his personal observance at the time.

On Wednesday morning H.M. armed steamer *Meteor*, Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, left Woolwich dockyard, having taken on board the baggage, plate, and part of the suite of the newly-appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Commander of this vessel is an old Trafalgar Officer, and served on board Nelson's own ship the *Victory*, and was severely wounded; it is therefore expected that after this trip he will receive a step of rank, this being the second occasion on which the gallant officer has hoisted the royal standard.

The ceremony of launching a splendid steam-vessel, the *Nicholai*, took place on Saturday at Deptford. She is 800 tons burthen, and has been built for the Emperor of Russia.

SHIPS OF WAR LYING AT MALTA ON THE 28TH ULT.:—*Princess Charlotte* (bearing the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford); *Ceylon* (bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir J. Louis); *Rodney*, 92; *Asia*, 84; *Vanguard*, 80; *Bellerophon*, 80; *Hastings*, 74; *Talavera*, 74; *Talbot*, 28; *Harlequin*, 18; *Scorpion*, 10; surveying vessel *Beacon*; cutter *Magpie*; steamer *Confiance*; steam-packets *Firefly*, *Volcano*, *Blazer*, *Megæra*, and *Acheron*.

Le Toulonnais gives the following:—The ships of the line *Hercules* (Admiral Lalande's flag-ship), *Santi-Petri*, and *Triton*, were anchored at Ourlac on 16th Feb. The *Favourite* corvette remained at Smyrna, and the *Messange* escorted the merchantmen in the Archipelago. Admiral Stopford's squadron was to leave Malta shortly, to resume its station at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The *Ottoman* was taking in provisions to sail as soon as possible for the Mediterranean. The Egyptian fleet was ready to leave Alexandria. The Austrian squadron was dispersed in the Archipelago. Such were the positions of the squadrons according to the latest news that we have received from the Levant.

The British squadron had nearly completed all their repairs, according to the latest advices from Malta. The Queen Dowager intended to leave the island for Naples in the early part of March.

The *Inconstant* will take out Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., appointed to succeed the late Sir Charles Paget on the West India and American station. Capt. John Parker and Thomas Triphook, Esq., are to be the Flag Captain and Secretary to Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey.

The *Powerful* still remains short of hands.

Sir Graham Moore will relieve Lord A. Beauclerk on the 1st of May, with Capt. Eden as Flag Captain, and Joseph Edye, Esq., now with Sir P. Durham, as his Secretary.

Barham arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, just as the *Indus* went off, and it was not a little singular that she rushed to her native element under the answering salute of the *Britannia*.

Mr. O'Brien, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, is to be First Instructor at the Scientific Institution established at the Naval College.

Letters have been received from the *Lynx*, dated Sierra Leone, 3d December last. She had just arrived from the Bight of Biafra, where she had captured a fine Portuguese brig, the *Liberal*, with 593 slaves on board, all in a healthy state. The officers and crew were all in good health and excellent spirits, and were about to return to the Bights immediately, as information had been received that other vessels were taking cargoes of slaves on board.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—How greatly I lament that they have so wilfully and obstinately cut down the waist of the *Warspite*, thereby lost ten guns. Is not this madness? Can we afford to give the Americans or French these, with their accompanying complements of men? The approaching contest will decide. I hope favourably for the system of open waists, but I have my doubts; not alone either, for many talented Naval officers deprecate the system. Another thing they have done, I consider, very foolishly, viz., altered the ports on quarter-deck and forecastle from being between those on main deck, and have now placed them over. Now this must be bad in action. Suppose the men on main and upper deck fighting their respective guns at the same time, those on main deck loading or sponging would be seriously affected! added to which, the strain must be much greater with one gun over the other!

[*From a Correspondent.*]—It has been found altogether impossible to get the *Royal Sovereign* ready by the 16th of April, as was intended, therefore it is determined to put it off till the end of the month (the 30th), by which time they think she will be ready. There appears a general belief here that the Queen will grace the imposing ceremony with her presence, and that Lord A. Beauclerk will vacate his command earlier than otherwise to attend upon her. The figure for the ship is a half one of the Queen, and very pretty—'tis just begun upon. As the vessel, from her great size, will only clear the top of the shed by three or four inches, it is intended to remove the top altogether, in order to prevent the possibility of any accident, this is highly judicious. The slip on which the *Indus* was is in a very unsound, bad state, and doubtless the other will be as bad.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—I was delighted to read the article in your last upon the subject of the "*Express* and the Falmouth Packets"—nothing could be better. You may depend upon it, that the feeling of indignation is both great and general throughout the country; a more disgraceful and wanton insult was never perpetrated upon a nation's honour. The individual seized being a PILOT, rendered the occurrence infinitely worse—they of all other individuals should (as you justly observe) be sacred; and as for the Lieutenant Commanding, what he was thinking of I cannot imagine: it is quite incredible that any British Officer, much less one said to be a very brave man, should so have acted; had he defended his flag, which he was bound to do to the last, the whole country would have supported him, his promotion would have been certain, and his name honoured in history. Oh, had some of the old English spirit been there! It is utter

always complete in complement, in either of the *three* component forces, by extra men or cutter's men filling up instantly all casual vacancies, whether from leave of absence, sickness, or non-appointment.—The Blockade is always incomplete, not only from these casualties, but from drafts to ships, slow entry, continual discharges, and frequent desertion. The Coast Guard is a sentinel constantly at his post—the Blockade but generally. The Coast Guard forces are sworn servants of the revenue, to which they devote a faithful life of servitude—the Blockade parties *not*—they are birds of passage, from the sea to the shore,—a temporary skylarking trip out of their element, taking flight * every three years—*useless* to the Navy during that migration—*faithless* to the revenue! The Coast Guard cutter's-seaman, or boatman, or riding officer, is selected from ships-of-war or dragoons, from specific recommendations of ability, age, and conduct, from commanding officers—the Blockade seaman is received, if in good health and appearance, but his character, whether good, bad, or indifferent, there is no possibility of ascertaining.

A public servant, according to his trust and responsibility, should be adequately remunerated with wages, salary, or reward, if it is material; he should be honest and faithful. Each man in the Coast Guard is so remunerated—each man in the Blockade *not*. The boatman of either grade has 4*l*. 4*s*. per mensem wages, and 5*l*. salary per annum—the chief boatman 10*l*. Allowing 10*s*. 6*d*. per week for the value of the Naval provisions issued to the seamen, the common boatmen will still receive 2*l* 2*s*. per mensem, exclusive of salary; whilst the Quartermaster of the Blockade ship (a third rate) has but 2*l*. 3*s*., Captain of top 1*l*. 19*s*., able seaman 1*l*. 14*s*., ordinary 1*l*. 6*s*., landsman 1*l*. 3*s*., per mensem, *without salary*. When these petty officers and seamen perform duties on the beach, they, in reality, become *boatmen*; the whole performing the same routine of duty by day and night, viz., beach sentinels or boat's crews, each becomes entitled to equal monthly wages, because each has a station of great responsibility; consequently the power of seriously injuring the revenue, by neglect of duty, or betrayal of trust: yet the landsmen, or ordinary, or able seaman, or Captain of top, as a sentinel is very inadequately paid, compared to the Quartermaster, who has no greater charge than the chief boatman of the Coast Guard; hence the notorious bribery, enormous loss to the revenue, and great desertion, in the Crown's debt, for slops, winter clothing, bedding, and tobacco. If the Treasury raise the pay of the Captain of the top, A. B., Ord., or L. M., to the pay of the Quartermaster, 2*l*. 3*s*. per mensem, the 2000 seamen's pay and provisions would amount to *double* the expense of the 1000 boatmen discharged from the Coast Guard, and reckoning the officers and crews of the Blockade ships and tenders, at 500 persons; Lieutenants, 160; Medical officers, 40; Pursers and Clerks, 30; mechanics, servants, grooms, and stewards, 300; say 1000; the whole 3000 would *treble* the expense of the 1000 boatmen, and, after all, from bribery, desertion, sickness, prisoners, short complement, discharges, the *line* is ineffectually guarded, and the *revenue* unprotected. When drafts are discharged, or lent to sea-going ships, the whole system is in one day disorganised—the entire coast vulnerable to the incursions of the wily and active smugglers; and, although 2000 men so withdrawn may immediately complete the complements of *four* sail of the line, yet, the other 1000 persons I have enumerated as necessary appendages to the Blockade, remain behind, at least of equal expense to the 1000 Coast Guard boatmen, without planting a sentinel on the beach to prevent smuggling, or embarking a seaman for the service of the fleet. Sir J. Barrow never thought of all these considerations when, in his supplementary chapter, he lamented the abolition of the Blockade, as a state assassination. "The deed has been done." Yes, and well done, for it *was done quickly*.—*Et encore*—the Coast Guard boatmen receive their wages *monthly*, to discharge their debts, support their wives and families,—the Blockade seamen *half-yearly*, when regularly in course of payment; *et encore*—the boatmen, according to their rating, receive 10, 8, or 6 shares of the seizure or salvage, reward, paid in a few weeks, without deductions: the seamen but *shillings* to the Lieutenants' *pounds*, and the Captains' *hundreds*, after many months' delay and various deductions. At one payment Captain M'Culloch received 1,900*l*., the Lieutenants *each* 19*l*., the seamen *each* 19 shillings! Hence the temptation to Jack to receive from 3*s*. to 5*s*. a *tub*, *bribery*; for Susan,

"To buy a bunch of blue ribbons,
To tie up her bonny brown hair;"

or a *pocket* pistol "to keep the cold out," on the beach. *One* half-anker only of strong spirits thus smuggled nightly at each preventive station, from Sheerness to Portsmouth, amounts to more than a *quarter of a million* sterling per annum, loss to the revenue—a loss never reckoned by Sir John.

The worthy secretary regrets the *inconsiderable* drain of young seamen and ordinaries of good character from the Navy to the Coast Guard, when he should rejoice at the encouragement of that *drain* of *tens* annually, which allures *hundreds* to join ships-of-war, to obtain permanent appointments on shore. The Legislature will not *equalise*, and raise the petty officers' pay by voting 12,000*l*. The Admiralty has, therefore, no other means of rewarding *good conduct*, and tempting respectable characters to enter the Navy, than by appointments to the Coast Guard. Soldiers are encouraged by a commission a week, at 5*s*. 3*d*. a day, and frequently a riding officer's situation of 6*s*. 6*d*. per diem for self and horse. Why should seamen be deprived of a *snug berth on the sod*, at 4*s*. per diem, with a salary to rent a cottage, a garden, *parsley-bed*, and *a'*?

A change of a few words in a passage of a distinguished orator will explain my meaning, and demonstrate the fatal consequence to the revenue; the ruinous effect upon the true interest of the Navy, if seamen, *able* and *ordinary*, are alternately employed as "go-along-shore men," and crews of ships-of-war. "There is no object," says Grattan, "*which a system of impolitic finance*" (an ineffectual attempt to prevent smuggling) "will not finally ruin, morality, commerce, manufacture, agriculture, industry, *Navy, revenue*." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer is too wise a *financier* to re-establish the *ineffective* Blockade of 3000 seamen, for the prevention of smuggling between Sheerness and Portsmouth, at *treble* the expense of 1000 Coast Guard boatmen—an effective force for that duty, for the protection of the peace, of property, droits of Admiralty, and manorial rights. The First Lord of the Admiralty, too experienced in office to trust to the untried character and ability of Blockade half-and-half, amphibious sailors, who exist, but who, either on land or water, are out of their element, to man *three* or *four* sail of the line, when his Lordship can, for 70,000*l*., (the saving effected by the abolition of the Blockade) keep, for emergency, a sufficient reserve of chosen seamen in the guard ships, trained to sea-gunnery, ship duties, and discipline, employed, in the interim, with benefit to the state, in dismantling ships paid off, equipping and manning those newly commissioned.

This "demonstration" page is respectfully dedicated, *to all whom it may concern*, by thy friend, Tristram.

Senior United Service Club, 25th Feb.

* Discharged.

REGIMENTAL RANK OF FULL COLONEL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—This is the first time of my addressing you on Military affairs; but as now is the chosen time for fully discussing all subjects connected with the Army, I, *an old soldier*, call upon you to strongly advocate the cause of the officers of the Line, and to bring to the notice of the Navy and Military Commission the necessity which exists, as an act of justice, of placing the officers of the Line on an equality, in point of regimental rank, with the other *branches* of the Service; for you have no idea how the regimental rank of *full* Colonel operates to the disadvantage and annoyance of the officers of the Line in most garrisons abroad, and I will give you a very strong instance of it. In the year 1834 the 96th regiment was stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in consequence of the Governor being obliged to return to England from ill health, the command of the garrison devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Fullarton, the Commanding Officer of that regiment, and who of course received the emoluments of the command. In the garrison was also a Lieut.-Colonel of the Artillery in command of two companies, and in about three months after Colonel Fullarton had assumed the command, this officer of the Artillery obtained the regimental rank of *full* Colonel, and deprived the other of his command, although Colonel Fullarton was *five* years his senior, as a Lieut.-Colonel. A few years after [illegible] in a garrison with a Brevet Major of Artillery, [illegible] an old Lieut.-Colonel (caused by the [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel), and so high up, that in two years more he will be a full Colonel—a rank which I shall not succeed to for the next *twenty* years, if I should live so long; and the evil will be augmented tenfold, if the Brevet promotion should be prolonged, or discontinued.

Every regiment of the Line should have a *Colonel-Commandant*, a Lieut.-Colonel, and a Major, and this promotion could be given without any additional expense to the country, as the senior Major has now, with his non-effective allowance, 17*s*. per diem, and the Colonel-Commandant would receive, as now, his command money.

The first rank should be made a *Line step*, similar to promotion in the Company's Army, and given to the oldest officer on full-pay, having the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. Hulme, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 96th regt.

Haydock Lodge, 28th February, 1838.

THE NAVY OF ENGLAND IS THE BULWARK OF THE NATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Pretty words, though pleasing, are but light payment for past services; the bondsman, however, must lick the hand which feeds him, regardless of the quality or quantity of his food. Such is the Navy of England, and such its recompense: deeds staggering credulity, and beyond the chivalry of man to surpass, marked its career during the longest and most eventful war upon record: yet, so soon as that war was successfully terminated by the annihilation of the several Navies of the numerous nations by whom Great Britain was assailed, the faithful and zealous veterans by whom this was achieved were heartlessly consigned to poverty, obscurity, and contumely, by a people who had grown into excess of wealth through their prowess and devotion. Degraded by want, they were unable to stem the torrent of studied contumely assumed by the superior grades of society, and too proud, from their just claim to rank in society, to mingle with the shopocracy, even tailors, and tradesman of every class, affected likewise to despise them, as a band of idle paupers. The sister service was more fortunate; ever the favourite, it was the resort of the magnates of the land, and fostered by royalty; the Army has ever been the idol of admiration, and, like the heir apparent to hereditary honours, petted and plumed off, and every circle vying in hospitality towards its polished members, whilst the Navy was subjected to the bitter treatment of a discarded step-son, by an envious parent. It is a wilful delusion to assert that Naval officers have themselves to blame for the degradation in which they are held; though probably somewhat rough in exterior, they do not lack refinement in taste, or delicacy in sentiment; they are, with few exceptions, men whose scholastic education has been matured by experience with the world; and their language and demeanour, polished, more or less, by intercourse with society, to which, in their more fortunate days, they had access in foreign lands; their resources for varied observation on men, manners, polity, arts and sciences, (the latter part and parcel of their profession), their customary habit of judging of character, and weighing consequences emanating out of emergencies, and which necessarily induce habits of reflection, fit them for society of a superior caste, and as ambition is the prime excitement among men of honourable calling, would Naval officers wantonly lose caste by debasing themselves through misconduct? No! they are poor, and consequently despised. Is there any one sceptical on this point? If so, and he has a Naval acquaintance among his wealthy compeers, let him turn to him, and convince himself whether that acquaintance has passed through rigidus and foreign lands, without storing his mind with observation; and if his wealthy friend has become enlightened by travel and commixture with the world, it is not because he is wealthy, but because he has, like his brother officers, been endued with the desire to imbibe information. Thus the degradations to which the Navy is subjected, is traceable to those, who, if their prosperity, despise a body of men, because incompetent to make an external display of pageantry similar to their own. I have myself met country magnistrates who conceived themselves vastly condescending when they signed my quarterly bills, some of whom, though transcendently my superiors in fortune, I could not but feel vastly inferior in erudition and general knowledge; but in England the door of friendship is not set open for Naval men, unless they are duly ticketed by wealthy patrons. Peace placed them in poverty, and their orphans and widows reduced to destitution, by a most extraordinary cold-blooded appropriation of funds subscribed by husbands and fathers, whilst professional rewards were given to favourites who never earned them, and the warriors suffered to languish with despondence during a quarter of a century. The bounding heart which was wont to expand at the chance of hazardous enterprise, the animated eye, which brightened at the prospect of war, where, where now is the thrilling emotion of the one, or the sparkling glow of the other? Yet all around breathes of coming strife, and promises a field for enterprise: but the veteran's heart is under a deadly blight; the warrior of by-gone days has felt the chill of neglect, and seen wealth and influence grasp those honours which he had won, but were cruelly denied to him. Think you, because wealth and influence embrace youth and vigour, that success must follow despite of inexperience? Fatal delusion! Neighbouring nations were never deficient in spirit, or in gunnery, but we exceeded them in seamanship, and thus we beat them. Twenty odd years of peace and unceasing practice have rendered them also skilful, and another war will not flourish under the guidance of either wealth or influence, if not backed by thorough knowledge of practical manœuvres. And where can you look? To your discarded warriors? Their zeal must first be re-excited, it is now dormant; and it is in vain that compulsory service be enforced, apathy will attend his every step; remembering the past, he will conclude that any success through his exertions will only tend to advance a more fortunate competitor of influence. Unless, then, the Commission now deliberating, places the Navy on such a basis of respectability as shall rouse the disappointed hopes of the friendless and long neglected, the veteran will not barter his independence and poverty, for fallacious and expensive employment in an ungrateful service, and all the "young blood" of the United Kingdom will not insure that most important event, "a successful result in the first Naval fight," even though flowing in the veins of nobility.

An Old Sailor.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The remarks in your Number of this date regarding Sir Jasper Nicolls, have struck me as most just, in reference to the talents and character of that distinguished officer, and

his fitness for the high appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, from his long and extensive services in that country, his general knowledge of the character, habits, and prejudices of the native armies, and the high respect in which I am, from my own experience, aware that his abilities are held by all ranks in India. I am unacquainted with Sir Jasper Nicolls, and consequently can have no personal prepossessions in his favour, but having served several years in India, I know the estimation in which he is held, I believe, by all ranks in that country. It has been hitherto the practice at home to select officers from those of Her Majesty's Forces for the high command of the Company's Armies, without any apparent reference to their experience in Indian warfare, or discipline, or knowledge of the regulations of that service; and officers of established reputation and high rank have been invariably selected for the very responsible stations of the command of the Armies of the different Presidencies; but, from my own experience I am not prepared to assent to this practice, feeling, as I do, convinced, that officers of Her Majesty's Forces, who have served long and in high commands in India, are the very best description of General Officers that could be selected for the high and important responsibility which attaches to the command of the native troops of either Presidency. Without this previous experience, a Commander-in-Chief is wholly dependent on his Staff for information on all subjects purely local; and, except in matters of general discipline, almost all the regulations of the Indian Armies are of a local description. The habits, prejudices, and feelings of the native troops, which are all in direct contradiction to those of Europe, are alike unknown to an officer who has not served long in India; and this circumstance alone is calculated to beget a distrust in the minds of the native troops, of the competency of any stranger to the high duties which must ever attach to the important station of a Commander-in-Chief of an Army. It may be objected, from his comparatively low rank in the list of Lieutenant-Generals, that a difficulty might be experienced in finding officers junior to Sir Jasper Nicolls, to be appointed to the commands at Madras and Bombay; but a reference to the Army List would at once remove that difficulty, for therein would be found the names of many General Officers who have served many years with credit, in highly responsible commands, in the different Presidencies, who are junior in rank to Sir Jasper Nicolls, who might be appointed, and would willingly accept the commands of the Presidencies.

YOUR CONSTANT

March 2d, 1839.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND THE CO[illegible] ARMY IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—*One of* 1200 *of H.M.'s Officers* is in the field again, or rather in imagination wandering to the land of sun, of rupees, and reptiles. If the officers of the Company's Army are, in his opinion, so much better off than those of the service to which he belongs, what a pity it is that he did not make this discovery on receiving his first commission, when he might, perhaps, have exchanged services with some Cadet who, with impaired health, has been obliged to retire on half-pay, or taken the place of one out of many others who have left their bones in the climate of India.

But to the point. Like a boa-constrictor awoke from a state of torpor and lethargy, *One of* 1200 now appears with an appetite so keen, that I fear the whole hog is going to be swallowed, and will not satisfy him. From a former letter we were told of 4000*l.* being granted to Majors of the Indian Army for their retirement, and now we are informed of a Captain refusing to retire 5000*l.* Throwing the gall and venom of his last letter to the winds, allow me to repeat part of what I stated in your Gazette of 22d of September last, and then hear what *One of* 1200 says on 9th of Feb. following.

I said:—"It is to be regretted that many glaring misstatements have been published by *One of* 1200 *of Her Majesty's Officers*,—amongst others, '*Company's officers amassing very considerable sums of money, and feathering their nests very handsomely*' are some of his idle dreams. There were such golden days once; but now where are they? Alas! like the friends of our youth—echo replies—where are they? Gone—for ever gone!

"*Majors of the India service receiving* 4000*l. for their retirement* appears to be a common occurrence in the opinion of *One of* 1200. Such an instance is almost impossible ever to take place. Few, very few, have received 3000*l.* to retire as Majors; and, in most cases, the amount rarely exceeds 2000*l.* If the Indian Major receives even 3000*l.*, and brings it home, he may have a wife and family to provide for, and might not wish to sink his money in an annuity. Supposing he gets four per cent. for it, the interest, including his pension for 25 years' service in India, could not exceed 400*l.* per annum. Some few officers, holding Staff appointments in the Company's service, may have saved a little fortune in the course of ten or twelve years, but what proportion do they bear to the Army at large? How many hundr[illegible] from the want of means to live in this country, have ended their days in India? and how many hundreds of Company's officers, with broken constitutions and small pittances, are there now residing in remote parts of Great Britain?"

One of 1200 now says, "I shall very shortly answer your correspondent, *One of the H.E.I.C.'s Service*, perhaps not much to his satisfaction. Your correspondent accuses me of publishing many glaring mis-statements, &c., but if he will condescend to particular points, I will pledge my utmost credit with the British Army and public that I can refute by *proofs* all he brings forward *against* the statements made in these letters. I now send you a list of four Majors, who have each received 40,000 rupees (which I call 4000*l.*) as a bonus, and their full [illegible] from the Honourable Company; of two Majors, [illegible] have received 35,000 rupees bonus to retire from the [illegible]ce; and also the names of three others who have [illegible]d 30,000 rupees as a bonus, &c. These are amply [illegible]ent to prove the correctness of my statements, &c. [illegible], Sir, the Honourable Company's Captains receive constantly 20,000 rupees as a bonus, and one positively refused 50,000 rupees!"

The veracity of the above statements I do not for a moment doubt—nay, I will go further than the writer has done, and allow that there are ten times as many Majors as he has stated who would not for a bonus of 30 000 rupees retire from the service, and for the following reasons:—They are in good health, with the command of their regiments, in expectation of getting it, or probably hold some Staff appointment. An intimate friend of mine demanded, as I have been told, 6000*l.* from the officers of his corps for retiring as a Major—A few instances such as this would make a good show in another letter from *One of* 1200. But this officer held a good appointment, and it is not to be expected that officers, either Majors or Captains, would retire from promotion and resign an official situation of 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year, whether in the service of Her Majesty or that of the Company, for a bonus of 3000*l.*

I again say, it is almost impossible for an officer in the service of the Honourable Company to receive, or expect, from the corps a bonus of 4000*l.* for the mere *regimental* step of Major. Not a single instance has come within my personal knowledge of such being the case [illegible]om the side of India in which I have served, and I [illegible]e been well acquainted with the Military service of country for nearly twenty-three years. If any of [illegible]rade have received a sum beyond 3000*l.*, it must [illegible]een for resigning the actual or expected command regiment, or some official appointment. Why more the numerous officers in Her Majesty's Navy and Army, who were so deserving of honours and distinctions, have not been rewarded in the late distribution of orders and titles, I must leave *One of* 1200 to find out, by inquiring at the Admiralty and Horse Guards, or elsewhere. The reasons that I should give would be as satisfactory to him as the explanation may be for Majors in the Company's service receiving 4000*l.*, or more, for giving up the command of their regiments. I shall here end my explanation with the words of Hudibras—

"Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still;"

and now I say, farewell.

Feb. 11, 1839. ONE OF THE H.E.I.C.'s SERVICE FOR MANY YEARS.

[In justice to "*One of* 1200" we must state that he is not in this country.—ED.]

ARMY AND NAVY RANK.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—A recent writer on Naval affairs has thrown out a suggestion, which, if acted upon, would only be just to the Navy, at the same time that it would do more to remove any latent feeling of jealousy between the "*United Services*," than any other step that could be taken (and without a costless one), that of assimilating or equalizing the titles of rank in the two services. What objection can there be to doing away with the name of Mate (which is most objectionable) and giving that officer the title of Lieutenant, to rank with his compeer the Lieutenant of the Army? What possible objection to styling the present Lieutenant of the Navy Captain, as well as his equal in the Army? The Commanders' title conveys an equality of rank with Major, and might be continued; whilst the Naval *Captain* has only that of an officer three grades below him, and might be changed, if not to Commodore, to some other which should convey an *equality* with *his equal*. That this would be one of the most popular measures in our service, there can be no doubt, and I feel assured it would remove a feeling which approaches at least to envy of our more favoured brethren of the sister service, which always must exist with the present arrangement.

In 1832 a young friend of mine joined the Army; I have lately seen his name gazetted as Captain in some regiment at Guernsey or Jersey. Now I entered the Navy 20 years before that period, and have been said by the "initiated in deep mysteries" to have had *that* rank about 17 years: whilst greatly coveting the title, I am really nothing more or l[illegible] than your ob[illegible] a rank. A Lieutenant, R.N.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—A brief statement of the services of officers of different ranks in the Navy and Marines, would enable the Commission to form an opinion on the relative claims of those classes. I therefore forward to you a few observations; and as the cases referred to resemble very strongly the relative positions of hundreds of officers, perhaps they may be of some use at the present moment.

My entry as a volunteer into the Naval Service took place in the revolutionary war; and having served eight years as Midshipman and Mate, and shared in some of the noble actions of that period, I was in 18[illegible]3 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and, without being one day on shore, was appointed to a ship, and constantly served until 1814, the conclusion of the war, when, at the strong recommendation of the Captain, with whom I had served many years as a junior Lieutenant, and for the last two years and seven months as First Lieutenant, in a ship of the line, and having also commanded on some successful boat service, I received a Commander's commission. With much regret I now, for the first time since my entry into the service, found myself on shore. Interest to obtain employment I had none; but still I hoped I might get a turn as sloops became vacant. I therefore yearly made my personal appearance before the First Lord, and applied frequently by letter to the Board for employment. I received very courteous replies, and for a few years imagined I should be ultimately successful; at last my patience began to tire, at seeing younger officers pass continually over my head, and I made up my mind to go to town, and see the "ruling Naval Lord," who, in answer to my remonstrances, very coolly informed me, "it was useless my wasting my *time* and injuring my *finances* by coming to London, without I could bring some Parliamentary influence forward to support my application." This was, indeed, a *clincher*; I had not the honour of Parliamentary acquaintance: recommendations from Admirals and Captains I could and did obtain, but they were useless. Finding that all my attempts to obtain a command were unsuccessful, I was advised to try for the Coast-Guard; and thinking it probable that young men of family and Parliamentary influence would hardly condescend to accept employment under the *Board of Customs*, I was in hopes my services might here assist me. But in that also I was disappointed; another ruling Naval Lord had made his appearance on the stage: he "much regretted that, as I was now above forty-five, I was ineligible" for that 'long-shore employment. I must fairly own that I could not understand the necessity or wisdom of that arrangement. I was in the habit of using the most active exertions—the *day was never too long for me*; and, as I lived on the coast, my *nights* were frequently engaged in my boat, fishing, &c. Reflection, however, enabled me to discover the *reason* of this rule; some of these young gentlemen not liking *blue water*, it was necessary to reserve some *snug quarters* for them, and by fixing the age of admission under forty-five, it would keep the old war officers *out*, and let the "young blood" *in*. At last a ray of light opened on me; I received a letter from an old friend who was just employed, offering to take me with him as Commander in a ship of the line. I was delighted at the prospect, and immediately prepared for my departure; judge then my bitter disappointment at being informed, that in consequence of having "only served *two years* and *seven* months as *First* Lieutenant of a Post ship," I was not qualified to serve as Commander of the —— ——, the very ship which, in the arduous period of war, I had performed the very same duties which I was now deemed *unqualified* for. This, Sir, is not only my case, but the case of many. I ask, would the Army be satisfied with such a system? Would not the gallant officers who hold seats in the Legislature interfere to put a stop to such a course? Can the officers of the Navy be *satisfied* without something is done to destroy such monstrous favouritism?

Since I have heard of the Commission, I have been looking round me to see what has become of my old shipmates. My late gallant Captain, who, like myself, has never served since the peace, is now an old Vice-Admiral; the junior Lieutenant (an *Honourable*) is a Post-Captain, and has been frequently employed, and made large sums of money by carrying freights, passengers, &c.; two young gentlemen, who entered the Navy in 1813, are also Captains; my old messmate, the Captain of Marines, sold out some years ago, and received 4,500*l.* for his commission; the First Lieutenant of Marines is now a Lieutenant-Colonel at one of the divisions; the Second Lieutenant of Marines has retired on the full-pay of a Captain, 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem—in fact, every Ward-room Officer has had some increase to his half-pay but myself. I remain on the same allowance I had twenty-five years ago. I trust this inequality will not escape the observation of the independent and gallant officers who compose the Commission. The Navy look to them with confidence, feeling well satisfied that whatever they recommend, a generous and grateful country will not deny to those who have fought their battles, and who have held themselves in momentary readiness to again come forward in her defence should their services be required.

LEGION.

nonsense and trash to talk about his being surprised and confused; he had best have shown such from the muzzles of his guns!—(We have not space for the numerous letters that have poured in upon us on this subject; it must therefore be sufficient to say that they are in unison with the above.—Ed. *N. & M. C.*)

THE LATE SIR ROBERT SPENCER.—With reference to the anecdote given in our Paper of 9th inst., page 157, we have been favoured with the copy of an unpublished letter from the Captain of the *Algerine* corvette, captured in the early part of 1824 by H.M.S. *Naiad*, commanded by the late Hon. Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, K.C.H., and *Cameleon*, Com. J. R. Burton, in the Bay of Algiers.

"*Malta, March 7th*, 1824.

"Rais Cader begs to express his grateful acknowledgments to Captain Spencer and the officers of H.M.S. *Naiad* for the kindness shown him while on board that ship. He also begs to say, that should the chances of war cause any English subject to be placed in similar circumstances, he hopes by his endeavours to alleviate their sufferings, in some measure to repay the favours conferred on him.

"To Capt. Spencer and the Officers of H.M.S. *Naiad*."

THE NEEDED REFORM IN THE NAVY.—"The British Navy is insufficient for the protection of British commerce; therefore let there be more seamen and more ships." Such is the assertion and the demand of the Tories. Whigs reply, that British commerce has been amply protected, that whenever and wherever ships of war were wanted, they were supplied; and that no loss has been incurred or injury sustained from lack of Naval power. Nevertheless Whigs join with Tories in augmenting the Navy; and larger estimates than have been prepared since the peace in 1815, were voted on Monday by the House of Commons with scarcely a remonstrance from any quarter. That the foreign commerce of the country is safe from attack, and that the outcry about the dangers to which it is exposed is sheer canting, may be inferred from the fact, that not a single instance of injury was cited in the course of the long debates on the state of the Navy in both Houses. An outrage upon a merchantman would have been hailed as a godsend by the Tories; but nothing of the kind could be trumped up. The old case of the *Varn* was worn out: besides, it could not be pretended that it was occasioned by the want of British ships of war, since the Mediterranean fleet, as Sir Robert Peel himself declares, was larger than necessity called for. We are justified, therefore, in concluding that no increase of the Naval force is required for the protection of commerce. Complaints there have been, that British officers on foreign stations have failed in their duty; that American Captains have been requested to perform services for English merchants which their own countrymen refused or neglected to perform, and that cruises for pleasure, or for profitable freight, have too often tempted our Commanders: but, assuredly, the remedy for these evils is not to be found in putting new ships into commission, or sending out more dandy officers to the Atlantic or Pacific. The recent debates on Naval affairs resemble what in pugilistic slang is termed "a cross," the boxers being the Ministers and Opposition, John Bull the pigeoned spectator, whose purse is to pay both. The time of Parliament was occupied for several nights—many rounds were fought—without more damage to one party than the other; both laughing at the gullibility of the public, whose cash, to the handsome amount of a million and a half, was quietly pocketed by the sham combatants; and thus the sport concluded. But, like losers at other games, the people may soon become sulky and indeed they have cause for unpleasant reflection, while the prospect is not cheerful. Although it is true that their commerce has not suffered by that species of open attack which armed vessels can repel, and from foreign invasion the coasts of England are safe: nobody in reality supposing that France or Russia meditates a war with this country—it has nevertheless been broadly stated, that the Naval affairs of England are badly managed; that the system of manning ships of war is defective; that in return for the millions annually voted, only a scanty supply of materials for building and equipping vessels is exhibited; and that discontent pervades "the service," from the Admiral to the man before the mast. To some of these evils a partial remedy may be applied; but there is not the smallest probability of speedy alteration in the principles of promotion and reward; without which, all the money that Parliament can vote, and the people may be compelled to pay, for putting mere ships in commission, and augmenting the number of seamen, boys, and marines, will avail little towards creating a Navy such as England ought to possess, and with which she might defy "the world in arms." It is indeed sorry consolation to know, that in this respect Whigs are no worse or better than Tories; but that is the result of the Naval debates. Nothing like a pledge was given, nothing like a symptom appeared, that the selfish views of the aristocracy should in future give way to the necessities and advantage of the service. Men with interest and high connexions will continue, as heretofore, to step over the heads of experienced officers, qualified to be their schoolmasters, and whom they ought reverently to obey. In the present condition of the finances, a large increase of expenditure becomes a very serious consideration; but we should regard the amount of the vote for the Naval service of the year as of little comparative moment, if there were any probability, any reason to hope, that a real reform in the Naval Administration is contemplated. We are satisfied that nothing of the kind is thought of by those who, by willing, could do it. There will be some more talking, and the Estimates will be finally voted; after which, jobbing and favouritism will reign as usual at the Board of Admiralty; and there will be much exultation over the increased means of expenditure to which Tories have helped Whigs. To this costly joy there will at last be an end, but not before disgraceful defeats and heavy losses have roused the people to a full sense of the folly, extravagance, injustice, and peril of the system which has converted the Navy into a nest wherein aristocratic and "exclusive" officers may comfortably repose, while men, who understand their profession, can navigate a ship, and "fight her," are laid on the shelf.—*Spectator*.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA COMMAND.—The decease of Sir C. Paget, the late Com.-in-Chief of the N. American and W. India Station, offers an opportunity to the Admiralty to restore that vast and unconnected command (as it ever must be under one Commander-in-Chief,) to the old and efficient system of three separate commands, or distinct stations; it is called for not only on the score of economy, but of utility and benefit for the future carrying on the public service. The late *contre-temps* with the French Admiral, in the case of the *Express*, at Vera Cruz, would never have happened, in all probability, if Jamaica had been a distinct command; for no Commander-in-Chief would have allowed so large a French force to have proceeded to the Gulf of Mexico, without feeling it imperative on him to have followed them, to watch their proceedings and guard the British mercantile interest; but in this case the Commander-in-Chief was absent at Quebec, where his presence was also urgently required. We have no hesitation in saying, that if it is to remain one undivided station, it may be as well arranged and managed by the Admiralty Board themselves, as by an Admiral generally stationed at Bermuda and Halifax. On the score of economy, less ships would be required to give the same protection to our commerce and fisheries, as one-third of the ships (since the formation of this vast command) have always been running after the Admiral with despatches or seeking him for orders—many vessels of his squadron do not see him for two or three years, and we have no doubt that the late Commander-in-Chief never saw all the vessels under his orders. Presuming the stations to be divided, give to Barbadoes, one 50-gun frigate, one 28-gun ship, two sloops, one large steamer, two small brigs—to Jamaica, one ship of the line, two 28-gun ships, four sloops, one large steamer, three small brigs or schooners—and for the Halifax and Newfoundland, one fifty-gun frigate, one 26-gun ship, three sloops, two small brigs.

The present force on the West Indian & American Station is—	The Force remodelled should be,—
1 Line-of-battle Ship,	1 Sail of the line,
2 46 gun Frigates,	2 50-gun Frigates,
3 28 gun Frigates,	4 28 gun Frigates,
13 Sloops,	9 Sloops,
2 large Steamers,	2 large Steamers,
6 small Brigs.	7 small Brigs.
27	25 Ships.
Men at present—3,900 Men.	3,870 Men.

The wear and tear of 25 ships, instead of 27, would amply repay the additional expense of two additional Commanders-in Chief, either of the rank of Rear-Admiral or Commodore of the second class. In the above rough division, we have not enumerated the *Edinburgh*, *Hercule*, and *Pique*, as belonging to the station, considering them as only temporarily employed there, nor have we considered the small steamers for the mails, allowing them to remain as before. The Cape station requires equal revision with the North American. The Admiral is absent from the coast ten months in every year, leaving a Commander in a sloop-of-war as senior officer, who has an additional expense thrown on him, while his Commander-in-Chief enjoys his table money to entertain himself quietly at the Cape. The work on the coast has never been done so well as under a separate Commodore.—*Hants Tel.*

THE LATE MAJOR-GEN. HENRY PHILLOTT, C.B.

THIS respected officer, whose death appeared in our last obituary, was born at Bath, 12th Sept., 1773. He joined the Cadet Company, 27th July, 1787, and was appointed 2d Lieut. Rl. Artillery, 24th April, 1793; promoted to 1st Lieut., 1st Jan., 1794; to Captain, 13th July, 1799; Bt.-Major, 4th June, 1811; Regimental Major, 17th Dec., 1813; Regimental Lieut.-Colonel, 20th December, 1814; Bt.-Colonel, 27th May, 1825; Regimental Colonel, 29th July, 1825; and Major-Gen., 10th June, 1837.

From May, 1793, to May, 1795, the subject of this sketch served in Flanders, and was present at the siege and surrender of Valenciennes. In 1799, he was in the expedition to the Helder, and present at all the actions on the right of the line, under the Duke of York. He next served in Halifax and the West Indies, and was at the capture of Martinique in 1808, under the command of Sir George Beckwith, on which occasion his conduct was favourably noticed in a letter from Sir George Prevost to Sir George Beckwith. From Oct., 1811, to Sept., 1817, he was in North America. In 1814 he was Major Commanding on board the *James* transport, on passage from New Brunswick to Canada, when that vessel was attacked by a large American privateer, of 14 guns and a hundred men, named the *True-Blooded Yankee*, which she beat off. His conduct on that occasion was noticed in General Orders. In 1814, he served as Major Commanding Rl. Artillery, at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, under Sir Gordon Drummond, and his conduct was again noticed in General Orders, dated Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 19th, 1814. He also served in North America from August, 1820, to Sept., 1825: was never on half-pay, and on all occasions volunteered for active service.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE MILITIA, YEOMANRY, AND POLICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I cannot but think that those politicians who pray for re-organization of the Militia, prove themselves, by the very act, totally ignorant of the extent to which elements of future commotion have been suffered to lend themselves. Both Whig and Conservative Journals seek to conceal the danger: the first fearing that its existence might be attributed to Ministerial mismanagement; the second wishing to see that Ministry forced irretrievably to commit itself against the mob. However this may be, there is no question that nearly a million of Englishmen have been seduced to believe that overthrow of our institutions would double their wages, and increase their comforts tenfold; that their efforts are fast assuming a combined character; or that the manufacture of pikes rapidly proceeds. To disclose all might be neither safe nor prudent: yet it may, perhaps, be right to say, that our highest military authorities consider the force at their disposal totally inadequate to meet a general outbreak in the North even now; and much more dangerous will be the state of our manufacturing districts, if the discontented gain time to organise, arm, and combine in one focus the control of each district lodge.

If such be the case, and opposite as are their politics, it will not be denied, either by the *Standard* or the *Chronicle*, *Tait* or *Blackwood*, the *Morning Advertiser* or the *Quarterly Review*, the *Argus* or the *Operative*, that it would be nothing short of insanity to embody a force, one third of which, at least, and in all probability one-half, must be drawn from men so led away. The male population, liable to ballot, amounts to near three millions. Of these one-third, comprising all the Whigs and nine-tenths of the Tories, are of a class who always serve by substitutes, for a Whig in humble life is about as rare as a *moderate* Tory; and all such half-taught artisans as think at all of politics, may safely be classed, either as ultra-Tories, or decided Democrats. Now, by all concurrent accounts, the proportion of the latter is at the present time greater than that of Neutrals and Conservatives put together: I say not—I do not think—that it will always so continue. Better means, however, of perpetuating this spirit could scarcely be devised, than calling out the Militia of manufacturing counties. Were they, indeed, to be *long* embodied, the demon of disaffection would soon be driven away; but an enrolment of twenty-eight days would just suffice to teach the discontented their own power, and to enable the wily and artful to establish an influence for themselves over the unsophisticated and the weak, which, even after dispersion, they would yet retain. Under no circumstances could they be useful. Twenty-eight days' training could not give rustics armed with muskets, however great their zeal, power to repel a rush with pikes: it *would* give power to the ill-disposed to *annoy* better disciplined troops from a distance, and would impart to them a false confidence in their own strength. "A little learning is a dangerous thing;" and not less so in war than in any art beside. Had the Irish Militia never existed, the Rebellion of 1798 would have been pacified in less than a week by the Yeomanry alone; but the 20,000 Militia having been drilled, kept 20,000 English troops in observation, to prevent their doing mischief.

On the other hand, I must crave to dissent from the Baron de Berenger's plan of volunteer rifles, as too much for play and too little for earnest. In open ground such a force could do nothing against invaders; nor could it serve well for street fights, nocturnal onslaughts, or the attack of posts, the only circumstances under which they can be called to repress insurgency. Of what use would volunteer rifles have shown themselves in the three days of Paris, or at the Cloitre St. Mery? They might, on the other hand, if seized with any momentary mania, prove highly mischievous. A volunteer force should, in my opinion, be so formed, as to exert the utmost degree of power against insurgents, and with the smallest force against the constituted authorities. With riflemen it would be the reverse. Besides, I could point out means of rendering riflemen totally harmless. Give me the cold steel—even on land, sailors will always settle rifles unsupported by cavalry.

With a volunteer force, armed only with pistols and cutlasses, none of these objections hold good; it cannot be charged with pikes, for the pistols would make vacancies, and the sword is the only arm for a melée. It labours under no temptation to lead in the attack of houses or barricades, like the assailants at Bunker's Hill, Prescott, and St. Denis; above all, they can be held wholly under command, putting out only a necessary degree of force. You cannot do so with *fusiliers*, for, if they do anything at all, they must fire; and fire is of all things most uncertain—the ball strikes just as severely an innocent spectator as an attacking rebel. Several persons, at a great distance, were struck in 1812, by the Life Guards firing in the air to avoid hurting anybody; and every shot inflicts a wound both dangerous and severe. It is not so with the sabre; the risk of death from the cut of an infantry regulation sword is out of the question. If necessary, on the other hand, the lunge is at once fatal; besides, the sword keeps every one off easily. If you want to disperse without hurting rioters, the flat and back will clear them away much quicker, and hurt them much less, than a policeman's staff. If aided by a strong triangular leathern target, sabreurs may set brickbats and stones at complete, and pistol-shots at comparative, defiance, and let the mob pelt away. The very wearing a sword imparts a chivalrous feeling. Who would not be rather a scimitar-girt Osmanli of the old regime, than a burgomaster-ruled Dutchman or a Yankee democrat? For all irregulars, one good stroke of a sword is worth all the scientific training they can possibly receive. I frankly allow that the Stadium exercises would make that sword-stroke tell with tenfold force.

ARTHUR.

P.S.—I have reason to suspect that attempts are now making, through beer-shops and abandoned women, to seduce the soldiery; and I have heard unpleasant statements respecting their success with one corps at least, but which I will not believe. Some addresses, however, of the most dangerous and inflammatory nature, have fallen into my own hands, and the man who, with unfixed principles, or in a discontented mood, reads them, is, I am sure, lost. I could say more, but refrain. *Verbum sat. sapienti.* Prepare to guard.

WAR STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The Admiralty have, I believe, determined to convert small-class frigates into steamers. The efficiency of a steam-vessel for war purposes will, I think, depend greatly upon the advantages of speed, compactness of hull, light draught of water, and capability of being armed with *heavy* mortar cannons, adapted to distant ranges. It is presumed that a steam-vessel, possessing the advantages named, can choose a distance suited to her arms; and if she be armed at *bow* and *stern*, she will, when engaging an enemy, expose so small a portion of her hull, that I question whether it would be in the power of her opponent to do her any considerable mischief; the bow and stern being also of circular form, a shot impinging in the least degree obliquely would, most probably, glance off; and, to add to the security of the bow and stern, I see no objection to the proposition of facing these portions of the hull with iron; an inch thickness of that material would be equivalent in weight to about seven inches thickness of oak, but would with greater certainty deflect a hostile shot. I should recommend the port at each extremity of the vessel to be just of such dimension as to allow the gun to run out and recoil with any [illegible] tion. I would waive the consideration of an extensive [illegible] of the horizon, as regards the ability of training to the [illegible] of attack; a steamer having always the means of keep[illegible] head or stern way, which, with the aid of the helm, the g[illegible] can be easily and steadily brought to bear.

If it be intended to convert frigates into large and loft[illegible] steamers, and to arm them on their broadsides, I should apprehend that, with the present improved knowledge of gunnery, they would not possess the advantages desired;—they would, in fact, be too much exposed, and be easily hit by skilful gunners. A carronade or two of large calibre upon the broadside would, however, be a desirable appendage to a vessel armed bow and stern; as an opponent, when reduced to a helpless state, might be approached with safety, and be speedily finished by shells or other combustible projectiles. An objection attaches, I think, to a gun pointing at right angles to the broadside; its motion in a vertical direction being much quicker and more irregular than when pointing in a line with the direction of the keel: the practice, therefore, may reasonably be expected to be more accurate in one instance than in the other. Weights at the extremities are, I admit, objectionable; but when the mortar cannons are not in operation, they can be run towards the midship section, to ease the vessel.

AN ADVOCATE FOR PEACE.

EFFECTS OF THE LAST BREVET IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The July mail, received here early in Sept[illegible] brought intelligence of the Brevet, and disappointe[illegible] both services—to the Queen's, because it was so sca[illegible] to be scarcely felt in India—to the Company's, becau[illegible] notice was taken of it. But in the beginning of this mo[illegible] the September mail, having outstripped the August, co[illegible] vinced our brethren that their alarm was groundless.

The ample Brevet in the Company's Army, which has promoted to the rank of Major-General 102 officers, some of whom were, as Lieutenant-Colonels, junior to many at the same time promoted to be Colonels in Her Majesty's Service—and the ample shower of the honours of the Bath, may be supposed to have silenced all complaints. This is far from being the case. I see, by the August numbers of your Paper, that your correspondents complain of grievous omissions of Company's Officers; and here the public prints, in discussing the selections and omissions in that service, have gone so far as to say, that honours, thus indiscriminately given, will cease to be objects of ambition. A looker-on is therefore naturally led to examine the state of the case.

Of the Queen's Army in India, as your correspondent, *A British Soldier*, observes, seven Officers have been selected to be Companions of the Bath—all of them full Colonels—all of them holding, by virtue of their seniority, the lo[illegible] rank of Major-General; one of them lost an arm and [illegible] of the remaining hand in the Peninsula, received fu[illegible] sundry severe wounds at St. Sebastian, where he c[illegible] manded a battalion, and has since for twenty years, fr[illegible] 1817 to 1837, when he became a Brigadier, uninterrupted commanded the regiment to which he still belongs, in various parts of the world*. The remaining six, though they have suffered less from hard knocks, are old Peninsular Officers, distinguished for hard service in war, and continued subsequent service in all climates,—of Peninsular Captains with rank of Brevet-Major, who were Captains at the temporary conclusion of the war in 1814, and are still serving in that regimental rank (for such there are in India)—of Regimented Majors who have served in the Peninsula or West or East, or in all—let us say nothing; we pass by such small gentry. But even of Lieutenant-Colonels holding the local rank of Colonel, and actually commanding regiments, not one has been noticed. With their respective services I have not particular acquaintance, but I know that one has lost an arm in the field, I know that another was wounded in the Peninsula, and I imagine that all have played their part where blows were going.

We come to the Company's Army—fifty Officers have obtained the honours of the Bath, of whom fourteen are Lieutenant-Colonels, six Majors, and two Captains, with rank of Brevet-Major†. Now, it is not for me to judge of the claims of these gentlemen, nor have I any wish to under-rate them; but I know that some of them are comparatively young men of comparatively little service, and I have good reason to believe that more than one, whatever may be their good will, never enjoyed the opportunity of facing an enemy but once in their lives. I happen to know a Queen's Captain who was employed on the Staff at Bhurtpore, and was honourably mentioned in despatches. This Officer, who had seen previous field-service, has never received any honorary token—probably never will; and, though I cannot pretend to see into another man's brain, I imagine that it never so much as entered into his day-dreams to look for a C.B.-ship. The Company's Captain, however, a younger man and a younger soldier, for the same service in the same appointment, obtains first, four years after the action, a Brevet Majority antedated, whereby he is placed over the heads of all Officers of both services who have gained their Majorities in those four years, and now, for identical action, is made a C.B. But I have pro[illegible] to give up our small gentry; let us admit, either among our Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Brevet-Majors in India, there is not a man of equal claims to any of the twenty-two Company's Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Brevet-Majors selected, or that the authorities have their reasons for bestowing a notice upon the latter, which it is not deemed expedient to extend to the former—take which version you will—yet, Sir, it is surely a little too much for an honest man's digestion, to find these Officers placed upon a par with our senior Generals—to see a Captain of Bengal Cavalry, already rewarded for his single action by a Brevet Majority, gazetted on the very same day to the very same honour which is bestowed on the maimed and veteran General, who had fought in as many sieges and actions as the other had probably numbered years when he put on his Cadet's jacket. Sir, I am not one of the disappointed in my own person, though certainly mortified for my own service. I have no pretensions; nor am I perhaps in a situation, if I had the ability, to take any comprehensive view of Indian politics, or of the merits and capabilities of the Company's Service, but as a soldier possessed of common sense, I can estimate the importance of this great empire, and understand the value of good feeling between the two services, and the expediency of emulation in the common road to distinction. It has been my misfortune to [illegible]ve many years in India, and I can with truth aver, that [illegible]far as my little influence has gone in my own little [illegible], I have always discouraged petty jealousies; have [illegible]ntended against the right of monopoly to Staff ap[illegible]ats, so loudly maintained by Company's Officers; [illegible] felt disposed to grudge them an equal share in the [illegible]ours of the Royal Service. But taking the assertion of your correspondent, *A Cadet of Other Days*, for granted, that the Company's Army has been neglected in past years†, I would venture, could I reach the ear of those in high places, to ask whether good is likely to be now effected by an invidious departure, in favour of its officers, from the rules which have restricted the distribution of honours to those of Her Majesty's Service? The Queen's Army, I hope and believe, does not require honouring. There may be wisdom in chariness of honours, and I, for one, would rather see them frugally than lavishly given—yet, if frugally, by one rule and with equal hand; but at least, before the Queen's Army is humiliated in the public eye, might it not be worth while to ascertain whether an equivalent amount of gratification will be given to the other services? Now, has this been effected in the present instance? If I may judge by the letters of Company's Officers in your paper, by the papers in this country, and by what I hear individual opinions, I should say assuredly not, by [illegible]son of certain selections and omissions, on which I do pretend to remark, as respects their service. FACT.

* A British Officer writes, and I have no doubt correctly, that this Officer also lost two fore-arm bones in the Peninsula.

CHANGES IN NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—"Rome was not built in a day." This proverbial saying stands good with the gradual and beneficial reforms taking place quarterly by our excellent Naval Administration, whose patronage will in time be placed on a *just principle*, in spite of many bigoted and *interested men* who have hitherto monopolised all our civil appointments to themselves (thanks to the Admiralty and Sir John Barrow, who, I believe (from what I hear), approves of five years' appointments in *all classes* of Naval officers holding situations under the Crown.

Most of the changes that have yet taken place are only nominally so—mere child's play among themselves, "puss, catch corners;" but what could the Admiralty do with a "*first move?*" it was only the beginning to an end. It would save their Lordships a deal of trouble (and no mistake) to follow up their very judicious changes, with a proviso something in this way, viz., No appointment to be given to any officer who held a similar post under *ten years* from the time he was last *superseded*. This would allow officers of *good interest*, after filling a five years' appointment, to drop astern and make way for *old meritorious officers* to bear up for a snug port and good (*five*) winters' quarters: I hear, from very *excellent authority*, five years' changes will *be general*, not only at the Hook and Victualling Yards, but in the Royal Yachts and Hospitals, Coast Guard, Revenue Packets, and Transport Services, including all officers, from the flag down to Tom Pipes, the Boatswain. It is conjectured the Admiralty will appoint two Lieutenants, R.N.,—one as Warden and the other Director of Police, —to Deptford Dock and Victualling Yards, there being a greater police force there than is the case at any one of the other yards where a Lieutenant, R.N., has the command.

ARGO, Captain, R.N.

Parayon, New Kent Road, March 12.

REGIMENTAL RANK OF FULL COLONEL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your Paper of the 16th inst., I have read a version of *Fiat Justitia*, and I beg to say that he is not borne out by facts, which the annexed extract clearly demonstrates.

"*Halifax, 27th Feb.*, 1834.—'The Jan. packet arrived this day. Heard of the promotion of the Lieut.-Col. R. Artillery, which circumstance caused him to supersede the Lieut.-Col. 60th reg. in the command of the garrison.'"

Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton died on 8th March, 1834, and until within a few hours of his death, would discuss any Military occurrence connected with the garrison, or his own regiment. I daily visited this distinguished officer during his very severe illness, and was present when the promotion alluded to was mentioned to him, and I have not forgotten the conversation which followed, therefore he was not ignorant of it. I coincide with you, that invidious comparisons may do injury to all. I shall conclude by observing that a great deal might be written on the subject of Lieut.-Colonels of the Line being dependent upon an *uncertain* Brevet for the rank of Full Colonel; and if the Lieut.-Col. of Royal Artillery had been so situated, he would not have been a Full Colonel until the 10th January, 1837.

OBSERVER.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The crews of the different vessels here will feel themselves indebted to the liberality of your Paper, by your making public, and passing your opinion upon, the manner in which the seamen belonging to H.M. squadron are treated when they arrive here. The crews of all vessels here have, for some years back, been in the habit of attending (per order from the Capt. Superintendent) almost daily from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 6 P.M., to assist in all the duties of the Dock-yard, duties totally unconnected with the ships they may belong to. Some time back a request was sent that the customary allowance granted to the officers, seamen, &c., might be granted them (vide Naval Instructions—Extra Pay): it was, for what cause we know not, indignantly refused by a former Capt.-Superintendent, notwithstanding the apparently clear manner in which the Instructions are worded. But let it not be considered that the cause of dissatisfaction is that this is what galls the feelings of men. Upon landing at our daily work we find our companions are the *convicts* from the *Hulks*, and in *their company* are we obliged to work—such is the fact!! These are the causes that in most instances disgust the man-of-war's man: before his time of service on board one ship is expired, he is glad to change for the merchant service. Why, in the name of justice, are men to be so trapped (for by no other name can it be called) into entering for a ship, and immediately after joining, and even when his own ship is in the midst of refitting (instances—*Fairy, Mastiff, Boxer*, &c., more work,' refitting, in the two former than were they newly commissioned), the man is sent on shore at Hoy-head work, and gets his own ship ready the best way he can—the last fortnight she remains in port? The *few* seamen who will volunteer are disgusted, by finding too soon that, instead of belonging to their own ship, they are the labourers of the yard and companions of convicts, with the certain knowledge that their Captains cannot redress them, denied the little indulgence of extra pay, and not daring to refuse, full well knowing that whilst under the pennant they must obey. *I, as well as all in the service*, feel the injustice of such treatment, and although hating the name of sea-lawyer, shall hope to see some of your many Naval friends take our cause up, and fully hope for a speedy insertion of these facts, that we may find our grievances redressed through fear of your Paper, I am, Sir, I hope,

Woolwich, March 18. AN A. B. SEAMAN.

* One of these Officers has obtained his Regimental Majority since the promulgation of the Brevet.

† If this be true, the fault must lie with the Court of Directors: I am persuaded that the soldier's friend, the late Duke of York, of happy memory, would have duly regarded their claims, if properly brought before him, as little as he would now have consented to club together, as above shown, Officers of such immense disparity of service, rank, and age—and thus, too, all in favour of the Army.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having, in No. 320, perused, with inexplicable satisfaction, your very perspicacious review, and your powerful advocation, of the claims of *British Fishermen* (truly a "hardy, bold, and daring body of seafarers") I beg to offer you the cordial thanks of one whose intimate knowledge of their manliness, and conviction of their extraordinary influence in the maintenance of our national dignity (I hope ascendancy, in despite of sappers), enables him deeply to appreciate the importance of this addition to your other judicious efforts; and, thus emboldened, I venture to entreat your energetic perseverance in furtherance of your recommendations, if even you should be obliged to defile their purity, by resorting to pounds-shillings-and-pence appeals, as the only logic "the mercenary meanness inseparable from traders" can comprehend; for, blushing for old England and the truth, I admit that the degeneration, both physical and mental, of her sons is additionally confirmed by the dirty selfishness of their policy. To employ flattery at such a crisis would rivet to it treason, even more inseparably than were the Siamese twins, wherefore your bold but patriotic efforts are as creditable to your judgment as they do honour to a heart imbued with impartial justice, and therefore nobility the most genuine; such as prompts you in page 158,—equally to advocate the claims which *Baron de Berenger* unquestionably has on this Government. Nor will you censure my becoming his warm eulogist when you learn that, but for *him*, would have been drowned my only daughter! thanks to him, now the mother of a fine family, and wife of an officer of rank in India; a service by him so little thought of, that even hospitalities, however unfrequent, had to be *forced* on him. His recent writings, in your pages, in furtherance of warlike superiority, and the improvement of succeeding generations, *alone* entitle him to high patronage, partially unfolding only, as they do, the almost general acquirements of a very industrious, neglected, but persevering man, who, at his very advanced age even, preserves his romantic fire and daring, laboriously and with determined perseverance to cultivate the most difficult tasks obedient to a generous and enthusiastic sense of duty:—a character understood by a limited few, all cheerfully bearing testimony to his private worth, and to the public utility of his many philanthropic sacrifices. *Unindemnified* American Loyalist as he is—although not only cruelly ruined thus, but visited addditionally by *more* injustice, and consequent prejudice, than usually falls to our lot—although as frequently as basely wronged of rewards due to his many services—although offered lucrative appointments and distinctions by countries inimical to us, this martyr to his noble purpose preferred to labour on, in rendering to this country, faithfully, but to his resources destructively, the most important services; as if to confirm his bias of doing good for evil, as the most heroic revenge, and hardly thinking of the humiliation thus inflicted, alike on the authorities and the public, since both, in the continued absence of support, *meanly* receive what generosity bestows, to himself and his family most ruinously! With all these considerations before us, and conscious that injudicious or designing execution may provoke *unmerited* rejection, the belief is due to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that his refined sense of justice never will, or can, intend to carry *any* of the *Baron's* highly beneficial recommendations, either partially or fully, into effect, that is, to his exclusion as to employ, credit, and reward; all so *fairly* due to their author, if even he had not brought about such ends, additionally, and at an immense expense, by forming the Stadium into a *most* suitable institution where to perfect a succession of regimental or other *instructors*, not only of gymnastics, but of swimming, scientific shooting, bayonet, lance, and other fencing, &c., not to notice his being blessed with a happy facility of imparting knowledge and ambition (if the opinion of all observers and of the press can be relied on), and of securing to himself, by firmness tempered with patience and kindness, besides the affection of a large and fine family, the sincere esteem of his pupils, and the grateful attachment of humble recruits. Leaving his protection to your honourable care, I remain, with great respect, AN OLD H—R—

U. S. Club, March 11, 1839.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF THE LETTER BY "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," ON STEAM FLOTILLA, &c. (*concluded.*)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—"One of the People" continues,—

"But the whole (thirty steamers) might be provided at an expense of less than one million of money, by the conversion of so many of our ships of war which have become useless in their present shape through the augmented dimensions of foreign Navies. Of this kind are most of our 18-pounder frigates, which it may be proposed will never again be employed with guns of that calibre. Such of them as are remarkable for sailing qualities, may be turned to account with an improved armament; but they are at present lying wholly useless in the tiers of the Ordinary, and they have neither acquitting our capacity to promise as much credit in a future war."

"It is no fault of your Lordship if vessels, which now appear to be of so inferior a description, figure upon the List of our Navy. Similar frigates, and even much smaller, did good service down to our *instructive* contest with the Americans."

"But as in land-warfare many a campaign has been won by a judicious use of the shovel and the axe, without a stroke of the sword, so, in like manner, has a great revolution been produced in sea affairs by the peaceful labours of the constructor and the shipwright."

And by a *sailor* constructor too, but no *shipwright*, from the School of Naval Architecture.

From reasons given in page 16, the worthy *One* observes:—

"Thus it has come to pass, that we have numerous frigates which *are now no longer fit for anything but conversion* * * * * * *. They offer the cheapest mode of establishing a system of national defence, which, if it shall be approved and adopted, would not be dear at any price."

This short paragraph calls the Admiralty and the Navy to a "Council of War," to deliberate whether the convention of the now useless classes of H.M.'s fleet would not immediately convince the maritime nations that our *fortless* shores are as sacred from invasion as before steam vessels ploughed the ocean. I am decidedly for conversion. Down with the *defective* of the *forty thieves* until thirty or more 50's of all build figure on the Navy List. A flying squadron of these in the East Indies, West Indies, and Gulf of St. Lawrence, attended by a portion of steam frigates (under canvass, except in emergency), could afford nearly all the protection by sea our colonies required, whilst a steam flotilla of war-ships alone would not only protect the United Kingdom, but keep in subjection or *limbo* the fleet in Cherbourg, Brest, or Cronstadt, and the squadron in Holland or Denmark. We are building steam ships of war,—why not convert useless sailing-frigates into efficient steam frigates, and doubly increase the national force by sea? A frigate now mounting 46 guns (which would again become the easy prey of the American 50), with 36 guns and mortar cannon, when propelled with steam, consequently enabled to take every advantage, choose her time and position in a breeze or calm, would *harass* a ship of double her force, and certainly defeat a 50. Then convert at *once ten* of these frigates requiring repair into steam frigates. They may be so converted for the amount of the loss to the Revenue in one year, if the corrupted blockade were re-established, by admitting a half-anker of cognac duty free a night at each station between Sheerness and Portsmouth. This conversion may have a particular effect upon maritime nations. France and Russia might cease to build their *three-decked* overgrown Leviathans; England also; each nation would prepare to war on the deep by steam and bombs. Yet England, in her own defence, having the greater number of vessels ready, and *adapted* for conversion, is the *first* sentinel on her highway, *the sea*, to challenge "*Who comes here?*" and with the best *iron*, the best *coal*, the best *fire*, the best *oak*, and best heart,—the *last* to cry "*Sauve qui peut!*"

Page 28:—

"In my humble opinion, true economy consists, not in small savings, but in abstaining from useless extravagance. No expense can be deemed excessive which conduces to the national security, and which shall place us in an attitude that has in itself nothing of the character of menace or offence to other countries. But it is of the last moment to us, that *no foreign power* shall be tempted to believe us unprepared to resist aggression. The only greater calamity would be such a degeneracy of our own public spirit as would lead us to distrust ourselves and our resources in case of need; for that would involve the loss of our reliance on the *beneficent Being* whose favour has made of this small island the *mother and queen of nations*."

I need not, nor wish not, to extract more upon this subject from the letter to Lord Minto by "One of the People." The letter itself should be read for its courtesy to Lord Minto, and ability in favour of a steam flotilla as a national defence, and in refutation of the "Flag Officer's" *devil-and-doctor-Forster* story that frightened all the young children and old women of the parish out of their senses; it is, however, necessary to extract a sentence or two upon other *matter*, to compare or contradistinguish it from that of other writers. For instance, the destruction of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt:—Capt. G. Smith, R.N., in his pamphlet (a production not without its merits), says in page 7:—

"It appeared to me, while standing on the deck of the *Wladimir* a Russian 84-gun ship, at Cronstadt, perfectly within our power to KO, not sneak-thieves in the night, as before alluded to, but in open day, that is, as a declared enemy, up the Gulf of Finland, and (to say which I will not here point out) fire the whole of the fleet as they lay in the mole of Cronstadt—beyond which they have no retreat."

"One of the People" is of a contrary opinion, page 29:

"As to attacking Cronstadt, those who [illegible] the place [illegible] literally enclose the fleet at that place within a stone wall, [illegible] nothing but a bombardment can reach them. In the mean time, the Emperor would enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the interruption which we had thus given to *our own* commerce, and might calculate the expense at which we had for a season interfered with his usual summer recreations."

It strikes me that the Emperor is preparing, not to attack Sheerness or Brighton, nor to sail up the Thames, Humber, or Forth, but to make *a bolt North about* for the Mediterranean, thence into the Black Sea, where his whole fleet might for a time be "*cock* of the walk;" but the Admiralty will have fourteen steam frigates off Cape Clear, to pluck this *Baltic* chanticleer *low* the English spit. A Russian *dunghill*, pitted against an English *game* cock—"What's the odds, ye *tars of the war*," who gloriously won for England the great stake played for on the main—*the dominion of the sea?*

Senior United Serv. Club, Mar. 18. TRISTRAM.

DISTINCTIONS FOR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It is galling and mortifying to the Subalterns of *this and more glorious days*, and who have nothing to distinguish them at a review or a levee but their weather-beaten and woe-begone countenances, to observe in almost every other Gazette something like the following announcement.

London Gazette, Tuesday, March.—"Her Majesty has been pleased to grant to A. B. C., an Ensign in the—regiment of foot, and late a Captain in the Spanish service, his permission to accept and wear the Cross of the First Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand, which the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred upon him, in testimony of her approbation of his services in the action before St. Sebastian on the 5th May, 1836."

Upon the accession of Queen Victoria, whose name is associated with the recollection of one of England's proudest achievements, the veteran (Subaltern) of many an ocean fight and battle field, vainly dreamt or hoped that their services would be recognised by some trifling distinction to commemorate the auspicious event, and to make the *amende honorable* for past neglect. *Alas! it was a vain expectation.* A shower of decorations certainly did take place at the coronation, but it was a *partial* shower, and it fell most unaccountably on many persons *whose services are yet to be performed* to show that they are entitled to them.

I say it with sorrow, that the veteran (Subaltern) of the wars of Wellington and of bygone times has been *systematically overlooked through every change of administration.* I must, however, partly exempt the Whigs from this reproach, as they seem to decorate their own adherents most liberally from the Bath down to the *Crosses* of Spain and Portugal, and the Lion and the Sun of Persia; nay, it is even hinted that an African Monstrosity is about to be instituted, or rather perpetrated, under the designation of the "*Palm Tree and Alligator.*" If I had it in my power, Mr. Editor, I should add the Gallows, as a suitable decoration for all those gentlemen who are thus endeavouring clandestinely to depreciate and bring into disrepute the regular Naval and Military establishments of the country.

A ST. SEBASTIAN VETERAN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

London, 15th March.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Dulci et utile.

SIR,—I was delighted to read in one of your recent Journals that it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to institute a system of gymnastics and other amusing and athletic exercises* for the troops in home quarters. This is a desideratum which I have long wished realised; since soldiers (like other young men) require *recreation* after study. Let me hope that this plan will be promptly carried into effect, and extended to *every branch* of the Military profession; and that adjacent commons, fields, lines, glacis, or whatever other Government ground in the vicinity best adapted, will thus frequently become the scene of JOVIALNESS and HEALTH; convinced, as I am, that when the mind is thus cheerfully relaxed, "drill" loses its sameness, and vicious thoughts cannot insidiously intrude. For, as all know the monotony of garrison routine, so all are aware that "*after-hours of idleness*" become, alas! too oft the "*soldier's* bane." During the *winter* season, moreover, I would strongly advocate a *more equal division of the day*, by making half-past one the dinner-hour instead of twelve, and establishing "*an evening meal*," at five o'clock, of coffee, or bread and cheese, at the option of the men of the room; each man, under the direction of a Serjeant, taking his turn to purchase and prepare it. This would *domesticate* them, and tend very materially to reduce the nightly list of *absentees*; for many (especially in unfavourable weather, and "for guard to-morrow") would feel careless about going out of barracks after that time: thus by its consequent decrease of entries in the "[illegible]" [illegible] quent, and a general moral improvement the evident result.

Woolwich, 12th March. FIAT.

*** Letters in type—"Chevron"; "One of 1200"; "Maitre D'Armes"; and "True Briton."

A Gentleman.—In one of the bail cases that came before the Insolvent Court on Thursday, a person was described as a "gentleman" who held a situation of clerk to a Navy Agent. Mr. Commissioner Law said the description of "gentleman" not do. It was oftentimes assumed by persons who were not entitled to the appellation. He refused the bail.

* "Cricket, trap-ball, golf, foot-ball, and leap-frog; quoits, wrestling, fives, nine-holes, and vaulting;" and in the immediate vicinage of rivers, coasts, or lakes, rowing-matches may be encouraged. A piece of garden-ground too, might, with advantage, be added to every barrack as an *additum* amusement to those whose tastes have a bias for that equally pleasing as healthy exercise.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

"A Subscriber," *who dates his letter from Leadenhall-street, should have given his name; we might then have correctly estimated the value of his opinion on a question where we widely differ.—Our best thanks are tendered for the letter of "An Old Field Officer," on "Military Punishments and Regimental Discipline." We shall avail ourselves of the same.—The papers by Sir W. H., on the Naval Ascendancy of Britain, will appear as soon as we have disposed of some Naval articles in hand.—"An Old Colonist" shall have attention.*

A contemporary last week has very justly drawn attention to the conduct of Mr Scott, the Secretary to the Committee on the Nelson Memorial, in withholding from his paper advertisements connected with the testimonial, because the Editor has considered him inefficient in his duties. We seldom notice such matters, though we have equal reason to animadvert on the silly proceeding of Mr. Scott in withholding the advertisements from the N. and M. Gazette, *a paper enjoying a larger circulation than any strictly professional paper in this country ever attained. To be sure we have expressed our opinions very freely on the incompetency of the Secretary, and we had a right to do so. As our files will prove, and as Naval Officers are well aware, we were the first to advocate a testimonial to the immortal Nelson, and we continued such advocacy, quarter after quarter, during five years, and until a Committee was formed. We have regretted that the management was not entrusted to some Naval Officer, by whose activity the object would have been promoted. The state of the subscription, which is at this moment 14,000l. less than the amount required, sufficiently proves our strictures to have been just. However, we cannot lend ourselves, like several of our contemporaries, to bestow unmerited praise either on individuals or things; and occasionally this conduct deprives us of advertisements. As another case in point we will instance the publication on the Indian Army by Messrs. Dodwell and Miles. On examining a few pages of that work when it first appeared, we found them so full of error, that we explained to the compilers that it was utterly impossible for us to misrepresent the matter to the service, and that, in good feeling to them, we should avoid reviewing the book. The consequence is, the advertisement being withheld from the* N. and M. Gazette *whilst it is freely given to other papers, some without the slightest influence, but in which the publication has been absurdly puffed. Officers of the Company's Army might very justly have taken offence had the* N. and M. Gazette *(with the information we are well known to possess of Indian Services) pursued a different course. The position of our paper and also of our contemporary is such, that, by proper arrangements, both may command the best advertisements with the highest prices.*

We have met the wishes of several friends in obtaining a correct list of the young gentlemen of the Rl. Artillery and Rl. Engineers as they stand for their Commissions. The Master-General did not attend the examinations on Monday, being, we regret to say, too ill to go down to Woolwich.

We shall be glad to receive a full and authentic account of the trials between Rover *and* Modeste. *A letter from one of the officers of the squadron mentions the great superiority shown by* Vestal *over all.*

The Naval and Military Distributions will be given in our next.

Naval and Military Gazette.

[redacted]

In spite of all the statements and attempts to *demonstrate*, that the invasion of India by a Russian army is impracticable—in spite of much paradoxical and conceited trash on this subject written by men who hold themselves to be the greatest tacticians of the day—who would strive to persuade us that Bonaparte was an ignoramus in war, and that military genius alone existed in themselves—that a musket is only a *toasting fork with a moveable prong*—that cavalry should always break infantry—and twenty other like assertions, which they perhaps believe but all the rest of the world deny—in spite, we repeat, of all these statements and assertions, put forth as proofs, we cannot, do as we may, find out the vast difficulties which Russia is to encounter, should she invade India. It is quite another question to reason about the policy of the attempt on the part of Russia, or on what advantages the Native Princes of India could derive by a change of Ruler from the English Lion to the Russian Bear. The practicability or impracticability of invasion is the question. If we look back to history, we find that Alexander, having subdued Persia, penetrated to the Indus, without having experienced any great difficulties as to traversing the intervening countries, except from the *cold* in crossing the Paropamisus, which we think is the Caudahar range of mountains. He marched through Bokhara and Cabul—and this said *cold*, we opine, would not prove very formidable to a Russian! As to provisions, the countries are now much what they were then—perhaps better—and we cannot see that a Russian requires more than a Macedonian. The one drank wine, the other drinks spirits—the one used oil externally, the other takes it internally! To the one a cosmetic, to the other aliment. Oh! but the baggage!—We read, also, that the baggage of Alexander was great, and *he* had not the Oxus-navigation to aid *him* as Russia has now.—But the base of operations!—Why, to our simple minds, the difference of the base of operations seems to be *this*. Alexander had Persia in possession, and he was necessitated of course to *menace* or to *check* the Scythians, or Usbecs, who were on *his left flank*. Now the Russians have Russia itself and the Caspian Sea for their base, and as for the Scythians, they are either *themselves* or their allies! They have already menaced, awed, and beaten the Persians, who are on *their right flank*, either into neutrality or active friendship. Where, then, we ask, is the greater difficulty for the Russians? None. But Nicholas is not Alexander! True. The attempt to invade, however, depends on *one* man, and the occasion is fair, the attempt feasible, when that *one* man, equal to the occasion, occupies the throne of Russia. Can we safely pronounce that the Emperor Nicholas is *not* equal to the attempt? Can we say confidently that *our* rule is endeared to the Native Princes of India—that our allies are all staunch—and that the Chief of Lahore is a true friend? Can we bring into line 100,000 men, and also secure our rear and the internal peace of India? Yet to fight, with success, for the sovereignty of India on the banks of the Indus, or in an advanced position, we can hardly hope, without we can bring into line 40,000 Englishmen.—The Sipahees have yet to be *proved* before Russians. We dare not leave the chance of defeat or revolt, on the confines of India, in the hands of mercenaries, whose country we only hold by the right of conquest, and whose fidelity is alone maintained by better pay than their own princes give, and the *undisputed* superiority of European arms. Has not the Duke of Wellington, *long ago* and *lately*, pressed on Ministers a very large increase of Her Majesty's Army in India? We pause for a reply.

We have prepared, with great care, a series of Tables, which fully illustrate the present state of the United Service.

The cases of greatest individual hardship, as we stated some time back, occur in the Line; but viewing the different branches of the Service separately, these returns show that the Royal Marines are immeasurably the greatest sufferers.

If the Military Commission will do us the favour of closely examining the annexed Tables, we cannot doubt but that they will come to the conclusion we long since have done, viz. that nothing short of a well-digested and unlimited full-pay retirement will meet the wants of the Service, or properly reward the greatest claimants on the gratitude of the nation—the Navy and the Army.

No. I.—CAVALRY.

Year of Entering the Service.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1800	2	.	.	2	39	
1801	1	.	.	1	38	
1802	1	.	.	1	37	
1804	.	1	.	1	35	
1805	3	1	.	4	34	
1806	4	2	1	7	30	
1807	.	1	1	2	32	
1808	3	.	.	3	31	
1809	3	.	1	4	30	
1810	2	1	.	3	29	
1811	1	3	.	2	6	28

Year of Entering the Service.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1812	2	1	2	3	8	27
1813	3	4	3	2	12	26
1814	1	1	3	1	6	25
1815	2	2	7	1	12	24
1816	.	2	2	.	4	23
1817	2	.	1	.	3	22
1818	1	3	8	.	12	21
1819	1	1	1	4	20	
1820	.	1	6	3	10	19
1821	.	1	1	2	18	
1822	.	.	4	2	6	17

Year of Entering the Service.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1823	1	1	4	.	6	16
1824	1	4	6	1	12	15
1825	.	2	23	8	33	14
1826	.	.	24	6	30	13
1827	.	.	9	9	18	12
1828	.	.	11	6	17	11
1829	.	.	17	8	25	10
1830	.	.	12	11	23	9
1831	.	.	13	21	34	8
1832	.	.	11	30	41	7

No. II.—INFANTRY.

1790	1	.	.	.	1	49	1806	11	10	13	.	37	33	1820	2	12	18	16	48	19
1793	1	.	.	.	1	46	1807	6	14	22	3	45	32	1821	1	9	28	7	40	18
1794	1	.	1	.	2	45	1808	5	8	29	3	45	31	1822	2	5	13	13	33	17
1795	6	1	.	.	7	44	1809	2	9	35	3	49	30	1823	.	7	20	12	39	16
1796	4	1	1	.	6	43	1810	1	9	16	7	33	29	1824	1	4	69	19	93	15
1797	4	.	.	.	4	42	1811	2	10	39	7	57	28	1825	.	6	118	98	252	14
1798	6	1	.	.	6	41	1812	3	12	37	27	79	27	1826	.	1	102	85	188	13
1799	7	3	2	.	12	40	1813	7	16	63	27	113	26	1827	.	1	60	57	118	12
1800	3	1	5	.	9	39	1814	2	13	40	18	82	25	1828	.	.	47	100	147	11
1801	6	1	3	.	10	38	1815	1	7	44	24	76	24	1829	.	.	26	75	101	10
1802	3	.	3	.	6	37	1816	2	4	16	7	29	23	1830	.	.	29	100	129	9
1803	15	6	9	.	30	36	1817	4	8	15	12	39	22	1831	.	.	30	130	160	8
1804	9	11	16	.	36	35	1818	1	3	14	8	26	21	1832	.	.	13	149	162	7
1805	7	14	17	1	39	34	1819	3	9	10	11	43	20							

No. III.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1794	6	.	.	.	6	45
1795	10	.	.	.	10	44
1796	2	.	.	.	2	43
1797	2	8	.	.	10	42
1798	.	4	.	.	4	41
1799	.	4	.	.	4	40
1800	.	4	.	.	4	39
1801	.	5	.	.	5	38
1802	.	4	.	.	4	37
1803	.	13	12	.	25	36
1804	.	.	20	.	20	35
1805	.	.	12	.	12	34

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1806	.	.	.	15	15	33
1807	.	.	.	15	15	32
1808	.	.	.	15	15	31
1809	.	.	.	8	8	30
1810	.	.	.	10	10	29
1811	.	.	.	3	3	28
1812	.	.	.	11	11	27
1813	.	.	.	8	8	26
1814	.	.	.	16	16	24
1816	.	.	9	9	18	23
1817	.	.	9	9	18	22
1818	.	.	7	2	9	21

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1810	.	.	.	3	3	20
1820	.	.	.	2	2	19
1821	.	.	.	3	3	18
1822	.	.	.	2	2	17
1824	.	.	.	4	4	15
1825	.	.	.	2	2	14
1826	.	.	.	2	2	13
1828	.	.	.	14	14	11
1829	.	.	.	7	7	10
1830	.	.	.	1	1	9
1831	.	.	.	24	24	8
1832	.	.	.	21	21	7

No. IV.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1797	1	.	.	.	1	42	1808	.	.	4	5	.	9	31	1822	.	.	.	.	1	1	17
1798	4	.	.	.	4	41	1809	.	.	.	8	.	8	30	1824	.	.	.	.	1	1	15
1800	1	.	.	.	1	39	1810	.	.	.	7	.	7	29	1825	.	.	.	.	8	8	14
1801	5	.	.	.	5	38	1811	.	.	.	8	.	8	28	1826	.	.	.	.	16	16	13
1802	.	2	.	.	2	37	1812	.	.	.	7	.	7	27	1827	.	.	.	.	6	6	12
1803	.	2	.	.	2	36	1813	.	.	15	15	26	1828	.	.	.	.	1	1	11
1804	.	4	.	.	4	35	1814	.	.	.	11	.	11	25	1829	.	.	.	.	2	2	10
1805	.	1	.	.	1	34	1815	.	.	.	13	.	13	24	1830	.	.	.	.	1	1	9
1806	.	8	.	.	8	33	1816	.	.	.	9	6	15	23	1831	.	.	.	.	2	2	8
1807	.	4	.	.	4	32	1820	.	.	.	.	1	1	19	1832	.	.	.	.	6	6	7

No. V.—ROYAL MARINES.

1793	5	.	.	.	5	46	1806	.	.	.	10	.	10	33	1822	.	.	.	.	2	2	17
1795	3	.	.	.	3	44	1807	.	.	.	3	.	3	32	1823	.	.	.	.	5	5	16
1796	.	4	.	.	4	43	1808	.	.	.	11	.	11	31	1824	.	.	.	.	1	1	15
1797	.	2	.	.	2	42	1809	.	.	.	14	.	14	30	1825	.	.	.	.	6	6	14
1798	.	6	.	.	6	41	1810	.	.	.	5	.	5	29	1826	.	.	.	.	4	4	13
1799	.	1	.	.	1	40	1811	.	.	.	3	5	8	28	1827	.	.	.	.	6	6	12
1800	.	1	2	.	3	39	1812	.	.	.	12	12	27	1828	.	.	.	.	15	15	11
1801	.	7	.	.	7	38	1813	.	.	.	7	7	26	1829	.	.	.	.	12	12	10
1803	.	10	.	.	10	36	1814	.	.	.	3	3	25	1830	.	.	.	.	9	9	9
1804	.	14	.	.	14	35	1816	.	.	.	1	1	23	1831	.	.	.	.	9	9	8
1805	.	15	.	.	15	34	1821	.	.	.	1	1	18	1832	.	.	.	.	13	13	7

ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING TABLES.

Year of Entering the Service.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	R. Artillery.	R. Engineers.	R. Marines.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1790	.	1	.	.	.	1	49
1793	.	1	.	.	5	6	46
1794	.	1	.	.	6	8	45
1795	.	6	.	.	3	20	44
1796	.	6	2	.	4	12	43
1797	.	4	10	1	2	17	42
1798	.	6	4	4	6	20	41
1799	.	12	4	.	1	17	40
1800	2	9	4	1	3	19	39
1801	1	10	5	.	7	23	38
1802	1	6	4	2	.	13	37
1803	.	30	25	2	10	67	36
1804	1	36	20	4	14	75	35
1805	4	39	12	1	15	71	34
1806	7	37	15	8	10	77	33
1807	2	45	15	4	3	69	32
1808	3	45	15	9	11	83	31
1809	4	49	8	8	14	83	30
1810	3	33	10	7	5	58	29
1811	6	67	3	8	8	82	28
1812	8	79	11	7	12	117	27

Year of Entering the Service.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	R. Artillery.	R. Engineers.	R. Marines.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1813	12	113	8	15	7	155	26
1814	6	82	.	11	3	102	25
1815	12	76	16	13	.	117	24
1816	4	29	9	16	1	58	23
1817	3	39	9	.	.	51	22
1818	12	26	9	.	.	47	21
1819	4	42	3	.	.	49	20
1820	10	48	2	1	.	61	19
1821	2	40	3	.	1	46	18
1822	0	33	2	1	2	44	17
1823	6	39	.	.	5	50	16
1824	12	93	4	1	1	111	15
1825	23	286	17	8	6	316	14
1826	30	107	2	16	4	154	13
1827	18	60	.	6	6	90	12
1828	17	47	14	1	15	94	11
1829	25	26	7	2	12	72	10
1830	23	29	10	1	9	72	9
1831	34	30	24	2	9	99	8
1832	41	13	21	6	13	94	7

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued from the Coast Guard Office to suspend the half-yearly demands until further orders, it being in contemplation to alter the mode of demanding stores. We think that from this we may augur a remodelling of the service. Should, as we have continually recommended, the Admiralty take the Coast Guard under its civil jurisdiction (like the Semaphores and Dockyard Police), both the country and the Royal Navy would benefit. This is, in fact, what we believe the Earl of Minto meant when, in the House of Lords, he said that "something neutral between the Blockade and Coast Guard was under consideration by the Government;" and if so, all men, who henceforth enter, could be made available for the Navy.

We had scarcely penned the above, when we received the following:

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Thanks to Lord Minto, the country is fast recovering from its recent alarm. Maiden ladies can now enjoy their tea and cards, without much fear of being whisked off to a Turkish harem, or annoyed by the caresses of a Muscovite admirer ere morning's dawn; and I take advantage of our present security to offer a few remarks upon the wild scheme of re-establishing the Coast Blockade as a reserve for the British Navy.

No doubt the advocates of such a plan have a desire to benefit their country; but I cannot believe that they have considered the subject in all its bearings. After all, what is the surest way of getting a sufficient number of good seamen for our men-of-war? Make the service popular; let Naval officers and men secure the good-will of the coasting trade and fishermen. Can this object be attained by bringing them constantly into collision? Certainly not, and I am borne out in this opinion by the fact of the existence of the most bitter hatred of the Naval service on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, prior to the establishment of the Coast Guard. This feeling was not confined to the lower classes; persons of a higher grade made common cause with them, and looked upon Naval officers as little less than monsters. I fully agree with your talented correspondent *Tristram* as to the injury such a force would inflict upon the revenue. Can any return be obtained of the number of men belonging to the *Severn*, *Hyperion*, or *Ramillies*, who deserted whilst actually on duty; of those punished for bribery; and of the quantity of arms thrown into ditches, &c., by deserters? Is it not a fact that a whole watch has deserted in one night, and that they were provided with carts by the smugglers to take them to London?

But to the main point—were they seamen? In 1829 I was serving in a line-of-battle ship, suddenly ordered to sea on particular service. We were supplied with one hundred men from the Coast Blockade, about one hundred from the *Perseus*, and one hundred Marine Artillery. Working down channel in a stormy winter night, the ship was taken aback, and the fore-topsail sheets carried away: the topmen were sent aloft to hand the sail, and scarcely a man would venture on the topsail-yard: when their services were most wanted, it turned out that they were not seamen. The Marine Artillery then volunteered to go aloft, but our worthy Captain would not allow them without their officer's consent; that permission was immediately given, and many of them mounted the rigging; some of the blue jackets joined them, and the sail was soon handed.

I may be accused of a desire to lower the character of our sailors. I deny any such intention. I know their great value; but experience has taught me that it is not every man who puts on a blue jacket that deserves the name.

The duty of the Coast Guard is very severe in the winter months, and none but men of most sober and regular habits can stand it. A cool head is of far greater value in this service, than the dare-devil spirit of the man-of-war's man. Besides, in the performance of their difficult and delicate duty, the detected smuggler can never vent his spleen, and create a prejudice against the Royal Navy.

I would recommend that the Coast Guard be kept upon its present well-organized footing, and that every station be supplied with the means of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the gun exercise, to make them available for manning the forts, batteries, or gun-boats along the coast, in case of our being attacked. The Royal Artillery might then be employed with field-pieces or mortars where their services are most required. This plan would give the country a Coast Guard in the fullest sense; and by mixing these men with the defenders of our land, you would go far towards removing the prejudice now existing against them. It is quite a mistake to suppose that all Coast Guard men are sailors—not one in four was ever at sea. SARNIA.

THE following Return of all the Flag Officers who have been placed upon Full Pay since the year 1815, with the period during which they have been so employed, and on what service, has been just issued by the Admiralty. The Document will be valuable to those Naval Officers who bind this Paper, as a record for reference. The first date is that when ordered to hoist flag, and the second shows when it was struck.

Rear-Adm. Sir R. King, Bt., K.C.B., 9 Feb. 1816 to 18 Oct. 1820, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B., 26 Mar. 1816 to 16 Aug. 1817, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.
Rear-Adm. Sir W. J. Hope, K.C.B., 15 Apr. 1816 to 31 Aug. 1818, Commander-in-Chief at Leith.
Vice-Adm. Francis Pickmore, 16 Apr. 1816 to 24 Feb. 1819, Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland.
Rear-Adm. David Milne, 9 May 1816 to 19 July 1819, Commander-in-Chief in North America and Lakes of Canada.
Adm. Edward Lord Exmouth, G.C.B., 30 June 1816 to 8 Oct. 1816, Commander-in-Chief in the Expedition against Algiers.
Rear.-Adm. Robert Plampin, 6 Nov. 1816 to 12 Sept. 1820, Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.
Admiral Edward Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., 8 Sept. 1817 to 31 Jan. 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Rear-Adm. Sir H. Popham, K.C.B., 17 Nov. 1817 to 27 July 1820, Commander in Chief at Jamaica.
Rear-Adm. Sir J. Gore, K.C.B., 23 Mar. 1818 to 30 June 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Sir C. Hamilton, Bart., 25 Apr. 1818 to 5 July 1824, Commander in-Chief at Newfoundland.
Admiral Sir G. Campbell, K.C.B., 15 May 1818 to 23 Jan. 1821, Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth.
Rear-Adm. Donald Campbell, 18 July 1818 to 11 Nov. 1819, Commander in-Chief at Barbadoes and Leeward Islands.
Rear-Adm. R. W. Otway, 3 Aug. 1818 to 24 Nov. 1821, Commander in-Chief at Leith.
Rear Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart, K.C.B., 5 May 1818 to 9 Dec 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Cork
Rear-Adm. Edward Griffith, 18 Jan. 1819 to 28 Dec. 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Halifax.
Rear-Adm. Sir T. A. Fremantle, G.C.B., 6 Jan. 1819 to 19 Dec. 1819 (died), Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., K.C.B., 5 Aug. 1819 to 13 Dec. 1822, Commander in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Robert Lambert, 12 Nov. 1819 to 1 Jan. 1822, Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.
Vice Adm Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B., 27 Mar. 1820 to 24 Mar. 1824, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm William Charles Fahie, 21 Feb. 1820 to 7 Sept. 1824, Commander-in-Chief at the Leeward Island and in North America.
Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B., 24 Aug. 1820 to 8 June 1823, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica.
Adm. Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, G.C.B., 25 Jan. 1821 to 13 Apr. 1824, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir James H. Whitshed, K.C.B., 31 Jan. 1821 to 12 Apr. 1824, Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth.
Vice Adm. Sir Benjamin Hallowell, K.C.B., 1 July 1821 to 31 July 1824, Commander in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm John Lord Colville, 7 Nov. 1821 to 16 Apr. 1825, Commander-in-Chief at Cork.
Rear-Adm Sir J. P. Beresford, K.C.B., 13 Nov. 1821 to 31 July 1824, Commander-in-Chief at Leith.
Rear Adm. Sir George Eyre, K.C.B., 25 Aug. 1823 to 14 Dec. 1826, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Neale, Bt., G.C.B., 31 July 1823 to 21 Apr. 1827, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, Knt., 20 June 1823 to 6 Aug. 1823, Squadron attending His Majesty.
Vice Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted, K.C.B., 19 Sept. 1823 to 2 June 1827, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica.
Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Bart., G.C.B., 24 Mar. 1824 to 10 May 1827, Commander in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir George Martin, G.C.B., 27 Mar. 1824 to 30 Apr. 1827, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth
Rear-Adm. William Thomas Lake, C.B., 18 May 1824 to 15 Aug. 1827, Commander-in-Chief in North America.
Vice-Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, K.C.B., 11 June 1824 to 24 May 1828, at Lisbon.
Vice Adm. Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B., 1 Aug. 1824 to 1 Aug. 1827, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Robert Plampin, 14 Mar. 1825 to 16 May 1828, Commander-in-Chief at Cork.
Rear-Adm. Joseph Bingham, 1 Sept. 1825 to 10 Dec. 1825 (died), Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. W. Hall Gage, 13 Dec. 1825 to 9 Jan. 1830, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. R. W. Otway, 13 June 1826 to 17 Sept. 1829, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, K.C.B, 28 Dec. 1826 to 8 Oct. 1828, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleeming, 24 Nov. 1826 to 14 July 1830, Commander in-Chief at Jamaica.
Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart., K.C.B., 5 Dec. 1826 to 21 Oct. 1827, Experimental Squadron and at Lisbon.
Adm. Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., 17 Apr. 1827 to 30 Apr. 1830, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir R. Stopford, K.C.B., 17 Apr. 1827 to 30 Apr. 1830, Commander in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., 27 Apr. 1827 to 14 July 1830, Commander-in-Chief in North America.
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bt., K.C.B., 28 July 1827 to 14 Aug. 1830, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K.H., 22 Apr. 1828 to 14 May 1831, Commander-in-Chief at Cork.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B., 5 June 1828 to 6 Aug. 1831, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B., 20 Dec. 1828 to 14 Oct. 1832, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., 6 Mar. 1829 to 3 Mar. 1833, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice-Adm. Edward G. Colpoys, 1 Dec. 1829 to 9 Nov. 1832 (died), Commander-in-Chief in North America and West Indies.
Adm. Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., 24 Apr. 1830 to 9 Jan. 1833 (died), Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Adm. Sir M. Dixon, K.C.B., 24 Apr. 1830 to 30 Apr. 1833, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Vice-Adm. Sir J.P. Beresford, Bt., K.C.B., 10 Aug. 1830 to 14 Aug. 1833, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B., 2 Apr. 1831 to 19 Apr. 1833 (died), Commander in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. W. Parker, C.B., 1 May 1831 to 11 July 1834, Experimental Squadron and at Lisbon.
Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B., 21 May 1831 to 24 Oct. 1831, Experimental Squadron.
Rear-Adm. Frederick Warren, 10 Sept 1831 to 28 Nov. 1834, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, K.C.B., 16 Dec. 1831 to 4 July 1835, Commander in Chief in the East Indies.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B., 9 May 1832 to 7 May 1833, Downs and Experimental Squadron.
Rear-Adm. Sir T. L. Maitland, K.C.B., 22 Sept. 1832 to 25 July 1837, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard.
Vice-Adm. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., 10 Dec. 1832 to 7 June 1836, Commander-in-Chief in North America and West Indies.
Rear-Adm. Thomas Briggs, 29 Nov. 1832 to 24 Apr. 1838, Superintendent of Malta Dock-yard.
Rear-Adm. Sir M. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., 9 Jan. 1833 to 9 July 1834 (died), Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., 23 Jan. 1833 to 4 Apr. 1835, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Admiral Sir Wm. Hargood, G.C.B., 27 Apr. 1833 to 2 May 1836, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, G.C.B., 8 May 1833 to 19 Apr. 1834, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. W. H. Gage, 10 May 1833 to 13 July 1833, Squadron in the Downs.
Vice-Adm. Sir Richard King, Bt., K.C.B., 24 July 1833 to 5 Aug. 1834 (died), Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Vice-Adm. Sir J. Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., 15 Jan. 1834 to 26 Aug. 1837, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H., 9 Apr. 1834 to 17 Dec. 1837, at Lisbon.
Rear-Adm. Sir P. Campbell, K.C.B., 3 June 1834 to 25 May 1838, Commander-in-Chief at Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., 7 Aug 1834 to 4 June 1838, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleeming, 16 Apr. 1834 to 25 Feb. 1837, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hamond, Bt., K.C.B., 2 Oct. 1834 to 17 May 1838, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., 28 June 1836 to 20 Nov. 1836, Experimental Squadron.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Halkett, G.C.H., 12 Feb. 1836 to 3 Aug. 1837, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America
Adm Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B., 28 Apr. 1836, still in command, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., 2 Apr. 1836, still in command, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Rear-Adm. F. Warren, 1 Apr. 1837, still in command, Superintendent of Plymouth Dock-yard.
Adm. Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B., 7 Apr. 1837, still in command, Commander-in Chief in the Mediterranean.
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., 22 May. 1837, still in command, Com.-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America.
Vice-Adm. Sir R. W. Otway, Bart., K.C.B., 26 Feb. 1837, still in command, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B., 26 July 1837, still in command, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Hon. D. P. Bouverie, 29 July 1837, still in command, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard.
Rear-Adm. C. B. H. Ross, C.B., 30 Oct. 1837, still in command, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.
Rear-Adm. Hon. George Elliot, C.B., 29 Sept. 1837, still in command, Com.-in-Chief at Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., 16 Oct. 1837, still in command, at Lisbon.
Rear-Adm Sir John Louis, Bart., 16 Jan. 1838, still in command, Superintendent of Malta Dock-yard.

Admiralty, Feb. 20, 1839. H. F. AMEDROZ, Chief Clerk.

EVERY question affecting the interests of the Army or Navy we endeavour to treat with the strictest independence and impartiality: we have never, in conducting this journal, allowed political feeling to bias our judgment, and personalities have always been avoided. In discussing, therefore, the professional claims of individuals we frequently have to sacrifice private feeling to our public duty, and such was the case when, on the 9th instant, we *felt ourselves compelled* to notice the recent promotion of Major Hankey to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy *without purchase*. Last week a contemporary followed up our comments, concluding with the following opinion on the Military Commission now sitting:—

"If the appeal proceed from a body, they are coolly referred to the decision of the Naval and Military Commission now sitting; whilst, as if to proclaim to the world that the deliberations of that Commission are little more than a solemn farce, gotten up for the purpose of diverting the attention of members of the United Services from the grievances under which they labour, acts of the most flagitious injustice are perpetrated from day to day under its nose, by the very men, in their respective official capacities, of whom it is composed. What ground has either Service for anticipating justice at the hands of a Camarilla, who, with a few honourable exceptions, constituting, however, but a very small minority, have met to report upon the injustice and venality of *their own conduct!*"

In our remarks we stated, that this promotion was *forced* upon Lord Hill. Some of the distinguished individuals who compose the Commission are most highly respected by the country; and, indeed, we cannot admit that the "honourable exceptions" are "few." In proof we refer to the annexed copy of the Commission, which has just been presented to the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Edward Codrington. We will first, however, dispose of the case under review.

Towards Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey we entertain the highest respect, and, were we permitted, could record a private act of liberality for a professional object, with which we have long been acquainted, that would gain him the regard of every soldier who takes pride in the glories of his country. This circumstance, however, though impressed on our memory, could not affect our duty as public journalists. We looked only to the injury done to the service, in so much that the Commander-in-Chief should not have been *forced* to bestow "*a good thing*" in his gift on so *young* an officer, though an excellent man. The facts we shall briefly state, as even military men can scarcely

unravel them, from the mode in which such promotions and exchanges appear in the Gazette.

Colonel Edward Wildman, 6th Dragoon Guards, exchanges to half-pay with Bt.-Colonel T. H. H. Davies, *who sells out*; and Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson purchases the Lieutenant-Colonelcy; but, in consequence of there having been two Majors in the 6th Dragoon Guards, the further promotion, by purchase, is carried to the 8th Hussars,—where a vacancy was created by Major Hankey having been allowed to go on half-pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel, *without purchase*. By this means another cavalry Major is disposed of, the 6th Dragoon Guards having now *one* Major instead of *two*.

We will put another case, the reverse of the above. Captain Jarvis, of the 70th regiment, died in November last; but as the Senior Lieutenant had been only twelve years in the Service, the vacant company was given out of the regiment to Lieutenant (now Captain) Lillie, of the 58th reg.

Extract from Patent Roll of the first year of the Reign of Queen Victoria.

Commission for inquiring into Promotion and Retirement of the Officers of Her Majesty's Forces.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousins and councillors, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and Charles, Duke of Richmond, Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Gilbert, Earl of Minto, lust Commissioner of our Admiralty, and Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath; our right trusty and well beloved cousin and councillor, Robert, Viscount Melville, knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Henry Grey, commonly called Viscount Howick, our Secretary at War, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Rowland, Lord Hill, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and General Commanding in Chief; our right trusty and well beloved councillor, Henry Labouchere, Master of our Mint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Adam, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, one of the Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of our fleet, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Sir James Kempt, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant General in our Army; our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of our fleet, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Sir George Cockburn, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the White Squadron of our fleet, our right trusty and well beloved councillor, Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Master-General of our Ordnance, and Lieutenant-General in our Army; our trusty and well beloved Sir Alexander J. Dickson, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Major General in our Army; our right trusty and well-beloved councillor Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Major-General in our Army; and our trusty and well-beloved Sir Richard Williams, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Colonel in our Marines, greeting Whereas we have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith issue, for the purpose of inquiring into the several modes of Promotion and Retirement now authorised and granted to the Officers of our Naval or Military Forces, of ascertaining the comparative situation of the Officers in each branch, and of reporting whether, due regard being had to economy and to the efficiency of the service, it may be practicable and expedient to make any and what changes in the present system. Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you, the said Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Charles, Duke of Richmond, Gilbert, Earl of Minto, Robert, Viscount Melville, Henry Grey (commonly called Viscount Howick), Rowland, Lord Hill, Henry Labouchere, Sir Charles Adam, Sir James Kempt, Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Sir Alexander J. Dickson, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Richard Williams, or any five or more of you, to be our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and We do hereby authorise and empower you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, to obtain information thereupon by the examination of all persons most competent, by reason of their knowledge, habits, or experience, to afford it, and also by calling for all documents, papers, or records, which may appear to you, or any five or more of you, calculated to assist your research, and to promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject, and We do also hereby give and grant unto you, or any five or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whatsoever to be examined before you, or any five or more of you, touching or concerning the premises; and We do hereby command and require you, or any five or more of you, to report to Us, under your hands and seals, with all convenient speed, your opinion whether, due regard being had to economy and to the efficiency of the service, it may be practicable and expedient to make any and what changes in the present system of Promotion and Retirement authorised and granted to the Officers of our Naval and Military Forces. And We will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our Commission, shall continue in full force and virtue; and that you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment; and We hereby command all and singular our justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, ministers, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents; and for your assistance in the due execution of these presents, We have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved George Collin, Esquire, to be Secretary to this our Commission, and to attend you, whose service and assistance we require you to use from time to time, as occasion shall require.—In witness, &c., witness, &c., the 3rd day of May. By Writ of Privy Seal.

(Examined) L. B. Allen,
Comptroller and Surveyor of the Hanaper.

We feel great satisfaction in announcing the publication of Captain Tulloch's Statistical Reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding, among the troops in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and British America. We noticed at great length the previous Report of this distinguished writer on the West Indies, and we propose, in a similar manner, to lay before our readers the principal facts and results contained in the three Reports, now printed by command of Her Majesty and laid before Parliament. We have never perused any Reports which have given more clear, candid, and accurate statements; and the results deduced are in all cases fully borne out by the facts. The Army, and the public generally, owe a deep debt of gratitude to the noble Secretary at War, who has encouraged and assisted these statistic inquiries, and made such a judicious selection in the able author of the Reports.

Captain Tulloch in his introduction states the reason which has influenced him to combine these Reports in *one* volume,—that as they serve to illustrate the influence of climates, of which the diseases are in many respects similar, "the reference for comparison may be facilitated." To form a better estimate of the influence of various climates on the troops abroad, Captain Tulloch first proceeds to ascertain the degree of sickness and mortality to which they are liable at home. To obtain this object, many difficulties exist. The Infantry Regiments of the Line do not serve more than four years at home after returning from abroad, and mortality in them must be much influenced by the diseases contracted in foreign stations. The inquiry has, therefore, been limited to the regiments of Cavalry which have not served abroad, and to the Foot Guards. The Report is, on account of some striking disproportions in sickness and mortality among the Household Cavalry and Infantry, divided into several heads:—1st, as respects the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons; 2d, the Foot Guards; 3d, the Life Guards and Blues, to which are appended some details regarding the diseases and mortality among the *depots* of the regiments of the Line serving in the West Indies.

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.—The Report states the number of men, on an average, from 1830 to 1836 (seven years and a quarter), of the *Dragoon Guards and Dragoons* to have been 6166; admissions to hospital, 5725; and the deaths, 87: *i. e.*, per 1000 mean strength;—929 admitted, and 14 died. To these, caused by *disease*, should be added, deaths from suicide, 35; by murder, 4; by drowning, 11; and by various accidents, 6: total, 59. The total mortality from *all* causes will, therefore, be 15 3-10ths per 1000 annually. This mortality in our troops *continuously at home* is more than in the Prussian Army, which is 11 7-10ths per 1000 annually. This is probably caused, not by better climate or greater longevity in Prussia, but from the Prussian Army being composed of *young* men, from twenty to twenty-five, while the English force is much above that age—between twenty-nine and thirty—and subject to the consequent decrement of life. In the French Army the mortality is 19 5-10ths per 1000 annually; but this probably includes the deaths in corps serving in the French colonies, and does not afford a correct comparison like that of the Prussian Army. If we compare the number of our home troops deceasing (taking the average of the men at 29 6-12ths) with equal numbers in civil life, we find as follows:—Deaths in civil life, between twenty-nine and thirty years of age, according to the Carlisle Tables, are 10 per 1000—according to Finlayson, 13 per 1000. Now the mean in civil life seems to give us 11·5 per 1000. Comparing these rates, we find that the proportion of deaths among our "*always-at-home troops*" is one-third higher than among civilians of the same age, and yet the soldiers are *selected* for robust frames and vigorous constitutions. At first we would be led to infer that the profession of a soldier is *per se* prejudicial to health, even under the most favourable circumstances—*home duty*. But a closer examination, and a knowledge that the mortality in towns is greater than in rural districts, among equal numbers of the same age, lead us to make a comparison of Military mortality with that of towns in which the troops are generally quartered, and where density of population operates against health. Taking the age of the troops at thirty, the deaths are 15 3-10ths per 1000; and taking civilians in towns, *even between twenty and thirty*, the deaths among *them* are 16 per 1000. Thus we arrive at data which justify us in concluding that the apparently high ratio of mortality among the *home* troops, as compared with civilians generally, does not arise from any injurious influence exercised on their health by the duties of their profession; but from the insalubrity of the densely-populated towns in which they are quartered. The vast number of admissions to hospital among the Military is also accounted for by the fact, that *every* ailment of the soldier is an hospital case, but not so in civil life. Hence we see at once the cause of the apparent greater sickliness among the Military than the Civil population.

This Report very clearly shows by Tables that there is no class of diseases but those of the lungs, from which the troops suffer in a greater degree than the classes whose lives are ensured at the public offices, and therefore *select* lives. The large proportion of suicides among the Dragoons is remarkable; but may be fairly attributed to the number of men who, by dissipation or extravagance, have reduced themselves from a higher station in life to the necessity of enlisting—this class chiefly enlist in the Dragoons—and on whom reverses of fortune operate towards self-destruction.

Next week we shall take up the second head of this interesting Report, and examine the mortality and sickness of the Foot Guards.

We cordially respond to the following appeal, recommending a Benefit Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Army. A measure of this kind was brought forward during the late war by a gallant Field Officer, now no more, and ourselves;—it received the warm support of the illustrious father of our gracious Queen, of several of his royal brothers, of numerous General Officers, and of regiments; but after we had sustained considerable expense, its progress was arrested by the Duke of York, who at first was induced to give it support, because the then Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Perceval, declared that the funds which (under calculations approved by that distinguished actuary, Mr. Morgan) must have come into the hands

of the Institution in the course of a short time, "would have rendered the Army too independent of the State." At the period to which we refer, the United Service Clubs were not in existence, and now probably the times are more liberal; at all events, we shall gladly afford an undertaking of this kind any support in our power. All the documents relating to the former endeavour are in our possession.

We have been already authorised by one Commanding Officer to affix his name to any Petition, Memorial, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I permit myself the honour of drawing your attention to a letter from a *Retired Officer*, which appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of the 9th instant, on the subject of establishing a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Army.

I cannot err in allowing myself to hope that the cause of the widow and orphan—a cause hallowed and sacred—will receive your best consideration, and that your just and powerful influence, as a leading Military Journal, will be zealously used in strongly recommending it to the British Army. I fearlessly say, that it is a just reproach to the Army, that, with an income of nearly *two millions*, it is content to leave its widows and orphans—its nearest and dearest ties,—some to the tender mercies of a cold, unpitying world; others as a legacy upon the bounty of the country, and that very bounty drawn from the hard earnings of the people. I turn to its splendid establishments—its sumptuous clubs—its Eastern luxuries—monuments of everything but a generous feeling. I see these luxuries; but I see not a sigh or a crumb bestowed upon the widow and orphan of their brave but less fortunate companion in arms. I see the Army content to leave Nature's dearest and sweetest ties to eat the bitter bread of misery, and drink the cup of misery to its last and veriest dregs. Amidst all the luxuries and splendour with which you *surround yourselves*, I ask you, ye *chiefs* of the British Army—I emphatically ask you—can you hear unmoved the touching appeal of the widows and orphans of those brave men who have gloriously fallen leading you to victory, and to honours and rewards? I ask you, ye officers of the British Army, can you hear the sighs of the widows and orphans of your former companions in arms, and yet not feel a deep and bitter *self-reproach?* Lives there in the British Army a heart which cannot feel for suffering humanity? I leave the Army to answer for itself.

The hallowed cause of its destitute widows and helpless orphans is now before the Army. It is a cause of deep and vital interest—deeply involving the honour and character of every officer, chief and subaltern, of the British Army. It powerfully and forcibly addresses itself to all the better feelings of the heart.

In taking the liberty of addressing myself to you, and soliciting the insertion of this letter in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, I feel that I am only doing that which must be acceptable to every friend of the British Army.

London, March 19, 1839. HUMANITAS.

We have been much gratified by the perusal of a pamphlet, by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, on the state of Ireland, intended to introduce to general notice a work by Captain John Kennedy, entitled "Instruct, Employ—Don't hang them,"—a name which (although we should have imagined it taking from its singularity) seems to have been an unfortunate one*. Our limits will not permit us to enlarge upon his plan, herein briefly explained, which has triumphantly endured the test of experience on his own and some adjacent estates. Suffice it to say, that men of all parties may act upon it, as they will find nothing in it to interfere with their political tenets, unless, indeed, there be a party to whom the happiness of their fellow-creatures is gall and wormwood. They will find proofs how, by a judicious colonisation of the immense tracts of waste land in Ireland, the pretended necessity for compulsory emigration may be removed; and we would hope (for here we differ from Sir Charles Napier) the inclination for voluntary relinquishment of their native land may be rendered infrequent amongst its hardy natives. Why should we lose the boldest and most enterprising from either of our British isles? We have here, too, a plan of national education, not flimsy, chimerical, and unnatural, like those of some of the political quacks of the day, but rational and practical,—one calculated to promote sound agricultural knowledge, and so far resembling that which Fellenberg has rendered so celebrated in Switzerland. Its author need not desire a voucher more deserving of trust than Sir Charles Napier, who has personally witnessed the effects of the scheme which he advocates, and whose style in this, as in his other writings, is distinguished by much liveliness, with a clearness of expression which renders it difficult for any one (unless wilfully) to misunderstand him. In this respect he bears some resemblance to Cobbett, to whom (as a writer) no man need blush to be compared.

It is to such men as the Kennedys, the Napiers, and others, of active and enduring benevolence, that Ireland must look for regeneration, and not to self-seeking and cold-hearted agitators. Sir Charles Napier rightly says, that "the wish to pour balm into the wounds of Ireland is universal in English breasts." We can ourselves, indeed, recollect when a strong prejudice against Irishmen was very common in England, particularly amongst the humbler classes, but it appears to be gradually wearing away. Although we have lately exposed the falsehood and folly of some who would arrogate for the sister isle the claim of having won all our trophies by land† and sea during the late wars, we have never been backward in doing justice to the gallantry with which her sons, of all ranks, have done their work in battle, and to their many estimable qualities in peace; and it is with the utmost sincerity that we recommend all who have estates in Ireland to read first this pamphlet, and then the work which it illustrates, and if (as there can be little doubt they will) they find its precepts wise and salutary, to put them into earnest and immediate practice.

The Court.

Her Majesty held a court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon, for the reception of an address against the extension of the Metropolitan Police to the City. The Lord Mayor arrived in state, accompanied by many of the Aldermen and City Officers, and also by 194 members of the court of Common Council. Her Majesty received the address on the throne, and returned the following answer:—"The peace and security of the inhabitants of my capital require my care, and the attention of my Government. With these objects in view I have directed measures to be submitted to Parliament, which will, I have no doubt, receive their deliberate consideration. I fully rely on their zeal for the welfare of my people, and their regard for the rights and privileges of all my subjects."

On Tuesday evening the Queen honoured the Italian Opera House with her presence.

The Queen held a Court yesterday afternoon, at which the Hon. J. D. Bligh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover, had an audience to take leave on returning to his mission.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock—Wednesday, April 10, and Wednesday, April 17.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock—Thursday, April 11, and Thursday, April 25. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-room on Thursday the 25th April, it being a collar-day.

The Marchioness of Normanby has succeeded Lady Barham as the Lady in Waiting; and Lord Gardner and Sir F. Stovin have succeeded Viscount Falkland and the Hon. W. Cowper as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

The Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister have succeeded the Hon. Miss Cocks and the Hon. Miss Cavendish as maids of honour in waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, were received on Saturday at the Colonial Office.—Despatches from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, and from Sir H. Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, were received on Monday at the Colonial Office.—Despatches, dated 3d Nov., were received on Tuesday at the India Board, from the officer administering her Majesty's Government at Bombay.—On Wednesday, despatches, dated Dec. 22, were received at the Foreign Office from the British Consul at Pernambuco.—Despatches were forwarded from the India Board for Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; and for the officers administering her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Despatches from Colonel Doherty, Governor of Sierra Leone, were received on Thursday at the Colonial-office.—Despatches for Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas, were sent off last evening from the Colonial-office.

Her Majesty, it is understood, will give a series of three state balls at Buckingham Palace, after the Easter recess. The first, it is expected, will take place the third week in April.

The Queen has appointed Mr. H. Cowper, jun., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Para.

A suggestion has been submitted to Lord Melbourne, which, if acted upon, will render the Ladies of the Knights of the Garter, St. Patrick, Thistle, St. Michael, and St. George, the Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c., eligible to wear the decorations which specially denote the distinction that has been graciously conferred by her Majesty, and her Majesty's Royal Predecessors on their noble and gallant husbands. A similar Order exists in Spain, created in the year 1792, designated the Order of "*Dames Nobles.*"

Her Majesty's Government and that of the King of the French are at present engaged in arranging the terms of a convention, which has for its object the more speedy transmission, through France, of despatches from India for the British Government.‡ When this convention shall have been concluded, there will no longer exist that individual monopoly which is now so just a matter of complaint.

Lord Glenelg is to have the pension held by Lord Auckland previously to his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India. The pension is 2,000*l.* a-year.

Marshal Clausel has arrived in England to examine certain branches of British manufactures which he is desirous to introduce into Algiers.

The appointment of Mr. P. M. Murphy to be Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 5th Feb. last, has not taken place. The Queen has appointed Mr. W. Porter to be Attorney-General at the Cape.

Government have entered into a contract for conveying the mails, by large and powerful steam-vessels, from Liverpool to Halifax, and thence by branch steamers to Boston, and in the summer to Quebec. Instead of a monthly communication, as formerly, steamers will now be despatched on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Insolvent Government Clerks.—It was stated in the Insolvent Court this week, that Sir Robert Peel, while in office, had ordered every government clerk, who took the benefit of the Act, to be discharged from his situation forthwith. This determination had, it is said, been productive of much benefit.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper that 4,600,000 less persons travelled by stage coaches in 1838 than 1836; and 14,400,000 more persons by railway in the same period.

General Lord Lynedoch, who is 90 years of age, arrived at Tours on the 14th of March and left it on the 17th.

Pension List.—The revised pension list has made its appearance, and the entire sum to be annually provided for out of the Civil List amounts to 130,635*l.*

Col. Davies, M.P. for Worcester, has retired from the army by the sale of his commission.

United Service Institution.—At the first evening meeting for the season on Monday last, Major S. Clerke, V.P., in the chair, Lieut. H. Raper, R.N., read a paper on the longitudes of the principal places on the globe; and Captain W. Ramsay, R.N., on connecting and disconnecting the paddle-wheels of steamers.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 19.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that he was prepared to wait for the papers regarding Persia, and therefore would make no observations in reference to our relations with that power; but that he must apply for papers regarding the warlike proceedings at Afghanistan, and of the Governor-General's declaration, &c., and at the same time condemn the conduct of the Government, as far as he understood it.—Lord MELBOURNE complained of the condemnatory language of the noble Earl in the present state of affairs in the East.—The Earl of ABERDEEN claimed the right to comment on the Governor-General's declaration, it having been laid on their table.—The motion was supported by the Duke of Wellington, Lords Ellenborough and Brougham.—The Earl of RIPON wished to know whether Sir Henry Bethune, who was a Major-General in the army of the Schah of Persia (but not in our service), and who had been sent out from this country while we were friendly with the Schah, to assist him with his professional advice—whether that gentleman, notwithstanding the removal of the mission, notwithstanding the misunderstanding that existed between this country and Persia (in the service of whose Sovereign he still remained), continued to receive from this country his salary of 2,000*l.* a year?—Viscount MELBOURNE answered, that if the differences were not settled, the salary would cease.—The Earl of Aberdeen withdrew his motion.

THURSDAY, March 21.—The Earl of ROSSE brought forward his motion on the state of Ireland. It abounded with details of the most frightful character, exhibiting a list of murders perpetrated, in many instances, in the open day, and, for the most part, unpunished, in consequence of the system of intimidation, which prevented witnesses from giving evidence, under the apprehension of death. He concluded by moving for a committee of inquiry, which he maintained was loudly called for by every consideration of justice and humanity.—The Marquis of NORMANBY defended his conduct in the government of Ireland, and resisted the motion as calculated to have an injurious effect on the tranquillity of that country.—The Duke of WELLINGTON maintained that the case for inquiry had not been answered.—After further debate, in which the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Rossmore, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Lismore, Marquis of Westmeath, Earl of Fingall, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Brougham, Lord Plunket, and Earl of Winchilsea took part, the house divided, when the motion was carried by 61 contents to 38 non-contents.

* As we have had the pamphleteer's authority for adding, was that of his own book on Military Law; certainly one of the most amusing as well as instructive works we ever read.

† It is true that Wellington is an Irishman, and may be considered equal to a host, but then the parties alluded to disown him as a countryman, and sneer at him as a Commander.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 18.—Mr. Horsman gave notice that soon after Easter he would call the attention of the House to the subject of Impressment in the Navy.—In answer to an inquiry, Lord Palmerston said, that Mr. M'Neill, after returning from Persia, had returned to this country on account of ill health, and that he had left Col. Shiel as Chargé d'Affaires.—Mr. T. Attwood moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee of Supply to reconsider the vote of 34,160 seamen and marines, and to inquire whether it would not be advantageous, in the present state of the country, considering its foreign relations, to make an immediate and considerable increase;" but, after a short discussion, he consented to withdraw his motion.—Several votes connected with the Army were agreed to.—The debate on the Corn-laws was resumed for the fifth time, and, after a discussion of several hours, the House divided, when Mr. Villiers' motion was lost by a majority of 147; the numbers being, for the motion, 197, against it, 349.—Mr. Rice obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts whereby certain annuities had been granted to the Duke of Wellington. The bill was with the full consent of the Duke. Under the existing acts the Duchess of Wellington would, if she survived her husband, be entitled to draw by way of jointure a sum of 2,500*l* from the annuities which had been granted by the State for the maintenance of the dignity of the titles and honours enjoyed by the noble Duke; but no provision had been made for settling a jointure upon any wife whom the eldest son of the Duke of Wellington might marry. The object of the bill was to supply this omission, and likewise to make provision for the settlement of the objects of value presented to his Grace by foreign potentates and other *personages*.

TUESDAY, March 19.—Lord Sandon moved an Address for copies of any memorials addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by British merchants trading with Mexico and Buenos Ayres, praying his interference to protect British commerce against the effect of blockades established in the ports of those countries by the Government of France, together with the correspondence with the said merchants arising thereout; 2nd, for copies of any communications with the French Government, founded on the said memorials; and, 3d, the amount of British force in the Bay of Vera Cruz at the time of the taking of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by the French squadron under Admiral Baudin, and at the taking of Vera Cruz by the same squadron.—Lord Palmerston had no objection to the production of the papers, except the correspondence; but to that he must object, as negotiations were proceeding, and to which he expected the most satisfactory result.—Mr. E. Tennent moved an amendment, for the production of any papers and correspondence regarding occupation in Brazil by the French.—Mr. Grote complained of the conduct at Vera Cruz and Mexico of the French, maintaining that it called for the marked interference of the British Government.—Dr. Lushington condemned the proceedings of France, as oppressive and unjustifiable, and contrary to the usages of nations, and urged the interference of our Government, by the most decided remonstrances that could be well enforced after what had taken place in that House, to show France that England was "wide awake" to its conduct.—Mr. C. Wood stated what force had been sent to the station, declaring that there was sufficient to protect British interests, the best proof of which was that they had not suffered.—Sir R. Peel said, Lord Palmerston's argument against sending a competent force and taking a dignified tone, went to show that there was no use either in a Navy or an Ambassador. We had two pendants, which he had thought were for the protection of British commerce. It was pleaded that the Commodore might have sent a detachment, but that was a delicate discretion for an officer to assume; one would like to know what were his instructions from the Admiralty. When the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa began, the British in Vera Cruz were induced, in that alarm, to quit their homes. Here was a case in which British ships might have rendered great assistance, if British ships had been off the town, and this without giving any possible umbrage to the blockading force. If ships were of no use *then*, why had they been sent *now*? Lord Palmerston had said, to give moral weight to our intercession. But would they not have given the same moral weight to our remonstrances if the French authorities on the spot had seen them there when the blockade began? If our commerce and our character were to be undermined by the consequences of such hostilities as these, it was a bootless boast of Mr. Canning, that he had called the new world into existence to redeem the balance of the old.—The motion was eventually withdrawn.

THURSDAY, March 21.—Mr. Labouchere said, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, that, from despatches received from Sir J. Colborne and Sir G. Arthur, it would not be necessary to carry the infliction of capital punishments further in Canada.—Mr. Hume moved a resolution, the effect of which was to introduce household suffrage as an amendment of the Reform Act, but concluded his speech by simply moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend that act. After a short discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 85 to 50.

FRIDAY, March 22.—The Duke of Wellington's Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir Charles Gray gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, move that a copy of Mitchell's map on the subject of the disputed territory, on the borders of the State of Maine, or the province of New Brunswick, or so much of it as comprised that territory, should be laid on the table of the House.—Lord John Russell, in moving that the commital of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill be postponed till 16th of April, announced that, in consequence of the vote passed by the House of Lords on the previous night, he would, on one of the earliest days after the recess, take the opinion of the House with respect to the government of Ireland in late years. His Lordship, in alluding to the state of Ireland, said, "The measures we ourselves thought it advisable to pass I candidly admit we have not been able to carry through Parliament; but this we have been able to do with the confidence of one House and the forbearance of the other—we have been enabled to carry on the administration of Ireland in a manner that has conduced to the prosperity of that part of our Empire. On these grounds, we think it necessary to ask of the House of Commons whether it is disposed to approve of my noble friend, Lord Fortescue, continuing to adopt the measures which I have hitherto been adopted. He will continue to execute the laws in the manner in which the executive has hitherto been carried on, if the House is pleased to agree to those measures, but if, on the other hand, the House does not approve of this plan, but is willing that it should be abandoned, and other principles be adopted, then there is nothing left but to relinquish into other hands the government of the country."—On the motion of General Sharpe, a return was ordered of the number of Cavalry Officers appointed Colonels of regts. since 1828, with a statement of the length of service of each.

Lord Howick brought forward the Army Estimates. His Lordship stated that, although there was apparently but little difference between the regimental establishments of this year and those of former years, he was bound to inform the house that there was a very considerable difference as to the real amount of force that he should call upon the house this year to provide for, and that which he had required in former years. There would be a total increase of the army, as compared with former years, of 9,414 men. Since the estimates had been prepared, it had been found necessary to make some further augmentation of the force in India, but that would involve no additional charge on the country. It would, however, be necessary hereafter to propose an additional estimate to provide for the expense incidental upon supporting a considerable amount of irregular force of Militia and Volunteers which it had been found necessary to raise in Canada. The materials for forming an estimate had not yet been received. There was an increase of force, as compared with last year, of 5,600 men, which, coupled with the increase of the preceding year, made in all 9,400 men. He begged attention to an item relative to an accommodation of the soldiers, viz. 2,500*l*. for military libraries to be established in the barracks in this country and in the colonies. This was a matter of policy, which had been frequently urged on the Government by Members—a policy which had it in view to endeavour by all indirect means to abate crime, and to diminish the necessity for corporeal punishments. In tropical climates, the soldiers found great difficulty in filling up their time when off duty, and too often they betook themselves to intemperance, as a resource against tedium. For a considerable period, libraries had been established in barracks in the East Indies, and they now proposed to establish, in concert with the Commander-in-Chief, libraries at all the principal stations, at home and abroad. The vote was not a large one, as there would be at first some difficulty. It would be necessary, by way of experiment, to establish these libraries at some places in the first instance, and after they saw how they worked, they might then easily extend them. It was proposed that a room in each barrack should be set apart for the library, which should be placed under the charge of the Barrack-Master, that it should be lighted and warmed, and that the soldiers should have the use of the books. It was also supposed that it would lead them to value the indulgence more highly by subjecting them to a trifling payment, a payment almost nominal, to the Barrack Master, for his trouble. He hoped that they would in a short time be enabled to carry this experiment into effect. What was proposed was, not that there should be regimental libraries, for that would lead to great difficulties in the removal, but that there should be fixed libraries in all barrack establishments. By this means, as the books would not be the same in all, in changing from one station to another the soldiers would find that they had recourse to a different selection of books, and of course to a greater variety of reading. Communications had been already had with booksellers, many of whom were willing to make a large reduction in the retail prices of the books to be supplied. The noble Lord moved that the sum of 121,383*l*. be granted in addition to the 3,000,000*l*. already voted for the army services of the year.—Sir Henry Hardinge considered the proposed augmentation insufficient; he went into a review of the various stations of the British Army, in order to prove that the amount of force in each was below what was necessary. No army in the world, in ancient or modern times, ever did so much duty as the British. Alluding to the force destined for Affghanistan, he observed that the length of march was so great, the conveyance of ammunition and provision required so much caution and management, that he felt convinced that the army would have a most difficult operation. He would not say whether the force in India were sufficient or not for the services in which it was engaged, but he would say that it was a great deal less than on any former occasion. When he compared the state of the force in India at the present moment with that of the time of the Burmese war, he found that it was now of a much smaller amount. He thought a much greater force necessary in India, to guard against any dissatisfaction on the part of the natives, or jealousies on the part of the frontier tribes. A long discussion ensued as to whether the army should be increased or not; but ultimately the vote was agreed to. Several other votes were also agreed to.—Lord Howick brought up the Mutiny Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—Mr. C. Wood brought up the Marine Mutiny Bill, which was also read a first and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

[The Debate on the Army Estimates will be reviewed next week.—Ed.]

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—The New French Ministry is, we believe, at length decided:—Soult, War Minister and President of the Council. Thiers, Foreign Affairs; Passy, Interior; Humann, Finance; Dupin, Justice; Duperre, Marine; Sauzet, Public Instruction; Cunin Gridaine, Commerce; and Dufaure, Public Works.

Ancona.—The expenses already incurred in making the new fortifications amount to 200,000 Roman crowns, and the contracts entered into are very considerable. Twenty-five pieces of cannon and seven or eight howitzers, or mortars, are on their carriages, and ready to be mounted on the batteries. The covert ways of the outworks have been repaired, and the detached fortifications, as well as those which command the sea, have been the first object of attention. Palisades, gun-carriages, and other materials, have been brought from Trieste. The garrison has been gradually reinforced, but even now does not amount to more than between 1500 and 1600. A convention, however, is said to have been negotiated with Switzerland for an augmentation. The Austrians have a force of between 6000 and 7000 men on the extreme frontier.

Spain.—The following toasts were drunk at the farewell dinner given by General Semane to the Earl of Clarendon:—"To Queen Isabel II. May God confound her enemies." "To Queen Victoria. May Heaven grant her a long and prosperous reign, and a numerous progeny." "To General Evans." "To the Earl of Clarendon." "To the King of Denmark, who disdained to imitate the cruel example set by the absolutist sovereigns, and was one of the first to recognise Queen Isabel."

Greece.—Accounts to 17th Feb. state that the English General, Gordon, had retired from the service because he had not been included in the list of the promotions to the Order *du Sauveur*. The reason why the *Talavera* was sent to Patras was because the English Government began to think that there was some foundation for the suspicions that the Greek Government intended to make some attempt upon the Ionian Islands.—*Gazette du Midi*.

North America.—The intelligence received this week is, upon the whole, of a satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the disposition of the citizens of Maine, and the apprehensions which a portion of the American press entertains, that some hasty and inconsiderate proceeding of that State may precipitate events, we are strongly disposed to confide in the prudence of the Central Government, without whose approbation it is scarcely possible that a general collision should take place. Where the disposition is so manifestly good, we are justified in anticipating a peaceful issue.

Theatres.

Italian Opera.—*Belisario* has been repeated every night. Great preparations are making for the novelties after Easter. Persiani makes her first appearance on Easter Tuesday. The Opera, we believe, will be either *Lucia di Lammermoor* or *La Sonnambula*. We are also promised Grisi, Lablache, and Rubini. The ballet of *Robert le Diable* increases in public favour on each representation.

Covent Garden.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's *Richelieu* continues to be most popular. The theatre is crowded every night it is performed. The receipts on Thursday were the largest of the present season. The play has been twice commanded by her Majesty.

Haymarket.—This house opened on Monday night for the season with the *Love Chase*. A novelty followed in the shape of a one-act farce, called *A Wife for a Day*, and written for the purpose of exhibiting the Yankee eccentricities of Hill, who is in this country the admitted representative of Brother Jonathan. He personates a young raw Vermont farmer, full of quaintness, shrewdness, and what many would call vulgarity, but which really is not vulgar in the true understanding of the word. His dry humour kept the audience in a continued roar, and he announced the piece for repetition amid loud approbation.

Polytechnic Institution.—In addition to the highly interesting series of Lectures on the Physiology of Man, which we noticed as in the course of delivery at this institution, a series has commenced on Chemistry, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, which promises a fund of scientific instruction, and also a series on vocal music by Mr. Phillips. Another object of great interest has been added to the daily attraction of this institution,—we allude to the exhibition of an entirely new plan of exploding wrecks under water, by means of voltaic electricity. This latter novelty promises to be of real importance, as it seems to offer a means of attaining the object in question with perfect safety.

We have been for some time silent observers of the affairs of the Hon. Artillery Company, and have felt surprised that a corps which ought to be respected and distinguished should become ridiculous, through the imbecility of the "powers that rule," *alias* the Court of Assistants. One amongst the many corruptions and absurdities they practise is that of having the members drilled by the amateur Serjeants of the Company, who are totally incompetent to the task; and the natural and inevitable consequence is a corps of the most awkward and undisciplined men that ever played at soldiers. We understand that a motion has been made to have a Serjeant from the regulars to drill the men; and from what we know of the sapient body composing the Court of Assistants, we should not be at all surprised to hear of its being rejected. Whoever witnessed the memorable march of the corps from Bunhill Row to Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation, must have been filled with ridicule and pity for the patient and suffering warriors. At the utmost, not four men together kept the step, and a general kicking of heels was the consequence. A parcel of schoolboys would have done it infinitely better. The other events that took place, and which must be most painfully impressed upon every mind, were equally deplorable; yet these men, who have the vanity and folly to take upon themselves the "management" and "discipline" of the Company, cannot see the necessity of having Serjeants from the Line to drill the men. Surely Government, if they tolerate the existence of this presumed Military body, should make it obligatory that they be efficiently drilled; or of what use in times of disturbance would such an awkward, ignorant, and confused mass of men be? It cannot be otherwise than extremely painful to some who are sensitive enough to feel the jeers and laughter their awkwardness never fails to occasion whenever they appear in public. We shall watch the movements of the Court, and expose any mismanagement, either of the military or monetary matters.

the above and subsequent clauses, in the same chapter, for its security, we do not feel competent to offer an opinion; but we are glad to observe it is provided in the previous Chap. 2, clause 41, on punishments,—

"That in every case in which sentence of *death* has been passed, the government of the Presidency, within which the offence has been sentenced, may without consent of the offender, commute the punishment for *any other* punishment provided by the code."

We take leave, however, to observe, that in clauses Nos. 43 and 44, Chap. 2, relative to the commutation for imprisonment, we think the addenda to the sentence of banishment for life, requires reconsideration and amelioration, and also the enactments, Nos. 49 and 50, with the illustration appended, by which the East India Company are to seize the property, to the third and fourth generation, in punishment of the transgression; it does not *seem just*, that if a son, or grandson, have committed crime and received sentence, whereby he forfeits all his property, that, at the death of his father or grandfather, the East India Government should seize the property to the *ruin* of his *wife and children*. The ten enactments comprised in Chap. 7, upon offences against the public tranquillity, appear to us to be the result of an attempt to substitute a civil code in place of a military government; an amalgamation of the two tribunals; which, it may be alleged, the varieties of languages, religions, moral character, and magnitude of the population of the empire, in its *present state*, render essential to its efficient government, and the same considerations probably apply to the restrictions imposed upon the *Press*, in order to prevent the anticipated evils of disaffection, or turbulence, from appeals to the passions and prejudices of the uneducated portion of the natives, by irresponsible public writers.

We have endeavoured, by the preceding remarks and quotations, to place before our readers an outline of a few of the most striking lineaments in this code, with the view of directing public attention to this most important document, involving the future welfare and security of an immense nation, and the vital interests of Great Britain. To the great mass of Englishmen, who must be unacquainted with the interior structure of the existing Indian Government, it will appear marvellous that a great country, containing more than one hundred millions of natives, should be governed by a foreign power, placed at its antipodes upon our globe, and of different language, manners, customs, religion, and government; whilst it is most obvious that to continue that supremacy to mutual advantage, the most sacred duties, not only of a moral but Christian legislature, must be performed on our part towards them as fellow subjects.

The East India Government, and the Board of Control, have thus far discharged their duties; they have availed themselves of the highest talents of the country, to obtain a code of laws adapted to the present improved state and condition of society and jurisprudence: but here the GREAT QUESTION presents itself—*How are the laws to be carried into execution, and what is the machinery required to be used as the primum mobile?*

Upon this subject the code affords no information;—with this inquiry the Commissioners appear to have had nothing to do: it must, therefore, be presumed, that the Governor in Council in India, the East India Company at home, and the Board of Control, are, subject to the approbation of the Imperial Parliament, the parties to carry out this measure: but still we naturally ask, "Where are the materials?" To those who are acquainted with India we need not observe, that with a population exceeding 123,000,000 of natives, the British civilians do not at present, we believe, amount to 700 individuals in the whole empire; and although some writers assert that the handful of professional gentlemen resident at Calcutta always talk, and write of, and in reality believe themselves to be, *all India*; yet we take leave to say, that if India is to become permanently an integral portion of the British empire, it can only be by a just participation in *all its civil rights and liberties*. Nothing can be more fallacious, than to represent the incapacity of the natives for the administration of Civil government. One of the best informed, most experienced, and intelligent officers* of the Company, introduced several years since the experiment of juries in his own presidency, amongst the natives, similar to our own in this country, and upon an inquiry of a highly criminal nature; and nothing can carry stronger conviction than this gentleman's evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords on this most interesting subject, of the great benefit and advantage to be derived from similar improvements. By committing to themselves the administration of just laws, common to all, without distinction of country or caste, and the collecting of the revenue amongst themselves, by their own agency, we should cultivate at the same time their intellectual and physical capacities; and in return they would give us that confidence which ever results from mutual benefits, reciprocally bestowed and received; wherens, an attempt to exclude them from those enjoyments and privileges, and to place the civil government of this extensive empire in the hands of a few British residents, in the present progressive state of human society, must inevitably lead to all those evils and miseries which follow in the train of injustice, and assuredly will end in final separation.

* Major-General Briggs.

Despatches from Governor Light at British Guiana were received, on Saturday, at the Colonial Office; on Monday from Colonel Cockburn, Governor of the Bahamas; and from Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., Governor of the Canadas; on Tuesday from Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Despatches were forwarded on Wednesday from the India Board for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is expected to return to this country, from Malta, about the latter end of April or the beginning of May.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Captain G. Back, R.N; and upon H. Roper, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Her Majesty has appointed Capt. Sir J. Ross, R.N., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Stockholm.

Lady Lionel Smith, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, has arrived with her family in town.

The *Bury and Norwich Post* contains a paragraph, stating that the Chartists of Norwich are generally arming; that about 300 are already armed with pikes, of which the description is given; that these pikes are fast making their way into the country villages, and that about sixty will leave Norwich this week so armed, and some also with pistols, for the North of England!

Mr. John Wingfield Larkins is appointed Consul at Alexandria: and Mr. Thomas Carew Hunt (late Consul at Archangel), to be Consul in the Azores or Western Islands.

A Naval author of considerable celebrity was last week black-balled at the Thatched-House Naval Club.

Mr. M'Neill, the British Envoy to the Court of Persia, arrived in London on Sunday, having travelled *via* St. Petersburg.

Mr. Colley Grattan (author of "Highways and Byways") has been appointed British Consul at Boston, United States.

The *Observer* of Sunday stated that Miss Davys had been dismissed from the Queen's service, and added that "the dispute between her and her Royal Mistress was a very angry one, the Queen expressing her sentiments in a very undisguised and unequivocal manner." Some wag, knowing the avidity of our somewhat gullible contemporary for intelligence of this description, has thus pleasantly imposed upon him.

The engagements of Ashley and Son, Bankers and Army Agents, are not estimated at more than 30,000*l.* probably the smallest failure in any case of the kind occurring in the metropolis. Mr. Ashley was formerly a clerk in Ridge's house, Charing Cross.

It has been reported in some of the papers that Capt. Tucker, whose name has lately been so unfortunately placed under the notice of the public, stated himself to be of the 27th Regt. No mention whatever was made of that regiment during the proceedings. Had Capt. Tucker been questioned on the subject, he would have answered, that he now belonged to no regiment, having sold out many years ago: he *did* belong to the 27th in 1801, and was with it in Egypt, but he ceased to belong to it *about* thirty years ago. It is not very probable that a gallant officer, decorated with three orders honourably won, who was found stretched on the field of Waterloo, wounded in three places, should wish to conceal his identity, or be at a loss to prove it.

An elopement has taken place from this town, followed by a hostile meeting in the neighbourhood of London.—*Brighton Gazette.*

A lamentable circumstance has occurred in the family of a gentleman holding a high official situation in Dublin city. His daughter, a lovely girl, has eloped with her father's groom, with whom she was in the habit of taking equestrian exercise.

Prepared by D. Gibson, Chymist, Hull.

"One table-spoonful added to a pint of pure water readily forms a pint of the Compound Decoction; and, in justice to the preparers, we must say, appears to be more impregnated with the virtues of the ingredients than the decoction made in the usual way."—See *Gazette of Health and Practical Medicine* for January, 1839.

In bottles at 4*s.* 6*d*, 12*s*, and 22*s*., the latter equivalent to 32 pints of the Compound Decoction of the London Pharmacopœia.

CLIMATE ON THE HAIR.—The effect of climate upon the hair is very great. Extreme cold is apt to dry and wither the roots; the above delightful conservator of the hair is lauded with extraordinary encomiums; while in India the consumption of Rowland's Macassar is immense!

Ensure the public that the genuine article can *only* be had at the Warehouses, 12, Wells-street, Oxford-street. The Nickel Silver British Plate, manufactured by Rippon and Burton, is, by a chemical process, rendered superior to any other so called, in appearance and durability; it is equal to silver, all the articles being solid and of wrought material, they improve with use, and are warranted to stand the test of that strong acid, aquafortis. The following prices are named as a criterion:—

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, fiddle handles, per doz.	12 0	King's Pattern Table Spoons & Forks, full size, per doz.	30 0
Dessert ditto	10 0	Do. Dessert do. per doz.	25 0
Tea Spoons, per dozen	5 0	Do. Tea do. do.	12 0
Gravy Spoons, each	0 6	Do. Gravy, do. do. each	7 0
Fish Knives	7 0	Do. Fish Knives, do.	11 6
Butter Knives	2 0	Do. Salt and Mustard Spoons, ditto	1 3
Salt and Mustard Spoons	0 6	Do Soup Ladles, do.	13 0
Soup Ladles	8 0	Do. Sauce Ladles, do.	3 6
Sauce Ladles	3 6	Do. Sugar Tongs	3 6

The daily papers contain long details of a supposed attempt to d estroy Madame Vestris (Mathews). The affair is nothing but a stupid hoax.

Stabbing.—We have already published the facts of the case of Sir John Milbank. The trial came on at Winchester on Monday, and the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

United Service Museum.—A numerous meeting of subscribers was held on Saturday at the Thatched-house Tavern, to receive the annual report. From this it appeared that the council had been enabled to purchase 755*l.* 8*s.* 3*d* stock, thereby increasing the funded property of the institution to 5,500*l.* three per Cent. Consols. The following resolution was passed:—"That the members, considering that the 'United Service Museum' imperfectly expressed the objects of the society, resolve that the 'United Service Institution' be substituted in its stead." Sir George Cockburn was in the chair.

A special courier from Madrid has brought Lord Clarendon's answer to some pressing demand of the Government—a demand which brings him instantly to London. His Lordship is expected to be a Member of the Cabinet.

The Court.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, at which the following Naval and Military officers were presented:—

Capt Sir J. B. Pechell, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, by Lord Minto. Dr. Richardson, Physician Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, on promotion, by Lord Minto. Hon. Colonel Lindh, C.B., on promotion, by Lord Hill. Commander Roche, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., Madras Army, on promotion, and appointment as Companion of the Bath, by Gen. Sir F. Wetherall. Mr. J. P. Pigott, by Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Dickens, on appointment to 32d reg. Edward Martin, Esq., 28th reg. Madras Inf., by Sir J. Hobhouse. Lt. Armitage, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Lieut. R. Hawker, R.N., on promotion and return from abroad, by Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Hawker. Commander Giffard, R.N., on promotion and return from India, by Lord Minto. Commander Edgell, by Lord Minto. Capt. H. Austin, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Commander W. J. Williams, R.N., on promotion, by Capt. the Hon. F. F. Berkeley. V.-Adm. Sir T. Baker, K. Adc. T. Brown (on promotion), and V.-Adm. Giffard,—by Lord Minto. Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., on returning from his government of South Australia, by the Marquess of Normanby. Second Lieut C. W. H. Sotheby, 60th Rifles, on appointment, by Captain Sotheby, R.N. Lt.-Col. Leslie, K.H., on appointment to 4th Lt. Drs, by Lord Hill. Col Wood, 41st reg., on his appointment to the third class of the Order of the Bath, by Lord Hill. Lt Col Gore Browne, on appointment to the command of the Rl Artillery at Gibraltar, by the Master General. Col Taylor, Lieut.-Governor Rl Mil. Col., on being appointed C.B., by Lord Hill. Maj. Gen. de la Motte, C.B., Bombay Army, on receiving the honour of C.B., by Sir J. Hobhouse. Capt. S. Tadcock, by Sir J. Pechell. Lieut. Montresor, R.N., on returning from service abroad, by Lt Gen Sir F. Mulcaster. Ensign Henry Lecky, 90th Lt Inf., by Lt Gen. Sir H. Keating. Major Waymouth, on promotion, by Lord Worsley. Cornet W. Craycroft, 1st Drags., by Lord Worsley. Ens. J. R. Jackson, 98th reg., on appointment, by Gen. Sir H. Pigott. Lt. Col. Cameron, on return from St Petersburg, the Caucasus, and Persia, by Lord Palmerston. Lieut Col Oldfield, R. Engineers, to take leave on his departure for the Canadas, by the Master-General. Colonel Harding, R. Engineers, on being appointed C.B., by the Master-General. Major Bevan, Madras Army, by Mr. W. Roche, M.P. Capt. Franks, 30th reg., on promotion, by Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford. Major Mosse, on promotion, by Lord Hill. Major Croft, Bengal Army, on promotion, by Sir J. Hobhouse. Major Robe, R. Engineers, by Sir F. Mulcaster. Lt.-Col. Courtenay Cruttenden, Rl. Artillery, on promotion, by the Master General. Lieut.-Col. Beckwith, by Lord Hill. Second Lieut. Gwill, Ceylon Rifles, by Sir J. Webb. Lieut. Kirkland, Coldstream Guards, by Col. Fremantle. Lieut W. C. Forrest, 11th Lt. Drags., on promotion and return from India, by Lt.-Col. the Earl of Cardigan. Capt. Culpeper, 11th Lt Drags., on promotion, by the Adjut.-General Capt J. Sutton, 57th reg., by Lt Gen. Sir J. Maclean. Captain Butler, Rifle Brigade, by Lord Poltimore. Capt. Halliday, 86th reg., by Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Brooke. Capt. Sutton, half pay, by Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Maclean. Capt. Pringle, Coldstream Guards, by Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Pringle. Capt. Mackinnon, Grenadier Guards, by Col. Lambert. Capt. John Hine, H.C.S., on return from China, by the Earl of Clare. Lieut. Charteris, by the Duke of Montrose. Lt. Gen. Sir Thos. Hawker, K.C.B., on promotion, by Lord Hill. Lt.-Gen. Watt, on promotion, by Sir H. Vivian. Lt.-Col. Astell, Grenadier Guards, on return from Canada, and on promotion, by Col. Lambert. Col. Stawell, 12th Lancers, on promotion, by Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Cumming. Lt.-Col. Leander Starr, A.D.C. to Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, by the Marquess of Normanby. Lieut.-Col. Knox, Coldstream Guards, on promotion, by Col. Walton. Ensign James Grant, 42d Highlanders, by Lt Gen. Sir G. Murray. Ens. Thomas, 10th reg., by Sir D. J. Norreys, Bart, M.P. Cornet Scott, 12th Lancers, by Col. Stawell. Cornet Hay, 80th reg., by Lt. Gen. Sir A. Brooke. Lieut F. Whittingham, 67th regiment, A.D.C. by Gen. Hon Sir E. Paget. Lieut. Steele, Coldstream Guards, by Col. Fremantle. Lieut. Arthur S. Murray, Rifle Brig., by Major-Gen. Hon. H. Murray. Lieut. Yolland, Rl. Engineers, by the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[illegible]DAY, March 18.—Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that soon [illegible]aster he would call the attention of the House to the sub- [illegible] Impressment in the Navy.—In answer to an inquiry, [illegible]ALMERSTON said, that Mr. M'Neill, after inforing from [illegible], had returned to this country on account of ill health, and [illegible]e had left Col. Shiel as Chargé d'Affaires.—Mr. [illegible]. ARKWOOD [illegible]il, "That it be an instruction to the Committee of Supply to [illegible]sider the vote of 34,160 seamen and marines, and to inquire [illegible]her it would not be advantageous, in the present state of the [illegible]try, considering its foreign relations, to make an immediate [illegible]onsiderable increase;" but, after a short discussion, he con- [illegible]ent to withdraw his motion.—Several votes connected with [illegible]rmy were agreed to.—The debate on the Corn Laws was re- [illegible]d for the fifth time, and, after a discussion of several hours, [illegible]House divided, when Mr. Villiers' motion was lost by a ma- [illegible]y of 147—the numbers being, for the motion, 105; against it, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whom those returns were furnished—some of these officers of very distinguished character and high rank—should have been exceedingly hurt that any doubt should have been expressed as to the accuracy of any statements proceeding from them. He was now authorized by the whole of them, and by Sir Philip Durham in particular, to state that the returns from which he had quoted were strictly correct. There were two points upon which the noble Earl (Earl Hardwicke) seemed chiefly to conceive that there must be some error. The first related to the state of some of the ships at Portsmouth, and referring to the *Revenge* in particular, he said, that the masts necessary for her equipment, instead of being ready, were only in a state of progress and preparation. In consequence of the statement on the part of the noble Earl, he (Lord M.) had desired inquiries to be made, from which he learned, that instead of there being no masts for such a ship as the *Revenge*, there were in fact five sets of third-rate masts in a state fit to be shipped at any moment at which the necessity for them should arise, and that of these five sets of masts, three sets were wholly unappropriated. The other statement made by the noble Earl was, that there was no sufficient provision of topsails for ships of the line at Plymouth. Upon that point also he (Lord M.) had desired inquiry to be made by the Admiral Superintendent at Plymouth, and the answer he received was that the noble Earl had been greatly deceived in the information with which he had been furnished; for that so far from there being no topsails for ships of the line at Plymouth, there were seven complete suits of sails for line of battle ships, containing, in the whole, sixty-six topsails. He had thought it due to the officers, by whom the returns which he quoted, were made, to offer this explanation; and he thought their Lordships would see how important it was that discredit should not slightly or hastily be thrown upon documents quoted by a member of the Government.—Lord FORTESCUE (Ebrington) entered into a lengthened explanation of the speech to which Lord Lyndhurst made reference on a former evening, and said that the report to which reference had been made was not characterised by desirable correctness and fullness, adding, however, that, in the discharge of the office to which he was called, his principle of action would be to maintain and enforce, not to alter, the laws. A long discussion followed, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, &c., taking part in it. His Grace said that he did not think it the wisest appointment that could have been made.

THURSDAY, March 7.—The Earl of HARDWICKE said that he was necessarily absent on a former evening, when the Earl of MINTO contradicted his statements with respect to the incorrectness of the Government returns as to the condition of the demonstration ships. He still maintained that, with twenty one sail of the line in commission, and eighteen frigates, Government were only provided with three complete suits of sails for line-of-battle ships, and an equal number for the eighteen frigates. He confessed, however, that he was led into an expression which was, perhaps, too strong, "that the returns supplied by the Admiralty were false," but he still impugned their accuracy. The Earl of MINTO observed that the officers at Portsmouth and Plymouth were exceedingly anxious to vouch for the accuracy of the returns which they had presented, and which the Noble Earl had called in question, but which he (Lord Minto) nevertheless believed to be correct.—The Duke of WELLINGTON could not help thinking that those who were inquiring whether such a vessel had or had not three masts, or whether there was a sufficient store of sails in our dockyards, were on an entirely wrong scent. The Earl of Minto maintained that demonstration ships were ready, while another Noble Earl opposite to him insisted that they were not ready. Demonstration ships! (exclaimed his Grace), why this country was at war [hear! and cheers]—she was at war in two quarters of the world. She was at war in America, and likewise in Asia, and what he said was, that when a country was at war, the establishments of that country should be war establishments—where ours were all peace establishments [cheers].—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE, although he did not shut his eyes to the fact that there were grave subjects of apprehension as to the manner in which the interests of this country might be affected in various parts of the world, he could not admit that it was in a state of war with any maritime power; and the peace establishment was superior to any known to exist, or which was maintained in former periods of the maritime history of this country.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that when they commenced making war with a peace establishment, they were obliged to starve the peace as well as the war establishments. That was his opinion, and he sincerely and anxiously hoped that they would not experience the truth of it, and find, when they brought, in a time of war, their peace service to the lowest possible state, that they were left without any reserve anywhere for any purpose whatever [cheers]. He did not wish to give any trouble or inconvenience to any Noble Lord; but he thought he was bound to state his views on a subject on which he felt strongly; and with respect to which he was actuated by no other motive than an anxious desire for the honour of the service.

FRIDAY, March 8—Lord LYNDHURST complained of the insult offered to the British flag, and asked whether any apology had been received from the French Government. When the English vessel passed the French corvette, friendly salutes passed between them, and not the slightest intention was manifested of interrupting her course. But immediately afterwards signals were seen flying on board the French Admiral, and then it was the first shot was fired, and the subsequent outrage committed. He (Lord L.) was satisfied that the insult was offered, not by an unauthorised act on the part of the young commander of the corvette—but under the direction of the French Admiral.—Lord MINTO said that a very short and confused account had reached him from the Commander of the Packet, and he had written to Lieut. Croke, desiring him to furnish a more distinct and more detailed account of all that had occurred, both as regarded the conduct of the French officer, and the steps that he himself had taken. That information had not yet been received. Communication had been made by this country to the Government of France, and it would be but decent to wait for their explanation. Lord Brougham and Lord Melville thought this explanation anything but satisfactory, and were of opinion that redress for the insult must be required from the French Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 4.—Mr. C. WOOD, in answer to Lord Ingestrie, declined submitting the letters regarding the outrage on the British flag at Vera Cruz, the correspondence on the subject being still in progress. Having moved that the House resolve into committee of supply on the "Navy Estimates," the motion gave rise to much preliminary discussion, in the course of which Captain BOLDERO said that the general duties of Marines were fully equal to troops of the line; and, with regard to discipline and manœuvring, they were quite equal to any regiment of the line. At the same time, however, the Marine force had been treated in a way to lead to the impression on the minds of the soldiers of the line, that it should only be considered as an inferior branch of the service. Indeed, on more than one occasion, they had been stigmatised by the soldiers as being only half soldiers—[a laugh]. The Order in Council of 12 July, 1837, had never been applied to the Navy. How was it that it had only been made applicable to the Marine force? Was the Admiralty ashamed of it? If they were, he was glad of it. Their services were admitted by all persons to have been of the highest value, and he trusted, therefore, that justice would be done to this much deserving corps.

Mr. G. BERKELEY said, that in the hour of danger the line had never allowed the Marines to go before them.

Mr. C. WOOD said that Sir H. Hardinge, in giving his evidence before the commission on Military rewards and punishments, had stated his decided opinion that at some future period great inconveniences and danger might arise from the unequal system which gave the soldier a pension of only 6*d.* a day, while the Marine had 1*s*. Upon inquiry it was found that the Marine had not only this and other advantages over the soldier, but also over the sailor. While the Marine was entitled as a matter of right to discharge at the expiration of twenty one years, the soldier or seamen could only obtain his as a matter of favour, at the expiration of twenty-five or twenty-eight years; and here again the Marine had an advantage over the sailor, for his service was continuous, and a great deal of it passed less hardly than the seamen's service, while the service of the latter was not continuous. The Government was determined to act upon the principle of assimilating as nearly as possible the position of the three services. Upon the whole, the Marine was afloat about two-thirds or three-fourths of his time, and he and the sailor would now be entitled to a pension after about the same period of service.

Sir H. HARDINGE said that the Warrant of 1833 gave a soldier 6*d.* a day pension after twenty-one years' service, while the Marine had 1*s*. All the different Warrants ought to be revised and assimilated as much as possible.

Viscount HOWICK said that when the right hon. gentleman opposite was Secretary at War, he perceived that the non-effective Army was rapidly rising to an equality in numbers with the effective, and proceeded to take steps to counteract the mischief. It had been the practice, whatever the rule might have been, to give a man his discharge at the moment he had completed his twenty-one years of service, whether he was capable of further service or not, and the consequence was, that stout able men of thirty nine or forty years of age were discharged on pensions nearly equal to the pay they had received, to remain a useless burden on the public for thirty or forty years. The determination which the gallant Baronet proceeded to act upon was, that no soldier should be admitted to a pension until by a strict medical examination it had been ascertained that he was not fit for further service. It was then found that another description of abuse arose, for the men who by a long course of drunkenness and debauchery had ruined their health, were admitted to their discharge, and had thus an advantage over the men of sober habits and regular conduct, who remained fit for service and kept in the Army for long periods. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the noble Lord who had become Paymaster of the Forces to remedy this abuse, it was found necessary to make an alteration in the amount of pensions, and the principle on which this alteration was made was this:—A soldier dismissed at an early period of life received a smaller amount of pension than the soldier whose good conduct and attention to his health enabled him to continue a longer period in the service, and still less than he who continued in the service till he was altogether disabled from earning his livelihood. The Warrant of 1833 had been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, and had received his full concurrence. Nay, more, it was thought that so important an arrangement ought not to take place without the sanction of the Cabinet. This Warrant was formally brought before the Cabinet, of which Sir J. Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was a member, and was approved of. The right to pensions established by that Warrant with regard to ordinary service and ordinary disabilities, was framed with a just regard to what was fair to the soldier, and just to the people of this country, by whom those pensions were to be paid. But some farther provision was necessary for rewarding the good conduct of the soldier. Accordingly, he (Lord Howick) had the honour of submitting a warrant to his late Majesty, authorising the issue of good-conduct pay to soldiers under certain rules and regulations, allowing them to carry that extra pay as given for good conduct, in addition to their pensions. The effect of the Warrant of the gallant officer, as contrasted with the Good-Conduct Warrant to which he had referred, would appear from a statement which he held in his hand. By that paper he found, that instead of the soldier being now in a different or worse situation than after the established object of attention, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Bath, on 16th inst., the lady of Capt. Lysaght, R.N., of a still-born child—12th inst., at Saltash, the lady of C. Mehuex, Esq., Lieut., R.N., of a daughter—At Hognor, on 13th inst., the lady of Capt. Fraser, R.N., of a son—14th inst., at Woodside, Plymouth, the lady of Capt. R. Dickinson, R.N., C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Aberdeen, H. J. White, Esq., late of 91st regt., to Jane Allan, eldest daughter of Maj. Boyd, late of the same regiment—9th inst., at Chertsey, Captain E. C. Isaacson, to Charlotte, only child of the late S. Hudson, Esq.—14th inst., at Great Yarmouth, M. Cassan, Esq., Lieut. 84th regt., to Lucy Elisabeth, elder daughter of the late Captain J. W. Marshall, R.N.—16th inst., the Hon. E. Butler, Lieut. in H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and son of Lord Dunboyne, to Emma Jane, only child of A. Baily, Esq., of Cumberland-place, Regent's-park—18th inst., at St. Pancras, J. Nichols, Esq., of Glocester, to Mary, widow of S. Waller, Esq., R.N.—19th inst., at Wilton Church, by the Rev. E. Tronbridge Halliday, Lieut.-Colonel C. Maddison Bird, Madras Army, to Harriet S. Walker, only daughter of the late Rev. W. Henry Walker, Rector of Great Wigston, Leicestershire, and niece to Major-General C. A. Walker, of Whitleigh House, near Taunton, Somersetshire—12th inst., W. H. Burke, Esq., Commander of H.M.'s revenue cutter *Kite*, to Miss Ellis, daughter of the late W. Ellis, Esq., 44, Albany-street, Edinburgh—At Dublin, E. J. Evatt, Esq., to Berri, daughter of the late Captain Bayly, 8th Dragoon Guards.

DEATHS.

At Dalston, Hackney, Lt. W. James, 56th reg.—At Farnham, Adm. Bartholomew, aged 91.—At Heavitree, Capt. E. S. Forbury, late Secretary to the Marine Board, Chelsea.—At Molescroft, near Beverley, Miss Thompson, aunt to Col. Thompson, late M.P. for Hull.—27th Jan. last, at Woodford Cottage, Fort Erie, U. Canada, Lieut. Charles Jones, R.N.—19th inst., William Stone, Esq., Master Shipwright of H.M.'s Dockyard, Chatham, in his 69th year.—At Paris, on 14th ult. Capt. J. Jervis, R.N., aged 64.—At Portobello, 14th inst., Maj.-Gen. Sir Patrick Lindesay, K.C.B.—At Kingston, on 14th inst., aged 92, Mrs. Ross, the widow of Lt. W. Ross, R.N., and mother of Rear Adm. Ross, Comm.-in-Chief in the Pacific.—At Enniskillen, George, son of the late Capt. Joyce.—At Clontarf, Capt. F. Dundas, h.-p. 81st reg.—Dublin, E. Eagle, Esq. M.D., formerly Staff Surgeon to the Forces.—In Ennis, rather suddenly, the wife of Capt. De Ruvynes, Adju. Clare Militia.—At Shadow-Bush, Clare, Suffolk, Mary, wife of Col. Weston.—At Annefield, Dublin, R. Perceval, M.D., late Physician General, aged 82.—14th inst., at Twickenham, Dorothea, second daughter of the late General Lister—At Ditchling, Sussex, in her 39th year, Ann, only daughter of Lt.-Col. Poole, wife of Capt. J. Corfield, E.I.C.'s service—On Sunday last, at Pembroke Dock, Joseph, the infant son of J. W. Wilkins, Esq., R.N., of H.M.'s steam packet *Adder*—17th inst., at Stonehouse, Miss Bevians, daughter of Col. Bevians, R.M., aged 25.

Advertisements.

TO CABINET-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and BROKERS.—The Trade can be supplied cheaper than they can manufacture at THURNELL'S extensive Manufactory, 71, Leadenhall-street, where, for the accommodation of the trade in general, every article in the CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and BEDDING is kept ready. Goods made to order with the utmost punctuality. As W. T has but one system of doing business, putting five per cent. on the cost price, the country traders will find this establishment surpass all in London, and will be astonished at the lowness of the prices for ready money only.—71, Leadenhall street.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY, 482, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.—The Directors of this Company invite the attention of the public to the following report, received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force, addressed to H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq., one of the Directors of this Company:—

"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall place, 23rd February, 1839.—Sir,—The Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed of the reports made by the police constables who have been wearing the clothing prepared and waterproofed by the British Waterproofing Company. The Commissioners have to acquaint you in reply, that one suit has been in the use of a constable, whose beat is situate on Blackheath. He reports that frequently during the month of January he was out in six hours' successive rain, without getting the least damp underneath the clothing; that on the night of the 8th instant it rained the whole nine hours he was on duty, and that when he took off his great coat, in the presence of the sergeant at the station, it was found as dry inside as when he put it on; that since he wore the waterproofed clothing he has been out in as much wet as at one time would have saturated three suits of the ordinary clothing. The other police constable is situate at Kingsland. He reports that he has worn the waterproofed clothing night and day, and has been under severe rain and snow storms, none of which penetrated any part of his clothing, except a little wet through one of the legs of the trousers on the first day he put them on, but since then he has observed nothing more of it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "C. Rowan."

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TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

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THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Mar. 25, 1837

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 323. SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on the 10th April, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 15th, the new teak Bombay-built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, Capt. EDW. ROSE, lying in the West India Docks. This Ship is 6 feet 8 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to J. R. THOMSON, Esq., 2, King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the Docks on the 4th and Portsmouth on the 10th of May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. Lying in the East India Import Dock. This Ship was well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. IRELAND, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

Under Engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and positively to Leave Gravesend on the 15th of April,

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The teak Ship BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

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FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The fine new frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

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FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The new ship OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 20th May, lying in the East-India Docks.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

OVERLAND LETTERS TO INDIA are received, registered, and forwarded for the Subscribers to the East-India Army and General Agency, 16, Cornhill, and 3, St. Martin's-Place, Charing Cross, by the Mail, to be despatched *viâ* Marseilles, on Tuesday, the 26th March. Postage of a single letter, 2s. 5d., on *thin paper, one sheet*, and, by the next Falmouth Mail on Saturday, the 13th April, postage on a single letter, 2s. 6d.—OVERLAND ROUTES TO INDIA. Information on the various routes, and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities, as well as Malta, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and India, may be had of Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATCHETT, at the East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, and East India Army and General Agency, 16, Cornhill. A Subscription of 1*l.* per annum is payable in advance to this Agency, when the latest intelligence of every description connected with the East, and Indian Journals and other publications are always available.

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LADIES and GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at

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N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

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SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

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CHRONOMETERS.—CHARLES CUMMINS, (Son of the late THOMAS CUMMINS,) of 146, Leadenhall-street, most respectfully informs his Friends, that he is removing to 148, Leadenhall-street, where he has on Sale the very best Chronometers. Present Prices:—Two Days, 40*l.* and 45*l.*; Large ditto, 45*l.* and 50*l.* ditto, Eight Days, 60*l.* and 65*l.*

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TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

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MILITARY EQUIPMENTS FOR CANADA.—Officers joining their Regiments are requested to inspect S. and N. PRATT'S extensive assortment of their improved Patent Military Portable Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Canteens, Portmanteaus, and every travelling requisite from which Outfits can be selected, at the shortest notice (and the most moderate terms for their superior workmanship), at their Military Equipage Warehouses, 183, New Bond-street, and 19, Cockspur-street. Several Second-hand Bedsteads and Canteens to be sold at great reductions.

INDIAN ARMY OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT for Writers, Cadets, and Passengers to India, Sydney, &c., under the management of MR. ALEXANDER and CAPTAIN KERR (late Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, Bengal), No. 6, Leadenhall street, and No. 8, Regent-street. At this Establishment every description of Outfit suited for India, is provided upon any scale of estimate desired. Patent Swing Beds, Iron Camp Bedsteads, Military Canteens, and every variety of Cabin Furniture to be had.

CONTRACT FOR BEEF AND MUTTON FOR THE ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARY AT CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician General of the Navy, Somerset place, 26th March, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 4th April next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON

as shall from time to time be required for the use of the Royal Marine Infirmary at Chatham until the 31st day of March, 1840

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor at the Infirmary.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Beef and Mutton," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contract.

Office of Ordnance, 22nd March, 1839.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice that they will Sell by Public Auction, at the Tower, on Tuesday 9th and Wednesday 10th April, 1839, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, sundry Lots of Old Stores, consisting of Military Clothing, Great Coats, Boats, Knapsacks, Bedding, Tents, Flags, and Bunting, Sand Bags, Iron Bedsteads, Iron Boilers and Pots, Anvils, Vices, Tools, Bellows, Scales and Weights, Chairs and Tables, Old Brass, Steel, Iron and Pewter, Rope, Canvas, Firewood, and various other Articles. The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed in the Catalogues, one week previous to the Sale (Sundays excepted), from 10 o'clock till 4, upon application to the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the Lots, and Conditions of the Sale, will be delivered to those Persons who may apply for the same.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Naval Intelligence.

ADMIRALTY, *March* 26TH, 1839.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Smith, of H.M.S. *Volage*, to Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland.

"*H.M.S. Volage, Aden Back Bay, 22nd Jan.* 1839.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform your Excell that the expedition under my command against this place, anchored in the afternoon of 16th inst. The same evening I received a letter (No. 1) from the political agent, informing me that all negotiation on his part had failed, and that hostilities had already commenced. On receipt of this letter, I communicated with Major Baillie, the officer commanding the troops, and we determined to lose no time in attacking the place. The 17th was spent in drawing up the plan of attack, and in making the necessary preparations. On the morning of the 18th I weighed with the squadron* to proceed to the front of the town, which I reached in the afternoon, in company with the *Cruiser* (towing a mortar-boat) and *Mahé* schooner. On standing in towards the Island of Seerah, a fire was opened on the ship with musketry and several large guns, when I commenced a partial attack. The *Coote* (corvette) and transports not having come up, I hauled off and anchored for the night. On the morning of the 19th, the whole force having arrived, I made the signal to prepare to attack, and the troops to be held in readiness for landing in two divisions: at half-past nine the *Volage* anchored, with a spring on her small bower cable, in four fathoms water, at about three hundred yards distance from the lower battery on the Island of Seerah, at the same time the *Mahe* took up her position to the southward of the island. On standing in, the enemy opened a fire of great guns and musketry on us, but the ship being laid so close to the shore, the guns on the heights were rendered useless, their shot passing over us. At ten the cruiser anchored, and was of essential service in destroying the flank of the battery. During this period a heavy fire was kept up; but in a short time two of the guns in the lower battery were dismounted, and most of the people were driven from the remainder; they, however, took shelter behind the ruins of the battery, and kept up an incessant fire of musketry on the ships, and although the lower battery was almost knocked to pieces, still we had great difficulty in dislodging the men. At this period I directed the fire to be opened on the round tower and batteries on the heights, which were filled with men armed with matchlocks, and in the course of one hour I had the satisfaction to see this tower (though 60 feet high, and strongly built) a mass of ruins. At 11 the *Coote* anchored with the second division of the troops to the southward of the island, and opened her fire upon the town. Finding the firing had not ceased from the lower battery, I directed the *Mahe* schooner to proceed to the end of it, and endeavour to drive out the men from behind it, by musketry, this service was performed by her Commander, Lieut. Daniels, in a most gallant manner, but I regret to say that Mr. Nesbitt, Midshipman, was severely wounded. The firing having now almost entirely ceased, I gave directions for the boats of both divisions to land. Lieut. Dobree, who had charge of the first division, Mr. Rundle, Mate, and a Quartermaster of this ship, were the first on shore, and made for a 68-pounder, which had been fired at us several times, when a matchlock was fired at the Quartermaster by a man behind the gun, who was immediately cut down by him, and the first British flag was planted by Mr. Rundle. So completely were the enemy driven from all points (with the exception of the Island) by the fire of the ships, that the whole of the troops landed with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded. A partial firing was still kept up from the island, when I directed Lieut. Dobree (who had returned) with two Mates (Messrs. Steward and Rundle), with a party of seamen, and Lieut. Ayles with the Marines, amounting altogether to 50, to land and take possession of it. This was gallantly accomplished, the party ascending the heights, spiking and dismounting the guns, taking the flag which had been flying from the tower, and making prisoners of 180 armed Arabs, who were conducted from the island to the main by the party, and given over into the charge of Major Osborne. In an attempt to disarm the prisoners (made by the military) they made a most formidable resistance, and I regret to say that several lives were lost on both sides. Mr. Nesbitt, a Midshipman of the *Mahe*, was the only person hurt on board the squadron, and of the part of the military 16 were killed and wounded, most of them dangerously, and one Sergeant has since died. The enemy's guns were served badly and fired irregularly, they appearing to have most confidence in their matchlocks; and there can be no doubt that if it had not been for the total destruction of their defences by the squadron, the troops would not have been able to have so completely accomplished their landing without a very severe loss. I have not been able to ascertain the number of armed men that defended the town, but from what I can learn there must have been upwards of one thousand; nor can I come at the exact number that were killed or wounded, 25 dead bodies were found on the island of Seerah alone, several in the town, and at this moment there are 26 wounded lying in the Mosque, amongst whom is the Sultan's nephew, who defended the island. I beg to recommend to your notice the gallant conduct and services of Lieut. Dobree and Messrs. Stewart and Rundle (Mates); nor can I omit mentioning the assistance I received from Capt Haines, the political agent, who, from his local knowledge, piloted the ship in, which enabled me to take up so effective a position. I herewith transmit to your Excellency a plan of the attack (No. 2), and a list of the ordnance stores (No. 3) captured. Lieut. Dobree is now employed with a party of men in endeavouring to get off the three large brass Turkish guns, which it is the wish of the captors should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty. I intend to send the *Cruiser* to Berbera for water, and I shall leave this place as soon as tranquillity is restored, and measures are taken for the security of the troops. I have, &c. H. SMITH,

"Captain, commanding the Expedition.

"His Excellency Rear-Admiral F. L. Maitland."

"*Hon. Company's sloop of war Coote, Aden Back Bay, Jan.* 16.

"SIR—All negotiations with the chieftains of the Abdalla tribe having failed in bringing them to perform their written promise of transferring Aden to the British, and their having declared war by opening fire on the Hon. Company's sloop of war *Coote*, and her boats; in fact, after all reasoning and every strenuous endeavour has been exerted on the part of the Bombay government to bring the deceitful and dishonourable tribe to their senses by mild and conciliating measures have proved unavailing; I am under the necessity (as the last and only resource left to obtain satisfaction for the repeated insults offered to the British) to solicit force may be used to compel them to evacuate the ground ceded to the British under their Sultan's seal, in Jan., 1838. 2dly. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will, with the squadron under your command, in co-operation with the troops under the command of Maj. Baillie, adopt such measures for the immediate capture and occupation of Aden, as may appear to you best calculated to obtain it. 3dly. I take the liberty of pointing out that many of the poor inhabitants of Aden have been compelled by the chieftains to remain there, consisting principally of Jews, Banians, and Zoorties; I therefore earnestly solicit that, if possible, their lives be preserved. 4th. I also beg that if fortune should place the Sultan or his sons, any chieftains or seids, in our possession, that their lives be spared; and that any individual so captured be secured to await future decision regarding them. 5th. Having a perfect knowledge of the localities of the place, I shall feel most happy to afford you any information on the subject; and if, from a thorough knowledge of the bay and anchorages, my services or advice be advantageous, I shall feel proud to accompany the Commander of any vessel or squadron in taking up a close position for the destruction of their strongest battery. I have, &c.,

"J. B. HAINES, Political Agent.

"To Capt. Smith, H.M.S. *Volage*, Senior Officer, Aden."

"*Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance captured at Aden on 19th Jan.*, 1839.

"In battery, on carriages—1 brass eighty-five pounder, 1 brass sixty-eight pounder, 1 brass thirty-two pounder (dismounted by fire of the squadron), 1 iron eighteen-pounder (dismounted by fire of the squadron), 2 iron twelve-pounders, 5 iron nine-pounders (dismounted and thrown into the sea by sailors), 5 iron six-pounders, 1 iron four pounder, 5 iron three-pounders. Not in battery—1 brass eighty-nine pounder, 6 iron six-pounders, 1 iron four-pounder Total 34 guns. 2,000 pounds of powder, 1,200 shots of sizes (35 stone, 48 grape shot, 2 pigs of lead, 111 matchlocks.

"W. WILLOUGHBY, Capt.-Commanding Artil., Aden Force."

PROMOTIONS.

Captains—Richard Crozier—Right Honble. Lord Clarence—Edward Paget

Commanders—John Duffill—Owen Stanley.

Lieutenants—T. A. Heipman—Charles B. Warren—Thos. Curtis Ross—H. E. S. Winthorp.

Purser—Wm. Weaver, of the *Howe*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Samuel Mercer (1836), Orbell Oakes (1828), and Ralph Barton (1838), to be Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard, vice W. W. P. Johnson, W. H. Jervis, and Charles Keele

Lieutenants—Charles Hopkins (*a*—1815), R. E. Hollen (1830), Daniel Woodroffe (1828), and Robt. Taylor (1821), to Coast Guard, vice Slaughter, Westbrook, Glynn, and Parker. H. Hawkins (1838) to *Donegal*.

Mates—W. N. Hastie to *Powerful*. C. D. O'Brien to *Meteor*.

Midshipman—C. B. Strong to *Powerful*.

Assistant Surgeons—Forbes (in charge) to *Wrangler*, vice Read, invalided. A. B. Turrot to *Waterwitch*. F. B Pascoe to *Snipe*. D. Buchanan to *Curlew*. W. Craig to *Melville*.

Secretaries—E. Waller to be Secretary to Sir John Ommanney, vice Dyer.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), arrived at Constantinople, from Malta and Athens, March 7.

COLUMBINE, 16, Com. G. Elliot (1839), sailed from Mauritius, for the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 6.

MEDUSA, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1809), arrived at Malta, from Gibraltar, March 15.

TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), arrived at Malta, from Lisbon, March 9.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Mar. 4, d. Mar. 24, r. Mar. 28
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. March 11, d. Mar. 31.
ROYAL TAR, Lewis,	s. May. 19, d. Apr. 9.
IBERIA, Cooper,	s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 20, r. Mar. 18.
RANGER, Turner (*a*. 1828)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 26.
SWIFT, Welch (1813),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.
ALERT, Jennings (1813),	s. Mar. 8, d. May 3.

North American. First Wednesday in every Month.

MAGNET, Griffith (1828),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9, r. Mar. 25.
LINNET, Downey (1812),	s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. 1st and 15th in every Month.

LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11, r. Mar. 14.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Apr. 2.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1810),	s. Mar. 3, d. May 19.
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

PETREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 15, d. May 28.
SERF, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Mar. 17, d. July 4.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter.

ACORN, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1827), on passage to Cape.

ACTAEON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves, Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.

ÆTNA, rec. sp., Lieut. Com. J. Wilson (*b.*) (1815), Portsmouth.

AFRICAN, st. v., (1826) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1807, surv. C. of Ire.

ALBAN, st. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1828), W. Indies.

ALDERNEY, 16 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1838); E. Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B (1814), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Amé.

APOLLO, fr s (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), part. service.

ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depôt, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithett, (acting), Dover.

ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1836), S. America.

ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ASTREA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, (tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com C. P. Bellamy (1834), p. serv.

AVON, st. ves., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1808), Liverpool.

BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Sheerness.

BASILISK, s., 6 (1821), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c.*) (1833), S. Amer.

BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1829), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt. Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.

BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1823), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. H. D. Trotter (1835), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut. Com. G. Stanley (1831), Australia.

BULLDOG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELION, 10 (1811), Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), Lisbon.

CARNSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt (1806), rec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Gore (1832), N. Amer.

CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1828), Sheerness.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 3, st. v (1822), Lt. Com. G. T. Gordon (1820), N.C. Spain Coasts, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1834), West Indies.

COMPLIANCE, st. v. (1817), Lt.-Com E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1822), Capt. C. R. D Bethune (1830), E. Indies.

CORNWALLIS 74 (1813), Capt. Sir R. Grant, (1828), N. America and West Indies.

CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Jersey.

CROCODILE, 28 (1835), Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies.

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.

CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1832), Portsmouth.

DAPHNE, 18 (1838), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.

DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), R.H., N. America.

DIDO, 20 (1830), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 16 (1836), Lt. Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.

DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, con sh (1709), Mas.-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm.

ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, R.H. (1815), West Indies.

ELECTRA, 18 (1827), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), Lisbon.

EMERALD, ten. to *Ill. G.* yt. (1829), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.

ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.

EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.

FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.

FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1820), Capt. W. Hewett (1827), Harwich.

FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.

FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Combes (acting), Weymouth.

FIREBRAND, 6, st. v., Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.

FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), part. service.

FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Pothury (1823), West Indies.

FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.

FORRESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1837), Coast of Africa.

GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Lisbon.

GLEANER, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. E. Davis (1814), Woolwich.

GORGON, st. v. (1838), Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Pembroke.

GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), on pass. to S. Ame.

GRIFFON, 3 (1839), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.

HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.

HARPY, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. J. S. Ellman (1832), Pembroke.

HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. Carew (1834), South America.

HASTINGS, 74 (1819), Capt. F. E. Loch (1816), Mediterranean.

HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1825), Mediterranean.

HERALD, 28 (1828), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.

HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Harvard (1817), on pass to W. Indies

HERMES, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.

HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. H. Baillie (1819), West Indies.

HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.

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* H.M.S. *Volage* and *Cruiser*. Hon. Company's ships *Coote* and *Mahe*. Transports, *Lascoe Family*, *Kennad*, and *Ann Crichton*.

HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1838), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1826), Chatham.
IMOGINE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.
IMPLACABLE, 74 (1805), Capt. B. Harvey (1811), Plymouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), Plymouth.
JASEUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASEUR, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1833), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (d.) (1833), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com P. John Blake (1839), East Indies.
LAVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Rosanquet (1834), C. of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), Woolw.
LILY, 20 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1830), Coast of Africa.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillpps (1818), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1816), N. Amer.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1808), Commod. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1840), Lieut. Com. T. S. Brock (1837), Mediter.
MASTIFF, 6, (1815), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
MEGERA, st. ves. (1837), Lt. Com Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1821), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), Plymouth.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford.
MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1813), Capt. W. Sandom (1828), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1826), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1813), M.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut. Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANDALION, 10 (1820), Tender to *Royal George*, Portsmouth.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1820), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (a) (1813), North Sea.
PELICAN, 18 (1812), Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.
PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1828), N. America.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Portsmouth.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G. Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
PROSERPINE, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoseason (1826), Woolwich.
PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Cape of Good Hope.
RACER 16, (1833), Com Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. H. W. Cranfurd (1825), West Indies
REDWING, st. v., Com. Edward Chappell (1826), Liverpool.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832, Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Plym.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1834), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1809), Lieut Charles Hall (1815), part. service.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt. Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Crittle (1837), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1812), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104 (1828), Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, G C.B., G.C.H. Capt Thomas White (a) (1810), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Mast.-Com. C. B. Bellamy (1821), acting, Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813) Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. Thos Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Grayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Cragie (1826), Coast of Africa.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt. Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.
SERGENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1831), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. Alex. Milne (1830), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), Portsmouth.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (b.) (1828), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8, cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
STIPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. R. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1810), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1838), C. of G. Hope.
THUNDER, st. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1836), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1802), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1820), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1831), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C Ba (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTOR, 16 (1814), Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), r.-ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winnicott (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hon. Smith, (a.) (1820), E. Indies.
VOLPANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Portsmouth.
WEASLE, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B, Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WINDSOR, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Capt. J. Parker (1836), Sheerness.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1836), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Strait (1835), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, March 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Dasher* steamer arrived from Weymouth on Monday to be repaired, in consequence of some of the beams near the chimney having caught fire: she is lying alongside the Dock-yard, and will be fit to return to her station next week. *Cleopatra* came from the eastward on Tuesday, and is ordered to hoist the flag of Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., and carry him out to the West Indies. Sir Thomas is expected in Portsmouth on Saturday or Sunday, and will sail immediately. The *Winchester* being the flag-ship, is to follow when ready. Mr. Woodman, the Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief, is to continue, and not Mr. Triphook, as has been stated. *Victor* arrived from the East Indies yesterday: she was nearly four months from Trincomalee; was at the Cape on 2d Feb.; St. Helena, the 14th; and Ascension on the 19th Feb. No men-of-war were at either of these places, except the *Columbine*, and she was at the Cape. The Admiral and his squadron were cruising on different parts of the station. *Victor* is to be paid off all standing, upon the new plan about to be generally adopted, if found to answer in this case. Signals were made for her to have her powder ready for landing, and it was removed in the afternoon. Her Commander brought the pay-books on shore with him; and when the vessel is in harbour, and the victualling stores returned to the department, she will be handed over to the Admiral Superintendent, and the crew paid and discharged: this day not being one for work, will keep her in commission probably until Monday, otherwise there is no reason why she should not be cleared by Saturday evening. *Victor* has no news: she brought letters from *Hyacinth*, *Algerine*, and the other vessels in the East Indies; also Capt. Kingcome, late of the *Wellesley*, who was promoted on the Coronation. The officer sent to command at Ascension (Capt. Thuklar, R.M.), had arrived there after a pleasant and good passage. It is reported that orders have been sent for Adm. Sir Philip Durham to strike his flag next week, and for the *Britannia* to be paid off and re-commissioned by Capt. Ellice, for the flag of Admiral the Honourable E. Fleeming; if so, both these movements will take place before the 5th. *Diligence* transport is here, on her way to the western yards with stores, and the *Boadicea* transport to wait orders. The *Powerful* is still at Spithead; she obtains but few volunteers, and will probably have to be completed by a draft of the new-raised men on board *Britannia*. *Curlew* and *Waterwitch* are fitting in the basin by these people, and probably, when the dirty and hard work is over, some seamen may enter for them. *Snipe* has a few men. *Ætna* is in the harbour with sails bent and ready for service, and will be packed off next week to *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, &c., if there are any seamen ready to be removed from those ports to the flag-ship. *Revenge* has had her copper finished, and is lying alongside the jetty ready for her masts to be put in. *Clio* waits the crew of the *Scylla*. *Childers* is nearly ready. *Indus* is in dock having her copper put on and ballast put in; she will go up the harbour next spring-tides. The day is not yet fixed for launching the *Royal Sovereign*; a bust of the Queen is making, to be affixed as the figure-head. Ships in Port—*Powerful*, *Cleopatra*, and *Boadicea* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Victor*, *Ætna*, *Waterwitch*, *Curlew*, *Snipe*, *Dasher* and *Messenger* steamers, *Diligence* transport in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, March 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—22d. Arrived *Harpy*, Lieut.-Com. John S. Ellman, from Milford, and came into harbour the following day, to be paid off. 24th—Arrived *City of Londonderry*, peninsular steam-packet, having landed the Lisbon mail at Falmouth the same day. 25th—*Rhadamanthus*, steam-frigate, Com. A. Wakefield, was paid wages, and proceeded for Malta, touching at Lisbon on her way out. 26th—Arrived *Meteor*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, from Portsmouth, and sailed again on the 28th for Pembroke, with provisions for the party of men who took the *Windsor Castle*, 74, to that port. Also arrived *Lively*, lighter, from Portsmouth; and *Steale*, tender to *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and returned to that port the next day with stores for the packets. The *Aid*, lighter, also sailed for Pembroke with stores. 28th—*Scylla*, 16, Com. Hon. J. Denman, was paid off into ordinary this day. 29th—It is expected *Inconstant*, 37, Capt. D. Pring, will move into the Sound this day, and it is currently reported she will take out Vice-Adm. Sir F. Harvey to the W. Indies. *Sterling Castle*, 74, will be taken into dock on Monday next, to be fitted for a convict hulk. By a letter from *Talbot*, 28, Capt. H. Codrington, we learn that she was to be hove down at Malta, to ascertain what damage she had received by getting on shore at the Isle of Tenedos, and if it can be repaired at Malta, she will not come to England as was intended. *Rodney*, 92, Captain Hyde Parker, was to leave Malta for England on 15th instant. Sixteen apprentices are ordered to be entered in the blacksmith department in this Dock-yard. The crew of the *Malabar*, 74, who were turned over to the *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, will be paid wages on Tuesday next; and the newly entered men will be paid wages in advance. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Harpy*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound—*Implacable*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 27th March.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Windsor Castle* was taken into dock at Pembroke Yard on Friday last, and preparations are being made by the workmen for taking her to pieces. The *Gorgon*, having in tow the *Medusa*, new steamer, left for Liverpool on Tuesday, at noon. She is to return here for orders. The *Medusa* was partly fitted, and jury-rigged at the dock-yard, before she left, and has hitherto had a most favourable wind. The *Advice* steamer for the service of the post office at this port is expected back from Holyhead in the early part of the ensuing month, with new boilers and other machinery repairs. The *Pigmy* will be sent round with her crew to take charge of her, in which vessels they have been running during the absence of the *Advice*. That splendid ship, the *Superb*, is complete in frame in the dock-yard. The *Cyclops* steamer will be launched there in the course of two or three months, as well as the *Persian*, 16 guns. Mr. Turner the new Foreman, joined last week, and Mr. Cheesema immediately left for Chatham.

DEPTFORD, 27th March.—Arrived—The *Hero*, for Australia; *Morning Star*, for the Cape and Trincomalee; *Asia*, for Bermuda; *Blenheim*, for Australia. Sailed—*Isabella*, for the Cape of Good Hope; *Egyptian*, for convicts; *Alonzo* transport for Plymouth; *Buscarah*, for Bristol, to embark emigrants. The contractors are repairing the double dock, and fitting new gates and entrance.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—No less than 27 of the best shipwrights in this dockyard have recently, within a fortnight, left their employment; and we believe that many of them have been engaged for the service of the Emperor of Russia. Thus the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of the present Ministry is daily producing consequences, which, perhaps, they themselves did not contemplate. We hope, however, the evil itself will work its own cure, for surely the country will not allow its most skilful workmen, and bravest seamen, at the same moment, to quit their native land to build and man an enemy's fleet, at a time when their services at home are so much required. Well may the nations laugh at us if "England, the Mistress of the Seas," submit to this. We can give millions in support of a moonshine scheme in Ireland, but cannot afford to properly remunerate men by whose assistance alone we can even maintain our national existence.—*Maidstone Journal.*

ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN.—The *West of England Conservative and Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser* of last week contains the following *amende*, for some unjustifiable remarks on this veteran and highly-respected officer:—

"It has been intimated to us from a quarter of high respectability, that the observations which we made some weeks since, relative to Sir Isaac Coffin, were more stringent than the circumstances which gave them origin would fairly justify. On giving them that reflection which, in the hurry of writing, we were unable to bestow on them, we feel bound to state our opinion that our language and statements were in some respects too highly coloured. With that frankness, therefore, which has ever distinguished us, we hasten to make all the reparation in our power to the gallant Admiral, convinced that our readers will give us credit for making it, not from any unworthy or sordid motives, but because the warmth of the moment has betrayed us into expressions which we should not have uttered under different circumstances; and if Sir Isaac Coffin has felt aggrieved either as a gentleman or a man of honour, we have no hesitation in expressing our sincere regret."

Mr. Allan, foreman of Portsmouth dockyard, whose appointment as Superintendent of ships building at Bombay we recently noticed, was formerly one of the students of Naval Architecture. He will have an Inspector and Foreman attached to his office, and proceed shortly to assume his duties.

H.M.S. *Powerful*, Capt. Napier, has, it seems, lost several men by desertion, and it is found impracticable to complete her crew for active service. This is said to be owing to the adoption of some novel mode of propelling the ship by a machine resembling a tread-wheel, which the sailors think degrading, as resembling the labour of convicts, and not that of their native element.—*Times.*

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Harvey, K.C.B., has appointed Mr. Thomas Woodman (secretary to the late Sir Charles Paget) his Secretary, and not Mr. Triphook, as has been stated in several of the papers.

We are happy to say that Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, who has been ailing some time, is restored to perfect health. The gallant Governor is most highly esteemed at the Royal Hospital, and by a very extensive circle of professional friends.

Mr. D. P. Dumaresq, Mate of the *Volcano*, has been tried on board the *Bellerophon*, in Malta, 28th ult., on charges of misconduct made by a seaman of the said steamer, who had been on shore without leave, came off drunk, and was insolent, when the accused, as officer of the watch, ordered him in irons. Sir John Louis, Rear-Adm., President, and nine Captains. Mr. Dumaresq was most fully acquitted, and the President returned his sword, assuring him, in the most handsome manner, he left the Court "without the slightest stain or imputation on his character." He was warmly congratulated by every officer on retiring from the Court. The seaman in question was tried on board the *Bellerophon*, it is supposed to avoid further proceedings.

Orders are received to enter twenty petty officers for the Ordinary in the Medway, not to exceed 35 years of age.

The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the survey of the eastern coast of England, not alone for the purpose of building forts, as is generally reported, but also for the purpose of constructing harbours of refuge for H.M.'s smaller vessels, against the easterly and north-easterly gales. Lowestoft, Southwold, Hollesley Bay, and Harwich harbours, offer the most eligible sites for the purpose above named, and amongst these Harwich is understood to have a decided preference. In these works of the Government, it is not intended to prevent private companies from making docks basins or inland harbours. It is said that the Harwich southern pier will be made to terminate in a six-gun battery, and that a pier of a similar form will commence from the breakwater, and terminate 50 yards from the other pier head. This will be accessible at all times of the tide, and will be known by a green light.—*Essex Times.*

The Magistrates of Poole have awarded 200*l.* to H.M. rev. cutter *Turtar*, in the salvage case of the French brig *Jean Marie* and cargo, accompanied with strong commendation on the conduct of Lieut. Davies, R.N., the Commander, Mr. Leggett, the gunner, and Charles Stubbs, a mariner, who, at imminent risk, went on board to her assistance, as also upon Mr. Pritchard, R.N., the Mate, and officers who volunteered to go.

The *Wolf*, 18, Com. E. Stanley, was paid off into ordinary on Thursday se'nnight, as mentioned in our last, on which occasion the whole of the ship's company remained on board until every man was paid; and on the Captain's leaving the ship's side in the Admiral Superintendent's barge, the hardy and gallant crew expressed their attachment by three hearty British cheers; and declared their readiness, in case of his obtaining another appointment, to volunteer *en masse* to serve under him.

The Rodney.—The Queen Dowager visited, on Wednesday last, H.M.S *Rodney*, 92. Her Majesty was received with a royal salute, fired from all the ships of the squadron, and in passing to and from the *Rodney* the yards were manned. Capt. Hyde Parker attended Her Majesty to every part of that splendid ship. Her length being 205 feet, and her breadth of beam 54½, her decks afford great space for working her formidable batteries of long 32 pounders, and Her Majesty could not have a better opportunity of seeing the Naval exercise of gunnery. As soon as the wish was expressed, the men were piped to quarters, and went through their exercise, under the direction of Lieut. Wise, with the precision and alacrity for which Capt. Parker's officers and crew are justly remarkable in this branch of the service. One of the guns, weighing 56 cwt., was dismounted and replaced upon its carriage, in the course of three minutes, to the great surprise of Her Majesty and suite. The officers of the ship were afterwards presented to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to express her pleasure and satisfaction at having witnessed the good order and discipline with which so mighty an engine of war is managed, and the regularity with which each man, in a crew of 720, repairs to and acts at his proper post.—*Malta Gazette*, 6th March.

Deal.—V.-Adm. Sir T. Harvey took leave of his friends yesterday, and proceeded to Portsmouth, to join the *Cleopatra*, and assume his Command-in-Chief on the West India station. It is currently reported that a squadron will shortly assemble in the Downs, and proceed to sea on an experimental cruise during the summer.—*Kent Herald.*

Considerable armaments are talked of at Toulon. An evolution squadron, destined for the Levant, and to consist of ten ships of the line, four frigates, and five or six corvettes and brigs, is to assemble there in a month, under the command of V.-Adm. Rosamel, who will shortly be promoted to the rank of Admiral. Two Rear-Admirals, supposed to be Messrs. Casy and Lalande, are to command under his orders. The Prince de Joinville is to command the *Thetis* frigate.—*Galignani.*

Letters from the *Ganges*, 84, Capt. Reynolds, report that that ship is to remain at Lisbon until the arrival of the *Powerful*, 84, from Spithead, when she is to go on to Malta to send home the *Rodney*, 92. There was no news. Mr. Dyer, the Admiral's Secretary, had resigned his situation, and the vacancy had been given to the Chief Clerk. The ships in the Tagus were, *Donegal*, 78; *Ganges*, 84; *Espoir*, 10; and a French frigate.

It is the universal opinion among Naval Officers, that our men of war of every class should be fully and effectually manned, in order that the duty might be carried on with that degree of smartness and alacrity which was the by-gone war custom of the service; in order also, that in manœuvring in company with the national ships of other countries, our seamen may have the conscious pride of being enabled to out-do all their competitors; and still further, that, with the increased armaments, our seamen may entertain a confidence of success, in the event of any untoward or pre-meditated contest—that their colours may be proudly secure, as far as human power can defend them. It strikes us, therefore, that the Navy should make a movement in its own behalf, either by address to the Crown, by memorial to the Admiralty, or by petition to Parliament. The adoption of either method would greatly assist Sir Edward Codrington, who, shortly after Easter, will move a resolution in the House of Commons, in which he will be seconded by Capt. Lord Ingestrie, to the following effect:—"That the system of reducing the crews of H.M.'s ships in time of peace, below the number required to make them efficient in time of war, is injurious to the best interests of the service. That it is the opinion of this House, that all H.M.'s ships, when actively employed, or about to quit the British Channel, shall in future have but one complement of men, whether in peace or war."—The names we have mentioned will sufficiently show this is no party question as regards politics, but is purely a professional one—the gallant member for Devonport being a *Radical*, and the noble Lord an *Ultra Tory*,—and as Lord Melbourne defended and acknowledged the right of one of his colleagues to agitate on the Corn Laws, surely there can be no objection in the officers of the service agitating the propriety of effective or non-effective men of war.—*Hants Telegraph.*

The Admiralty have issued the Regulation which we mentioned some time since for an increase of pay to the Petty Officers, according to the following rates per mensem, viz.:—

	Ships of the Line. £ s. d.	Other rated Ships. £ s. d.	Sloops, &c. £ s. d.
Master at Arms	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 7 0
Ship's Corporal, Capt.'s Coxswain, Quartermaster, Gunner's Mate, Boatswain's Mate, Capt. of Forecastle, Capt. of Hold, Coxswain of Launch	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 2 0
Sail maker, Rope-maker, Carpenter's Mate, Caulker, and Blacksmith (*formerly Armourer*)	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 7 0
Captain of Maintop, Captain of Mast, Captain of Afterguard, Yeoman of Signals, Coxswain of Pinnace	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 18 0
Sail maker's Mate, Armourer (*formerly Armourer's Mate*), Caulker's Mate, Cooper	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 0 0

And that the pay of the undermentioned ratings shall be as follows:—Captain of Mizen-top, Purser's Steward, Painter, 1*l.* 16*s.* in all rates.

We have the means of knowing that it was the late Lieutenant R. Standish Haly who suggested to the public and the Admiralty the necessity of more attention to Naval gunnery, in his pamphlet published in 1822, page 32.—*Times.*—[Our contemporary is correct, and we long since repeatedly stated this fact.—Ed *N. & M. G.*]

A letter from the *Wanderer*, 18, of 19th Jan., announces that she was about to proceed to England, by the route of Halifax and Bermuda, in order to be paid off.

Several small brigs are to be brought forward immediately, to suppress the Portuguese slave trade—report says not less than *twenty*.

The crews of the *Progress* and *Delaval*, which lately grounded off Shields, have been saved from a watery grave by the zealous and timely use of Capt. Manby's life-saving apparatus.

Rl. Marines.—Capt. Palliser is ordered on command duty at Milford; Sec. Lieut. Elliott has embarked in the *Implacable*; and Sec. Lieut. Wearing proceeds to Portsmouth College, to qualify for the Artillery Companies. The summer field-drills for the Woolwich division have commenced.

First Lieut. Campbell of John Pegus (Rl. Marines) has this week retired from the service.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. Frederick Wright Tomlinson to be Capt., v. Wickstead, resigned.

South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. O. G. C. Bridgeman (commonly called Lord Viscount Newport) to be Cornet.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, March 29.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Burrell Fuller to be Capt. by p., v. George D. Scott, who retires—Cornet Henry Keown to be Lieut. by p., v. Fuller—George Wm. Collins Jackson, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Keown.

1st Dragoons—Surg. John Metge Bartley, M.D., from 15th Ft., to be Surg., v. David Jameson, who retires upon half-pay.

3d Lt. Dragoons—Cornet and Act. Adjut. George Gladstone, from the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Cornet without p., v. Hollingworth, deceased.

4th Lt. Dragoons—Algernon Goding Brenchley, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Surtees, whose appointment has not taken place.

11th Lt. Dragoons—Quartermaster Francis Collins, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Quartermaster, v. Betson, who exchanges.

15th Lt. Dragoons—Quartermaster Wm. Betson, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Quartermaster, v. Collins, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Assist.-Surg. William Dobson, from 90th Ft., to be Surgeon, v. Bartley, appointed to 1st Drags.

18th—Ens. Sir Wm. MacGregor, Bart., to be Lieut. by p., vice Hare, who retires.

22d—Lieut. Robert Carew, from h.-p. of 11th Ft., vice Matson, promoted.

33d—Poulett George Henry Somerset, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Ferguson, who retires.

63d—Lieut. Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny to be Captain by p., v. Mahon, who retires—Aug. 8. Ens. Jas. Birley Leatham to be Lieut. by p., v. Swyny. John Hardie, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Leatham—March 29. Lieut. William Darling to be Adjut., v. Swyny, promoted—Aug. 8.

72d—Colin Bakers, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Armstrong, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

74th—Charles Aylmer Coates, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Mein, dec.

75th—John James Hamilton, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Somerset, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen—John Fred. Gallife, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Harding, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

79th—Lieut. Ewen Cameron to be Capt. by p. Mr. Johnstone, who retires—Ens. Richard C. H. Taylor to be Lieut. by p., vice Cameron—Wm. M'Call, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Taylor.

87th—James Gordon Inglis, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Allan, appointed to the Staff.

89th—George M'Clure, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Gillice, appointed to the Staff.

99th—Staff Assist.-Surg. Wm. Gibson Byrne to be Assist.-Surg., v. Dobson, promoted in 15th Ft.

Rifle Brigade—Quartermaster-Serj. Richard Taylor to be Quartermaster, v. Wm. Hill, who retires upon half-pay.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—John Kingsley, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Brevet—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army—Maj. J. Campbell, employed on a particular service in Canada—Major P. Young, employed on a particular service in Canada—Major L. Carmichael, employed on a particular service in Canada—Major H. D. Townsend, 24th Ft.—Major J. Bucknall Eastcourt, 43d Ft.—Major G. Philpotts, R. Engineers.

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. G. Bell, 1st Ft.—Capt. C. Du Plat, R. Engineers—Capt. T. Forster, R. Engineers—Capt. A. M. Tulloch, half-pay Unattached—March 22.

Hospital Staff—To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces—Assist.-Surg. R. Allan, from 87th Ft., v. Ferguson, appointed to 45th Ft.—Assist. Surg. J. Gillice, from 89th Ft., v. M'Gaskill, dec.—T. J. Coghlan, Gent., v. Byrne, removed to 99th Ft.

Commissariat—Dep. Assist. Commissary-Gen. A. Lister to be Assist. Commissary-General—March 29.

Office of Ordnance, March 28.

Corps of Rl. Engineers—Gent. Cadets to be Second Lieuts.—A. F. H. Dacosta, v. Hawkins, promoted—J. Bayly, v. Freath, promoted—H. C. Owen, v. Mould, promoted—G. F. D. Jervois, v. Robertson, promoted—T. L. J. Gallwey, v. Funshawe, promoted—C. S. Miller, v. Chapman, promoted—R. Burnaby, v. Fenwick, promoted—A. D. Craigie, v. Webb, promoted—A. O'Donnel Grattan, v. Pipon, promoted—M. Vavasour, v. Lyster, promoted—J. S. Baker, v. Fuller, promoted—H. F. Keane, v. Roberts, promoted—the Hon. W. Napier, v. Mann, promoted—March 19.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieuts.:—A. Thompson, v. Evelegh, promoted—H. Clerk, v. W. J. Smythe, promoted—W. R. Gicharde, v. Paynter, promoted—R. P. Jones, v. Barker, promoted—F. B. Ward, v. Faddy, promoted—J. J. Blanding, v. Phillpotts, promoted—J. J. Macartney, v. H. R. Eardley Wilmot, promoted—A. R. Wragge, v. Ciphert, promoted—F. Hauttain, v. Gardner, promoted—H. L. G. Cooper, v. Hewgill, promoted—T. W. Lawrence, v. Lefroy, promoted—C. Wilson, v. Riddell, promoted—F. J. Travers, v. Burrows, promoted—M. C. Dixon, v. Marston, promoted—C. F. Thorndike, v. Price, promoted—H. Rogers, v. C. C. Young, promoted—J. Turner, v. J. W. Domville, promoted—A. C. L. FitzRoy, v. E. Wodehouse, promoted—E. H. Fisher, v. Maude, promoted—G. Burrell, v. Cator, promoted—B. Willis, v. Freeman, promoted—R. F. Mountain, v. J. Harvey, promoted—G. J. Wyatt, v. Maberley, promoted—S. Cleaveland, v. Ross, promoted—A. C. S. Somerset, v. Bland, promoted—P. A. Morshead, v. J. R. Domville, promoted—S. H. S. Inglefield, v. Dixon, promoted, March 12.

Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cashio Troop—Cornet S. Smith to be Lieut., v. Denny, resigned—T. P. Halsey, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Smith, promoted, Jan. 31.

1st Troop of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry—P. Huddleston, Gent., to be Cornet, v. William Henry Viscount Ipswich, promoted, March 12.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards, Blue—At the Wandsworth Petty Sessions, on Thursday, Capt. the Hon. Horace Pitt, of this corps, was brought up in custody of the police from Wimbledon Common, charged with intending to fight a duel. The Captain was called upon to enter into his own security in the sum of 500*l.*, and two sureties of 250*l.* each; Lord G. Gordon, and — Drummond, Esq., of Belgrave sq., became the sureties, and the party left for town. The name of the other party did not transpire, nor the cause of the intended duel.

3d Drag. Gds.—The officers have established races each fortnight at Huddersfield.

2d Drags.—The troop from Athlone and Longford to Ballinamuck, in aid of the civil power, (to return when dispensed with), 4th April.

8th Hussars—The entire of the corps will be stationed in Dublin next month. The troop, leaving a few men in barracks, from Belturbet to Armagh, in aid of the civil power, (to return when dispensed with), 25th March.

12th Lancers.—Private W. Johnstone, who wantonly fired a loaded pistol at his comrade, at Chichester, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment—the first and last months of which are to be in solitude, and the four intervening months with hard labour.

Infantry.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Two cos., under Maj. Mullen, were last week sent from Edinburgh to Dundee, in consequence of apprehensions having been entertained of disturbances at an execution of a man condemned to death for the murder of his son. They have since returned to head-quarters.

6th—The head-quarters arrived at Colaba, Bombay, on 17th Jan. from Poona, where a wing of the 41st, under Lieut.-Col. Booth, had relieved them; the right wing, 41st, was at Belgaum.

There is no truth whatever in the report generally current for some days, that a battle has taken place in Scinde. The rumour that H.M.'s 6th reg. will be forthwith despatched to that country is equally unfounded. Sawunt Warree was quiet up to the date of our last arrivals.—*Bombay Times*, 19th Jan.

14th Depot—The command at Brecon has devolved upon Captain Haslewood.

21st—The Hobart Town paper of 30th Oct., announces the arrival of the *Coromandel*, with First Lieut. Faunce, Second Lieut. Martin, and five privates. Lieuts. Mortimer and Deare, and six r. and f., arrived at Hobart Town from Sydney, on 12th Oct., in the *Marian Watson*.

29th—Assist. Surgeon Dr. Hawkey is on leave for two months. The sentence of the General Court-Martial lately held on a private of this regt., for repeated acts of insubordination, has been made public; he is sentenced to seven years transportation, as a felon, to New South Wales.

32d Depot—Maj. Wingfield has left Fermoy for England, preparatory to embarking to join the service cos. Brevet-Maj. Birtwhistle has assumed the command of the depot.

34th—It will be seen, by our Parliamentary Report of Wednesday, that the conduct referred to in our last was noticed in the House of Commons.

"It has been represented to us, from a quarter upon which we implicitly rely, that a paragraph in the last number of our

paper respecting the alleged desertion from the 34th, stationed at Malden, is entirely erroneous. For the character of the noble British soldier we entertain a high regard; delighted shall we always be to see him true to his Queen and country, abhorring all connection with the U. States, whose citizens are always too happy to seduce him from his duty and allegiance, and having done so, to discard and basely turn their backs upon him."—*Montreal Gazette.*

10th—Adm. Sir F. Maitland sailed from Bombay in the middle of last January for the port of Mandaree, in Cutch, there to take on board H.M.'s 40th Regt., which marched from Deesa in Dec., *via* Raddinpoor, and through the lower part of Cutch to Mandaree. The *Wellesley* was to proceed with the 40th to Kurachee Bunder, and then to return to Bombay.

43d—The Speaker, in a sitting of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, on 15th Jan., read the following letter:—

SIR,—For the very handsome and liberal grant of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in aid of the soldiers' wives and children who were left in the province this last winter, when the troops proceeded to Canada, I beg you will do me the honour to accept, yourself, and convey to your hon. house, the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of myself, as commanding the 43d regiment, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and more particularly of those married soldiers whose wives and children have derived so great additional comfort and assistance, by the generous vote of your hon. house. I have, &c., H. BOOTH, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 43d Regiment.

The Hon. the Speaker, &c.

45th—This regt., under the command of Major Armstrong, in the absence of Col. Vigoureux, has replaced the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade at Windsor. The 43th, which has not returned more than a year from the East Indies, has added a considerable number of recruits to its ranks, being at present between 800 and 900 strong. It was stationed at Canterbury during the Courtenay riot, and Lieut. Bennett, who was killed in that sad affair, was a distinguished officer of the corps. The band, which is an exceedingly good one, enlivens the town every morning on relieving guard, and from the novelty and elegance of their dress, and their excellent performances, attract general notice.—*Windsor Paper.*

46th—The *Post* has alarmed the Military circles with a circumstantial statement from its *own* "Dublin Correspondent," to the effect that "A very melancholy account had reached that city of a quarrel between the 46th and 82d regts., now quartered in Gibraltar. It ended in a regular fight, in which, it is said, Col. Campbell, 46th, was killed." We have authority to state that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement. A common canteen row had taken place some time previously, which was dealt with by the usual application of common Military discipline; and at the date of the last letters to the War-office (Feb. 24), the garrison was perfectly quiet and healthy.

46th Depot—at Plymouth, change quarters with the 47th Depot, at Jersey.

48th Depot—Ensign Corcoran having returned home from leave from Gibraltar, is ordered to join the depot. Two Ensigns are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark at Cork to join the service cos. Lieut. G. S. Tidy has been appointed Act. Paymaster, in succession to the late Lieutenant Stubbs.

54th—Extract of a letter.—"The old Flamers muster 620 bayonets for any service, ready and willing to do anything their country requires; they have two Lieut.-Colonels (old Peninsular men), with 25 other officers now in India."

55th—The Secunderabad *Barrack Job* is one of the most atrocious affairs ever heard of in Military History; and shows that the health of the Queen's troops is a very secondary consideration in this Presidency. The mortality in this corps, which has been for some time quartered in that said barrack, amounted last year to 150!!—*Madras U. S. Gazette.*

58th—Will not return this year to England.

59th Depot—Detachment of 70 r. and f., from Mullingar to Ballinamuch, in aid of the civil power, (to return when dispensed with,) 4th April.

61st—This corps will not return this year to this country.

67th Depot—The Acting Paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant Byrne to a company.

68th Depot—Major Huey, Capt. Gillman, Lieuts. Ouvry and Wynne, are on the list of stewards for the Waterford fancy ball.

70th—Major-Gen. Sir J. Harvey has sustained a severe loss by the death of his son and A.D.C., Capt. Harvey, of this reg., at Fredericton, in his 31st year. The company goes to Lieut. Kelsall, Fort-Adjut. at St. Kitt's, a near relative of the Lieut.-Col. of the 70th.

71st Depot—From Buttevant to Cork, 27th and 28th Mar.

73d—Assist.-Staff Surg. Dawson has arrived in Limerick garrison, and is attached to this depot.

74th—Lieut. Evans has arrived at the mansion of his father, Ash-hill Towers, Ireland, after serving five years in the West Indies.

76th—Capt. and Brev.-Major Fitz-Gerald is now the last survivor of four brothers, who devoted their lives to the service of their country in the Army, viz.—Major A. Fitz-Gerald, 49th; Major T. Fitz-Gerald, 41st; and Capt. E. Fitz-Gerald, 48th.

83d—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Dundas and the officers of the reg., gave a splendid ball and supper on Monday evening, at the Tête de Pont Barracks, to the garrison and inhabitants of Kingston. The company, from two to three hundred, appeared much pleased with the entertainments. Dancing commenced about half-past nine, and continued till four in the morning, under the enchanting influence of the charming band of the reg. Much taste was displayed in the decorations of the rooms, and the supper was greatly admired for its elegance. Nothing

85th—We have elsewhere contradicted the report of the death of the gallant and universally esteemed Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly of N. Brunswick, in the sitting of 15th Jan., read the following letter:—

SIR,—I have just been made aware of the handsome grant of money voted by the House of Assembly of N. Brunswick, to relieve the soldiers' wives who were left at St. John's when the 85th reg. was ordered to proceed to Canada in Dec. last. Be pleased to convey to the hon. house my grateful sense of the assistance thus afforded by them. The kindness received from the inhabitants by the different divisions of the reg. on their march through the province, demands also our warmest thanks. Without that claim to their friendship which a long residence amongst them might inspire, the just cause which we were about to maintain was deemed a sufficient reason to extend it to us. Generosity is the character of Britain and her sons; and the generous conduct of the people of N. Brunswick adds to the many proofs they have given, that theirs are truly British hearts. It is gratifying to find that, in asserting the supremacy of our most gracious Sovereign, H.M.'s troops are acting in unison with the feelings of her loyal subjects in the N. American provinces; who, though resident at a distance from the shores of old England, reverence her institutions, and are prepared to defend the genuine freedom which they secure. I have, &c. F. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col. 85th reg.

The Hon. the Speaker, &c.

93d—Capt. H. P. Bourchier, appointed Fort-Major of Prescott garrison, and to assist Col. Young in the organization of the Militia, has assumed the duties of his office.

94th and 95th—On arriving at Ceylon from England were to proceed to Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

99th—Private J. M'Donald, stationed at Shannon Bridge, fell over the battlements of the bridge, and after struggling for some time was unfortunately drowned. Detachment of 100 r. and f. from Athlone to Ballinamuck, and detachment of 30 r. and f. from Longford to Ballinamuck, in aid of the civil power, to return when dispensed with.

2d West India Regt.—In consequence of a renewal of warfare in the republic of Central America, Lieut. Elliott was sent in Jan. last, by Her Majesty's Superintendent of Honduras, to the port of Omoa, to claim security for the persons and property of the English and other foreign residents, a mission which was most satisfactorily accomplished. This officer had been sent some months previous to this occurrence, to the same place, to demand satisfaction from the Governor for an outrage committed against a British vessel, and succeeded in obtaining the release of the Captain, who was confined in the Fort, an indemnity of 100*l.* for his imprisonment, and a written apology for the insult offered to the British flag.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Stephen Austen, tried for stealing the mess plate, and also for desertion and making away with his Military necessaries, is sentenced to be transported for seven years. Private Patrick Brine, with two or three *aliases*, for repeated desertions, also to be transported for seven years. Both to be branded with the letter D. Capt. Freer's comp., 6th batt., under orders for Ireland to replace Major Lock's comp., 8th batt., at Dublin, is to march for London on Monday afternoon, to be billeted there that night, and proceed for Liverpool the following morning by railroad; and Major Lock's comp. will be removed to Cork for embarkation for Halifax, on the arrival of Capt. Freer's.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—The Master-General has ordered Capt. Forbes to do duty in Ireland.

MILITIA.—*Government-house, Guernsey, 21st March*, 1839.—His Excel. the Lieut.-Governor, has been pleased to approve of the following promotion taking place in the 1st Regt. of Rl. Guernsey Militia:—Lieut. Charles Mauger Guerin to be Capt., v. Sheppard, who has left the island; commission dated 4th Dec., 1838. By command of his Excel. Major-Gen. Sir James Douglas, E. MARTIN, Deputy Inspector.

Particulars of some experiments on firing gunpowder under water by the voltaic battery, tried on Saturday last at Chatham:—1. A rough fir vessel, 5 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 2½ feet deep, was previously sunk opposite the Gun-wharf, to represent the wreck of a ship, having a ring and lines attached to it, which are supposed to be placed by a diver after the vessel has been sunk. 2. A charge of 40lb. of powder was let down from a boat, and hauled into close contact with the supposed wreck, by means of the lines and ring beforementioned. The coil containing the conducting wires, one-fifth of an inch in diameter, by which this charge was fired, was veered out to its whole length of 500 feet, from the same boat. 3. On the signal being given from the boat by a bugle to denote that all was ready, the signal to fire was made also by the bugle. The explosion succeeded admirably. A column of water was thrown up by it, and the fragments of the vessel came up to the surface. 4. Three charges, each of 5lb. of powder, were sunk at the distance of about 30 or 40 feet from each other, opposite to the Gun-wharf, having a pair of connecting wires 150 feet long attached to each. The ends of these wires were soldered together by threes, and brought to the two poles of the voltaic battery, which had previously been removed from the boat after the first operation, and placed on the wharf, by which the charges were fired simultaneously, after two bugle sounds as before. Two of the three charges were exploded simultaneously, and the third was prevented from doing so by a fracture in one of the conducting wires. The battery used was of Professor Daniell's improved construction. The wires in the last experiment were common copper bell-wires, about a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, which were only used from not having any more of the former description. The experiments succeeded perfectly, and to the great delight of thousands of spectators. They were preparatory to blowing to pieces the wreck of the *Royal George*, at Spithead, in 1782, and which has a number of very valuable brass guns, of large calibre, on board of her, all of which will be recovered after the demolition of the wreck.—*Maidstone Journal.*

The barracks at Chatham are now so crowded with recruits for India, that very great difficulty has been found in accommodating the 15th Hussars.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORDNANCE.

List of the Names to whom Superannuated Allowances have been granted since the last Estimates presented to Parliament.

Office of Ordnance, 1st March, 1839.

R. S. DONKIN,
GEORGE ANSON.
J. W. D. DUNDAS.

Offices.	Names.	Years of Service.	Age.	Grounds on which the Retired Allowances have been granted.	Former Salary, and Increase of Salary.	Proportion of Salaries, &c. upon which the Pensions are calculated.	Amount of Half pay or Pension.
Clerk of Works, Gibraltar	G. G. Adams	40	55	Ill health	£364 10 0 less than 10-12ths	10-12ths	£230 0 0
Ditto, Devonport	J. Windeyer	36	54	ditto	282 16 4 ditto	9-12ths	166 6 0
Draftsman, Quebec	T. G. W. Eastaff	16½	37½	ditto	273 15 0 full pay		274 15 0
Master Worker, Waltham Abbey	Hugh Jones	48½	75	old age	250 0 0 less than 11-12ths	11-12ths	189 0 0
Deputy Storekeeper, Graham's Town	Benjamin Grayson	18	45	unfit for duty	250 0 0		100 0 0
Overseer of Works, Cape of Good Hope	John Higgs	17	56	injured in the service	164 5 0		68 0 0
Professor of Mathematics Royal Military Academy	Olinthus Gregory	35½	64	special case	610 0 0 full salary		610 0 0
Barrack-Masters Manchester	Wm. Haybrooke	24½	75	age and infirmity	273 15 0 less than 8-12ths	8-12ths	175 0 0
Barrack-Masters Windsor	Daniel Grant	22	79	old age	228 2 6	6-12ths	100 0 0
Barrack-Masters Montreal	A. W. Durnford	22½	62	incapable of further serv.	273 15 0	6-12ths	113 0 0
Barrack-Masters Chatham	J. P. Bridger	12½	58	bodily infirmities	182 10 0	4-12ths	54 0 0
Portman-street, London	Nathl. Forster	34½	69	ditto	182 10 0	8-12ths	112 0 0
Kilkenny	Geo. Montgomery	15½	56	Ill health & old age	182 10 0	5-12ths	68 0 0

We regret to hear that Lieut. Harnett, the Garrison Adjutant at Chatham, is seriously indisposed. At this moment his zealous and able services are much missed by Col. Waire, C.B.

The following circular, relative to the inspection of the Yeomanry Cavalry, has been addressed to the Lords Lieutenant of counties. This circular appears to be merely the usual official intimation which has been annually issued since Lord John Russell's accession to office in 1835:—

"*Whitehall, March 14th*, 1839.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that an inspection of the Yeomanry Cavalry by field officers of Her Majesty's regular forces, will take place in the present year, and that all corps which shall assemble on permanent duty, or for training and exercise, are to be inspected during their respective periods of assembly. As soon as the precise time and place at which the corps in the county under your charge would wish to be inspected shall be fixed, I request that you will notify the same to me, in order that the necessary directions may be given for the attendance of the officer who shall be selected for the duty of inspecting them. It will be necessary that the Commandants shall be exact in specifying the duty for which their respective corps wish to assemble; whether upon permanent duty, or for training and exercise, under the 40th and subsequent sections of the Volunteer Act; and, further, that the time and place which are once fixed for the inspection of a corps should, if possible, be adhered to.—I have, &c. "J. RUSSELL.

"Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the ——."

A Court of Inquiry has assembled at Enniskillen, for the purpose of investigating charges preferred by the 38th regt. against the barrack department at that station

The depots of the 28th, 50th, 54th, and 80th Regts., have been ordered to proceed next week to Canterbury, under the command of Major Clark, 54th Regt. The 15th Hussars, *for certain reasons*, cannot be sent to Canterbury.

Establishment of the Professors, Masters, &c., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, consisting of 19 Persons, viz.

		Per Annum.
1 Lieutenant-Governor		£100 0
1 Inspector		300 0
1 Professor of Fortification		200 0
1 Assistant Master for ditto, 5s. per diem		91 10
1 Professor of Mathematics		494 0
5 Mathematical Masters	1st	400 0
	2nd	350 0
	3rd	250 0
	4th	150 0
	5th	100 0
1 Senior Master, for Plan-drawing		400 0
1 Master, for ditto, 5s. per diem		91 10
1 German Master		150 0
1 French Master		150 0
1 Drawing Master		250 0
1 Instructor in Surveying, 5s. per diem		91 10
1 Ditto in History and Geography		91 10
1 Clerk		150 0
1 Modeller		100 0
19		£4,400

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Nov. 15	France.
3d do.	Leeds	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester	. .	. .	1808	Bn. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Cahir	. .	. .	Nov. 19	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L. D.	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th L.s.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L. D.	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Chatham ‖	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. George's B	. .	. .	1826	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr 38		
3d bn	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. G					
1st bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	Portman St. B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 21		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	[illegible]	Portsmth	19 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Devonport	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Nenagh	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	13 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 22		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42d Foot	Dublin	. .	. .	Aug. 38	Ionian Is.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Windsor	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	28 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 28		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 28		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	8 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec. 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon *	Cashel	June 28		
59th do	Malta	Mullingar	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon *	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	3 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Cork	29 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rdde.	America	Limerick	4 Sept. 27		
74th do	Trinidad	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 31		
75th do	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do	Canada	Tynemth.	15 May 34		
84th do	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	5 July 36		
86th do	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	St Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 31		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do	Hull	. .	. .	June 37	C of G Hp.
99th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br					
1st bn	Weedon	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. Sff. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

‖ Ord. to East Indies. * Ord. Home.

QUEEN'S GENERAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

We have every reason to rely upon information communicated to us, that Sir Lionel Smith had been offered the command of the Bengal Army, whom we can cordially congratulate on such an appointment. Sir Lionel, when at Bombay, was a most popular officer, and in his examination before the House of Commons, on the inquiry into the state of the Indian Army, objected most strongly to the half-batta measure. Military allowances, even before that, he asserted, were at a minimum, and no further reduction could be made without great injustice. With such an officer at their head, the interests of the Army will receive that degree of attention which they have never received since the Marquess of Hastings' time.—*Madras U. S. G., Dec. 28.*

Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls.—The Commander-in-Chief's first Levee, held on Friday last, was numerously attended by the members of the Military, Medical, and Civil Services, as well as many other gentlemen resident at the Presidency, all anxious to be presented to His Excellency, who subsequently received the native officers stationed at Madras—a mark of attention which we are told was highly gratifying to them; but Sir J. Nicolls is not new to the feelings of the native Army, so large a portion of which has already had the honour of serving under His Excellency, and who still remember the acts of considerate attention to their interests which marked his divisional command, with a degree of grateful feeling—the expression whereof, though it may never reach the Com.-in-Chief, would, we are very sure, be most pleasing to him should it chance to do so.—*Ib., Jan. 1.*

Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland.—This officer embarked on board the *Colombo*, under the usual salutes yesterday evening. His Excellency's departure was attended by all possible honours. The King's Own Regt. of Foot, with two corps of N.I., and the body guard, formed a street from the Wallajah to the Sea Gate of the Fort, through which our late highly-respected Com.-in-Chief passed, accompanied by Lord Elphinstone, Sir Jasper Nicolls, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Lushington, Sir E. Gambier, the principal Civil and Military authorities, and other gentlemen resident at the Presidency, all anxious to testify their respect for the public and private character of Sir P. Maitland.—*Ib., Jan. 4.*

Major-General Thackwell arrived at Ferozepore on 9th Dec., and immediately assumed command of the division of Cavalry proceeding beyond the Indus. The General had not much time to look about him, considering that the division was to march with the Commander of the Forces and Staff on the following morning. But an old soldier is "toujours prêt," and requires but little time to spring from the palanqueen to the saddle.

Command of the Bengal Army.—The Hon. General Ramsay will exercise the command of the Bengal Army until the arrival of a successor to Sir H. Fane.

Sir Henry Fane, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Hay and Dr. Wood, were, says the *Delhi Gazette*, to embark at Ferozepore on 15th Dec., and drop down the Indus, *en route* to England, *via* Bombay. [This we have contradicted in our leading remarks. —Ed. *N. and M. Gazette.*]

The late Sir Patrick Lindesay was not present at the Burmese War, as has been reported, but he commanded the Army that invaded the Coorg country, and captured the Rajah. The country was attacked by five columns, commanded by Colonels Foulis, Stewart, Jackson, Waugh, and Sir Patrick in Chief. Jackson was baffled by the difficulties of his route, but without a shadow of impeachment of his skill or conduct. Waugh was beaten, and Col. Mills, of the 55th, was killed. Lindesay heard of Waugh's defeat; it was midnight: he kept the sad information to himself, roused his troops from their bivouac, advanced in forced march on the Coorg capital, and received the Rajah as prisoner but half an hour earlier than the arrival of a despatch to inform the Rajah that his Coorg men had beaten the English. The Rajah declared, that had his messenger arrived before Lindesay, he would have defended his capital to the last. Had he so done, all India would have been in revolt. Lindesay's conduct was of the school of Wellington. An ordinary-minded General would have delayed—a *very scientific one* would have adjusted the checked column before he resumed his own advance. Lindesay, a stately-minded man, rushed forward and saved the Indian Government, blood and treasure to an immense amount; and, on his returning to England, the *Board of Directors* paid him his prize-money *most liberally*, viz., in the most depreciated currency of the rupee, robbing this good and gallant soldier of about three-halfpence in each rupee or 2*s.* The rupee is that coin which the Government issues at 2*s.* 8*d.*, and will only receive at 1*s.* 10*d.*—or did until very lately so. Sir Patrick was personally known to the Duke of Wellington, and was a visitor at Apsley House, in itself for an officer a certificate of soldiership.

Tonnage has been tendered for, to take out 1200 men to India during April. We shall give the names of the vessels next week. The *Essex*, *Childe Harold*, and *Bombay*, are already taken up for troops.

There are six Adjutancies vacant in the English Militia.

By the latest accounts, Col. Doherty, Governor at Sierra Leone, enjoys good health in that colony.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Neemuch, on 17th Dec., 1838, Lieut. James Oatley, 39th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—For having absented himself from his regiment without leave, from 16th Sept., 1837, to 30th July, 1838.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, and pay, and allowances, for the period of six calendar months.

(Confirmed) John Ramsay, Major-Gen.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Deesa, 10th Dec. 1838, Ens. Charles Podmore, 6th N.I., was tried on the following charge:—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having struck with his fist Lieut. Henry Valiant, H.M.'s 40th reg. on or about the night of 17th Oct., 1838, near to the mess house of H.M.'s 40th reg.

Additional Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having gone to the quarters of Capt Wilson, Major of Brigade, Deesa Field Force, on or about the 20th Oct., 1838, and there falsely stated that he had the permission of Major Farrell to wait on Capt. Wilson, for the purpose of recalling his letter, tendering his resignation of the Hon. Company's service, under date 19th Oct., 1838.

The Court found the prisoner, with respect to the first charge, guilty of an offence like conduct only, in having struck the blow.

That he is, with respect to the additional charge, most fully and honourably acquitted.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, sentenced him to be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed (but not approved), J. F. Fitzgerald, Major-Gen.

Remarks by Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, Commanding Officer of the Forces.—The impracticability of re-assembling the Court, in consequence of the march of H.M.'s 40th regiment from Deesa, has alone prevented the Major-General commanding the Forces from directing a revision, both of the finding and sentence, as he cannot concur in the correctness of the former, and considers the latter to be in every respect inadequate. For the high tone of feeling which ought at all times to actuate and govern the behaviour of one officer towards another, independent of what is due to society at large, most distinctly points out that the infliction of a blow should never be viewed but as an act "unbecoming the character of a gentleman," by which an officer fully and justly incurs the loss of his commission, and no extenuating circumstance in favour of Ens. Podmore (if such could ever exist in cases of this nature) appears on the proceedings.

The Major-General, therefore, in confirming the above most incommensurate sentence, and giving effect to the award of the Court, has to express his most marked and severest censure on the conduct of Ens. Podmore; and hopes that the escape which that officer has now experienced, will have a beneficial effect on his future conduct, and that he will henceforth regulate his temper and demeanour by the strictest rules of propriety.

Ensign Podmore is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation, amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfort paper, to 1,400,000 men—700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other States of the Confederation.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE NEW ARMAMENT FOR SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—With feelings of great pleasure and interest I have perused your excellent table of the New Armament for the Navy. That the improvement is immense must strike every one; still there are some few objections which, I think, upon consideration, the Admiralty will see and alter; the greatest error is the allowing that *wretched*, weak, small old-class 42's, viz., *Belvidera*, *Brilliant*, *Owen Glendower*, and *Havannah*, of only 940 tons, without *one* good quality, to go to sea again as *frigates*, when it is notorious to every Naval man that they are only fit for troop ships or razeeing. With their old armament, 18-pounders only, they were incapable of sailing or standing up under canvass, and with two 68's and twenty-eight 32's they will not certainly be improved in those qualities, and their increase of armament will be of little service. I know that Captain Stopford, who lately commanded *Belvidera*, reported against her in the *strongest* terms, as wanting in every good quality requisite for a man-of-war. She was *very crank*, *inwardly*, slow, and cramped up; he recommended her also either to be razeed or made a trooper; and the Admiralty, upon his report, went so

far as to order her to be made a *coal depot* of, and she was begun upon for this purpose; shortly after came down orders to repair her for active service again! Now can anything be so foolish? We are *wanting sadly* in the two arms above mentioned, *heavy corvettes*, of which we have but four, and troop ships, and if the late news from Canada be true, we shall soon want plenty of the latter. Anything is better than sending these worthless craft to sea again as *frigates*, and I should hope the Admiralty would see this. The armaments of all the *new*-class ships built by the present Surveyor are decidedly good, with few exceptions. You have doubtless read Captain Napier's letter, and so seen his proposed plan to increase *Pique's* class to 40 guns and *Vestal's* to 30, for which number they *are pierced*, and certainly *should carry*. The idea is applauded by *all Naval men*, and the size and tonnage of these ships entitle them to such; if they give *Blonde* and her class of only 1106 tons 42 guns, surely *Pique* of 1622 tons, and such superior qualities, can carry 40. Again, if such a *miserable* class as *Belvidera* can bear 38 guns, *surely Vestal* class of 918 tons can carry 30! This is but reason. Certainly *Pique's* class, 160 feet long, could have 12 ports besides the bridle on main-deck, instead of only 11, and 16 on upper deck, instead of 14 only! *Madagascar*, but 154 feet long, has 14 ports, besides the bridle on main-deck! The increase of *Calypso* class from 18 to 20, is upon the principle of Captain Napier's suggestion, and is an improvement. *Rover* and *Modeste's* armament is also now as it should be; but I certainly think the armament given to the new large-class brigs, as *Pilot*, *Grecian*, &c., 105 feet long, and 33 feet six inches beam, is not sufficient; they are five feet longer than the other brigs, and have three inches more beam than *Modeste*, (carrying 18 medium long 32's) in proportion their powers ought to be greater, and could very well carry the medium guns all through. To say that they are *only equal* to carry *two more* long 32's than *the old* 16's is preposterously absurd, if not, what avails their increase in size and tonnage? Why the *Snake* and *Racer* class ought to carry two more long 32's than the old 16's! I now come to the last objection, viz., the 10-gun brigs; the armament given is but eight 18-pounder carronades, and two long 18's. Now all the old 10's average 530 tons, and *are* pierced with eight ports aside; why not then let them have 12 *guns? Waterwitch* and *Pantaloon* are 100 *tons larger*, viz, 831, are pierced with seven ports a side, and could well carry ten 24-pounder carronades, and two long 18's, or at least eight 24's and two long 18's. All the American schooners and brigantines carry twelve 24-pounder carronades, as do the French, and so ought all our new 10-gun brigs. *Waterwitch* is going to South America, where she will fall in with the aforesaid American schooners, &c., and in case of a *brush*, by no means unlikely, how would her 18-pounder carronades answer? I fear her wand or witch-craft would be useless!

TRUE BRITON.

P.S. I forgot to say that I think *Vernon* and *Warspite* are *fully equal* to carry two or four more 68's than the other razees, the former being upwards of 300 tons larger, and the latter near 200.

STEAM FLOTILLA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Our friend *Tristram* seems disposed to be a little combative with Messrs. the "Flag Officer" and Co., for exposing what I know was "the state of the Navy;" and it is singular that *Tristram* and self, who have, I believe, no party bias in discussions relative to the service, should differ on this important point; but I have been a resident in one of our principal Naval ports for very many consecutive years, and constant in my perambulations through the Dock-yard, &c, and do say, that, however unpalatable, still it is the duty of officers to rouse the spirit of proper precaution, as regards the defence of the country, when lethargic torpor hovers over its bulwarks. *Tristram* cannot be more blind than others to the threatening aspect of the political horizon. Sir John Barrow *has not ably answered the* "Flag Officer;" and as regards Sir John's enumeration of our *steam flotilla*, every one conversant with the Royal Navy knows that Great Britain had but *five war steamers* (one or two have, I believe, been recently added), or seven at most—all the rest being packets—and not a few of them totally incapable of being armed. But what are our war steamers compared with the following list, now before me, of Russian steamers? viz.:—*one* carrying a mortar cannon of 120 pdrs., two other guns of 64 pdrs, and four smaller guns of 24 pdrs.; *one steamer* carrying twenty guns; *eleven* armed with from four to six guns each; making thirteen large armed steamers, besides a steam yacht. Now, in *Tristram's* system of combating the Russian Navy, he takes no notice whatever of the steam flotilla; and I am very sure that he does not suppose they are to look idly on (for doubtless they would accompany an invading fleet of liners) whilst our steamers "take or destroy every one of their liners." *Tristram*, I fear, is prone to give in to the common practice of underrating the advance of our northern neighbours; we seldom see them; are loth to take the opinion of those who have scrutinised them; ridicule the crews of their vessels as soldiers (who, by the by, *with their practice*, are peculiarly calculated for steam warfare); and discard the possibility of their progressing in science and skill—their *courage* was never, I believe, doubted,—yet *Tristram* says, "*With half the number* [he proposes thirty steamers in divisions of ten each, as the whole force for England] *ready to act, we shall probably never have occasion to try their powers;*" and to evince his contempt of their prowess, he subsequently erases the word "probably." With deference, however, to *Tristram*, I will assert, that "soldiers," as their Naval crews may be, they are far superior to our *ordinaries*—not to mention *landsmen*, which compose so prominent a portion of British crews. The "Flag Officer" and other writers on Naval affairs are biased by the same motives which actuate both *Tristram* and myself; and though some of their statements may be erroneous in detail, from the impossibility of procuring minute information,—officers being prohibited *now-a-days* from entering the store-lofts, even though with a demand for stores in their hand, and a uniform coat on their backs,—yet, in the essential points, I know them to be correct. Our partiality for friends must not render us blind to their failings; and if our rulers are found napping, it is our duty to awaken them—gently, I grant, but every man does not command a gentleness of manner, and we must excuse him accordingly.

AN OLD SAILOR.

DISTINCTIONS FOR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I perceive that the Subalterns of the wars of Wellington, whether on full-pay, half-pay, shelved, or dished, have still a vain expectation that that humbug eclept a "*grateful country*," is about to bestow a medal or decoration upon the most distinguished of the survivors, to hang at the button-holes of their threadbare surtouts! I beg to say, Mr. Editor, that unless *the constituted authorities for the time being* make haste, there will not be a *soul* of them alive to hang this *national boon* upon. I therefore have to suggest, in case of such an accident, that the decoration, or whatever it may be, should be fashioned in such a manner that it may be conveniently affixed to a *coffin-lid*—there is no occasion to have them larger than a waterman's badge, but just of a sufficient size to maintain *John Bull's* reputation of a want of taste. Moreover, to suit the economy of the age, they might be cast in lead or iron, which would be also a handsome and appropriate compliment to those poor devils, who, through a series of years of privations and dangers, expected nothing less than to make their exit through the honourable and humane intervention of those *two precious* metals.

VETERAN.

Stanmore, 24th March.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.—(THE DRILL.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having detailed a few of the temptations to which the recruit is exposed on his enlistment, we will now follow him to his regiment or depot, where, having received his clothing and kit, the next step in his career is Drill. "Ominous word!" how much of a soldier's happiness and future conduct depend upon this his second step (I say *second*, though a glance at the "Fiddle Ward" would not be out of place, especially if reference was made to a celebrated "establishment for the cure of cutaneous disorders" *not* a hundred miles from Chatham). Many persons, being merely spectators, may imagine—such is the general approbation of gymnastic exercises—that club-drill, extension motions, balance-step, slow and double time, are all very amusing; and so they are, provided the recruit is under the tuition of a Serjeant or Corporal who, blending instruction with exercise, studies the feelings of the recruit equally with the good of the service. But how seldom is this the case? Accompany me to the "drill ground," or "lines," and mark the quivering lip and flushed countenance of many a fine lad, though a simple recruit, who is anxious to acquit himself with credit, but becomes stupid and consequently awkward, under the vituperation or delicate epithets of some bullying Non-Commissioned, whose presence, every time he attends drill, is an injury, rather than benefit, to the service. Would to God that Commanding Officers of regiments, depots, or detachments, from the Colonel to the Adjutant, were more sensible of the disgust engendered in a man's mind, when, instead of the patient course of instruction best adapted to bringing on the tyro in Military drill, coarse abuse, threatening gestures, or taunting expressions are resorted to, accompanied, not unfrequently, by a ridiculous mimicry of the recruits' first attempts, more becoming a mountebank than a Drill-Serjeant! These exhibitions would be crushed, Sir, by the mere occasional presence of an officer known to discourage violent language, never making use of it himself, nor allowing it in others. I need not, I trust, assure you, Sir, that I am well aware of the manner in which the temper of the drill non-commissioned officer is frequently tried, but this only proves the necessity of the instructor having his feelings under control: violent language, or passionate demeanour, not only discourages the pupil and irritates his passions, making him sulky and careless, but recoils on the person using it, and lowers him in the estimation of the squad generally. In following out these or any future remarks, personalities, or allusion to any particular corps will be *strictly avoided*, but I am bound to observe that the evil complained of in this letter is of more frequent occurrence in "crack corps" than others: the mild and patient system, as *followed by many regiments*, is worthy of imitation, as the effect is seen by the erect bearing and contented countenances of their recruits. The variety of characters entering the Army is, I freely admit, an excuse for the errors a man may commit while drilling a squad: intelligence, stupidity, activity, indolence, pliability, obstinacy, willingness, and a *desire to learn*, carelessness or indifference, soberness and drunkenness, may stand side by side in a squad of 15 or 20 men, and offer very trying difficulties to the teacher; but his end will be fully answered, and his temper unruffled, by a *determined* but *mild* course of instruction: the stubborn *must* be checked, the careless *roused*—but *not* by violence. The fiery colt is not trained to the manage by blows on the head, towelling his sides or flank, and lacerating his tongue: but a firm seat, playful feel of his head, occasional *remonstrances* with whip or spur; frequently leading him, until the object be passed, or the desired movement performed, and his ride completed.

Let then our young soldier find his Drill what it really is, if properly conducted, pleasing to the *mind*, and invigorating to the body, that, when he is removed from the squad to the battalion, he may enter into the spirit and comprehend the nature of every movement; and though an automaton, as regards his *place* in the column, he may be a *living* and *indomitable* spirit in the execution of its *purposes*.

OBSERVER.

CHANGES IN NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am highly delighted to find the subject of "Change in the Civil Situations of our Naval and Victualling Yards" so ably introduced into your columns by Captain Argo, particularly as it has already been decided upon by the Admiralty that *some* of them should have but a periodic endurance—to wit, the Superintendent, the Director of Police, &c. Such, however, is not *yet* the case with *all*, for the Master Attendant, the Surgeon, &c. &c., still continue permanently in their appointments, as if, indeed, they were *patents*. It must not, it cannot, be denied that this is a grievance pressing extremely hard upon equally old and meritorious servants of the Crown, and requires speedy rectification. The days are now long gone by when good things of this description are to be monopolised. The Schoolmaster is abroad; at all events, common sense is afloat in the world, and common sense will soon decide that individuals shall not continue uninterruptedly to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* while their naval brethren in command of ships, or squadrons, [redacted] their appoint[redacted] the gre[redacted]e, risk, and responsibility they [redacted]ounter. I recollect the time when once a Naval officer, whether by interest or merit—too frequently the former—got one of the Dock-yards, there he sate himself down for life!! Aye, for life! For the only change that he ever knew afterwards was that of removing from one Dock-yard to another, to prevent that *ennui* originating in a too protracted residence in one neighbourhood, or *for a further increase of salary*, as all the Naval arsenals were not then on the same rate of income, though each handsome in the extreme (the lowest to the line of Surgeon was 400*l.*, with a handsome house to live in, free of rent and taxes, with *other* perquisites); and all this time their brethren labouring midst the dangers of "the battle and the breeze," and sighing for some lone little "cot" on shore "that o'erlooks the wide sea!" but sighing in vain—not in vain, because their services are not equally meritorious—not in vain, because their interest is less commanding—but because those situations are held permanently, and there are so few of them in the gift of the Admiralty to be distributed amongst the numerous aspirants. Look at the list of Surgeons, for instance, and consider how few, how very few, can ever hope to possess a Dock-yard or other civil situation, if the system of rotation be not strictly enforced; and that it must, and that shortly too, there exists but little doubt. Facts such as these, frequently repeated, cannot fail to produce the desired effect—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." Of the importance I have written, I respectfully beg your insertion. I am, &c. &c.,

25th March, 1839. ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Cause and Effect.—The *Morning Herald* of Monday called vigorously upon "the whole conservative body" to go down to the House of Commons to support Mr. Attwood's motion on Naval affairs. Mr. Attwood brought forward his motion, but—could not find a seconder.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Mar. 29, 3 o'clock.

Consols, 91¾ ⅞ | 91 Reduced,
Reduced, [illegible] | New 2½, 100¾ ¼
Consols for Account, 92¾.

To Readers and Correspondents.

In reply to an Old Officer, we beg to state that no service in the world could produce cases of greater individual hardship than the Line. We will mention a few:—

Colonel Elrington, 47th Foot, who entered the service 4th Dec., 1790, and has been Lieut.-Colonel of his corps 26 years; viz., since 4th June, 1813. Col. E. is now in his 49th year of full-pay service, and has been in his present corps 36 years.

Major and Bt. Lt.-Colonel Grierson, 15th Foot, entered the service 31st May, 1795; he purchased his Majority after 30 years service, viz., 15th Dec., 1825—has never been on half-pay, and has nearly completed 44 years full-pay service. He has been in his present corps 35 years, viz., since 27th Aug., 1804.

Captain and Brevet Lt.-Colonel Sall, Newfoundland Veteran Comps., entered the service 30th Oct., 1794, and out of 45 years has served 38 on full-pay, exclusive of service on the Staff.

Captain and Bt. Major Harpour, 67th Regt., entered the service 20th April, 1796, was *reduced* to half-pay in 1798, brought to full-pay in 1807, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 67th in 1808, from which period to the present time he has served in that corps.

Upon a most favourable calculation of chances, the Junior Captain of Rl. Marines, who has already been 28 years in the service, viz., since 21st May, 1811, will not obtain a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, under the present system, during the next twenty years, and this will apply, in like ratio, to numerous officers of that corps. The first 26 Lieutenants, R.M., nearly average a service of 27 years!!

"A Retired Commander," *whose strange epistle appears in the* "West of England Conservative," *(a paper we now seldom see) ought to know that we do not trouble ourselves with communications addressed to contemporaries. In Lieut. Somerville's list of the surviving officers who served on board H.M.S.* Victory, *in the battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct., 1805, published in the* "N. and M. Gazette" *of 16th inst., the name of Lieut. H. Cary, (Seniority, 13th July, 1807), is omitted. That officer was a Midshipman belonging to and served as such on board the* Victory *on that memorable day.*

We cannot answer the inquiry of "A. R." *further than by expressing our belief that the Military Commission have not refused to entertain the claims of Pursers. The sacrifices Pursers have made to increase the half-pay of those of their class unemployed, certainly should have a liberal consideration.*

The letter of "An Orphan" *shall have attention next week.—We will look into the matter referred to by Lieut. Mitchell.—The letters of* "A Member of the Hon. Artillery Company" *and* "Round Hat" *shall be noticed.*

"Steamer" *must be in error, as the paragraph to which he refers did not appear in our paper.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

[redacted]

The debate on the Army Estimates, which took place on Friday week, was one of the most interesting and important which has occurred for many years, and we deem it our duty to enter fully into the questions discussed between Lord Howick and Sir Henry Hardinge, relating to the general state of our defence, and the military situation of the empire, as regards our colonies. These topics, combined with the views taken of our policy and preparations for war in India, demand more than ordinary notice in our columns.

The debate commenced with a very able statement in detail from Lord Howick, showing the difference between the estimates of the past and the coming year. The *recruiting* of the Army during the last fifteen months has been considerable; for we observe, by his Lordship's admission, that the *actual force kept up*, two years ago, *was* 8,036 *below the numbers voted.* Last year, however, the Army was completed to a fuller establishment,—five men per troop and eight men per company having been added in each regiment. The *real* increase of last year was 2,263, and only credit taken for the *full* establishments. In December last all the infantry corps were ordered to be *completed*, and 5,648 were *added* to the line. Besides this augmentation, anticipations of vacancies for 1,500 men were filled up by recruiting supernumeraries. The *total increase* (as compared with the numbers two years ago) is, therefore, 9,411 men, exclusive of the force in India, composed of Her Majesty's troops, which is to be augmented by *rank and file only.* This augmentation is to be made in the establishment of the regiments *already* in that country. Sir Henry Hardinge, most convincingly, as we think, proved that the *present* infantry force is utterly inadequate to meet the pressure on it. Sir Henry pointed out that, after all the late *apparent augmentations*, the Army is merely *restored* to what it was under the administration of Lord Grey, while the pressure on it is vastly increased. The service of late years and now, performed by the infantry of the line, is severe without a parallel. There are 103 battalions of the line—each about 740 men—amounting to 76,120; and these, with Foot Guards and Cavalry, amount to 96,000 rank and file. How is this mere handful of infantry employed?—82 battalions, out of the 103, serve abroad, and 21 at home. Making, then, the average deductions for casualties and recruits, we have only between 16 and 17 thousand *trained soldiers* at home. Of the 21 regiments at home, there is *only one*—the 96th—which has been at home since 1835, and *that* is under orders for foreign service. Of the others, those longest in the United Kingdom, returned from abroad in 1836 only!—and *these two are again ordered abroad!!* Thus several regiments, which served 20 years in India, are, after two or three years at home, sent first to Gibraltar or the Mediterranean Islands and then to the West Indies.

This is the severe service which Sir Henry most urgently pressed on the notice of the House and the Secretary-at-War. Now any increase to the Army in India, if made by *regiments*, and taken from the present number, must make this pressure more severe on the rest; and allowing that the expense fell on the East India Company, Sir Henry took the fair view of the subject, by stating that this increase to the Indian Army would be at the expense of the whole of the infantry, and that the regiments must be *retained longer in India.* It could be no satisfaction to these banished corps to learn that the East India Company would defray the charge of keeping them there!!!

This view of the subject seems to have been admitted as correct on all sides, by Lord Howick and by Sir J. Hobhouse, and both acquiesced in the excessive severity of service of late years exacted from the infantry of the line. Indeed, Sir John Hobhouse candidly stated the utter impossibility of obtaining *complete* regiments as an increase for the Indian forces, and that he could only obtain, though he wished for an augmentation of a *more effective description*, an increase of rank and file for each corps *already in India.* This is a sad exposition of our total want of military means. Suppose even that the order had issued to raise *the regiments in India* to 1,000 rank and file each. Let us ask, how long will it take to *raise* them?—how long to *train* them?—how long before they can *reach* the head-quarters of their several corps in that remote country?—*A year at the least.* Is this as it should be? Is it fair that regiments, which have (like the 16th and 54th) been abroad since 1819, shall be now, in 1839, *retained in India* a year or two more, augmented to 1,000 men each, and again and again filled up, till not one man remains who embarked with the regiment from this country?

The Army must gratefully acknowledge that Sir Henry Hardinge has at last laid the truth before Parliament and the public, and made a statement which was *replied to, but not answered.* We thank the *Times* for its able advocacy of the soldier, and extract the following passage from its leading article of Monday last, showing the severity of the service performed by the line, of 20 *years in India*, 10 *years elsewhere abroad, and only* 3 *years at home.*

"We put it," exclaims the *Times*, "to any Englishman of common humanity, whether this is a fate to be permanently inflicted on any subjects of a free state, entailed on them, not as a punishment for crimes, but as an honourable service forsooth!"

We have long urged all this and more on the notice of the public, and we rejoice to see the day when our sentiments have found their way into a speech from Sir Henry Hardinge, and into the commanding columns of the most influential journal in the world. The Army has read, no doubt, the debate on which we offer these remarks; and while it has seen with regret Lord Howick's statement, that an increase was not estimated for, the Army must have dwelt with very great satisfaction on other points in the speech. We believe that Lord Howick is a true friend to the Army—that his most ardent desire is to improve the condition of every rank—and that he has instituted inquiries into every branch of the service, with a view to its efficiency and improvement. We have been gratified to see men of all parties join his Lordship in the plans of garrison libraries, and military instead of civil imprisonment. We warmly commend these measures; but while we believe that libraries will afford recreation and instruction to a *few* soldiers (*for only a few soldiers can read well enough to find reading a pleasure*), we would have been pleased to learn that the institution of manly games and amusements for *the many* soldiers who cannot read had been included in the Estimate. We hope yet to see this effected. It is rare to find public attention excited to the state of the Army, and it certainly augurs a state of affairs calculated to make reflecting men think that war is not a very distant evil. When we cast a look around us, the atmosphere appears to indicate a coming storm—and from what quarter is doubtful. In America, the aspect is gloomy—in our Eastern possessions, from the N. E. to the N. W. frontier, the storm is fast gathering—and in Europe itself, we see few spots clear from clouds. The state, therefore, of our Army is much more a subject for alarm and deep anxiety than our Navy. For the Navy, we have no reasonable fear; we have ships in abundance, and a merchant service to man them on an emergency. But for the Army, and its adequacy to meet the danger, we have well-founded fears. We have but a few regiments, weak and widely scattered over half the globe; we have no Militia ready trained on which to depend; we have, *in fact, no Army!* We have a few regiments in numerous and widely-separated garrisons; but *we have not an available—a disposable force.* We cannot send regiments to America without leaving the United Kingdom in jeopardy. If we send regiments to America, we cannot also send them to India. How, then, is America to be kept from boarding us?, How, then, is Russian influence to be counteracted in India? We reply—by Armies on the spot. The Cadmean process will not avail for the production of Armies in these days. We must resort to the Recruiting Serjeants. Our Army needs 10,000 recruits, and 10,000 recruits we can have in two months, if the Horse Guards put its excellent machinery in motion. In 1838, and these three months of 1839, 15,000 recruits were easily raised, and of that number, in December and January last, 4000 men enlisted.—We cannot make soldiers in a day, and we therefore trust that, before another week elapses, we

may have the gratification of announcing a large increase to the Army of new regiments, and largely augmented numbers of rank and file in those already established.

THE debate on the affairs of the Navy in the House of Commons on Monday evening, was one of much interest to the Service, and we have therefore devoted to it considerable space. Sir Edward Codrington's persevering exertions, in behalf of his brother officers, deserve the warmest eulogium, and it is but fair to admit that Mr. C. Wood, who though he might (as Colonel Sibthorpe facetiously remarked) "be sea-sick in a punt at Westminster Bridge," evinced a ready disposition to receive information, and to investigate grievances.

We rejoice most heartily that the pension has been restored to the gallant Napier. This act of simple justice we have strenuously urged on more occasions than one.

We also hope to see the emoluments of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, made equal to those of the Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. There can be no reason for the existence of an invidious distinction; both appointments are held by officers whose gallantry before the enemy, and personal characters, have won them the esteem of the country.

The withholding pensions from the widows of Warrant Officers is a niggardly economy, of which any Administration, professing liberal principles, must be ashamed.

Midshipmen and Mates, the subaltern officers of the Royal Navy, being without the fair and reasonable indulgence of half-pay, is another real grievance of the Service that we hope soon to see redressed.

No Government could have a more favourable opportunity than the present for doing justice to the Navy and Army. Thanks to the press, the country is excited in favour of the United Service, and we earnestly implore the authorities to avail themselves of the popular feeling.

WE have at different times received communications, severely animadverting on the existing qualification to entitle a Captain to his flag, which rule was established in the year 1827; and we have on several occasions expressed our opinion on this most objectionable regulation, which, as we have before observed, punishes a gallant officer as though he had committed an *offence*, whilst his disgrace in being thrown aside is caused alone by his *misfortune* in not having had *interest* to obtain for him the command of a ship.

We are rejoiced, however, to learn that there is every hope that "THE COMMISSION" will, in their report, recommend an immediate amendment in this system, and we are sanguine that the present Board of Admiralty will readily and gladly correct this, together with every other measure that can, by alteration, be likely to benefit the service under their control.

Of the absurdity of the present qualification we have many cases that we could cite, but in giving one or two only, we are satisfied that we shall make sufficiently manifest the necessity for an alteration in it at the earliest possible period, if we would desire to have our fleets and squadrons henceforward commanded by officers who have gained their experience in command of ships actually at SEA.

To show how the present rule might be made to act if it be continued in force, we will take the case of a worthy officer, whose name we are well acquainted with, who, *though he never commanded either a sloop of war or a post ship* UNDER CANVASS *in his life*, would be entitled to hoist his FLAG when it came to his turn to be promoted, from having commanded a HARBOUR ship full *six years* as a Post-Captain! whilst there is at this hour in the very same [illegible] another gallant officer commanding a [illegible] he has commanded every class of ship, and in active service too at sea, in every clime, and amongst these five or six different ships of the line, and who commenced his career as a Midshipman in the ship that captured the *Ville de Paris* in the glorious victory of 1782, and was in several other actions in the same year, and was eight years a Lieutenant and twelve a Commander—yet if his ship be paid off to-morrow, by the Admiral whose flag is now flying on board of her retiring from his command (and who, by the by, was a junior *Lieutenant* to the Captain in question), would, unless he could muster interest to obtain another appointment, be thrown on the shelf for ever, becoming, if he lived long enough, at length a YELLOW ADMIRAL, because he required ten or fifteen days, or thereabouts, only, of the stipulated period to qualify him for his flag! So monstrous an anomaly must show the absurdity and injustice of the present system, and must and will, we sincerely trust, cause its *immediate* correction.

AGREEABLY to the independent principles with which the *Naval and Military Gazette* is conducted, we have never refused insertion to any correspondence, from whatever quarter it may have emanated, where a real or imagined grievance has been set forth; and as we earnestly wish—without fear or favour—to advocate to the best of our abilities every department of the United Service with equal fairness, without leaning to, or drawing invidious comparisons from any, we usually insert under the head of "Correspondence" all letters of this tendency, abstaining from all remark ourselves, and leaving argument on both sides of the question open to our Correspondents. Had we pursued this course, however, with reference to the letter from *Veritas*, inserted in our Number of the 2d instant, we should have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, insomuch that *every part of his argument was grounded upon incorrect data*, and which we most clearly pointed out. We must also be allowed to differ with *Veritas* in his remark, that "the promotion in the Line is in a most degraded state of comparison with the other branches of the service."—The following short Table will establish our position:—

—	Captains.	Field Officers.	Field Officers in the ratio of four to ten Captains.	Required Increase.	Required Decrease.
Regiment of the Line	10	4	4	—	—
Royal Artillery	170	62	68	6	—
Royal Engineers	80	36	32	—	3
Royal Marines	94	22	37 3-5ths	15 3-5ths	—

The above Table, however, does not convey a perfectly correct picture of the particular advantages or disadvantages which one department may be conceived to possess over the other; because in the Ordnance Corps the proportion of Subalterns to Captains is very considerably less than in the Line, whilst in the Royal Marines the establishment is precisely similar; consequently, it being a well-established fact, and which a reference to an Army List of the East India Company will prove, that promotion in large bodies of officers is slower than in small ones,—the prospect of promotion in the corps of Royal Marines is more unfavourable than in the Line, even if the fifteen Captains at the head of the List were promoted to-morrow, as they ought to be, to the rank of Regimental Major.

There is also another point in which we differ with *Veritas*, viz., in reviewing the claims of officers of one corps, as compared with those of another, he commences with the rank of Captain; we, on the other hand, always "begin at the beginning," by establishing our basis on the *first commission*, which, according to our judgment, is the only correct line of attack or defence, and on this principle *Veritas* will perceive, if he refer to Lieutenant Hart's "New Army List," or the Tables in our last week's Number, which we compiled from that useful work, that we were not in error when we said that the Royal Marines as a body were immeasurably in the worst condition with reference to promotion.

Now we are anxious that our friends of the Line—and amongst them *Veritas*—should not suppose for an instant that we are not their true friends; and we are sure they will perceive, that were we to advocate their cause by drawing comparisons, from this or that department of the service, when every section of the whole Army is in so cruelly a depressed state, we could do them no good, and might occasion extensive injury to the service at large.

There is one thing, however, imperatively called for in the Line, viz., a certain defined period when a Lieutenant-Colonel should attain the Brevet rank of Colonel, and not to have to wait, as at present, for slow [illegible] This is, indeed, a great and crying evil, and as such we earnestly press it on the notice of the Military authorities. In conclusion, we reiterate our remark of last week, that nothing short of a well-digested and unlimited full-pay retirement will meet the wants of the service, or properly reward the greatest claimants on the nation's gratitude—the Navy and the Army.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It was not my intention to have again troubled you, but as you have mistaken the intention of my former letter, I am induced to intrude a few further observations.

In the first place, you point out an error, that a Captain of Engineers, whom I stated to be a Capt. of 1812, was a Captain of 1811. Granting this error, how does it alter the fact? Have not all Captains of 1812 got the full step of Lieut.-Colonel several years past, whilst Captains of the line, of 1809-10-11-12, are still Captains, having only the Brevet rank of Majors!

In the Marines, all the Captains of 1823 are full Lieut.-Colonels, having jumped over the heads of all the Majors in the Army, many of whom have been thirteen years Majors, and had been fifteen years Captains.

It is therefore preposterous to say, that the promotion of the line does not stand in a most degraded scale of comparison with the other branches of the service. The regulation which has taken place, doing away with Majors, and placing an officer in these corps at once from Captain to Lieut.-Colonel, has been obtained in consequence of having friends who brought forward their claims and advocated their cause, and every old soldier rejoices in their good fortune; but we sadly lack a friend to state the facts and advocate the cause of a similar class of officers in the line. Such men plod on, either on half or full pay, with withered hopes and blighted hearts, whilst gay striplings play at leap-frog over their heads until their shoulders crack. This is a game which has never been admitted into the Artillery, Engineers, or Marines, but long practised in the Line and Navy, as pleasant and useful to our young nobility. It was with the hope that a pen more able than mine might have raised a friend in the cause of old and neglected officers, that I hoped for an advocate in the impartial columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

And now, Sir, trusting that you will believe that a wish for justice where it is much wanting by no means implies a desire to find fault with where it has been obtained, I remain your obedient servant,

VERITAS.

THE position of [illegible] in the E. West Indies is far from being satisfactory. If we review the principal events since the manifesto issued by Lord Auckland, we perceive but little advancement towards the great objects for which the Army

was assembled. At the end of last year the force from the Bengal Presidency was on the march, and after a great display of Military parade, before old Runjeet Sing, at Lahore and Ferozepore, the troops moved onwards—slowly enough—towards Bhawawulpoor (*Bawalpore*), where, it appears by the last mail, they arrived on 4th of January. But, previously, *one* division of this Army had halted, as a reserve, at Ferozepore, in consequence of the *then* pacific assurances from our allies; and Sir Henry Fane then finding that he was to command a negotiating instead of a fighting force, and also learning that Persia had drawn off her Army from Herat, relinquished the command on 16th of December, and prepared to descend the Indus, on his way to Europe, *via* Bombay and the Red Sea By this arrangement Sir Henry Fane proposed to meet Sir John Keane and the Bombay Army, and make such dispositions for the campaign as might be required, either at Hyderabad or Shikarpoor. By the letters which reached us on Monday last from Bombay, dated 24th January, we find it was generally believed there, that very important and adverse changes in our political relations with the chiefs of Cabul, Herat, and Scinde, had taken place, owing to the sinister agency of Persia and Russia, and that Sir Henry Fane would probably resume the command of the united Army from Bengal and Bombay. Kam Ram, of Herat, and Dost Mahomed, of Cabul, have most unexpectedly entered into a treaty of mutual defence; and the former has ungratefully expelled his gallant and scientific defender, Lieutenant Pottinger, with the political agent, Captain Stoddard, from the capital The Umeers of Scinde, notorious throughout the East for Punic faith, have, in conjunction with their neighbours of Beloochistan—a hardy and daring race of mountaineers—assembled a large force, said to be 20,000 *fighting men*, and have occupied all the passes from Tatta to Hyderabad, and have collected a considerable body of troops, chiefly Cavalry, in the upper country. This force is commanded by an officer of ability, named Campbell, formerly in the Bengal Army, but cashiered by a Court-Martial some years ago. Besides these preparations to oppose our progress by force of arms, the Scindians have rigidly deprived us of all supplies of camels, cattle, &c. &c., and consequently the movement of the Bombay force from Tatta has been delayed. We understand, however, that Sir John Keane has determined on a forward movement, very judiciously estimating its moral influence on the cause, but by no means blind to the difficulties and dangers to be encountered. The necessity of a reserve was, under these circumstances, obvious, and, accordingly, a large brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Valiant, H. M.'s 40th, from Deesa, was on its route through Cutch for Mandaree, and thence to Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus. The Army under Sir John Keane, after leaving detachments at Vickkur and Tatta, will not amount to quite 4000 men, and yet with this small force Sir John has boldly determined to advance from Tatta, where the main body was encamped on the 9th of January. Such was the precarious position of the Army of Scinde when our letters left Bom- [redacted] feel in the skill [redacted] Sir John Keane, we cannot forget that he has scarcely 1000 *British* soldiers under his command, deducting sick and detachments.—If the *native* troops of Hindostan be ever opposed against the *natives* of Beloochistan and Affghanistan, we shall only say, we hope they may never be opposed but in masses, where their discipline may compensate for their individual inferiority in energy of character and physical strength.

Since the above was in type, we have heard from good authority that General Sir Henry Fane does not now return to Europe, despatches having reached him from the Government at home which have induced him to resume the chief command of the Army. [redacted]

AMIDST other suggestions which it is expected that the Naval and Military Commission will propose in their Report, is, that some change be made in the regulations regarding the *table money* now allowed to Flag Officers on *full pay*, whereby it may be made *ample*, if the present sum of three pounds per day be not sufficient, to enable the Admirals employed to entertain at their tables regularly some of the officers, of *each and every grade* belonging to the squadron under their commands; whereas we have seen it truly stated, that the *Lieutenants* and other subordinate officers belonging to other ships but that in which the Admiral's flag is flying, are seldom, if ever, invited to his table, whereas in the sister profession we find the Subalterns of all the regiments in the garrison are *constantly* the guests at the General's table, as well as their superior officers. We sincerely hope, then, soon to see an amendment in the present custom, whereby the two services may be assimilated in this essential point, and the respectability of the Navy thus largely increased.

[It affords us much satisfaction to present to our readers an authentic account of the Storming of Aden, furnished by an intelligent and gallant officer engaged in the operations.]

An expedition for the occupation of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, sailed from the harbour of Bombay in two transports, under the convoy of H.M. frigate *Volage*, Captain Smith, on the 30th December, 1838. The Military force in the transports and frigates was as follows:—Artillery—Capt. Willoughby, Commanding; 2 Subalterns, 40 Europeans and 60 Golandauze, with a battering train of 10 guns, two 8-inch mortars, two 12 pounder howitzers, and two 9-pounder field guns, 2 Europeans of the Engineers, and 39 pioneers. The head quarters of the European regiment commanded by Major Osburne, with 3 Captains, 11 Subalterns, 2 Medical Officers, and 317 rank and file. The head quarters of the 24th regiment Bombay Native Infantry commanded by Capt. Morris, with 6 Subalterns, 1 Medical Officer, and 350 rank and file; 1 Staff and 1 Commissariat Officer under the command of Major Baillie. The expedition was detained three days, having to proceed down the coast to assist in quelling some disturbances in the Sawunt Warree country, but fortunately had no occasion to land troops, the insurrection having been suppressed. It was here joined, viz, off Vingorla by H.M. brig *Cruiser*, 18 guns, Commander King; and the expedition made sail the same evening, the 2d January, 1839, for its destination, and anchored in Western or Busk Bay, Aden, on the 16th January. The Honourable Company's sloop of war *Coote*, 18 guns, Commander Denton, the armed schooner *Mahi*, and a large transpott with coals, were at anchor in the Bay. Every attempt at negotiation with the Sultan, made by the Political Agent, Commander Haines, Indian Navy, having failed, the Naval and Military Authorities were directed to use such measures as they might deem necessary for the capture of the place. It was immediately decided that an attempt should be made to land the troops in the Eastern or front Bay. Early on the morning of the 18th, the squadron sailed for Eastern Bay, and anchored there the same evening. The dispositions for landing the troops in the boats having been made by Captain Smith, R.N., commanding the squadron, the following order was issued:—"Maj. Osburne, with 276 muskets of the Bombay European regiment, will form the right, or Captain King's division, and push off for the shore as soon as the signal is made, and, on landing, will form up immediately, advance and seize on the Sultan's palace. Captain Morris, with 30 muskets of the European regiment, and 233 muskets of the 24th regiment, will form the left or Captain Denton's division, and push off for the shore when the signal is made, land, form up, and advance, and communicate with the right division. Captain Willoughby will proceed on board the *Terror* bomb, with such part of his detachment as may be considered necessary for the purpose of working [redacted] 8-inch mortar and 12-pounder carronade. Lieut. [redacted] of the Engineers having joined, will accompany [redacted] and point out the position best adapted for assisting in the bombardment of the enemy's lower battery and fort on the Island of Seera. A reserve, consisting of 35 Europeans, 50 Golandauze, and 127 men of the 24th regiment, will proceed, early to-morrow morning, on board the Honourable Company's sloop of war *Coote*, and wait for the return boats of the left division to land in." Early on the morning of the 19th, the signal having been made from the frigate that the landing would be attempted, the boats containing the right and left divisions pushed off for their respective positions under the lee of the men-of-war. At 9 A.M. the frigate *Volage* and brig *Cruiser* took up their positions on the northern side of the fortified island, within 300 yards of the lower battery on the fortified island of Seera, the *Terror* bomb a little more in shore to the right of the *Cruiser*, and opened a most tremendous fire. Shortly afterwards the *Coote* and *Mahe* took up their positions on the southern side of the fortified island, and opened their fire on the town. The enemy's guns in the fort on the fortified island, in the lower battery, and in the town, were very soon silenced. At half-past eleven the signal was made for the landing, and both divisions pushed off to the storm with three cheers from the ships of war, the right division pulling round the northern side of the island, the left division with which Major Baillie landed round the southern side of the island, and both effected a landing with the loss of two men wounded in the right division, and one killed and two wounded in the left division; they immediately formed and advanced, the enemy retiring before them. The right division seized on the Sultan's palace, and planted the British flag on the top of it; the left division seized on the southern gate, and advanced through the town, on debouching from which they were stopped by a flag of truce with the Mahomedan high priest, who had the charge of all the unarmed inhabitants, both male and female, at his mosque, about a quarter of a mile up the western valley. At one o'clock the reserve had landed and occupied the Jumma Musseed. Captain Willoughby had also landed with 22 European Artillery, and took up his position between the head-quarters of the European and 24th regiments. By two o'clock the northern pass or gateway leading to the interior, called by the Arabs Babel Yemen, was in our possession. Thus was Aden stormed and taken; and, had it not been for an unfortunate affray which took place in disarming 130 Arab prisoners, sent from the fortified island by Lieutenant Dobree, of the *Volage*, our success would have been without alloy, our loss having been, comparatively speaking, trifling. It had been explained to the Arabs that they must give up their arms, when they would be escorted to the northern gate, and permitted to go wherever they pleased. After a little demur they agreed to do so, and their matchlocks were taken from them. In taking their jumbias or dirks, they became alarmed, jumped up, creeced the Serjeant-Major of the Artillery in five places, gave the Arab interpreter a fearful wound, killed a gunner of the Artillery and a corporal of the European regiment, and wounded two private European regiment—also a Serjeant of Artillery, since dead; they then broke away with the loss of twelve killed and mortally wounded, killing a water-carrier they met in their flight. Thirty-five guns were captured, of which twenty-five were in battery; amongst them are three beautiful Turkish brass guns, 19, 17, and 16 feet long, 89, 85, and 68-pounders, which are to be sent, if possible, in the frigate to Bombay, Captain Smith, R.N., having kindly consented to take them. It is to be hoped they will be presented to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, Aden being the first fortified place taken in the present reign.

Seera is about 500 yards from the town; it is an island at high water only; it is quite inaccessible except at the northern extremity, where there is a winding path leading up to the round tower, through a small square tower about half way up, through which you pass by a wicket; the round tower is about 360 feet above the level of the sea; the southern end about 430. A low neck of land protrudes from the northern end about 70 yards long, forming a kind of breakwater for boats. On this was the lower battery, mounting 5 guns, and inside of this the little schooner *Mahe*, commanded by Lieut. Daniels, took up her second position, and drove the remainder of the Arabs out of the lower battery. Her conduct was the admiration of both Navy and Army.

The valley of Aden is surrounded by high and impassable hills, varying from 1,700 to 1,000 and 600 feet high. The northern pass through the hills to the interior, lies about a mile north-west of the town. The hills on the right of the road leading to the pass are practicable in only two places, and there with great difficulty.

On the isthmus connecting the promontory of Aden with the main land, about a mile from the pass, are the remains of an old Turkish wall now in ruins, which originally commanded the only communication between the town and main land. This wall is about 2000 yards long, and might with a little trouble be put into a state of defence; inside the Turkish wall are the remains of a reservoir for water, which was supplied by an aqueduct from the interior supposed to be nine miles long.

Aden appears to have been in former days a very populous town, to judge from the number and extent of ruins; none of the buildings, however, shew any remains of cement, the water tanks or reservoirs even are roughly pointed; a few Turkish arches at the Jumma Musjeed are built of brick and mortar. At present the population of the town is about 600, and their houses, except the Jewish quarter, are scattered indiscriminately amongst the old ruins.

ADEN FORCE.—ORDERS BY MAJOR BAILIE.

Head-Quarters, Aden, 22nd January, 1839.

1. The Major, commanding the expedition to Aden, begs to congratulate the troops on the possession of the fortified island and town of Aden. It is not to be expected, that much resistance could be offered, after the tremendous fire kept up by the squadron, but, from the regular manner in which the two divisions landed and formed on the beach, under the fire kept up by the matchlock men, which is always galling to troops cooped up in boats, Major Bailie is certain they would have stormed and taken the place had it been more ably defended.

2. The Major has deferred addressing the troops earlier, that he might detect any irregularity committed, but he is extremely happy to say, that in no one instance has a single complaint been made, and it will be his pleasing task to bring their conduct to the notice of the Commander of the Forces.

3. To Major Osborne, commanding the right division, consisting of 200 men of the European Regiment, Major Bailie begs to return his best thanks for the manner in which he advanced and took possession of the Sultan's palace.

4. To Capt. Morris, commanding the left division, consisting of 30 muskets of the European Regiment, and 280 men of the 24th Regiment, with which the Major landed, he also begs to express his acknowledgments for the promptness with which he landed, and advanced with the 24th Regiment, and took possession of the southern gate, as well as the left of the town

5. To Capt Willoughby, commanding the Artillery, and Lieut. Western, of the Engineers, Major Bailie's best thanks are due for the position they took up with the bomb-vessel, and the fire they kept up from the mortar.

6. Major Bailie begs that Capt. Cumming, commanding the flank companies of the European Regiment, who took possession of the pass, will accept his best thanks for his exertions. The advance of the skirmishers, under Capt. Stiles and Lieut. Rose, was extremely creditable to them, and the Major requests they will accept his best thanks for the manner in which they secured the heights to the right of the pass, and the position in which Capt Stiles placed part of his men under Lieut Rose.

7. Major Bailie begs also to return his thanks to Capt. St. John, the staff officer, and Lieut. Hogg, of the Commissariat, for the assistance they so promptly afforded him during the whole of the operations.

8. To the Medical Officers, the Commanding Officer returns his thanks for their attention to the wounded he begs also to particularise Assistant-Surgeon Malcolmson, 24th Regiment, for his humanity to the wounded Arabs at Hydroos. By Order,

(Signed) ROBT. ST. JOHN, Capt. and Staff Officer.

The Court.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, April 11, Thursday, April 25; Thursday, May 2; Thursday, May 23 (to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday); and Thursday, June 20. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-rooms on Thursday, the 25th of April, being a collar-day: on Thursday, May 23, being for the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day; and on Thursday, June 20th, being a collar-day.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, April 17; Wednesday, April 24; and Wednesday, May 8.

Despatches from the Right. Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon; from Capt. Prescott, R.N., Governor of Newfoundland; from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius; from the Governors of Honduras, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, were received on Monday at the Colonial-office. Lieut. Hyde Parker arrived at the Colonial-office on Tuesday with despatches from Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas. Despatches were also received from Sir George Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada. On Thursday despatches from Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick; from Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia; and also from the Governor of British Guiana, were received. Yesterday despatches from Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and from the Right Hon. Steward Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, were recieved.

The Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, and suite, arrived in town on Monday, from Paris.

There is a rumour that Lord Brougham, who has left England to visit his estate in the South of France, will not attend in his place in Parliament for some time, if at all during the remainder of the session.

Sir Herbert Taylor.—We are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report of the death of Sir Herbert Taylor, which is stated to have taken place at Rome on 18th inst. A letter from Sir Brook Taylor, dated Rome, Mar. 16, was yesterday received by the family of Sir Herbert in London, in which it is stated, that at that time Sir Herbert continued dangerously ill, but that the physicians entertained great hopes of his recovery.

Lord de Ros died yesterday, at his house in Groverond, Regent's Park, after a lingering illness. He was in the 46th year of his age, and is succeeded in the title by his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William de Ros.

Sir [illegible] Governor of Bermuda, may be expected home in June next.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam is appointed, in room of his father, Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross.

Colonel Windham has sent out a commission to Canada to purchase an estate of 10,000 acres, and intends furnishing the same assistance to persons desirous of emigrating from his estates to Australia and Canada, as was given by the late Earl of Egremont.

The Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company have resolved to present Captain M'Crea, late of the *Zebra*, with a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas, to mark their sense of the satisfactory manner in which he performed the service of the removal of the Ex-King of Quedah from Brnas.

Lord Ward.—The reports at the clubs, and in this county, are that Lord Ward had lost the enormous sum of 200,000*l.* to a noble Earl (well known in the sporting world, and whose losses in his extreme youth are said to have given him wisdom) and to a gentleman, also of sporting celebrity. The story goes that this very young nobleman had, from certain suspicions of the play, refused to settle, and that the Earl and gentleman had threatened Lord Ward with challenges if he further demurred.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

Vindication of Lady Flora Hastings.—"SIR,—Many false and contradictory reports of the deplorable insult which has been lately offered to my niece, Lady Flora Hastings, at Buckingham Palace, having appeared in the public papers, I, as her ladyship's nearest connexion, feel it my duty to request of you to publish the following account of the transaction, for the correctness of which I vouch. An imperfect knowledge of the details of this odious affair has produced various false conclusions. In well-informed circles, where Lady Flora is known, the idea of her guilt was never entertained for a moment; but in other quarters, where, in the absence of positive information, a judgment is formed by what oozes out in the public papers, I find an injurious idea exists that she has been spared, or let off easy. The facts are briefly these—Lady Flora arrived some weeks since from Scotland, very unwell. She immediately consulted Sir James Clark, the physician to both Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. One symptom of her complaint was a swelling of the stomach. By dint of exercise and medical treatment she was getting better, the swelling had considerably subsided, and she had every hope of a speedy recovery, when, on or about the 1st of March, Sir J. Clark went to her room and announced to her the conviction of the ladies of the Palace that she was pregnant. In answer to all his exhortations to confession, 'as the only means of saving her character,' Lady Flora returned an indignant but steady denial that there was anything to confess. Upon which Sir J. Clark told her 'that nothing but her submitting to a medical examination would ever satisfy them, or remove the stigma from her name.' Lady Flora found that the subject had been brought before the Queen's notice, and that all this had been discussed, arranged, and denounced to her without one word having been said on the subject to her own mistress, the Duchess of Kent, who had no suspicion of what was going on, and whose sanction was not sought for the humiliating proposition which had been made to Lady Flora. On leaving Lady Flora's room, Sir J. Clark went to the Duchess of Kent, and announced his conviction that Lady Flora was with child, and was followed by Lady Portman, who conveyed a message from Her Majesty to her mother to say, that the Queen would not permit Lady Flora to appear till the examination had taken place. Lady Portman (who with Lady Tavistock are those whose names are mentioned as most active against Lady Flora) expressed to the Duchess of Kent her conviction of Lady Flora's guilt 'Her beloved mistress' never for a moment doubted Lady Flora's innocence. She said that she knew her, her principles, and her family too well to listen to such a charge. However, the edict was given, and the next day, Lady Flora having obtained the Duchess of Kent's very reluctant consent—'for H.R.H. could not bear the idea of her being exposed to such a humiliation'—but Lady Flora 'feeling it her duty to H.R.H., to her family, and to herself, that a point-blank refutation should be instantly given to the lie,' submitted herself to the most rigid examination, and now possesses a certificate, signed by Sir James Clark, and also by Sir Charles Clark, stating, as strongly as language can state it, that 'there are no grounds for believing that pregnancy does exist, or ever has existed.' Lord Hastings, though at the time very ill from influenza, went to London instantly, and demanded and obtained from Lord Melbourne a distinct disavowal of his participation in the affair, and demanded and obtained an audience of Her Majesty, in which, while he disclaimed all idea that the Queen had any wish to injure his sister, he plainly, though respectfully, stated his opinion of those who had counselled her, and his resolution to find out the originator of the slander, and bring him or her to punishment. Lady Flora is convinced that the Queen was surprised into the order which was given, and that Her Majesty did not understand what she was betrayed into—for ever since the horrid event Her Majesty has showed her regret by the most gracious kindness to Lady Flora, and expressed it warmly, with tears in her eyes. The Duchess of Kent's conduct was perfect; 'a mother could not have been kinder.' She immediately dismissed Sir James Clarke from her service, and refused to see Lady Portman;' and has crowned her goodness by a most beautiful letter she has written to the Dowager Lady Hastings, from whom the accounts were kept till all hope of avoiding publicity was impossible.

"March 21. HAMILTON FITZGERALD."

[It appears that Sir James in his *wisdom* mistook the *result* of deranged digestion for pregnancy. A more gross case we never had the misfortune to put on record.]

A young Irish member, who attained his majority not many months ago, has squandered nearly the whole of his patrimony, to the amount of about 97,000*l.*, since his introduction to public life.

The wife of Captain Samuel Chase, of South Dennis, who was a soldier under Lafayette in the revolution, and who is a pensioner, and now in his 80th year, presented him with a fine son and daughter, twins, one day last week—the first fruits of their marriage, which transpired last year. Verily, we think the old hero's pension ought to be doubled.—*Boston Express.*

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris accounts bring tidings of what the French call a *gâchis*. Soult refuses to take office with Thiers, and Thiers without Soult. The Duc de Broglie refuses to form a Ministry without Thiers, and Villemain refuses to enter without De Broglie. Guizot says he cannot form a Ministry without Thiers or Gen. Jacqueminot, whilst neither will grant him terms. Humann will have nothing to say to Barrot, nor Dupin to Guizot. Barrot says that Thiers leans too much to the right; Passy and Dufaure fear that he leans too much to the left. There is one personage who could with a word reconcile these jarring elements; but he refuses to speak that word, enjoying the dissension he himself has created with a feeling of triumph—the more delicious, because not unaccompanied with danger.

PORTUGAL.—The Finance Minister, Senhor Manoel Antonio de Carvalho, had tendered his resignation, which Her Majesty refused to accept, and he continues to hold office. A considerable number of merchants addressed the Queen, praying that she would not allow the Minister to withdraw from the service.

BELGIUM.—*Brussels, March 23.*—We mentioned the duel between the War Minister's brother and the son of M. Pirson, of the Chamber of Representatives. We have since heard of a fatal duel between two Captains of the Army, one of whom has fallen, and the other is dying. To-day another encounter has taken place between M. De Brouckere and Colonel Bire, the former of whom has received a sword-wound in his side.

CIRCASSIA.—The Abasian princes have deputed Plenipotentiary Ministers to Constantinople, to propose to the Sultan to recognise his authority, and offer to pay him a yearly tribute, to furnish a contingent of cavalry, and maintain a Turkish Governor in Abasia at their own expense, on condition of his defending them against the Russians. These Princes would not allow Mr. Bell to leave the country, as they consider him the representative of England. They lately declared to him that if Great Britain would assist them in an efficacious manner, and supply them with arms, warlike stores, and officers, they would not only oppose any attempt of Russia against British India, but would excite a revolt in Georgia and in the country of the Cossacks. This intelligence so exasperated the Emperor Nicholas, that he ordered General Golowine to wage exterminating war against the Circassians, and lay waste the entire country.

NORTH AMERICA.—No further collision had occurred between the trespassers from Maine and the troops under the orders of Sir J. Harvey, though the people and local government of Maine are much excited on the subject. An Envoy-Extraordinary is coming to England for the purpose of settling, if possible, the Boundary Question. Sir G. Arthur opened the Parliament of the Upper Province on 27th ult. This speech exposes the rise and progress of the Canadian insurrection.

MAURITIUS.—The journals up to Dec. 15, contain lamentable details of a fire which broke out at Port Louis during the preceding night. It originated through the carelessness of a young person, who suffered the flame of a candle to catch the curtains of her bed. The wind was high, and communicated the conflagration to the surrounding buildings. Major Wilson, with a detachment of the 35th Foot, assisted by Lieut. Story, made every exertion to stop the progress of the mischief; and Lieut. Kerby, with twenty men, and a number of creoles, did great service in pulling down buildings. The total loss had been estimated at 500,000 piastres. An infant was burnt in its bed. Three soldiers were seriously injured.

Captain Johnson, the Smuggler.—This individual, whose death has frequently been reported during the last ten years, actually expired at his house, No. 3, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Westminster, a short time since, aged 67. His character was most extraordinary. When the Walcheren expedition was in preparation under the Earl of Chatham, in 1809, Johnson was taken from the Prison, where he had been confined for smuggling, in order to pilot the English fleet into the harbour of Flushing. For his services on this occasion he received a grant of 100*l.* per annum from Government, upon a promise, as it is understood, that he should refrain from his smuggling propensities.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 25.—Capt. Boldero, in moving for a copy of the order directing the Marines to provide themselves with great-coats, made some observations on the injustice done to Marines, who were obliged to supply themselves with great-coats out of their pay, while the soldiers in the Army were supplied with great coats at the expense of the country.—Mr. C Wood said that there was no such order as that mentioned. The invariable practice, ever since the Marines were instituted, had been that the men should find their own great-coats. Lord Howick said the Marines were in a much superior position to the Infantry in many respects. He thought much danger to the country might be not unlikely to result from encouraging bodies of armed men to make this sort of demand upon the House of Commons.—Sir H. Hardinge thought that all the three services ought to look up to the Crown, and not to the House of Commons at all.—Mr. Wakley said that he daily heard just complaints from officers both in the Army and Navy, but in no instance had he heard of their grievances being redressed. Both "Ins" and "Outs" in the House made common cause in resisting inquiry into these complaints [hear, hear]. The noble Lord who was just going out, and the gallant General who was just coming in [a laugh] were quite agreed on this point at any rate.—Captain Boldero withdrew his motion.—Mr. T. Attwood moved an address to the Crown, praying that timely and efficient measures may be adopted for obtaining a due supply of able seamen for the Navy. In the course of a speech of considerable length he dilated upon the policy adopted within the last seven years in regard to Poland, to Circassia, and to every region which Russia has chosen to make the scene of her aggressions, and observed that the result of all this wretched abandonment of the true interests of England may now be witnessed in the confession of the Secretary to the Admiralty, that the coasts of England are, at this moment, defenceless against a Russian invasion—that Sheerness might be burned by the Russian fleet, and Portsmouth occupied by a Russian army, before effective means of resistance could be organised by the Government of England. London might within six months from the present moment, be occupied by 50,000 Russian troops, to oppose whom, it would be utterly impossible for England to muster 20,000.—[The motion fell to the ground, in consequence of no hon. member coming forward to second it.]

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the Navy Estimates were proceeded with.—Mr. Hume severely censured the Admiralty for putting the people to an unwarrantable expense in allowing a ship-of-war (the *Hastings*) to attend the Queen Dowager to Malta. He also objected to the appointment of Sir Edward Parry to the office of Inspector or Surveyor of the Engineering Department of the Navy.

Merchant Seamen.—Sir E. Codrington complained that the merchant seamen were not fairly dealt with in proportion to the services they rendered. It was known that they were not paid in full unless the voyage was successful. He also thought that the present regulation, with respect to pensions, prevented many very valuable men from entering the service. Formerly the period of service at which a man became entitled to a pension was 14 years, whereas now 21 years were required.

Naval College.—Mr. Attwood complained that 12 persons remained foremen of the dock-yards without any prospect of promotion, they having been induced to enter into the Naval College with the understanding that they would succeed to the vacancies as they fell in in the higher departments.—Mr. C. Wood assured the committee that the claims of these individuals had been attended to, and that great favour had been shown them. No terms had ever been made with these gentlemen that their claims were to supersede those of others which might be made.—Mr. Hume denied the allegation that these claims had been attended to.—Mr. C Wood referred to some documents to show that in several instances, these individuals had had a preference given them in respect to promotion over the claims of others who had served ten years longer. Sir G. Clerk held that the Government were bound to respect the claims of these parties, who, on entering the service, bound themselves under heavy penalties not to leave it for a very long period.—Mr. Hume, Mr. C. Wood, and Capt. Gordon, referred to the establishment for scientific education at the Rl. College of Portsmouth, in respect to the system of gunnery there pursued.—Sh E. Codrington said that the establishment combined the most practical with the most useful part of Naval science.

Shipwrights.—Sir G. Clerk reminded the House that ship wrights were a class of artificers who could not be created on an emergency, but must have carefully served their time to the business, and have completed their acquaintance with the art of constructing vessels of war through many years of laborious assiduity and scientific observation. They ought, therefore, to be encouraged by every maritime government, like that of England, even in a time of peace. The system of classification must be liable to continual objection, because the classification must be made through the medium of the officers in the yard, and would, therefore, be always open to influence and to favour. The shipwrights ought to be entitled to pensions for service after a certain period.—Mr. C. Wood said that the present rule insured a scale of comparative superiority in the art of ship building—it was intended out of each class to select the three best artificers, and the Government gave a proportionably higher rate of pay to such workmen. This was found to be the best way to extract the greatest possible quantity of work from good workmen. Yet it was the favourite opinion of some scientific men in the yard, that the system of payment of men by the quantity of days' labour was not the surest way to procure the best description of workmanship. He had long believed it would be better to resort to a system of superannuation in favour of good workmen after a certain period of service in Her Majesty's Dock-yards.—Colonel Sibthorpe thought that the higher officers were too well paid for the services they performed, for instance, there was his honourable friend (Mr. C. Wood), a very clever man, he had no doubt, but what did he know of Naval services? He (Col. Sibthorpe) had told him before, and he repeated it now, that he "would be sea-sick in a punt at Westminster-bridge," and with all his respect for the hon. gent., he must declare that he could know nothing about the matter [laughter].

Half-Pay.—Mr. Hume said, on an average, half-pay was given after four years' active service. That was a very objectionable system. Sir E. Codrington must say, when he came to look to the list of Naval officers—he spoke of those who had gone through active service—that they were shamefully treated. It was nonsense to say that justice was done them. There was no department under Government in which persons were not allowed double the remuneration given the Navy, after half the service necessary in this portion of the public service. He hoped the commission would remedy some of these evils. He thought it was wrong for the First Lord of the Admiralty to have the promotion in his own hands—they ought to be with the Board.—Captain Pechell complained that there was no half-pay for Midshipmen and Mates. They relied on the working of the Commission.—Mr. C. Wood believed the greatest possible attention was paid to the merits of officers. The proportion (for the last nine years) of promotions made of officers of ships to those selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty, on various accounts, was as follows.—In 1830, one-third; in 1831, one-half; in 1832, one fourth; in 1833, one-third; in 1834, one-half; in 1835, two-thirds; in 1836, one-half; in 1837, one-half, or rather more; and in 1838, two-thirds.—Sir E. Codrington—That proves the enormous patronage he has [hear].—Adm. Adam said, it was not possible for a man to take greater pains in the investigation of the cases of officers than were taken. He did not mean to deny that the noble Lord promoted his friends among others [hear].—Sir E. Codrington would mention that three officers, sons of Admirals, had been promoted, but those of Admiral Bathurst had been passed over until lately. The son of Adm. Brown, who died on actual service in Jamaica, was a Lieutenant of eleven years' standing.—Mr. Hume said that Lord Minto did not take office to serve his friends, but to serve his country.—Adm. Adam begged to state that he had not said that. He spoke of "promotions."—Mr. Hume said, what he meant by serving friends was, giving to them as such, and what they would not otherwise be entitled to. There were 4000 officers on half pay, and not one of them ought to be promoted except for good services. The system avowed by the gallant Admiral was fixing a heavy burden on the country. A public man who avowed that he served his friends, did not serve his country.—Adm. Adam observed that he did not use the expression "serve" his friends, but "promote" his friends. If his friends deserved it, the noble Lord had a right to promote them. He defied any one to show an instance where the promotion had not been deserved.—Sir E. Codrington wished to call attention to a certain number of Lieutenants. There was a regulation that the 300 Lieutenants at the top of the List should have 7s a day, but such was not the case, and he thought the fact should be investigated.—Mr. Wood said that the regulation was, that as many of the first 300 Lieutenants as choose to be called Commanders might be called Commanders, and no difference was to be made in the pay. It never was intended to give them the pay; it was expressly provided that they should not receive pay.

Naval Pensions.—Mr. Wood, in answer to an observation by Capt. Pechell, said, that finding a pension was vacant, the Board of Admiralty had met this morning, and conferred the pension on Captain Napier.—Sir E. Codrington called the attention of the House to the disparity between the emoluments of Sir J. Brenton, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and of Sir Geo Walker, Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. They were both of them very meritorious officers, and had both been severely wounded. When Sir G. Walker was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, he was Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 52d reg., and it was believed that he was permitted to enjoy all those emoluments along with his appointment. Why was not the Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital allowed to have his half pay in addition to his appointment? The number of pensioners at Greenwich was 500, and at Chelsea 2710. He contended that the two Governors ought to be placed on the same footing in respect to emolument.

Mr. Wood said that the appointment of Sir J. Brenton had not taken place since the present Ministry were in office. He did not know what amount of salary he received. He would inquire into it.—Captain Gordon wished to know whether, in fact, the widows of warrant officers were actually entitled to pensions or not?—Mr. Wood believed the fact was there was a regulation which took away the right of pensions from the widows of warrant officers who had entered the service since 1830.—Mr. Hume complained of the amount of retiring pensions to civil servants, which were, in some cases, almost as great as pensions to Admirals.

Ships and Transports.—Mr. Alderman Thompson complained of the expense to which the country was put by ships of war being fitted up to convey troops instead of transports.—Mr. Wood said that there was another point to be considered besides the expense, and that was the health of the troops who were embarked. Even as a matter of economy, it was a great point to land a regt. in good health. Another circumstance which the hon. gent. did not seem to take into consideration, was the length of time occupied in a voyage, for if a man of war could make five voyages while a transport could make only four, that, of course, lessened the expense. There had been several cases of complaints of accommodation on board transports. He believed that the best plan for despatch and economy would be to introduce a larger number of troop-ships.—Captain Boldero knew nothing about troop-ships, but he knew transports were uncommonly bad.—Lord Howick said that wherever it was practicable it was most desirable that the troops should be conveyed in troop ships, and not in transports, however unpalatable such an arrangement might be to the constituents of the hon. member.—The several votes were agreed to without any division.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.—Mr. Hume inquired if any information had been received as to Col. Prince having ordered several prisoners taken by the Indians in U. Canada to be shot.—Mr. Labouchere said that an explanation on the subject had been given to Sir G. Arthur, which that officer considered unsatisfactory, and a court had in consequence been instituted to inquire into the matter.—Lord J. Russell postponed his motion on the subject of the Irish Government, from 11th to 18th April.

The Ordnance Estimates were introduced by Sir H. Vivian, who explained at some length the different items (as given in the last No. of the *N. & M. G.*) on which there is an increase, the result of which was that the gross excess over last year amounted to 153,040*l*. In the course of his speech he stated that he had allowed the establishment of small arms to be reduced as far as it was possible or proper. He believed that there were somewhere about 200,000 stand of arms. He had allowed them to go as low as possible, in order to give an opportunity of providing, instead of the old arms, those of a superior kind, which other nations were taking so much pains to give to their soldiers—he meant percussion arms. If this country were called upon to enter into a war, he was quite certain that the first duty of the person at the head of the Ordnance Department would be come down to the House, and take a large vote for the purpose of providing percussion arms. He had taken very considerable pains, since he had the honour of being at the head of that department, to effect improvements in the arms. He believed that very considerable improvements had been made, and he felt assured that every member would agree with him in opinion, that they ought to place in the hands of the soldier a description of arms in which he might have perfect confidence. A commission had decided upon the descriptions of arms which were best for all classes of Military, Cavalry, Rifles, and Infantry. The first consideration had been to provide the same bore for the arms of all. Formerly the pistol, the carbine, and the musket had each a different bore. Now they had similar bores, so that the same bullet would answer all. A supply of percussion rifles had been provided for the Rifle corps, and had been approved of by the Com.-in-Chief. The carbines which had been sent out to Canada had been spoken of in the highest possible terms in the report of the officer commanding there. They had been approved of also by the Commanding Officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars. The muskets provided for the Infantry he (Sir H. Vivian) believed he might venture to say were of a very superior description. A trial had been made by the Marines of the new muskets with very extraordinary results. The report was, that out of 2800 rounds fired by the percussion muskets, only nine missed fire; whereas out of the same number fired by common flint muskets, 822 missed fire. The number of hits by percussion muskets was 777, while the hits with the common muskets were only 540. So that out of the whole number of rounds with the common muskets, nearly one-third missed fire; while the number of hits by the percussion muskets exceeded the others in the proportion of 777 to 540. It was quite impossible for any one not to see that justice to the soldier demanded that he should be supplied with percussion arms.—Mr. Hume complimented the hon. and gallant officer on the clearness of the Ordnance account. There was, however, a total disinclination to retrenchment with respect to both Military and Naval expenditure. He had less objection to the vote for artillery than any other. If the Estimate were double the amount proposed, it could not be more than proportionate to the Army they had voted. The Ordnance Department was better managed than others: our Engineer officers might vie with any in Europe, but there was not a sufficient proportion of them on the Staff.—Col. Thomas complained of the disgraceful state of the barracks throughout the country, which was such, that the hon. member for Kilkenny, who, though he had been bred to the medical service of the Army, and had subsequently found it better to attend to feeding the Sepoys in India as Commissary, always opposed every proposition for the benefit of the Army, would spurn at the quarters which, under the present barrack system, were allotted to old and tried officers of regiments of the line.—Mr. Hume had never attempted to oppose improvements in the Army, and therefore the statement as to his opposing these improvements in the barracks was utterly untrue. He denied the statement altogether, and stated that he (Col. Thomas) was uttering falsehoods in that House [order].—Col. Thomas said, when he alluded to the hon. gent. he had alluded to a circumstance which he believed was thoroughly well known, and which he (Col. T.) believed he (Mr. Hume) would not deny—that he was an Assistant-Surgeon to one of the regiments in India, and was subsequently appointed to the situation of Commissariat. Whether he (Mr. Hume) acted in the double capacity or not, he (Col. T.) did not know, but he (Col. T.) would give his authority—he had heard it in the country. As to the hon. gentleman's assertion about falsehood, it was too contemptible to notice; it was really below contempt [order].—Sir R. H. Vivian said, when he had first become Ordnance Master he had sent a circular to the Barrackmasters, ordering everything to be prepared for the comfort of the troops, and anything that was wanted to be stated, and, therefore, if there was any want, those who had command of the barracks were the persons to blame, and not the Ordnance Department. If complaints had been made in the proper quarter, they would have been attended to directly.—Col. Thomas had not reflected, either personally on Sir H. Vivian, or on his department. What he had stated was the fact—that the barracks were in a disgraceful state, and had not been painted for years. He (Col. T.) understood from the gallant officer of the district, that so far from not having made any complaints, he had written as many reports respecting the state of the barracks as would fill a room.—Sir H. Vivian said the barracks were ordered to be painted every nine years, and to be whitewashed whenever it was necessary.—Capt. Boldero thought that the Marines ought to be provided with great coats as well as the line.—Viscount Howick said the hon. member had assumed that the Marines were an ill-treated force, whereas they were highly favoured, as was proved by the greater disposition to enter that service on the part of the recruits than any other [hear]. The Marines on the Coast of Spain enjoyed an advantage, with respect to rations, over soldiers of two-pence a day. If the request of the hon. member were complied with, the next demand made would be on the part of the soldiers to be placed on the same footing as Marines with regard to rations. It was a most unwise course to bring on discussions of this nature, without due consideration of, or acquaintance with the facts.

The different items were gone through, and agreed to.

The House adjourned till Monday April 8th.

A Duel.—Two Belgian officers fought a few days since near Diest a desperate duel with the broad-sword. Both were taken off the ground severely wounded. The challenger had his cheek laid open, and received a mortal wound in the stomach; the challenged was cut across the breast, and had two fingers of his right hand chopped off.

Literary Notices.

The Popular Songs of Ireland. Collected and Edited, with Illustrations and Notes, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. H. Colburn.

There is nothing more characteristic of a people than its popular songs; and of all songs, and all people, this is especially true of the Irish. Yet to this day we have remained without an authentic collection of these best and most available materials for forming a consecutive history of the Irish heart and Irish head—as they have existed from time immemorial, and as they will exist till time shall be no more. But all things are for the best; for if the task to which we have alluded had been performed before, it would not now have been done in so excellent a manner by Mr. Crofton Croker—the very individual, of all others, to whom it ought to have been assigned. After naming that gentleman as the editor and annotator of this work, we need scarcely add that it forms a volume of singular interest and even curiosity. But it is more than this—it is a publication of real value, as illustrative of the past and present condition, both mental and moral, of the most singular people in the world. At the same time it is, as a mere collection of lyrical compositions, full of the graces and beauties of which that class of poetry is so eminently susceptible. In *either* of these points of view Mr. Croker's work

would have been highly acceptable; but, by the whole of it has claims to popularity that few, if any vol[illegible] of a similar nature can put forth.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary-at-War, on Sickness and Mortality in the West Indies. Being a Review of Capt. Tulloch's Statistical Report. By Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D., F.R.S.E., Dep. Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. W. Parker.

THIS is a very interesting pamphlet, and merits the attention of Lord Howick; for it contains many suggestions which are calculated to benefit the troops in tropical climates. In saying thus much in commendation, we cannot but observe on the extraordinary and extraneous matter introduced into the letter. It is rather curious to read the worthy Doctor's opinions respecting chaplains and churches, as remedies against sickness and mortality; but we must confess that, however ill-placed the recommendations, we quite agree with him in opinion that, out of the United Kingdom, the religion of the soldier is much neglected. Fifteen pages out of sixty-three are taken up in matter foreign from the review of Capt. Tulloch's report; and we fear that the Doctor is rather sore, because a Captain of Infantry has, by those stubborn arguments, *facts* and *figures*, disproved many of the medical opinions heretofore held. Sir Andrew stoutly denies the correctness of many of these facts and figures; but we doubt not that Capt. Tulloch is habitually too accurate a calculator, and too practical a statist and actuary, to commit the errors set down to *his* tables. We, of course, can no better decide between the Captain and the Knight than between two Doctors when they disagree. But this we must say, that, judging from the want of *lucidus ordo* in Sir Andrew's pamphlet, and looking to the masterly execution of Capt. Tulloch's incomparable reports, we are rather led to give credit for accuracy to the latter. One of the most interesting facts in Sir Andrew Halliday's review is, the mention of a discovery of a specific for the cure of fever, by Dr. Warburg, of Demerara, a medicine which seems to have had extraordinary success in the very worst cases. The pamphlet throughout evinces so strongly a party feeling that a *medical* officer instead of a *military* officer, however more able, should have been employed, that we feel compelled to take all that Sir Andrew Halliday adduces against the tables of Capt. Tulloch with some hesitation. We have no doubt Capt. Tulloch can, like a good soldier, fight his own battle without our assistance; and Sir Andrew Halliday may find in him an antagonist ready to break a *lance* with him.

A Narrative. By Sir Francis B. Head. John Murray.

THIS narrative exhibits a great deficiency in Sir Francis Head of the qualities requisite to form statesmen. His most unique mode of protecting a province has been termed *Quixotic*; to us his whole career in Canada supplies still more vivid reminiscences of *Sancho* in a somewhat similar predicament. It is due to him to premise that he had never given himself credit for statesmanlike abilities in general, nor for any peculiar knowledge of Canadian affairs, till, like the celebrated governor just alluded to, honours were at once pressed so earnestly upon him, that his attempts at declining them were overruled. The *United Service* may remark with pride that the only persons who figure to advantage throughout the pages of this work are members of their own body—Sir John Colborne, Sir Archibald Campbell, and the retired officers who gallantly stepped forward when danger was rife. The last are yet unrewarded; the two former were, at the instance of traitors, removed from their governments; and it was only after his talents and energy had saved colonies, that necessity compelled a tardy measure of justice towards Sir John Colborne. We take no notice of the objection of some that our colonies are not worth retaining; they should either be frankly relinquished, or firmly held. The whole affair augurs ill for the future prosperity of this kingdom. Dabblers in politics we have by the million, but of statesmen a lamentable dearth; and the few minds we could bring into action chiefly to be found amongst "the Military men," as Joey Hume (who doubtless for excellent reasons, deprecates their employment as governors,) calls them, cast in such a mould, are unappreciated and unemployed.

If our space would admit, there are passages in the book worth transcribing: we will, however, make room for an extract of a letter from Sir Francis to Lord Glenelg, giving what he terms a general description of the situation of the miserable men who were induced by former Secretaries-at-War to commute their pensions.

"The commuted pensioner in Upper Canada is an improvident veteran with whom the British Government has profitably made a hard bargain; having spent his best days in the service of his country, from severe service and hard drinking he has not remaining strength to gain in this climate sufficient subsistence, and consequently every winter he suffers most bitterly both from cold and hunger. The braver he is, the less he complains; but his sufferings have at last attracted such general commiseration, that last year the legislature felt it their duty to address His Majesty on the subject. If relief be withheld from these poor, worn-out, improvident men, another winter or two will be more than many of them can withstand. When all are gone, the transaction, so far as regards the pecuniary saving, will undoubtedly be at an end, but I respectfully assure your Lordship it is generally considered here that a little blot will remain upon the brilliant history of this province, which it will then be too late to efface."

The Fergusons; or Woman's Love and the World's Favour. 3 vols. H. Colburn.

THIS novel is one of a class of which we would willingly see more—no less on account of their own intrinsic merit and amusement, than by reason of the favourable impression they are calculated to convey of the improved studies and pursuits, of late years, of the younger branches of the English aristocracy.

There cannot be the smallest doubt that "The Fergusons" is written by a person of rank and education, as well as of talent, taste, and observation; and that it will, in this point of view, at once take its stand among those other works of its class which have given so favourable a publicity to the names of Normanby, Lister, Plumer Ward, &c. Its ostensible object, or *moral*, seems to be that of setting forth the comparative advantages and disadvantages attendant on the one hand on the pursuit of pleasure for itself alone; and on the other, on fulfilling the duties and claims of our station, and turning to a wise and just account the talent and intellectual gifts awarded to us by nature. This general design is worked out in the history of two brothers, "The Fergusons," who are both equally endowed with natural gifts and the favour[illegible] of fortune; but one of whom (in the early part of his career at least) applies these to the purposes of mere pleasure and popularity, while the other seeks his means of happiness in the more quiet and retiring scenes of domestic life. Such is something like the ostensible design of this novel; but its real object of course is, to afford a series of scenes and sketches, drawn from the actual life of high society, of which it illustrates the characteristic features, and displays the advantages, as well as the errors, with a skilful hand and a practised taste and judgment. Nothing, in fact, can be more easy and natural than the principal scenes of this novel; and there is a slight vein of satire runs through them, which gives a piquancy to the reading that can scarcely fail to render this work as popular as it is clever and amusing. As a promise, too, of what the writer may hereafter do in this line of writing, we have still more pleasure in commending this work to the reader's attention.

East India Intelligence.

On Monday last the bulk of the overland mail from India was received in town, furnishing us with the details of what only was partially known before, through that portion of the mail received *via* Marseilles. We have now received, amongst other papers, a complete file of the *Bombay Times*—a paper newly established, and of superior merit and more commanding talent than usually displayed in similar publications in our eastern territories. The importance of the subject warrants us in extracting the following summary, prepared expressly for the steamer which left Bombay the day of publication, viz., 19th January:—

"As this number of your Journal will reach England with the packet that leaves Bombay this day by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, we take the opportunity of expressing an earnest hope that the startling facts and still more ominous presages which have pressed with painful rapidity of succession on our attention during the last month—the contumacy of the Jhansee, and other chiefs under the very right hand of our power—the warlike attitude of Nepaul and Burmah—the rumoured appearance of a Russian of rank in Ava, successfully stimulating its monarch to hostile action—the ejection of Lieut Pottinger and Col. Stoddart from Herat, and the accession of that very principality, which we defended, to the Perso-Russian aggressive league against our frontiers—the resistance of Scinde to the march of our force—the desertions in the Native Infantry composing the army of the Indus—the announcement audaciously put forth of the rumoured intention of Runjeet Singh's chiefs to arrest the Governor-Gen. while a guest in their capital—and, perhaps, to these we may add the quiet and accidental dropping in (which has become rather frequent of late) of American men-of-war to reconnoitre our harbours; all these facts, we trust, will at length arouse the public of England to a sense of the present position of this her magnificent, but neglected Indian empire. We hope that the voice of that public will force upon the slow and unwilling perception of the Ministry a conviction of the stern reality and magnitude of the crisis which has arrived, and the necessity for meeting it with a promptitude and an energy commensurate with the occasion. It is no longer time to talk of peaceful professions and negotiations, when the cloven foot of the arch enemy is already seen impressed on the councils of every petty feudatory within, and every powerful neighbour around our frontier,—it is no longer time to dream away the moments, and whisper about sending *a regiment*, when an empire is at stake."

It has been whispered for some days that despatches of the greatest importance have reached the Bombay Government by the *Semiramis* steamer, which arrived here from the Scinde coast on 11th inst. That very copious despatches arrived is quite certain; and from the strict secrecy observed respecting their contents, we apprehend that the public conjecture as to their importance is not without some foundation. We are confirmed in this opinion by the general tone of our private communications from the Indus, by conversations with parties well informed upon the subject, and likewise by the perusal of letters addressed to the Moultanee merchants in this city.—*Bombay Times*, 6th Jan.

Punjaub.—We have just received the following intelligence from the Punjaub, which may be relied on:—

"Ever since the Governor-General entered the Sauk territory, he has met with every possible demonstration of respect. The lion of the Punjab, however he may have grumbled at our new policy touching Affghanistan, in the first instance, seems now reconciled, and earnestly disposed to make his alliance with the British Government more than a name. Lord Auckland had a remarkable proof of this disposition on Runjeet's side while at Amritsir. The Maharajah, to the surprise of all, throwing open the gates of the fortress of Govindgurh, conducted his Lordship and party over the whole of the Fort, and, among other objects of interest, pointed out the vaults containing the Singh's treasures. The Governor General is understood to be particularly gratified by this extraordinary indication of confidence and regard in the conduct of his ally."—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 2.

The Chief of Bawulpore.—We are happy to learn that on the arrival of the first brigade of the Army of the Indus, on the 17th Dec., the chief of Bawulpore sent into camp, for the use of the troops, 15 camels laden with grain, thereby indicating the state of his friendly feeling, and that he was not likely to give them any trouble. The brigade was encamped on the banks of the Sutledge, which is said to be a noble stream, equal to the Ganges itself.—*Ibid.*

The great difficulty experienced by the Army of the Indus in obtaining supplies, arises, not from a dearth of them, but from their inability to convert their coin or bullion into the currency of the Cabul territory, the [illegible] any other. Another [illegible] be in procuring the [illegible] camels; 10,000 have been already secured, but 25,000 more are necessary for the advance of the conjoined Bengal and Bombay force from Shikarpoor.

Aden.—We believe that much error exists as to the relation in which we are placed with the ruler of Aden, and the object with which Commander Haines, accompanied by a few soldiers, was despatched to the Arabian coast a few months since. A very brief summary of the affair will enable our readers to form their own conclusions. Some time in the year 1837 a buggalow under the British flag, with property belonging to some natives of Bombay, was wrecked and plundered by Arabs, under the government of the chief of Aden. On his refusing to punish the plunderers, or to restore any of the property, application was made to the Bombay Government for protection, and in Nov., 1837 Commander Haines was sent to demand restitution of the plundered property or its value. This he satisfactorily effected. During the mission to Aden, the Chief, dreading that Ibrahim Pacha, with the Egyptian troops, meditated some attack upon his territories, made over Aden to the British authorities, on the promise of British protection, and of a pension being settled on him for his life, and on his children after his death. These proposals Comm. Haines laid before this Government on his return in Feb., 1838, and they were accepted by the Government of India; and Comm. Haines was despatched in Sept., in the H.C.'s sloop-of-war *Conte*, with a detachment of the Bombay Eur. Reg. as was then supposed, merely to receive over and take charge of Aden, according to the proposal of the Chief, as agreed to by our Government. During Comm. Haines's absence, however, intrigue had been busy at work, and the Chief, on the Commander's return, had changed his mind, and declined to accede to the proposals he himself had formerly made, he refused also to give up possession. The detachment being too small to enforce obedience to the bargain, they have remained before Aden waiting the reinforcement, the result of which will be seen from the official document issued by the Admiralty.—*Bombay Gazette*, 9th Jan.

[We have in another column given an original and authentic account of the siege.—*Ed. N. & M. G.*]

A letter from Poonah mentions the arrival of the head-quarters of H.M.'s 4th Regt. at that station, on the 10th Jan. We are informed that Capt. Browne, 7th N.I., has attained the appointment of Brigade-Major at Mhow.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 12.

Sir Henry Fane's camp occupies a front of 7,800 yards, a little to the N.W. of Ferozepore; the head-quarters, with Sale's and Arnold's brigades being slightly *en potence*, in consequence, we imagine, of the nature of the ground. On the extreme right is Sale's brigade, composed of H.M.'s 13th, and the 16th and 48th N.I. Next come the head-quarters on the road leading to the Ghaut upon the Sutledge, about four miles distant, and near which is the camp of the Governor-General. To the left of the head-quarters is Arnold's cavalry brigade, consisting of two troops of Horse Artillery, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, with 2d and 3d L.C. Beyond the Cavalry are the two divisions of Infantry, each comprised of one European and five Native corps, with the park in the centre, whilst to the right of all, and apart from the line, are the first Local Horse. Ferozepore is represented as surrounded by a mud breastwork, of some thickness, and in perfect order, which measures in extent 2257 yards, having in its centre a pucka brick citadel.

In the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 15th inst., we published Major Campbell's Memorial to Sir Henry Fane, and to which the following are the official replies:

Assist. Adj.-Gen. Art. Office, Dum Dum, Jan. 2, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by the Major-General Acting Commandant of Artillery, to forward for your information copy of a letter No. 2037, of the 15th December 1838, from the Adjutant-General of the Army. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT, A.A.G.A.

To Major Campbell, Comm. 1st Bn. Art.

No. 2037.—From the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Commandant of Artillery, dated 15th Dec., 1838.

SIR,—I have [illegible] to submit to the Commander-in-Chief a Memorial addressed to His Excellency from Major G. N. C. Campbell, of Artillery, praying that his claims to the honours of the Bath may be brought to notice; and in reply, I am directed to request you will inform that officer, that no reference has ever been made to the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the distribution

of the distinction in question; but if Major Campbell had stated his case according to the usual form, for submission to the Hon. the Court of Directors, his Excellency would have forwarded it to Government for transmission to the Home Authorities

(True copy) (Signed) JOHN CARNEGIE, A.A.G.A.

A.A.G.A. Office, Dum Dum, Jan. 2, 1839.

Now the foregoing reply of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Memorial transmitted by Major Campbell, addressed to Sir Henry Fane, is dated on the very day that his Excellency vacated the Command of the Bengal Army, as at 4 o'clock P.M. his Excellency embarked at Ferozepore to proceed down the Sutledge for Bombay. It appears, however, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was not referred to in the late nominations to the Order of the Bath; and it is stated, that if Major Campbell had memorialized the Court of Directors, his Excellency would have forwarded the memorial to the Home Authorities: however, as Major Campbell's public services have already been detailed in a memorial transmitted through the Indian Government to the Court of Directors in the month of July, 1835, and as the Court of Directors seem to reserve their recommendations for their own immediate private friends and connexions, Major Campbell prefers to have his claim altogether overlooked, than to obtrude them on public notice, and is satisfied to have submitted his case to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency Sir Henry Fane.

[redacted]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—[illegible] the Hon. G. J. Waters, Esq., to act as Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps. M. Lewin, Esq., to be Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Bellary, but to continue to act as 2d Judge of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for the centre div. J. C. Morris, Esq., to be Civil Aud. and Superint. of Stamps. A. S. Mathesdn, Esq., to be Sub Coll. and Joint Mag. of Nellore. S. D. Blech, Esq., to be Cashier of the Govt. Bank, and Assist. to the Sub-Treasurer, from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of the Presidency. F. Copleston, Esq., to be Head Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Guntoor. W. Knox, Esq., to be Head Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Cuddapah. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Clementson, on sick cert., or until further orders. W. H. Bayley, Esq., to be Dep. Secret. to Govt. in the departments under the Chief Secretary's immediate charge. C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be 2d member of the Board of Rev. A. Maclean, Esq., to be extra member of Board of Rev., but to continue to act as 3d member during the absence of Mr. Walter Elliott, or until further orders. A. Freese, Esq., to be Coll. and Mag. of Chingleput. E. B. Glass, Esq. to be Judge and Crim. Judge of Chicacole. E. Newberry, Esq., to be Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor. E. Stoy, Esq., to be Reg. of the Zillah Court of Chicacole. G. O. Harris, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. White, on sick cert., or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan. 8, 1839—37th N.I.—Sen. Capt. Aug. Clarke to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. (Lieut.-Capt.) E. J. Simpson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. R. J. Harrison to be Lieut., vice Bradstreet, inv.—date of comm., Jan. 4, 1839. 2d L.C.—Lieut. H. S. Shillito to be Adj., v. Waters, prom. 4th N.I.—Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to be Quartermaster and Interp. 39th N.I.—Ens. G. Fitzmaurice to be Quartermaster and Interp. Lt.-Col. John Luard, H.M.S., to be Milit. Secret. to the Com.-in-Chief. Lieuts. C. J. Taynton, 6th N.I., and G. W. Nicolls, H.M.S., to be A.D.C.'s to the Com.-in-Chief. 52d N.I.—Ens. E. S. Wilson to be Quartermaster and Interp., v. Scott, resigned Art.—1st Lieut. Thomas Ashton to be Captain by Brevet, from Dec 18, 1838.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—G.O., Dec. 28, 1838—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank: Lt. Col. C. A. Elderton, M.E.E.—Capt. H. Mackenzie, 34th L.I.—Capt. Geo. Burn, 14th N.I.—Lieut. E. G. Taynton, 6th N.I.—Lieut. G. T. Hully, 41st N.I.—Lieut. R. O. Gardner, 50th N.I.—Surg. J. Morton, and Conductor J. Hamilton, Ord. Dep., date of arrival at Madras, Dec. 20, 1838—Lt.-Col. D. Sim, Eng.—Capt. T. Dundas, Art.—Capt. K. L. Durant, 2d L.I.—Capt. D. Scotland, 7th N.I.—Capt. J. Fullarton, 17th N.I.—Capt. H. Hull, 41st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Dec. 28, 1838—Lieut. S. D. Young, 49th N.I., from Dec. 3, 1838, to Presid., prep. to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert.—Lieut and Adjut. H. A. Lake, Engs., permitted to return to Europe on sick cert.—2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer, Engs., to do. do., via Bombay.—Lieut. J. G. S. Cadell, 3d L.C., to do. on sick cert.—Capt. (Brev.-Major) J. M. Boyes, 38th N.I., to do. on do.—Capt. R. Watts, Carnatic Vet. Bat., Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, to do. on do.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Jan. 16, 1839—Mr. E. H. Townsend to act as Coll. and Mag. of Poona. Mr. C. Forbes to be Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Dharwar. Mr. S. Babington to be Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Ahmedabad, and to take charge, for the present, of the Sub-Collectorate of Nassick. Mr. R. Mills to act as 2d, and Mr. J. Pyne as 3d Puisne Judges in the Sudder Dewannee and Foujdaree Adawlut. Mr. A. Spens to be acting Dep. Reg. to do. O. W. Ketteral, Esq., to act as Reg. to the Ecclesiastical side, and Examiner on the Equity side, of the Supreme Court, and to be common Assignee for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, during the absence of S. Compton, Esq., who has obtained leave to proceed to Egypt on sick cert., or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., Jan. 14, 1839.—2d L.C.—Cornet J. M. Taylor to be Lieut., vice Ashworth, transferred to the Inv. Est., date of rank, Dec. 24, 1838. Eng.—Supernum. Lt.-Col. (Maj.-Gen.) E. H. Bullock to be Col., v. Brooks, dec., date of rank, Oct. 30, 1838. 14th N.I.—Capt. B. Seton to be Major, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. S. Browne to be Capt., and Ens. W. Gibbard to be Lieut., in succ. to Penley, inv., date of rank, Jan. 9, 1839. Lieut. T. Cleather, Art., is appointed Commissariat Agent at Ahmednuggur. Lieut. H. Ash, 26th N.I., is appointed to act as Interp. in the Hindostanee language to the 13th N.I., until further orders. Lieut. W. F. Rawlinson to act as Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen. Poona Div. of the Army, v. Lieut. Sympson, proceeded on field service to Aden.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, March 23d—ARAB, *Lowe*, from Mauritius, Dec. 10. 26th—DESPATCH, *Thompson*, from Singapore. 27th—ADMIRAL, *Lane*, from Mauritius, Jan. 8.

SHIPS SAILED.—Portsmouth, March 26th—GLENELG, *Shettler*, for Bombay. Gravesend, March 26th—FERGUSON, *Robertson*, for New South Wales.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Jan. 16th—PERSIA, *Stevens*, from London, and sailed 19th for Ceylon. ROYAL GEORGE, *Richards*, from London, and sailed 25th for Sydney. 25th—JANE, *Blain*, from China. 27th—LONDON, *Tait*, from do.

SUEZ.—Feb.—COLOMBO, *McKellar*, from Calcutta, Dec. 21—Madras, Jan. 3.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—March 20th—FORTH, *Baxter*, Leith to Calcutta, Lat. 50. N., Lon. 17. W. March 21st LYSANDER, *Currie*, Liverpool to South Australia, Lat. 50. N., Lon 9. W.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per CAPTAIN COOK, *Johnston*, from Ceylon—Major-Gen. Darley, W. Rough, Esq., Mrs. Rough, Lieut. Glas, 2d N.I., Rev. Mr. Selkirk, Miss Lyce and servant, and Col. Fraser and three children. Rev. Mr. March for the Cape.

CASUALTY.—Cape, Jan. 29th—The JUTTANY, *Lodge*, from London, for New South Wales, in coming into Table Bay, 16th inst., struck upon the rocks, and is a total wreck—crew and passengers saved.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.— (*Continued from p.* 190.)

Perceiving by the above laws regularity, encumspection, and conduct, accountable to proper authorities, a jealous attention would be devoted to every branch of the trading marine, and an anxious desire would be soon manifest on the part of its officers, to avoid reproach, censure, and the ill consequences arising from any abuse of power. It now becomes requisite to make provision for guarding against a recurrence of those oppressions and cruelties which hitherto have taken place, and continue in that service against its manner (and have been noticed superficially in this treatise), with a view also to strengthen the accountability of each party, on proof of either oppression or insubordination. It will be prudent to review many sections of the laws formed for the government of the "merchant seamen," in which we cannot help perceiving an unlimited appeal given to shipowner and Master to law. The testimony of either, or coupled with that of the Mate, can not only deprive the mariner of the pay he agrees to serve for, but also to *condemn* him to a "prison of correction and hard labour," 5 & 6 W. IV, s. 6. Not even qualified is this law, by admitting the evidence of his brother seamen, nor is it limited to punishment, but also awarding fine and double forfeiture of wages.

Thus should a seaman, from any unavoidable cause, remain on shore (with which his intercourse is almost suspended when he joins a trading ship), the master has power to bring forward *ex-parte* evidence, and cause the above severe punishment to be (through the authority of one magistrate, who perhaps may be as ignorant of the nature of the mariner's peculiar vocation and mutual bearings of all matters relating to the sea service), as he is unaware of the designing and latent causes from which many of these complaints emanate; thus, from the union of two important circumstances, the adjudication cannot be considered equitable, and not being founded on experience. Should this appeal to magisterial interference be caused by apparent or real desertion, neither the reason of the mariner's dislike to join his ship, or the motives which induced him to abandon it, are inquired into; and if even so, there is no prescribed law for the removal of such causes, should any exist, however repugnant or compulsary they may be. There is no alternative left for the mariner between serving and servitude in this case; he is permitted to have no witness on his behalf, no extenuation is entertained; the master becomes at one and the same time complainant, witness, and jury, on whose evidence, substantiated by that of the mate, the magistrate passes judgment. Reflection on even this portion of the law, and its partial administration, will at once enable us to discover the glaring injustice and insufficiency,—to discern the conspicuous evil with which it abounds, and to observe the stimulus it affords to cruelty, giving opportunity for the before-mentioned practices so opposed to the interest of our trading marine. For example, on the arrival of a ship in a foreign port, the master may find it requisite to remain there for some months in order to await a cargo, or from any other cause; finding this unanticipated delay, he contemplates a reduction of the vessel's expenses, to accomplish which he resolves on illegally curtailing the number of his *crew*. This process commences by putting in practice every possible species of petty oppression, vexatious annoyances, and unnecessary labour, combined with a denial of any indulgence either on board or on shore. The seaman, goaded by this practical system of absolute control, which the master may institute with perfect impunity (*frequently* at the previous instigation of shipowners), flies from the scene of oppression, and the authors of his persecution. Where is his appeal to redress this grievance, except by desertion? To what tribunal call for justice, with perhaps no definite breach of the peace as a complaint? That type of tyranny most intolerant is frequently that which the law cannot be cognisant of, therefore cannot be current. Urged by these wicked acts of infamy, he quits his ship; the master has followed the dictates of the owner; the work is accomplished; the mariner's pay is sacrificed to his employer, as also his effects. The only expedient left open for the seaman's acceptance is entering into the Royal* Navy, provided it be not considered a perfect act of desertion, which also unjustly hinges on the attestation of the master and mate, which in this case they will, if possible, fail not to prove. Should it otherwise occur, according to the wise provision of sec. xlvi. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., he becomes justly entitled to that he otherwise would have forfeited. If he judiciously seeks refuge in the service of his country, he is rewarded for the voluntary act, in the solicitude shown to promote his welfare, by emancipating him from these difficulties under which he laboured. A thousand occurrences of these iniquitous measures, in varied forms, are every day practised, particularly abroad, which it becomes more fatal, alike to our national renown, our Navy, and the trading marine. To remedy these serious evils and their pernicious effects through the only means apparently practicable, (which is by instituting a nautical tribunal of mutual appeal,) is a matter of deep importance, inasmuch that it would eradicate from the "trading marine" those obnoxious practices resorted to, and hold duly responsible each contracting party of that service. The master and mate, at the cost of their before-mentioned warrants of qualification, for ever or a certain number of years, in proportion to the nature and degree of the offence, and the mariner to suffer a mere exemplary trying and salutary punishment, by the forfeiture of certain advantageous privileges, to be hereafter enumerated, for any acts of insubordination or neglect of duty on his part. To this end, and for the honour of our national equity, and in order to carry into operation the previously mentioned measures, it would be expedient to form a judiciary mixed court, composed of nautical officers of the Royal Navy and trading marine, with a magisterial council or justice of the peace to preside over this court, according to circumstances, for the trial of all offences not capital committed on board of any trading ship.—*(To be continued.)*

* In the West and East Indies this system is carried on to a very great extent. In the former place the author, while stationed at Nassau, in His Majesty's schooner *Pincher*, as senior Midshipman of that vessel, in 1827, frequently had occasion to receive trading mariners on board who related the most wanton oppression, from which they were obliged to leave their vessels; they invariably declared that they had no idea of the kindness which they afterwards received in the R.N.

A PLAN BY PHILO-PALINURUS

for improving the condition of the Commissioned Officers of the Navy, as respecting their pay and promotion (the principle being applicable to all other classes of Officers in the Naval Service), and for regulating the introduction of Midshipmen into the service.

In the first instance, the present lists of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants should be divided into retired and effective.

The retired list to contain all who by age (say 60) or infirmity, or by holding permanent civil offices, are incapable of serving afloat, they to have retired pay:—Captains, 14*s.* per day; the widow, 100*l.* per annum. The Commander, 12*s.* per day; widow, 90*l.* per annum. The Lieutenant, 8*s.* per day; widow, 80*l.* per annum.

Midshipmen should be introduced into the service as follows

A book to be kept at the Admiralty, wherein the names of all youths (whose parents or guardians intend shall be bred to the commissioned officers' branch of the Naval service) shall be entered as candidates, to be therein inserted from 10 to 10 years old, their mental and physical capacities being perfectly sound, and their elementary education sufficiently adequate for their intended profession. The parent or guardian guaranteeing a proper outfit, and sufficient annual allowance whilst the Midshipman is serving his time.

All British youths to be eligible as candidates, and none else.

From the head of this list the demand for Midshipmen to be supplied.

Time of servitude—in war, six years; in peace, seven years.

Number on board the ship—in peace, one third less than in war.

Present passing regulations to be revised, and to be more enlarged, definite, and explicit.

Midshipmen's pay to be 3*d.* a month in all rates.

After passing, to become Mates, pay then 5*l.* a month, and name then to be taken off the Midshipman's class in the general Navy List, and transferred to the Mates' class, from the head of which list the vacancies in the Lieutenants' list should be supplied.

But, for the due encouragement and reward of very extraordinary, gallant, and meritorious service in battle, or otherwise, one-third or one fourth of the Lieutenants' vacancies should be reserved for any Mate, who may have been for such extraordinary conduct especially noted in any Commander in Chief's despatches, or have obtained his Captain's certificate, setting forth such special conduct; such fact having been investigated and approved, and the said certificate countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief of the station where it occurred; then such Mate to have one of the reserved Lieutenants' vacancies; and if there were not sufficient extraordinary cases of merit, than the Lieutenants' vacancies to be filled up from the head of the ordinary list of Mates.

Quarterly promotions should alone take place.

The Lieutenants' active service pay should be, for the senior one on board, 8*s.* 6*d.* per day; the others, 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, and 6*d.* a-day more on board flag-ships.

The Lieutenants' half-pay should be for the senior third on the list, 7*s.* per day; the next third, 6*s.* per day; and the junior third part, 5*s* per day.

Widows' pension 70*l.* per annum, if husband be slain in fight; 60*l.* if otherwise killed on service; others, 50*l.*

The Commanders' (if the list be retained, as heretofore, the country has been deprived of some of the first seamen and officers in the Navy, viz. the First Lieutenants of ships, who by the chance of action got there, but never afterwards had interest to get employed as Commanders,) vacancies should be supplied from the head of the Lieutenants' list, making an adequate reserve for the like purposes, and so verified, as shown in the cases of extraordinary merit in Mates.

Commanders' active pay should be 12*s.* per day in all rates.

Their half-pay, the senior moiety 12*s.*, the rest 10*s.* per day.

Widows' pensions 80*l.*, 70*l.*, 60*l.* per annum, for like cases as shown for Lieutenants.

Captains' vacancies should be supplied in like manner from the head of the Commanders' list, with adequate reserve for extraordinary merit in Commanders.

Captains' active pay to be from 1*l.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* per day, agreeable to the rate of the ship serving in.

The half pay, senior third 18*s.*, second third 17*s.*, and junior third 16*s.* per day.

Widows, 100*l.*, 90*l.*, and 80*l.* per annum, as in like cases of Lieutenants.

Flag-Officers to be taken from the head of the Captains' list,

without any reserve being made. As officers, medals, and pensions, rewarding equal captures, and very special merit in Captains?

Flag-Officers' active pay from 1,800*l.* to 2,000*l.* per annum, agreeably to class and station of command.

Half pay, Rear-Admirals, 30*s.*, Vice-Admirals, 40*s.*, Admirals, 50*s.*, Admirals of the Fleet, 60*s.* per day.

Widows' pensions, Rear, 150*l.*, Vice, 170*l.*, Full, 200*l.*, Admiral of the Fleet, 230*l.*; if killed in action or in service, 50*l.* addition.

Rewards for successful actions and for special meritorious service: nobility; first class, orders, medals, and pensions.

Members of the Royal Family to be exempt from these regulations, their promotions to be by Order in Council.

All officers to serve when called on; peremptory refusal, dismissal, infirmity cases, &c., to a retired list.

Quarterly promotions should not exceed demand for officers; and no discontent could justly arise, as each grade officer would see there could be no injustice, and that his station in British society was liberally attended to by his country.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—M. Davies and M. Jones, late of Upper High-st., Taunton, Somersetshire, grocers—I. Heilbronn, of Hawthorn Cottage, Gloucestershire, wool-broker—M. Jackson, of Liverpool, victualler—T. Puteu, of Worthing, Sussex, lodging-house keeper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED—T. A. Dulcken, of 6, Wigmore-st., Cavendish-square, haberdasher.

BANKRUPTS—S. Youngman, late of Curtain-road, Shoreditch, but now of Old st., timber-merchant—G. Topham, now or late of the Royal Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, hotel-keeper and coal-merchant—J. Ralfs, of Tavistock st., Covent Garden, printed furniture-dealer—H. Perkins, of Lisson grove] North, ironmonger—J. B. Carruthers, of High st., Bristol, bookseller—R. Thornton, jun., of Beccles, Suffolk, beer-brewer—W. Fisher, of Lincoln, and G. Fisher, of Newark-upon Trent, wharfingers—J. Flower and J. Flower, of Sheffield, ironfoundrys.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—D. Mackay, of Drumnadrochit, Inverness-shire, inn-keeper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—W. C. Farl, Frederick st., Vincent-sq., Westminster, licensed victualler—M. L. M. Bennitt, Sherborne, Dorset, dress-maker and haberdasher—M. G. Thorburn, St. Mary Axe, corn factor.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED—J. Currie, Orchard-st., Portman-sq., tailor.

BANKRUPTS—J. Mivart, Richmond, Surrey, upholder, cabinet-maker, and auctioneer—G. G. W. Windsor, linen-draper—G. Topham, Richmond, Surrey, hotel-keeper, coal-merchant—C. Schleirmacher, late of Colman-st., and of Pearson-st., Kingsland-road, wood-dealer—C. A. Gordon, late of Lyon's Range, Calcutta, and Clement's-lane, Lombard-st, but now of Stepney-green, merchant—E. Tapp, Great White Lion-st., Seven Dials, licensed victualler—M. A. Fles, Manchester, merchant and toy-dealer.

BIRTHS.

At Drumcondra House, County Dublin, the lady of Sir Guy Campbell, of a son—The lady of Capt. Kingsley, of a daughter—March 26, in Charles-st., Brompton, the lady of Lieut. Hollis, Madras Army, of a daughter—19th, at the residence of her father, Capt. Hollinworth, R.N., the lady of R. Hutchings, Esq., of a daughter—At Montenotte, Cork, the lady of Capt. Connor, R.N., of a son—In Newry, the lady of Capt. O'Neill, of a son—At Dublin, the lady of Capt. Edgar Campbell, 23d Rl. Welch Fusiliers, of a daughter—At Hampton-court, the lady of Capt. Hilliard, 10th Hussars, of a son and heir—At Bellary, 25th Dec., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wakefield, H.M.'s 39th reg., of a daughter—At Nagpore, 3d Jan., the lady of Capt. T. A. Duke, of a daughter—At Hawal Baugh, 21st Dec., the lady of Andrew Walker, Esq. Assist. Surg. Kumaon Local Batt., of a daughter—At Madras, 26th Dec., the lady of G. W. Schenman, Esq., Surg. 1st N.I., of a daughter—At Trinchinopoly, 27th Dec., the lady of Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H.M. 54th Foot, of a son—At Cuddalore, 29th Dec., the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, commanding the General Depot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

G. Scott, Esq., of Dublin, to Suzette, daughter of Captain James Scott, of Uffington Lodge, Berkshire—29th Dec. last, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Captain William Hill, E.I.C.'s European regt., Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, to Emma Jephson Lowe, only daughter of the late Capt. Lowe, H.M. 25th regt. Light Dragoons—At Stonehouse, J. Bunce, Esq., son of Capt. Bunce, R.N., to Charlotte, daughter of J. Chapple, Esq., of Exeter—J. Atkinson, Esq., of Rockfield, Dublin, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Douglas, Rl. Art.—At Buckfastleigh, on 19th inst., E. W. Devenish, to Caroline, daughter of Captain Rickard, R.N.—At Fareham, Captain E. L. Gower, Rifle Brig., to Frances, daughter of the late W. Powell, Esq., of Waterloo Ville, Hants—Lieut. H. Lister Maw, R.N., of Tetley, to Miss Peacock, of Crowle—At Calcutta, 22d Dec., Thomas Tweedie, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Lydia, youngest daughter of William Wallace, Esq., of Calcutta—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Capt. W. Hill, Acting Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen., to Emma Jephson Lowe, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Lowe, formerly of H.M.'s 25th Drags.—At Calcutta, 1st Jan., Alex. Ross, Jun. Esq., C.S., to Isabella, daughter of Justin M'Carty, Esq., of Carrignavar, Cork—At Colombo, 19th Dec., Capt. Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Reg., Acting Surveyor-Gen. of Ceylon, to Miss Hurrell, daughter of Col. Burrell, H.M.'s 18th, or Royal Irish Reg.

DEATHS.

24th inst., at Liverpool, Cavendish Lister Colley, eldest son of R. J. Colley, Esq., of Jersey, late Captain in Her Majesty's Army, aged 22—At Cavan, Col. A. Digby, E.I.C.S., in his 79th year—At the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Mrs. Mary Nicholson, aged 74, mother of Mrs. Captain Cook—At Weymouth, aged 18, William, second son of Captain Andrews, R.N.—At Merrion-View, John Todd, Esq., Rl. Engineers—At Southampton, Ann, wife of Col. Griffiths, late R.A.—At Campbell Town, on 11th inst., Dr. Donald M'Nabb, Surg., R.N.—Commander David Atkinson, R.N. (1830)—At Kunair, 22d Dec., Anna, wife of Captain M'Dowell, Nizam's Army—At sea, on her passage from Penang to Malacca, 20th Nov., Sophia, wife of Lieut. H. Stevenson, 12th N.I.—At Trinchinopoly, 5th Jan., 1839, Major-General Anthony Monin, in his 66th year—At Panwell, 13th Jan., Lt. H. S. O. Smith, 43d M.N.I.—At Madras, 27th Dec., Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, 1st N. V. Batt.—At Calcutta, 23d Dec., Anthony Rowland, Esq., aged 73—At Dehra, 23d Nov., J. W. Knight, Esq., Officiating Civil Surgeon to the station, Saharunpore—At Secunderabad, Ens. Harris, H.M. 55th regt.—At Cawnpore, 16th Dec., Elizabeth, wife of Major Moody, commanding 7th N.I., aged 37—At Bombay, 17th Dec., Assist.-Surg. Richardson Coltheart, Medical Establishment—23d inst., at Whitby, Yorkshire, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mary Rudyerd, relict of the late Lieutenant-General Rudyerd, Royal Engineers.

Advertisements.

TO CABINET-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and BROKERS.—The Trade can be supplied cheaper than they can manufacture at THURNELL'S extensive Manufactory, 71, Leadenhall-street, where, for the accommodation of the trade in general, every article in the CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and BEDDING is kept ready. Goods made to order with the utmost punctuality. As W. T. has but one system of doing business, putting five per cent. on the cost price, the country traders will find this establishment surpass all in London, and will be astonished at the lowness of the prices for ready money only.—71, Leadenhall-street.

WHITE'S ESSENCE of EGLANTINE.—A highly fashionable and peculiar HANDKERCHIEF SCENT, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, agreeable, and refreshing. In Bottles at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* each.

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HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

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Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

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A Vegetable White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of the most Delicious Odour and Sweetness, and free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient; it eradicates the Tartar from the Teeth, removes decayed Spots, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them beautifully white. Being an anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c.; and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT immediately relieves the most violent Toothache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c., and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

**** Notice.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each; also printed in red on the Wrapper in which the article is enclosed.

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(Signed) "Joseph Henry Green.

"46, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

This invaluable Medicine is confidently recommended in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Spasmodic Strictures, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

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Caution.—The Public are protected against Counterfeits by the name "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," being engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each Bottle.

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A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous. It is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

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CONTENTS:

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II. Natural History and Fishery of the Sperm Whale.
III. Paraguay and Francia.
IV. State and Prospects of Asia.
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OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ABBETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 87, Cornhill. Jean Jackets, 8*s.* 6*d.* each. Drill Trousers, 8*s.* per pair; Dressing Gowns, 16*s.* each; Frock Coats, 32*s.* each; Shirts, 12*s.* per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 16*s.* per doz. to the finest quality; Linen Towels, 4*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; Sheets, 8*s.* per pair; Chemises, 10*s.* per doz.; Very fine do., 24*s.* per doz.; Night Gowns, 18*s.* per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—List of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, bandanas, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5*l.* 5*s.*; with German Silver Keys, &c., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, MAR. 30.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz:—Colonel James Frederick Love, commanding 73d reg.—Lieut.-Col. the Honourable Henry Dundas, commanding said reg.—Lieut.-Col. John Eden, Unattached, Deputy Adjutant-General, Canada—Lieut.-Col. Charles Cyril Taylor, particular service, Canada.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 1.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery—The Rev. George Baily Tuson, B.B., to be Chaplain, v. Henslowe, resigned.

1st Somerset Militia—William Hayter Hussey, Esq., to be Capt.
West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—John Milbourne Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Cornet, v. C. K. K. Tynte, resigned.
Norfolk Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Brown, Gent., to be Cornet.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 5.

1st Life Guards—John Talbot Clifton, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p., v. FitzGerald, who retires.

4th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Arthur Prime to be Lieut. by p., v. Whitaker, who retires—William Barnett, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Prime.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. Wm. Thomas Wodehouse, from 69th Ft., to be Paymaster, v. Richard Steele Wilkinson, who reverts to his former half-pay as an officer of the Royal Marines.

7th Foot—Capt. Richard Wilbraham, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Walter Campbell, who exchanges.

19th—Maj. Robert Anstruther, from h. p. Unatt., to be Maj., v. Philip Mair, who exchanges.

23d—Sec. Lieut. Andrew Catheart to be First Lieut. by p., vice Barrow, who retires—Arthur James Jones, Gent., to be Second Lieut. by p., v. Cathcart.

26th—Ens. Henry James Wm. Postlethwaite to be Lieut. by p., v. Shum, promoted—Albany French Wallace, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Postlethwaite.

42d—Capt. George Montagu, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt. v. George M'Lean, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

46th—Lieut. Wm. Thomas Brenner to be Capt. by p., v. Gosselin, who retires—Ens. Henry Mordaunt to be Lieut. by p., v. Brenner—Arthur Wombwell, Gent., to be Ensign by p., vice Mordaunt.

70th—Lieut. Edward Kelsall to be Capt. without p., v. Harvey, deceased—Feb. 23.

88th—Ens. George Francis Stuart to be Lieut. by p., v. Hawkes, who retires—Edward Bayley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Stuart.

89th—Staff Assist. Surg. Michael M'Dermott, M.D., to be Surg., v. Orr, deceased.

90th—Francis Brockman Morley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Woollcombe, who retires.

97th—Francis Edward Evans, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Garforth, promoted.

Hospital Staff—Nicholas O'Connor, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. M'Dermott, promoted in 89th Foot.

Brevet—Capt. George Montagu, 42d Foot, to be Major in the Army—June 28.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ens. Sherlock, of 82d Foot, are Francis George, and not Thomas George.

East Devon Militia—John Crocker Bulteel, Esq., to be Capt.—Feb. 28.

1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry—Thos. Dyke Acland, Gent., to be Lieut.—Sept. 8. George Peard Osmond, Gent., to be Cornet—Oct. 10.

Northumberland Militia—Prideaux Selby, Gent., to be Ens.—March 26.

Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, South Herts Corps—Cornet Martin Hadsley Gosselin to be Lieut., v. Lucena, resigned—Jas. Meyer, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Gosselin, promoted—March 25.

CAVALRY.

3d Dr. Guards—The squadron at Burnsley have moved to Carlisle, on route to Scotland. The squadron consists of Major Arthur, Brev.-Major Huntley, Capt. Campbell, Lieuts. Brydges and Rodon, Cornet Freeman, Assist.-Surg. Lister, and 76 r. and f.

1st Drags.—One Corporal, 10 privates, at Cork.*

2d Drags.—One troop from Newbridge to Fermoy, 29th March to 6th April. Remaining troop and head-quarters from Newbridge to Fermoy, 5th to 13th April. The troop from Gort to Limerick, 5th and 6th April.

6th Drags.—One troop from Cahir to Gort, 2d to 5th April. The troop from Clonmel to Newbridge, 1st to 5th April. 4 privates from Cahir to Cork, 1st to 3d April.*

8th Hussars—One troop, 35 r. and f., from Dundalk to Longford, 1st to 5th April. One troop, 30 r. and f., from Dundalk to Athlone, 1st to 8th April. One troop, 25 r. and f., from Dundalk to Longford, 1st to 5th April. One troop, 25 r. and f., from Dundalk to Athlone, 1st to 8th April. The troop withdrawn from Belfast to Dundalk, 28th to 30th March. One Corp., 10 privates, from Dundalk to Dublin, 1st to 3d April.*

11th Drags.—received 30 horses on Thursday from the 16th Hussars, which leaves them only 5 to complete their effective strength. This regiment returned from the East Indies, June, 1838, and they only require fourteen men to complete them; they move to Brighton in June.

17th Lancers—One Corporal, 11 privates, at Dublin.*

*Volunteers for the 15th Hussars, to embark per first steam vessel after the 3d inst., at Cork and Dublin respectively, for Gravesend, each under a Serjeant, en route to Chatham.

INFANTRY.

3d—That gallant corps, Her Majesty's 3d Buffs, was by the latest accounts from camp, still complaining of the hardship and injustice inflicted upon it, by the proceeding which had given to the 13th Light Infantry the opportunity of proceeding to Cabool, while the former regiment is left to waste its energies at the new head-quarters of the Sirhind division, Ferozepore. We think the case of the Buffs an exceedingly hard one, and very naturally grating to the feelings of true soldiers. By the rules of the service, the *senior* regiments are to have a preference in the selection of all detachment and out-post duties. The principle is laid down very distinctly in the very first page of the King's Regulations published in June, 1837, and particularly commended, "By Order," to the attention of Commanders-in-Chief, &c. &c. Nowhere is the practice of determining claims by a lottery either declared or recognised, excepting in the instance of promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, wherein money and good luck are the prime agents. The boasted discipline of the British Army,—its pride, regularity, and efficiency,—would soon beat an end if every thing were reduced to a system of chances, and the dice-box appointed the sole arbiter of conflicting pretensions. We hope most sincerely that the officers of the Queen's Army will cogitate upon this, and not suffer the very dangerous example set by Sir Henry Fane to be drawn into a precedent. We know they are averse to make a fuss about their *individual* grievances, so long as the approach to the authorities by memorial is the recognised and legitimate form of address; but the present grievance is of so general a nature, and involves considerations of such deep importance, that they owe it to themselves to depart from their usual reserve, and cause their voice to be heard at the Horse Guards,—their fountain head of honour. In making these remarks, in justice to a highly distinguished regiment, and to the Army at large, we think it right to protect ourselves from any misconceptions touching the luck of Her Majesty's Light Infantry. It is impossible to deny the claims of that excellent corps to the highest possible distinction for its good services and present efficiency: it is impossible, we firmly believe, to shew that it is not in all respects the equal of the 43d Buffs: but the question which we would moot, is not as to the comparative merit of two regiments, but as to the safety of introducing a novel process of selection, which substitutes a spirit of gambling for a principle of order and regularity.—*Englishman*, 24th Dec.

10th—One comp., 40 r. and f., from Limerick to Newcastle, 30th and 31st March. Private Donnellan, who was sentenced by court-martial to be discharged with disgrace, was last week drummed out of the barracks. He had been 10 years in the service. Private J. M'Killigot is sentenced to 14 years' transportation, for desertion, and making away with arms, clothing, and necessaries.

11th—A detachment are under orders to be in readiness to join the service companies in Canada.

12th—The comp. from Newcastle to Tralee, 31st March to 2d Apr. Two comp. from Tralee to Cork, 1st to 5th Apr.

13th—See 94th, and East India Intelligence.

14th—The *Quadruple* hired army vessel, conveying Lt. Cardew and the light company 74th to Trinidad, is to proceed from the latter place to St. Kitt's, and take a company of the 14th regiment to Dominica. Captain Douglas and the Grenadier comp. with Surgeon Dowse, landed at Barbadoes on 26th February.

21st—Lieut. Holland is gone on sick leave until 24th May.

24th Depot—An order has been been received by Major Smyth, commanding, to hold in readiness a draft, consisting of 1 Capt., 1 Ens., 2 Serjs., and 50 r. and f., to embark to join the service companies.

25th—An inspection took place on Monday, in the Barrack-sq., Cork, before Major-Gen. L'Estrange, who, after manœuvring the corps in several evolutions, expressed the highest approbation of their discipline and appearance.

26th—See East India Intelligence.

30th—Two comps. from Kinsale to Tralee, 1st to 5th April.

37th—are, it is reported, under orders for Canada. In Spanish-Town, one of the most unhealthy stations, during the last six months, which are considered as the most fatal in the year, the 37th Regt. has but lost a single man, which happy circumstance is mainly attributable, as we learn, to the care and attention shown to the sick by Doctor Wahab, whose unremitting exertions cannot be sufficiently praised. He attended his patients by night and day, with his own hand administered their medicines, and his efforts have been crowned with a success truly gratifying, and to which, we trust, the attention of Government will be drawn. If similar attention was bestowed on all the troops, and were they prevented from excesses, we are confident sickness would be far less prevalent, and the mortality one third smaller than has been shown by Capt Tulloch's Report.—*Jamaica Dispatch.*

38th—Lieut.-Col. Piper, on the 13th ult., at the celebration of the 138th anniversary of the embodying of this corps, presented it with new colours. After the ceremony, a large party of visiters were invited to a sumptuous lunch at the regiment mess-room, and in the evening a numerous party were entertained by Col. Piper and officers, at dinner. On the next day, the non-commissioned officers gave a ball and supper in the Town-hall, to which the Serjeants on the recruiting staff, and a numerous party of inhabitants of Enniskillen were invited. The civilians returned the compliment by a similar entertainment to the Serjeants and families of the corps.

62d—Captain French has obtained six months' leave, and proceeds in the packet from Barbadoes to England.

68th Depot—Privates J. Anderson and M. Smith are sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for drunkenness and insubordinate conduct.

67th—Are the next for Canada, and will soon be concentrated at Barbadoes. Captain Deverell, Ensigns Collette, Dury, and Onslow, with the draft lately arrived from Europe, remain at Barbadoes, until the head-quarters of the regiment come to Barbadoes. Col. Bunbury has arrived at Barbadoes from Demerara.

68th—"Major Lord Wm. Paulet, and officers from this command, embark to-morrow in H.M.S. *Nimrod*, on a General Court-Martial ordered to assemble at Nassau, New Providence. The charges and proceedings are not yet known, but it is expected they will be out of the common."—*Jamaica Paper.*

69th—Head-qrs. on board the *Elizabeth* were near being lost on 28th Feb. The transport, when 30 miles N.W. of Cape Sable, was fallen in with by the *David Luckie*, in distress and leaky, having struck on a reef. The *David Luckie* took all the women and children out of the *Elizabeth*, and about 150 soldiers, and landed them at Shelburne, leaving 36 soldiers on board, to assist at the pumps, who arrived at Shelburne on 2d March, in the *Elizabeth*.

72d—The detachment under orders for the Cape were inspected by Maj.-General L'Estrange on Monday.

73d Depot—Capt. Widdrington has joined from leave.

74th—Captain Campbell and one company proceeded in the *Swallow* hired army vessel on the 5th February to Tobago. Lieut.-Col. Mein, Major Harold, head-quarters and one company, sailed for Trinidad on the 6th to relieve the 69th, who then go on to Antigua; and see 14th.

H. Q., Head quarters, 53d Feb., 1839.—The whole of the 74th in garrison, with the exception of the invalids, to proceed to the regimental depot, will embark on Wednesday, the 27th inst., on board the *Sovereign* transport, for Trinidad, the baggage, women, and children, will be at the Royal Wharf at six A.M., and the troops for embarkation at two P.M. On the disembarkation of the 74th, at Trinidad, the *Sovereign* will receive the remainder of the 89th regiment, and convey them to St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Antigua, landing at Antigua as many officers and men as are required to complete the right wing of that corps there, and the remainder at St. Kitt's and Nevis; she will remove the company of the 14th at St. Kitt's and Nevis to Dominica, returning to Barbadoes with such invalids and men as are authorised to join the regimental depot. The 14th will occupy St. Lucia, Dominica, and Barbadoes, two companies at each station. The 74th will be stationed at Trinidad and Tobago, and the 89th right wing Antigua, left wing St. Kitt's and dependencies.

75th—Maj.-Gen. L'Estrange on Monday inspected the draft under orders for the Cape.

76th—On the 12th Feb. the following draft landed from the *Barossa*.—Brevet-Major Fitzgerald, Captain Bruce, Lieuts. Ferris, Tydd, Ensigns Dickenson, Whittier, 2 Serjeants, 152 r. and f., 3 women, and 5 children. The *Barossa* sailed for Jamaica on the evening of the 13th, calling at St. Lucia to land the draft for the 14th regt. Lieut. Evans has obtained six months' leave of absence, and sailed on the 12th in the *Barbadian* for London. A General Court-Martial assembled on the 14th Feb. at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, Lieut.-Col. English, M.E., President, for the trial of Ensign H. W. Dickenson, on charges arising from some misunderstanding which took place between him and another officer while on board the *Barossa*.

85th—A correct Memoir of the late Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, will be found in our columns. It is reported that Sir W. Thornton will get the regt.; he has at present the 96th. Sir William reformed the 85th, and for many years commanded it.

89th—Lieut.-Col. Basden, Capt. Hewson, Ensigns Thornton, Crawford, and Tydd, have sailed for Antigua—and see 74th. "The 89th has been very popular here, and its departure will be much regretted."—*Trinidad Standard.*

90th—A detachment are under orders to join the service companies in Ceylon.

94th Depot—were on Monday inspected by Maj.-General L'Estrange.

RIFLE BRIGADE, 1ST BATT.—On Saturday the Lieutenant-Col. and Officers of the battalion quartered at Weedon gave a sumptuous entertainment to Viscount Jocelyn, their late respected Adjutant, previous to his proceeding to the seat of war in the East, on the banks of the Indus. His Lordship at the same time presented the mess of the battalion with an elegant chased piece of plate, as a memento of his regard.

1ST WEST INDIA REGT.—On the 9th Feb. the *Anna* hired transport arrived at Barbadoes, after a rapid passage, from Sierra Leone. A draft of 122 recruits, under the command of Lieut. Snow, R.A. corps, was on board; 60 landed on the 12th, to complete the three companies at Barbadoes to 100 r. and f., and the remainder sailed on the 12th for St. Lucia. The men are young, stout, and tall Africans, of different nations, chiefly Mandingoes, Eboas, Kangas, and one *Krooman*—the first instance of one of this tribe enlisting or leaving Africa. The Kroomen are generally employed in working in the ships when at Sierra Leone, loading and unloading cargoes; and, having made a sum of money, they return to their country, and remain there until the profits of their labour are spent. The 1st West India Regiment being now upwards of 1,200 strong, two additional companies are to be formed. Recruits can be procured in numbers at Sierra Leone; and by the great attention and indefatigable exertions of the recruiting officer, Captain James Douglas, 500 have been sent by him to his regiment within twelve months. In former days, and under other circumstances, such important service would have insured promotion at once to a Majority.

RL. ARTILLERY.—An exchange of companies has been sanctioned between Lieut. Price, of the 6th batt., and Lieut. Blackwood, of the 1st batt. Lieut. Blackwood proceeded for Dublin with Capt. Freer's comp., which marched on Tuesday morning for the Birmingham Railway Station, for conveyance to Liverpool: the company was billeted in Birmingham on Tuesday night, and proceeded the following morning for Liverpool. —Capt. Evans' comp. will relieve Capt. Chalmers' comp., occupying the outposts from Dublin. The latter comp. is to be assembled at Charlemont, to replace Capt. Palmer's, which will proceed to Island Bridge.

The *Sovereign* transport, having on board Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.A., Capt. Elgee's comp. for Jamaica, and detachments, with Brev.-Major Stuart's, and detachments for Barbadoes, arrived at Carlisle Bay on the 15th Feb., and landed on the following day. Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.A., relieves Col. Story in the command of the R.A. Capt. Elgee's comp., bound to Jamaica, were transhipped on the 19th Feb. on board the *Barossa* transport, and sailed the same evening. The *Barossa* takes on to Jamaica drafts for the several corps in that island. Lieut.-Col. Freeth, 64th reg., commands. Capt. Cookson, R.A., who had in the first instance applied for Demerara, where Brev.-Major Haultain's comp. is stationed, proceeds to Trinidad. Lieut. Rodwell to Tobago. Both stations have been without an Artillery officer for some considerable period, and the Artillery in charge of the Line. It is supposed that Brev.-Major Stuart will be Assist. Firemaster; but at present Lieut. Fitzmayer is doing the duty of the department as well as that of Acting Firemaster. Col. Grant took over the command on the 27th Feb. He will likewise be Commandant, being Senior Officer in garrison. Col. Story embarks immediately for England, Lieut. Hamilton, the Acting Adjutant, has also obtained leave, and will return to Europe shortly. Col. Story is very generally and deservedly respected by all parties. Warm and impartial in his friendships for his corps, and ever ready to serve them, his attentions to the officers recently arrived were those of a friend, and such as might have been expected from such a worthy man. May his footsteps be followed!

G.O., March 30, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of First Lieut. Buchanan being posted to the 4th batt., and First Lieut. Oldfield to the 9th battalion.

A. DICKSON, D.A.G.

MILITIA.—Lord Carrington, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, has ordered the head-quarters of the Bucks Militia Staff to be removed from Buckingham to High Wycombe.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., relinquished the command of the South-West District on Monday, when it was assumed by Major-Gen. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B.

The following depots and officers arrived at Canterbury on the 3d from Chatham, under the command of Captain Fothergill, viz., 28th, 50th, 54th, and 80th depots. Capt. Sawbridge and Ensign Aplin, 28th; Lieut. Murray, 50th; Capt. Clark and Ensign Skerray, 54th; Capt. Steuart and Ensign Riley, 80th. Ensign Wakefield, 50th regiment, arrived a day before the troops, to receive their quarters from the barrack department; this gentleman having been selected as an intelligent and experienced officer for that duty. On the arrival of the above officers, they were invited and dined with Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, and the officers of the 11th Light Dragoons.

It is rumoured that Ensign Wakefield will be appointed Adjutant of the above depots, having acted in that capacity in Ireland, and received great praise from the General Officer for his "zeal, intelligence, and assiduity."

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen., will take the place of Col. Rowley, at British Guiana.

Claims to the amount of 11,000*l.* have already been proved against Messrs. Ashley, of Regent-street, London, Army Agents, bankrupts. Major Maclean, late 27th, is appointed one of the assignees.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., has this week assumed the command of the Northern district—head-qrs. Nottingham.

According to the *Annuaire Militaire* on Jan. 1, there were 320 general officers in the French Army, viz.:—

	Lieutenant-Generals.		Major-Generals.
On Active Service	— 97	—	128
Non-Active	— 31	—	43
Reserve	— 6	—	15
Total	— 134	—	186

VICE-REGAL STAFF.—The following is a correct list of the officers who, with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, have been appointed to the Staff of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—To be Private Secretary—Capt. F. Romilly, Scots' Fusilier Guards. To be Aides-de-Camp:—Capt. R. G. Williams, 24th reg.; Lieut. Lord Cosmo G. Russell, 93d; Esq. Hon. J. W. Fortescue, 29th. To be Extra Aides-de-Camp—Capt. T. J. Burke, 1st Dragoons; Capt. W. D. Stewart, 2d do.; Capt. Ralph Bernal, 7th Fusiliers; Lieut. Hon. R. H. Browne, 6th Hussars; Lieut. Hon. St. George Foley, 53d reg.; Cornet Hon. C. A. Dillon, 7th Dragoon Guards; Cornet Hon. George O'Callaghan, 17th Lancers.

Commanders-in-Chief in India.—The army of India has been accustomed of late years to regard the advent and departure of their Commanders-in-Chief with utter indifference, for since Lord Hastings left India, there has been but little reciprocity of feeling between the Indian Army and their Commanders. Since 1823, no less than five Commanders-in-Chief have come out from England, besides the temporary infliction of Lord William Bentinck, and the nominal appointment of the respectable but weak-minded Watson. Thus, on an average for the last fifteen years, an Indian Commander-in-Chief's period of service has been about twenty-six months, and no less than seven Commanders have been exercising control over the Company's Army; of these Sir Edward Barnes was pre-eminently the best, and but for his indiscreet difference with Sir Charles Metcalf, we are not aware of the slightest military fault ever committed by this gallant officer, and we know instances where he conferred his patronage in a most disinterested manner, and contrary to the wishes of the then Adjutant-General of the Army, whose object was to forward the views of his own personal friends. Next to Sir Edward we should place Lord Combermere, who excelled his predecessor, Sir Edward Paget, in tact, and contrived to avoid committing himself with the Government at a time when every attempt was made by Lord William Bentinck to render his Lordship responsible for the great excitement which was created by the never-to-be forgotten robbery of the half-batta measure. Lord Combermere was courteous in his manners, and united considerable quickness of apprehension to a great command of temper. As a Military Commander, he evinced the utmost discretion and indefatigable personal exertion in conducting the Military operation at the siege of Bhurtpore. On several occasions where his Lordship had sent orders by his Aides-de-Camp to the Engineer department, and to the officers commanding batteries, of a nature that were not advisable to be carried into effect, his Lordship calmly listened to the verbal representations of the officers of both departments, and on more than one occasion approved of his orders not having been carried into immediate effect. Lord Combermere's greatest fault was the extreme parsimony that regulated his personal expenditure, and which was quite unworthy of the high situation and amply endowed income which he held. Next to his Lordship we shall class Sir Edward Paget, a man of unexceptionable private character, indomitable spirit, chivalrous gallantry, and unostentatious liberality, but who had acquired, though unfortunate circumstances, the most erroneous opinions in reference to the general characteristics of the Company's Army. Next comes the late Lord Dalhousie, one of the most respectable noblemen in Scotland. Shortly after his arrival in India, his Lordship was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which in some measure incapacitated his Lordship from fulfilling the duties of his high office, however, this defect was more than compensated by the nomination of an Adjutant-General (Col. C. Pagan), who united to a thorough knowledge of official detail, a great aptitude for business, a high and soldier-like feeling, a kind and generous disposition, a richly-cultivated mind, and the manners and demeanour of a well-educated gentleman. Under these circumstances, Lord Dalhousie had an advantage which none of his predecessors or successors have had the good fortune to obtain, and had Lord Dalhousie's health not suffered so severely, and rendered his Lordship occasionally somewhat querulous, we have no doubt that this nobleman would have been as much endeared to the Army of India, as he was to his tenants in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie Castle. As to Lord William Bentinck and Major-General Watson, neither deserve mention as Commanders-in-Chief; the former was only notorious as the tool as a Governor-General for carrying into effect the half batta order; the latter drew his salary, and allowed his Adjutant-General, Col. Lindley, to act as he pleased.—*Englishman.*

When injustice has once been committed, it is curious to observe the callous ingenuity with which it is followed up and driven home to the bosom of its victim. Thus, it is not enough that the slighted Subalterns of the Peninsula should be doggedly denied the badge which every officer—every civilian—of right feeling and common sense admits to be his due—it does not suffice that he has witnessed for twenty-four years the honour which he covets, and shed his best blood to win, worn by comrades whose claims, compared with his own, count as days to years,—that his prime is passing into the sere and yellow leaf without any distinguishing guerdon of military—nay, of human—ambition to cheer that stage of existence when the veteran is prone to

"Shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won"

No—as if the measure of his mortification were not full—he is daily compelled to see military decorations showered by Royal authority upon the hirelings of a foreign power—the mass of whom never bore a British commission, nor faced a foe in the service of their country. Can those who have the power of redressing this wrong continue indifferent to its aggravated operation, adhering rather to the dictates of a cold-blooded *formalism* than yielding to the just and generous impulses of a profession, the guiding principle of which is—HONOUR?—*United Service Journal.*

PRUSSIAN ARMY.—Since the retirement of the Cavalry General, Count Zieten, who obtained on the occasion the rank of Field-Marshal, and the death of the Infantry General, the Prince and reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Homberg, the Prussian army has but ten officers of so high a rank in active service. They are Prince William (the King's brother); Prince Augustus, Baron Von der Knesebeck, Baron de Borstell; Count de Luttum, Minister of State; M. de Rauch, Minister of War; M. de Muffling, Governor of Berlin; the Prince Royal; and Count de Brandenburg, who has succeeded to Count Zieten. The superior Generals not in active service are, the Elector of Hesse, MM. de Jagow, de Schöler I., de Wolzogen, de Schöler II., and the King of Hanover.

The Senior Officer in Demerara is allowed 400*l.* sterling per annum from the colony.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Col. Davies, 6th Dr. Gds. Major Tedlie, 10th F. Captains—Hon. W. D. Irby, 1st Dr. Gds.—Grant, 4th Dr.—Sheddon, 17th Dr.—Denahize, 4th F.—Ramsden, 7th F.—Fullerton, 30th F.—Hon. J. Jocelyn, 30th F.—Powell, 37th F.—Turner, 54th F.—King, 89th F.—Maxwell, 97th F. Lieutenants—Prinulx, 4th Dr.—Shaw, 5th F.—Sutton, 19th F.—White, 24th F.—Parker, 29th F.—Wilson, 44th F.—Oliver, 73d F. Goodrich, 93d F.—Sanders, 98th F. Cornet White, 3d Dr.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S & COMPANY'S TROOPS IN THE EAST INDIES.

COMMANDERS IN-CHIEF.

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. (expected home); Major-Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay (acting).
Madras—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.
Bombay—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c. (with Force in Sinde).
Major-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B. (acting).

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Regts.	Stations.
Queen's Troops.	
2d Lt. Drags.	Cawnpore.
16th do.	Field service, Indus.*
3d Foot,	Field service, Indus.†
9th do.	Hazarebaugh.
13th do.	Field service, Indus.*
16th do.	Cawnpore.
20th do.	Fort William.
31st do.	Ghazeepore.
44th do.	Kurnaul.
49th do.	Dinapore.
Company's Troops.	
1st Lt. Cav.	Neemuch.
2d do.	Field service, Indus.*
3d do.	Field service, Indus.*
4th do.	Escort of Gov.-Gen.
5th do.	Kurnaul.
6th do.	Ghazeepore.‡
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Sultanpore, Benares.
9th do.	Nusseerabad.
10th do.	Muttra.
Europ. Reg.	Field serv. Indus.*
1st Nat. Inf.	Saugur.
2d do.	Field service, Indus.†
4th do.	Barrackpore.
5th do.	Goruckpore.
6th do.	Field service, Indus.†
6th do.	Dinapore.
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Bareilly.
9th do.	Chittagong.
10th do.	Lucknow.
11th do.	Saugor.
12th do.	Barrackpore.
13th do.	Nusseerabad.
14th do.	Futtehghur.
15th do.	Barrackpore.
16th do.	Field service, Indus.*
17th do.	Escort of Gov.-Gen.
18th do.	Seerole, Benares.
19th do.	Dinapore.
20th do.	Field service, Indus.†
21st do.	Escort of Gov.-Gen.
22d do.	Nusseerabad.
23d do.	Agra.
24th do.	Midnapore.
25th do.	Saugor.‡
26th do.	Meerut.
27th Nat Inf.	Field serv., Indus.*
28th do.	Panneeput.
29th do.	Banda.
30th do.	Neemuch.
31st do.	Field service, Indus.*
32d do.	Dacca.
33d do.	Delhi.‡
34th do.	Agra.
35th do.	Field service, Indus.*
36th do.	Jumalpore.
37th do.	Field service, Indus.*
38th do.	Delhi.
39th do.	Neemuch.
40th do.	Dinapore.
41st do.	Benares.
42d do.	Field service, Indus*
43d do.	Field service, Indus*
44th do.	Etawah and Bandah.
45th do.	Shahjehanpore.
46th do.	Jubbulpore.
47th do.	Agra.
48th do.	Field service, Indus*
49th do.	Neemuch.
50th do.	Mirzapore.
51st do.	Dinapore.
52d do.	Nusseerabad.
53d do.	Field service, Indus†
54th do.	Loodiapah.
55th do.	Lucknow.
56th do.	Dinapore.
57th do.	Barrackpore.
58th do.	Barrackpore.
59th do.	Muradabad.
60th do.	Benares.‡
61st do.	Almorah.
62d do.	Cawnpore.
63d do.	Lucknow.‡
64th do.	Allyghur.
65th do.	Coast of Arracan
66th do.	Hunsingabad.
67th do.	Benares.
68th do.	Allahabad.
69th do.	Berhampore.
70th do.	Sylhet.
71st do.	Neemuch.
72d do.	Allahabad.‡
73d do.	Sylhet.
74th do.	Nusseerabad.
Artillery	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
Engineers	Fort William (hd. qu.)

* Ordered forward. † Under orders for Persepolis.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Regts.	Stations.
Queen's Troops.	
12th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
4th Foot	Bangalore.
21st do.	Fyzp. from N.S.Wales
39th do.	Bellary.
41st do.	Belgaum.
54th do.	Fort St. George.
55th do.	Secunderabad.
57th do.	Cannanore.
62d do.	Moulmein.
63d do.	Moulmein.
Company's Troops.	
1st Lt. Cav.	Kamptee.
2d do.	Jaulnah.
3d do.	Sholapore.
4th do.	Arcot.
5th do.	Arcot.
6th do.	Secunderabad.
7th do.	Bellary.
8th do.	Arcot.
Europ. Regt.	Kamptee.
1st Nat. Inf.	Madras.
2d do.	French Rocks.
3d do.	Secunderabad.
4th do.	Cannanore.
5th do.	Palamcottah.
6th do.	Cuttack.
7th do.	Kulladghee.
8th do.	Singapore & Malacca.
9th do.	Quilon.
10th do.	Bellary.
11th do.	Kamptee.
12th do.	Penang.
13th do.	Moulmein.
14th do.	Cuttack.
15th do.	Trichinopoly.
16th do.	Cuddapah.
17th do.	Russell Kondah.
18th Nat. Inf.	Belgaum.
19th do.	Madras.
20th do.	Malligaum.
21st do.	Ahmednuggur.
22d do.	Musulipatam.
23d do	Mangalore.
24th do.	Palaveram.
25th do.	Kamptee.
26th do.	Belgaum.
27th do.	Salumcottah.
28th do.	Mercara, Coorg.
29th do.	Jaulnah.
30th do.	Trichinopoly.
31st do.	Ellore.
32d do.	Murryhur.
33d do.	Vellore.
34th do.	Bangalore.
35th do.	Secunderabad.
36th do.	Cannanore.
37th do.	Palaveram.
38th do.	Bangalore.
39th do.	Bellary.
40th do.	Moulmein.
41st do.	Secunderabad.
42d do.	Kamptee.
43d do.	Berhampore.
44th do.	Vizagapatam.
45th do.	Trichinopoly.
46th do.	Mangalore.
47th do.	Dharwar.
48th do.	Vellore.
49th do.	Kamptee.
50th do.	Vizianagrum.
51st do.	Secunderabad.
52d do.	Sholapore.
Artillery	St. Thos.'s Mount (h.q.)
Engineers	Fort St. George (h.q.)

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Regts.	Stations.
Queen's Troops.	
4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee, &c. *
2d Foot.	Field service, Sinde
6th do.	Bombay.
17th do.	Field service, Sinde.
40th do.	Reserve Force, Sinde
Company's Troops.	
1st Lt. Cav.	Field serv. Sinde.
2d do.	Mhow.
3d do.	Deesa.
Europ. Reg.	on serv. to Aden.
1st Nat. Inf.	Field serv. Sinde.
2d do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
3d do.	Mhow.
4th do.	Asseerghur.
5th do.	Field service, Sinde.
6th do.	Deesa.
7th do.	Mhow.
8th do.	Guttarah.
9th Nat. Inf.	Ahmedabad.
10th do.	Poonah.
11th do.	Bhooj.
12th do.	Rajcote.
13th do.	Deesa.
14th do.	Ahmedabad.
15th do.	Malligaum.
16th do.	Dapooles.
17th do.	Mhow.
18th do.	Baroda.
19th do.	Field service, Sinde.
20th do.	Baroda.
21st do.	Poonah.
22d do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
23d do.	Field service, Sinde.
24th do.	On service to Aden.
25th do.	Poonah.
26th do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
Artillery	Bombay, &c.
Engineers	Poonah (hd. qu.)

* Two Squadrons (or one wing) with the force in Sinde.

EXCHANGES DURING THE LAST MONTH.—Bt.-Col Wildman, K.H., 6th Dr. Gds., with Bt Col T. H. H. Davies, h p Chass. Brit.—Capt. Barton, 7th F., with Capt. Ramsden, h p 6th F.—Capt. Hall, 99th F., with Capt. Murray, 99th F.—Capt Harrison, 83d F., with Anstruther, Unatt.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Lieut. Postlethwaite, 26th F.—Lieut. Inglis, Unatt.—Ens. Wallace, 26th F.—Ens. Weyland, 2d W. I. Reg.

Military Establishments.—The warning voice that has so long and so loudly depl ed the condition of our warlike establishments, which has called attention to the state of the east, the west, and the provinces, as pregnant with danger and alarm; the voice that pronounced our Navy to be inadequately prepared for impending emergencies, that proved our Military forces to be actually engaged in a contest to which their strength was unequal; the voice that proclaimed the approach of war, though disbelieved like Cassandra, even like Cassandra was prophetic of truth. We are at war, as the Duke of Wellington justly said, in two parts of the world, in Asia and in America—in India and in Canada; and to what was thus described as a war in two parts of the world, is superadded an extreme probability of our being soon engaged in active hostilities with the United States. Yet all our establishments are peace establishments, essentially peace establishments; and while it is admitted on all hands, that, notwithstanding the exertions of the Admiralty during the last year, it would be extremely difficult for us to send such a reinforcement to our Naval stations abroad, and equip such an armament for our protection at home, as a declaration of war against any first-rate power would render necessary, our land forces are only to be increased by the miserable amount of 5000 men. We have been defeated in India, or at least our operations in that quarter have been baffled, we can scarcely maintain Canada against smouldering treason and the assault of sympathisers whom their Government as yet pretends to discountenance, the whole power of the United States is to be brought to bear against us on the territory in dispute between New Brunswick and Maine. 50,000 Militia are to be called out, and 3000 regular troops are to be added to the Army; Congress has empowered the President to assist Maine in its present enterprise and its truly American mode of settling the boundary question—and all the preparations about to be made to meet these difficulties amount to the raising of 5000 men. An inadequate force is worse than none at all, it is a useless expense—it damps the courage of the men, and it dispels that *prestige* attached to the national name which is the surest herald of victory. The Americans have set about the seizure of the disputed territory with all the sturdy energy, and much of the political bad faith proper to republicans, from the days of Rome and Carthage downwards. The whole union is animated with the spirit of one man, and that man a hero, a reckless one, but still a hero—active, resolute, and enamoured of positions, retreat from which borrow fabled. The English Government has done nothing—nay, it has done worse than nothing;—it has ordered the representative of the sovereign to resist, but it has left him without the means of resistance, so that if he obey his orders, not only will the disputed territory be lost, but New Brunswick to boot, and then what shall save Her Majesty's dominions south of the St. Lawrence? The English Government has done worse than nothing, for its Minister for Foreign Affairs has avowed his fear of strengthening the Governor of New Brunswick, lest, forsooth, the jealousies of the Americans should be excited; the English Government has done worse than nothing, for while its Army is avowedly unequal to its duties in every part of the world, its Minister of War proposes an addition to the troops, not adequate to supply the deficiency of any one corps that is actively engaged; the English Government has done worse than nothing, for to American armaments it opposes the chance of negotiations. Negotiations! America must have the disputed territory, or must be beaten. Give her the disputed territory, and next year she will require more; give her the disputed territory, and every State of the Union will be confirmed in the belief that she may wage war on her own account, secure of the assistance of the Federal Government, and secure that England fears to cope with the Federal Government, give her the disputed territory, and see how long Canada will be retained, with what demeanour France will bear questioning of her encroachments on the coast of the Pacific, and with how deferential an ear Russia will listen to remonstrance against her advances in Asia. America has thrown down the gauntlet—she has brought the question to an issue, and she defies us.—It to defiance we retort defiance, if we take up the gauntlet, if we accept the challenge, war ensues; but better far war than ignominious truckling, which will not only bring disgrace on the national honour, but (for immaculate honour is a tower of strength) ruin on the national interests.—*Monthly Law Magazine.*

HINTS TO OFFICERS EMBARKING FOR CANADA.

Requisites (referring only to winter).—1. A large, not dandily-tight, P jacket, lined with woollen. 2. Fine blue pilot-cloth regimental frock coat, double-breasted, regimental buttons, sleeves lined with flannel, black Astracan collar—not cuffs of the same, for it is difficult to draw the P over them. 3. Pantaloons of fine pilot-cloth—regimental colour, if to be got, if not, blue. 4. The regimental forage cap, with band and ear-covers of fur, is the best and cheapest winter head-piece. The adjuncts are to be had in any Canadian town. 5. Blue Indian-rubber cloak, with sleeves. 6. Do. do. haversack. 7. Waterproof Wellington boots—ditto goloshes, well up to instep. N.B.—Winter boots and shoes to be large, so as to wear the thickest sort, or even two pair, of socks, Commerell's socks the best. 8. Two pair of best blankets, and a stock of flannel. 9. Canteen, holding breakfast things for two, and a few plates and dishes, all of commonest deal, and (if the individual be not of the Temperance Society) a flask or two, with tumblers and wine glasses. This article of regimental outfit, the canteen, usually quoted as useless by parents fitting out their sons, might not have been compatible with Peninsula old-soldiering, but "in these degenerate days" it is most requisite. 10. A small tool chest, containing merely some half-dozen implements of the roughest work. It is not to be bought in this country. 11. A small double pocket-pistol gives a feeling of security in "the lonely round" of the officer on duty, and may protect a despatch.

Luxuries.—1. A good thick carpet, say twelve by fifteen feet, with rug. 2. Strong moreen curtains for two windows. 3. A saddle, with D's fore and aft; small waterproof horse-valise for a change of clothes; small pair of holsters, one for your protection, the other for *grog* and *grog*. N.B.—I have seen a tin case holding a pint of liquor, a parcel of sandwiches, and half a dozen cigars, fitted into a holster. *Apropos* to the article saddle—a really good English saddle can never be bought cheap, and is *never dear*. 4. A couple of horse blankets. 5. Double and single bridle. 6. Set of gig, tandem, or other harness, with extra long *tugs for sleighing*. N.B.—The saddle is the only part of horse equipment which is not to be found tolerably good in the larger towns of British North America. Carriage-harness is well made and well suited to the country, and scarcely half the price of London harness. Sleighing is the only winter out-door amusement, except skating. Every one who likes to do as his neighbours do, will, whether his purse can or cannot afford it, drive his sleigh. Driving-whips, by-the-by, are bad in the colonies; but they are awkward articles to carry about. I wish some one would try the experiment of the *fishing-rod splice* for rendering tandem-whips portable. 7. A pair of thick drab cloth, or waterproof mud-boots, or overalls, for riding in cold or wet weather. 8. Skaits. 9. A large prepared sheep skin rug for sleigh, &c.

Shooting.—1. Good double gun; 2,000 copper caps; 6oz of wadding, or shee's, small case of Eley's patent cartridges, part of them loaded with buck-shot. These should be soldered in tin. 2. Rifle. From what I have seen and heard of eastern and western shooting, I would not take one at a gift. 3. Indian-rubber or painted canvass cover for gun. 4. The dog best calculated, in my mind, for these coverts and climate, is a small but strong, good-nosed, but not too finely bred, setter. An active, rough coated retriever, good at water, is a great aid. Both are very scarce in this country.

Fishing.—1. Fly-rods not too limber—joined by splice. 2. A few hanks of best gut. 3. Limerick hooks of sizes—but larger than those usually in fashion at home. 4. A few gaudy salmon-flies. No other ready-made English flies will avail.

Hunting.—The sports-man, who is inclined to follow my advice, will leave his "pink and skins" in merry England, or Green Erin, contenting himself whilst in this country, with *recollections* of that first of field sports, fox hunting. If, however, the red-hot Nimrod must perforce follow the Montreal hounds over a country whose surface alternately emulates *brick* and *biddime*, and over zig-zag fences from six to ten feet high, let him sport—vice *tops*—the long jack hook, *a la* Alvanley, which, hunting apart, is always useful for riding in the deep roads of Canada, and may be worn in uniform.—*Correspondent U. S. Journal.*

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains—John Monday, Edward John Johnson, Hon. Edward Howard, Samuel Helland.

Commanders—Edmund Barford Westbrook, John Taylor (the junior Commander).

Retired Commanders, under H M 's Order in Council of January 30, 1816—Thomas Katsey, John Queich, Edward Libby.

Retired Commanders, under H M 's Order in Council of Nov 21, 1830—Stephen Hilton, Thomas Hughes, Joseph George Hudson Gramshaw, George Augustus Schultz, Hugh Entwisle.

Lieutenants—Francis Higginson.

Masters—Nil.

Surgeons—Frederick William Le Grand, Charles Priaulx, James Edward Goodridge.

Assistant-Surgeons—James Walsh, William Moorhead, Andrew Moody, John Hodge, Arthur Duff Milne, William Henderson, William Leitch, Christopher Frederick Watts, William Craig, Alexander Wilson, M.D., Robert Bacon, Daniel O'Callaghan, Charles Nelson Wilkinson.

Royal Marines—Captain John Tutton Brown, First Lieutenant Andrew Roger Savage.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—E. P. Halsted (1836) to *Childers*. W. W. P. Johnson (1835) to *Winchester*.

Lieutenants—John Evans (*b*—1826), Henry Harvey (1834,), F. B. Montresor (1835), W. Coles, and T. Harvey (Flag Lieut.), to *Winchester*. H. Hawkins (1836) to *Donegal*. Watson T. Riches, R N. (1814), to Coast Guard. George Snell (1825) to *Gleaner*.

Masters—P. W. Robinson to *Winchester*. Thomas P. Cheeseman (Second Master and Pilot) to *Gleaner*, st.-vea. C. A. F. Noddle to *Winchester*.

Mate—R Waller to *Curlew*. C. Taylor to *Waterwitch*. D. Reid to *Implacable*.

Purser—T. Stones (1801) to *Winchester*.

Surgeon—W. Kent to *Serpent*, v. Holder, invalided.

Assistant-Surgeon—Robt. McCrea (1830), of Greenwich Hospital, to *Winchester*.

Secretaries—R. Halliday, Esq., to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir R Otway.

Clerk—Charles Richards (son of late Commander G. S. Richards) to *Belleraphon*.

Captain Sir H. F. Senhouse, Knt., K.C.H. (1814), will commission the *Blenheim*—Captain Houston Stewart (1817) the *Benbow*—Captain Jenkin Jones (1828) the *Curaçoa*—and Captain Lord John Churchill (1826) the *Druid*.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Symons, r. Mar. 16.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, r. Mar. 31.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21.
IBERIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Mar. 18, d. Apr. 7.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB RANGER, Turner (*a*. 1825) s. Dec. 7, d. April 26.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813) s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, r. Feb. 14.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
HMB TYRIAN, r. Feb. 16.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 8, d. April 28.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1810), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMB ORPOSSUM, Coke, s. April 9, d. June 26.
HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12.
HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1816), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20.
HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

In Port.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, r. Feb. 18.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1826), r. Mar. 15.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1816), r. Mar. 18.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), r. Mar. 26.
HMB PETEREL, Crooke (1814), r. Mar. 30.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Admiral Sir P. Durham is not to strike his flag until the 15th inst., when the *Britannia* will be paid off, and re-commissioned the following day by Capt. Ellice. *Boadicea* transport sailed on Sunday for Bermuda, with convicts from the hulks at Woolwich and Portsmouth: these men, amounting to 150, are to be employed in finishing the government works at that island. *Victor* went into harbour on Monday morning, and shortly after was warped into the basin: at four o'clock the crew were paid wages, and left the Dock-yard. The business of removing the stores and unrigging has been performed by the officers and men of the Ordinary: a great saving must take place if this plan is generally adopted. The *Victor* brought 50,000*l.* in gold from the Cape, belonging to the Crown, which has been deposited in the Navy Pay Office. The orders for *Cleopatra* to hoist the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey have been changed, and she has gone to Plymouth to embark some detachments of troops from that garrison, to join the service companies in the West Indies, and was to sail with them to-morrow. *Dasher* steamer has had her defects made good, and returned to Weymouth. The *Revenge* is not to be put in commission at present, but orders have been sent for *Benbow*, *Dublin*, and *Blonde* to be fitted for commission forthwith. *Benbow* is in the basin; *Dublin* has been moved down to the Dock-yard; and *Blonde* is taken in dock. *Waterwitch* and *Ætna* are ready to go out of harbour, and will no doubt go to Spithead to-morrow. *Curlew* and *Snipe* are in the basin: the latter has been sails. Neither *Clio* or *Childers* have yet been commissioned: they are to be masted and ready for officers and men. *Powerful* is still at Spithead, upwards of 100 short of complement. Wind E., blowing strong. *Indus* has been taken out of dock, and moved up the harbour. The new Lieut.-Gov. of the garrison, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, joined on Sunday. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Ætna*, *Snipe*, and *Messenger* steamer, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 5.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—March 30th—Sailed *Swale*, tender to *Astrea*, with stores for the packet service at Falmouth, and *Lively*, lighter, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard. Arrived *Braganza*, peninsular steam-packet, from London, completed her coals, and sailed for Falmouth. 31st—*Tyrian*, packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Henry Crocker, went out of harbour, and proceeded immediately for Falmouth. Arrived the *Alonzo*, transport, Lieut. Simpson, Agent, from Deptford, with stores for the Royal William Victualling-yard. April 1st—*Stirling Castle*, 74, was taken into dock to have some slight defects made good, and to be fitted for a convict hulk. Arrived the *Liverpool*, peninsular packet, from Falmouth, having landed the mails at that place, she sailed the same day for London. 2nd—*Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was paid wages; several seamen lately paid off from the *Scylla* at this port, have entered on board her. 3d—Arrived *Stakesby*, transport, from the island of Ascension; she has brought home some invalids, but not any news of consequence. 4th—Arrived *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. Lushington, from Spithead, and came into Barnpool; a party of men were immediately sent from the Dock-yard to fit her for the reception of troops; as soon as she is ready, a detachment from the 36th depot in this garrison will be embarked on board her, and she will proceed with them to New Brunswick. Arrived *Pantaloon*, 10, from Bristol, on her way to Portsmouth, with volunteers for the Navy; was obliged to put into this port, it blowing strong from E. by S. 5th—*Harpy*, 10, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Ellman, will be paid off this day into Ordinary. Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B., is hourly expected here; he will hoist his flag on board *Inconstant*, 36, Captain D. Pring, and proceed in her to West Indies, as Commander-in-Chief on that and the Halifax stations. *Belleisle*, 74, and *Druid*, 46, have been brought alongside the jetties, and are expected to be commissioned in a few days; both of them are to be fitted with shell-rooms, and are to have the new armament. *Calcutta*, 84, is out of the dock-yard hands, and is ready to receive men; it is reported that she is shortly to be commissioned. *Spartan*, 26, is in frame, and she is to remain in that state for some time to season. A number of hands have this week been put on the *Nile*, 92, and *Hindostan*, 80; the former is to be launched some time this summer; and the artificers have commenced planking the latter. The ship-wright apprentices for this yard are ordered to be entered *immediately*, instead of waiting for vacancies occasioned by deaths among the men. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Alonzo* (transport). In Barnpool—*Cleopatra*. In the Sound—*Implacable*, *Pantaloon*, *Stakesby* (transport.)

MILFORD HAVEN, 3d April.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Thursday last, the *Pigmy* steamer, Mr. Williams, Master, proceeded hence to Holyhead with the crew of the *Advice*. On Saturday she returned again to the station. On Friday the *Meteor*, Lieut. Pritchard, arrived from Plymouth, with provisions for the seamen who navigated the *Windsor Castle*. Having taken on board a supply of coal at the pier, one of the most commodious places for the purpose in the kingdom, she left on Monday for Falmouth. On Tuesday, the *Advice* steamer returned from Holyhead, whither she had been for new boilers. On Sunday the *Aid* lighter arrived from Plymouth with Naval stores. The Chaplain of Pembroke Yard was refused permission by the Admiralty to hold the chaplaincy of the Pembroke Union, although the office in no way interfered with his public duty, their Lordships stating, that they will allow *no officer* under their command to hold any other than their official appointment. This is a circumstance they intend strictly enforcing. Neither for emolument or otherwise are dock-yard officers generally allowed to transact any private business. The *Skylark* left this on Monday for a cruise along the coast, for the protection of the revenue. The *Adder* steam-packet is under repair. An alteration is to take place this week in the arrival and starting of the London Mail, owing to its travelling over the new line of road between Pembroke Dock and Carmarthen.

FALMOUTH, April 3.—Arrived Her M.'s packet *Hope*, Lieut. Rees, from the West Indies; sailed from Cape Henri the day after the *Pigeon*. She brings nothing new from the colonies. The *Express*, Lieut. Croke, sailed to-day for the West Indies.

H.M.S. MALABAR.—When this vessel struck on some rocks off Prince Edward Island, in Oct. last, Mr. J. Wightman, merchant, of Three Rivers, ventured off to her assistance in a small open boat, at the risk of his life. As a token of the high opinion they entertain of his services, Captain E. Harvey and the officers have ordered a handsome tea and coffee service, together with a salver, inclosed in a neat case, which is to be presented to him. The principal article has the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, by Captain E. Harvey, and the Officers of H.M.S. *Malabar*, for the important service he rendered to that ship when in danger on the rocks, off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island, 19th Oct., 1838."

The *Larne* sloop of war, which was sent, in June last, to look after the wrecked crew of a British ship among the Caroline Islands, was recently fallen in with, working back to Canton, from whence she was despatched.

Captain G. Smith's plan for fitting steam-vessels with lifeboats, has been completed on board the *Caron* now at Woolwich by order of the Lords of the Admiralty. The upper section of the paddle-box is cut off, and a boat replaces it bottom upwards, so that the wheel revolves inside of her, the midship thwarts being unshipped, and she lies on davits with hinges, which will enable her to be lowered into the water in a few minutes when required.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—Looking at things in general, we must confess that we are not of those who dream that our Navy is quite in a desperate state. Other countries may be building ships—so much the better:—British bluejackets must be very much altered if, in the event of a war, they are not building them for us.—*Quarterly Review.*

MALTA, *March* 13.—*Minden*, 74, arrived on 8th inst., from Tunis; and *Tribune*, frigate, on the following day from Lisbon. *Harlequin* sailed on the 9th for Gibraltar. The following ships were lying here:—*Princess Charlotte, Ceylon, Rodney, Asia, Vanguard, Bellerophon, Hastings, Talavera, Minden, Castor, Talbot, Tribune, Scorpion,* and *Beacon* sur.-ves., cutter *Magpie*, and steamer *Confiance*.

COAST GUARD.—A Correspondent proposes (from the general dislike which the men of this service have to the present uniform cap, particularly when "drest in their best") that a good C. D. B. leather hat should be substituted for it, with the crown on the front, and the words "Coast Guard" over it, done in a similar way to the hats of men-of-war's men, which have the ship's name, &c. That the trade should be called on to furnish patterns; and the one whose pattern is approved of should contract for the supply of the *whole force* in England, and like contracts be taken in Scotland and Ireland. That when completed, the number required for each district be sent in cases to the Collector of Customs within that district, who would supply by application from the Inspecting Commander the number required for each station, and stop the amount of cost from each man on pay-day, and transmit the same to the contractor. The men would then look and feel more like what they are termed "essentially Naval."

The *Fairy, Boxer,* and *Mastiff* surveying-vessels will resume their respective surveys from Woolwich this month.

A large steamer and a brigantine will be launched at Sheerness next month: the latter for the Packet service.

It is reported that Mr. Wilson, principal Draughtsman at the Admiralty, will succeed Mr. Stone, as Builder at Chatham Dock-yard.

The *Victor* (whose arrival we notified last week) has visited nearly all the places on the coasts and islands in India, and was nearly a year and a half on the Coasts of Australia, New Zealand, and many of the most interesting islands in the South Seas, and has gone over 85,000 miles of ground; she has been remarkably healthy, only losing four seamen and two petty officers, Messrs. Rowe and Orchard, the Captain's Clerk and the Carpenter, by fever caught at Batavia; at one time she had 54 officers and men ill from its effects, but owing to the skill and talents of Mr. Nutt, Surgeon, the only medical officer on board, they all recovered, with the exception of the two above-named officers.

RL. MARINES.—Assist.-Surg. W. Chartres, of the Royal Marine Hospital, is about leaving for Australia: he will be succeeded by Assist.-Surg. John Beard, at present serving on board the *Atholl* troop-ship.

The masts, rigging, &c., of the *Royal Adelaide*, at Plymouth, are ordered to be inspected, and prepared for her to lay in the Sound, and go to sea occasionally, the *San Josef* taking her situation in Hamoaze.

The *Nile*, 92, will be launched at Plymouth this summer, and a second-rate laid down in her room.

The *Navarino* and *Cornwall* are fitting at Deptford for convict-ships, as are the *Hindostan* and *Hero*; *Asia*, for Bermuda; *Morning Star*, for Cape of Good Hope; and *Trincomalee* and *Blenheim* in dry-dock for Australia. The contractors are busy fitting double dock-gates.

The following ships are ordered to be got ready for demonstration, so as to receive men promptly, if required:—*Agincourt*, 74, *Belleisle*, 74, and *Druid*, 46, at Plymouth; *Blenheim*, 74, Sheerness; *Benbow*, 74, and *Blonde*, 46, at Portsmouth.

TARTAR REVENUE CUTTER.—In our last we stated the exertions of the crew of this cutter. The following is an extract from a letter that appeared in the *Plymouth Journal*, 28th ult.:—

"Lieut. Davies, having heard that one of the owners had publicly stated 'that he would only give a pint of beer to the men who had accompanied the Commander of the *Tartar*,' stung with such ingratitude, Lieut. Davies placed the affair in the hands of a professional gentleman. The result was, the magistrates awarded 200*l.* to the crew, and the Humane Society have determined to grant medals to Lieut. Davies and his two adventurous companions. It was then found that the Captain of the French brig saved had been placed in her on his marriage by his father; that contrary winds from Bourdeaux, and length of passage, would swallow up all the benefits of the voyage; and that he would have to pay 50*l.* of the above award. Lieut. Davies and crew, struck with such misfortune, after consulting together, gave the poor Captain a receipt for his fourth of the 200*l.* awarded, which saved the new-married Captain from total ruin."

[In the war of 1803, Capt. Lord Cochrane and crew of the *Pallas* frigate performed an act of similar generosity, in returning property of most considerable amount, the private venture of an unfortunate individual, captured in war, and who would have been totally ruined but for such humane conduct.—*Ed. N. and M. G.*]

The report that the *Powerful* is fitted with paddle-wheels, to be worked by a tread-mill, is contradicted. The Admiralty refused to allow any such experiment.

FALMOUTH, March 29.—H.M.'s packet *Peterel*, Lieut. Crooke, arrived this afternoon from Mexico, having sailed from Vera Cruz on 4th Feb., Tampico on 15th and Havannah on 1st March, bringing despatches and the usual mails. Only 50,000 dollars on freight have reached by this arrival, the bulk of which is from the last-named place. Mr. Pakenham was still in the interior in the character of mediator, and was expected at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., with the conditions of settlement on the part of the Mexican government for the approval or not of the French Admiral and that Anglo-Gallic consul Mr. Gifford, who now so conspicuously figures before the public in rather a suspicious light, as connected with the packet taken out of H.M.'s packet *Express* by the order of Admiral Baudin. This affair, which has already been made matter of so much discussion in Parliament, will now come forth with all its true bearings, as, no doubt, the despatches now arrived are complete in detail. The affair throughout has engaged much of the attention of the Naval officers on the station. The prevailing opinion was that our flag had been insulted. H.M.S. *Madagascar* and nine other English ships of were at Vera Cruz, and the French force, without alteration, still maintaining the blockade. The merchant vessels were at Sacrificios, in number about 40. H.M.S. *Cornwallis* and *Edinburgh* were at the Havannah. Several ships of our fleet, it is stated, were on the eve of sailing for N. America. Three days before the packet sailed from Vera Cruz a melancholy accident occurred. It appears that a cutter belonging to the *Madagascar* broke adrift, occasioned by a heavy swell, when a boat was despatched from the ship with 17 hands on board, and whilst alongside the cutter a tremendous swell swamped the boat, and unfortunately eleven of the crew were drowned. Six men, one being a gunner, succeeded by swimming in reaching a reef, and were providentially saved.

THE NAVY.—All injustice, by whomsoever it may be wrought, recoils upon the perpetrator in the shape of risk or weakness, to which otherwise he would not have been liable. The most vulnerable point of every Government is its injustice. The sore point of any and every department in the State is the injustice suffered by those who serve under it. The real deterioration of the British Navy is by no means physical,—not the scantiness of stores, nor the diminished number of ships, nor the reduction of material force of any kind: the true decline of our Navy is in its *morale*. It is in the treatment experienced by officers, petty officers, and seamen. It is in their sense of the wrongs inflicted on them—in their despair of justice—the discouragement of that high spirit by which they once were animated—the consequent prevalence throughout the profession of wounded pride, of brooding discontent, and of alienation from the service proportioned to their consciousness of ill-requited zeal, of knowledge depreciated, of merit overlooked, and ignorance and insignificance promoted. It is true that all classes of the British Navy have much cause to complain, and chiefly, so far as the officers are concerned, and so far as a single cause can operate, on account of the enormous multitude of members with which the service has been crowded. We have already, on more than one occasion, hinted at this inherent and predominant vice. Whole squads of boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, are swept away from school, or from their paternal firesides, into the Midshipmen's berths of our men-of-war, already overrun with similar occupants, and this for no reason but because it has been a custom of old standing (for "more honoured in the breach than the observance") to let sea-going Captains oblige their friends and relations at home by relieving them from some of those domestic supernumeraries, and transferring them to the public charge. When there are, as there always have been, *thousands* of unemployed Midshipmen, it does seem to us the most preposterous thing in the world to let the service be encumbered by incessant draughts from society of still accumulating shoals of useless "youngsters." At the end of six years afloat, by far the greater portion of those youths *pass* for Lieutenants; but of those who prove themselves on examination fitted for the rank, it is a small proportion who are permitted, while young men, to attain it, and they are notoriously selected on grounds very different from superior intelligence or merit. The youngest Midshipmen are usually first promoted, being for the most part those who have the most powerful friends. But, *sooner or later*, an overloaded list of Midshipmen leads of necessity to an excess in the number of Lieutenants, and by consequence of Lieutenants craving for, and disappointed in, the promotion fairly due to services so valuable as theirs. Of this class of officers—perhaps, all things considered, the most important to an effective Navy—the number at this moment on the list exceeds we understand three thousand, and their grievances are scarcely less numerous than they are themselves: of these, many of the most galling have been the creation of the last six or seven years, and their pressure has at length been such as to compel this meritorious and ill-used body of officers, after much and anxious consideration, to frame a memorial explanatory of their causes for dissatisfaction, which they have recently presented to the Commissioners now sitting "to inquire into the several modes of promotion and retirement now authorised and granted to the Officers of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Services, for ascertaining *the comparative situation of the officers in each branch*," and to report whether any beneficial changes can be made in the existing system.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The *Army and Navy Chronicle* says that the official Navy Register for 1839 gives the number of each grade of Officers in the Navy, as follows:—

Captains	52	Passed Midshipmen	196
Commanders	35	Midshipmen	250
Lieutenants	285	Masters	27
Surgeons	60	Professors of Mathematics and Teachers of Languages	16
Passed Assist.-Surgeons	16	Boatswains	25
Assistant-Surgeons	51	Gunners	35
Pursers	49	Carpenters	27
Chaplains	11	Sailmakers	26
Total Commissioned	579	Total Warrant	602

Of these, two Commanders, one Lieutenant, one passed Assistant-Surgeon, and one passed Midshipman, are nominated to the Senate for promotion.

Of the vessels composing the Navy, there are—

	On the Stocks.	In Commission.	In Ordinary.
Ships of the Line	4	2	5
Razee	—	1	—
Frigates	6	*3	5
Frigates, 2nd Class	—	1	1
Sloops of War	—	13	3
Brigs	—	3	1
Schooners	—	6	2
Steam-ship	—	1	—
Store-ship	—	1	—
	10	31	17

LIST OF PRIZES advertised for Payment in the "London Gazette," between the 26th December, 1838, and 19th March, 1839:—*Amaranthe*, for Bonetta and Intrepid—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Circe*, for Bonetta and Intrepid—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, J. Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Cherub*, for Bonetta—cap. 26 Nov 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Cameleon*, for Jane, Salvage—cap. 7, 8, 9, and 10 Oct. 37—pay. 8 Mar. 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George-st., Westminster. *Dolphin*, for Cobra di Africa and Providencia, Hulls, Cargoes, and Bounty on Slaves—cap. 27 May and 1 June 37—pay. 15 Feb. 39—Agent, Sir F. M. Ommaney, 22, Norfolk-st., Strand. *Espiegle*, for Bonetta and Intrepid—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Pylades* for Gaceta, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 14 Jan. 36—pay. 19 Feb. 39—Agent, J. P. Muspratt, 34, Abchurch-lane. *Savage*, for Jane Salvage—cap. 7, 8, 9, and 10 Oct. 37—pay. 8 Mar. 39—Agent, J. Woodhead, 1 James-street, Adelphi. *Scylla*, for Jane, Salvage—cap. 7, 8, 9, and 10 Oct. 37—pay. 8 Mar. 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George-st., Westminster. *Unique*, for Bonetta—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE NAVY.

		Feb. 20, 1839.	Includg. Boys.	Oct. 1, 1834.	Includ. Boys.
1st rate,	Caledonia	820	66	790	58
	Royal Frederick, or Queen	785	66	750	58
	Princess Charlotte	725	66	670	58
2nd rate,	Rodney	693	60	720	52
	Asia and Vanguard	643	60	680	52
3rd rate,	Revenge	590	53	570	45
	Edinburgh	540	53	520	45
	Bocawen (building)	570	53	520	45
4th rate,	Pulham	445	47	420	41
	Portland	395	47	380	41
5th rate,	Madagascar	290	39	275	34
	Resistance	280	39	275	34
	Belvidera	265	39	260	34
	Pique	305	39	—	—
6th rate,	Calypsort	285	33	190	26
	Cruzoe	210	33	175	20
	Calypso (building)	185	33	—	—
	Andromache	165	33	140	20
	Dido and Daphne	160	33	—	—
Sloops,	Nimrod	130	24	120	22
	Modeste	125	24	—	—
	Rover	125	24	—	—
	Hartier	120	24	110	22
	Columbine	115	24	110	22
Gn. brigs,	Algerine	60	10	80	9
	Britk	55	10	80	9
	Schooners & Cutters	40	8	40	8

The above Table shows the new complements of ships of war established by Order in Council on Feb. 20 last, and the one esta-

* Including two preparing for sea.

blished in Oct. 1824; and though the recent arrangement has increased the crews of the ships by a few men, yet, considering the number of boys now allowed, the complements are still too weak for the increased armament and heavy masts and yards of our ships. The line-of-battle ships have too few men by 50, and to have all the ships down to a fifth-rate. Such a ship as *Bulwark* ought never to go to sea, and cannot be really an effective man of war, under 500 men. The sloops are also much under manned, particularly the first, second, and third classes, which ought to have from 15 to 20 men more each; for it should be borne in mind, ships are now called sloops of war that are nearly of as much tonnage, and as heavy yards and masts, as the old 28's, which had a complement of 195 men. *Carnatic* class 28's are 600 tons, the same as the old war class of 36's, which had a complement of 254. The arrangement of the complement of Midshipmen should still be altered, there are too few in the sloop class, and too many in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth-rates. One example will suffice —*Dido* class is allowed four Mates, four Midshipmen, two Volunteers of the first class. *Modeste*, a ship with the same number of boats and decks to attend to, has only one Mate, two Midshipmen, one Volunteer—evidently too few. We have a competent opinion for saying, that the Captain of the afterguard and Captains of fore and main tops should be made first class Petty Officers: the first does the duty of Captain of the forecastle in the after part of the ship, and the latter are men of great responsibility. When these revisions take place, the Admiralty would do well to call to their assistance some officers who have been recently at the labouring oar as First Lieutenants, men of acknowledged character. An Admiral or an old Captain may be a very fit person to preside on a Commission for any internal improvement or arrangement, but even in this they should consult such as are now carrying on the work, or have been in harness more recently than themselves. The duties and responsibilities of a Captain are so varied, that after he has been on the List 30 years, or obtained his flag, he cannot be so *au fait* at the detail of a ship as when he was a Lieutenant, and the active instrument in carrying on all the duties connected with the daily arrangements of one. We should also much like to see the number of Marines reduced on *ship-board*, during the time of peace, and their place occupied by seamen. This would enable us, in the event of a rupture with any Power, to make two ships' companies out of one, by embarking additional Marines, which, in the mean time, would do valuable shore duty in our present weakly-garrisoned sea-port towns. The new scale has only half remedied the evil complained of, for on referring to the war complement, as settled by the Naval Instruction of Jan. 1806, we find *Caledonia* had 847 men, including 12 boys; *Boyne* (and she was not larger than *Rodney*) had 738 men, including 29 boys; *Canopus* (equal to *Asia*) had 738 men; *Hercules* had then 640 men, including 26 boys; *Edinburgh*, or her class, 590 men, including 24 boys; *Resistance* had then 294 men. Of the smaller vessels we can make no comparison, their sizes and armaments, in relation to what they are now called, being so different—frigates, such as *Amphion*, *Cargfort*, and *Emerald*, carrying 12, 9, and 6 pounders, long guns.—*Hants Telegraph.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—If I have not before this closed the controversy with Sir Charles Napier, and *James*, his gallant auxiliary, it has been solely from aversion to intrude upon columns crowded like yours with more important matter. To the request that I would enumerate those Scotch regiments which refuse admission to Irish Roman Catholics, I beg to name the Greys, the 26th, 42d, 72d, 78th, 92d, and 93d. Prior to their departure for Ceylon, the 90th, under Colonel Arbuthnot, did the same, and wisely. Whether the 25th, 79th, and 91st follow the example of their country corps I am not positive; if in error as to any of the first-named regiments, I am open to correction, and shall be prompt to repair my mistake. As to the mixed regiments which flinched at Waterloo, Sir Charles may obtain a clue by inquiring of that most gallant officer, his friend, Sir J. M. Tylden, to what corps, in his opinion, we owe the defeat of New Orleans. It is remarkable that the first battalion in America, and the second in Flanders, should have behaved at the same time in precisely the same way. As to the other Waterloo corps which wavered, I choose to be silent, because I conscientiously believe that the fault of its failure lay chiefly with him who caused it to fire before the column of D'Erlon was well within range; but it is certain that the gallantry of its officers alone saved the regimental colours from foreign grasp. I have always understood that the Ensign who bore them slew an assailant with his sword—an incident which could hardly have taken place unless the regiment had wholly given way. In Wales many believe Picton to have been picked off by an Irish fugitive, who wished to avenge the wrongs of his race.

My assailant attacks me for saying that I only wish the 23d to be made equally national with the 42d—a corps which he asserts not to be national at all, since only *three-fourths of its officers are of Gaelic blood.* Now, I presume that a gentleman may be deemed proprietor of an estate, although, to supply present necessities, he has mortgaged it to *one-fourth* its value. That one-fourth may be paid off by economy; but when the Jew's share comes to *three-fourths* of the whole, it is evident that the preponderance no longer rests with the rightful master, but with the shark. If a stranger were introduced to three such men as Sir Charles Napier, in company with one named Joseph Hume, he would feel himself in the society of high-minded, generous, and lofty-souled individuals, for Mr. Joseph would probably conceal his own selfishness; but I much fear that three Joseph Humes, on the other hand, would paralyse even the proud spirit of a knightly Napier, and render him useless to society as iced gunpowder. Kept separate, each might be useful. The Humes would manage the Commissariat better than men of Sir Charles' high and haughty disposition; whilst the Napiers would be not the less effective at a storming party, for that they were not encumbered with a Joseph Hume. Every society takes its moral character from the majority of its members. I have never contended that regiments, on an emergency, if unable to complete from amongst their own countrymen, should refuse admission to officers or privates of a friendly race, but I do complain that the Welch, whose loyalty, obedience, and devotion to monarchy are proverbial, should be excluded from the same attention which the peasant of Connaught and turbulent sons of Tipperary are allowed to receive, and that they are ordered to take Irish Papists whilst Protestant Cymraeg might readily be procured. Let Sir Charles James Napier show that any mischief arose, or that good did not arise from the strict nationality of the Ancient Britons in 1798, and I will quit the field, and own that nationality should be confined to the 18th, 87th, and 88th alone.

I am glad, however, that this controversy has drawn from Sir Charles James Napier an admission that he is not averse to the adoption of a bayonet exercise, although even on this point he misinterprets my argument; I never dreamed of recommending pikes for regulars, although in storming parties and night attacks I certainly do think that the *cutlass* might with advantage be substituted for the bayonet. What I contend for is, that in a rush where *the fronts are equal*, and the military cannot meet their foe in flank, undisciplined men armed with pikes may bear down the bravest who rely only on fire. If the bullet *always* told, the result would be otherwise; but at night especially you cannot hope, by a single or even a second discharge, to knock over one-twentieth of your adversaries, and if half-a-dozen scythes persevere, they may cut down a hundred fusiliers before they can reload—for the bayonet at present is a purely *offensive* weapon, and affords no *defence* at all. On the other hand, it is admitted that the bayonet exercise, properly employed, renders a musket, even *unloaded*, a match for the pike. Surely the soldier will not be less confident from knowing, that even should his fire fail, his bayonet will keep him scathless, and prevent any foe approaching nearer than eight feet! Were the bayonet exercise adopted, the hopes of the Chartists would be checked at once, for they cannot afford to buy firelocks, and their sole reliance is on the inability of soldiers to defend themselves if rushed upon recklessly, as by Courtenay's followers at Rosenden Wood. Colonel Peyronnet Thompson, to do him justice, knows well the utility of a bayonet exercise, and feels that had it been introduced prior to the Rasel Khyma fight, he would have been now certainly a K.H., and probably a C.B. Poor old Dundas stood him in but little stead there; he had, it is true, served *in* the Peninsula without ever seeing bayonet cross bayonet, but in his *first* fight *out* of the Peninsula he was doomed to see the bayonet crossed by the sword. Let it be recollected that this exercise is not intended so much for *single* combat as to give a line confidence, and to enable both ranks of that whole line to thrust and parry simultaneously if closed upon with longer weapons.

My friend *James's* account of the miscreant "Priest Murphy" is slightly inaccurate. That wretch made his first appearance at Oulard, where, with 250 pikes, he charged and speared four companies of long-embodied militia who advanced up hill, maintaining a regular fire by companies. At New Ross he was not present, having 104 prisoners to roast alive in the barn of Scullabogue: but the pikes of Priest Roche stormed the town, destroyed a squadron of the late 5th, and smashed Lord Mountjoy's infantry in style. Three times was the town won and lost in spite of the firing from windows, whence many yeomen discharged each *one hundred and twenty shots* in succession. At length victorious, the assailants got drunk, fell into confusion, were charged by the rallied Midlothian Fencibles and Yeomanry Cavalry, and put to the sword. It was at Arklow that the incident alluded to by *James* occurred; but the attack led by Murphy was one of *Fusiliers* with the *bayonet*, and he was knocked over not with musketry but with case-shot, from a gun which he had almost reached and attempted to seize. The pikemen that day were not engaged, except one column, which, making a *detour* to turn the Protestant line of defence, was taken in flank suddenly by Sir W. W. Wynn with the Ancient British Horse, who took fierce revenge for the slaughter of Scullabogue. It has been said by some rebel libellers that the Welch greased their boots with Priest Murphy's fat; but this I believe, on my honour, to be untrue, and that the body, on being recognised, was flung into the flames.

Permit me, in conclusion, to observe, that *if*, as *James* admits, an unloaded musket is as much inferior to a pike as a pike to a loaded musket, Sir Charles Napier acted very improperly in forbidding his men to load in the attack of Elvina; and so did George Napier in the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Picton at Badajos: for the bullet would, of course, tell just as lethally on an unloaded bayoneteer as on a spearman occupying the same space at the same time. The dilemma is his, not mine; I believe, as before stated, that in a rush of equal fronts of resolved men, steel will bear down fire; and I suppose there is no man who thinks that the bayonet, as at present wielded, can be of any other use against the sword of the pike than to render the piece top-heavy, and prevent its fire taking effect. Were we to war only with Frenchmen, and in masses covered by cannon, the bayonet exercise would be needless; but I trust that every officer will bestir himself for its introduction, at a period when, without a moment's preparation, we may be called upon in small parties to encounter a most formidable Jacquerie hand to hand.

I am surprised that neither the *Baron de Berenger*, nor *Chevron*, nor the *Young Ensign*, have aided me in pointing out the cases where it might become most valuable. I trust for their aid, and not theirs only, but yours, Mr. Editor, and that of every other officer who loves his Queen.

ARTHUR.

THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The brilliant triumphs achieved by the Navy during the last war over despotism and oppression, while they have evinced the vast progress of civilisation in our own country, have not failed to light the torch of liberty in more sunny regions, and to extend the influence of noble and heroic deeds to all parts of the world. The spirits of regeneration and reform are abroad with the abused, the many who were sleeping are awake, the voices which are now emanating from and for the oppressed have found a ready echo in the Commons House of Parliament, where the master-mind of Sir R. Peel has at length been aroused by the injustice heaped upon men who, in time of need, were the saviours of their country.

In the midst of this heart-stirring excitement, it is a pleasing thing to see the children of those heroes looking back and surveying the bright deeds of their ancestors, deriving hopes of success from their future efforts, the more strong as the justice of their cause becomes known among a liberal and enlightened public. A sailor who dreams of the great deeds of his ancestors, will bravely battle on the coming morrow: the men who brood over the bright days of Nelson and Collingwood will hardly groan patiently beneath an unjust yoke, without an effort to sever the foul degradation to which they have been exposed, and which is doubly galling to the bosoms of the brave. The Navy hope the efforts of those valiant men, who are now, by the voice of the country, called upon to act as a jury on their trial, may find a verdict in their favour, and that such measures will be recommended, that Parliament, even without an effort from Mr. Hume to deter them, will grant us that justice we require at their hands.

The aspect and spirit of the times are greatly in our favour, but I fear our own weak forces in Parliament are too powerless to worst those against us, unless we are able to obtain volunteers to join their strength in our behalf, which can only be effected by the triumph of justice over the principles and unjust policy which has always been arrayed against us. With this spirit and policy we have had little time until of late years to grapple; but now we look back to the days of our youth, and those deeds of glory in which many of us have borne our share, and see around us our children born and educated in the school of adversity, see justice meted out with unsparing hand to all but those to whom our country once looked up to for protecting even their wives and families from the bold invader of all other countries, to find ourselves thus neglected, think ye this is not enough to bring our grey hairs with sorrow to the grave?

"Ye gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease,
How little do you think of the sailor on the seas!"

Nor can you have any conception (without ocular demonstration) of the misery and deprivations we are doomed to suffer on the small pittance of half-pay with a large family, and compelled to reside, in numerous cases, in far worse dwellings than the labourer who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. To a complication of diseases, there is usually a complication of remedies, and thus a variety of plans have been occasionally set forth in your widely-circulated paper. In the Military Commission we have men who have borne the brunt of many a battle, who have hearts to feel for their more unfortunate brethren in arms, and who yet "will protect the hardy tar and be mindful of his merits." In the exercise of their mission we have no weakness to apprehend, no passions to enslave. Justice will gain the day. The men who are now oppressed, will again in war "show their daring spirit." The welfare of the nation will be secured, our hearths remain unsullied, and our children taught to look up to and pray to the Giver of all blessings for additional protection to our grateful and happy country. I have drawn no fictitious picture; the hearts of nearly 7,000 of Her Majesty's most loyal and devoted servants beat in unison with mine. A LIEUT., R.N.

NAVAL OFFICERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS—"AN UNCO MOURNFU' TALE," BY TRISTRAM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Is there no pity—no *imploring truth*
Points to the sailor's widow and orphan child?
Then paints their ruin'd state, and their distraction wild!"

Sir,—For years I have repeated in your columns the Navy's wrongs. They are too painful to slumber in my breast; they awaken every faculty to renewed exertion

for their redress; they imploringly call upon me to reiterate the cause of each wrong—the particulars of each wrong—the hardship of each wrong,—until the voice of the whole empire reverberates into one echo. "To the Navy, as to the Army, JUSTICE." The wrongs of our widows, our orphans, our mothers, our sisters, shall be exclusively my theme. First, as to the cause of those wrongs so mercilessly inflicted upon these relatives of the Navy Officers only. The sole cause of their misery and distress is the want of nominal *Army* rank to the *Mate* (the Naval subordinate) equal to the Military Subaltern's; also to the Second Master and Clerk a rank equal to the Naval and Military Assistant-Surgeon's. It is very judicious in the Legislature and commendable in the Admiralty to discourage improvident and premature marriages in the Navy; hence, very considerately, no pensions are granted to the widows or orphans of Mates, Second Masters, or Clerks, as those subordinates must be promoted to Lieutenants, Masters, or Pursers, if they continue to serve with credit to their profession. Not so the Subalterns of the Army or Assistant-Surgeons of both services, who may remain Subalterns all their lives; consequently their widows and orphans are entitled to provision for their maintenance, as well as those of their superiors.

It is the gracious pleasure of the Sovereign, the recommendation of Government, the intention of the Legislature, and the free will of the people, that the widows of Naval and Military Officers should be equally pensioned; yet the *oversight* of the Administration in 1830—God forgive it!—that Navy Officers do not obtain Military rank until promoted to a grade equal to that of a Captain or Surgeon in the Army, was the *sole cause* why the widows and orphans of the Navy are deprived of the benevolence and protection bestowed upon the widows and orphans of the Army, by the voice of the people, the grant of the Legislature, the consideration of Ministers, and the grace of the Crown—a cause vexatious and baneful to the feelings of the Navy Officers, afflicting and miserable to their widows and orphans. To remove this grievous cause, I solicit not unnecessary innovation in the rank of our Naval subordinate officers, but I implore the Sovereign's benevolence to bestow pensions to the widows and compassionate allowances to the orphans of sea officers, who have served in the rank of Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant, Master or Purser, *ten* years from the dates of their passing certificates for commissioned rank; thus checking early marriage in the Navy, as each of those classes of officers must serve at least sixteen years in the Navy, and be at least 29 years of age, before his widow or orphans can be pensioned. This just and indispensable regulation would give those superior officers in the Navy EQUAL RIGHTS to their widows and orphans as to those of their subordinates in their own service—the Subalterns of Marines and Assistant-Surgeons. Thus we have, brother sailors, in a brief exposition, the cause, the particulars, the hardship of each excruciating wrong, unconsciously imposed upon our widows and our orphans, with a simple palliative but instantaneous remedy for each dire infliction.

When the mortal remains of two Naval and Military Officers of equal rank pass in martial procession to the grave, each funeral is honoured with the same solemn march or dirge, the same number of guns or volleys. When the widow of each is equally pensioned, do not our countrymen suppose that the orphans of each are equally pensioned: the mother also, the sisters also, equally considered by the Treasury? Are not our countrymen to be undeceived; and, when so undeceived, will they not generously intercede with their representatives in the Senate, to protect equally the sailor's as the soldier's orphan—the sailor's as the soldier's mother—the sailor's as the soldier's sister?

Behold that grave to the right: it is the grave of a brave and faithful soldier—a Captain of Dragoons, who served his country TEN years on parade and guard, within Great Britain and Ireland. The mourners are his widow, his orphans, his mother, his sisters; each of these dear relatives of the soldier is pensioned, the whole receiving an adequate annuity if in need *; each protected by a generous and just Legislature. Behold that to the left! it is the grave of a sailor, the soldier's equal in rank and worth—a Lieutenant of the Navy, who faithfully served his country at sea in all climes, seasons, and weathers, nearly FORTY years as an officer, and 9 years and 364 days † of which he held a commission equal to a Captain of Artillery, Engineers, or Marines. The mourners are his widow, his orphans, his mother, his sisters. Good God! do our countrymen know that not one of these relatives of the sea officer is entitled to a pension, gratuity, or compassionate allowance,—the widow with her orphans bereft of their *defender*, the aged widowed mother deprived of her only prop and stay, the deaf, or dumb, or blind sister, of her only friend on earth? Do our countrymen know, I ask a second time, that each of these now helpless beings, though *yesterday* supported and befriended, must *to-day* pass from the honoured sailor-warrior's grave—the grave of the husband, the father, the only son, the only brother, in anguish and destitution to the parish workhouse for relief and shelter, when the mourners of the Captain of Dragoons depart homeward from his no less honoured grave to live consoled and resigned upon a liberal competency!

Hear this, ye Britons, who weekly pray at the altar of your God, and answer me—Has the Navy within your empire, like the Army, justice?

"That it may please THEE to defend and provide for the fatherless children, and widows, and all that are desolate and oppressed;

"We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord."

Junior U. S. Club, Good Friday. TRISTRAM.

* Vide Wilkinson's letters on Widows' Pensions, No. 89 & 93.

† A Mate promoted at the Coronation, of at least 27 years' standing, has yet more than nine years to serve before his widow would be entitled to a pension; whilst the widow of a Sub of Marines, who entered at the Commission, will receive a pension if her husband die but one day after 18 years' service: the widow of the Sea Lieutenant will, if her husband die one day short of 37 years' service

PROJET FOR MANNING THE BRITISH NAVY, WITHOUT HAVING RECOURSE TO IMPRESSMENT, BY ESTABLISHING PERMANENT REGISTERED ROYAL NAVAL SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Understanding that the powers of the Navy and Army Commissioners now assembled do not extend to that of inquiring into the grievances of the long-neglected "British man-of-war seaman," may I request you will insert in your earliest publication the enclosed Projet for manning the Navy without impressment, which is now under the consideration of the Board of Admiralty, in hopes it will induce persons more competent and more influential to interest themselves in so important a subject.

March 22, 1839. JOHN MARTIN HANCHETT.

SIR,—The clear and intelligent statement of the force and state of the vessels-of-war which compose the British Navy, by Sir John Barrow, must dissipate all the idle fears which may have been created by persons who have had no access to official documents, or personal inspections of our Royal Dock-yards.

That Secretary's long intercourse with official documents, and well-known perseverance in research, leaves no doubt that the ships-of-war of Great Britain are in as good a state of preparation as any other nation. Their size and armament will improve as those worn out are replaced by models acquired from the most improved construction of other nations; the two chief objects of which should be—That of carrying their guns higher out of water, so that opponents should not fire *down* upon our decks, and that the shot and cartridges should be of the same *diameter* throughout the ship, the *length of the gun* being the only difference throughout the whole batteries, which should gradually become shorter, as they are proportionably higher from the water-line.

Many parents in the middle station of life use their utmost influence to place one of their sons in the minor departments of the State, such as Customs, Excise, Engineers, &c., looking to it as a provision for life, and a retirement in old age, provided his conduct meets the approbation of the Board he serves under; but for want of the same encouragement, most parents endeavour to *prevent* their sons entering, being impressed, or in any way following up the man-of-war service! Are not the services of the brave and faithful British seaman as valuable to the State as any of the afore-mentioned persons? If the seaman, as soon as he has acquired the thorough knowledge of his duties which is generally designated by his being rated A. B. (able seaman) on the books of the ship he is serving in—if such a man should from that age (say 30), and with that hard-earned experience, devote the remainder of his life to that perilous and trying profession, and be always ready at the command of the nation, why should not he have the same advantages?

Who suffer more privations than men-of-war seamen during an active war? Short allowance of water and provisions—obliged to serve in any climate his services may be required in, besides the dangers of the sea and the enemy, which cannot be better exemplified, than that no Naval officer's life in active service was insurable by the most speculative Assurance Offices last war! What then must be considered the risk of the seaman?

By the present system, as soon as his constitution is worn out, and he is unfit for active service, or he is no longer wanted, he is turned adrift to gain his livelihood how he can in the country he is almost a stranger to, and from which he has been torn before his manhood by the press-gang.

To have the greatest quantity of cheerful and willing exertion from such an invaluable person as the British man-of-war seaman, it becomes a great national object to keep up a supply of attached and contented seamen, consistent with due economy; and it is but just and necessary to secure to him a certain provision for his old age, and an occasional relaxation from his labours, by which his constitution is renovated, and his fidelity and readiness assured to the State from whose bounty he is to receive his ultimate reward; and thus a nucleus for manning twenty-five sail of the line, besides those necessarily in commission during peace, may be always within a few days' reach of our Naval arsenals.

A corps of A. B. seamen might be formed, and designated "THE ROYAL NAVAL REGISTERED SEAMEN," consisting of the whole Peace Establishment afloat, the Navy in ordinary, and the Coast Guard, which should be consolidated under the Board of Admiralty; so that by employing them alternately in these services, it would give relief and relaxation to the seamen, proportionate to their age, infirmities, and good conduct, and at the same time keep them contented and attached to the service, with a certainty of occasional relaxation from incessant fatigue, and of remuneration and comfort in their old age. *

The time of life in which seamen are most serviceable to the nation, is from 30 to 45 years of age. The first ten years his vigour and strength remain unimpaired; the last five years, his experience makes him as useful in the position of petty officer.

The number of able seamen required for manning the peace establishment afloat is 30,000 men (vide Parliamentary Returns). The Ordinary and the Coast Guard would require 15,000 men, exclusive of marines and ordinary seamen, making a total of 45,000 A. B. seamen, (this number would fluctuate changes spoken of hereafter,) of which 30,000 would be constantly afloat. If any additional force were required upon any part of the coast, from *increase of smuggling*, &c. &c., it would be drawn from these, instead of wasting so many annuities as is now done, by adding *permanently* to that useful force.

Twelve thousand for the Coast Guard and Ordinary, and 3,000 are temporarily of little use, from sickness, leave of absence, and removing from one station to another. By the advantages of steam navigation, 8,000 of these might be withdrawn, and arrive at different parts of equipment in *ten days*, which would give a solid foundation to twenty-five line-of-battle ships' companies.

No man should be rated A. B. until he is thirty years of age, and with certificates of sobriety, activity, and good health. Would it not be advisable that he should undergo a sort of examination before three Masters of the Navy, as a Bombardier does in the Artillery? Is it not as requisite that an A. B. should know the difficulties of his duty, as it is for a Bombardier to understand filling a shell, or fixing a tube?

The A. B. seaman, who at 30 enters the service as a profession, should commence with *five years'* service afloat, and then be removed to the Coast Guard for *three years*, which would renovate his constitution, and give him relaxation on shore; at the expiration of which, he should embark in active service afloat a second time for *five years*; after which he would be fit for the Ordinary for three years. He could then serve as a commissioned Custom-House * or Excise officer, in river and port duties, for *four years*, which would bring him to the age of fifty, when he should retire upon not less than 30*l.* per annum, or Greenwich Hospital, either of which should be ensured to him.

Thus he would begin to earn his retirement at	30 years
Five years afloat as A. B.	5
Three years in the Coast Guard	3
Five years afloat (2d series)	5
Three years in Ordinary	3
Four years as Custom or Excise Officer, in river and port duties	4
Years of age	50

Thus the nation would acquire the invaluable services of British seamen for the best *twenty years of their lives*, at the same annual expense that a gentleman's footman costs for board wages only, from the *first day* he puts on a livery, viz. twelve shillings a week (!)

It is a notorious fact, that marines are better men after the same period of service, than seamen, and that their constitutions are much stronger, because they have the occasional relaxation of being on shore at the barracks; and it is also admitted that very few marines deserted, in proportion to their numbers with seamen, during the late war. If I have been rightly informed, the desertions were one marine to fifty seamen. If it were possible to have the seamen and their officers three months in the marine barracks previous to embarkation, to learn the exercise of small arms, it would be very advantageous on active service.

Such were the exigencies of the State during the late war, that the British seaman saw no end to his being a floating prisoner; for whilst his constitution lasted, he was eternally drafted from one ship to another. Very many of them had been torn from their wives and families by the press-gang, and without any hopes of seeing them again, except by deserting, and many of them died or consumed away gradually, pining for the shore they saw no hopes of ever returning to. In the East Indies many seamen had from fifteen to seventeen years' pay due. In the West Indies some had eleven years' pay due, whilst the officers of the ships had been changed many times.

In the event of war, each parish should be called upon to furnish its quota of able bodied landsmen, not under 25 years of age, who would in their turn arrive at the advantages of becoming one of "The permanent registered Naval Force" of the nation.

By appropriating a portion of the services of the seamen to the Coast Guard service, a great advantage would be derived by their learning to launch and beech boats in all weathers, and handle them under sail, of which many of them are totally ignorant. Many valuable lives of troops and seamen were sacrificed last war, from the ignorance of seamen in handling the boats when landing troops, as none but the most trustworthy were put into the boats on general service, fearing desertion.

All Coast Guard boats should be commanded by Lieutenants, and removed every three years; and his Chief Officer, or second in command, should be a *past* Mate, who should be promoted at the expiration of his period of service, so that when he came to take the command of a man-of-war's boat on active service, he would be quite *au fait* at this part of his duty, having acquired it in the Coast Guard service. A classification of the different grades of Quartermaster, Boatswain, Mate, &c. &c., with similar rank in the Coast Guard and Ordinary, could easily be made, so that the personal pay throughout the *three distinct* but *consolidated services* would be alike, the extra pay for subsistence when on shore being the only difference.

Our ships in ordinary might be kept in a state of speedy equipment by having their anchors, chain and other cables, heavy yards and topmasts, kept on board, tricced up to the upper, or raised from the lower deck, by gallows or skids, to allow a free current of air. This would prevent any severe loss by fire, in case of the large storehouses being burnt.

February, 1839. JOHN MARTIN HANCHETT.

* When I went round the Coast, to survey it, previous to establishing the Coast Guard, there were many employed on these duties of 60 years of age.—Vide my Survey in the Treasury, 1817, 1818, and 1819.

To Readers and Correspondents.

There is not sufficient reason for our publishing Lieut. Mitchell's letter, he having sent a copy to a contemporary. —*The* "Tagus" *is employed in the Government packet service, and the fact of the subscription we believe is not disputed.*—"Senex" *shall have attention in our next.*—*The packet respecting the Royal Marines from* "An Old Acquaintance," *which should have reached us last week from Woolwich, only arrived (post mark Fleet-street) on Thursday, and with evidence of having passed through other hands than those of the writer. We cannot now make room for the communication till next week, and, in the meantime, shall be glad to hear from our correspondent.* —*An esteemed Colonel need not have referred us to Messrs. Cox and Co.; he may always command our gratuitous services.*—*Mr Brown's Report on the Claims of the Baronets can only appear as an advertisement.* —*We are certain that a very esteemed friend will, on further consideration, agree with us in the propriety of suppressing the letter of* "Paul Pry"—"Justitia" *is decidedly in error, but we will give his letter next week.* —"A Kuzzelbash" *has our best thanks and shall have attention.*

*** Letters in type—"Finis;" "Maitre D'Armes," "Three Chevrons," "Senex," "A Member and Private of the Hon. Artillery Company," the Baron de Berenger on Rifle Regiments; and "One of 1300."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1839.

An augmentation of the regiments of Her Majesty, now serving in India, has been ordered, and instructions have been issued to the recruiting parties and districts to continue recruiting. The proposed increase is to raise the establishment of each Infantry corps to 1,000 rank and file; but we regret to learn that, in reverting to the former Indian war establishment, the additional Captain and two Lieutenants will not be granted. We have, however, some hope that Lord Hill may yet obtain this necessary increase of officers, consequent on the increased number of men, and the state of war in India requiring the regiments to be fully officered. We have made inquiries, and we learn that many of the depots of the Infantry regiments in India have completed their seventy-four supernumeraries over the old establishment of 740 rank and file. Taking the regiments to be completed with seventy-four supernumeraries each, then, by augmenting the twenty regiments to 1,000 rank and file each, an increase in numbers to the amount of 3,720 would be made; for the present establishment, including supernumeraries, is 814 rank and file. It is, however, to be supposed that (in conformity to the *new* system of enlisting in anticipation of vacancies), on an establishment of 1,000 rank and file; *one hundred* supernumeraries would also be raised; in which case the numbers still to be enlisted, for the Infantry alone in India, would amount to 5,720 rank and file. Here is an additional reason that a Captain and two Lieutenants should be added to each regiment in India, for the 1,000 rank and file will require a Captain for each 100 men—and the depot with 100 supernumeraries can scarcely be effective unless the 11th, or Recruiting Company, be restored to each regiment. Lord Hill has, we believe, pressed this subject on the notice of the Court of Directors, but we fear without success.

We were much gratified on reading the late remarks of Mr. C. Wood in the House of Commons on the subject of transports and troop-ships, in answer to the complaint of Mr. Alderman Thompson, "that the country was put to great expense by the employment of *ships-of-war* in the conveyance of our soldiers, instead of their being sent, as heretofore, in hired merchant vessels." No man, we are fully assured, but one who had a *personal interest*, either directly or indirectly, through his own purse, or through that of his connexions or friends, could ever be found to advocate the employment of transports in preference to ships-of-war, expressly fitted as troop-ships for the conveyance of our gallant soldiers. Every day's experience confirms to us the vast superiority of the latter over the former mode; and every Military Officer will, we are fully convinced, unite with us in urging on the authorities the immediate adoption of a regular establishment of men-of-war troop-ships, and thus to put an end *altogether* to the old and universally condemned system of transports.

Most justly did Mr. Wood remark on the debate alluded to, that there was another point to be considered beside the expense, and this was, the *health* of the troops embarked, which, in ships-of-war, was preserved in a tenfold degree greater than in any hired merchant-vessel; and further that, as experience has shown, a man-of-war can convey three different regiments to three separate colonies —namely, to Gibraltar, the West Indies, and North America, within as many months, and *winter* months too; whereas it would have required *three*, if not four, transports, to have performed the same service, and which they would not have accomplished in *five* months, and perhaps not even in *six*. Thus, on the score of *economy* alone, setting aside all the advantages attendant on troops being conveyed in a ship-of-war, the preference must decidedly be given to the system of regular troop-ships, fitted expressly for those duties. If Alderman Thompson would desire to have some cases furnished him of the glaring evils of the transport system, we are prepared with *numerous* instances to adduce, in several of which, after the troops had *actually embarked*, the transports had to undergo a thorough repair before they could be deemed seaworthy! But as one which occurred within a short period will perhaps for the present suffice, we will suggest to the worthy Alderman to move for all the correspondence, and all the reports, connected with the case of the *Arab* transport-ship, which went to Cork in the month of September last, to embark drafts of the 36th and other regiments for Halifax, and which vessel, *after the soldiers were embarked*, was found to be *unseaworthy*, and was compelled to undergo an extensive repair, so that she did not sail till some time in November; and at length, after getting as far as the Bank of Newfoundland, was obliged to return to Plymouth in the end of December, with all the troops still on board, at which place they were disembarked, and where, we believe, they still remain. The *Arab* was sent round to Woolwich, and, as we have understood, discharged out of the service! This is but one example of the sad inefficiency of merchant vessels for the conveyance of troops; but we are prepared to state a variety of other instances, all equally bad, and calling loudly for an end to be put to the system, *in toto*, and which we sincerely hope it will be at an early period.

In reviewing last week Sir Francis Head's "Narrative," we noticed that the Retired Officers, who gallantly stepped forward when danger was rife, and tendered their services for Canada, remain without reward. The Official Gazette, which we insert this week, shows that Canadian service is not wholly forgotten. Four distinguished Officers, employed in the Colonies, have been honoured with the Companionship of the Bath; at the head of the list is the Commanding Officer of the 73rd, Colonel Love, an officer of 30 years full-pay service, and most deserving of such distinction. The recent services of Colonels Dundas, Eden, and Taylor, are in the recollection of our readers; and we hope that the claims of some of the other officers, to whom we referred in our last, will at no distant period be recompensed.

"Pure and undefiled religion,
In our God and Father's sight,
Is to pour on helpless orphans
Balm of healing and delight;
'Tis to visit cheerless widows
In their darkness and distress;
This is pure and true religion
In its power and blessedness."

The formation of a Benefit Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Officers of the Army and Navy is of such an all-important nature, that we need not apologise for again calling attention to the admirable letter on this soul-touching subject, which was lately addressed to us by an esteemed correspondent, *Humanitas*,—a letter which deserves to be printed in letters of gold—a letter which alike reflects honour upon the head and heart of the writer—a letter breathing those tender sentiments of benevolence and pity, which should be engraven on the tablet of every man's heart—a letter which cannot fail to be warmly responded to by the Army and Navy at large. Let us, then, all be stirring while it is called to-day, without suffering an hour to be needlessly frittered away in bringing this most desirable, this most indispensable, this most benevolent object, to a successful consummation. Widowhood is a state which invariably calls forth the best sympathies from every generous breast, even when unattended with pecuniary embarrassment; what, then, must be the feelings of the generous and the brave, when they are told that abject distress is but too often the portion of the bereaved families of officers?—We have received the following appeal from an officer's orphan, and which we are assured will be perused with painful interest by those whose hearts can feel, whose eyes glisten with the tear of manly sensibility. It will not be out of place, however, to throw out a few loose hints relative to the "ways and means," for nothing can be done without money. First, then, a memorial should be presented to the Secretary-at-War, praying that the fees paid on all Military commissions might be granted to the fund. The Army never had a Secretary-at-War more devoted to its interests than Lord Howick, and we may, therefore, confidently calculate upon his warm support. Secondly, a circular letter should be written to every regiment in the service, and to every ship in commission, addressed to the officers generally, soliciting a subscription, however small, in aid of the fund; and all officers on half-pay should be appealed to through the medium of the press to come forward in its support; in short, no stone should be left unturned which would appear to hold out a prospect of advantage to the fund; and, above all, let the old adage be well remembered, so peculiarly applicable on the present occasion—need we repeat it?—"unity is strength."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As the reason for venturing to ask your insertion of this letter, in every way (excepting its object) unworthy a place in the columns of your Paper, I must state, my attention was attracted to its subject by hearing some Military Officers discussing upon the purport of the letter signed *Humanitas* in your Gazette of the 23d ult. Upon reading it myself, I only thought I ought (as one of the "orphans" for whom *Humanitas* would have pleaded) to add my humble endeavour to second his views, that others may be spared the bitter experience generally the lot of the portionless officer's daughter.

Mr. Editor, you have kindly espoused the cause—it is a merciful one: oh! then, leave it not until you have succeeded in gaining the attention of those with whom supplies rests. It is the

attention, not the will, that is wanting; for it is not to men as men I would appeal, or to officers as officers, but in the revered names of husbands and fathers—to those whose dying thoughts in the field of battle, or on the more peaceful bed of death, would turn to the wife of their bosom, or whose last feeble cry would be—"My children!"

Mr. Editor, would not tears of sorrow surprise the furrowed cheeks of many a gallant veteran, could he foresee the depths of humiliation that await the objects of his tenderest care and solicitude? Would not the crimson dye of indignation flush his pallid countenance, and for a moment light up his expiring eyes, could he contemplate the mortifications his bereaved family would have to endure? It is not the change from luxuries to the mere necessaries of life that the officers' widow or orphan would or ought to complain, but it is the change from the silken cords of affection (which made every duty pleasant) to the iron fetters of a paid companion, or a servile dependent. Think for a moment on the wrench of feelings ere the beloved wife, or the fondly caressed child, can become reconciled either to one or the other; inheriting principles of honour from him for whom they mourn—sharing in his pride of character, as well as in his "pomp of circumstance"—living in his life,—can they at once understand the change to which they are reduced? Ah! no; their ignorance exposes them to trial; and whilst it is not riches they covet, it is just that which will enable them to exist independent of the world's caprice: without this, to what are they not subject? Unprepared for employment, they know not how to obtain it; accustomed to be advised, they know not how to act; anxiety fastens on the mind, and brings with it its attendant evils. But would that this were all—for the sake of human sympathy, would that it were; but, alas! they are lesser evils when compared with the heart's anguish to discover the friends of our warmest attachment were the friends of our wealth—to meet with the averted look from the objects of our unchanged regard—to have to resent the insolence of the unmanly and the malevolent; and, above all, to have the kindliest, the best feelings of our nature misinterpreted, and subjected to the suspicion of the narrow-minded and the dishonourable. Were benevolence the characteristic of the human mind, dependence would not be the bitter, bitter thing it is. Oh! how would the kind word—the encouraging smile, the proffered disposition to serve—soothe the crushed spirit of many a widow and orphan, and make the heart leap with joy at every opportunity to serve their benefactor. As I have said before, Mr. Editor, it is not the will, but the knowledge of the sufferings that is wanting, to induce officers to establish the Fund proposed. Oh, no! for it is the Christian soldier's heart to melt at sight of woman's sorrow: it is his arm that would protect her in the hour of danger, and it is his life he would give to save hers. Surely, then, with such a Commander-in-Chief—with such Commanders, and with such hearts as govern and compose a British Army, it is not influence that is required in so good a cause, it is only individual feeling: let this be appealed to, and the time will be forgotten when a Fund did not exist; the blessing will be reflected: each soldier will be storing protection for his own, whilst shielding from the blasts of adversity his lamented brother-soldier's orphan. In the hope that my personally experienced representation may prevail, I shall have additional cause (notwithstanding all I have suffered and may yet be called upon to suffer) to be proud of a title I would not change for all that wealth could purchase without it—a name endeared to the orphan by the cherished remembrance of a soldier-father's love, and a soldier-father's noble example.

Pardon this lengthened trespass from an obscure, an humble

ORPHAN.

We willingly comply with the request of a correspondent, and insert the following:—

PROPOSED FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ALL OFFICERS IN H.M.'S SERVICE.

A preliminary meeting will be held at the rooms of Messrs. Alexander and Kerr, Carlton Chambers, No. 8, Regent-street, at half-past one o'clock of the afternoon of Saint George's day (Tuesday, 23d instant), for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a Memorial to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the subject of the above Proposition, and of discussing all such matters relating to it as shall be deemed necessary.

Officers who have signified their approval of the principle by subscribing their names in the book for that intention left in Carlton Chambers, as also officers of every grade, and in every arm of the service, whether Military or Naval, half pay or retired, and Militia Officers, in actual commission, are respectfully solicited to attend.

The subject to be considered is one involving such exciting interest to every husband, father, and humane officer, it is hoped that all who can conveniently will attend, to aid so sacred a cause—at least by their expression of approval.

Officers at a distance would oblige by offering any suggestions through the medium of their friends who are on the spot, or if they will address letters (post paid) to "The Retired Officer," he will be most happy to place them before the meeting.

Should the rooms (which are offered gratis) prove, as it is hoped they will, too small even for a preliminary meeting, one capable of containing hundreds (in the immediate vicinity) can be obtained for a trifling expense. Those officers who feel interested in the Proposition are requested to peruse the letters on the subject in the *United Service Gazette* of the 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th March, and of this day; and in the *Naval and Military Journal* of 28th March, with the Editor's remarks.

(Signed) A RETIRED OFFICER.

8, *Regent-street, April* 6, 1839.

THE unfortunate case of Mr. Dillon, which has so frequently been noticed in our columns, is at length to have the advocacy of our contemporary the *Times*. We heartily rejoice at this circumstance, and to perceive a disposition, in this powerful organ of the press, to give its assistance to cases of deep injustice and hardship connected with the United Service. Politics with such matters, however, should not be mixed up; we look not to whether the grievances have originated under Whig or Tory rule; it is sufficient that they exist; that appeal has followed appeal to the authorities, and that redress is withheld upon the most frivolous grounds, or without any reasons being assigned. It is absurd to supplicate Her Majesty; it is mere form,—for it is well known that the Queen does not interfere with the proceedings of Her Ministers, and that, as a matter of course, all petitions and memorials, addressed to the Sovereign, are referred, by the Secretary or some Member of the Royal Suite, to the Department which has already decided against the complainant. In such cases, therefore, the Press and the Parliament are the last and only resources. We must, however, add, that it behoves the press, in order to maintain its influence, to take up such cases only as, on full investigation, are shown to be really grievous. We subjoin a *résumé* of the case of Mr. Dillon:—

"The case of Mr. John Dillon, late of the Royal Navy, and formerly commanding the Preventive Coast-Guard Station at Millcove, in the county of Cork, has been at various times noticed by us as one of great hardship in its effect upon that gentleman. The particulars of the transaction we had from an eye-witness—a gentleman connected with our establishment—who happened at the time of its occurrence to be on that part of the southern coast of Ireland, and within a short distance of Millcove station. Mr. Dillon, being out in his boat on duty, a short time after nightfall, observed a sail bearing down upon Millcove, and apparently making for the harbour of Glandore. There being, as our informant heard at the time, a suspicion that an American smuggler brig was off the coast with the intention of landing a cargo of tobacco, the Coast-Guard were on the alert, and Mr. Dillon thought it advisable to hail the vessel, which he had just reason to suspect, from her refusal to lie to, was the expected smuggler. The sea at the time was running high, and Mr. Dillon could not, consequently, attempt to board the brig, as he discovered her to be. She put about, and, crowding canvass, made for sea. He pursued, keeping up from both his boats a continued fire upon her. After she had rounded the old head of Kinsale he lost sight of her; and, presuming that she had cleared the head and got off to sea, and—as it was subsequently proved on the investigation instituted into the matter—alarmed lest his small boat with four men would be swamped by the heavy sea running off the head, he put back, satisfied that he had prevented a landing by beating the vessel off that part of the coast. The vessel, however, finding it impossible to get out of the bay, and the gale freshening from the sea, put into the harbour of Kinsale, where she was boarded by the Customs' Surveyor of the port (Mr. Masters), and by him seized. She was subsequently condemned as a lawful prize, and Mr. Masters received 11,780*l.* as his share as seizing officer, whilst Mr. Dillon, the *bona-fide* (if the matter be equitably considered) captor, got but 50*l.* We assert Mr. Dillon to have been the *bona-fide* captor, because, in point of fact, he not only prevented the vessel from making a landing, but he also chased her until within a short time of her capture, and in reality into a situation in which she could not avoid being captured, although he had lost sight of her for a brief period towards the conclusion of the chase. The vessel was the brig *Peru*, of New York, and had on board near 40,000*l.* of tobacco. This entire cargo, our informant states, would have been run but for Mr Dillon's falling in with, and beating off, the vessel. For this he not only did not receive his just share of the prize-money, but he also lost his situation.

"The Government has been repeatedly appealed to by him, and petitions to Parliament have been, every Session since the transaction occurred, presented from him on the subject. He demands, if he is chargeable with not having done his duty in not boarding the vessel, a Court-Martial. This it would be but fair to grant him. Sir E. Codrington, to whom the case was referred for inquiry, made a report to Lord Althorp (now Earl Spencer), exonerating Mr. Dillon from the charge of cowardice. He demands that this report should be confirmed, or if not, that he should be allowed to prove the facts before a committee of inquiry. This was, as we perceive, the prayer of a petition from him, presented on Wednesday night (Mar. 27) by Sir F. Burdett. It is, on the whole as gross a case of hardship as we have at any time known an officer to be oppressed by. We trust that it will shortly obtain the consideration of a new Administration, if the present have made up their minds not to entertain it, with a view to the redress of the injured gentleman's grievance."

A Government is materially weakened when it neglects to redress the real grievances of individuals for complaints spread through all classes, and which have effect over the minds of just and honourable men.

SOME surprise has been expressed in the Military circles at the late promotion of Major Tulloch, from an unattached company, half-pay, to which he succeeded only last year. Now, we cannot see any grounds for calling into question a brevet promotion in the present case. In times of peace, Officers of the Army cannot distinguish themselves by the sword—and we conceive that *no officer* has more distinguished himself by the use of his pen for the good of the Army than Major Tulloch, and that *no officer* has better merited this mark of his Sovereign's favour, for a military and national service jointly, than the able writer of the Reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the troops in the West Indies, Mediterranean, and Canada.

IT affords us real satisfaction to draw the attention of our readers to a Proposition for a Monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm. No man could be more universally respected than the late gallant Admiral. His services (already recorded in our columns) were long and distinguished; whilst in private life his urbanity, social qualities, and warmth of heart, acquired him the personal regard of a very numerous acquaintance. On the present occasion his friends, together with those who only knew Sir Pulteney by reputation, will, we are satisfied, gladly assemble to pay a just tribute to his memory.

Many noblemen and gentlemen, including officers of all ranks and of all branches of Her Majesty's service, having expressed a wish that some public honour should be conferred on the memory of the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B., it was resolved, at a meeting of his friends on the 30th ultimo (Admiral White in the Chair), that a Monument should be erected to his memory, and that a public meeting should be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, at one o'clock, on Tuesday the 23d instant, for the purpose of entering into subscriptions, and of appointing a Committee of Management to carry the above Resolution into effect; on which occasion, all the friends of the deceased who can make it convenient are requested to attend.

THE *John Bull* of last Saturday was, we think, rather unjust to Lord Howick, in the comments made so sweepingly on the debate in moving the Army Estimates. The speech of Lord Howick was not "*pulled to pieces*" by Sir Henry Hardinge, but *fairly* commented on by him; and, in our opinion, the *John Bull* would have better served the cause of the Army to have imitated Sir Henry Hardinge in giving full credit to Lord Howick for the new measures he proposed to render the soldier's condition better, instead of limiting its comments to the *weak* portion of the speech—the *weak* strength of the Army! We deeply regret that party so often blinds the ablest and best-intentioned writers to the real merits of their opponents in politics. We spared not free comment on Lord Howick's estimate for the *numbers* of the Army, but justice called on us also to notice with equal candour the introduction of several items calculated to benefit the service generally, and to ameliorate the condition of the "hardest-worked Army in the world."

WE return this week to the examination of Major Tulloch's Report, and find increasing interest in every page.

The Foot Guards.—Although the Medical Reports of this class of the *home* troops are imperfect, Major Tulloch has, by taking the mean strength for seven years and a quarter, viz., from 1830 to 31st March, 1837 (34,538, and the deaths 745), deduced that the ratio of deaths per 1000 mean strength is 21·6-10ths, which is nearly *one-half* higher than in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, and this greater mortality is proved by a Table of Diseases to be caused by diseases of the lungs. That the climate of London is not the cause has, we think, been demonstrated by the facts, that the Horse and Life Guards, chiefly stationed in London, do not proportionably suffer, and that the Returns of the Police Force show no similar mortality. Major Tulloch adheres rigidly to facts and figures; but *we* may here be permitted to give the *general* opinion, that the very crowded state of the sleeping-rooms of the Infantry is the "vera causa" of the prevalence of pulmonary cases in the Infantry. We believe that Cavalry have nearly one-third more space granted to them in barracks than the Infantry. That night-duty is not the cause is quite clear; for among the troops of the Line serving at home, and equally, if not more, exposed to guard-duty, the mortality by diseases of the lungs is much lower,—and yet the Guards are usually at home—the Line almost always abroad,

and consequently containing men with deteriorated constitutions from tropical service. It is worthy of remark, that fever is nearly twice as fatal among the depots of the regiments in the West Indies as in other bodies of men; and this may be attributed to the number of men in these depots who have previously suffered from fever abroad, and are more susceptible to the disease than sound constitutions. The proportion, however, of deaths from fever in the Dragoons, Foot Guards, Household Cavalry, and in civil life, approximates very nearly—the average being per 1000 1·6-10ths annually. Fevers in this country among the troops are more prevalent in the summer than in the winter in the proportion of five to four; the exceptions to which are the years 1832 and 1834, *out of a very extensive series.* This is true in civil life: but fevers, though more *prevalent* in summer, have been found to be more *fatal* in Winter. Vaccination, which is rigidly enforced in the Army, has diminished in a vast degree the cases of eruptive fevers; for we observe, that, out of 10,000 men, only two die annually from this class of diseases; and that *only one out of each 2000 is attacked by small-pox annually* in the United Kingdom. While diseases of the lungs are the chief sources of mortality among the troops at home, those of the liver and bowels are by no means productive of great mortality. Deaths by diseases of the lungs are about eight per 1000 annually—*by liver complaints, three in* 10,000 - *by diseases of stomach and bowels, five in* 10,000! This proportion is lower in the two latter diseases among the troops than among the most select of the population. On the aggregate strength of seven years,—as if it had occurred annually, - Major Tulloch gives us an interesting calculation regarding cholera. This disease cut off 2·8-10ths per 1000 of the troops in the kingdom; and it is remarkable, that, though scattered over the whole country, the *proportion of deaths is within a mere fraction the same among all.* Of diseases of the brain, only eight in 10,000 of the troops at home die annually, which is about *half* of the mortality by these diseases in civil life. Of dropsies, about four in 10,000 of the Army in the United Kingdom die annually.

The foregoing investigation has been entered into by Major Tulloch to obtain a standard for estimating the influence of diseases on troops in the colonies, compared with those in the United Kingdom. He next proceeds to examine into the extent of invaliding at home.

It appears that the *invaliding*, like the *mortality*, of the Foot Guards is nearly *one-half* higher than among the Cavalry, and falls, like that mortality, heaviest on those under fourteen years' service; while among the Household Cavalry, serving in London, the invaliding is not *one-third* as high after the same period of service. The number discharged from the Foot Guards for disabilities is *nearly double* that from the Line, whether at home or abroad—in healthy or unhealthy stations. *We* are inclined to think that men are discharged from the Foot Guards with too great facility. The Guardsmen do not undergo the same medical treatment and examination, prior to discharge, as the soldiers of the Line. The Guards are discharged on the certificates of *their own medical officers and the Staff Surgeon.* There seems to have been an unaccountable number of men discharged since 1832. Major Tulloch regrets his inability to account for the cause. We think we could help him to it, if we would.

The third section examines into the number constantly sick among the home troops, which appears to be about 40 per 1000 men; and that each attack of sickness averages sixteen days. This is a proportion nearly *thrice* as high as in civil life, but is accounted for easily by the fact, that *all* ailments in the Army are hospital cases, however slight.

The fourth section treats of the influence of age on the mortality of the troops in the United Kingdom, and we give the results in the following Tables:—

DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

AGES.	Aggregate Strength at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Total Deaths at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Annual Ratio of Deaths per 1000 Living at each Age.
Under 18	455	2	4·4
18 to 25	15,700	213	13·9
25 to 33	13,010	222	14·0
33 to 40	8,519	148	17·3
Above 40	2,490	78	20·7
Total . .	44,161	663	15·2

FOOT GUARDS.

AGES.	Aggregate Strength at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Total Deaths at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Annual Ratio of Deaths per 1000 Living at each Age.
Under 18	400	3	6·1
18 to 25	11,778	261	22·3
25 to 34	12,470	280	22·5
33 to 40	6,047	118	17·7
Above 40	2,015	56	27·5
Total . .	34,110	720	21·6

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

AGES.	Aggregate Strength at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Total Deaths at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Annual Ratio of Deaths per 1000 Living at each Age.
Under 18	110	1	8·4
18 to 25	2928	41	14·7
25 to 33	2691	31	11·4
34 to 40	1836	30	16·3
Above 40	670	13	22·8
Total . .	8345	121	14·5

Owing to the interchange of men between service and depot companies, and the very short time (about three years) Infantry regiments are stationed at home, deductions from them would be manifestly erroneous, as the *same* body of men should be for a series of years under observation.

The fifth section inquires into the mortality among officers at home. It appears, that from 1826 to 1836, inclusive, there died of the Cavalry officers 67, out of an average of 700, making the annual ratio, during the eleven years, nine and a half per 1000. During the same period, on the average of twenty-seven regiments of the Line at home, there died 110 officers out of 900, being eleven per 1000. In this calculation Paymasters, Quartermasters, and Medical Staff, have been excluded, as being above the average age; but the average age of the other officers may be held to correspond nearly with that of the privates. In comparing the results, then, the mortality among the officers of the Household Troops and *Line, on home service,* appears one-half less than among the privates. But we should here observe that officers in bad health generally leave the service by retirement, or by sale.

The sixth section treats of the influence of the seasons in producing sickness and mortality among the troops in the United Kingdom, which it is essential to ascertain if possible, to obviate our viewing the unhealthy character of some months in other climates, as depending on local causes, while a more extended investigation might show the same law to exist in our own country. Major Tulloch's Tables prove that, notwithstanding the vulgar error, called by old women general opinion, the sickness among the troops is *least* in the fogs and gloom of November, and throughout the winter, though soldiers are much exposed to the inclemency of the weather, while it is *greatest* in July, August, and September, when we enjoy a mild and serene atmosphere. Spring, however, seems peculiarly fatal to cases of consumption. These results are similar to those arrived at by the French in a recent investigation made into the relative mortality in each month in their Army, and lead to the general conclusion, that the autumnal season is the most unhealthy to troops. *The reverse is the case in civil life,* as proved satisfactorily by M. Quetelet in his Statistical Tables; and when we see the unhealthy character of autumn still more strongly marked among our troops in the colonies, we cannot justly "view it as a peculiarity of climate; but as, in some measure, resulting from the operation of a general cause, affecting the health of all soldiers in all latitudes north of the line." What that cause may be, neither we nor the able writer of the Report can positively determine.

In our next we shall review the Report on the Mediterranean stations.

THAT sick and convalescent seamen have every attention shown them on board Her Majesty's ships is generally understood; but we doubt much whether our shoregoing friends are aware of the extent to which this attention is carried; and since it forms a pleasing trait of the feeling which subsists between officers and men, in direct contrast with those effusions which too often disgrace the columns of the *Dispatch*, and similar publications, we shall offer a slight sketch of the uniform custom, though in this instance drawn from an individual ship. We may, however, with propriety say, "*ex uno disce omnes,*" as the practice varies only in regard to the extent of the private fortunes of the various officers.

The frigate we now allude to was on the African Coast, and whilst in the Bight of Benin, out of a crew of about three hundred, no less than *two-thirds* were on the sick list at the same time, which compelled the Captain to run for St. Helena to recruit. During the whole period in which the men were under the Doctor's care, the Captain, a man of ample fortune, and whose table was commensurate, in short superb, surrendered up his *whole stock* of wines, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., into the hands of the medical staff for the use of the sick and convalescent, placing himself on bare ship's allowance of salt beef, pork, biscuit, and rum, to which he confined himself; nor did he resume his usual style of living until the ship's company were able to do duty again. We need scarcely add, that such sympathy of feeling was duly appreciated by the men; in proof of which, two French frigates having at that period arrived on their station, were descried at anchor, and though weakened by disease, and diminution of crew by deaths, the seamen mustered aft in a body, cap in hand, and begged their Captain to place his ship between the two frigates. This required consideration, but the enemy weighed immediately. One of the frigates, however, got on shore; the other *double-manned* herself with the crew of the disabled ship, and, it is thought, kept the second crew below in reserve. An action ensued, in which sad havoc took place on both sides, and the affair terminated in a drawn battle.

We are half tempted to state names, but forbear doing so, as honourable brave men do not like to be shown up, even for honourable traits of conduct, without a sufficient cause for bringing them before the public. We are, moreover, further induced to withhold particular names, because these traits of kind consideration for the sick are common throughout the Service; for we do not hesitate to say that officers, whether of the ward-room or cabin, never sit down to a comfortable, or even to

a fresh-meat dinner, without sending from their table such viands as the Doctor sanctions and their table affords;—hence our remark, "conformable to their private means." Yet such are the men whom Mr. Joseph Hume and others have thought proper to designate, or rather to stigmatise, as "dead weight."

We consider that, at this particular time, every such incident, tending to encourage seamen to enter, should be promulgated: and, indeed, it ought to weigh with the Military Commission, as showing to what expenses officers are put, and of which the public really know nothing.

The Court.

The Queen and her august mother continue in excellent health. Her Majesty held a Court on Saturday afternoon. Marshal Clausel had an audience of the Queen in the Royal closet.—On Sunday Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.—On Tuesday evening the Queen honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence.—On Wednesday the Queen took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, and in the evening honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence.—Her Majesty visited the Princess Augusta on Thursday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Marchioness of Tavistock and Lady Theresa Digby have succeeded the Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Charlotte Copley, as the Lady and Woman of the Bedchamber; Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Major Keppel have succeeded Lord Gardner and Sir Frederick Stovin as the Lord and Groom; and Col. Buckley has succeeded the Hon. Col. Cavendish as the Equerry in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches, dated 25th Feb., were received on Monday, at the Colonial Department, from the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from the officers of Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Despatches, dated Feb. 4, were received at the Foreign Department from the British Consul at Vera Cruz; others, dated Feb. 15, from Tampico; others, dated March 1, from the Havannah; and others, dated Jan. 28, at the Colonial Office, from the Cape of Good Hope. Despatches were forwarded from the Colonial Office for Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica, and the Governors of the different West India islands. Despatches were forwarded on Tuesday from the Foreign Department for Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople; for the British Minister at St. Petersburgh; for Lord Granville, the British Ambassador at Paris; for the English Ministers resident at the Courts of Brussels and the Hague; for the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid; and for the British Minister at Lisbon. Despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Gov. of U. Canada, and from the Governor of Gibraltar, were received at the Colonial Office. Despatches from the Governors of the West India colonies, and from Col. Doherty, Governor of Sierra Leone, were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

The Revenue.—The accounts for the quarter show that the revenue continues to increase. On the year ended 5th April, 1839, as compared with the year ended 5th April, 1838, there was an increase of 2,132,866*l.* On the quarter ended 5th April, 1839, as compared with the quarter ended 5th April, 1838, an increase of 565,243*l.* On the Customs, the increase for the year is 1,053,179*l.*, for the quarter 349,809*l.* On the Excise, the increase for the year is 334,686*l.*, for the quarter 135,638*l.* On the Stamps the increase for the year is 143,101*l.* On all the branches there has been an increase for the year, and a decrease for the quarter of only 7,941*l.* on the Stamps, and 25,000*l.* on the Crown Lands.

Whitehall, April 1.—The Queen has appointed Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Kinross, in the room of the Right Honourable William Adam, deceased; also, the Hon. J. C. Dundas, Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shires of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Lawrence, Earl of Zetland, deceased.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed Lawrence Walker, Esq., to be H.R.H. Auditor and the Comptroller of his household; and Richard Bythell, Esq., one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to H.R.H., to be one of his Surgeons in Ordinary.

Lord Ellenborough has, within the last few days, been united to Mrs. Browne, widow of the late Mr. W. Browne, of Camfield, Hertfordshire.

An investiture of the Order of the Garter will be held shortly, to fill up the vacancies. The Duke of Cleveland will be honoured with the Blue Ribbon.

Marshal Clausel left the Clarendon on Tuesday, on his return to Paris.

The Nelson Memorial.—The exhibition having finally closed on Saturday last, the competitors have removed their respective models and designs. They are at liberty to send in their models and designs in their original state, or so altered as, upon subsequent consideration, the artists may deem advisable. This was Mr. Ridley Colbourne's suggestion; but if he assumes that the whole of the models will be sent back, he will find himself much mistaken. Several of the artists seem to think that they have been very cavalierly treated, and are resolved not to send in any model to the fresh exhibition. New competitors there may be, but who is to decide as to their merits? The special sub-committee have made their report already, and it would not be respectful to call upon those gentlemen to reconsider their decision. It is, in fact, understood, that they will not again consent to undertake a task, the performance of which, under present circumstances, must be peculiarly ungracious. The general committee meet on the last Saturday in June, by which day it is expected that there will be a large accumulation of designs; but, unless another sub-committee be appointed, to what ordeal are they to be submitted? This general committee are thus in a dilemma from which they cannot extricate themselves without appeal to the subscribers to the memorial—a course that is strongly recommended by the most zealous promoters of the object which all are anxious to accomplish in the most satisfactory manner, and with the least possible delay, consistent with the convenience of the artists.

The young Duke of Rovigo was hastening to this country on an *affair du cœur*, when his progress was suddenly interrupted by the almost fatal termination of the duel in which he was engaged. It is a strange destiny that is likely to lead to the permanent residence in this country of the son of Savary. The lady is the daughter and heiress of the late Lieut.-Colonel Stamer, and possesses an unincumbered fortune of 4000*l.* per per annum. The attachment was formed during a recent visit by the lady to the French capital.

Post Office Regulation.—Notices have been issued stating, that all letters for Upper Canada will be taken at an uniform rate; viz., of one shilling for single letters and two shillings for double letters, and so on in proportion, without any charge for inland postage; and all letters from or to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., will be received the same as those for Gibraltar and Malta, without the previous payment of the postage. A mail will be made up for Rotterdam, per *Batavier* steamer, every Saturday evening, and letters will be received for such, up to seven o'clock on that evening.

Various rumours are afloat respecting the sudden departure for the continent of a sporting nobleman, remarkable for his princely doings at Melton Mowbray, who, it is said, has involved himself in serious pecuniary difficulties. A noble Lord is said to be partly mixed up with the extravagant doings at Melton.

Col. Shaw Kennedy, late Director-General of the Irish Police force, is summoned to attend the Lords' Committee, on the state of crime and outrage in Ireland. His examination will explain the cause of his retirement from office.

Last week a melancholy accident took place in the Downs. A young man, son of Lieut. Duncan, R.N., who had been shipped only a few hours, while assisting to get the anchor to get the anchor to the bow, unfortunately lost his footing, and almost instantly disappeared. The body never rose to the surface, so that no opportunity occurred of rendering him assistance.

A laughable story has been going the rounds of the *salons* of Lisbon. It appears that the youthful Queen detected her husband in the heinous fact of kissing one of the Maids of Honour, and that, losing the dignity of the Queen in the feelings of the woman, she boxed the ears of both parties very soundly. However, *le mari* has been forgiven.

Grand Eight-oared Cutter Match between the Gentlemen of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—This great contest, which has for some weeks past engrossed the attention of the *cognoscenti*, not only of *alma mater*, and those generally attached to river sports, but of sporting gentlemen of every grade, came off on Wednesday upon the Newmarket course of aquatics; that is, from Westminster to Putney, a distance which has been most judiciously selected as calculated to try the lasting power of aspirants for fame in this invigorating sport. The Cambridge crew were the favourites, but the very flower of each college boat had been selected on both sides. The Cambridge gentlemen went to the outside station, as it is termed, at the pier of Westminster-bridge; the Oxford gentlemen having won the inside and best position. They were stroke and stroke until they neared the Horseferry, where Cambridge showed a slight lead. Their antagonists disputed the advantage with all the strength they could muster, but the Cambridge men were too good for them. Off the Penitentiary they had increased their advantage, and went in advance through Vauxhall-bridge. Both crews did their utmost, the "white feather" was never shown by either, but the Cambridge were the better men—their opponents could not overhaul them, and in each succeeding mile the difference of their strength and style was more manifest. The Cambridge gentlemen arrived first through Putney-bridge amidst deafening shouts, one minute and twenty seconds in advance of their opponents. The distance was done by the winners in thirty-one minutes and a half. The losers had a slow stroke, but that of the winners was like lightning, although at first sight they appeared under boated.

British Auxiliary Legion.—A letter from Colonel Fortescue, one of the best officers of this unfortunate force, directs our attention to the unprincipled conduct of the Spanish Government in regard to the settlement of the claims. In July, 1837, a document was drawn up and signed by Colonel Wylde, the British Government's Agent, and General Tena on the part of Spain, guaranteeing every officer full pay up to the day of settlement. This right, Col. Fortescue says, has been denied by the Royal Commission at present sitting, such Commission unaccountably lending itself to an unworthy cause, and relying upon the necessities of individuals, are giving them—not money, as agreed, up to the present time; not even Treasury bills, bad as they are and ever will be—but certificates, not worth one shilling, merely for three months' pay, in full of all demands, which some officers, fearing they might get nothing better, have been induced too readily to accept. The Colonel very justly remarks, that "no Government, however pacific, ought quietly to permit treachery or deception to be inflicted upon men who, under privations and sufferings almost before unheard of, never failed to do their duty. Our appeal to Spain got us, to be sure, a Royal commission (such as it is) without funds, a trio without a head, a cottage without content, where may be seen congregated together some dozen expectant clerks and hungry pensioners, all unpaid. About the gates may also be seen in groups the fatherless children and widows, the maimed and wounded, seeking their hard-earned pittance."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—At length the French Ministry has been formed, and a most strange Cabinet it is. Every one was electrified on Monday by perusing the ordonnances in Monday's *Moniteur*, accepting the resignation of the old Ministry, and appointing the following one in its stead. We place the names in juxta-position:—

Present Ministry.	Offices.	Former Ministry.
M. Girod de l'Ain, Peer of France	Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Religion.	M. Barthé.
Duke of Montebello, Peer of France	Foreign Affairs.	Count Molé.
Lieut. Gen. Despan Cubières	War.	Lt. Gen Baron Bernard.
Baron Tupinier, Deputy	Marine and Colonies.	Vice-Admiral Rosamel.
M. Parant, Dep.	Public Instruction.	M. Salvandy.
M. de Gasparin, Peer of France	Interior.	Count Montalivet.
M. Gauthier, Peer of France	Finance.	M Lacave-Laplagne.
M. de Gasparin	Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce, *ad interim*.	M. Martin du Nord.

The unfortunate members of this French *interim* cabinet are hardly dealt with. All Paris was laughing the entire of April-day at their expense; for no two Parisians met, whether in street, salon, *café*, or exchange, without indulging in *quolibets* on the score of the new Ministry. Not content with this scourging of ridicule, the journals of Tuesday apply, moreover, the scourge of serious indignation.

Spain.—There are serious differences in the Carlist camp. Two regiments have fired on one another, and the 5th regiment of Navarre has been completely broken up in consequence.

Holland.—The King has appointed Lieut.-Gen. Baron Van der Capellen, now Governor of the Fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, to be Chief Governor of the Fortress of Maestricht, in the place of the late Gen. Dubbles; and Maj.-Gen. Bagelaer to be Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom.

North America.—No fresh collision has taken place between the people of Maine and Sir John Harvey. The moral position of the latter is improved by the prompt announcement from Sir John Colborne that he had placed five regiments of the Line at his disposal.

Cape of Good Hope (*From our own Correspondent*).—The emigrant farmers are now living dispersed in the Orange River, the Riet, the Modder, the Sand, the Kaffer, the Vaal, the Donkin, the Caledon, &c. They seem perfectly happy, are well-disposed towards the Government, and wish for its protection; hire places from the Bastaards (the mixed breed, who claim nearly the whole country just alluded to), and get a good fountain for 100 rix dollars (7*l.* 10*s.*) per annum, or for thirty sheep. Some of the farmers have taken places for 99 years. The first cause of emigration is said to have been *drought*. The eastern division of the Cape Colony, es-

pecially the districts of Beaufort, Graaffreinet, and Cradock, have been getting drier and drier for 15 years back. We hear no complaints of this sort in other parts of the colony, from which emigration also took place; but in the above, fountains, once thought inexhaustible, are now entirely gone. This circumstance, with the Caffer invasion of 1835, completed the rage for emigration. The slave question may have also ministered to the fuel, coming on the back of the above-mentioned causes; and a few disaffected spirits threw a bad light over the late South African war. It is pretty well ascertained that the north-eastern parts of the colony could not have supported their stock of cattle, if the graziers had not access to lands to the east of the Orange River; and it is fortunate that the stock in possession of the emigrant farmers is equally available to the colony as if it had been within the colonial boundary. The boors in the vicinity of Natal are suffering exceedingly, and are longing for the protection of Government. The Military detachments recently sent there will, it is to be hoped, secure them against the warlike Zoolahs. Why Militia are not organised in the Cape Colony (at a time, especially, when regiments of the Line are so much required in the East and in America) we cannot comprehend.

Theatres.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Thursday evening Madame Persiani made her first appearance this season in *La Sonnambula*, a character which is the more interesting, as having been the first in which she was heard by the English public. On her entrance she was enthusiastically welcomed. Nothing can be more perfect than the manner in which she sustains the part of *Amina*: the power and finish of her execution, the elegance and grace of her ornaments, that quiet, unpretending, yet absorbing expression of feeling, which irresistibly carries the hearer along, stamp her performance as a work of the highest character. Ernesta Grisi was to have appeared in *Lisa*, but the severity of the weather is said to have detained her, and the part was taken by Bellini. The house was well attended. There is every promise of a brilliant season.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The managers of this theatre trusted to the attractions held out to the Easter holiday-makers by the performance of Sir E. L. Bulwer's successful play of *Richelieu*, aided by the revival of the old favourite dramatic romance of *Lodoiska*, in preference to producing any novelty of a more decided character. Both performances were received with great applause, and the house was crowded.

DRURY-LANE.—A new melodramatic romantic piece was produced on Monday night, for the gratification of the holiday-makers, called the *King of the Mist, or the Miller of the Hartz Mountains*. It is sufficiently full of wonders and improbabilities, but we cannot say much for any interest or suspense excited by the performance. The characters and the writing are both of a very ordinary description. The house was ill-attended, and at the fall of the curtain the hisses were predominant.

HAYMARKET.—There was no want of attractions at this theatre. Power, the only true Irishman on the stage—Hill, the only Yankee—and O. Smith, the *beau ideal* of villains, form a trio that could not fail to draw. Power received a hearty welcome in *O'Flannagan and the Fairies*. The other pieces were *But However, A Wife for a Day*, and *Latin, Love, and War*. Hill played admirably. His jokes tell now much better than when he first came to England, for people have become accustomed to his quaint delivery, and catch his meaning with greater ease. There is a quiet and unpretending drolleey in his look, voice, and manner, which is irresistibly ludicrous. The Queen on Tuesday evening paid a visit to this theatre. The performances were *A Wife for a Day, Born for Good Luck, The Irish Lion*, and *Latin, Love, and War*. Her Majesty seemed greatly to enjoy the acting of Power in the two pieces in which he performed.

LYCEUM.—This very elegant theatre opened for the season on Monday night, under the management of Mr. Penley, who has long been known as the successful manager of several provincial theatres. Nearly all the *corps dramatique* are strangers to a London audience, and until we have seen them in different characters it would be unwise to give a decided opinion as to their respective merits. The interior of the theatre has been re-decorated, and presents a lively appearance. The first piece, entitled *Lady Mary Wortley Montague, or Courtship and Matrimony in* 1712, is intended to "illustrate the manners of the seventeenth (or rather the eighteenth) century," and founded on one of the ludicrous adventures of the highly accomplished lady whose name it bore. The scenery and the stage accessories are creditable. The piece was loudly applauded throughout, and was followed by an amusing farce entitled *Dark Events*, and a new melo-drama called *The Silver Crescent*. We most cordially wish success to the new management.

OLYMPIC.—The attractions held out to the Easter folks consisted of *Isaak Walton*, a burletta, and the *Garrick Fever*. They are both of them of a character to keep up the reputation of the house—rapid, light, and laughter-moving. The theatre was crowded, and the applause unanimous.

ST. JAMES'S.—The great novelty here was Herrn Heirvich Schreyer and his troop of Monkeys and Dogs, Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Hamburg, and all parts of the continent, had pronounced a most favourable judgment; and if continued peals of laughter and unqualified delight among the younger portion of the audience be, as we most willingly admit that they are, a certain test of the success of an Easter piece, then have Herrn Schreyer and his active corps been eminently successful. Haynes Bayly's burletta of the *British Lion* followed, and the evening's amusements concluded with Lemon Rede's farce of *My First Champagne*.

ASTLEY'S.—The opening novelty on Monday evening was one of those gorgeous equestrian spectacles for which this theatre has always been celebrated. It purports to represent, in a series of striking tableaux, *The Victories of Edward the Black Prince*, and is got up with great splendour. Van Amburgh and his lions followed. The scenes in the circle were more than usually attractive. The entertainments terminated with *St. George and the Dragon*.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria.—This striking and attractive performance, which has just been submitted to public notice previously to its being placed in the hands of that spirited publisher, Mr. Moon, with a view to its being elaborately engraved, is certainly the best effort of art that has yet resulted from the late accession of our lovely and youthful Queen. It represents that point of time at the Coronation when the Crown is about to be placed on the fair brow of its wearer by the Sub-Dean of Westminster. This is unquestionably the very best point of time that could have been chosen; and its deep and solemn interest has been caught and depicted with considerable success. The *unity* of effect obtained by the circumstance of all the persons present having their attention intently fixed on the one object of their interest and solicitude, is very striking. The numerous portraits of the most conspicuous members of our Aristocracy, which are included in this picture, and the really important historical as well as social interest which attaches to it as a whole, must claim for this work a marked attention and permanent value, under whatever form it may hereafter appear. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, the fashionable world were admitted to a private view. On Wednesday, upwards of 600 visitors honoured the morning exhibition with their presence at the artist's residence in Grafton-street, and in the evening about 500, amongst whom were a party of the Lord Mayor and his friends. On Thursday the picture was conveyed to Buckingham Palace, for Her Majesty's final sitting.

Polytechnic Institution.—Our readers are aware that Colonel Pasley has rendered good service to the public by igniting small magazines of gunpowder some fathoms under water, and thus removing wrecks which obstructed in some degree the navigation of the Thames. Experiments of this nature, and upon the same principle, have just now been added to the scientific arrangements of this institution, where they are performed every day with complete success, and have not once failed in igniting the magazine, and the demolition of whatever happens to be subject to its action. The effect is perfectly novel, and very interesting, not only to persons of science but to the public generally; and, in similar cases to those above mentioned, it is likely to produce much public benefit, as the principle is simple, and any clever workman will easily comprehend how it is performed.

Model of the Battle of Waterloo.—Our attention has lately been called to a work, purporting to be "A New and Improved Model of the Battle of Waterloo." It is our desire to befriend every honest exertion, and to assist in giving publicity to anything which may be considered deserving of general notice. But, in the exhibition above alluded to, we see nothing but a base attempt to impose upon the unwary by a similarity of title, and a desire to profit by invading the well-earned reputation of a meritorious officer, whose Model of the Battle of Waterloo has attracted such universal attention. The work is so contemptible, and the attempt to mislead is so apparent, that we at first felt disposed to let it feel its own insignificance, and die from positive neglect; but fearing *strangers* should be *entrapped* to the exhibition, who, fancying they had seen the true Model of Waterloo, would depart with an unfavourable impression, we consider it our duty to give publicity to the fact that the only model commenced by order of government, and executed by Lieut. Siborn, is at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Of the monstrous humbug styled a "New and Improved Model," if *improvement* consists in a combination of all the most extravagant absurdities that can possibly be conceived, this new candidate for fame has indeed attained the very acme of perfection. The field of Waterloo, as projected by Lieut. Siborn, is correct, even to the most minute particular; and every part so truly corresponds in size, that when you once become accustomed to the scale, the eye and mind acknowledge the perfection of the work. In the "IMPROVED MODEL" we find a surface of nine feet square representing the actual field of two miles and a quarter in extent; consequently the scale selected is four feet to the mile. The whole of this plane is crammed full of figures, firing in almost actual contact. An infantry figure stands about two inches in height; thus, as compared with the field, these extraordinary men have attained the stature of 1-24th part of a mile, or the prodigious height of 220 feet! Two men of this gigantic size compose a company—a battalion may perhaps embrace a score! The spire of the village church of Planchenoit, being ten inches in height, lifts its head 1000 feet above the level of the land on which it stands. The trees attain a corresponding height, and by their bulk jostle the very hills and elevations out of their actual positions. The Forest of Hougomont (for garden, orchard, or loop-holed wall, there is none), which sheltered many battalions of the contending armies, is composed of about six trees, and these bestride the burning house. The artist is, we find, a publican, and doubtless urged to the attempted piracy by the extraordinary success of Lieut. Siborn's model. He may be well adapted for presiding at the *bar*, but cuts a very sorry figure in the field.

Literary Notices.

The Phantom Ship. By Captain Marryat, R.N. 3 vols. H. Colburn.

THERE is not, in the whole extensive round of popular superstition, a finer subject for a fictitious narrative of a supernatural cast, in connection with sea life, than the universally prevalent legend of "The Phantom Ship"—better known among sailors as "The Flying Dutchman;" nor could Captain Marryat by possibility have chosen one more happily adapted to the display of his varied powers, both of invention and of narrative. Moreover, the tradition is one which prevails in all countries of which sea life forms a conspicuous feature;—and this no doubt is another reason why our popular Naval novelist has chosen it as the groundwork of his new production, now before us:—for he has the satisfaction of knowing that, having obtained even more than European reputation, he is no less called upon than justified in adapting his works to as wide a range of popular associations as the limits of civilisation comprehend.

The great attraction of this work among our own countrymen will be, the new aspect in which it shows its popular author, who has hitherto confined himself to the *realities* of sea life, whereas, in the present instance, he fairly yields his pen to the guidance of his imagination;—still retaining over it that rein of judgment, and good sense which is one of the leading features of his literary character. Nor, in abandoning the actual truth of things, to expatiate in the inviting regions of legendary lore, does he wholly depart from his accustomed course;—for the belief in "the Flying Dutchman" is as much a living and breathing *reality* to a large proportion of the nautical world even of the present day, as that of any other *fact* that comes under the actual cognizance of their bodily senses; and as such it is as legitimate a subject for treatment in a work of this nature.

Having said that Captain Marryat has fairly and boldly taken up this singular and striking superstition, not *as* a superstition, but as a "true thing" (as Audrey calls poetry)—and thus having given the reader to understand generally what he is to expect in that particular, we should be doing anything but an acceptable service to all parties—author, reader, and publisher—if we were to enter into any details, even the most trifling, relative to the plan and construction of a work which will soon be in the hands of all the reading world. We shall, therefore, only say further of "The Phantom Ship," that its various characters are drawn with that boldness and decision of hand which so distinguish this popular writer;—that the fertility of invention which it displays, the unfailing flow of incident, on which the excitement of the reader so entirely depends in works of this nature, is quite equal to that shown in the best of its predecessors from the same source; that the occasional display of passion and pathos are as true to nature, and as admirably and forcibly worked out;—and finally, that there is a unity, and a consecutive flow of interest, which enchain the attention in a way and to a degree that nothing else is capable of effecting. The manner in which the beautiful vision of Amine blends with all the varied and trying fortunes of the hero of the tale, Philip Vanderdecken, and throws a halo of intellectual brightness round them all, may be adduced as a striking instance of that contrast which the practised writer now under notice so well understands.

Upon the whole "The Phantom Ship" will perhaps be pronounced the master-piece of Captain Marryat, at

least among the more imaginative portion of his works; and if it has not so much of broad humour mixed up with its details as most of them have, it perhaps makes up for this in the intense interest excited by the skilful construction and uniform flow of the narrative portion of the work.

Woman Physiologically Considered as to Mind, Manners, and Marriage. By A. Walker. Bayly. This writer mistakes irreligion and indecency for grand philosophical principles. We never met with a more worthless or contemptible publication.

Mariamne; or, the Court of Herod the Great. A Romantic Poem. A Tragedy, by W. Waller, Esq. As the incidents of this tragedy occurred about *twenty-nine years before Christ*, we presume it was never intended for stage representation. The style is declamatory, but there are many passages which bear evidence of the good taste and genius of the author.

SERIAL PARTS.

Finden's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy of the Court of Queen Victoria. Part VI.—This is a charming number of the Female Portraits, and in all respects maintains the unrivalled character which the work has now fully established in this class of publication. It contains a charming portrait of Lady Tankerville, daughter of the Duke de Grammont, from a drawing made expressly for the work by A. E. Chalon, R. A.; a very spirited and characteristic one of Lady De Grey, by the same artist; and a third portrait (by John Hayter) that will excite peculiar attention at the present moment, as it represents the beautiful and youthful Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale, and *fiancée* of the heir apparent to the name and honours of the greatest of living heroes, the Duke of Wellington.

Equestrian Sketches. By a Walking Gentleman. Part 3. M'Lean.—We have in this part portraits of Count D'Orsay, Lord Chesterfield, Sir E. Codrington, Lord Denman, and Lord Baudon. We suspect "H.B." to be the artist, for though singularly characteristic, the likenesses are not free from the pencil of the caricaturist. In the general style of the execution the plates are admirable; but we think the sketches of the men far more correct than those of the horses, which Nimrod or a Newmarket man, looking at the hind legs, would say are at fault.

The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Criticism, and the Arts. Part IV. Simpkin and Co.—Devoted to authors and artists, to books and booksellers, to literature and the fine arts, in all their bearings, and in their relations one to another and to the public, the *Aldine Magazine* has, with new and distinctive features, assumed a high and original position exclusively its own. The "Old Booksellers" pleasantly refreshes our memory with notices of the Lintots, Jacob Tonson, Andrew Millar, Johnson of St. Paul's Churchyard, and their extensive literary connexions. A series of the autographs of modern booksellers is an interesting novelty in its way. Amongst the more miscellaneous articles in the part before us, are some strictures on Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill—an Original Letter from the Duke of Normandy to all the Sovereigns of Europe—Points of the Month—Poetry, by Miss Pardoe, and others—Criticism, Necrology, &c. Altogether, this is the most striking number we have yet seen of this periodical; to which, as not interfering with any other magazine extant, we cordially wish the success it deserves.

Heads of the People. No. 6. R. Tyas.—Another very clever number, in which are sketched, "The Family Governess," by Miss Winter; "The Midshipman," by Howard; and "The Pew-opener," by Jerrold. The two last are decidedly the best. We much regret not having space for the "Three Distinct Phases" of a Midshipman. Our young Naval friends cannot do better than obtain this sketch.

Farmer's Magazine. April.—This is the fourth number of a magazine both useful and cheap. It contains a great quantity of valuable information for agriculturists, and the illustrations are of a very superior character. The Ox, the subject of one of the plates, is admirably executed; but we have a Bull at the service of the Proprietors of the Magazine, equally worthy of representation.

SUWAROFF AND BLUCHER.

Glorious as the capture of the fortress of Ismailow was to the General and his Army, the ruthless manner in which the victory was used, cast a deep stain over the honour of both. Upwards of 30,000 men are said to have fallen in the assault, and in the carnage that ensued after the place was entered. It is related that Suwaroff gave out the following order on the evening before the attack:—"To-morrow I shall rise an hour before daylight; I shall wash, dress, and pray; I shall then crow like a cock, when the town will be stormed according to the dispositions already issued." Tales of this kind, like the one which describes him as killing, when a very young man, a sack full of the heads of vanquished Janissaries, and of laying the trophies at the feet of his Commander, must be received with more than caution. The same may be said of the Kinburn anecdote, which makes the wounded General throw himself off his horse before his fugitive troops, in order to arrest their farther flight. It is the fate of all celebrated men to have their names graced, as well as disgraced, by idle stories of this kind. Suwaroff was eccentric, and probably affected more eccentricity than really fell to his share; he also gave the dry and quaint kind of humour for which he was distinguished a pretty fair latitude, even at the expense of others; but the man who spoke and wrote, as we find him writing and speaking, could never act the absolute buffoon. He who exposed the follies and misconduct of others with such stern and unsparing severity, required to keep a guard over his own conduct, and was not likely to act the part of an ordinary mountebank. The following anecdote seems better attested. On the capture of Ismailow a splendidly caparisoned Turkish horse was brought him, which he refused, saying, that "a Cossack hackney had brought him and could carry him away." "It may not be equal to a load of fresh laurels gathered here," was the courtly observation of a by-stander. "It has carried Suwaroff and his fortunes," replied the General.

On the death of that cowardly man of blood and pleasure, Potemkin, Suwaroff succeeded for a time to the government of the Crimea, till the war of Polish succession again placed him at the head of the Army. He twice defeated Sierakowsky and Kosciusko, the Generals of the Crown, and then carried Praga, the fortified suburb of Warsaw, by assault. It is supposed that 15,000 Poles perished on this melancholy occasion, and their blood leaves a deeper stain on the character of Suwaroff and his troops than the capture of Ismailow itself, for the gallant and desperate resistance of the Turks, which, although it ought to have claimed the esteem and respect of brave adversaries, might well enough exasperate savage and ferocious victors, who had seen 10,000 of their comrades fall beneath the well-wielded scimitars of the Moslems. But at Praga there was not even this excuse; the place was ill defended, and the Russians did not lose above 500 men. It is humiliating to our nature to think that nothing but the prospect of indulging in the vilest and most infamous excesses can induce the Russian soldier to mount the breach or scaling ladder. To appease his excited thirst for blood it is not enough that vanquished foes should fall before him,—women and children must not only be murdered, but they must be martyred, mangled, and cut to pieces. And yet the Russian soldier is the most obedient and machine-like of men. What then must we think of officers who cannot prevent the recurrence of scenes that have actually inflicted a stain on humanity and on Christianity itself? Posterity will hold the fame and honour of the Commander responsible for the life of every human being sacrificed by disciplined Armies beyond the fair verge of battle; and the dark days of Ismailow and Praga have overshadowed the brows of Suwaroff with more asphodels than all the laurels gained in his many gallant fields can ever conceal.

Deeply as it is to be lamented that this eminent soldier allowed the lustre of his splendid actions to be darkly dyed with blood, the merit of great Military qualities can never be denied him. He was in a high degree brave, loyal, and disinterested;—he was active and energetic, had a quick and penetrating understanding, and always took a just and accurate view of the operations in progress. In many points he very much resembled Marshal Blucher; but he never gave proofs of that deep sagacity, foresight, and power of calculating and combining movements, for which the Prussian was distinguished. Both made up by subsequent application for their faulty education, and retained all the vigour of intellect till the last period of their lives, and both were, when more than seventy years of age, the most active Military Commanders of their time. Both affected singularity, but the affection of Suwaroff was of a lower kind, intended probably to act on the minds of an ignorant soldiery, whereas Blucher affected hussar manners, only in order to conceal before strangers what he deemed his want of polish and acquirements, although he was by no means deficient in either. Both were hasty, irritable, and of fiery tempers. Suwaroff's temper ruined the cause which his sword had so nobly supported, and ultimately brought his grey and laurel-crowned head with sorrow to the grave. Blucher's high sense of duty, on the contrary, kept his temper under control. In the hour of trial, the most passionate of mankind submitted to the vexatious fooleries of that weak vain man, Bernadotte, with the most perfect equanimity of temper, and in moments of the greatest difficulty, even in battle, and when the utmost severity might have been justified, it was his admirable and dignified conduct alone that brought the Russian Generals, Langeron and Wizingerode, back to the paths of honour and obedience.

In personal appearance also the Prussian had very much the advantage over the Muscovite. The latter was rather below the middle size, and spare of form; it was only by extreme temperance and activity that he had hardened a constitution naturally weak and delicate. His portrait, now before us, represents a keen, open, and animated face, harsh of features, but expressive of considerable humour, with a good deal of cynical indifference to human feeling;—we know it at first sight to be the face of a man of high courage and intellect, who would probably be admired in any station, though hardly certain of being beloved by any. His marriage was unhappy, but from his letters to his daughter we was evidently a kind and affectionate father.—Blucher, on the other hand, was tall and elegant, and must in early life have been extremely handsome. Even at the time of the battle of Waterloo, when he was 72 years of age, he had still what physiognomists would call a first-rate countenance; which, though stern and severe, and deeply marked by time, care, and toil, gave evidence nevertheless of the frankness, hilarity, and generous humanity for which he had been distinguished. Appearance in one of the Duke of Wellington's lately published letters has given rise to the opinion, that Blucher intended to put Napoleon to death had the latter fallen into his hands. That the old fiery hussar may have thundered out some threat of the kind is more than probable; but his well-known humanity, known indeed to every officer and soldier that served with him, prevents us from believing that he would have carried it into effect had it been in his power. Blucher was a keen patriot, and the sufferings to which his country had been reduced had made a deep impression on his heart and mind. It is necessary to have known the Prussian Army at that time—and few strangers could have known them better than the writer of these lines—to form an idea of the rooted hatred which they entertained against their former oppressors, and particularly against Napoleon, as the author of their sufferings. "It is well for you English to talk of forbearance," was their usual saying; "you have had no enemy in your country; but had you seen your native land trampled under foot, and every species of insult and indignity heaped, for years together, upon friends, kindred, and relatives, you would praise our moderation instead of being surprised at our harshness."

Both these Commanders were extremely beloved by their troops; but Suwaroff was as unpopular with the officers, particularly with those of high rank, as Blucher was cherished and esteemed. Both were celebrated for their wit, and both were authors; though, as far as we know, the Russian only was a poet. Blucher printed the journal he kept during the early campaigns of the Revolution war. The book seems to have disappeared from circulation; but, judging from extracts occasionally met with in other German works, it evidently possesses great merit. The general instructions issued by Suwaroff to his Army during the Italian campaign, are strongly characteristic of the clear head and energy of the man. Some of his orders are written in a strange doggrel kind of verse, not very intelligible. But though his poetry is as obscure as Cromwell's prose, his own prose, eminently laconic, is as clear and distinct as possible, and his general rules might, with great justice, be termed Golden Rules.—Suwaroff was living in retirement, acting the part of a good landlord, settling disputes among his neighbours and tenants, and never failing to ring the church bell long and loudly if the congregation were late in assembling, when he was called upon to take the command of the allied Army in Italy.—*Monthly Chronicle.*

THE CAROL OF THE CORONATION.

BY SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON.

In dewery meads, the radiant rose
Triumphant holds her station,
Nor can the fancy interpose
More beautiful creation.
The morning star, enthron'd in light,
A glimpse of Heaven discovers;
Beams with a splendour mildly bright,
And wakes ten thousand lovers.

The rose, the star, we crown to-day,
In one bless'd maid combining!
These, in Victoria, well portray
Refinement still refining.
Now talent, wisdom, genius, worth,
In purity are given;
Such visitation to the earth,
Anticipates her Heaven.

New Monthly.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

We last week contradicted the statement published by our contemporaries of the demise, on the 13th ult., of this amiable man and excellent officer; and we knew, from a private letter, that his physicians on that day even entertained hopes that his valuable life would be saved. These hopes have, however, been disappointed; for on Tuesday letters reached Town for Sir Herbert's family, announcing the melancholy event as having taken place at Rome on the 20th ult.: he had been for some time in a declining state, and had recently arrived at Rome, from Florence, accompanied by his lady and daughter. He was better on his arrival, but suffered a relapse, which terminated fatally. The shock, therefore, to his numerous friends and relations has fallen upon them with increased severity.

Sir Herbert joined the British Army in Flanders, in April, 1793, as Secretary to Sir J. Murray, then Adjutant-General, and was present, as a volunteer, at the action of St. Amand, 8th May; battle of Famars, 23d; sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at most of the actions during that campaign. The 25th March, 1794, he was appointed Cornet in the 2d Dragoon Guards; and 17th July following, Lieut. Upon the return of Sir James to England, this effect continued with the Duke of York as an Assist.-Secretary. He was present on general joining his regt. in the field as Cornet or Lieutenant at the battles on 17th, 2nd, and 26th April, near Catean; of the 10th, 17th, and 22nd May, near Tournay; and at some of the less important affairs during that campaign, and the retreat through Holland. The 6th May, 1795, he was promoted to a Troop in his regt. When H.R.H. returned to England, Capt. Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt, and Sir D. Dundas, until 16th Sept., 1795, when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, 1st Aug. 1795; and soon after Assist.-Secretary in H.R.H.'s office. In July, 1798, Capt. Taylor, having leave of absence from the Duke of York, attended Lord Cornwallis (appointed Lord Lieutenant) to Ireland, in the situations of Military and Private Secretary, and A.D.C. He continued with his Lordship until Feb., 1790, when he returned to England, on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York; 1st Sept., 1799. He attended H.R.H. to Holland, and was present at the battles of 19th Sept., 2nd and 6th Oct. in that year. Capt. Taylor remained with Sir J. Pulteney as Secretary, until the return of the troops from N. Holland; 22nd January, 1801. He was promoted to a Majority in the 2nd Dragoon Guards; 20th Dec. following to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 9th W. India regt., the 15th of March, 1803, he was placed on half pay; and 26th May, 1803, appointed to a Company in the Coldstream Guards. He continued in the situation of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York, until 13th June, 1805, when he was appointed Private Secretary to His Majesty George III. He received the rank of Col. 25th July, 1810. In March, 1812, he was appointed one of the Trustees of the King's private property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency) Private Secretary to the Queen: 4th June, 1813, he obtained the rank of Maj.-Gen. In 1814 he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the Army under Sir T. Graham, in March, 1814, he was sent on a Military mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, to Sir T. Graham, and to the Hague.

After the death of George the Third, and the restoration of the Duke of York to the office of Commander-in-Chief, Sir Herbert, then Colonel Taylor, was appointed Adjutant-General of the Forces; here his application, urbanity, and attention to the Army were proverbial, and his levees were crowded by the respectful attendance of the most distinguished men. During the period that Sir Herbert continued to perform the duties of Adjutant-General, no man ever gave greater satisfaction to the Army in general, and no one ever left the office more universally regretted.

In December, 1818, he was appointed Master of Kneller's Hospital, and subsequently nominated a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; a Knight Grand Cross of the same, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir Herbert acted as Principal A.D.C. to George IV. and William IV., and by both was considered as a confidential friend. Sir Herbert was granted a pension of £1,000 per annum, on the civil list, with the reversion, we believe, in case of survivorship, to his lady.

As the private secretary and influential adviser of His late Majesty, during a period of the greatest excitement in the annals of our country, Sir Herbert had a most difficult duty to perform. It was known to all that His Majesty relied more upon the private advice of his experienced, calm, and deep thinking secretary, than on any other person or persons in the realm; and as Sir Herbert was, from his long and intimate association with royalty, suspected of being hostile to the revolutionary measure of Reform, he came

in for his due share of suspicion and consequent vituperation. But nothing could assail his estimable private character, and the confidence of his Sovereign remained unmoved. Whatever his political bias might have been, he had the good sense to suppress and divest himself entirely of all private considerations in upholding the rights and dignity of his Sovereign, and no other man could, perhaps, have conducted William the Fourth through that trying period with so much sagacity, prudence, and forbearance, as Sir Herbert Taylor,—and to this even Earl Grey and his colleagues bore testimony when they entered upon office. During the reign of William the Fourth, so great was the reliance of His Majesty in Sir Herbert Taylor's judgment and faithful council, that he never would sign any document, unless Sir Herbert was present, or had been just consulted. He deemed to act as private secretary to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, although he was greatly pressed to do so; urging his long services, the indifferent health of Lady Taylor, and his own increasing infirmities from age, in excuse. Being permitted to withdraw, he instantly set out for the continent, with the prudent motive, as it is believed, of avoiding the suspicion of being in any way mixed up with political matters. After a short stay in Paris, Sir Herbert and Lady Taylor, who rapidly recovered her health, visited various places in Italy, and eventually fixed their residence at Pau, in the South of France, where he had built himself a very pretty villa.

Sir Herbert was born on the 29th September, 1775, and was elder brother to the Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, distinguished as a diplomatist, and second son of the late Rev E. Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, by Margaret Payler, his wife, descended from a family seated at Sutton Valence, whose ance tor was in King Henry the Seventh's household. The Taylors, originally from Whitchurch, in Shropshire, settled in Kent, in 1664, where John Taylor, Esq., purchased the beautiful estate of Bifrons, now the property of the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. Sir Herbert represented Windsor in Parliament from 1820 to 1829. He married Charlotte Albina, daughter of E. Disbrowe, Esq., Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, and grand daughter of the third Earl of Buckingham, and has left issue one daughter. He was uncle to the Hon. R. Boodle Wilbraham, M.P., and to the lady of Lord Stanley. We believe that a peerage was offered to Sir Herbert Taylor, and refused. From a personal acquaintance of twenty seven years, we may add that, of all the individuals in office or power whom we have known, Sir Herbert was by far the most accessible, bland, and courteous. He enjoyed, in a pre-eminent degree, a peculiar tact in conciliating all who approached him.

East India Intelligence.

Outline of intended Operations.—The following plan of operations is that most currently credited, and is said to have been traced to the portfolio of Mr. Macnaghten:—According to these, the 2d division, or the portion of the force now in motion, and the Bombay troops, will halt, the one at Bhawulpoor, the other at Shikarpoor, pending negotiations, the object of which is to induce Dost Mahomed to evacuate his position in Cabul in favour of Shah Soojah. Should this be accomplished, the Shah and his contingent will detach themselves from us and proceed to Cabul, *via* Candahar. Should, on the other hand, the negotiations fail in their object, the whole Army of the Indus will move on to Shikarpoor, the 1st division from Ferozepoor, and the 2d division from Bhawulpoor, where, having formed a junction with the Bombay troops, the entire Army will forthwith enter Candahar, and commence hostilities.

While all these preparations are afloat with us, Dost Mahomed is not idle; he has, it is said, been making eager and reiterated overtures to the Persians for alliance and support, and even sought assistance from Russia. He is, we hear, likewise determined to offer opposition to us and with this view has closed the Khyar and Bolund passes—the principal ones leading from Candahar into Cabul—so strictly, that even travellers are denied a passage. We do not attach much credit to the existence of his Persian overtures, but we have no doubt he will not yield without striking a blow.—*Agra Ukhbar* Jan. 3.

Burmah.—Extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 22d Dec:—

"War is fast approaching. Col. Benson is able to do nothing with King Tharrawaddie at the capital; he and his Ministers were becoming more and more insulting towards Col. Benson, and there is every reason to believe that he will be at Rangoon before ten days, and, of course, if he returns unsuccessful, war must quickly follow. The Governor of Rangoon is preparing all for war here, pulling down houses which might defend the shipping, &c, and threatening to kill and cruelly English subjects as soon as he hears of Col Benson's leaving Ava. Dreadful cruelty has been practised of late to frighten the people into submission. Seventy men, a short time ago, came down from the hills to a town called Kwan King, and raised the standard of their lawful King, Prince Pest Kaymong; they were arrested, and the most horrid tortures practised upon them to make them disown their Prince, which they refused to do, when they were cruelled on the bank of the river alongside of us. It is now said that this place is to be the seat of war, and that the King has ordered thirty thousand men to march for this place."—*Madras Spectator*, Jan. 3.

Much alarm appears to exist in Rangoon, under the idea that we are preparing here for some act of aggression; men and arms are said to be collecting from all quarters, and the people to be ready for a run into the jungle, with all their valuables packed into the smallest compass.

Letters from the Army of the Indus state that, in consequence of the want of rain, and absolute famine here for the last three years, the country is almost uninhabited, the remains of numerous villages are daily passed, and flocks of cattle seldom met with; grass is not procurable at any price. I do not know how the Cavalry column in front fared, but judging from the difficulty of feeding our few chargers, I should not think they will be fit for much work by the time they reached Bhawulpore. Along the banks of the Sutlege, we met with large tracts of rich cachar lands extensively cultivated. The Affghans talk with the utmost confidence, and insinuate that if we are victorious it will be more owing to our diplomacy than our arms. They seem to ridicule the idea of our putting Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul. The country about Kassimke is highly cultivated, and the soil is a rich loam, capable of producing any kind of crops. The whole of this bank of the river appears a healthy country. In spite of the long marches, and exposure to the cold night air, the Sepoys are not more sickly than they would be in cantonments. We have suffered no casualties since we marched, and received no additions to our numbers, with the exception of Lieut. Matthews, Adj. of the Assam Local Corps, who, after a tedious journey from the very borders of China, has at length reached his corps, the 43d.

The head-quarters of H.M.'s 6th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Algeo in command, arrived at Bombay from Poona on the 17th Jan. The 15th N.I. reached Mulligaum on the 14th Jan. The 2d Grenadier reg. marched from Baroda on the 16th, and the 26th N.I. had arrived at Kaira on the 12th inst., on route to the Presidency.—*Bombay*, January 19.

The 37th N.I. has reached Palaveram all well. Cholera appeared in camp when they were at Oplundurpett, and continued a few days; but five followers only died of it, and the disease had entirely left the camp ten days ago.—*Madras Spectator*, Jan. 5.

The accounts from the Madras provinces are generally unfavourable as regards produce, and, owing to the want of rain, scarcity, if not famine, is anticipated in many districts. In the Hyderabad country the scarcity is even more distressing than in that of the Company, and a heavy loss of cattle is expected next hot season from want of forage. The accounts from Kattewar and Guzerat are most distressing, as there is every prospect of a famine in both provinces. The Committee of the Agra Relief Society have already remitted 10,000 rupees for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants.—*Madras U.S. Gazette*, Jan. 4.

The principal difficulties the Army has to contend with, relate to the procuring of conveyance for the troops; 35,000 camels will be required for the transport of the combined force, and, surrounded with a hostile population, it is not easy to devise any means of procuring such a number. The drivers who have been engaged with the camels already in camp are a constant source of trouble and loss; they desert in bodies of 300 and 400 at a time, taking with them the ropes, &c., which in that country it is impossible to replace. A great part of the baggage, and a vast quantity of the public stores, is still at Vikkur. The plan of operations is, of course, still a secret; but it is highly probable that Kurachee will, in the first instance, be taken possession of, as it will furnish a good base to our line of operations. With regard to our prospects in Cabul, there is no doubt that Colonel Stoddart and Lieut. Pottinger have been obliged precipitately to quit Herat, and there is good reason to suppose that Shah Kamran has combined with Dost Mahomed to act in opposition to the British. We have not been able to trace to any authentic source the rumour which has prevailed here for some days, that a Russian General has arrived in Cabul, to lay down a plan of operations for the approaching contest. It is, however, well known, that the Russian Officer who procured Sir Alexander Burne's dismissal from that country is still there. It is now becoming but too plain that Russian intrigue has been far more deeply laid than we had been willing to admit. If, as it appears but too probable, the storm must come, we trust that the British Government will not shrink from it, but that it will enter upon the contest with an energy and firmness commensurate with the magnitude of the stake for which we are to contend.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 16.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 27, 1838—Mr. J. K. Ewart to be Mag. and Coll. of the Southern div. of Cuttack, v Mr. R. J. Colvin. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to off. as Mag. of Behar. Mr. F. Stainforth to off. until further orders as Mag. and Coll of Backergunge. Mr. F. Skipwith to off. as Coll. of Mymensing. Mr. W. Ouvlow to off. as Mag. of Patna. Mr. J. Reid to off. as Mag. of Behar until further orders. Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be Mag. and Coll of Jessore. Mr. R Cunliffe to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Patna. Mr. Cunliffe will continue until further orders to off. as Civil and Sess. Judge of Patna.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Dec. 24, 1838. 31st N.I.—Maj. John Thompson to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. S. H. Weston to be Maj., Lieut. Patrick Mcik to be Capt., and Ens. W. S. Dodgson to be Lieut., from Dec. 20, 1838, in succ. to Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Trelawny, retired from the service. 47th N.I.—Ens. T. G. St. George to be Lieut. from Nov. 1, 1838, v. Lieut. Chas. Black, dec. 52d N.I.—Ens. Edw. Hall to be Lieut. from Nov. 20, 1838, v. Lieut. Charles Darby, discharged by sentence of a Court-Martial. The undermentioned officers of the Engineers and Artillery are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the dates expressed opposite to their names:—Eng.—1st Lieut. G. T. Green and Henry Goodwin, Dec. 18, 1838. Art.—1st Lieuts. Frede. Gaitskell, J. D. J. Shakespear, G. T. Graham, F. K. Duncan, E. D. Todd, J. H. Daniell, and A. P. Begbie, Dec. 18, 1838.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Dec. 10, 1838.—43d N.I.—Maj. J. Bourdieu, from Dec. 1 to June 1, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for leave to sea. 42d N.I.—Capt. A. McKean, from Dec. 3 to June 3, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. Lieut. and Brev.-Captain J. D. Shakespear, Art., and extra assist. to the Resident at Lucknow, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Jan. 1, 1839—H. M. Blair, Esq., Esq., to be Princ Coll. and Mag. of Canara. A. P. Onslow, Esq., to be Coll. and Mag. of Trinchinopoly. A. J. Cherry, Esq., to be Superint. and Treasurer of the Govt. Bank, and Sub-Treasurer from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of this Presid. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to act as Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Bellary. P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be Secret. to the Board of Rev. R. D. Parker, Esq., to be Sub-Secretary to do.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.—Dec. 24, 1838—Rev. J. C. Street to be domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras, v. Rev. J. Hallewell, resigned, on account of ill health. Rev. Jas. Morant admitted an Assist. Chaplain on this Estab., from Dec. 20, the date of his arrival at Madras.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 28, 1838—The following changes in the stations of corps and movements are ordered:—39th N.I.—Jaulnah to Bellary, instead of Masulipatam. 15th N.I.—Vellore to Trinchinopoly. 33d N.I.—Palamcottah to Vellore, instead of Palaveram.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, April 3d—HOPKINSON, *Stephens*, from China, Nov. 23—St. Helena, Feb. 11. 4th—HERCULEAN, *Gaundall*, from Bengal, Dec. 5—St. Helena, Feb. 9. 5th—ORIENT, *Taylor*, from Batavia, Dec. 8.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Feb. 22d—INDIANA, *Gillett*, London to Calcutta, Lat. 2. S., Lon. 21. 12. W. Jan. 5th—PRINCE REGENT, *Thompson*, London to New South Wales, Lat. 25. S., Lon. 27. W.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, from Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, C.S., Mrs. Lascelles, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Fourner, Mr. and Mr. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Maj. and Mrs. Irwin, H.M.'s 4th, Maj. Macarthur, Rev. Mr. Irwin, Lieut. Caddell, Messrs. Stokes, Taylor, Sargent, and Watkins.

Per ASIA, *Gilles*, from Bengal—Capt. Meredith, H.M.'s 13th L.I., Lieuts. Thompson and Sibley, H.M.'s 26th Foot, Lieut. Kirk, H.M.'s 16th Ft., Lieut. Stock, H.M.'s 30th L.I., Mr. Geo. Hedger, Miss Gilbert, 293 invalids H.M.S.

Per ST. GEORGE, from Bengal—Mrs. Gen. Torrens and child, Mesdames P. Holroyd, H. Holroyd, and children, Garbett, Pennington and children, Robau and child, Timmins and children, Strickland, Misses Davidson and Oman, T. Holroyd, Esq., A. C. Dunlop, Esq., Lieut. R. C. Pennington, F. Hinton, Esq.

The Soldier's Friend.—Mr. Hume, who boasted in his place in Parliament the other day, "that he had always done everything in his power to benefit the old soldier and improve his condition," (Joseph was worthily selected for the frontispiece to the *Percy Anecdotes* of "Impudence") passed through Boulogne last week, on his way, it is believed, to communicate with the rebel Papineau, now in Paris.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 206.*)

That a perfect reciprocity of feeling and mutual understanding might exist between the two services, the members might be selected as follows:—

To represent and guard the interest of the trading mariner, one Commander, or Lieutenant, and one Master, of the Royal Navy. To protect and represent the welfare of shipowners, one of the Senior Masters of the Trading Marine. In every case of trial the testimony of the mates and seamen, belonging to the ship to which the trial refers (except that of the apprentices) to be received in evidence. This court should be invested with power of awarding, as punishment to the mariner found guilty, a total or partial sacrifice of a portion or part of their proposed privileges (hereafter treated of in this work), together with imprisonment. Also power to dispossess or disqualify the Master or Mate for ever, or for a limited time, as it may deem fit, proportionate to the degree of their offence or excess committed. Of consequence in this case, a Master, deprived of his warrant, would not be prevented from serving as *Mate*; or the latter in any inferior capacity. These measures once adopted, and a consistent law of this nature put in force, on similar abuses to those described, and which would bear a resemblance in its jurisdiction to Court-Martial, we should ere long perceive a change in those records of excess and insubordination which are continually taking place in the trading marine, and the mariner would soon learn to appreciate (from benefits derived and the justice awarded him in judgment on those occasions) the due interference of his country, and the interest taken in his welfare by the officers of the Royal Navy. From the invariable and unbiassed justice ministered to him, he would not fail gradually becoming bound by principle and identified in feelings with the royal service of his country; yielding even to these inducements alone, he would view it in its true light as the legitimate service of his destiny, and become reconciled to his native country. At the same time the shipowners would have officers of skill, principle, and integrity to command their vessels; and also the underwriter would feel safe in his measures of insurance, free from preconcerted fraud, or wanton neglect. Out of the former circumstance would arise an understanding of professional interests between the Royal Navy and the Trading Marine (to accomplish which has hitherto been a perfect desideratum) of great and mutual benefit; eradicating at the same time from the latter service mischievous customs and baneful

abuses, equally injurious to the nation. It ought to be observed here, while dwelling on the benefits of a "Nautical Tribunal," that officers of the Royal Navy, when called on to preside at such a court (when on half-pay), should be entitled to remuneration for such service, as also any Master of the trading marine, whether employed in active service or on shore.

A tolerably accurate idea may even now be formed of the beneficial results which would arise from the above tribunal, and the power it would possess in restraining abuses and curtailing insubordination, by drawing conclusions from the effect produced by Courts-Martial, even on trivial occasions, on the warrant and petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy; and the awe * with which they are led to view that trial, which probably may deprive them of those benefits and that position bestowed as the reward of good conduct and zeal. Hence this proposed measure being so far exemplified, and its beneficial tendency manifested in an exalted service, why should it not prove to be equally happy in its results if placed in operation in the trading marine? Again, if all government services, or incorporate bodies, or companies, are permitted to qualify and hold responsible, their officers and servants, why should not the same be enforced in the above marine? and a power also invested in the before-mentioned tribunal to dismiss and break its officers on just grounds? Perhaps it may be advanced also, that compelling the Masters and Mates to undergo an examination before any board constituted under the immediate auspices of Government, would be an unwarrantable extension of prerogative. If such objections were produced, they must readily appear unfounded, by examples which bear a striking analogy to these circumstances: we find a physician, a surgeon, or apothecary, subject to prosecution for attempting to practice unauthorised, not so much from the innovation thus made on the members of the latter profession and pursuits, but by reason of endangering the life of subjects by precarious information or ignorance. If this be admitted (which cannot be considered irrelevant to the present case in point), how much more important ought the qualification of the Masters and Mates of ships, in whose hands are placed not only the life and property of numbers of individuals unconnected with the sea service, but also the existence and fate of 110,690 mariners, who compose at present the crews of 19,631 trading vessels of *Great Britain*, on which the treasure of our country so eminently depends; indeed, we have at present an example in France of the benefits of a similar system—the Marine commerce of that nation is admirable in every respect, being little inferior in organisation to its Royal Navy †.

(*To be continued.*)

Remedy for a Lady's Sore Throat.—Enclose it closely, yet tenderly, with a shirt-sleeve; and be sure you have an arm in it.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 6, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ⅞.	3½ Reduced, 98¾ 9.
Reduced 91¾ ¼.	New 3½, 100¾ ¼.

Consols for Account, 92⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—F. Lyne, of Mark-lane, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS—T. Lait, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, draper—J. R. Stringer, of Houndsditch, clothier—F. Cocks, late of Falcon-sq., and now of 71, Wood-st., button-maker—J. Turner, of Penrith, Cumberland, linen-draper—J. A. Lee, E. Holt, T. Bell, and W. Brookless, of Liverpool, ironfounders—M. Jepson, of Sheffield, grocer—R. Claxton, of Swaffham, Norfolk, coachmaker.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—J. Francis Dalby, Birmingham, scrivener.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—G. Oxley, Liverpool, scrivener.

BANKRUPTS—T. C. Browne, Norwich, hatter—J. Hunter, Preston, Lancashire, inn-keeper and brick maker—J. Lees, Newton-moor, Cheshire, cotton-spinner—G. Scholes, Sheepridge, York, fancy-stuff manufacturer—W. Davis, Bradford, Yorkshire, ale and beer-seller—R. Hoggart, Fenchurch-street, wholesale sadler.

BIRTHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on 10th Jan., 1839, the wife of Captain E. Forster, of a son—8th March, at Le Luc, in the South of France, on way to England, the lady of Capt. Mathew, M.P., of a son—1st inst., at Reading, the lady of Capt. J. A. Murray, R.N., of a daughter—1st inst., at Powick, near Worcester, the lady of Capt. W. S. Mousman, of a son—At Bath, the lady of Capt. Ellis, 13th Lt. Dragoons, of a daughter—29th ult., at Ayr, N.B., the lady of Capt. C. G. Robinson, R.N., of twin sons—At Fort Glasgow, the lady of Lieut. Richard Roberts, R.N., of a son and heir—At Southwick, 27th ult., the lady of Capt. Brace, R.N., of a daughter—The lady of Captain Alfred Burton, R.M., of a daughter—At Athlone, the lady of Major England, R.A., of a son.

* The author recollects a man who stole some money out of his trunk, and he almost died from fear of a Court-Martial; and has often heard a seamen say, they would rather get any punishment than go before one.

† The author returned from the West Indies with a French ship, Master, and crew; and the regularity, discipline, and comfort subsisting between the officers and men infinitely surpassed, without disparagement, our trading marine.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, by the Rev. J. Worthington, B.D., Charles Sturgeon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, to Sydney, only daughter of Major Pinckney, of H.M. 11th regt.—2d April, at Worcester, the Rev. W. Smith, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Capt. G. B. Walker, H.E.I.C.S.—2d inst., at Marylebone Church, Capt. W. W. Ross, H.E.I.C.S., to Lucretia, daughter of the late R. Clerk, Esq.—2d inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. R. Neale, Esq., of Bowness, to Arabel Louisa, daughter of the late Captain Merriman—At Poplar Church, J. M'Gregor Skinner, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Jemima, eldest daughter of T. Frampton, Esq.—N. W. Upton, Esq., Armagh, to Mary, daughter of Maj. Stuart, of Belfast—At Stirling, Dr. John Forrest, of the Medical Staff, to Anne, daughter of Capt. D. M'Lachlane, Hayfield—At Stoke, Mr. J. Palmer, to Susan Sophia Maria, youngest daughter-in-law of Lieut. Tancock—4th inst., at St. Luke's Church, A. Middleton, Esq., third son of the late Rear-Admiral Middleton, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of R. Neave, Esq., of the Rl. Hospital, Chelsea—26th ult., at Stonehouse, near Devonport, Lieut. Eng., late of Rl. Marines, to Mrs. Pennington, of Stonehouse.

DEATHS.

At Bath, aged 76, Anne, relict of General John Coffin, Governor of St. John's, N.B.—At Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, in his 69th year, J. C. Mansel, Esq., late Major 3d Dragoon Gds.—At Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Charles Jordon, Esq., Staff-Surgeon to H.M. Forces—In his 52d year, T. Smith, Esq., formerly of the 80th Foot—2d April, at St Jermain's-place, Blackheath, Mrs Mary Cleiland, wife of Maj. Gen. Cleiland, Bombay Establishment—At Lindale, Yorkshire, J. Atkinson, Esq., aged 80, father to Mrs. Chatterton, the lady of Col. Chatterton, 4th Rl. Dragoon Guards—At Rochestown-avenue, Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Captain D. B. Cornelis—At Ballyorley, near Enniscorthy, Captain Hudson—At Bermuda, F. Cooper, Esq., Provost Marshal—30th March, in Grosvenor street, Martha, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Wyatt—At Dover, Lieut. Beckett, R.N., Coast-Guard—At Glasgow, Lieut. W. Buchanan, Lanark Militia—In Athlone, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Smith, Assist. Adjutant General—At Thornhill, Southampton, Elizabeth, widow of G. H. Mainwaring, Esq., formerly Captain Rl. Artillery—In Prussia-street, Dublin, Lieut. T. Boyd, formerly Adjutant 6th Dragoons—At Gambia, Sarah, wife of E. J. M'Mahon, Esq., Deputy Assist. Commissary Gen.—At Walworth, Jane, relict of the late Capt. John Luce, R.N., in her 87th year—At Dumfries, Capt. Robert Robson, formerly of 26th regiment—28th ult., Commander H. J. Puget, R.N. (1836)—28th ult., in West Indies, Commander R. L. Warren (1831), H.M.S. *Serpent*—28th ult., Lieut. W. Beckett, R.N. (1815), Coast-Guard, Dover—30th ult., at Plymouth, John Colvill, son of Capt. John Monday, R.N., aged 12 years.

Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines whose Deaths have been officially reported since 20th Dec. 1838.—Rl. Navy.—Flag Officers—Adm. Frank Sotheron, Vice-Adm. Sir G. Eyre, K.C.B., Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., Rear-Adm Sir John F. Devonshire, Kt., K.C.H., ret. Captains—Charles Bartholomew, James Tomkinson, Hon. William Waldegrave (b), James Polkinghorne. Commanders—Edward Williams (a), Edward Handfield, Robert H. Stanhope, H. Brown Richards, Joseph Keat, ret., James Daly, ret., Henry Kennett, ret., Edward P. Tregurtha, ret., Abraham Chapman, ret., Thos. W. Whittaker, ret. Lieutenants—Cheeseman Moe, Thomas Gidney, George Dunsford, Henry Cane, Chas. H. Norrington, Andrew Munro, Thomas Pennington, Henry Baillie, William Mayott, Thomas Hill (c), George D. Sanders Master—William W. Butcher. Surgeons—Stebbing Revans, Thomas Heron, Abraham Martin, Alexander Dewar, Ebenezer Scott, M.D., Robert McKinnal, M.D., Thomas H. Pilman, Wm M'Clure, Donald McNab. Assistant-Surgeons—William Duncan, H. S. M. Robertson, Robert Flockhart, M.D., Adam Drysdale, George D. Gordon, Robert Smith (d), M.D. Pursers—Henry Best, Augustus Currey. Royal Marines—Lieut.-Col James Nicholson. Major William Ramsay. Captains—George O'Neil, Alexander Jervis. First Lieutenants—Thomas Keane, George H. Guyon. Second Lieut. Robert Williamson (2).

Advertisements.

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Capital, One Million.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

A most economical set of tables, computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily, at two o'clock.
Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the policy.
All claims payable within one month after proof of death.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during

Age.	First 5 Years.	Second 5 Years.	Third 5 Years.	Fourth 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 4 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, 130, Oxford street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wishes it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 9d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s.; furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 31s. each; mahogany ditto, 41s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned, solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture, ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (late CHARITABLE).—The next Quarterly Meeting of this Society, instituted in 1789, "for affording Relief to Officers of the Royal Navy, their Widows, and Families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress," will be held at the Thatched-House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Monday the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock. W. H. DICKSON, Secretary.

Office, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi.

PORTABLE and FIXED FOUNTAINS of every design, Green Houses, Hot Houses, Hand Glasses, Aviaries, and every kind of Wire Work. Green Houses prepared, and sent ready for fixing, to any part of town or country, with workmen, if required. Heating upon the most approved principles. Roe's Patent and Portable Watercloseta, Baths, &c., &c., fixed by experienced workmen, upon the shortest notice.

Green Houses, of various sizes, always ready for fixing.

F. ROE, 69, Strand, opposite the Adelphi Theatre.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Waltham Green, Fulham.

J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfumers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.

No. 158, NEW BOND STREET (opposite Stevens's Hotel).

The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfumery been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz.

BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

THIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLE FLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c.

PATE D'AMANDE A LA REINE, so justly esteemed for its healing and softening quality.

THE TRUE OPIATE of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

TO LADIES.—POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hairs.

DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

TO GENTLEMEN.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

*** J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 158, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM, IN DERBYSHIRE SPAR, BLACK MARBLE, AND ITALIAN ALABASTER.—S. MAWE, 149, Strand (Mineralogist to Her Majesty), begs to inform the nobility and public that she has just received a very choice selection of Inlaid Vases, Tables, Obelisks, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Figures, &c., together with many fine specimens of Minerals, Shells, and Geological specimens.

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY GENTLEMEN IN PARTICULAR

THE NEW CODRINGTON FROCKS are especially adapted, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The merits of the process by which they are rendered WATERPROOF, as also of the garment itself, are now too well known and appreciated to need description or recommendation. This invention, which renders ALL KINDS of Clothing waterproof, WITHOUT IMPEDING THE ESCAPE OF PERSPIRATION, was first publicly introduced by W. BERDOE, who, after trying all the others, believes the process of the "British Waterproofing Company" is the best.—A great variety of Waterproof Articles, suitable for all climates, seasons, and purposes, kept by WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

THE GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND. THE CHEAPEST RIDING WHIP MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Strong Riding Whips, 1s. each; Ladies' best Town made with Patent Braided Whalebone Handles, 5s.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, from 6s.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with Solid Silver Mountings, from 6s. 6d.; Jockey size ditto ditto from 8s.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with handsomely worked solid Silver Wire Buttons, from 10s.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, ditto, from 12s.; can be selected from the largest assortment in London, or forwarded in answer to a post-paid letter with a remittance, and exchanged if not approved of.

J. CHEKE, GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Apr. 6, 1839.



THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 325. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the Docks on the 4th and Portsmouth on the 10th of May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. Lying in the East India Import Dock. This Ship was well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. IRELAND, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEALE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 30th May, the fine Ship FRANCIS SMITH, 600 Tons, W. H. EDMONDS, H.C.S. Has most spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE & Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 25th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,040 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on the 27th July, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the LORD HUNGERFORD, 736 Tons Register, Captain RICHARD SAUNDERS.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin Friars; to Capt. SAUNDERSON; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

Under Engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and positively to Leave Gravesend on the 12th of April.

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The teak Ship BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Will Sail from Gravesend on the 15th of June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, R.C.S., Commander; will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, R.C.S., Commander; will lie in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate st. Within; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Will positively leave Gravesend in June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Bombay-built ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1356 Tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the *Broxbournebury*), Commander. lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANNING, PRICE, and Co., 20, St Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; or to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The new Ship OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 20th May, lying in the East India Docks.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 500 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail 25th July.

For MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, to Sail 10th August.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 76, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which is of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most convenient, and are strongly recommended to all who may require a number of Beds on a sudden emergency.

Prices—£3. 3s. £4. 10s. £5. 5s. £6. 16s. 6d. and upwards.

Made and Sold only at the Patentees', where may likewise be had every article of Solid Mahogany, Camp, and Cabin Furniture, (all manufactured on the premises). Drawing, with Estimates, forwarded by post. Address, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill-health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most [illegible] and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article [illegible] by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention [illegible] orders which for so many years merited their approbation, shall [illegible] his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYNE, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards, Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 10s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 18s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FOREIGN CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had on above.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AGENTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the above, that he is appointed by Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, to supply them with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, the Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress of Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 22 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 283, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting dresses; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Joint, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5l. 5s., with German Silver Keys, &c., 2l. 12s. 6d. These Instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by D. PENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, (opposite the Bank of England), offer the best rich SHELL-BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 9s. per ounce, or with chased centres, at 9s. 6d. per ounce.

	Price, with Chased Centres. Diameter.	Oz.	£. s. d.
Round Silver Waiter, shell border	8 inch.	12 at 9s. 6d.	5 14 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	9	17	8 1 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	10	20	9 10 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	12	30	15 5 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	15	42	19 19 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	18	86	40 17 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	20	124	58 18 0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, which are extensive, contain a large and choice selection of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, and every article requisite to complete a service.—Lists of Prices gratis.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

WINES and SPIRITS of high character, strongly recommended.—Old Port, three years in Bottle, 42s.; Sherry, very superior, 42s.; excellent dinner Sherry, 30s.; Marsala, 24s.; Cape, best quality, 18s. In quarter Casks:—Port, old and fruity, 31l.; Sherry, old and superior, 24l.; Marsala, 12l.; Cape, 8l. Spirits:—Old Cognac Brandy, 28s.; Jamaica Rum, 14s.; best English Gin, of the highest legal strength, 12s. per gallon. HENNESY and COMPY.

Grey's Inn Wine Establishment, 23, High Holborn.

CONTRACT FOR RIGA HAND-MASTS AND FIR TIMBER.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 9th April, 1840.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 18th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Her Majesty's several Dock-yards with

RIGA HAND-MASTS and FIR TIMBER.

A Distribution and Form of the Tender may be seen at the the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Riga Goods," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

[For "Promotions," see last week's *A. & M. G.*]

Captains—S. Lushington to *Cleopatra*. F. Barnard, *Hercules*. E. Harvey, *Implacable*.—C. Napier, *Powerful*. John Parker, *Winchester*.

Commanders—John Adams, to *Acorn*. Frederick Wood, *Implacable*. Andrew Drew (act.) and Philip Graham (act.), *Niagara*.—Jos. R. R. Webb, *Ocean*.—G. F. Herbert, *Pactolus*.—Francis Liardet, *Powerful*.—Chas Smith, *President*. Thos Bevis packet serv.), *Redwing* st. ves.—John Kains (packet serv.), *Royal Sovereign* yt.—E. P. Mainwaring, *Stag*.—Wm W. P. Johnson, *Winchester*.—Wm. Tucker *th*, *Wolverine*.—Robt F. Stopford, *Zebra*.

Lieutenants—St Leger Aldworth, *Asia*.—E. T. B. Hankey and Wm. Austin, *Acorn*.—John Wilson, *Rhin*.—Edward Jennings, *Alert*.—Seymour G. Brown, *Barham*.—John Russell, *Bastisk*.—Alexander D. Fordyce, Arthur Grant, and Frank Denison, *Cleopatra*.—George Rose, *Curlew*.—Charles Barker (additional) and John O. Bathurst (additional), *Carnatic*.—Robert W. Suckling, *Dido*.—Henry A. Story and H. C. Hawkins, *Donegal*.—H. Ainslie, *Excellent*.—H. J. Willington, *Hazard*.—A. H. Ingram, *Hercules*.—D. R. B. Mapleton, *Howe*.—Charles C. Dawkins and James S. A. Dennis, *Hydra*.—G. H. P. White, Thos. L. Gooch, G. E. N. Hammond, George Harper, G. W. Winlo, and R. W. Pascoe, *Implacable*.—Whaley Armitage, *Melville*.—John Roche (act.), James Harper (act.), Job B. Clarke (act.), and John P. Battersby (act.), *Niagara*.—Thos. Heales, *Ocean*.—Walter Toby, Nathaniel T. Edwards, R. H. Elliott, Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, Robert Duncan, Stephen Bradley, *Powerful*.—J. O. Freeland, *President*. Wm. F. Glanville (additional), Sir Wm. Hoste, Bart (additional), F. E. Johnston (additional), G. G. Otway (additional), G. O. Wellesley (additional), and Graham Ogle (additional), *Princess Charlotte*.—G. D. O'Callaghan, *Rhadamanthus*.—Nicholas Roubilliard, *Seaflower*.—Thos. Baldock, *Snipe*.—Abraham Parks, *Victory*.—H. J. Matson, *Waterwitch*.—John Evans *do.*, Henry Harvey, Fred. B. Montresor, and Wm Coles, *Winchester*.—Joshua Hutchinson and Chas G. Rigge, *Zebra*.

Masters—R. Frampton, *Acorn*.—T. R. Lord, *Alert*.—J. Fowler, *Cleopatra*.—G. Wright, *Dido*.—J. Taylor, *Hercules*.—R. Salmond, *Hydra*.—J. Thomas, *Implacable*.—D. Taylor (act.), *Niagara*.—F. J. P. Pearn (act.), *Powerful*.—T. Lean, *Royal Sovereign* yt.—S. W. Robinson, *Winchester*.—H. Prior, *Zebra*.

Second Masters—J. Bowler, *Rhin*.—F. Gruzelier, *Curlew*.—J. J. Ball, *Firefly* st.-ves.—J. Beinn, *Kite*.—Jas T. Davis, *Seaflower*.—S. Waddingham, *Snipe*.—F. R. Sturdee, *Waterwitch*.

Surgeons—T. W. Jewell, *Acorn*.—P. Maityn, *Cleopatra*.—A. R. Bradford, *Hazard*.—R. Fairservis, *Hydra*.—W. Bell, *Implacable*.—J. Runciman, *Powerful*.—W. Kent, *Serpent*.—J. Rankin, *Spaniard*.—J. W. Elliott, *Zebra*.

Assistant-Surgeons—W. R. Cockburn, *Acorn*.—Geo F. Rowe, *Ætna*.—G. W. Pritchett, *Athol*.—L. Hodge, *Basilisk*.—R. Bacon and C. N. Wilkinson, *Britannia*.—W. Henderson *Cleopatra*.—W. Moorhead and M. F. West, *Cornwallis*.—J. Douglas, *Howe*.—W. Leitch, *Hydra*.—H. Liddell, and John M. Minter, *Implacable*.—W. Craig, *Melville*.—R. McLean, *Pactolus*.—C. W. White and T. H. Brown, *Powerful*.—Jas Welsh, *Princess Charlotte*.—C. F. Waters, A. Wilson, and Dan. O'Callaghan, *Royal Adelaide*.—J. Dettman, *Seaflower*.—Thos. Compton, *Shelduck*.—F. P. Pascoe, *Snipe*.—A. Murray, *Tyne*.—A. B. Cuttor, *Waterwitch*.—A. Moody, *Zebra*.

Chaplains—G. R. Lewin, *Ganges*.—J. Moore, *Implacable*.—O. S. Harrison, *Powerful*.

Pursers—John Westwood, *Acorn*.—J. Hales, *Cleopatra*.—S. E. Stretton, *Cracadile*.—J. C. Little, *Hydra*.—J. Waiter, *Implacable*.—R. G. Oldham, *Powerful*.—T. Woodward, *Harp*.—T. Stones, *Winchester*.—P. O'Connor, *Zebra*.

Naval Instructors—F. C. Halsted, *Donegal*.—C. M. Gillham, *Implacable*.—W. Keri, *Powerful*.

Clerks (in charge)—S. Winter, *Ætna*.—C. H. Elkins, *Romney*.—C. Dealy, *Seaflower*.—D. Stapleton, *Snipe*.—C. N. Frampton, *Waterwitch*.

Royal Marines—Capts. R. W. Pascoe, *Implacable*.—F. Spry, *Powerful*.—First Lieuts. John Fiasci, *Cleopatra*.—S. Frazer, *Powerful*.—Sec. Lieuts. J. M. Wemyss and Chas. F. Menzies, *Excellent*.—H. H. McCarthy and Wm. C. P. Elliott, *Implacable*.—Lewis W. R. Denman and Hugh R. Mends, *Powerful*.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—T. Vernon Watkins (act. Captain) is confirmed to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant—Wallace Houstoun (act. Commander in *Madagascar*) is confirmed to the rank of Commander. Thos. H. Page.—Lewis Maitland.—Jos. B. Kay.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Jenkin Jones (1808) to *Curaçoa*. James Clark Ross (1834) to *Terror*.—Sir H. L. Seabouse, Knt., K.C.H. (1814), to *Blenheim*. Houston Stewart (1817) to *Benbow*. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826) to *Druid*. J. Toup Nicolas, C.B. (1815), to *Belleisle*.

Commander—Edward Pellew Halsted (1826) to *Childers*.

Lieutenants—P. A. Helpman (1839) to *Melville*. Wm. Welsh (1828) to Coast Guard. George Goldsmith 1828, to *Druid*. Hornby, West, and Blane, to *Benbow*. Charles J. Balfour to *Inconstant*. H. A. Story to *Druid*. Crawley to *Childers*.

Masters—Wm. Wood (1826), to command *Buffalo*. J. Chegwyn (1826), to *Cracadile*.

Mates—T. P. Covil to *Snipe*. A. Hamilton to *Powerful*.

Midshipmen—A. Lodder to *Powerful*. A. Bland to *Edinburgh*.

Assistant-Surgeons—R. Bacon to *Cornwallis*. H. H. Mackenzie to *Britannia*. F. Harvey to *Princess Charlotte*. C. F. Waters, Dan. O'Callaghan, John H. Hane (additional), to *Cornwallis*.

Seamen—Edward Sandys (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Pursers—Wm. Henry Breay to *Druid*. Wm. Eales to *Benbow*. J. C. Heathman to *Childers*.

Vol. 1st Class—Chetham to *Britannia*.

Clerk—Joseph Hayward (Secretary's Clerk) to *Donegal*. G. W. G. Robins (in charge) to *Lark* schooner.

DOCK-YARD APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the promotions and appointments consequent upon the death of Mr. Stone, the late Master Shipwright at Chatham:—

John Fincham, from Sheerness Dock-yard, to be Master Shipwright at Chatham, vice Stone, deceased.

James Atkins, Assistant from Plymouth, to be Master Shipwright at Sheerness, vice Fincham.

William Aylward, Foreman from Portsmouth, to be Assistant at Plymouth, v. Atkins.

John Russel, Inspector at Portsmouth, to be Foreman, vice Aylward.

The following appointments have also been made:—

Thomas Staker, Inspector from Plymouth, to be acting Foreman at Sheerness, vice Fincham, purveyor of timber in Italy.

William Bressley, Inspector from Pembroke, to be acting Foreman at Portsmouth, vice Allan, promoted to Master Shipwright at Bombay.

John Fowles, late Purveyor of timber in New Zealand, to be Inspector at Sheerness, vice Peck, appointed Assistant-Builder at Bombay.

With the exception of Mr. Allan, all these appointments are selected from the *old* school, one of them having been between thirty and forty years in the service, and they are calculated to give general satisfaction in the Dock yards.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

PLUTO, st.-ves., Lt. Com. J. Lunn (1829), arrived at Constantinople, from Malta, March 7, with several British officers to serve in the Turkish Navy.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

* sailed, d due, r. returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Symons, s. Apr 8, d Apr. 28

LIVERPOOL, Lewis, r Mar 31.

BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr 1, d Apr 21.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Mar. 18, d. Apr. 7, r. Apr. 6.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY, r. Mar 24.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1819), s. Jan 4, d May 24.

HMB OROONOKO, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d June 29.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1811), s. Mar 8, d July 26.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d Aug. 28.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb 9, d April 18

HMB LINNET, Downey (1815), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

HMB LYRIAD, s. Apr 6, d. June 9.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb 3, d April 28.

HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1809), s. Mar 3, d May 26.

HMB EXPRESS, Coke, s. April 5, d June 26

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb 17, d May 12.

HMB LAPWING, Coplan (1813), s. Mar. 1, d. June 9.

Mexico.

HMB SEAL, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d April 22

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Jan. 17, d May 20.

HMB SPINDLER, Picken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d June 25.

HMB STAG, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

In Port.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, 1 Feb. 18 For Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 17th inst

HMB LYRA FORTESCUE (1825), r. Mar. 15. For the Mexican Mail of 16th inst

HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), r. Mar. 18.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1824), r. Mar 26.

HMB PLUMER, Crooke (1814), r. Mar. 30.

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.

HMB DOVE, Reese (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r April 3.

HMB RANGER, Turner (1825), s. Dec. 7, d April 26, r Apr. 6.

PORTSMOUTH, April 12.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Lightning* steamer arrived on Saturday to wait the orders of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey. On Tuesday that officer went on board, and proceeded in her to Plymouth, to hoist his flag in the *Inconstant*. *Pantaloon* came in on Monday last from Plymouth, with some volunteers for the Navy, which have been put on board the *Britannia*: the *Pantaloon* is in harbour ready for sea. *Hydra* steam-frigate arrived from Sheerness on Tuesday, to endeavour to complete her crew at this port: she has obtained a few volunteers, and will no doubt get the remainder next week. *Powerful* cannot manage to complete. *Benbow* was commissioned on Wednesday by Comm. Hathorn, for Capt Stewart: she has been masted, and this day moved into dock to be overhauled, and will go out again on Monday or Tuesday. *Blonde* has been undocked, and will be ready for commission next week. *Childers* and *Cho* are in the basin, waiting officers. *Dublin* is to be taken in dock after the *Benbow*, and fitted for commission. *Waterwitch*, *Snipe*, and *Ætna*, are in the harbour, ready to go to Spithead; but there are no orders. *Curlew* is not quite so forward. The *Victor*, having had her masts taken out and cleared of stores, is to be moved up the harbour. It was fully expected the *Britannia* was to have been paid off on Monday, and the change of flags take place next day, but there is no certainty: it is now reported that she is to be put out of commission on the 30th; counter orders may, however, be down on Sunday; the Hon. Adm. Fleming is certainly to be here on the 16th. *Rattlesnake* is fitting for troops. A strong party of men of different trades are on the *Royal Frederick*, to get her ready for launching on 1st May; that day is fixed at present for the ceremony. Mr. Aylward, one of the foremen of the Dock-yard, has been promoted to the office of Builder's Assistant at Plymouth. The wind has been blowing hard from E.N.E. ever since last Saturday, and no vessels have arrived from the westward, although *Pelican*, *Scout*, and *Pylades* are daily expected. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Benbow*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Hydra* steamer, *Snipe*, *Pantaloon*, *Messenger* steamer; *Ætna* in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—5th—Arrived *Meteor*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, from Falmouth. *Harpy*, 10, Lieut.-Com. John S. Ellman, was paid off this day. Sailed *Pantaloon*, 10, for Portsmouth. 6th.—*Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, was towed from the Harbour into the Sound, by the *Meteor*, st.-v. Arrived the *Swale*, tender to the *Astrea*, with old stores from Falmouth, and sailed, on her return to that port, with stores for the packet service, on the 9th. The *Tagus*, peninsula steamer, from London, put into this port for coals, and proceeded the next day for Falmouth to take out the mails. The *Camel*, lighter, arrived with old stores from Liverpool. 8th—Arrived *Racehorse*, 18, Com. Henry W. Craufurd, from Vera Cruz, with despatches for this Government; everything was amicably settled between the French and Mexican Governments, and the inhabitants were daily returning to their different occupations. The *Racehorse* had a very fine passage, being only 28 days from Vera Cruz, which place she left on 10th March, called at the Havannah on 17th, and communicated with the *Edinburgh* and *Cornwallis*; both ships were to sail on the 18th, the former for Jamaica, the latter for Bermuda. The *Pique* was to proceed from Vera Cruz to Jamaica, and take on board troops for Halifax. The French flag was to be struck at the Castle 15 days after the treaty was signed, and all the ports opened; the English squadron would then proceed to Jamaica. The following changes had taken place in the squadron, viz.,—Com. Milne, of the *Snake*, to Command *Crocodile*, vice Pulkinghorne, deceased; Act.-Commander John P. Hay, of the *Cornwallis*, to the *Snake*; Richard L. Warren, of the *Serpent*, to be Acting Captain to Commodore Douglas; Lieut. Hon. Robert Gore, of the *Charybdis*, to command the *Serpent*; Lieut. Philip Hast, of the *Pickle*, to command the *Charybdis*; Lieut. Frederick Holland, of the *Satellite*, to command the *Pickle*; Lieut. Miller, of the *Snake*, to command the *Hornet*. The *Racehorse* came into harbour on the 11th, to refit. The *Cleopatra*, 28, Capt. S. Lushington, was towed from Barnpool into the Sound, by the *Meteor*, st.-v. 9th—Arrived *Lightning*, steamer, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Williams, with Vice Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.H., who immediately hoisted his flag on board the *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, and sailed the following day for Bermuda and the West Indies; she has taken out a number of boys for the different ships on those stations. The *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, also sailed for Lisbon. A detachment of the 36th regt., consisting of 5 officers, 3 sergs., and 133 rank and file, embarked on board the *Cleopatra*, and she sailed the next day for New Brunswick. Arrived the *Goodwill*, lighter, with stores from Chatham and Portsmouth. 11th—Arrived the *Gorgon* steam-frigate from Pembroke, with the seamen who took the *Windsor Castle* to that port; she is to accompany the *Tortoise* coal depot to Sheerness as soon as she is ready, which will be in a few days. Sailed the *Lightning* steam-vessel for Woolwich, and the *Meteor* steam-vessel for Falmouth. 12th—It is expected the *Druid*, 44, will be commissioned this day or to-morrow; she is to have a complement of 290 men. Mr. James Atkins, many years master shipwright's assistant in this Dock-yard, is appointed master shipwright of Sheerness Dock-yard; he has been upwards of forty years in this establishment, and has been, during the whole of that time, a most active and zealous officer, and faithful servant of the Crown. Mr. Aylward, foreman in Portsmouth Dock-yard, is to be assistant in this Dock-yard, vice Atkins. Mr. Stocker, inspector of shipwrights in this yard, is to be acting-foreman in Sheerness Dock-yard. Mr. Robert H. Rae is appointed a third-class clerk in this Dock-yard, occasioned by the promotion of Mr. W. S. Crealock, vice Mr. J. Shaw, deceased. Captain J. Toup Nicholas is appointed to the command of the *Belleisle*, 72, shortly to be commissioned at this port. The *Royal Adelaide*, 104 (flagship), Captain Thomas White (*a*), will be paid off on the 30th inst., Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk's flag will be hauled down at sunset, and she will be re-commissioned the next day by Capt. Henry Eden, and the flag of Admiral Graham Moore will be hoisted on board her, as Com.-in-Chief at this port. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Racehorse*, *Gorgon* st.-v., and *Alonzo* (transport). In the Sound—*Stakesby* (transport).

MILFORD HAVEN, 10th April.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Capt. Whitcomb, R.M., has this week been relieved at detachment duty at Pembroke, by Capt. Palliser, and Lieut. Hadfield by Lieut. Crispin. Lieut. Budd, also, has been recalled to head-quarters at the Chatham Division, being near sea duty. It is expected on the relief taking place, which will occur in June, that the full complement of the detachment will be supplied, and the arsenal not left, as at present, to the protection of a Sergeant's

guard. The *Diligence*, naval transport, arrived at Pembroke Yard, with timber and other stores, on the 6th inst., and the *Gorgon*, steamer, returned from Dublin on the 6th, where she had been for the late Lord Lieutenant's furniture, which she has now on board to take to Portsmouth. Mr. Blesly, Inspector at Pembroke, has been made Foreman at Portsmouth, in the place of John Allan, Esq., appointed Master Shipwright at Bombay. The *Gorgon* left Milford at half-past four, p.m., on the 9th for Plymouth.

April 9th, sailed the *Hydra*, steamer, from Woolwich.

Mr. J. M. Hobbs, Admiralty Office, Portsmouth, to be Chief Clerk in the new Admiralty Office at Plymouth, and Mr. Nichols to be ditto at Portsmouth.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 5.—Arrived here this morning from the Brazils, H.M.'s packet *Ranger*, Lieut. Turner, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on 17th Feb. with the usual mails, and on freight 15,000*l*. H.M.'s packet *Penguin*, Lieut. Lace, sailed to-day for Rio, with the Brazil mail of 2d inst.; and to-morrow H.M.'s packet *Tyrian*, Lieut. Croker, proceeds with the Halifax mail of the 3d.

DEAL, April 7.—Arrived here this morning, H.M.'s revenue cruiser *Lively*, Lieut. John Benson, R.N., Commander, from a cruise; she has brought ninety-five casks of foreign spirits, crept up near the Sunk Light Vessel on 4th inst., supposed to be the cargo of the French cutter *La Caroline*. It is scarcely a month ago since the *Lively* landed here seventy-eight casks of brandy, thrown overboard from a smuggling lugger (name unknown) in the Black Deeps, that only escaped capture by crossing over a part of the sands where there was not sufficient depth of water for the Queen's cruiser to follow.

Three new steamers, on the plan of the *Acheron*, are to be built at Chatham, and called the *Polyphemus*, *Ardent*, and *Alecto*, where the *Buffalo* is unlocked and masted, and fitting for New Zealand; and the *Terror* and *Erebus* are preparing for the expedition to the antarctic regions—the latter will be doubled like the former.

The *Profit and Loss* of Newcastle has been lost, with the Captain, his wife, and 13 other souls, and were buried near Calais; but a subscription was made, and they were reinterred in the English burying-ground, and a tablet erected to their memory.

The *Lightning* steamer will proceed to the Mediterranean station, and her duties will devolve on the *Firebrand*. The former used to be attached to the Board of Green Cloth, and possesses a silver cup, presented to the Admiralty by Queen [illegible] made several trips from Woolwich down the river, on experiments to consume the smoke.

The *Cyclops* steamer, engines 320-horse power, will be the largest man-of-war steamer in the world.

The *Parkfield* and *Blenheim* are fitting at Deptford for convicts, the *Cambrian* for Ascension; the *Hero*, *Cornwall*, and *Navarino* for emigrants for Australia; *Morning Star* for the Cape and Fitzroymalee; and *Asia* for Bermuda; and sailed the *Hindostan*, to embark female convicts at Woolwich.

It is stated at Portsmouth, that Capt. Napier intends to apply to have his crew surveyed, to show the difference between *sailors* and *seamen*. See our Notice to Correspondents.

By orders recently received from the Admiralty, job-work has been partially resumed in Sheerness Dock-yard on a steamer building and the *Atholl* repairing. The shipwrights are permitted to earn as much as their work, when measured, entitles them to per day. Orders are also received at Sheerness that the men in ordinary are to be paid extra when fitting out men of war. This has been made general, and the pay will be as specified in the General Naval Instructions.

The *Fairy* has sailed from Woolwich to resume her North Sea surveys; and the *Lightning* steamer to embark Vice-Admiral Harvey, and convey him to Plymouth, to proceed to the West Indies.

The Egyptian convict *Dr. Stewart* has embarked near 200 convict youths from Chatham for Australia.

Eleven blacksmiths' apprentices are ordered to be entered at Woolwich Dock yard.

The Admiralty have contracted with Mr. Bankham, of Gravesend, to build, forthwith, 140 boats of various descriptions.

Mr. Abbinett, with his diving men and diving apparatus, has been of late most successfully employed on the wreck of the *Pennsylvania* packet, off the mouth of the Mersey—he has succeeded in raising 20,000*l*. worth of property; and a few days since succeeded in raising the hull of a French ship, of 400 tons, which the people of Liverpool had in vain attempted to do.

The sea equipments for the *Blenheim* and *Hawke*, 74 guns each, such as masts, spars, and sails, are ordered to be got ready without loss of time.

Larne, 20, was lying at Canton on 7th Nov., expecting to return to Madras in February.

Partridge, 10, Lieut. Morris, left the Gambia on 24th Feb. for Sierra Leone.

RE. NAVAL SCHOOL.—We are gratified to learn that drilling, so essential to youth for acquiring an erect and confident carriage, now forms a part of the discipline and exercise of the pupils of the school. The Council have appointed an experienced Drill-Serjeant to attend periodically, and put the young gentlemen through their evolutions.

VERA CRUZ, March 30th.—After the *Cornwallis* and *Edinburgh* had remained here about 14 days, they were ordered to the Havannah report says, in consequence of the French Admiral having refused to treat under an intimidating force. Before *Cornwallis* left, Commodore Douglas shifted his broad pennant to *Madagascar*, with his son, as acting Flag-Lieut., and appointing Lieut. Houston, acting Commander. The *Serpent* arrived here two days ago from Jamaica, from which she brings melancholy intelligence regarding the sickness and mortality which has been raging at Port Royal, Kingston, &c. The *Serpent* lost six men; *Magnificent*, six, and *Tartarus*, five. *Serpent* will sail in a few days with freight, to Barbadoes. *Racehorse* sailed two days ago for Tampico. *Scringapatam*, which was expected here, lately left Jamaica for Barbadoes, very sickly. Orders have been sent from England for *Madagascar* and *Pique* to proceed to Jamaica, thence to embark troops and convey them to Halifax. Station of the ships here.—At Sacrificios—*Madagascar*, *Pique*, *Andromache*, *Satellite*, *Snake*, and *Serpent*. At Anti Lizardo—*Vestal*, *Rover*, and *Modeste*.

A new 42-pounder gun has been ordered to be cast for trial, for the Naval service.

Lady Paget and family are on their voyage to England in the *Cornwallis*, the late flag-ship of the regretted Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Paget, the Commander-in-Chief on the station. Capt. Sir Richard Grant will return in the command of the *Cornwallis*.

The Hon. Capt. Edward Howard, brother to Lord Morpeth, has resigned the command of the *Wolverine* sloop-of-war, on that vessel being ordered from the Malta station to the Coast of Africa, to cruise after slaves. Commander Tucker has been appointed to succeed the gallant officer.—*Globe*.

Sir William George Legge Hoste, Bart., eldest son of the late gallant Sir William Hoste, who has just attained his majority, has been appointed an additional Lieutenant to the *Princess Charlotte*, 104, the flag-ship of Adm. Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station.

We have authority to contradict a paragraph which has appeared in several of the journals, stating that the *Royal Adelaide* was ordered into the Sound. It is not improbable such an occurrence may take place some time in the ensuing summer.

The Admiralty are recruiting for men in the Shetland Isles, and Lieut. Pipping has already enrolled many clever hardy young fellows there for the Navy.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday.—R. Willcox, *Britannia*; A. G. B. Holmes, *Spitfire*; A. J. Burton, *Winchester*; E. L. Brown; H. B. Hankey, *Inconstant*; J. W. Drummond, *Britannia*.

The *Winchester* and *Druid* have opened rendezvous for men at Portsmouth.

[illegible] at the Cape of Good Hope from Mau[illegible]

Fairy arrived at Harwich from [illegible], April 1 [illegible]

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.—The Coast-Guard station at Bembridge made seizure of a raft, with 50 tubs of spirits attached thereto, on the 23d ult. On 4th inst. the Coast-Guard pulleys of the Lulworth station picked up floating 47 half-ankers of brandy, 11 half-ankers of Geneva, and 1 flaggon. On 4th inst. the Boorsand station captured a boat and three men, with a small quantity of spirits in skins, two of these men were convicted, but the third was remanded. On 4th inst. the *Tartar* r.-c., Lieut. Davies, fell in and chased the *Diana* French smuggling vessel, and made her destroy her cargo; she was subsequently brought into port, and is still under detention; her cargo, consisting of 213 tubs, has been picked up by the boats of the *Caractacus* r.-c., and those of the Lulworth station. The boats of *Desmond* and *Mary Ann*, tenders to the *Scout* and *Lively* r.-c., succeeded in creeping up 94 tubs on the 5th inst. in the Swin. On 5th inst. the Coast-Guard at Porthillic, in the Falmouth district, captured a punt and 34 tubs, which a smuggling vessel had brought over during a gale of wind; on this occasion a party of smugglers assaulted and severely beat the Coast-Guard men, and succeeded in getting off with five or six tubs.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL SMUGGLING.—[*From a Correspondent.*]—We have to record an instance of daring intrepidity on the part of the Cawsand smugglers. The weather on the Cornish Coast has, during the past week, been extremely boisterous; and, notwithstanding the terrific sea and wind which existed on Monday night last, two *open* boats belonging to Cawsand braved the storm, and after "*calling up spirits from the vasty deep*," they dashed through a raging surf, and safely landed their tubs near Looe, in the district commanded by Capt. Walcot, R.N., despite the vigilance and activity of that gallant officer and his recently increased force. It appears the man on the look-out *near* the place of landing arrived at the spot just in time to witness the departure of the smuggling-boats from the shore, and was rewarded for his hard night's vigil with only a few tub-slings left on the beach by "Will Watch" and his party.

Sir John Herschell has recently invented an instrument of measuring the intensity of light, and he has found that at the Cape of Good Hope it is twice as great as in this country.

LIEUTENANTS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, on Tuesday, 15th March, 1839,

His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in the Chair.

Duke of Richmond	Lord Howick	Sir Richard Williams
Earl of Minto	Sir Alex. Dickson	Sir Charles Adam
Lord Melville	Sir George Cockburn	Sir Hussey Vivian
Lord Hill		

Lieutenant GEORGE FIELD SOMERVILLE examined.—

Sir George Cockburn—You are aware of the objects for which this Commission is sitting. Have you any observations with regard to the Navy generally, or more particularly with regard to the class to which you belong, which you would wish to be taken into consideration?—A. More particularly with regard to the class to which I belong. Understanding that officers of each rank were to be examined, I thought it would not be right for a Lieutenant to apply himself to any other than his own particular class. I hold in my hand a memorial, signed by 636 Lieutenants, Lieutenant Somerville delivered in the memorial, and read a written statement, addressed to the Commission, which he submitted as evidence.)

Duke of Wellington—How long has the arrangement in the Navy prevailed of allowing the Admirals, and the Captains of ships-of-the-line, to choose their First Lieutenants?—A. I believe Flag Officers have always had the appointment of the Lieutenants of their own flag-ships.

Q. Always is a loose word—how many years?—A. Longer than I can recollect—I believe from the earliest ages. I believe the Flag Officers have always had the choice of the Lieutenants, but with Captains that has not been the case.

Q. How long has it been the case with Captains?—A. I think certainly not earlier than 1810 or 1811—I am quite sure it was not so when I received my promotion.

Q. Did Flag Officers choose the First Lieutenants of ships-of-the-line serving under their command?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Who chose the First Lieutenants of the ships-of-the-line serving under the several officers?—A. The Admiralty.

Q. Up to what period?—A. Always, I believe, prior to 1810 or 1811.

Duke of Richmond—Are you aware whether, in former times, every Flag Officer, Lord Hood for instance, did not nominate every Lieutenant in his ship, and fix what station he should hold in that ship?—A. I firmly believe it.—I believe that every Admiral did it.

Q. Your father served with Lord Howe?—A. He did, as First Lieutenant.

Q. Did you ever hear from your father, that the practice which then existed was prejudicial to the service?—A. Certainly not. In those days the number of Lieutenants, comparatively speaking, was very few, as you find in the Navy List, every Lieutenant had an opportunity of serving his country in some situation or another; but now there is a superabundant number of Lieutenants, and a few situations, and that makes the difficulty.

Sir Hussey Vivian—Your complaint is, that the Captains choose the First Lieutenants—is it not the interest of the Captain to have a good set of officers in his ship?—A. I do not know that it is; it may be to his interest, but it is not the practice; and I daresay Sir George Cockburn, or any other gallant Naval officer, will tell you numbers of instances where interest would prevail over the benefit of the service.

Q. Is it your opinion of the Captains of the Navy that they would not select the best men they could for their First Lieutenants?—A. It is a hard question to put to me; but I do think that man is composed of that material that he does see, or fancies he sees, more ability and talent in his near connexions, or his friends, than any body else can see.

Duke of Richmond—Might not, then, the Lords of the Admiralty see more merit in their relations than others could see?—A. No doubt of it; but if the Admiralty appointed the First Lieutenants of men-of-war, the Admiralty would have an opportunity of employing a great many more officers, because we have instances where a Lieutenant has been the First Lieutenant of a line-of-battle ship contrary to the regulations of the Admiralty, which provided that none under ten years' seniority should hold it, and there are 2,000 Lieutenants shut out of any chance of belonging to a ship, which would not be the case if the Admiralty had the power of appointing all Lieutenants, except in flag ships.

Sir George Cockburn—You have not stated when it was that you think this innovation was made, of Captains choosing their First Lieutenants. Now, I have been a Captain since 1794, and I have always chosen my First Lieutenant, all the way through the service.—A. I do not deny that officers of interest have always had an opportunity of doing so.

Q. Are you aware that it was in consequence of that permission given to a Captain to appoint his First Lieutenant, that I got Sir Thomas Hardy to be my First Lieutenant?—A. I was not aware that Sir Thomas Hardy was ever with you. I am satisfied that you, or any other officer of rank or of interest, would have officers of their choice appointed to them as Lieutenants, in private ships; but that it was not the rule I was quite satisfied, because I know many instances where Lieutenants were appointed to frigates without their Captains being consulted.

Q. Are you aware that Sir Thomas Hardy was not an Officer of interest—that, in point of fact, he had no interest whatever—A. I am aware that Sir Thomas Hardy rose entirely from his own merits.

Lord Melville—In your account of the funds which are applicable to Widows' Pensions, you stated unclaimed Pay and Prize Money as part of those funds, and you also stated that large sums had been paid out of those funds to other purposes, not connected with the Naval Service—to Windsor Castle, and other purposes, what authority have you for making that assertion?—A. I stated that it was tradition. I have associated with the Naval Service all my life—I entered the Naval Service when I was eight years old. It has been printed and published, over and over again, within the last twelve months, about the appropriation of the Widows' Fund to the furnishing of Windsor Castle.

Q. Are you sure that you are not making a mistake by confounding unclaimed prize money with the droits of the Admiralty—A. I do not know that unclaimed prize money ever formed any portion of the droits of the Admiralty.

Q. You meant to inform the Commission that it was not droit of the Admiralty, but unclaimed prize-money, that was applied to those other purposes, and not to the Widows' Fund?—A. I do not recollect that I ever spoke of the droits of Admiralty in my life, nor ever wrote upon them; but what I meant was this—that there was a fund created, at some period, for the purpose of paying Widows' Pensions, and threepence out of every pound received from Government, either for full or half-pay, was taken from them, without their permission, to form this fund, and that to it was added unclaimed prize-money, and arrears of pay; because it was quite possible for officers to die who have no family aware of the circumstances, and then there are arrears of pay, and so forth, and I always understood that that went into the fund.

Sir George Cockburn—What ground have you to assert here that any portion of that money was taken for the furnishing of Windsor Castle?—A. It has been printed, over and over again, within the last twelve months, in the Naval newspapers. I think it will be found in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, under the signature of "Tristram."

Q. Is that your only authority for that statement?—A. I have gone into calculations on the value of money, as applied to annuities, and I know what a sum of money ought to produce, and therefore I know very well that there must be a large sum of money somewhere, or that there ought to be.

Sir Hussey Vivian.—Your great complaint is, that promotion can only be had by patronage; and you stated, as an illustration, that your son had been seven years a Mate, and that you had applied to have him made a Lieutenant, and failed. Now, at the time you made that application, were there not many Mates in the service senior to your son?—A. So there always will be, because at each of the two last general promotions, the one that took place in 1837, and the Coronation Promotion, the senior Mates were not promoted.

Q. If your son had been made a Lieutenant, might not those who were his seniors have made the very complaint that you are making, that promotion was only to be obtained by interest?—A. I do not know that. I associate with a large body of Naval Officers of all ranks, and they, one and all, expected that my son would have been promoted, for the services rendered by myself and my family are apparent, and they are unquestionable.

Q. Was any interest ever made in order to obtain the promotion of your son? were not you prepared to resort to patronage and influence in order to obtain the promotion of your son?—A. I have used the common methods. With respect to Sir Edward Codrington, it was unsolicited on my part, because I never entered Sir Edward Codrington's Committee room in my life; but Sir Edward Codrington wrote to me, a few years ago, saying, if you will send up your son's certificates I will lay them before Lord Minto for you. I forwarded several documents to Sir George Grey at different periods—I had assisted Sir George Grey at his elections.

Q. Supposing your son to have been promoted, might not those who were his seniors have made the very complaint you are now making?—A. That may be the case; but still there are many promoted who have not served so long or so faithfully as he has served, because he has served continuously.

Sir Charles Adam.—Is not your own case liable to the very remark you made yourself, that persons are apt to see among their own friends and relations greater abilities than among others?—No doubt of it, but then there is documentary evidence—I have got in my pocket a letter from Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, and I believe that every body that knows him knows that there are very few he ever gave certificates to. It is not usual for Admirals to grant them. There is also Sir William Dillon, his last Captain, there are Admirals Brown and Hillyar, who recommend him; and therefore if officers are not to be promoted who are strongly recommended, we should know it.

Sir George Cockburn.—In what ship were you First Lieutenant?—A. I was First Lieutenant of the *Nemesis* frigate, in 1805.

Q. Who was Captain?—A. My father; I was appointed Second Lieutenant in that ship by his application to Lord Barham.

Q. In what other ship were you First Lieutenant?—A. I was First Lieutenant of the *Ulysses*, 44: there were four Captains while I held this situation, one of whom was Captain Woolcombe: then Captain Woolcombe applied to me to follow him into the *Circe*, but could not effect an exchange; in the West Indies he asked me to go with him, and he applied to the Admiralty to appoint me to the *Circe*, and I was appointed to the *Circe*.

Q. How long were you in the *Circe*?—A. I left in 1811.

Q. Have you been employed since?—A. Yes: after being home some little time, I made application to command a small vessel, and I was not considered old enough as an officer to do it; but I was appointed to the *Rota*, and went out to the West Indies.

Q. How long did you remain in the *Rota*?—A. About twelve or fifteen months.

Q. Who was Captain of the *Rota*?—A. My father.

Duke of Richmond.—Were you ever appointed First Lieutenant of any ship without your having been recommended to the Admiralty by the Captain?—A. Yes; I was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Ulysses* by the recommendation of nobody, but by the appointment of Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the West Indies, and he told me that while he remained under his command, no senior officer should be appointed above me.

Q. You were not appointed by the Admiralty, but by the Admiral?—A. By the Admiral.

Q. It appears that you have Parliamentary influence for your son, as you say that you rendered efficient services to Sir George Grey?—A. I did.

Q. But, though you have Parliamentary influence, your son did not obtain promotion at the Coronation Promotion?—A. I would rather maintain my independence; I do not look to my Parliamentary influence, so much as to keep myself clear from any matters of that sort, otherwise I should lose that little consequence which I fancy I possess in Devonport.

Q. But the fact is, that though you support the present Government, and though you rendered efficient services to one of the members of the Government, in the election at Devonport, you applied for your son to be promoted?—A. Yes, that is so.

Sir Hussey Vivian.—You complain of Captains making reports of officers serving under them, at the same time another of your complaints is, that the Admiralty do not select the officers, but that the Captains select their own officers; now, do you think that the Admiralty can, by possibility, select officers well unless they have the reports of the Captains of the officers?—A. I think that an officer should have an opportunity of seeing any report that may be made to his prejudice.

The Witness withdrew.

I request to be permitted to append the following evidence, in continuation of my answers to the questions of his Grace the Duke of Richmond. Page 20 of the Minutes of Evidence. I stated that when Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane appointed me as First Lieutenant of the *Ulysses*, then under the command of the late Rear-Admiral Nesham, I was promised, by Sir Alexander, that no Lieutenant senior to me should be appointed to that ship, whilst upon the station. The following year a Lieutenant from the *Intrepid*, senior to me, was appointed, without the knowledge or consent of my Captain, although lying at anchor together. On my waiting on the Admiral, and reminding him of his promise, the appointment was cancelled, and a junior officer joined. On the arrival of the *Ulysses* at Spithead the Admiralty appointed a Lieutenant senior to me—when at the Nore, about two months afterwards, another Lieutenant, still senior to both of us, was appointed, and I became the Third Lieutenant, my Captain, the present Viscount Lake, always regretting that the Admiralty should have appointed senior Lieutenants over my head. This was my only inducement for quitting Captain Lake, i.e., the situation of a First Lieutenant of a frigate to remaining third of a 44, and from that period to the present I have invariably declared that a more humane or benevolent officer I never sailed with than was Captain the Honourable Warwick Lake.

G. F. SOMERVILLE.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 8.

Erratum in the Gazette of 29th ult.—The Christian names of 2d Lieut. Owen, R. Engineers, are Henry Charles Cunliffe, instead of Henry Charles only.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 12.

10th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. Andrew Cathcart, from 23d Ft., to be Lieut. v. Duff, who exchanges.

17th Foot—Ens. John Francis Jones to be Lieut. by p., vice Darby, who retires—Richard John Ross O'Conor, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Jones.

18th—John Cochrane, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sir Wm. MacGregor, promoted.

20th—Capt. John Maclean to be Major by p., v. Anstruther who retires—Lieut. Benjamin Newman to be Capt. by p., v. Maclean—Ens. James B. Sharpe to be Lieut. by p., v. New—Robert Daly, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sharpe.

23d—Lieut. Wm. Higginson Duff, from 10th Lt. Drs. Lieut., v. Cathcart, who exchanges.

40th—Capt. Archibald Trotter, from h.-p. 19th Lt. I. Capt., v. Simon Mayne, who exchanges—Lieut. John M'Lachlan Crabb, to be Capt. by p., v. Trotter, who retires—Ens. Edward Lee to be Lieut. by p., v. M'Duff—Edward Hungerford Eagar, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Lee.

43d—Charles Watkins Arthur Harcourt Wood, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Herries, promoted.

53d—Lieut. Thomas Smart to be Capt. by p., v. Gambier, who retires—Ens. William Richard Ormsby Gore to be Lieut. by p., v. Smart—Charles Hamilton Fenton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Gore.

77th—Ens. Gerard Wardlaw to be Lieut. by p., v. Wilson, who retires—George Edmund Nagle Nugent, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Wardlaw.

77th—Capt. John Foy, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Brev.-Maj. Alexander Buchan, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

85th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Thornton, K.C.B., to be Colonel, v. Sir Herbert Taylor, deceased. April 9.

96th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant to be Colonel, v. Sir Wm. Thornton, appointed to 85th Ft. April 9.

1st West India Reg.—Quartermaster-Serjeant Richard Allard to be Quartermaster, v. Cantrell, deceased.

Unattached—Ens. William Robert Herries, from 43d Foot, to be Lieut. by p.

Mem.—Lieut. William Maxwell, upon h.-p. Unatt., has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenancy, on being about to become a settler in N. S. Wales.

Errata in the Gazette of 2d instant—West somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cav.—For John Mibourne Kemeys Tynte, Gent. to be Cornet, v. C. K. Tynte, resigned, March 22—read, Milbourne Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Cornet, v. K. K. Tynte, jun., appointed to 85th Lt. Infantry—March 22.

[illegible]—Not long since we had occasion to call public attention to the conduct of the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and we feel sincere regret in being again obliged to revert to the subject. Our readers will recollect that a police report has mentioned the fact of the Hon. Capt. Pitt having been taken into custody on Wimbledon Common, he having at the time two pistols in a bag. Beyond these circumstances, nothing has yet appeared in any of the newspapers, although the whole affair has been the subject of discussion in every circle at the west end of the town. The story is this: and we shall be most happy to learn that it is exaggerated, most ready will we be to afford the parties implicated the opportunity of explanation. The story is, that Capt. Maynard, the Hon. Mr. M——, both officers in the Blues, were walking along Harley street at night, and, seeing a person with a——in his mouth, talking to a female, Capt. Maynard, turning towards him, said, "You sentimental ——." The person thus addressed instantly turned round and said, "Here is my card, give me yours." The officers of the Blues are said, we hope untruly, to have run away on the instant. The insulted man pursued, he overtook them, and was knocked down by the Hon. F. M. Again the Blues are said to have made a start, but were ultimately seized upon and taken to the station-house, where the outraged individual, insulted and assaulted, declared that he wanted only their names, and that he sought not to press any police charge against them. He obtained their names. First he sent a message to Mr. M——: they met, and in the first fire the ball went through Mr. M.'s hat. Mr. M. fired in the air, and then, in the most frank manner, apologised for the outrage that had been offered to his antagonist, assuring him "that if he had known he was a gentleman he would not have acted so towards him;" which, being interpreted, means this, that "We, the Blues, will insult every man whom we can insult with impunity; no respectable tradesman will we allow to walk the streets at night with his wife, sister, or daughter, without insulting him, but we should be very sorry indeed to insult a gentleman—that is to say, a person whom we dare not refuse to fight." What will their Colonel, Lord Hill, say to this? After the fight with the Hon. F. M——, the injured party sent a message to Capt. Maynard, and they were to have met at Wimbledon Common, on the morning that the Hon. Capt. Pitt, the second of Capt. Maynard, was arrested by the policeman. Now, one word as to the individual whom these guardsmen imagined they could insult with impunity. His name is Jennings, not a long time back he was a private soldier in the 10th Hussars; there he acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and his friends, desirous of giving wider scope to his action, obtained for him a Cornetcy in Kinloch's Regiment of Lancers, in Gen. Evans's army in Spain. His conduct advanced him to a troop, and such was the gallantry of this soldier, and the accumulated testimony in his favour, that Lord Hill had, within a few days before this occurrence, given him a Cornetcy in (we think) the 15th Light Dragoons.—*Observer.*

Explanation.—On the evening of some day last month, Mr. Clayton Jennyns, 15th Hussars, was walking in Langham-place, when he was overtaken by a party of six gentlemen. At the time, he was neither smoking a cigar nor in conversation with a female, as it has been erroneously stated. One of the party applied to him, in passing, the epithet, "You sentimental ——," upon which Mr. Jennyns naturally grasped the arm of the aggressor, and demanded his card. This was refused, and, at the instigation of some of the rest, a blow was inflicted on the face of Mr. Jennyns. The person committing this assault was Capt. Maynard, who immediately afterwards ran away. Mr. Jennyns then applied to the Hon. F. Methuen, another of the party, for his name, by whom the request was in like manner denied, and he also struck Mr. Jennyns, not so, however, as to "knock him down." By this time the police interfered, and the offending parties were removed to the station-house. Mr. Jennyns continuing all along to express his unwillingness to prefer any charge against his assailants, if they would furnish him with their names. It was not, however, until the next day, and after an investigation at Marylebone police-office (in the course of which, although aware of Mr. Jennyns being an officer in the British service, Mr. Methuen had still declined to give his name,) that through the interference of an old and distinguished officer, a near relative of Mr. Jennyns, the names of the parties at length transpired. The necessary information having been obtained by that gentleman from Mr. Nepean, 77th reg., who had been deputed to act on the part of Mr. Methuen, the affair was gone into as regarded the latter, and terminated in an apology, which Mr. Jennyns was induced to consider satisfactory. With respect to the original aggressor, Capt. Maynard, a hostile meeting was arranged to take place between that gentleman and Mr. J., which, after some interruptions from the police, came off at Batchet, and ended to the satisfaction of both parties. Capt. Maynard receiving his adversary's fire, and subsequently firing in the air, and apologising for the [illegible] he had committed. It only remains to state, that Mr. [illegible] is a gentleman of family, and highly connected; [illegible]ving enlisted in the 10th Hussars was the result of a [illegible]thful inclination for military life, to the indulgence of [illegible] his family were at that time opposed; that after serving [illegible] months in the 10th, he was presented by Col. Kinloch with a Lieutenancy in the 1st Spanish Lancers, in which corps he obtained his troop and two Orders of Merit from the Spanish government; and that he has entered the 15th Hussars, not, as it would appear from the paragraph in the *Observer*, through the gratuitous act of the Comm.-in-Chief, but according to the usual modes by which English gentlemen enter the Army.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—An anonymous and partial account of a late transaction (in which, to my regret, I figured as a principal actor) having appeared in your paper of this morning, I beg to forward the true version of that affair. No such words as "You sentimental ——" were addressed by me to Mr Jennings; but some observations which I made to my friend in passing Mr. Jennings (the expressions being, "Look, how sentimental that fellow seems!") were overheard by that gentleman, and a dispute arose thereon: the police having made their appearance during the collision I walked away to avoid being taken into custody, and not for the purpose of avoiding subsequent proceedings on the part of Mr Jennings. Further, directly I became informed of Mr. Jennings's station in society, I made every arrangement to acquaint him with my name and condition. C. H. MAYNARD, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards.

Windsor, April 11.

A foot-race [illegible] came off on Monday between two men named Day and Saunders, belonging to the corps. The distance, in which were still fences and a brook, was from the Cavalry Barracks at Spittal, across the country to the Hope Inn, Frogmore. All the fights were taken without touching a twig by both men, and the brook cleared in fine style, Clay proving the winner. The distance, which was about a mile, was covered a few seconds under seven minutes. A second match afterwards took place between a young man named Owen and another, both of the same regiment, to walk half a mile out, and run the same distance back; this was very much severely contested, and, after a neck-and-neck struggle, terminated in favour of Owen.

4th Drag. Guards.—This reg. has arrived from Ipswich at Birmingham.

"Distinguished alike for discipline and excellent conduct in quarters, will carry with it the unfeigned regret of the inhabitants."—*Ipswich Journal*

"Speedily se'ought a deputation of some of the inhabitants of the town of Ipswich waited Lieut.-Colonel Chatterton, K. H., and the officers, present an address from the inhabitants of Ipswich, upon the occasion of that highly distinguished regiment leaving that town.

5th Drag. Guards.—On the 3d inst. two troops left York for Birmingham. The depots of the 7th Hussars and 1st Drag. Guards will supply their places.

2d Drags.—The troop from Dublin to Kilkenny, 11th to 15th April. The troop from Longford to Cahir, 9th to 17th. The troop from Athlone to Cahir, 9th to 15th.

3d Lt. Drags.—Brev. Major-Gen. Thackwell has appointed Cornet E. Roche his Aide-de-Camp in India.

6th Drags.—The troop from Kilkenny to Newbridge, 15th to 17th April. The detachment of 20 r. and f., from Wexford to Kilkenny, 2d and 3d. One strong troop from Cahir to Dublin, 4th to 11th. The troop from do. to do., 16th to 23d. One troop and head-quarters, from Cahir to Newbridge, 6th to 12th.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Burridge has been appointed to the London District for the Cavalry Recruiting Service.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st batt.—Expect to receive orders shortly to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Nicholson has succeeded Lieut. M'Caskill, 97th, at Tralee, in the Recruiting Service.

5th.—Assist.-Surg. M'Bean has received an order to join the service cos. on the arrival of Surg. Dr. Henderson at the depot.

5th Depot—2 cos. from Birr to Galway, 9th to 12th April. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., from do. to do., 10th to 13th.

8th.—The reg. had suffered much by mortality at Falmouth, Jamaica, but the casualties greatly abated in Feb.

8th Depot—A soldier is to be tried by a Garrison Court-

Martial, for striking a non-comm. officer in the execution of his duty.

11th—On the 5th March, at noon, two more companies of the 11th arrived in town from Sorel, under the command of Col. Bishop and Capts. Farmer and Winnington, Lieut Bliss, Ensign Storey, and Staff-Assist. Surg. Darcy. One company crossed over to Pointe Levy on Wednesday afternoon, on their way to New Brunswick, accompanied by a detachment of the Rl. Artillery, under Lieut. Hotham, with a field piece and several sleighs loaded with ammunition, rockets, &c. The remainder of the 11th were to follow on Friday and Saturday. They march in divisions of one hundred men each.—*Quebec Gazette, 7th Mar.*

12th Depot—2 cos. and head-qrs., from Tralee to Cork or Ballincollig, 6th to 10th April.

18th—One Lieut., one Serjt., and 20 r. and f., are ordered to be in readiness for *immediate* embarkation to join the service companies.

19th—The detachment of F. O. and 80 r. and f., from Wexford to Kilkenny, 2d to 5th April.

20th—Major Mail is about to retire from the service.

21st—The corps received the long expected order from India last Nov., and were to sail from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, for Madras, in transports taken up at Sydney.

25th—Lieut. Guildea has joined from leave, as also Capts. Barnes and Quirk. The 25th expect to embark in Aug. for Gibraltar.

26th Depot—Lieut. Edgar succeeds Lieut. Perrott in the Recruiting Service at Edinburgh.

31st Depot—Lieut. Kelly has replaced Lieut. White in the Recruiting Service at Durham.

32d Depot—A draft, consisting of one Capt., one Lieut., one Ens., three Serjs., and 103 r. and f., is ordered to be held in readiness to join the service cos.

34th Depot—A draft of one Lieut., one Ensign, two Serjs., and 62 r. and f., is ordered to join the service companies.

36th Depot—2 cos. and head-qrs. from Kinsale to Tralee, 4th and 9th April.

37th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, Governor of Halifax, pronounced the last draft from Cork, under Col. Smelt, to be one of the best he ever inspected.

Lieutenant W. G. Griffith was tried before Sir J. Rowe, Chief Justice, at Spanishtown, for abduction and violation of Frances Eliza Baynes, daughter of Capt. Baynes, Stipendiary Magistrate, whom, it is alleged, the prisoner took by night from her father's house to his own quarters, and having there given her a soporific, which made the young woman senseless, was enabled to complete the offence. Two females, servants of Capt. Baynes, were accessory to this outrage, having administered to the young lady's sister, who slept in the same room, a draft which rendered her insensible to the violence used in carrying off the victim, whose cries were stifled by the officer's hand on her mouth. The intruder was admitted into Capt. Baynes' house at night, after the family had retired, by the servants. After an investigation of three days, his brother officers considered Lieut. Griffith was very lucky, the Jury having returned, in the face of a very strong case in evidence, a verdict of Not Guilty.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

37th Depot—4 officers and 101 r. and f. embark at Cork for the service cos.

40th—Lieut. Elliott succeeds Lieut. Williams, 54th, on the Recruiting Service at Lincoln.

45th—The corps will be presented with new colours by Her Majesty, and also receive the designation of "Royal Sherwood Foresters."

[illegible] Depot—On Wednesday se'nnight, the anniversary of the battle of Coorg, fought in the East Indies on the 3d April, 1834, the whole of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the depot who were present on that day, were provided with a sumptuous dinner at the expense of Capt J. W Smith, the senior officer at the depot, who was also present on that occasion. The party sat down to dinner at two o'clock—Serjt.-Major Robinson, President After the cloth was removed, a toast was proposed—"To the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 48th, who fell on that day"—which was drank in solemn silence—after which the health of the officers of the regt. was announced with three times three and one cheer more; and after enjoying themselves to a late hour, the party broke up "seeing more ways than one," and singing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c.

50th Depot—Lieut. Gregg is appointed Superintending Officer at Carlow.

54th Depot—Lieut. Chalk is appointed Recruiting Officer at Perth.

55th—We regret to announce the death of Ens. Harris, H.M. 55th Regt., of dysentery, at Secunderabad. This amiable young officer was beloved by the whole corps.—*Madras U. S. Gazette, Jan. 1.*

55th Depot—Lieut. Chaproniere succeeds Lieut. Nott, 45th Foot, in the Recruiting Service at Manchester. Lieut. De Havilland has entered the Military College.

56th Depot—An officer and 20 r. and f., from Charles Fort to Kinsale, on 3d April, to take charge of the barracks.

57th—Major Hunt commands the 57th at Cananore, and Brev.-Maj. Donaldson is about to retire from the service. Two of the officers got married last Dec.

59th Depot—A soldier, named Michael Ward, was abducted for the purpose of initiating into the present system of manœuvre and military tactics as taught in the British Army, some of those lawless hordes with which the mountains of Tipperary are infested—barbarous beings whose element is predatory warfare. About noon on last Wednesday, as Serjeant Ellerton and Private Michael Ward, both of 59th, were on their way from Killaloe to Nenagh, they were met, at a lonely and wild part of the road, three miles from the former place, by a body of from 18 to 20 peasants, armed with a variety of rude weapons. The Sergeant and Private were ordered to "halt" by a fellow who seemed to be the captain or leader. Having obeyed the word of command, there followed a conference of some moments among the gang. The leader then stepped forward and addressed the two men in the Irish language: the Private answered him, but the Sergeant being ignorant of the vernacular, he could not comprehend either the interrogatory or the answer. The Private was then ordered to "fall in" among the wild group, and the Sergeant was warned, as he valued his life, to depart on his journey. Poor Ellerton spoke big, and remonstrated, but in vain; for a grim and ferocious-fellow, that wielded an herculean club, intimated to him in no gentle guise what would be his fate if he attempted to exercise any of his brief authority in that part of Her Most Gracious Majesty's dominions. Sergt. Ellerton, on his arrival at Nenagh, lost no time in communicating with the commanding officer of the depot, who sent Lieut. Simpson to the scene of this extraordinary occurrence, in order to learn, if possible, the fate of the soldier. The police have since been scouring the mountain fastnesses, and exploring the dreary wilds of Duharrow, but as yet (up to our going to press) without success. Ellerton and Ward were on their way home from Limerick, where the latter had been under the escort of the former, giving evidence in a case in which he was concerned.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

[Ward is now in gaol under charge of desertion.]

60th, 1st Batt. Depot—Second Lieut. Brown is on leave. Capt. Pasley is about to join the service companies.

61st Depot—Lieut. Stephens, of pedestrian celebrity, has betted 300*l.* to 200*l.* that he will walk 75 miles in 12 hours. Match to come off about 20th May next.

63d Depot—Lieut. H. J. Swyny has succeeded Lieut. Codd, as Second Recruiting Officer at Glasgow.

65th Depot—The comp. from Killenaule to Templemore, 5th to 6th April. A draft, consisting of 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjs., and 60 r. and f., are ordered to join the service companies. The officers to accompany this draft are Lieut. Drought and Ens. Trafford. They have arrived at Cork.

66th Depot—embark 2 Ensigns and 42 r. and f. at Cork, for the service companies.

70th Depot—Lieut. Gibson succeeds Lieut. Griffiths, 39th, as Recruiting Officer at Aberdeen.

71st Depot—A draft of 1 Capt., 1 Adjt., 1 Surg., 1 Ensign, 2 Serjts., and 60 r. and f., is under orders to join the service companies.

72d Depot—The draft embarked on board the *Isabella* on the 8th inst. for the Cape of Good Hope.

73d Depot—Ens. Campbell, Assist.-Surg. Russell, 1 Serjt., and 40 r. and f., are ordered to join the service comps. Capt. Sterling is appointed Major of Brigade at Malta. Dr. Martin has rejoined.

74th—Head-quarters arrived at Trinidad on 9th Feb., under the command of Col. Mein; Capt. C. A. Campbell and Lieut. Hawker with one company arrived at Tobago on 11th Feb., to relieve a company of the 89th Regt., ordered to Antigua; Major Mannin, with his detachment from Dominica, were expected daily to join head-quarters. Brevet-Major Crawley, Lieut. Edwards, and Ensign Walsh, and 110 men, on board the *Mexborough*, arrived at Barbadoes on 14th Feb., in 22 days.

74th Depot—Capt. Yates has arrived in England on six months' medical leave, having suffered much from dyspepsia and deafness; he is to join the depot until his final recovery, and then proceed to the West Indies.

75th—The draft embarked at Cove of Cork, 8th inst., on board the *Isabella* for the Cape of Good Hope.

77th Depot—2 cos. from Galway to Armagh, 24th April. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs. from do. to do., 25th.

79th—Major Brown fell with his horse in Nassau-st., Dublin, during the Lord Lieutenant's procession, and received a serious hurt.

83d—The Court of Queen's Bench, Upper Canada, refused to disturb the verdict of 200*l.* damages against Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Dundas, for false imprisonment of Mr. Ashley, during the disturbances, and which sum the gallant officer will therefore have to pay.

84th—Lieut. Cussan is on leave.

86th—One comp. (40 r. and f.) from Templemore to Killemaule, 4th and 5th April.

A riot took place on Monday evening between some of the townspeople of Roscrea, and a few of the soldiers of the 86th, in consequence of a drunken fellow of the name of Cole abusing and striking a soldier for not enlisting him; two or three other soldiers seeing this, and some of Cole's friends coming to his assistance, a row ensued, but the police arrived and took the principals into custody, and Capt. Rutherford, Commanding, with a couple of the guard, immediately got the soldiers into barracks, and by doing so put an end to the affair. Informations have been taken before W. Prittie and Capt. Smith, Magistrates of the county, and three of the soldiers are to prosecute Cole and two others at the Thurles Quarter Sessions.

93d Depot—One Captain, one Ensign, one Serg., and 45 r. and f. embark at Cork, to join the service cos.

2d West India reg.—A Court-Martial has assembled at Nassau, New Providence, to try Capt. Hill on charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. Nicolls. The officers of the Court are Maj. Lord W. Paulet, 68th; Maj. Palmer, 56th; Capt. Morgan, R.A.; Capt. Mackinnon, 68th; Capt. Western, 64th; Capt. Walmsley, 56th (Judge Advocate); Capts. Mandeville and Sealy, 64th. Lieut. C. W. H. FitzGerald is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at New Providence.

Royal Artillery.—One non-comm. officer and 10 gunners, from Dublin to Forts on Lower Shannon, by canal-boats, 10th April. Do. from Limerick to Dublin, when relieved by the above. One officer and nineteen non-comm. officers and gunners, from Dublin to Duncannon Fort, 12th to 18th. The detachment from Duncannon Fort to Charlemont, by steamer from Waterford, on 19th. One officer and 32 men from Dublin to Cork Harbour, by steamer, 10th. The detachments from Cork Harbour and Kinsale to Dublin, by steamer, when relieved by the above. An officer and 16 men from Dublin to Derry, for Loughswelly and Loughlogle, by steamer, on 10th. The detachment from Derry to Charlemont, when relieved. The *Nottingham* steamer, from Liverpool, having on board Capt. Freer's comp., arrived at Dublin on the morning of the 4th inst., and has been disembarked. Major Locke's comp. proceeded by steam-vessel from Dublin on the 10th inst. for Cork, there to embark in the *Prince George* freight-ship, on its arrival, for Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Capt. Trevor Rl. Horse Artillery, has returned to Mr. Henry, of the Island Bridge factory, Dublin, 50*l.*, inclosed for the men of that force who had exerted themselves to suppress the destructive fire in the above large concern. Capt. Trevor replied that his brother officers thought Mr. Henry had lost enough by the casualty; but the non-commissioned officers and men were allowed to accept a gratuity of 35*l.* from the Insurance companies.—The following officers will compose the Committee about to proceed to Deal to ascertain the ranges of the new guns lately introduced into the service:—Lieut.-Cols. Dansey, C.B., E. T. Mitchell, C.B., and Captain E. Bridges. Captain Tulloch will act as Secretary. The other arrangements are not yet completed.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS McMAHON.

Portsmouth, March 31, 1839.

District Order.—The period having arrived which terminates Sir Thomas McMahon's command of the troops in the South West District, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General, he cannot close his official intercourse with the troops now present, nor the recollection of those who preceded them on duty, without placing on the records of the district his warmest acknowledgment of the satisfaction which their conduct has given him, during the term of more than five years he has had the honour of standing at their head; and he now takes his leave, fully impressed with the approbation of their zeal and discipline, and he trusts they will believe in the earnestness of his parting wishes for their health and for their prosperity in all respects.

By Order,
D. Daly, Lt Col., Major of Brigade.

Government have purchased the barracks at Trowbridge, for 3,500*l.*, and will take possession on the 1st of May next. Shortly after the peace they were sold for 1,500*l.* by the then Government. By this transfer upwards of 40 families will have to move to other places of abode.—*Wilts Gazette.*

Government have it in contemplation to reduce the number of Cavalry regiments in the South-west District (Ireland) from two to one corps, fixing head-quarters at Cork, and detaching to Cahir and Limerick stations. A strong objection, however, is made to the policy of this arrangement, and the pretence of economy will not be excused for the great inconvenience that may arise. In the first instance, the discipline of a regt is materially affected by a distribution of detachments in distant quarters, and in the next place, to meet a crisis, or be made available for any public emergency or prompt service, they will not be brought together in due time to act with the desired effect. Centralization is a grand object to secure good discipline.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Doctor Forrest accompanies the drafts of the 27th, 72d, and 73d, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. John has succeeded Dr. Glasco as Chief of the Medical Staff to the Recruiting Service at Liverpool.

Barracks.—Capt. Hughes has entered on his duties as Barrack-Master of Galway. Capt. Ley, recently appointed Barrack-Master at Limerick, will shortly take up his quarters in the Ordnance dwelling, Upper William-st.

Dr. Glasco has succeeded Dr. Fraser, as Chief Surgeon to the Recruiting Staff in the Cork and Limerick Districts.

The issue of percussion muskets to the Army on home service will be general this year.

A detachment of recruits to the regiments at Bombay, amounting to 300 men, will embark on the 17th inst. at Gravesend, on board the *Bombay*, Capt. Furley, Commander—6th 140, 17th 44, 40th 116 rank and file.

The Prussian Army.—Extract of a letter from Berlin of the 3d inst.:—"We observe in the list of this year's army promotions eight Lieutenant-Generals, eleven Major-Generals, nineteen Colonels, and thirty-seven Lieutenant-Colonels. According to a recent order, army promotions will in future be made in right of merit and not of seniority. It is said that 3,500 crosses of the Order of St. George, of the 5th class, have been sent by the Emperor Nicholas, to be distributed to those who have already received the decoration of the Iron Cross."

United States Army.—During the last year the ordnance has been increased by 143 cannons for field artillery, 71 cannons for garrison service, 1,526 percussion-cannon locks, 52,700 small arms, 347 gun carriages; and for the use of the Militia, 60 cannon for field artillery, and 16,600 small arms.

A very pleasing series of Concerts commenced at the Egyptian Hall last week, and we derived much pleasure in our visit to one of them. A band of lady guitarists performed the Spanish Cachuca in a novel and pleasing manner. But our admiration was principally excited by the spirited performance of a piano-forte solo, played by Miss Geary. It was given with that vigorous touch which generally characterises the male performers, and which, in the present instance, produced an effect such as only a first-rate pianiste can accomplish. The lengthened applause that followed must have been most

gratifying to the fair performer. Her sister, Miss Elizabeth Geary, possesses a carefully cultivated voice, and will no doubt become a popular concert singer. Her Italian songs are specimens of a good school, where pure taste alone, and no exaggeration, has been studied. Miss Galbreath has a fine voice, and acquitted herself creditably.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I must return thanks to your correspondent *Arthur* for the compliments he is pleased to pay to me. I must adhere to my resolution of not entering into a controversy with an anonymous writer, or, indeed, with any writer, for my time is otherwise engaged. *Arthur* will, however, excuse my setting him right on a point of fact: I did not forbid the soldiers of the 50th Regiment to load at El Viña. The regiment advanced in line, with loaded arms, till close to the enemy, then opened its fire by my word of command, and that part of the line which came upon the village charged the enemy within: there was no regular charge made by the whole regiment. My brother *did* order his soldiers not to load previous to storming the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo; had he not done so, he would have acted as foolishly as I should have done had I prevented my regiment from loading at El Viña, which was not the case. I have the honour to be, &c. C. J. NAPIER.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

On the breast-plate is the King's Crest, surmounted by the word "Gibraltar," and under the motto "Per mare, per terram." On the colours, the "Globe," unwreathed with laurel, and the Crown and Anchor, as on the buttons.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Addresses, pamphlets, letters, as also the periodical press, having lately teemed with affairs of the Royal Navy, but been comparatively silent respecting the Royal Marines, I have deemed it but justice to that corps to request the indulgence of a portion of your valuable columns towards promulgating to the country generally the *nature of this force*, which, though now but 9000, was once 42,000! for unless it be on the announcement of some glorious victory, or in the immediate vicinage of a sea-port town, or near the rural locale of some retired officer connected with Marine detail, but few persons are at all aware of such an old-established, effective, and formidable body being attached to the State, and having so made known their origin (1), duty, services, and existence, I shall then state their grievances, and point out what I conceive would be a remedy for the ills complained of.

Of their Origin, &c.—The first regiment of this description of troops which were reviewed (on Putney Heath) was in the year 1684, and was styled "The Lord High Admiral of England, His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot," and commanded by the Hon. Sir Chas. Littleton;—it consisted of one Colonel Commanding, one Lieut.-Colonel, one Major, nine Captains, one Captain-Lieut., eleven Lieuts., and twelve Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Chirurgeon, one Chirurgeon's Mate, and twelve companies, having *yellow* coats lined with red, and bearing a white standard (2) with a red cross, from the inner angles of which issued the sun's rays; it stood the *third* in seniority in the Line, and became shortly after "The Old Buffs"—an appellation still possessed by the present 3d reg. of Infantry, who to this day retain the buff facings. Several regiments of the same description were added, raised by the Marquess of Caermarthen, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Lord Torrington, &c., and were variously employed until the Peace of Ryswick. On Queen Anne's ascending the throne, one of her earliest acts was to re-embody a corps of Marines, to which was attached a Chaplain (3). They were specially ordered to be employed on board Her Majesty's ships, and in or near the Royal Dock-yards, &c., and "when embarked to be allowed an equal proportion of provisions with the seamen, *without any deductions from their pay for the same*" (4). During her reign several independent companies were expressly to defend our West India possessions. In order to pave the way for the cordial reception of King Charles the Third, great dependence was to be placed by Sir Cloudesley Shovel in his Marines. At Barcelona, 1600 Marines were landed under the command of the Prince of Hesse, on the 19th May, 1704. On the 21st July, 1,800 men were landed at *Gibraltar* (5), under command of that Prince; and on the 24th, at the head of these Marines, he marched into that garrison. In October the Spaniards attempted to retake this fortress, but the Marines kept possession, though opposed to a very superior force. In April, 1706, the Marines of the fleet assisted the Earl of Peterborough in his successful attacks on Barcelona, Carthagena, Tarragona, &c.; after which they were again either disbanded or materially reduced.

In the first year of the reign of George I., as a mark of royal and the country's favour, and in proof of their value, they were restored, and subsequently incorporated with other corps of the Royal Army, and four invalided or veteran companies added, and an unattached title of General of Marines granted. In 1739-40, six Marine Volunteer regiments were embodied for America, and about this time the Colonels of Marines clothed their regiments, and recommended for commissions, and no Field Offices was embarked. In 1742, after the capture of Cuba, a plot was discovered at Port Royal, Jamaica, amongst the American troops, having for its immediate object the total destruction of the Marine garrison; but, by early discovery, and the latter's determination, the attempt was frustrated, and the island saved. In 1774, the Marines were 12,000, a bounty of 4*l.* given, and a discharge, if requested, at the end of three years. Commissions too were purchased at this time. In 1746, the ten regiments of Marines became again incorporated with the Line, and their numerical precedence commenced with the 44th reg., entitled "The First Marines," and so on to 53d inclusive; they were each 1000 rank and file, and ten companies;—and here I may remark, that although No. 44 is mentioned, most unquestionably No. 3, as before stated, is *the proper seniority* of the corps, it having been shown that they were grafted on the 3d regiment or Old Buffs, which latter, from having been raised from the "*train-bands of the City of London*" (6), have, as the corps also has, the privilege of marching through the metropolitan city of England with drums beating and colours flying, which the said city disputes, not only with every other corps, but even with the Queen's Guards going on duty to the Tower, by virtue of which ancient right "a guard of honour of Marines and Old Buffs" ought always to be near the Guildhall and Mansion House "whenever the Sovereign enters the City in state." In 1747, Admiral Anson and Warren captured five sail of the line, a frigate, and four armed ships, freighted, on account of the French East India Company, with troops and stores, and upwards of 300,000*l.* in specie, which money was escorted to the *Bank of England* in full *Military procession* by a party of the *Marine captors*, amidst the acclamations of the populace. It was in this year that the Marines were first placed under the orders of the Board of Admiralty. On the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the respective rank between the sea and land officers was decreed by His Majesty, and an order issued for an exact uniformity of dress throughout the Naval service. Amongst the many reductions which now progressively took place during 1748 (7), and the ensuing year, may be remarked the *total extinction* of the Marine establishments, and of the officers being all placed on half pay. In 1755, in consequence of affairs relative to France with America, *fifty* companies of Marines were raised, and, being formed into "*three divisions*," were stationed at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, "under the control of the Board of Admiralty, and an act passed for their regulation while on shore." The names of the officers were gazetted, but the sale of commissions abolished. In 1758, Mr. Pitt caused the vote of Marines to be increased to 15,000. Numerous instances of valour occurred under Admiral Hawke, Generals Amherst, Commodores Keppel and Howe, and Gen. Wolfe; and at one period of this eventful era a *double complement* of Marines were embarked in each ship of the fleet (8). In 1759, the first *Naval* General, Lieut.-General, and three Colonels were nominated to the corps, as a mark of royal approbation and distinguished honour for services performed to and by Admiral Boscawen, General, 2000*l.* a year; Sir Chas. Saunders, Lt.-Gen., 1200*l.*; Sir Piercy Brett, Bart., Colonel, Portsmouth Div., 800*l.*; Hon. Augustus Keppel, Plymouth Div., 800*l.*; and Lord Viscount Howe, Chatham Div., 800*l.* a year (9). In 1763, the corps was most impolitically reduced to about 4500. In 1771, Earl Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a just appreciation of their merits, and a friendly disposition towards them, instituted the Colonels Commandant of Divisions, and increased the number of Field Officers. The year 1784 may be recorded as the earliest date of the seeds of the American rebellion being sown, though events slumbered for a while afterwards. Nor was it till 1774 that the Navy and Army were materially augmented. Two battalions of Marines were now, or in the following year, formed to serve in General Gage's Army at Boston, the Captains paying their own companies, as in the Line. On 17th June, 1775, the brilliant action of *Bunker's Hill* was fought, under Generals Gage and Howe, in which the battalions of Marines, led by the gallant Major Pitcairne, bore a distinguished share, and for which, I believe, the wreath of laurel surrounding the button was given. They greatly contributed also to the saving of Quebec. In Halifax they assisted the other troops in performance of heavy garrison duties; at this time too they had a Chaplain.—(*To be concluded next week*).

(1). This history is hastily selected and abridged from a work which deserves to be far better known, and should be continued to the present time—Gillispie's "History of the Marine Corps." Major Gillispie, of the Royal Marines, finished his active services at the battle of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, in 1816, and died a few years since in Scotland on the Retired Full Pay List, as a Brevet-Major.

(2). Why is not this as a *third*, though original standard, as also their place (between the 3d and 4th regiments) in the Line restored to them?

(3). A Chaplain should most assuredly be appointed to the Woolwich Division, and a chapel built for their use; there being (shame on it!) no Dock-yard or Hospital Chapel at this place.

(4). This is not the case now; the deductions being made from the Marines' pay for victualling, &c.

(5). When the late King altered the uniform of the corps, he thought of inscribing on their colours and appointments most of the principal battles in which they were engaged; but on committing them to paper he found it impossible to find space for their enumeration; he, therefore, very aptly desired, as the corps had served everywhere, to place the "Globe" as its device; and, as much consequence was attached to the siege of Gibraltar, to place that word only.

(6). It happened, in the year 1746, that as a detachment of Marines was beating along Cheapside, one of the Magistrates came up to the officer, requiring him to cease the drum, as no troops were allowed to interrupt the civil repose. The Captain commanding immediately said, "Sir, we are Marines." "Oh, Sir," replied the Alderman, "I beg pardon—I did not know it. Pray continue your route as you please." This is again confirmatory of "the Marines being grafted on the Old Buffs," which were originally raised from the "train-bands" of the City of *London*.

(7). On 1st Sept., 1748, in the advanced guard, consisting of 100, principally Marines, which were attacked by a very superior force at or near Pondicherry, a woman fought in the ranks, of the name of Hannah Snell, a native of Worcester, who enlisted at Portsmouth in Col. Fraser's reg. of Marines, from whence she embarked on board the *Swallow* sloop, one of Adm. Boscawen's squadron. In this affair she behaved with distinguished courage, having fired thirty seven rounds, and received a ball in the groins which, two days afterwards, she herself extracted, and dressed the wound, eleven others in both legs, but of inferior consequence, also rendered her removal to the hospital, at Cuddalore, absolutely necessary, where she continued three months. She received a pension of 30*l.* a year, and always wore the Marine dress, and died many years after at Walsall, in Staffordshire.

(8). In 1763, a privilege was confirmed to Marine soldiers, investing them with the right of following their trades in any town of Great Britain (those having Universities excepted) after their discharge from the service.

(9). It having long since been determined on abolishing these sinecures as vacated, the only Naval Marine commissions remaining are General De Saumarez, Sir Sydney Smith, and Sir Geo. Cockburn, and these will not be renewed at the demise of those officers

CLAIMS OF THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Various articles have appeared at different times in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, on the subject of the claims of the different branches of the Army, and of the disadvantages under which each is supposed to labour. However true may be the adage, that "comparisons are odious," it sometimes becomes unavoidable nevertheless to enter into comparisons to a certain extent, in order that a fair judgment may be formed; and in submitting the following remarks, I trust I shall be acquitted of anything approaching to an invidious feeling towards any one particular branch of the Army, than which nothing is further from my thoughts.

My object is, to show that parts of it do enjoy certain advantages which others do not; and if this can be proved, it cannot be doubted that the impartial reader, and the candid and liberal-minded soldier, will think that it would be nothing more than common justice to place all parties on such an equal footing as to preclude the possibility of any invidious feeling existing between them. The maxim has been generally admitted as a sound and a just one, "that they who labour hardest should receive the highest rewards;" and on this I found the basis of my argument in favour of what I conceive to be a somewhat neglected portion of the Army.

Little ink and paper will suffice to show upon whom the far greater portion of colonial and of foreign garrison duties devolve, and, without entering much into detail, it would be equally easy to demonstrate on what branch of the British Army the hardest blows usually fall, as well as the drudgery, in campaigns.

Artillery has been styled "the right arm of an army;" and it is needless almost to observe, that an army is no army (a very imperfect one, at least,) without it. Not less true is it, that Infantry is the main stay, the bulwark, the rampart of an army; and very especially so of the British, as our countless battles in all quarters of the globe during the nineteenth century, and long before it, can fully attest. And this I assert with all due deference to, and respect for, the other branches who have served their country with equal gallantry and fidelity on all occasions. Let us take a cursory view of the quantum of colonial and foreign garrison duties performed by each branch.

On the services of the Horse and Foot Guards it is almost unnecessary to touch. From colonial and foreign garrison duties they have been exempt, until very recently some of the Infantry of the Guards were sent to Canada. With this exception, the services of the household troops have been confined, for nearly a quarter of a century, to London, Dublin, Windsor, and Brighton. Neither need the manifest and manifold advantages enjoyed by them over all other parts of the Army be here detailed.

The Engineers and Artillery are liable to serve in all our foreign possessions, except in India, from which they are exempt.

The Infantry of the Line serve in every quarter of the globe where we have colonies or garrisons; and out of

the one hundred and three battalions of the Line, upwards of *eighty* are serving in the colonies; that is to say *four-fifths* of their number, leaving at home a depot from each battalion.

Our Cavalry force (not including the Household Troops) consists of thirteen regiments of Light Cavalry, three of Heavy Dragoons, and seven of Dragoon Guards; in all, twenty three regiments. Four of these are stationed in India, and the greater part of two regiments are now in Canada. Consequently, *one fourth* part only of the Cavalry is performing colonial duty, which leaves them three reliefs at home; and until the 7th Hussars and 1st [illegible] Guards were sent to Canada, *one sixth* [illegible] Cavalry were so employed. If it be [illegible] the Light Cavalry alone do duty in India, *still* the thirteen light regiments would afford *two reliefs* at home for those in India.

I will here make a short digression, which will no perhaps be deemed altogether irrelevant. Until the Fi Dragoon Guards were sent to Canada, the whole of colonial duty fell on the Light Cavalry. Some squad of the Carbineers accompanied the expedition, un General Whitelocke, to Buenos Ayres, upwards of thir years ago; but that will scarcely be considered colonial duty. The ice is now broken, and a regiment of Heavy Dragoons is serving in Canada. Nor is this the only change recently made in the distribution of corps for colonial duty. I allude to the intention of sending, in future, regiments of Light Infantry, and of Fusiliers, to take their turn of good and of bad foreign stations.

Is it not fair to presume that, if Canadian horses are capable of carrying Heavy Dragoons, those on which our Cavalry are mounted in India are equally so?

I know not whether any regulations now exist relative to the enlistment of men of only a certain height or weight for Light Cavalry: but I do know that I have seen hundreds and hundreds of tall, strapping fellows in our light regiments who were well adapted for Horse Grenadiers. If, then, the *men* of our Light and Heavy Cavalry are much of the same weight and size, (and I firmly believe such to be the case, although I may possibly err,) no cogent reason can be given why the Heavy Cavalry should not take their regular turn of duty in India, or in any other colony where their services may be required. Does the *name* of Heavy Dragoon or Dragoon Guards, a certain cut of the coat, or a helmet of a particular description, render this portion of our Cavalry unfit for duty in India? If a regiment embarks for that part of the world, the horses are left in England, and on its arrival it is mounted, I presume, on native horses. If any parts of the soldier's clothing or headdress are considered unsuited to the climate of India, nothing would be more easy than to dress them (during their sojourn in the East) in any costume better adapted for that country.

Having taken an active part in the duties of the outposts during many campaigns, I can declare, without fear of contradiction, that the French Dragoon regiments (by which I mean that part of their Cavalry mounted on a stouter class of horse than that of their Hussars and Chasseurs, and the men wearing brass helmets) were very frequently encountered by our people at the advanced posts. I mention this fact to prove that Napoleon's Generals (no bad judges of such matters) did not hesitate to employ their Dragoons in this manner; yet there was nearly as much difference in the *appearance* of *them* Light Cavalry and *their* Dragoons, as between *our* Light Cavalry, and *our* Heavy Dragoons.

I am borne out by high military authority in the opinion which I have ever entertained, that *all* our Cavalry should be so organised, trained, armed, and mounted, as to be enabled to perform all duties expected from outpost troops, as well as in more compact bodies, and in all parts of the globe. Cuirassiers, indeed, I have never seen at the outposts, nor have I ever heard of their being so employed, but I am fully entitled to believe what *I have* seen; and I may here remark, that I witnessed a charge at Waterloo, made by some squadrons of Light Cavalry (I believe of the German Legion, mounted on English horses) against a body of French Cuirassiers, which they drove back with great loss. This is proof positive (if proof be wanting) that our Light Cavalry, if properly mounted, and the horses not overweighted by the enlistment of men of too great bulk (an error which I much fear is too common in both heavy and light regiments), need not hesitate to attack any description of Continental Cavalry; and they will be at the same time fully capable of performing all descriptions of duties at the advanced posts.

No unprejudiced person will deny that this is a most desirable combination, and one which every regiment in the British Service should attain. I have been induced to digress at a much greater length than I at first intended; but my creed is, that all hands should equally put their shoulders to the wheel, both in peace and in war; and as there can be no semblance of injustice in this opinion, I have little apprehension of exciting the bile of lights or heavies.

One word more on the subject. The *lance* is very ill adapted for outpost duty; and I hope it will not be considered heretical to doubt how far this, as yet, untried weapon (untried by British Cavalry) will prove efficient in close encounters. Abolish it, and replace it with a good carbine or a light fusee, which, together with, a good sharp sword, will render the Dragoon (call him light or heavy, it matters not which) a much more formidable customer to his enemy in all situations. If my notions on this head are held to be sceptical, I am but one amongst the many of the same way of thinking; nor have I advanced these opinions without a due consideration of the subject. If the exploits of the Polish Lancers at Albuera are quoted (which first gave rise to the notion of introducing that weapon into our Army), it will be sufficient to observe, that the *wondrous deeds* performed those savages on that occasion consisted in charg r cover of a heavy storm of rain, a *line* (not a *squ* e) of Infantry, whose ranks were already shat murderous fire of grape and musketry, a ing to death without remorse many of our wo o were lying on the ground in a defenceless sta needless to say that *exploits* of an *equally bra nature* could have been quite as well and efficiently pe formed by any other description of Cavalry, had a similar opportunity offered.

But to return. As to the colonial duties which fall to the lot of the different branches, it would appear that *four-fifths* of the battalions of the Line are so employed, with the exception of their depots at home; and that *one-fourth part* of the Cavalry is now serving in the colonies, but until the recent revolt in Canada, *one sixth part only* was out of the United Kingdom. And here again let it be remembered that I do not include the Household Cavalry. I have no means of ascertaining what the numbers are of the Engineers and Artillery in foreign garrisons and in the colonies; but if they have a tithe only of that immense disproportion of it which falls eternally on the Line, the sooner both the Ordnance Corps are augmented twofold the better. *One embarkation only* for colonial duty, during a very long military life, can by any chance fall to the lot of Cavalry men, provided every regiment takes its turn, and unless they exchange from regiment to regiment; and the chances are not few, that a man may go from the rank of Cornet to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, with a moderate share only of rapidity in his different stages of promotion never see the colonies except on the map. The Ir regiment of the Line, which returns from a twenty sojourn in the East Indies, is *certain* to be again in a of our foreign garrisons or colonies at the termination three or four years at the utmost; and of this there exi not a shadow of doubt: it *must* be so, for we have n sufficient reliefs at home to render its stay in England or Ireland of longer duration.—(*To be concluded next week*).

MILITARY LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—There are so many topics of interest connected with the welfare of the service, that notwithstanding my intention to proceed without digression, I am constrained to halt occasionally, and make observations.

The late grant for libraries has excited our best hopes and elicited most grateful feelings, although, as a matter of choice, the same sum for the erection of gymnasia would have been more acceptable; a greater number would have availed themselves of the latter, as there are more men able to leap and run than read;—but all in good time; a library is invaluable, and, as one of the greatest boons to the service, most acceptable, productive of vast benefit, as the corps who have regimental libraries can testify. But presume a certain sum, though a small one, will be re from the readers, it will, I fear, shut out the young re who, in consequence of the inefficiency of bounty, is h six to nine months in debt. But let us hope, Sir, that e long this will be altered. It was rumoured here that an ad dition of 1*l.* was expected, but I fear "the wish was father to the thought," and arose from the necessity, palpable to every one, of its adoption. Truly, Sir, does the *Baron de Berenger* remark, "that it is the most morbid part of the system" exercising its *baneful* influence "at the most critical period;" the increase of bounty (to the above extent only) would decrease crime, increase the comfort of the soldier, enabling the Captain to provide a third meal per diem—as advocated by *Fiat*, in No. 322—induce a love for the service, and a desire to employ his leisure hours in his reading-room or gymnasium, instead of the canteen or public-house. I could point out a corps in which, by a similar arrangement to the above, "kit-selling" is a *very rare* occurrence, and only committed by those characters who would sell a mansion as readily as a shirt, an estate as promptly as a pair of shoes. *En passant*, it would be a novel remedy to apply to those fellows afflicted with kitsellomania, if they were deprived of the remaining portion, confined to the dry-room, and ordered to attend drill or fatigue minus the article sold, barefooted or *sans chemise*, as the case may be.

But with regard to libraries, it is to be hoped that works on strategy will not be forgotten. There is Colonel Mitchell, on Military Tactics; Captain Jebb, on Fortifying Outposts; Major Jackson, on Military Surveying; Captain Straith, two (who, it is understood, was connected with the above work), might add to his literary renown by a contribution; and also several copies of "Field Evolutions." Let this be done, Sir, that the soldier may study the principles of his profession, to the end that, when on service, his Commanding Officer may not merely have the management of a machine, but the direction of an intelligent body, into which he may infuse a portion of his own gallant spirit, and witness his orders executed with promptitude, energy, and success. I regret exceedingly that your valued and intelligent correspondent *Arthur* should consider it neglect in my not seconding his efforts for the improvement of arms and accoutrements; but I respectfully submit that, having turned my attention to another important branch of the service, silence on the subject of his letters is *not* indifference. Where is the *Baron de Berenger*, his friend *Adebski*, *Maitre D'Armes*, and *J. C.*? Here are able and avowed allies; and although nothing can add to the force of *Arthur's* letter (No. 301), which you, Sir, justly remark, "is well worthy of attention at the Horse Guards," yet I hope they will by their continued efforts, and your unvarying advocacy of the interests of the service, ultimately be successful. Your remarks in No. 306, on the letter of "*Cold Without*," would be peculiarly applicable at the present time, as the "spring allowance" of coal is very *judiciously* abolished, and the troops brought up (query down) to "summer allowance," notwithstanding that the weather has been and still continues colder than at Christmas; the prevalence of the easterly wind also contributing to the comfort of the barrack or guard-room without a fire.

It is well known that the authorities have a difficult task to perform; but let "England arouse from her lethargic dream of parsimony," and, quelling "the withering shout of economy yelled forth by the brawling usurpers of ephemeral patriotism" (No. 307), turn her attention to the comfort and happiness of those who, when war desolated Europe, were styled "*her gallant tars*" and "*brave soldiers*," and who, when rapine and desolation stalked abroad, at the *sacrifice of home* and with the *flow of their heart's blood*, preserved her *shores* from *pollution*, and her *domestic* hearth *inviolate*.

CHEVRON.

THE HONOUR[illegible]

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As a Member of the Hon. Artillery Company not but fully coincide in your admirable observations the present management, appearance, and want of discipline in this ancient corps, contained in your paper of 23d March. It has long been a source of great annoyance, and forms the ground of repeated complaints from those holding the unimportant rank of private (both officers and privates being on a perfect equality in their position in society), that sufficient attention should not be paid to the proper drilling of the men, as rigidly enforced, and as frequently exercised as in regiments of the Line, without which the Company would prove inefficient in times of public disturbance, endangering even the lives of the members themselves, and be the means of calling forth that condemnation from the public, unworthy and derogatory to the nature, character, and constitution of any volunteer corps. However strongly it may be urged by those in the Company, and as kindly and as powerfully animadverted upon, as in your admirable article already alluded to, there is a species of bigotry and intolerance prevailing in the Court of Assistants—a body subject to no control, and impervious to all reason—which prevents them from appointing a Serjeant of the Line to drill the men, and thereby rendering the Hon. Artillery Company not merely a Military body by name, dress and usage, but perfect in order, discipline, and efficiency. It is now quite time that some interference should originate from an *illustrious person high in command*, without whose influence all remonstrance with the Court of Assistants will prove futile and unavailing, as some of its members appear more anxious to gain admission to the Palace, *as was the case at the last levee*, instead of attending to the interests and contributing to the prosperity of the Company.

A MEMBER AND PRIVATE OF THE HON. ARTIL. COMP.

*** Letters in type—"Maitre D'Armes;" "Crayon;" "D. on Wearing of Medals;" "Patriot;" and "One of 1200."

Capture of Paris by the Neapolitan Army.—Ferdinand II. is not quite so witty as his father, though a much greater warrior. In a recent review of his troops, given in honour of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, he was directing his imperial guest's attention to the fine appearance of his soldiers. "Could I not," said he, pointing to a superb regiment which was leaving the ground, "march to Paris with such fellows?" The young Czarowitz being much at a loss for an answer, an old General, who had overheard the dialogue, coolly observed, "Sir, the Custom-house Officers, would prevent your Majesty."

To Readers and Correspondents.

We sincerely regret our inability to meet the wishes of "I. N.:" with the pressing demands on our space for papers affecting the Services, we should justly incur censure were we to devote any portion to poetical effusions having no reference thereto.

Our notice has been directed to an affair between two officers of the Household Troops, and a Cornet in an Hussar regiment. We must, however, decline making any comments on the transaction, and shall merely print the paragraphs as they have appeared in the daily papers.

We will attend next week to "A Veteran of more than 40 Years' Service."

Messrs. Dodwell and Miles affect that there is a discrepancy in our sentiments, and are consequently advertising a paragraph they got inserted in this paper some months before their compilation was published. *Within a few days after their book reached us, viz. in Jan., 1838, we wrote to them our opinion of its inaccuracies, and we hold their acknowledgment. More time and space we cannot devote to a work utterly useless as a book of reference.*

Thanks to "T. R." *(Portsmouth), but the letter he alludes to was not addressed to us, and we are not inclined to comment upon correspondence that appears in the daily papers. His reasoning, moreover, does not apply, because the ships put in commission this week have already entered nearly as many seamen as would complete the complement of the ship in question. We predicted from the first what would come to pass, and our correspondent must, after all, admit that we are right.*

Our readers will perceive, by to day's appointments, that three ships of the line have been put in commission this week, as we anticipated in our last. We shall in our next enter into a review of our present Naval position, and the amount of force that will be concentrated for the purpose of exercise and evolution, on whatever service it may be required in the course of the summer.

The report of the death of Commander Warren, H.M.S. Serpent, *which has been current for this last week, is, we are glad to hear, unfounded.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

[redacted] 18, 1839.

We cannot be surprised that the storm so long gathering in the East should at last have burst. Had the salutary advice of honest and wise counsellors, and the warning voice often expressed in this Gazette, been attended to, in all human probability the perilous state of India had been averted. The happy condition of a people gives strong evidence of a beneficent government, and the respect paid by its allies, the fear entertained by its adversaries, pronounce it to stand on a proud and firm position; and under such a government reciprocal benefits may reasonably be expected to flow in a tranquil course.

Let us apply this touchstone to India. Are her hundred millions of subjects happy? Certainly not;—and why? because they are, and, to our knowledge, have been these 25 years, groaning under a severe land-tax, that has long been a just subject of very grievous suffering, and last December was forcibly explained by Mr. Martin at the India House. The land-tax is a sore burden, either as regards lease or sess; for how is it possible that any land proprietor can be in a contented state, when from *one-half* to *two-thirds* of the produce of the ground is claimed by Government, and the lease only renewed yearly! By this fluctuating and unjust system there is no encouragement for industry; for, whether the season be productive or the produce scanty, the grasping hand of Government claims rigid exactions, by which the benefit is destroyed that should connect the cultivator with the purchaser, for "he who separates the interest of the consumer from the interest of the grower starves the country."

Let us look to the manufacturing class,—are they flourishing? Positively not, for they have been nearly ruined since the trade was thrown open. In what situation do we behold the rich men of influence? Dissatisfied and despondent, they are by the British Government held as cyphers: they have long anxiously looked forward to the time when the influential from among them might have a voice in the Government; men whose integrity, talent, and local experience, might add their energies in legislating for their many millions of native brethren; and this measure Sir T. Munro expressed his hope he might live to see. Are we respected by our allies? Surely not: the impotent will act the Judas, while the more daring can scarcely be said to act an equivocal part; and, as for our enemies, it may be seen they defy us to combat, now that parsimony and weakness have reduced the Indian Army only to a sufficiency for peace establishment.

But now comes the question, pregnant with so much. How stands the Army, by which alone we must ever expect to maintain our vast possessions in the East? Is it as zealous and devoted as formerly? Is that main and strong link that connects India with Great Britain as firm and solid as ever? Alas, no! "Woe worth the day" that commenced the unhappy reign of misrule in 1828, when orders framed by cupidity were executed by injustice! It is true, we believe, the half-batta order has been lately abrogated, but it may be questioned whether as a tribute to justice or a boon to policy: gratitude is seldom felt where restitution is made of that which has been unfairly taken away. The time is now come when it may be asked—are we to retain India or not? If we are, attach the people of the country to us by giving them an interest in their natural soil; be kind and just to them, and degrade them not, "for a wounded spirit who can bear?" Grant them leases for a fixed time, and allow them a fair proportion of their crops.

Let the Army be conciliated, and, above all, let the strongest attachment be promoted between the soldier and his officer: for without the moral force of the latter there is no connecting band between the Government and the Army. As well might it be expected that a vessel from the Channel would find her way to China, without quadrant, chart, or compass, as that the firm cohesion of the Army could continue without the respectful attachment of the soldier to his officer. It might go a great way to bind the Indian Army to the British interests, if, in the first instance, this loudly-called-for reform in the land-tax were *granted to the native soldier or his family*, for in Bengal every soldier, directly or indirectly, possesses land, and this free gift of kindness would be highly appreciated. It might not, perhaps, be too much to expect, especially where there is a kind of balance of advantage between the party governing and the governed, if to those divisions of the Army very far in advance, and whose expenses must be so heavy, double full-batta to the officers and rations to the soldiers were granted, as in the ever-to-be-remembered brilliant days of Cornwallis and Wellesley, under similar circumstances. This, of course, to be granted to both armies; for being members, it may be said, of one family, fighting under one standard, as far as possible all advantages should be equalised. Such an act would gain the Indian Government, not only present golden opinions, but eventually a golden harvest; and certainly poverty cannot, with its chill breath, plead an excuse, when it may be proved that, during these last fifty years, two millions sterling have been annually sent home.

Whatever the right of conquest may urge, or present possession assert, great responsibility rests on the British nation in governing India, and the inhabitants have a *right* to look for justice and kindness, otherwise some foreign power will certainly prove an acceptable rival, and for ever separate us from our splendid Eastern possessions. The hour has arrived when every energy must be employed; when each treacherous neutral, and base professor of friendship should be punished, and every hostile force promptly crushed, that may be arrayed against Great Britain.

[redacted]

The augmentation of the regiments of Infantry in India has been published since our last Number was printed off. *There is no increase of officers*, as we announced from our private information. The following is the new establishment:—Serjeants and Stail-Serjeants, 56; Drummers, 18; Corporals, 41; Privates, 926; Supernumeraries, *none!* The number of supernumeraries will probably be determined on when the several regiments have enlisted to the new establishment. Is this to save the officers of an 11th Company?

The complaints in the letter of a correspondent, *Senex*, on the state of the barracks of the kingdom, appear to call for some remark. We generally allow "complaints" to have vent, provided they are in proper language and free from personalities, because we do not choose the independence of this Paper to be suspected even by the most querulous. At the same time, we should not feel ourselves justified in giving circulation to the grumblings of individuals without affording explanation, when we have the means of knowing them to be groundless; and with perfect truth we can say that such is the case with respect to the assertions in the letter under notice.

Since the control of the Barracks was transferred to the Ordnance Department, much has been done for their improvement;—we will admit that there is still something to be done, but nothing to justify the statements of *Senex*.

The opinions of our correspondent, in regard to the claims of married officers, are extraordinary for an old soldier. He must know that, barracks were built for the accommodation of Officers and Soldiers. To provide for *married* officers was not contemplated, and the admission of wives into barracks is, in fact, an indulgence. Now what would the argument of *Senex* lead to? He would have *separate houses for every married pair*, kitchen, &c. &c. Then, if they unfortunately had *half-a-dozen children*, he would, no doubt, have accommodation for all of them; in short, there would be no end to the public expenditure, if views such as *Senex* entertains were to be carried out. We despise Joseph Hume and the whole of the false economical theorists; but we must not run into the opposite extreme.

The reflections of *Senex* on Engineer Officers and Barrackmasters are unjustifiable, and the more so because totally unfounded.

If our correspondent will refer to the General Orders of 11th January and 5th May, 1836 (we believe we published them when first issued), he will perceive that the Ordnance Department, "*anxious for the convenience and comfort of both officers and men*," required Reports from all Barrackmasters and others in charge of barracks, of any alterations therein rendered expedient and necessary for the comfort of the troops; and further, that in drawing up the Reports, the Commanding Officers of Regiments and Detachments quartered in Barracks, and the General Officers command-

ing Stations or Districts, were to be consulted.—Should, therefore, there be ground for blame, in common justice let it fall on those who have neglected their duty.

Our friend *Tristram* must permit us to set him right on the subject of the pensions to the relations of deceased Army Officers. In his last letter he says that the widow, orphans, mother, and sisters, of a Captain in the Army, who had served his country *ten* years on parade and guard, within Great Britain and Ireland, would each receive an adequate provision from the country. A reference to the following extracts will clearly show the real state of the case, and the aggregate allowance which the family of a deceased Captain in the Army would receive under such circumstances would be seven shillings a day. The mother can never be granted a pension if the officer leave a widow, and the sister or sisters, if the wife or mother survive; and neither the mother or sister without the officer had been killed in action, or died within six months of receiving a wound, not even if he had died unmarried.

WARRANT, DATED JULY 7, 1830.

Page 10.—Pensions and Allowances to Relatives of Officers.
Widows' Special Pensions—Mothers and Sisters

Clause XXXI.—If such officer* leave no widow nor legitimate child, an annual allowance, equal to the ordinary rate of widows' pension attached to the regimental rank of the officer, may be granted to his *mother*, provided she be a *widow*, and in distressed circumstances, and was mainly dependent upon the officers for support, but if the mother shall be herself in receipt of a pension as an officer's widow, or shall have any other provision of any kind from the public, no allowance under this Regulation shall be made to her on account of her son, unless she relinquish such pension or provision. In the event of her re marrying, any allowance that may have been granted to her shall cease.

Clause XXXII.—If the officer shall have left no widow legitimate child, nor mother, but shall have left a *sister* or *sisters*—being orphans—having no parent, nor surviving brother—and having been dependent for support upon the officers,—an allowance, equal to the ordinary rate of widows' pension, may be granted to such sister, or to such sisters collectively, under extraordinary and special circumstances, to be judged by the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury; but the allowance, in such case, shall cease when the person receiving it shall marry, or shall be in any other manner sufficiently provided for.

Clause XXXVI.—The aggregate amount of the foregoing allowances granted to the family of any officer killed in action †, including the widow's pension, if he leave one, shall in no case exceed the rates specified in the scale hereunto annexed; and in the case of officers not killed in action, shall not exceed for the family of a General Officer 300*l.* a year, or for the family of any other officer, the rate of the half-pay attached to his rank.

The recruiting for the Army has fallen off very much during the last month or six weeks, partly from the greater facility of obtaining employment at this season of the year, and partly from the recruiting parties having already enlisted a large number of young men, who, on the lowering of the standard half an inch, immediately offered themselves for the regiments in India. If it be the object of Government to complete the corps in India to the increased establishment without delay, the standard should be lowered to five feet five inches; the restriction to men not less than twenty should be removed—and the bounty should be raised to 4*l.* Without some such arrangement 3,000 men cannot be enlisted in less than five or six months.

The correspondence relative to Lord Auckland's measures fully bears out this Lordship's preparations for the defence of India. Doubt no longer can exist in this country—in India none ever existed—that Russia has long been engaged in a series of intrigues for the diminution and gradual extinction of our power in the East. She succeeded in urging Persia to assault Herat; she entered into political engagements with Dost Mahomed, and has since induced the Chief of Herat, Kamran, to expel Lieut. Pottinger and Captain Stoddard from his capital, and unite his interests with those of Dost Mahomed. Well may the Candahar Chieftains exclaim, as they did to Sir Alexander Burnes, "It is no longer an affair between one nation and another, but it is Russia and Persia against England and the Seiks." How long is this matter to rest in its present position? We conceive that the prospect is very remote of our being able to keep at peace,—indeed, by the movements in India, the contest for our Indian Empire, between Britain and Russia, may be said to have commenced. The honour of the British nation will not endure that Russian agents shall longer be suffered to tamper with the Chiefs on our Indian frontiers—and by intrigues, bribes, promises, and *arms*, sow sedition, or excite rebellion, in the heart of our Eastern dominions. We must be up and doing. We must meet the crisis of this political attack by counter-irritation; we must apply a *blister* to the Russian Empire in the Caucasian regions, and draw off the danger from the North-West Frontier of India.

A correspondent, "*Justitia*," has taken exception at our having stated that the Marines, as a body, are immeasurably the greatest sufferers, in point of promotion, as compared with the other branches of the Army. His letter, however, does not alter the real facts of the case, as stated by us, one iota; and we will put it to any candid man, whether it is fair argument to class the Colonels Commandant of the Ordnance, who receive 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* per diem, with the Colonels Commandant of the Marines on a daily pay of 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* We could place this subject in a very much stronger light, were it not that some of our friends of the Ordnance might suppose that we are unfriendly to them, whereas we are proud in being their staunch advocates, and are devotedly attached to the corps. Our abstaining from remark, however, on the present occasion would place us in the position of having made a statement which we were not enabled to substantiate, and which would convict us of a leaning to one branch of the Army, when our earnest endeavour is to serve each and all with equal fairness.

"*Justitia*" does not seem to be aware that the Colonels Commandant of Marines reside and perform duty at the divisional head-quarters; he must well know, however, that this is not the case in the Ordnance corps.

Does our correspondent wish to know what *permanent advantage* the boon, as it is called, has conferred on the Marines? We will tell him. The pay of the Colonels Commandant was reduced from 2*l.* 5*s.* per diem to 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The established number of twenty-six Field Officers, which was even then in every respect considerably under the number required, either as regarded the wants of a corps 9,000 strong, or as holding out any reasonable prospect of promotion to the old Captains—was reduced to twenty-two, which includes the Colonels Commandant. A reduction of twelve from the established number of Captains constituted another portion of this so-much-talked-of boon. There cannot, then, be two opinions but that the prospect of promotion in the corps of Royal Marines has been *seriously and permanently injured* by this same precious boon.

That promotion throughout the service, with the exception of the Cavalry and the Foot Guards, is in a most depressed state, is a fact incontrovertibly admitted on all sides; and we hold it to be equally incontrovertible that the Marines, as a body, are immeasurably the greatest sufferers in every respect. If "*Justitia*" thinks otherwise, [illegible] good enough to name any single individual officer, in either of the Ordnance corps, who would, at the present moment, have been better off, *either as regards rank or pay*, if he had commenced his career in the Marines instead of the Ordnance! We rather opine, that he will be pretty considerably puzzled so to do.

We are inclined to think, too, that the unattached Major-Generals of the Ordnance would rather decline "*Justitia's*" considerate proposal of placing them on a footing with the retired officers of Marines, thereby depriving them of the prospect of coming in again as Colonels Commandant at 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* per diem. Besides, the rank of Major-General, once attained in the Marines, places an officer on the shelf for ever! Not so, however, in any other branch of the service.

TABLE, showing the Services of the Royal Marines.

No.	Rank.	Average Age of each Rank	Average Time upon Half-pay for each Rank.	Total Average No. of Years serv. each Rank.
4	Colonels Commandant	62	1 Year.	46
4	Cols. 2nd Commandant	58	Never.	45
14	Lieutenant-Colonels	57	5 Years.	42
94	Captains . . .	50	5 Years.	36
124	1st Lieutenants . .	31	8 Months.	13
64	2nd Lieutenants . .	20	Never	2

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your Gazette of March 23d, you state that, viewing the different branches separately, the Returns therein shown that the Royal Marines are *immeasurably the greatest sufferers*; and in that of the 30th say, we always "begin at the beginning," by establishing our basis on the *last commission*, which, according to our judgment, is the only correct line of attack or defence.

I beg, therefore, to point out a little incorrectness in the Tables given in the Gazette of 23d, in classing the Colonels *Commandant* of Marines along with the Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, and thereby making the Colonels of Marines appear as the oldest officers; whereas, by the accompanying Table, it will be seen that the Colonels *Commandant* of Marines are very much younger officers than those of either of the Ordnance Corps; and of the Colonels, but one of the Marines, of 1793, then before the other three, come fifteen Colonels of Artillery.

Year of First Commission.	Colonels Commandant.	Retired as Colonels Commandant.	Retired on Pensions inferior to Colonels Commandant.	Colonels.	Major Generals, Unattached, on Colonels' Pay.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.					
1779	3	None.	3, now Generals.		14
1780	1				
1781	4				
1782	1				
1					
1794	—		— —	6	
1795	—		— —	10	
1796	—		— —	2	
1797	—		— —	2	
ROYAL ENGINEERS.					
1779	1	None.	None.		10
1787	1				
1788	1				
1792	1				
1793	1				
1797	—		— —	1	
1798	—		— —	4	
1800	—		— —	1	
1801	—		— —	5	
ROYAL MARINES.					
		1, Lieut.-Gen. 3, Major-Gens. 5, Colonels.	1, now General.		
1793	4	— —	— —	1	
1795	—	— —	— —	3	

That the Colonels Commandant of the Royal Marines should be so much younger officers than those of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers is easily accounted for, by four of their General Officers (whose first commissions would probably be about the same date as those of the Commandants of the Ordnance Corps) and five Colonels having been allowed *to retire as Colonels Commandant, while there has not been a single officer of either Ordnance Corps given retirement as such.* I trust, therefore, that the Military Commission will begin at the beginning, and that it will appear to them, from the preceding (should it ever meet their eye), that, as to Colonels Commandant, and officers retired as such, the Marines *have immeasurably the advantage over the Ordnance Corps*, and also that the Unattached Major-Generals of the

* That is to say, if he had been *killed in action*, or died of his *wounds within six months*, after being wounded, and under no other circumstances whatever.—*Vide* Clause XXX.—Ed.

† To the family of a Captain, 150*l.* a year; a Lieutenant, 100*l.* year.—Ed.

Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers are, for their length of service, by far the greatest sufferers in the non-purchasing corps, and that they will meet with due consideration, in order to place them on somewhat of a similar footing as to Colonels Commandant, and retirements as such, with the Royal Marines, so highly and partially favoured in this respect. JUSTITIA.

We fear that the urgent demand for European troops in India, and the utter destitution of any available force to meet our difficulties in America, will operate injuriously to the reliefs of regiments now abroad. From all we can learn, it would appear that the 16th and 54th Regiments must be detained in India, and yet these unfortunate corps left their native land in 1819. In this we see another reason for pressing the earlier period of relief, as a fixed arrangement, on the notice of the public. So long as the regular period of Indian service is made to be twenty years, on the least disturbance of the roster by a petty war, or by more important military movements, like those now going on in India, a regiment, which is in its 20th year of its foreign service, may be detained three or four years longer than the usual period. Now, had the fixed time of Indian service been, as it is in every other foreign station, only ten years, the additional years would at most make the service far less than it has ever yet been under the most favourable circumstances. The 20th, 38th, 45th, and 48th, returned after a service of little more than eighteen years each—but almost every other regiment, which came home from India during the last twenty years, returned after a service varying from twenty to twenty-five years! The case of the regiments in India is the hardest among the generally hard lots which befall "the hardest-worked Army in the world."

CAPTAINS are required to make periodical reports of the sailing and other qualities of the ships under their command, and printed forms are furnished to be filled up and signed by the Commander, Master, and Carpenter.

Amongst other items, they are to specify how many degrees the vessel heels under different circumstances, and also the extent of rolling motion; but they possess very imperfect means of determining this,—nothing in fact but the common pendulum plummet—the action of which is always more or less interrupted by the pitching motion, the jars, concussions, &c., and, moreover, it requires to be constantly watched; and, after all, the result given depends in a great measure upon the care and attention that has been bestowed in taking the *mean* of the vibration, and allowing for the swing of the plummet when set in motion.

So much has this defect been felt, that several ingenious mechanics have been long since engaged in the endeavour to remedy it, by designing an instrument capable of determining the amount of each roll, or of the varying inclination more exactly, and attempts have been made with the spirit-level, the balance, and the pendulum; also with a combination of these, with racks, wheels, and pinions, but hitherto without success.

Conceiving that the matter was to be effected, and knowing how valuable a perfect instrument would be, not only for the aforementioned purpose, but also for purposes of gunnery practice, we have more than once stimulated our Naval readers to the attempt; and we are, therefore, the more gratified to learn that it has been accomplished, with complete success, by Mr. A. G. Edye, a Mate now serving in the *African*, under Captain Beechey, surveying the Irish Channel.

The instrument we have seen, it is compact, and in our opinion perfect. We are glad to find that it has been favourably reported on by Sir F. Maitland, and the Captains of the *Edinburgh*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, and other ships, on board of which it has been tested for some time.

The Society of Arts have voted Mr Edye their medal, and as we perceive that he passed his examination for Lieutenant so far back as 1832, and has been ever since employed, we doubt not but that we shall soon have the pleasure of announcing the promotion of this one of the meritorious candidates on the First Lord's list. When mechanical talent and nautical skill are found united, and backed with the highest testimonials for professional ability, activity, and good conduct, they are sure passports to preferment, whatever may be said about the exercise of patronage. When this combination of talent is apparent, it is, moreover, good policy to cherish and encourage it, because we believe the greatest improvements that are to be effected in that complicated machine, a ship, and more especially a steam-ship, are destined to be the work of Naval Officers, who have the best opportunities for meditating over what is required to be done, provided they possess the scientific ability to conceive rightly.

The Court.

Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent continue in good health. Sir James Clarke attends Her Majesty merely on account of Her Majesty having experienced a weakness of late in her feet and ancles. On Saturday Her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey was presented to the Queen to take leave, at an audience, by the Earl of Minto. On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday evening Her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre and on Tuesday the Italian Opera House, with her presence. On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. The Queen took equestrian exercise in the riding-school on this day and yesterday.

A Chapter of the Order of the Garter will be held at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, after the Levee, at which the Duke of Cleveland will be elected a Knight of the Order, in the room of the late Duke of Buckingham.

Her Majesty held her first Drawing-Room this season on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Palace. The following Naval and Military Officers were present —

Admiral White. Captain Sir George Westphal, R.N. Commanders Arcon, R.N., C. J. F. Newton, R.N. Lieut. Oldmixon, R.N. Generals—Sir H. Wheatley, Sir G. Anson, Sir T. Hammond, Anderson, Sir R. Donkin. Colonels Sir S. G. Higgins, Wemyss, Fox, Maberly, C. Cruttenden, Fanshawe, Wilkins, C.B., Beckwith, H. Colvile, Loftus. Majors Warmouth, J. Anderson, Cooke. Captains P. Cameron, Maughan, F. Hamilton, C. Lynch, J. Hine, J. Spence, M. G. White. Lieutenants—Calland, Grant, Charlton, C. De Salis, Wilkins. Ensigns—Knox, Martin.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms at St. James's Palace on Thursdays April 25, May 9, May 23, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day, and June 20. N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their Collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms on Thursday, April 25, being a Collar-day, on Thursday, May 23, being for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and on Thursday, June 20, being a Collar-day.

Her Majesty will hold Levees at St. James's Palace on Wednesdays April 17, April 24, and May 8.

On Monday despatches, dated 29th March, were received at the Colonial Department from Major-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar, from Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, Governor of Malta; from Lieutenant-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius. On Tuesday despatches, dated Dec. 14, were received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; also dated Oct. 12, at the Colonial Department, from the Governor of New South Wales; from Maj.-Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and from Sir G. Gipps, Governor of New South Wales. On Thursday despatches were received at the Colonial department, from Col. Sir G. Arthur, the Lieut.-Gov. of U. Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of Viscount to the Right Hon. John Baron Ponsonby, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, by the title of Viscount Ponsonby, of Imokilly, in the county of Cork. Also the dignity of a Baron to the Right Hon. Sir Frederick James Lamb, G.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, by the title of Baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, in the county of Nottingham.

The Queen has appointed Charles Cunningham, Esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher; and Francis Cyric Sheridan, Esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in the Island of Barbadoes.

The Queen expressly desired that Lady Flora Hastings and Miss Davys should receive the Sacrament with Her Majesty on Easter Sunday. This fact requires no comment!

The mortal remains of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B., after being embalmed at Rome, will be conveyed to England for interment in the Hospital of St. Katherine's, in the Regent's Park. Sir Herbert was attended in his last moments by his intimate personal friend, the Rev. J. R. Wood, Chaplain to the Queen Dowager, who proceeded from Malta to Rome to visit the gallant General on learning his dangerous illness.

Miss E. Blair, daughter of the late Captain Blair, residing at 39, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was thrown from her horse while riding in Hyde Park on Monday, and received a severe fracture of the skull. She is since dead.

The Duke of Richmond, who has been suffering from indisposition, principally a very severe attack of lumbago, is, we are most happy to find, fast recovering.

The Marquis of Douro and his noble bride elect intend to pass the summer in Germany. The Marquis is 32, Lady Elizabeth was 18 in Sept. last.

A report is current in the Brussels circles of *ton* that the Queen will pay a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, in the course of the summer.

Mr. Shiel has resigned the office he held as Commissioner for Greenwich Hospital, being determined that his vote on the policy of the Irish Government shall be unfettered.—*Globe*. Mr. Shiel, if the present Ministry stand, is to be appointed Master of the Mint.

The approaching visit of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is said to have in view matrimonial intentions towards the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The rumour appears more probable, from the disappointment lately experienced by his Highness at the Court of Vienna.

St. Ann's Society Schools.—We are glad to find the Duke of Cambridge following the steps of the late Dukes of York and Kent, in personally advocating at public meetings the best of our institutions. On Saturday next H.R.H. presides at the anniversary dinner of the St. Ann's Society Schools—an establishment that does honour to the citizens of London, and the nobility who are its patrons.

On Thursday, at Marylebone Police-office, Captain Marryat, of Grove House, Bayswater, was fined 1s. for having assaulted Mr. Walker, living at No. 34, Caroline-place. Soon after the termination of the case, Mr. Walker, who was much exasperated at the small amount of penalty inflicted, hastened to the house of Captain M., whom he assailed with the most abusive and threatening language, and as he caused a great mob to assemble, he was taken into custody, and ordered to find bail for his future good behaviour; in default of which he was, after violently resisting the officers, conveyed to Clerkenwell Prison.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Tuesday night Grisi, Rubini, Lablache, and Tamburini, made their first appearance this season in the opera of *I Puritani*. Each on coming forward was received with enthusiastic applause, and with that evident good feeling, as if the audience were glad to see their old friends. All were in excellent voice, and the opera went off brilliantly, every piece being heard with approbation, and the drop-scene always descending amid loud plaudits. Grisi's polacca, "Son Vergine," the never-to-be-forgotten duet between Lablache and Tamburini, and Rubini's little adagio in the third act, "Ella è fremante," were universally encored. The house was full to the remotest corners, and the royal box was occupied by Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. M. Laporte has engaged Signor Mario, *alias* the Count de Candia, son of the ex-governor of Nice, who will make his *début* in the course of the ensuing month.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 8.—Lord J. RUSSELL, referring to the motion of which he had given notice for Monday next, said that it was his intention then to move a resolution declaring the expediency of continuing those measures of the executive which had effectually tended to support the administration of the law in Ireland. He afterwards said that he wished the motion to have precedence of orders of the day.—Lord PALMERSTON said, in answer to Sir W. Molesworth's inquiry, that there was every disposition, on the part of both Governments, to agree to a joint commission to adjust the boundary question.

TUESDAY, April 9.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he should move "an amendment" to Lord J. Russell's motion (regarding the government of Ireland) on Monday next, and that he would state the express terms of it on Thursday, or at latest, on Friday. —On motion of Sir F. Burdett, copies of any papers and correspondence that might exist relative to the appointment, during Lord Normanby's administration, of Mr. O'Connell to be a justice of the peace for Kerry, or any other county in Ireland, were ordered to be laid before the House.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for leave to bring in a bill for the suspension of the existing government of the island of Jamaica, and to make provision for the administration of [illegible] affairs during such suspension. He admitted that it was [illegible] of ordinary [illegible] but he contended that the [illegible] ordinary [illegible] justified the proposed temporary abrogation of its constitution—proceedings established in the papers laid before the House, and by every journal that had reached this country. The motion led to an extended discussion, in which Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Godson, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Peel, Dr. Lushington, &c., took part, but the introduction of the bill was not distinctly opposed by any one, although Sir R. PEEL said that more powerful evidence must be adduced before he could agree to so strong a measure as that now contemplated.—Mr. PALMER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into shipwrecks of timber ships, and the loss of life attendant thereon. His object was to reduce in some degree the loss of ships, and the extreme suffering of the crews. By the returns at Lloyd's in 1834 there were four ships of this description wrecked on the coast, and seventeen lost at sea; in 1835, there were five wrecked on the coast, and thirty-four lost at sea, of sixteen of which no account could be learned, in 1836, there were 22 wrecked on the coast, and 44 at sea, of 16 of which no account could be had of the crews; in 1837, there were seven wrecked on shore, 23 at sea, of fifteen of which no account could be ascertained; in 1838, there were 10 on the coast, 45 at sea, of 26 of which no account could be had of the crews.—Alderman THOMPSON thought the committee ought to inquire into the subs-

ject of deck-loading.—Mr. WARBURTON thought the investigation ought not to be confined to one class of ships. It was because we forced a trade in which old ships alone were used that such losses had been incurred.—The motion was agreed to.

FRIDAY, April 12.—Sir R. PEEL read the amendment which he proposes to move on Lord J. Russell's motion next Monday: "Resolved, that on the 13th of March a motion was made in this House for the production of various documents connected with the state of Ireland, in respect to crime and outrage, including communications made to the Irish Government relating to offences connected with Ribandism; and all memorials, resolutions, and addresses, forwarded to the Irish Government by magistrates or other official persons, in respect to crime and outrages committed in Ireland, and the answers thereto. That the period included within the Returns so called for extends from the commencement of the year 1835 to the present time, and that the motion made for the production of them was assented to by this House, no opposition having been offered on the part of Her Majesty's Government. That on the 21st day of March, the House of Lords appointed a select committee 'to inquire into the State of Ireland since the year 1835, in respect to crime and outrage, which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire.' That in consequence of the appointment of such committee by the House of Lords, it has been proposed, that this House should resolve, 'That it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.' That it appears to this House that the appointment of a committee by the House of Lords, under the circumstances, and for the purpose above mentioned, does not justify Her Majesty's Ministers in calling on this House, without previous inquiry, or even the production of the information which this House has required, to make a declaration of opinion with respect to one branch of the public policy of the Executive Government, still less a declaration of opinion which is neither explicit as to the principles which it professes to approve, nor definite as to the period to which it refers, and that it is not fitting that this House should adopt a proceeding which has the appearance of calling in question the undoubted right of the House of Lords to inquire into the state of Ireland, in respect to crime and outrage, more especially when the exercise of that right by the House of Lords does not interfere with any previous proceeding of the House of Commons, nor with the progress of any legislative measure assented to by the House of Commons, or at present under its consideration."—Mr. DRUMMOND also gave notice of an amendment, to the effect that further reform was necessary.

Seizure of the Pilot on the Express packet.—Lord PALMERSTON said that he had a communication to make which he entertained no doubt would be highly satisfactory to that House;—it related to the seizure, by command of a French Naval Officer, of a Pilot who was on board the *Express* packet, in the Gulf of Mexico, and who at the time was engaged in piloting that vessel, she being a British ship. The statement of the officer had been received, and he (Lord P.) had likewise been in communication on the subject with Count Sebastiani. An explanation and apology had been offered, honourable to the Government by which it was given, and likewise to that by which it was to be received. The explanation had been given without any demand having been made by the British Government; it was therefore the more creditable to the French Government, and more acceptable to the British. Count Sebastiani said that he was charged by the King, his master, to make known to the British Government the deep regret which His Majesty felt at the removal of a Mexican pilot from the *Express* packet, and he stated, that when Admiral Baudin directed that measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine, it was therefore the result of a mistake, and in no degree arose from any want of respect for the English flag. The affair was sincerely deplored by the French Government, as well as by the Commandant of the French squadron, and the strictest instruction had been given for the most vigilant attention, in order to prevent a similar occurrence. Count Sebastiani added, that he trusted this explanation would be satisfactory to the British Government, and that nothing would disturb the union which both Governments had so much at heart to maintain between the two countries [hear, hear].

The following Returns have been moved for by Mr. Hume:—1. The number of corporal punishments inflicted in the Royal Navy in each of the years 1837 and 1838, both inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 371, of 1838,) 2. An abstract of the number of men belonging to the Royal Marines who in 1838 have suffered corporal punishment or imprisonment; showing the nature of offences, in classes, and the number in each class; and showing the greatest number and the smallest number of lashes. Also the longest and shortest period of confinement awarded as punishment to each person, and the average period of confinement for each class of offence (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 584, of 1838). Also for an abstract of the number of soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery in Great Britain and Ireland, who, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1838, have suffered corporal punishment or imprisonment, &c.—2. Similar returns respecting soldiers in Great Britain, as well as the Colonies.

It is understood that should Sir R. Peel's party come into place, there will be a general election. It is also reported that Sir James Graham is to be put forward as Speaker.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The editors of the *National*, of the *Europe*, and of the *Echo Français*, were brought before the Court of Assizes, Paris, on Wednesday last, charged with preaching disobedience to the laws, and with exciting the soldiery to insubordination and revolt, in an article on "the Army," published originally in the *National*, and copied into the other papers. The jury, after deliberating for 20 minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

AUSTRIA.—The old custom of washing the feet of twelve poor persons, in commemoration of Christ's washing the feet of the twelve Apostles, was performed on Good Friday by the Emperor and Empress. The former washed the feet of twelve men, and the latter of twelve women, each of whom had a purse containing thirty pieces of silver given them.

PORTUGAL.—The Ministry have been beaten on the question of the amount of men to form the effective force of the army, and have tendered their resignations. No new Ministry has yet been formed, and there will be great difficulty in forming one, as no man possessed of any fame on financial matters likes to venture his reputation by taking the onerous place of Minister of Finance.

RUSSIA.—Prince Paskewitsch is to leave Warsaw in May next for Teflis, to take the command of the Caucasian army. This measure is of the highest importance, and shows that the Emperor intends at last to realise his ambitious projects in the east. Several of the most distinguished Generals of the Russian army, and amongst others Prince Gortchakof, Kapsaof, and Davidof, have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to set out for Georgia. Great preparations are making at St. Petersburgh for the return of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and for the reception of the illustrious guests who are to be present at his marriage.

Several officers of the Army of the Caucasus have received the insignia of Military orders or sabres of honour, for their bravery in 1838 in repulsing the attack of the Lesghis on the fortress of the Nucha.

TURKEY.—The refusal of the Porte to employ British Naval officers, is owing, no doubt, to Russian intrigue. England and Englishmen are decidedly unpopular. The rejected officers have not yet left Constantinople.

MEXICO.—H.M.S. *Rawchorse*, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, brought intelligence of the settlement of the differences with France, which have ended as nearly as possible where they began, the French having accepted from the Mexicans the same terms as were offered before the bombardment of San Juan d'Ullon.

Literary Notices.

Charles Tyrrell; or, the Bitter Blood. A Novel, by G. P. R. James, Esq., Author of "Darnley," "De l'Orme," &c. Richard Bentley.

"THE bitter blood!" Bitter, indeed, though not without the power of effecting great good, is the exposition here given of the frightful consequences which may arise from the indulgence of a bad temper. Mr. James is a thorough and an unsparing moral anatomist; the morbid parts of our metaphysical organisation are laid bare by his dissecting knife; and if a glance at their deformity do not improve the mind and conduct of rash men, why they are indeed, as Mercutio says, "past surgery." This great moral purpose is the aim of the present story, which is one of the most interesting in its incidents, in the masterly development of its characters, and in the skilful construction of its plot, of any that have yet proceeded from Mr. James's fruitful pen. Though the "bitter blood" has run copiously in the veins of the Tyrrell family for some generations, it seems to have reached its utmost intensity in those of Sir Francis Tyrrell, the most prominent personage of the story. The over-bearing violence of this man—his pertinacious cruelty—his withering taunts—his cold-blooded and determined opposition to the happiness of those around him, are demonstrated with almost frightful energy. The companion of his atrocities, a certain Mr. Driesen, presents another masterly exposition of character; this latter worthy is a professed sceptic—an habitual sneerer at all good—a supplanter, and a villain. These two make pretty work between them, leading to the alienation of the father's property from his son, and terminating in the murder of Sir Francis. A variety of singular circumstances, detailed in a manner that almost holds the reader's breath in suspense, tend to fix suspicion on the son as the assassin. We will not forestall the surprise of him who may trace this interesting story to its catastrophe, by even hinting at a solution of the mystery inherent in its pages; and we are the less inclined to do this, as we are certain that the book is destined for universal perusal. One word as to a matter respecting which we may be allowed to take a sort of professional cognizance. We allude to certain of the nautical characters who perform minor parts in the plot, these are not *vraisemblable*. Lieutenant Hargrave, and the seafaring men, Longly and Hailes, want that smack of the salt water about them which the public have been accustomed to in the delineations of Marryat and Glascock. It is true that a landsman cannot be expected to have this power, but then it is equally true he should not attempt it.

Life and Correspondence of M. G. Lewis, Author of "The Monk," &c. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

IT always gives us pleasure to hail the appearance of works of this nature, the materials of which, coming home as they do to the business and bosom of all of us, offer a pleasant and piquant variety to the flood of romantic fiction, which forms so prominent a feature in the popular literature of our day. It is true, the life of a man of letters does not usually present that exciting variety of incident which springs from the more adventurous course of the soldier, the sailor, the traveller, and others; but its interest and attraction are of a more intellectual cast, and better bear and repay that study and reflection to which reading of this nature invites. "Monk" Lewis, whose memoirs are now before us, was a man so celebrated in his day, that it may cause some surprise that he should have remained till now without a biographer, to record the triumphs and explain the causes of the celebrity. The reason will probably be found in a circumstance which will not render his memoirs less worthy our attention, namely, that he was strangely and extravagantly over-rated during his life-time; for this circumstance naturally gives occasion to inquiries relative to the causes of such over-strained admiration, and thus developes sources of interest and curiosity which might otherwise have remained unopened. It is clear, from the work now before us, that Lewis's celebrity was anything but of his own seeking; that his "greatness" was "thrust upon him," and that it took its origin from the evil rather than the good qualities which he possessed;—nay, that it never would have existed at all, had it not been for the accidental circumstance of his commencing his literary career at an age when most other literary aspirants are scarcely commencing their studies. His only celebrated work, "The Monk," was written and published before he was twenty years of age; and no sooner was it given to the world, than an outcry was raised against it, which was as salutary as it was unexpected to its author, for it induced him quietly to expunge from his work all that was deemed open to censure long before the questionable matter had reached the great body of the reading world; and thenceforth his book bore an interdict which set all the world upon seeking in it that which nobody could find. That Lewis himself was wholly unconscious of any mischief in what he gave to the world is evident from the character in which these volumes present him, namely, that of a prudent, sensible, moral, and even religious man; an affectionate son and brother, a generous and firm friend, a kind master, an agreeable companion, and a judicious and right-thinking man in all the relations of life. It is the chief merit of these pages that they allow the subject of them to develope his own character (unconsciously) in his numerous letters to his dearest relatives and friends; and that such letters can scarcely fail to offer much matter for pleasant reading will readily be imagined, when it is borne in mind that Lewis was the intimate associate of almost all the celebrated men of his day, political as well as literary, and not a few of the most celebrated women.

His biographer, who is evidently a lady, has executed her somewhat delicate and difficult task very creditably, and the book will be found full of entertaining matter, pleasantly and judiciously set forth. We extract some impromptus written after dinner.

Lord Erskine to Lewis, on returning his pencil:—

> "Your pencil I send you, with thanks for the loan;
> Yet writing for fame now and then,
> My wants I must still be content to bemoan,
> Unless I could 'borrow your *pen*!'"

Lord E. having indulged in a not very complimentary comparison at the expense of the ladies, was thus answered by Lewis:—

> "Lord Erskine, at women presuming to rail,
> Says, wives are the canisters tied to one's tail;
> While fair Lady Anne, as the subject he carries on,
> Feels hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
> Yet wherefore such grieving? Considered aright,
> A canister's useful, and polish'd, and bright;
> And should dirt its original purity hide,
> That's the fault of the *puppy* to whom it is tied!"

Lord Erskine rejoined:—

> "When smitten with love from the eyes of the fair,
> If marriage should not be your lot,
> A ball from a pistol will end your despair—
> It's safer than *canister-shot*."

SERIAL PARTS.

Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, Spain, &c. W. Smith.—Five additional parts of this new edition have been issued, making altogether fourteen, and we believe that two more will complete the work. Of the many cheap publications, and of all the reprints, this to us is the most welcome. It is carefully got up: the paper, type, and illustrations, are excellent. There should not be a regimental library without a copy.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. Longman and Co.—The tenth part completes a very valuable volume of great research, and in which every matter in connection with the Arts and Manufactures is scientifically, and at the same time most clearly, treated upon. We know of no work, in fact, of more practical utility to the manufacturer than this publication, for, although confined to one volume, it contains all the information, carefully condensed, that could be gathered from the best encyclopædias. The diagrams are well selected and numerous.

Outlines of Celebrated Works from the best Masters of Ancient and Modern Sculpture. By Charles Morton.—Parts 10, 11, and 12, of this artistical work, which we have already highly praised, contain, among others, "The Happy Mother," a beautiful group by Westmacott;

the "Ajax" of Canova; and the "Mercury" of Thorwaldsen. No publication could be better adapted to accomplish its object.

Ackermann's Sporting Gallery, No. I.—The Night-Riders of Nacton.—A series of four coloured plates, from drawings by Henry Alken, showing the rise, progress, and downfalling of "The First Steeple chase on Record." The "Sporting Review," a very clever publication, for January last, contained an "authentic account," by Sidney Cowper, who was an eye-witness, of a celebrated chase undertaken at night by some officers of cavalry quartered at Ipswich in December, 1803, and when, to "see each other better," and to remain "unknown to vulgar eyes," they wore night-shirts over their uniforms, with cotton night-caps on their heads. The plates are inimitably executed, indeed it would be impossible to pourtray the "choice spirits" and their noble steeds with greater force and truth. Even to this day we are told that some good wives will repeat, with many a holy hope and charitable tear, the well-known legend of "The Phantom Riders of Nacton."

> The steam of their steeds,
> Like a mist from the meads,
> Veiled the moon in a curtain of cloud;
> And the stars so bright,
> Shuddered in light,
> As the unhallowed troop, in their shadowy shroud,
> Galloping, whooping, and yelling aloud,
> Fast, and untiring, and furious in flight,
> Rolled on like the hail-storm, and vanished in night.

H.B.—Nos. 581 to 584. The first is the studio of an artist; H. B. (Henry Brougham) painting a bad likeness of Lord Ebrington, and boasting to his colour-grinder, Lord Lyndhurst, who calls it too flattering, that he does not think him so bad a subject. A finished sketch of O'Connell, with a long serpent-tail, is lying in the corner. 582 is entitled "A Leaf out of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' with slight variations," and represents that amusing scene where the manager of the theatre takes leave of Nicholas and Smike at the door of the coach-office in the public market. The late farewell to Lord Normanby, by O'Connell and Co. at Dublin, suggests this characteristic parody. The part of Old Crummles is admirably acted by O'Connell, who is hugging Lord Normanby, whilst Lord Morpeth is suffering an equal embrace from Morgan O'Connell. Lord Ebrington is deeply affected at the sight, and the mob are shouting around. 583 is "Dentatus." Lord Normanby in conflict with a host of assailants, including Lords Roden, Charleville, Wellington, &c. Brougham on an eminence behind hurling a rock upon his devoted head; Lord Glenelg, disabled on the ground, holds up a broken sword in impotent and pointless anger. 584 is Cado w setting Bruen at the top of the "pole,"- a laughable graphic pun on the recent election. Hume and O'Connell are hounding on the dog of the latter, Gisborne, against Bruen (represented as Bruin at the top of a pole). The whole are extremely clever and characteristic.

THE LATE CAPTAIN E. P. BRENTON, R.N.

This respected officer, who died suddenly * on Sunday evening last at his house in Upper York Street, Portman Square, was second son of the late Rear-Adm. Brenton, and brother to Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., &c., Lieut. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, &c. Born, July 19, 1774. He entered the Navy, in Nov. 1788, as a Midshipman, on board the *Crown*, 64, bearing the broad pendant of the Hon. W. Cornwallis, with whom he sailed for India in Feb. 1789. He continued on the East India station until Dec. 1791, at which period the *Crown* was ordered home, under the command of Capt. R. M. Sutton—Commodore Cornwallis having previously shifted his broad pendant to the *Minerva* frigate. Shortly after the *Crown's* arrival in England (May 1792), Mr Brenton was placed by the late Sir P. Affleck, then a Lord of the Admiralty, on board the *Bellona*, 74, Capt. G. Wilson. In Aug. 1794, he joined the *Queen Charlotte*, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, from which ship he was promoted into the *Venus* frigate, at the commencement of 1795, and was in the expedition of that year to Quiberon Bay.

In 1796, Lieut. Brenton removed with Captain Halsted in the *Phœnix*, 36, and assisted in the capture of a Dutch frigate.—Shortly after, he left the *Phœnix*, in consequence of some disagreement with his Commander, to whom he had been known ever since his first embarkation on board the *Crown*, of which ship Captain Halsted was then First Lieut. He next served as fourth of the *Agamemnon*, 64, on the North Sea station, and was on board that ship at the mutiny in 1797.

Lieut. Brenton was subsequently appointed first of the *Raven* sloop, commanded by the late Captain John W. T. Dixon, with whom he continued until that vessel was wrecked in the Fibe, Feb. 4, 1798. We next find him joining the *Agincourt*, 64, at the request of Capt. John Bligh, in which ship he served, under the flags of Vice-Adm. Waldegrave and Sir C. M. Pole, on the Newfoundland station, for a period of three years. In 1801, Lieut. Brenton was again applied for by Capt. Bligh, and accordingly appointed to the *Theseus*, 74, then fitting for the flag of Lord Radstock, who had recently been nominated Com.-in-Chief in India, but whose appointment was cancelled in consequence of the preliminaries of peace being signed on 1st October, same year. By one of the articles of the treaty the French were to be permitted to send a large force to reconquer the Island of St. Domingo. To watch this formidable armament, the scene of whose operations was within sight of Jamaica, it became absolutely necessary to send a fleet of ships to the West Indies, besides those already on the station. This service lasted until July. Lieut B. was at this time third Lieut. of the *Theseus*, commanded by Capt. Bligh; from this ship he was appointed Commander of the *Lark* sloop of war, and he returned to England in Aug. 1802.

During the short peace, Capt. Brenton sent to the Admiralty the model of a gun-boat, sharp at both ends, and carrying her gun on a slide, which might at pleasure be lowered into the boat's bottom as ballast, or raised to fight, either advancing or retreating. This boat, simple in her design, was approved of by Earl St. Vincent, but justly condemned by many as being very clumsy, the builder having made a mistake in her scantling.

At the renewal of hostilities, Captain B. was appointed to the *Merlin*, an old collier, fitted as a sloop of war, and mounting 16 guns between decks—in which vessel he was frequently engaged with the enemy's flotilla and land batteries in the neighbourhood of Havre. On 27th Oct. 1803, he drove on shore, and directed the destruction of a French privateer of two guns and thirty men. In Dec. following, Captain Brenton was sent by Capt. R. D. Oliver to destroy the *Shannon*, 36, which frigate had run on shore under the strong batteries of Tathion Island, near La Hogue, from whence the enemy were about to remove her, as she had sustained but little damage. This service was effectively performed. The *Merlin* formed part of the squadron, under Capt. Oliver, at the bombardment of Havre, July 23, and Aug. 1st, 1804. In Jan. following, Capt Brenton was appointed to the *Amaranthe*, a fine new brig, mounting 18 guns, with a complement of 120 men; and from that period until his promotion to Post rank, he was very actively and successfully employed on the North Sea and Leeward Islands stations. His services in the destruction of three national French vessels, on the 13th of December, 1808, were particularly noticed in the despatches. He also assisted at the capture of many vessels bound to the relief of Martinique, but was defrauded of most of his prize-money through the roguery of the agents employed to conduct his affairs. During the subsequent operations against Martinique, he served on shore with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, under the orders of Commodore Cockburn. After the reduction of that valuable colony, Capt. Brenton was appointed to the *Belleisle*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cockburn, who, having the Captain General and all his Staff on board, proceeded to Europe, agreeably to the terms of the capitulation.

On his arrival at Spithead, Capt. Brenton found himself posted for his gallant conduct in the affair of 13th Dec. 1808, and that his commission was dated back to that day. In 1809, the Government determined to send out the Marquess Wellesley, as Ambassador to the Supreme Junta of Seville. His Lordship embarked at Portsmouth, on board the *Donegal*, Capt. E. P. Brenton (acting for Capt. Malcolm), and sailed on 24th July. The *Donegal* returned home with the Marquess in Nov. following; and Capt. Brenton, being then superseded, remained on half-pay till Apr. 1810, when he obtained an appointment to the *Cyane*, 22. In Sept. following, he was appointed to the *Spartan* frigate, as a mark of attention to his brother, whose severe wounds prevented him from continuing in active service. After cruising for some time on the French coast, Captain B. was sent to reinforce the squadron under V.-Adm. Sawyer, on the Halifax station, where he was very actively employed for upwards of two years. The following American privateers were captured by the *Spartan* in July 1812:—*Active*, schooner, of 2 guns and 20 men; *Actress*, sloop, 4 guns and 53 men; *Intention*, schooner, 1 gun, 3 swivels, and 29 men. Early in the following month, her boats assisted at the capture and destruction of six other armed vessels, in the Bay of Fundy, viz.—*Morning Star*, 1 gun, 4 swivels, and 40 men; *Polly*, of similar force; *Madison*, *Olive*, and *Spence*—each mounting 2 guns; and *Commodore Barry*, a rev. cutter, pierced for 10, but only mounting 6 guns. Among numerous other prizes taken by Capt. Brenton, but condemned as droits of Admiralty, were the *Melanthe*, a beautiful ship, from Valparaiso, with a cargo of hides and copper; and a brig laden with merino wool, opium, and wine; each having on board several thousands of dollars. The *Spartan*, being found defective, was paid off about September, 1813.

Capt. Brenton's next appointment was, April 11, 1815, to the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate, fitting for the flag of Rear-Admiral Hallowell, which ship he fully equipped in the short space of 18 days, part of his crew at the same time employed rigging and completing the stores of a brig, whose Commander was thanked by the Admiralty for his diligence, although the active exertions of Capt. Brenton and his 1st Lieut were not even acknowledged. On the 31st of the following month, Capt. B. was removed to the *Tonnant*, 80—the command of which ship he resigned in Nov. 1815. His "Naval History" has been so long before the public as to render any remark of ours upon that work superfluous.

Capt. Brenton was well known to the public as the founder of the Children's Friend Society, and the warm advocate of several charitable institutions. His life was spent in the duties of active benevolence; indeed, within the range of a very extensive acquaintance, we could not fix on a more kind or humane man.—He married, Mar. 29, 1803, a daughter of the late Gen. Thos. Cox.

* About seven in the evening he complained of a pain in the abdomen, and went up to his chamber, where he expired in twenty minutes after. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "natural death" returned.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 223.*)

Other grievances exist, although not so fraught with injurious consequences to the nation, shipowner, and seaman, yet in a considerable measure tend to render the latter dissatisfied by means of the apparently partial dictation of those peculiar edicts under which he serves—weaning his attachment at the same time from his country. Those laws of a mirot character in their effect have already been represented in general terms, and at least require that justice be equalised. Previous to further suggestions on the principal object of this treatise, it will be prudent to refer to some of those sections before alluded to. We now revert to one which, although inadmissible, requires to be mutual in its restraint, 5 & 6 W. IV. s. 6. This law does not allow the mariner, on any pretext whatever, to retract from his agreement, once subscribed to, or the stipulation for the probable length of time the voyage may occupy. Now, as there cannot be any possible opinion formed, bordering on accuracy, of the length of time the voyage may take, dependent as it is, not only on those circumstances over which man holds no control, but also on the private interest or caprice of the shipowner, it is irrational not to allow the mariner an appeal in this instance also, and to prevent his stating those causes which may induce him most plausibly to refuse to proceed on the service he engaged for. This case might justly be referred to the decision of a tribunal, and not summarily condemned, and punished as this law at present directs. Should the seaman adduce sufficient reason to the satisfaction of the above Court, provided he finds an immediate substitute, equity ought to be extended to him; if, on the contrary, his object arise from no just reason, a forfeiture of privilege should be awarded, according to the importance that may be attached to such a violation of his contract.

While examining the section in question, we are unable to perceive any restriction imposed on the shipowner. If, from private circumstances, the articles be broken on his part, or he should not choose to prosecute the voyage *, the seaman in this latter case frequently suffers more inconvenience and embarrassment, comparatively, than his employer. The usual advance pay, of which he may receive a portion, is sunk in the equipment, for a long or even a short voyage, and perhaps otherwise involved, to those specious impostors already spoken of, who never cease to tantalise him while there remains the least portion of finances to be extracted. He is, therefore, thrown again on the streets, a helpless prey to the evils enumerated. Ought not, on the common and broad principles of equity, the shipowner be required to provide another ship for the seaman, or pay him an equivalent to the length of time which it may be conjectured that the voyage would have probably occupied? Even in the following ratio it would guard against wrong, and place him above the probability of inevitable want.—*If* the voyage were supposed to take three months in accomplishing, six weeks' pay; if six months, eight weeks' pay; if twelve months, ten weeks' pay; and if eighteen months or upward, twelve weeks' pay; to be awarded on all cases dependent on circumstances, provided they do not involve wreck or loss of vessel, which would duly be considered by the dispensers of these arrangements. If all contracts be considered mutually binding, why not the same law be extended to this one also—a measure at once so just, and which will eventually prove beneficial to the nation? Under these feelings they are proposed as emanating from sentiments of ardent zeal. Having in a foregoing part of this work alluded to the incompetency of numbers of Masters in the trading marine, and the frequent loss of life and valuable property, it now becomes a duty to regard with astonishment and regret the errors of such ignorance and mal-arrangement pitifully visited on the mariner by 5 & 6 W. IV., s. 17. Thus, should a ship be lost after a long and toilsome voyage, even on the shores of England, he forfeits all his hard-earned pay, should there not be a sufficient portion of the wreck or freight saved to liquidate the debt of wages. Doubtless it will be urged that this peculiar law is in order to compel the mariner to perform his duty with greater zeal, and oblige him to exert his veriest power in the time of need and danger. True! our mariner can boast of viewing unmoved almost every description of peril; but it is only natural to conclude that motives of self-preservation, guided by discipline, independent of this decree, would alone be found inducement enough for the utmost energy on such occasions. But an irreconcilable contradiction, even to the former view of the intention, upon which this enactment is based, can be found in 5 & 6 W. IV., s. 46. It expresses, that should a mariner join Her Majesty's service from a trading vessel, he becomes only, conditionally entitled to his arrears of pay. Thus, if the ship has earned no freight up to the time of the seaman's quitting her, he is obliged to take a bill, payable by the owners; providing always that the ship shall arrive safe in Great Britain: but, in the event of any casualty, the seaman, who patriotically volunteers to the service of the country, forfeits his hard-earned pay, should the vessel be lost in which he formerly had served. Thus, is it proved, that the motive of inspiring assiduity is not applicable to the former section 17.

To guard against these evils, a discriminating justice ought to condemn the negligent by forfeiture of pay, or otherwise punish, but not to withhold the already due wages of toil from the deserving. In this instance the nautical tribunal would be empowered to award pay to the meritorious, while all, or a portion of that which may be coming to the dilatory or undeserving, should be handed over to certain funds hereafter described for the general benefit of mariners; as the returns of the shipowner are immense, he may calculate the risk as a matter of profit and loss, and not be peculiarly embarrassed by the latter, the underwriter being more frequently the sufferer. Does not the seaman undergo a tenfold proportionable loss and endurance of misfortune on these occasions? Those who have seen the wreck, where

> "No pomp of battle swells the exalted strain,
> Nor gleaming arms ring dreadful on the plain;
> But o'er the scene, while pale remembrance weeps,
> Fate, with fell triumph, rides upon the deeps.
> Here hostile elements tumultuous rise,
> And lawless floods rebel against the skies,
> Till hope expires, and peril and dismay
> Wave their black ensigns on the watery way,"

* The author recently commanded a Company's steam-ship destined for the West Indies, and to remain on that station for an undefined period, with a view of conveying the mails. A change took place after the vessel had left the port of London: she put back, and the Company deemed it expedient to dissolve. The mariners, although provided for several years' service, were dismissed without ceremony or remuneration for the *loss*, except their earned pay. But a passenger, who was going out to join Sir Lionel Smith at Jamaica, obliged the Directors to keep their stipulation with him; he was supported while delayed in London, and had a passage found for him to the West Indies. Here are placed in opposite scales, justice and injustice.

will answer in the affirmative. Again would the seaman perceive the justice arising from a minute investigation of those circumstances to which he is subservient, and learn to appreciate the wise interference of his country's jurisdiction, emanating as it would from a union of the naval and civil laws, and administered by officers experienced in every bearing of his case, and capable of deciding in it with equity.

The want of proper regard paid to the health of the trading mariner, and the hardship of his being obliged to defray the expense of medical advice if removed on shore and not lodged in a public hospital, has already been remarked. The repeated attacks of disease, consequent on his laborious vocation in pestilential climates, which he is subject to, ought to be taken into consideration, and section 18 of 5 & 6 Wm. IV., which directs every ship to be provided with medicine, and the *surgical* and medical advice, in the event of receiving injury on board, should be more comprehensive, and not limit the responsibility of the shipowner to *defray the expense only* till the mariner shall have arrived "in any port of the United Kingdom." If by that time it happens that he has not recovered, the result is, that he must provide for it at his own expense; in addition to which, this section of the law only compels the shipowner to defray surgical or medical advice, &c. &c., alone, "*in default of not having a proper stock of medicines on board*," which indeed in all cases is studiously avoided. This grievance frequently gives rise to a most nefarious understanding between the shipowner*, master, and resident doctor, in foreign and unhealthy climates.—*To be Continued.*

A PLAN BY PHILO-PALINURUS

For bettering the condition of Men-of-War Seamen when out of Employ; providing for them when past Service; keeping a supply of Seamen at the large Naval Ports, for Fitting-out and Manning Ships, and avoiding Impressment; all capable of being effected by a comparative small increase of Expenditure, if any.

By establishing a Naval Depot at each of the great Naval ports, and in the River Thames if required, a three-decked ship to be a rendezvous and asylum for Naval seamen when out of employ, or such as wish to enter the Navy, to be there provided with a sleeping-berth and mess-place; with breakfast and supper, until active employ be found, and for all Government work done by them on board the depot, but not depot duty, to be paid one half of the rate paid by Government for like work; slops, and a limited rate of extra provisions, to be supplied them at a small remunerating rate above the contract price. Thus every able-bodied man-of-war's man, from 15 to 45 years of age, may have constant employ and a home, either on board an active ship or in depot. The principle is alike applicable to the merchant service. The wounded and hurt refuging at Greenwich Hospital, the casual sick being sent to the port hospital. Service pensions to be granted after 45 years of age, as follows, independent of pensions for wounds and hurts. Servitude time commencing from 15 years old.

Rate of Servitude Pensions.				£	s.	d.
3 Years & under 5,	Pension per Day,	1d.	per Annum	1	10	5
5 — 8	—	3	—	4	11	3
8 — 10	—	5	—	7	12	1
10 — 13	—	7	—	10	12	11
13 — 15	—	9	—	13	13	9
15 — 18	—	11	—	16	14	7
18 — 20	—	13	—	19	15	5
20 — 23	—	15	—	22	16	3
23 — 25	—	17	—	25	17	1
25 — 28	—	19	—	28	17	11
28 — 30	—	21	—	31	18	9
30 — 33	—	23	—	34	19	7
33 — 35	—	25	—	38	0	5
35 — 39	—	27	—	41	0	3
38 — 40	—	29	—	44	2	1

The depot regulations, fitting up, and work capable of being done on board

Government.—Admiralty, head control by their superintendent Flag-officer at the port. The managing detail committee, resident on board, in whom all depot regulating power to be vested under known established rules. Five intelligent and well-behaved petty officers, above five years so rated, with full provisions, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per day whilst so serving; three to be nominated by the Admiral, two by the seamen: one of each nomination to go out annually.

The Fitting-up the Depot.—Holds and orlop-deck as sleeping berth; part of lower deck the same; the rest of that deck as a mess-place; middle and part of main deck as work places, the rest of the main deck for galley and washing place.

Work capable of being done on board the Depot.—Fitting small rigging; spinning spun-yarn; twisting foxes; platting sinnet, gaskets, points, and robands; making mats; small sails, cots, hammocks, tarpaulines, bags, hammock-cloths, boom-cloths, sponge, caps, &c.; wads, picking oakum; joiners', coopers', smiths' (light work). For such work depot men to be paid at one-half the rate paid to shore workmen; all harbour duty and fitting-out ships full-pay. Manning ships to be done by volunteering, or by drafting by lot.

Funds.—1st. A deduction of one penny per day from all Naval seamen's wages. 2nd. Government to cover the amount annually. 3rd. One-half of one-third net part of all prizes.—(See plan of prize-money. 4th. One-eighth net part of all droits of Admiralty. 5th. The net produce of all waifs, flotsam, jetsam, and lagan. 6th. The just proportion of the funds of Greenwich Hospital; as this plan would relieve that institution from the maintenance of all seamen but the wounded and hurt. 7th. Net produce of old stores, and vessels sold out of the service. 8th. Seamen's unclaimed prize-money.

Charge and Management of Funds.—Trustees and Directors, three Flag-officers.

* The author knew a doctor who went to Jamaica, his principal object being an arrangement which subsisted between him and a shipowner in London, who guaranteed the medical man practice on the seamen of his vessels trading to Kingston; the masters of the vessels received instructions, and the doctor sailed for the West Indies. It is unnecessary to state the nature of those plans proceeded on in the case.

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman, and Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P., Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

A ballot was afterwards taken for the election of six Directors in the room of Mr. P. Vans Agnew, C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Messrs. G. Lyall, J. P. Muspratt, M. T. Smith, and W. Wigram; who go out by rotation. At 6 o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen upon Mr. Josias Du Pré Alexander, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw, and Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. Fleming, one of the officers of the Indian Navy engaged in the survey, on the 15th Dec., at the Rest House, Colombo, of fever, contracted a few days previously at Cochin.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 17.

Col. Whish, who at present commands the Horse Artillery, will succeed to the Commandantship of Artillery, which, we believe, will be vacated, by the promotion of the present incumbent to the rank of Major-General. This will give the command of the Horse Artillery to Lieut.-Col. Gowan, the late Civil Commissioner in Kumaoon, an officer who had been removed from his civil appointment by orders from the Court of Directors. We believe the posting of Lieut.-Col. Gowan to the Horse Artillery was the act of Sir Henry Fane, who, we understand, made no reference whatever to the Commandant of Artillery.—*Englishman*, Jan. 3.

The Bangalore and Trichinopoly Batta Question.—It is with infinite regret that we announce the refusal of the Court of Directors to grant full batta to their officers at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, as solicited in certain memorials from those stations, and supported by the strong recommendation of the Madras Government. The grounds of the refusal we have not yet learned, for although by the Quartermaster-General's measurement, Bangalore and Trichinopoly are rather under 200 miles distance from Madras, and consequently not entitled to be considered full batta stations; yet, as they are laid down in the Post-office table as 295 and 200 miles respectively, and as for such distance the Government actually charge postage to the very officers from whom they withhold full batta, on the plea that the distance is under 200 miles.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Jan. 1.

We hear from Ferozepore that the greatest vexation had been experienced by irregularity of the Dawk arrangements. We are assured, on the authority of eye-witnesses at Ferozepore, that some hundreds of letters were found lying about in several public offices awaiting the claimants, and many more were taken out of the hands of the chuprassees, bearers and troopers, wandering about the camp in search of the owners.—*Englishman*, Dec. 24.

The authorities have decided that an augmentation of Assistant-Surgeons to the present list is indispensable, and, in consequence, a proportionate augmentation of the list of full Surgeons will be made.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 21, 1838—Mr. W. Travers to be Dep. Coll. of Cuttack, v. Mr. F. J. Morris. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be Special Dep. Coll. of Bhagulpore and Monghyr. Mr. Plowden will continue to act as Mag. and Coll. of Sylhet until further orders. Mr. J. S. Torrens to be Sp. Dep. Coll. in the 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, v. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden. Mr. H. Atherton to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in East Burdwan, v. Mr J. S. Torrens. Mr. Atherton will continue to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Beerbhoom until further orders. Mr. C. Cardew to off. until further orders as Civ. and Sess. Judge of Tipperah, in the room of Mr. J. Shaw, on leave of absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—REMOVALS AND POSTINGS—G.O., Dec. 4, 1838—Cornet J. Munro, who was brought on off. strength in G.G.O., 12th ult., is posted to 10th L.C. at Mutura. Ens. H. B. Lumsden is removed from 19th to 49th N.I., at his own request. Ens. H. G. Burmester is posted to 48th N.I., proceeding on service with the Army of the Indus. Ens. G. D. Bonar to 49th N.I., at Neemnch. Ens. F. P. Layard to 19th N.I., under orders of march from Cuttack to Dinapore. Ens. E. C. Scott to 74th N.I., at Nusseerabad. Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson (on furl.) is removed from 39th to 34th N.I., at Agra. Lt.-Col. J. Stuart (Dep. Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Mil. Dep.), from 34th to 39th N.I.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—G.O., Dec. 24, 1838—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Estab., without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors:—Lt.-Col. Thos. Oliver, 12th N.I.—date of arrival at Fort William, 20 Dec. 1838. Maj. Wm. Ewart, 54th N.I.—do. 18th do. Capt. Jas. Croudace, 11th N.I.—do. 17th do. First Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. S. Pillans, Art.—do. 20th do. Lieut. Samuel Smith, 9th L.C.—do. 19th do. Lieut. the Honble. R. V. Powys, 12th N.I.—do. 19th do. Surg J. N. Rind, Inv. Est.—do. 17th do. Assist.-Surg. S. M. Griffith, Med. Dep.—do. 15th do. Assist.-Surg. Alex. Chalmers, Med. Dep.—do. 18th do.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Dec. 11, 1838.—8th L.C.—Surg. W. Jackson, from 5th Dec. to 5th April, 1839, to visit the Presid. on med. cert. 39th N.I.—Lieut. S. R. Wallace, from 4th Nov. to 6th Mar. 1839, in extension, to proceed to the Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for furl.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, April 8th—HARTLEY, *Fewson*, from Van Diemen's Land, Nov 8. MALCOLM, *Sim*, from Singapore, Nov. 26. STIRLING, *Bennett*, from Mauritius, Dec. 29. WARRIOR, *Brown*, from Mauritius, Dec. 27. 9th—PLANTAGENET, *Donnett*, from Bengal, Dec. 17—Cape, Feb. 9.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per PLANTAGENET—Lady Colquhoun, Mrs. Alex. Colvin, Mrs. W. H. Graham, Misses Jane and Margaret Graham, Mrs. H. Wollaston, Mrs. and Miss H. Baker, Mrs. Capt. Best, Mrs. Stewart, Alex. Colvin, Esq., B. J. Colvin, Esq., N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., W. Innes, Esq., Capt. W. H. Graham, Engr., D. Jas. Innes, 43d N.I., Capt W. S Bury, Madras L.C.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Feb. 18—Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, *Crow*, from Portsmouth, and sailed 8th for Sydney. ROBARTS, *Elder*, from do., and sailed do. for Calcutta 6th—GEORGE CANNING, *Winn*, from Bombay, 9th—SERINGAPATAM, *Denny*, from Bengal.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan 13th—Lord LOWTHER, *Yates*, London to Madras, Lat. 5. S., Lon. 25. W.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page 231.*)

PROPOSED FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Your obliging insertion of the notice I sent to you last week, calling a meeting on St. George's Day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a memorial to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the subject of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, demands my best thanks.

The able remarks, and the ready willingness evinced by yourself, and the Editor of the *U. S. Gazette*, to advance in every possible manner a proposition so materially affecting the interests of the two services, must and will be duly appreciated by the members of them both. It is most gratifying to witness, on subjects of pure philanthropy, public men like yourselves casting aside every minor feeling, and cordially uniting to carry out the one great object in view—the alleviation of misery to the fatherless Children and Widows. And fortunate it is, indeed, for the services, that men so gifted and so disposed, have at their control the powerful engine of the Press to advance the interest or combat the oppressions which both Army and Navy are sometimes subjected to.

A RETIRED OFFICER.

BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I was extremely glad to see that the member for Kildare, some days ago, brought before the notice of the public the disgraceful state of the barracks in the kingdom, and I hope that the notice of the gallant member will be taken as an earnest of the general indignation of the Army at the way in which they are treated by the Ordnance Department in respect to quarters;—officers, Sir, are put in places to reside where a private gentleman would not think of putting his valet.

It appears, Sir, as if every possible way was taken to degrade the officer in his own eyes, as well as in those of the public, in the way they are lodged. The system, Sir, is bad throughout. In the first place, when a barrack is built or purchased, the allotting it out is entrusted to an Engineer officer, who has no fellow-feeling with the rest of the Army, never being put into barracks themselves, and in fact (unless when any good thing is going) affect to consider themselves not soldiers, but merely as scientific employés of Government. The consequence is, that every dog-hole of a place is considered good enough in their eyes for an officer of the Line. This breeds dissension in the service and I will venture to say, from long experience in all parts of the British dominions, that the ill blood which formerly prevailed between the Army and Navy (now so happily extinguished) was trifling compared to the bad feeling which now exists on the part of the Army generally towards the Engineer Department (the pet service), arising from the total want of consideration and proper feeling on the part of the latter in all which regards the allotment of barracks. The barracks being allotted by the Engineer, they are handed over to the custody of a Barrack-Master, who, from their conduct, an ill-natured person would say, appear to have received orders from the Board to render everything as uncomfortable as possible to the occupants,—you are put into one room, unless you are a Field Officer, with a table and two chairs—such as they are. In many barracks married officers are not allowed a kitchen, as the Master-General considers a dinner to a married officer quite a superfluous thing. When you have a little place as a kitchen, four walls is all that is thought necessary, there is a total absence of all the conveniences for cooking; two or three iron bars thrown across are called a grate,—it is just large enough to put a kettle on;—as to being able to roast a joint, that is a thing which never entered the heads of the Hon. Board of Ordnance. If you put a bit of board up as a shelf, or drive a few nails in the wall to hang your utensils on, then you have a long list of barrack damages to pay. If an officer, having a feeling of delicacy towards his wife, chooses to take her into lodgings, rather than expose her to the discomforts of a barrack, here again the Ordnance appear to be determined to make it as hard as possible to him, and immediately take away his allowance of coal and candles. This is not generous treatment, Sir, towards the defenders of the country—men who spend four-fifths of their lives abroad in the most pes-

tiferous climates to secure the colonies which were won by their valour, and from the possession of which the wealth and power of Britain is to be ascribed; and I am convinced that the country would not think that it was too much to ask that then officers should be at least decently lodged. I have arrived, after long service, to the rank of Captain, and I am convinced that the footman of the Master General of the Ordnance, in the palace which is given to his master, is much better accommodated than I am!

There is a general opinion throughout the service, that it is the policy of Government to drive all officers from the Army who are not wealthy. Certainly it would appear, from the way in which the promotion is given, that this idea is just. Nine-tenths of the General Officers on the List are Guardsmen, from the circumstance of Officers of the Guards having but three steps to arrive at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while the Line have *ten*—and this without taking into consideration the climates in which the latter have to serve in. Our Government have not openly adopted the *rule of the French Government of 1751*, making it imperative that every officer should have noble blood; but they certainly act as if they were : discreetly, for none but the Aristocracy can hope for the higher ranks of the Army.

But to return to the subject from which I have digressed, *i. e.*, the quartering of Officers. It is a bad plan to make officers so entirely dependent on the Barrack Masters for their comfort; there should be a certain degree of responsibility attached to the Commanding Officer in barracks, and a small annual sum allowed to be expended, under his direction, for the comfort of the men and officers. Under the present plan, the Barrack-Master actually, in a great degree, commands the garrison, inasmuch as he has it in his power to render a whole corps uncomfortable. They have house-rent allowed for themselves, and they can get how other officers are treated so that they have no trouble, and they know also, in common with the rest of the Army, that the Board of Ordnance support their own officers through thick and thin. I will just merely add, that when the late Duke of Kent commanded in Halifax, he was so much distressed at a married officer living in *one room*, that he gave an order that every *married officer, of whatever rank*, should be allowed two rooms; and I do hope that the present Master-General, himself a married man, will follow so good an example, and give an order that *married* officers should have *two rooms* as a right, not depending on the caprice of a Barrack Master.

Pray, pardon this long letter; you have been ever so zealous and able an advocate for the service, that I even were to solicit your attention to the above. SENEX.

[We have noticed this communication in our leading columns.—ED.]

RIFLE REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As unfeignedly willing, as bound, to respect *Arthur's* superior talents, and truly extensive experience, immutable attachment to my "cloth" (since colours we riflemen have not) alone could reconcile a painful determination—that of measuring a few charges, and patching as many balls, although not to be used against *him*, certainly to blaze them away at his argument, under favour of (in your No. 322) they do, the utility of Rifle Regiments! Your space being as valuable to yourself and the public, as, just now, my time is to one employing it in preparations whereby, and *demonstratively*, to maintain, with the authorities, the to *gymnastic and other Stadium exercises* now *favourable impression*, which our united labours have *so successfully* brought about, I have to crave that my gallant (let me hope only pro. tem.) opponent will not misconstrue into disrespect my unceremoniously "tinkering" away, to *disprove* that rifle-hits are "too much for play, and too little for earnest," if fired by persons whose deference, like mine, reminds them that they *must* make *many* and *stinging* hits by humble "2½s to the pound," to put his "long 18" *hors de combat;* but as dry powder, a clean rifle, well greased patch, and nimble hair trigger, ably serve the ambitious, I'll trust to them, and to your true record of my shots. Crack! No. 1. There's a close hit, and if infantry generally had *more* of target *play*, even at *one fourth* of my present range, the enemy might pronounce us to be as more in "earnest." No. 2. Bull's-eye at 250 yards! If *this* is useless "play," the riding and fencing schools are *equally so.* No. 3. Crack. I have favoured that terrible "sabreur" with a hole through his "triangular target" to peep through, in order to dodge a dozen or more bullets I'll take care to riddle through his target, as he plies his shin-bones over the 300 yards now between us, in order *to bring me within range of his pistol.* Nos. 4 and 5. Both through his triangular shield, scuffles his feather-edged carcase on still, and shouts, forsooth, but *n'importe!* Is even his *charm* should treat him to a "n'ôlee," so as to expose me to his "sword," I shall say to him, Monsieur le "Sabreur" *conceès, ce qu'il doit avoir oublié*, that *I, too, wear a sword*, one not likely to be satisfied with "keeping off" assailants. No. 6. Accept that "vacancy" in your ranks; and should you flatter yourself that you are secure from "a charge of pikes," because your pistol-shots will "make vacancies" (at 25 yards, *your* longest range, and provided you do *not* aim at what you *wish to hit*), let me assure, or, instead, convince you, that, *before* you can hope to use your pistol thus, the vacancies from rifle-hits will be all on *your* side, at last to be isolated from the muzzles of *our* pistols. for, according to Stadium hints, riflemen need no longer fear cavalry or other charges, even in plains, having (as suggested by De B. in No. 312, at the bottom of folio 22, *rifle pistols* ALL *and a* THIRD rank *armed with pikes or lances*, apparently *oublié* by he Chef des Sabreurs. Called on, and formed into hollow squares, and crossing a plain in echelon of squares, to regain broken or covered ground, we are waited upon, and most insinuatingly, by dashing cavalry. No. 7 crack, with cartridge now, for who *can* miss a host of smokers, as fond of a "prise" as of their meerschaums? and we are too well bred to refuse them a "prise," a thankless office; for, although eagerly offered, even at the points of our pikes, the sneezing of their horses and of the riders too, shows that our cephalic is not to their taste, nor are the bolusses which our rifles know full well how to dose them with. No. 8. and crack the last, brings down a General, in conformity with new rules, as unfolded to General Sir Thomas Picton*, Is it not rifle dread of *such* skill which causes riflemen to be *so* much *en mauvaise odeur* with several officers? a fact which confirms my belief that *Arthur* belongs to that (by me nevertheless) respected class. Right he is when he says that rifle volunteer corps may "prove *highly* MISCHIEVOUS," but to say so immediately after declaring that they "could *do* NOTHING *against invaders*," can only be matched by saying that a rifleman is an awkward shot, because, instead of hitting the target, he always hits the bull's-eye! *He can* do what he likes, *and by using him* PROPERLY, you may make sure that he will equally attend to *your* liking! As this letter has been "play" throughout, I beg to state that I hope soon to bring up my reserve "in earnest;" and which, always having been kept in ignorance how to ground arms, and, although ever ready to skirmish, nevertheless as anxious to receive *Arthur's* inspection, in open order, and with presented rifles and lances; an honour equally due to your services and kindness, from, Sir, your obliged humble servant, DE BERESFORD.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, April 2d, 1839.

* See *N. and M. G.*, No. 291, folio 842.

ROYAL MARINES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—On the conclusion of the labours of the Naval and Military Commission, the heads of departments will have the pleasing task of carrying out the several measures recommended. Let me, therefore, bring to the notice of the Board of Admiralty, *ere any move* consequent on the Report occurs,—First, the equity of adopting a system in the Marines corresponding with that now acted on in both Navy and Army, viz., the holding full-pay staff appointments for a period of *five years* only; a regulation which might with equal fairness be extended to the Commandants, whereby the very few good things the corps has would embrace a greater range of distribution; for, composed as it is of so many officers, it cannot surely be altogether fair that those offices of comparative emolument and ease should be held in continuity for periods (not unfrequent either) of from 8 & 9, to 16 and 20 years; by which, too, "these elect of fortune" pass perhaps four-fifths of their time at home, while others are risking their health, on a pittance of pay, amid the vicissitudes ever attendant on foreign service. Secondly,—Amend that "*exclusive*" system of not giving commissions to *any* but the sons of officers. Let there be, as heretofore, and as is the case in all other regiments, a mixture of civilians. The present plan may be, and I dare say is, kindly meant by Lord Minto, but rely on it that the little old adage of "variety is charming" will apply equally to this subject as others. Moreover, I would assuredly recommend "purchasing the *first* commission, and at the regulation price of the Fusiliers;" making exceptions, however, in favour of the families of officers who have lost their lives in the service, or whose health has been greatly impaired in it, or whose gallantry or length of active services entitle them to consideration; in fact, to all whose fair share of duties constitute a just and consequently a prior claim. Thirdly—Establish "forthwith" an intermediate grade of non-commissioned officer (similar to the Bombardier of Artillery) at an increased rate of pay of twopence per diem over that of a private, which would be the means of inciting an additional stimulus to the well-behaved soldier, and in 1st and 2nd mates, or the senior Sergeant, a sea-rating as Sergeant-Major, with the same pay as Master-at-Arms; for what officer, let me ask, who has been much embarked, but too truly knows the disadvantages attending the present paucity of non-commissioned officers? Fourthly—The existing mode of awarding "good-service medals," with their accompanying premiums, requires amendment. Instead of presenting these to men ONLY ON THEIR DISCHARGE at the expiration of 21 years, I would unquestionably give them the option at least of remaining four or five years longer, when they, being then most probably not more than 42 or 43 years of age, thus proudly displaying the medal at their breast, would, by their presence in the ranks, become a visible example to others for imitation. Perhaps, too (since, alas! alas! the cry of expense is always bruited as an objection to such matters), the prospectively reducing the amount of gratuity to four, six, and ten pounds respectively would be attended with this ultimate good, that SO MANY MORE MEN than are at present allowed would reap the advantage of attaining this highly-prized honourable distinction, with its solid concomitant, "increased rate of pension." Lastly—The purchase of a soldier's discharge is obtained too cheaply, viz., 20*l*. Now, if you take into account the bounty, subsistence, expenses of enlistment, pay, clothing, wear and tear of arms and accoutrements, barracks, &c., and the trouble and general charges attendant on his training, but small indeed is the balance in favour of the Queen; for often, very often, does it occur that ere six months have transpired from the date of his attestation that he buys his discharge, and thus is all the trial of patience, all the trouble of "making a soldier," entirely thrown away, as on an average it will take full that time ere he is fully fit to take his general duty. I would, therefore, most certainly recommend that henceforth *twenty five* pounds be the sum required for discharge; and further, that no discharge be granted *under a service of three years*, for a less sum than *thirty pounds*;—medical or particular cases, &c., of course excepted. FINIS.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM (THE DRILL.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I should not trouble you with these lines, was I not desirous, before I leave old England, to offer one or two observations in reply to your correspondent named *Chevron*. It appears to me that as his remarks are so general, many of your readers will imagine that the course he so strongly reprobates is universal. Now, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that in the regiment to which I have the honour to belong, that so far from ever witnessing anything approaching even to "*bullyism*," "*mimicry*," or "*coarse abuse*," in the drill-yard, I have always seen the greatest patience, and I may almost even say kindness, but at the same time firmness, on the part of all our Drill Instructors: and further, that it is more than any of us dare do, to bully or mimic any of our recruits. A considerable part of my time is passed in the drill-yard, and I have always considered it one of my chief duties, whilst instructing the uninitiated, to keep him in good humour with himself, and I have always found the advantage; when at the same time *I will have done*, and *done correctly*, whatever I order, or conveying my instruction in such a tone, but accompanied with a firmness, that is sure to be duly attended to. You must, Sir, be aware how very dull *some* men are, but with us I have always observed the greatest patience and forbearance exhibited towards them. Never having been on duty at Chatham, I am ignorant of the manner in which they do things there, but I wish to assure *Chevron* that all drill-yards are not like Chatham. THANE CHEVRONS.

THE WEARING OF MEDALS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Observing in your valuable Paper complaints by the War Army Officers at not having received medals, &c., brought to my mind a conversation I had some time ago with a friend—an old Coast Guard officer and a Lieut. R.N. He has at various periods received the silver and gold medals of the Royal Humane Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck, three handsome pieces of plate, and other honorary testimonials, none of which he either shows or speaks of; and upon my demanding the reason, he said that he feared it would carry with it an appearance of ostentation, as they were not permitted to wear such medals, nor were such either noticed by the Admiralty or in the Navy List. Is this, Sir, as it ought to be? Certainly not; and from the more than friendly manner with which you have ever advocated the cause of those ill-used officers, I look forward with confidence to your taking the foregoing into your consideration, particularly as their services upon those occasions are voluntary, and at all times attended with appalling danger, and requiring true courage and strength of nerve; whereas in going into battle one cannot but do as others do, however much we might incline to skulk out of it. It would be a satisfaction to them to have a notation in the Navy List before their names, and I think also that the present Commission should be cognisant of such services. I should also state, that my friend has a large family, who would be reduced to beggary were anything to happen to then parent; and he has told me, that when putting off repeatedly from the beach, the thoughts of his family were agonising in the extreme to him. D. *Glasgow, April 4.*

Sir Walter Scott, for the whole of his writings, now compressed in eighty volumes, received not less than 250,000*l*.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 13, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced, 98¾ ⅞.
Reduced 91¼ ⅞. | New 3½, 99⅛ 100
Consols for Account, 92¾ ⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Taylor, Albion-wharf, Maiden lane, King's-cross, stone-merchant—J. H. Butterworth, Leadenhall-market, victualler.

BANKRUPTS—W. Tapp, Nelson-sq., Blackfriars-road, victualler—R. Feild, Plummers-row, Whitechapel, varnish-manufacturer—J. Jackson, Upper Rauchach-st., Pimlico, scrivener—S. Clark, Oxford-st., licensed victualler—J. Tow, Harcourt-st., New-road, and Crawford-mews, Bryanstone-sq., Bath-manufacturer—R Kennan and S. Jones, Liverpool, wholesale clothiers—T Pearson, jun., Liverpool, smith—W Guest, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer—C Willmott, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, innkeeper—T. Coates, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-merchant—T. Owston, York, merchant—J. Varley, Tatham, Lancashire, meal-dealer—J. Bird, Maryport, Cumberland, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Anderson, Edinburgh, bookseller.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J Southall, Eardisland, Herefordshire, licensed victualler and blacksmith—J. Lock, Bury St. Edmunds, miller and corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS—W. Lenny and G. Tyrrell, Alderson, Horsely-down, ale merchants—G Thorburn, St. Mary Axe, corn-factor—M Jackson, Liverpool, victualler—J Shunn, Liverpool, hotel-keeper—G Peach, Northampton, woolstapler—E. Hayward, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, draper—T L. Parker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—T Lane, of Piling-place, Edinburgh, merchant

BIRTHS.

In Manchester square, on 8th inst., the lady of Commander NEWTON, R.N., of a daughter—At Aberdeen, the lady of Lieut. S WILKINSON, of a son—At Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. B. FORSTER, of a son At Saltwood, near Hythe, 30th March, the lady of the Rev. O. HOLLINGWORTH, and daughter of Commander John James Hough, R.N., of a son At Roebuck Park, the lady of Lieut Col. H HALL, C B, of a daughter—At Leamington, the lady of Major JOHNSTONE, 42d Highlanders, of a son—At Egham Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. SALWEY, M.P., of a daughter The lady of C. H. HATCHELL, Esq., late Capt. 76th regt., of a son—At Reading, the lady of Capt. J. A. MURRAY, R N, of a daughter—At Lucca, the lady of Assist.-Surgeon KYNOCH, 6th regt., of a son—At Jamaica, the lady of Major N. PALMER, 56th regt., of a son At Bruxelles, the lady of Capt. J. N. CAMPBELL, R.N., of a daughter—At St. John's Wood, the lady of B. A SYMMER, Esq., 19th regiment, of a daughter—At Gillingham, the lady of Capt. FRY, 63d regt., of a son—Near Worcester, the lady of Capt. W. S MORRISON, of a son—In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Capt. SOTHEBY, R.N., of a daughter—At Chatham Fort, the lady of Lieut Colonel HUNT, Royal Artillery, of a daughter—In Pembroke street, Dublin, the lady of Captain T. G PEACOCKE, of a son At Glenfield, near Leicester, the lady of W THOMPSON, Esq., late of Lucher Guards, of a son—In Canada, the lady of Capt. GRATTAN, 58th, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

6th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, Capt. LETHBRIDGE, Bl. Artillery, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late T Cadell, Esq., of Upper Charlotte street—March 26, at Barnstaple, JOHN HIPPS, Esq., Lieut. 36th regiment, to HILLIARE, daughter of the late E A. Butcher, Esq.—At Old Alresford, Lieut. NORMAN, of Crewkerne, to Miss BROWN, of the former place—3d inst., J. BELLIS, Esq., third son of the late Lieut Colonel F W. Bellis to KATHERINE, only daughter of John Nason, of Newtown, Cork, Esq—At Kingston, Mr D CUNNINGHAM, R.N., to Mrs. ROSE, widow of the late Mr. Ross, of Putney—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. R NORRIS, Esq., of ROWNESS, to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Captain MERRIMAN—At Cheltenham, Captain EMERY, of Banwell, Somerset, to FRANCES, daughter of the late Rev. J W. Parsons, Vicar of Wellington—9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, the Rev F B SPEARE, B.D., to MARIA LOVE ROBERTSON, youngest [illegible] of the late Captain T Robertson, R.E.I.Co.—9th inst., at St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. H O. COXE, M.A., to CATHERINE F [illegible], youngest daughter of General Sir Bilgrove T Turner At Newbridge, the Rev. C. R HARRISON, to MARIANNE, youngest daughter of the late R Pilkington, Esq., Captain 81st regiment—Lieut. LIONEL C W H FITZGERALD, 2d West India Regt., eldest son of Col E T. Fitzgerald, of Pallo Park, Mayo, to SARAH, daughter of the Hon. P Brown, President of the Council of the Bahama Islands—At Colombo, 19th Dec., Captain SKINNER, Ceylon Rifle Regt., Acting Surveyor-Gen of Ceylon, to Miss BORRELL, daughter of Col. Burrell, H.M.'s 19th—Lieut. T GRAVES, of the *Benedict*, to Miss F. S. BAYLEY, daughter of Major C. A. Bayley—At Mallow, Capt. W. A. DEVAYNES, 25th regiment, to JULIA, second daughter of E. Evans, Esq.—At St. Clement, H. MANSEL, Esq., 6th Dragoons, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late H John, Esq., of Truro—At Toronto, Upper Canada, M. M'DONOUGH, Esq., to LOUISA ELIZABETH, daughter of Captain Cunningham, late of 89th regt.—At Annaduff, T. R GILDEA, Esq., to ANN, daughter of C. Vigogne, Esq., and niece of Adm. Sir J. Rowley—At Pembroke 10th inst., W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., R.N., of H.M.'s steam-packet *Pigmy*, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John Pretty, Esq., Poole, Dorsetshire—10th inst., at Dover, Capt. W. J. CROSS, only son of Colonel Cross, C.B., to MARY, only daughter of L. Legge, Esq., late Captain in the Scots Greys.

DEATHS.

Mr. JOHN MARTIN, in charge of the Coast Guard station, Scraptoft, near Sheerness—At Sierra Leone, Miss CRICHTON she was about to be married, in a few days, to Lieut. Travers, of the African Corps—At Chatham, EMELIA AMELIA, eldest daughter of Leicester V. Smith, Esq., R.I. Engineers—6th inst., suddenly, in York-street, Gloucester-place, Captain PELHAM BRENTON, C.B., R. Navy. (See MEMOIR)—At Southsea, Mrs. CLEMENTS, widow of Capt. Clements, R.M.—30th ult., at 102, Albany-street, Regent's Park, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. William Brooks, H.E.I.C.S.—At Woodland Villa, Bathwick hill, in her 13th year, ISABELLA, MARTHA, wife of Captain Joseph Corfield, of the Company's service, and daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. Poole—At Clifton, L. P. MADDEN, Esq., half-pay R.I. Marines—Near Truro, on 4th inst., G. R. DOBINY, youngest son of Captain HEATT, R.N., aged 24 years—RYLARIA JANN, wife of Captain R. Edgar Campbell, 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers—At Athlone, aged 14 years, R. GRANT, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Smith, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Western District—In Amiens-street, KIVAS, second son of Lieutenant K. Tully, R.N.—At Saltash, Capt. W. PONTER, many years of the Coast-Guard Service—In Galway, ROBERTA, widow of the late Captain Evan Evans—W. HAROLD, son of Capt. Daunt, of Cork—At Toulouse, ELIZA KATE, daughter of Capt. Edward Brisbane late of 59th regt.—At sea, on her passage from Penang to Malacca, SOPHIA, wife of Lieutenant H. Stevenson, 19th N.I.—At Jamaica, Lieut. C. HODGSON, 84th regt.—At Cheltenham, Lady ELIZABETH, relict of the late General the Hon. W. Fitzroy—At Southampton, CHRISTIAN, wife of Lieut.-Col Fisher, late of 62d regiment—At Heathfield, Sussex, Major GEORGE FULLER, late of the E I C Bengal Artillery, aged 82—7th inst., DUNCAN WEIR, Esq., R.N., of Pope's Hall, near Lisham, Kent, in his 85th year—12th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel W FRANKLIN, of the Bengal Military Establishment, aged 76—Suddenly, on 4th inst., at Underwood, near Plymouth, Commander P. WILLIAMS, R.N. (1811), aged 73—6th inst., at Plymouth, Lieut. J P. PEYDELL, h.-p Rl. Marines, aged 54. In a state of frenzy, he threw himself out of window, and was killed on the spot

Advertisements.

MISS GEARY and MISS ELIZABETH GEARY beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the termination of their Morning Concert Engagements at the Egyptian Hall, where they were honoured with universal applause, and received the highest praises from the leading journals of the past week; they have consequently additional time to give LESSONS, the former on the Harp, Pianoforte, and Guitar—the latter the Piano and Singing. Miss Geary and Miss Elizabeth Geary attend the musical Réunions and Soirées of the Nobility and Gentry.—61, St. James's-street, Pall-mall.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Hoodlli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment! Trade-men have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S Hickson, No 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sheehan and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket Burgess and Son, Strand.—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin,—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

DR. LYNCH can be Consulted as usual on the HYGEIAN SYSTEM, at the BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New Road, from Twelve till Two, daily

N.B—Persons in the country may obtain Dr. L.'s advice by addressing, post paid, as above.

DR BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no confinement nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Wilkin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 4s. and 9s., stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA.

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumer superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits. Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop 63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. each.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove — "Sheffield, Oct. 11th, 1837.

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Do. Soup Ladles, do.	12 0
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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 326. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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73th ,,	1	2	3	100

Staff Assist.-Surg. Doctor Forest.

It is believed in military circles that the regiments serving in the North American command will be increased to 900 rank and file, and that one skeleton company of each regiment will remain at home, for the purpose of recruiting. The whole of such companies being brigaded together either at Cork or Plymouth.

The five corps reported to have been sent by Sir J. Colborne from Canada across the snow, by land, to the disputed territory in Maine, are the 2d Batt. Royals, 11th, 69th, 71st, and 73d.

There has been a Court of Inquiry held during the week at the Office of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, on the Paymaster of a regiment stationed in India, to investigate certain allegations preferred by his Commanding Officer, concerning bills and other pecuniary transactions. The Court consisted of Colonel Brown, C.B. Brigade, President; Lieut.-Colonel B. Drummond, Coldstream Guards, and Lieut.-Colonel Vandeleur, 10th Hussars. Mr. Anderson, of the War-Office, attended in support of the allegations, and Mr. Elliott acted as Secretary. The report has not yet transpired.

The propriety of forming an African Corps of all deserters, on their identity being proved by satisfactory evidence before a Board of three of the senior Officers of the regiments they belong to, instead of bringing them to a Court-Martial as at present (which is never inflicted more than a

Will Sail from Gravesend on the 14th of June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOWETT, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 660 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 16, Bishopsgate-st. Within; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Will positively leave Gravesend in June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Bombay-built ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1355 tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the *Broxbournebury*), Commander; lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANGLES, PRICE, and Co., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; or to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY BOURCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BALONE, THORBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. T. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE. E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS of the undermentioned VESSELS, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.—

For MADRAS, MINERVA, 1000 Tons, IRELAND, May 5.
For BENGAL, HEREFORDSHIRE, 1400 Tons, CHAPMAN, June 4.
For BENGAL, PLANTAGENET, 850 Tons, DOWETT, June 15.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, MARTIN, May 30.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, HOPKINS, June 5.
For BOMBAY, CHILDE HAROLD, 500 Tons, WILLIS, May 10.

OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The next Mail for India will be despatched on Saturday, May 11, *via* Falmouth.

Information on this and other Overland Routes to India, with Letters of Credit to the various Continental Cities, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and India, may be obtained of Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to the orders which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 20 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l.* 5*s.*; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Coloured Frocks, 4*l.* 5*s.*; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l.* 18*s.* Vests from 18*s.* 6*d.* Trousers from 21*s.*

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

OUTFITS, CABIN FURNITURE, &c.—Officers proceeding to India, Sydney, &c., will, on application at Messrs. ALEXANDER and KERR'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Leadenhall-street, be provided with every necessary article of good quality, and suitable for the Indian Climate, at very moderate prices. Descriptive Lists, with prices, may be had on application.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

A printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 20 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 25 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, and stocks. In the tailoring department: complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5*l.* 5*s.*; with German Silver Keys, &c., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. KENTISH, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS, plain and shaped, with rich silver mountings, handles, and shields for engraving armorial bearings, &c., are now submitted to inspection at JOHN COWIE'S SHOW ROOM, 11, Hollies-street, Cavendish-square, warranted of Sheffield Manufacture, as J. C. can certify, from his experience of twenty-four years in the trade, that no plated articles can be relied on but those manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield has for centuries been celebrated for the manufacture of Plated Goods and Cutlery. Soup and Sauce Tureens, and every other requisite to complete the table service.

11, Hollies-street, Cavendish-square (opposite Enil's Library).

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY GENTLEMEN IN PARTICULAR

THE NEW CODRINGTON FROCKS are especially adapted, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The merits of the process by which they are rendered WATERPROOF, as also of the garment itself, are now too well known and appreciated to need description or recommendation. This invention, which renders ALL KINDS OF Clothes waterproof, WITHOUT IMPEDING THE ESCAPE OF PERSPIRATION, was first publicly introduced by W. BERROW, who, after trying all the others, believes the process of the "British Waterproofing Company" is the best.—A great variety of Waterproof Articles, suitable for all climates, seasons, and purposes, kept by WALTER BERROW, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

TOWER OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for the Admission of the Public to view the Armouries at the Tower of London at a reduced price of SIXPENCE each Person, from the 1st of May next, retaining in other respects the existing Regulations.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Pall mall, 12th April, 1839.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 15.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Lieut. Robert M. Laffan to be First Lieut.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 29th March last—For Frederick Haultain, Gent., read Frederick William Haultain Gent., to be Second Lieut. in the Rl Reg. of Artillery.

Rl. Westmorland Reg of Militia—James Spedding, jun., Esq., to be Capt., v. Robert Richardson, deceased.

Dorset Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Samuel Pistor to be Lieut.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Queen's Own Rl. Staffordshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Wm George Lord Paget to be Capt., v. Lord Vernon, resigned—March 26.

Gloucester Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Chas. Richard John Sawyer, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Hughes, resigned—Wm. Henry Fletcher, Gent., to be Regimental Surg., v. Carden, resigned—April 1.

CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Guards—Under Col. G. Maunsell, have arrived at Piershill.

7th Drag. Gds.—Mr. H. Jennings and Mr. H. Pragnell, Purveyors of the Mess to this corps and the 1st Batt. Royals, at Edinburgh, have been entertained at dinner by a number of the tradesmen of that capital, who presented to each a silver claret jug, as testimony of their upright and fair conduct, while doing business for the Mess of their regiments.

15th Hussars—were inspected by Colonel Warre at Chatham on Friday last, who expressed himself highly gratified at their appearance. The regiment will embark for Madras in the middle of May.

On Sunday morning the Barrack-room Orderly Serjeant of the 15th, at Chatham, put an end to his existence, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol; he had been in the reg. 27 years, and has left a wife and three children.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.—On Thursday evening, about nine o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in the Tower by the sudden report of fire-arms. The following particulars have been sent us:—About the hour above named Corporal Furnival was on duty at the Spur-gate or western entrance of the fortress, and it was his business to prevent any soldier passing out unless regimentally dressed, and also to prevent any of the men confined to their barracks from passing the barrier. While Furnival was engaged in the above duty, private Mitchell presented himself and attempted to pass out. He was instantly recognised by the Corporal and turned back. As he went away he muttered something, which was not distinctly heard by Furnival. Mitchell immediately returned to his quarters, and, unobserved, loaded his musket, with which he returned to the Spur-guard, and approaching the Corporal raised the piece, and deliberately fired at him; but fortunately the ball did not take effect, as it passed between his arm and his hip, slightly grazing the tail of his coat. The villain was instantly secured by the guard, and placed in irons. Yesterday he was taken before the Commanding Officer, where, after a short examination, he was conducted back to prison, there to await the orders of the Com.-in-Chief.

5th Depot—The detachment from Shannon Bridge to Galway, 13th to 17th April (withdrawn for the present, the premises being in very bad repair).

7th Fusiliers—Two cos. from Dublin to Kilkenny, 16th to 20th April. 2 cos., F. O., and about 80 r. and f., from Dublin to Carlow, 15th to 17th.

10th—Two cos. from Limerick to Dublin, 16th to 24th April. 2 cos. and head-qrs. do. do. 20th to 29th. The short stay of this corps in Limerick has been distinguished by all the best characteristics of the man and the soldier, in their intercourse with the inhabitants.

12th Depot—Will probably go to Portsmouth, as Chatham is too crowded to receive them.

19th—Two cos. from Kilkenny to Dublin, 16th to 20th April. 2 cos. and head-qrs., do. do., 17th to 22d. Remaining 2 cos., do. do., 20th to 25th. The F. O. and 2 cos. from Carlow to Dublin, 17th to 19th.

23d Depot—Left Halifax for Annapolis on the 12th ult., for which purpose 50 sleighs were volunteered.

29th Depot—Two cos. from Armagh to Castlebar, 16th to 20th April.

27th—Lieut. Smith proceeded last week, in the *Isabella* freight-ship from Cork for the Cape of Good Hope.

32d Depot—5 officers and 103 men are at Cork, to embark for Canada.

34th Depot—2 officers and 62 men are in readiness to embark at Cork, to join the service cos.

36th Depot—2 officers and 62 men are at Cork for embarkation, to join the service companies.

37th Depot—Three of the draft that went out in the *Pique* died from exposure to cold and severity of the climate after landing; 4 officers and 103 men are in readiness at Cork to embark, to join the service companies.

38th—An issue of damp bed linen to this corps at Enniskillen, originated the Court of Inquiry there against the Barrack-Master, Mr. Budd.

40th—For the operations of this corps at Karachee, see *Navy* and East India Intelligence.

41st—Lieut. Harnett, Acting Garrison-Adjutant, Chatham, has obtained leave to 4th July. 300 men for Bombay embark on Monday at Gravesend in the ship *Bombay*, under the command of Capt. Cochrane, of this regt.

42d—1 comp., 2 off., 2 Serj., 1 Drummer, and 40 r. and f., from Dublin to Tipperary, 15th to 24th April. 3 cos. and F. O., from Dublin to Limerick, 15th to 23d. At the Dublin garrison steeple chase, Ashbourne course, on Wednesday se'nnight, Ens. Johnstone's Rover won the stakes of 5*l.* each, 100*l.* added, Capt. Croker's (17th Lancers) Legacy, running second.

48th Depot—Lieut. John Massy has returned from Gibraltar, and is appointed Acting-Adjutant. A detachment, under the command of Capt. Riky and Ens. Warburton, relieved the detachment of 32d depot, at Mitchelstown, on 10th inst.

52d—Capt. French is coming home on six months' leave.

53d Depot—Under Major Philip Hill, will shortly march for Dublin, to embark for England, on being relieved by the 75th depot.

61st Depot—Captain Jones is on leave.

65th Depot—2 officers and 62 men are in readiness at Cork to embark for Canada.

66th Depot—2 officers and 42 men will embark at Cork for the service companies.

69th—The *Crocodile* arrived at Shelburne on the 8th, for the purpose of conveying to St. John the detachment of the 69th regiment, which had been landed there from the disabled transport *Elizabeth*. The whole regt. will proceed to the frontier on their arrival from St. John, and will be followed by other troops from Halifax. The 69th has its full complement of 600 men, having been recently strengthened by a large draft from England, and appears to be a fine body of men.—*Yarmouth Herald*, 18th March.

71st Depot—3 officers and 62 men embark at Cork for Canada.

72d Depot—Capt. Robinson and Ens. Perceval embarked, with the draft for the Cape of Good Hope; the vessel sailed on the 11th inst.

73d Depot—2 officers and 41 men embarked at Cork for the service companies.

74th—Capt. Yates arrived from the West Indies on leave, for the benefit on his health

75th Depot—2 cos. from Boyle to Newbridge, 17th to 26th April. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., do. do., 20th to 30th. Capt. England, Lieut. Carruthers, and Ens. Jockey Goodwyn embarked with the draft on board the *Isabella*, which vessel sailed on the 11th inst.

77th Depot—Will only remain in Ireland until opportunity offers to embark at Belfast for Carlisle.

78th—will probably move from Glasgow to Edinburgh, instead of Dublin.

87th—Two cos. from Castlebar to Boyle, 16th to 19th Apr.

89th Depot—The recruiting party at Omagh is ordered to Limerick.

90th Depot—Ens. Owen is on leave to 30th of this month.

92d Depot—Lieut. Mackenzie undertook, for a bet of 20*l.*, to walk a mile, run a mile, and ride a mile, successively, in 20½ minutes, which he did on Tuesday se'nnight at Burr, in true sporting style, winning easy, and having nearly two minutes to spare.

93d Depot—2 officers and 41 men are in readiness to embark at Cork for Canada.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—The Master-Gen. of the Ordnance has been pleased to approve of Surg. Halahan, M.D., relieving Surg. Whitelaw from the charge of the Ordnance Medical Department at Island Bridge. The non-comm. officers and gunners on the Lower Shannon, have been relieved by a detachment from Dublin. Capt. Dickenson's comp. has left Duncannon Fort for Dublin.

To the officers we named last week to be employed at Deal on the ranging of the guns, we have to add Lieuts. Tytler and Spencer. Major Moor's battery, made up to 50 horses, will also be engaged on that duty.

G. O., April 8, 1839—The General Commanding-in-Chief has transmitted to the Master General the following copy of a letter, addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, bart., K.C.B., commanding the troops in Jamaica, conveying the pleasure of Her Majesty in the case of Assist.-Surgeon William Kelly, of the Ordnance Medical Department.

A. DICKSON, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Horse Guards, 26th March, 1839.

SIR,—With reference to the General Commanding-in-Chief's letter of the 30th Jan. last, communicating Her Majesty's pleasure upon the proceedings of the General Court-Martial, held at Kingston Barracks, Jamaica, in Nov. 1838, for the trial of Assist.-Surg. W. Kelly, of the Ordnance Medical Department, who was sentenced to be dismissed Her Majesty's service, I am directed to acquaint you, that, in consideration of the recommendation of the Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, in Mr. Kelly's behalf, his former services and qualifications for the duties of his profession, his Lordship has again submitted the case to the Queen, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend her pardon to Mr Kelly, and to recommend that he should be restored to the functions of her commission. The General Commanding-in-Chief desires, therefore, that Her Majesty's gracious pleasure may be made known to the troops under your command in the same public manner as was the finding and sentence of the Court-Martial before which Mr. Kelly was tried. I have, &c. FITZROY SOMERSET.

Lieut.-General Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K.C.B.

G.O., April 8, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following transfer, viz.—Second Lieut. H. B. Campbell, from Major Moor's company, 3d batt., to Major Herron's company, 9th batt. J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col. A.A.G.

G.O., April 16, 1839—With reference to the returns of men of the Royal Artillery, who have established their claims to good-conduct pay, and of men entitled to wear badges of distinction for good conduct, which was transmitted to the Master-General and Board on the 1st of January last, it is now notified to the regiment that the several claims have been approved of, by letter dated 25th Jan. 1839 (M. 22). The Master-General and Board desire the officers commanding troops, companies and detachments, to quote the Board's Order of 25th Jan., 1839 (M. 22), in the Pay List, against the name of every man for whom a charge may be made for good-conduct pay, and that the same authority be stated for the expenses incurred for the badges of distinction worn by the men.—*Vide Item 13 of the Instructions.* The duplicate returns, No. 2, will be given back to Commanding Officers at head quarters, who will immediately forward them to the Commanding Officers of Artillery at the Stations where the men are serving, in order that the regulations for rewarding meritorious conduct may be brought into operation with the least possible delay. J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col. A.A.G.

The Duke of Wellington, Earl of Minto, Viscount Howick, Viscount Melville, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Charles Adam, and other members of the Naval and Military Commission, had a meeting on Tuesday at the Treasury. The Commissioners sat two hours. The evidence taken was that of Sir Robert Kennedy on the affairs of the Commissariat.

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J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfume
Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.
No. 158, NEW BOND STREET, opposite Stevens's Hot
The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co's Perfume
been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished
age of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowa
various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobi
Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcr
Co to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz
BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfu
pared expressly for her Majesty
HER LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV'S PERFUME

A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of chasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The func this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble er yours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, orders punctually attended to, and lists of prices may be from which the following is an extract.—Mahogany loun hogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 14s. 6d.; Trafalgar, 71s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pemi tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent 20s.; furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. japanned drawers, 31s. each; mahogany ditto, 14s.; feathe and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the t returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair 25s. each; ditto couches, 6*l.* 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4 mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Windo taina and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, c niture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture cabins, yachts, and steam boats, elegantly fitted

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secre

There are now 18,000 English regulars in North America, 3,000 of whom are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The militia of New Brunswick compose several regiments, but their organisation is very defective, and they would find it difficult to raise 3,000 men. Sir John Harvey says he can bring 8,000 men into the field; in that case he must withdraw some of the troops from Canada.—*Boston Courier*, Feb. 26.

There is some idea of annexing the duties of Paymaster to the second Majors, or senior Captains, and of subjecting their accounts, at short periods, to the supervision of District Paymasters, preparatory to their inspection at the War-Office.—*Limerick Chronicle.* Fudge!—The present system of the finance arrangements of the Army works well, and no change is probable.—ED. *N. & M. G.*

Large drafts for Bengal and Madras will embark in the course of May next. About 1,500 recruits are now at Chatham ready for embarkation.

In our last we gave the augmentation of the regiments in India, without being able to particularise the increase. We now publish the detail:—9 companies in India, viz. 1 Serj.-Major; 1 Quartermaster-Serj.; 1 Paymaster-Serj.; 1 Armourer-Serj.; 1 Schoolmaster-Serj.; 1 Orderly-room Clerk; 9 Colour-Serj.; 36 Serj.; 45 Corporals; 1 Drum-Major; 17 Drummers and Fifers, 926 Privates. 1 company as a depot, viz., 1 Colour-Serj.; 3 Serj; 5 Corporals; 1 Drummer; 0 *Privates;* 74 Supernumeraries.

A fire broke out in Chatham on Thursday morning last at a very early hour, and which would probably have burned down a whole street, but for the unparalleled exer-

tions of the garrison of Chatham. To the soldiers alone can praise be attributed, for the inhabitants gave themselves very little concern, appearing almost to enjoy the scene, while even those whose houses were in danger seemed quite indifferent, knowing how amply ensured their property was if destroyed. We, as the soldier's friend, ask, is it fair that the soldier should be a severe sufferer on these occasions? Yet such is the fact. Scarcely one soldier at a fire returns to his quarters without an injury to his clothing varying from 1s. to 5s. All this and more he suffers on these occasions, while civilians look on, and will neither work an engine nor carry the water. The Commandant, Colonel Ware, thanked the officers and men for their exertions, but the Insurance Offices should also remunerate the soldiers for their losses.

The total rank and file in Ireland for this month is, Artillery, 829; Cavalry, 1,464; Infantry, 15,790.

Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, it is said, taking warning by the interminable affairs of the Deccan and Burtpore, has caused an immediate distribution of prize-money to be made among his army, to their no small satisfaction.

The following drafts are held in readiness for embarkation at Cork:—

For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

	Officers.	Men.
36th Foot	2	62
37th ,,	4	103
Total	6	165

For Canada

	Officers.	Men.
32d Foot	5	103
34th ,,	2	62
68th ,,	2	62
66th ,,	2	42
71st ,,	4	62
73d ,,	2	41
93d ,,	2	41
Total	18	413

The *Isabella* freight-ship, having on board drafts, as under, sailed from Cove on the 11th inst., for the Cape of Good Hope:—

	Capt.	Sub	Sergt.	R. & F.
72d Foot	1	1	2	99
78th ,,	1	2	2	100

Staff Assist.-Surg. Doctor Forrest.

It is believed in military circles that the regiments serving in the North American command will be increased to 1,000 rank and file, and that one skeleton company of each regiment will remain at home, for the purpose of recruiting, the whole of such companies being brigaded together either in Cork or Plymouth.

The five corps reported to have been sent by Sir J. Colborne from Canada across the snow, by land, to the disputed territory in Maine, are the 2d Batt. Royals, 11th, 15th, 71st, and 73d.

There has been a Court of Inquiry held during the week at the Office of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, on the Paymaster of a regiment stationed in Canada, to investigate certain allegations preferred by his Commanding Officer, concerning bills and other pecuniary transactions. The Court consisted of Colonel Brown, Rifle Brigade, President; Lieut.-Colonel B. Drummond, Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Colonel Vandeleur, 10th Hussars. Mr. Anderson, of the War-Office, attended in support of the allegations, and Mr. Elliott acted as Secretary. The report has not yet transpired.

The propriety of forming an African Corps of all deserters, on their identity being proved by satisfactory evidence before a Board of three of the senior Officers of the corps they belong to, instead of bringing them to a Court-Martial as at present (which is never, indeed, more than a Court of Record as to the fact of desertion, and which, moreover, by its sentence of transportation, subjects the country to the expense of a transit beyond the seas, and deprives the Army of the man's services besides), is now under the Secretary of War's consideration, and it is thought that he will bring the subject before Parliament previous to the passing of the next mutiny act.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—The Honourable Charles Elphinstone Fleeming to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

Captains—Alex Milne, acting, to *Crocodile*. R. L. Warren, acting, Flag Captain to Commodore Douglas. Alexander Ellice (1841) to *Britannia*.

Commanders—Hon. R. Gore, acting, to *Serpent*. J. B. P. Hay, acting, to *Snake*. Geo. Hathorn (1837) to *Benbow*.

Lieutenants—P. Hunt (1826), acting, to *Charybdis*. F. Holland, acting, to *Pickle*. — Miller, acting, to *Hornet*. J. W. Morgan (1833), Colin W. Lindsay (1837), and W. F. Read (1838), to *Curaçoa*. H. Hawkins (1838) to *Blenheim*. W. Hugh Dobbie (1837), from *Excellent*, to *Blenheim*. J. Currie Bynon (1837) to *Druid*. J. Bird (1827), W. C. Wood (1838), to *Terror*. H. G. Nolloth (1838) to *Belleisle*. — Charlewood (1839), from *Excellent*, to *Benbow*. — Davis (1838), from *Excellent*, to *Belleisle*. Lawford Miles (1823), Robert L. Atkinson (1837), Walter Need (1838), to *Belleisle*. Chas. H. Baker (1838) to *Druid*. C. Binstead (1824), W. Tringham (1820), N. F. Edwards (1827), to *Britannia*.

Masters—Jonas Coaker (1833) to *Druid*. R. Elliott, Second Master, to *Curaçoa*. C. Pope to *Belleisle*.

Second Master—Ralph Campbell to *Blenheim*. John S. Colman to *Belleisle*.

Mate—A. M. Sharp to *Niagara*. A. J. Smith (from H.M.'s surveying vessel *Mastiff*) to *Terror*. — Hancock, from *Excellent*, to *Druid*. — Forbes, from *Excellent*, to *Winchester*. — Gardner, from *Excellent*, to *Curaçoa*.

Midshipman—Lacy to *Britannia*.

Volunteers—F. Fraser and Honble. Auckland A. Cockrane to *Benbow*.

Surgeons—A. Muirhead, M.D. (1838), to *Curaçoa*. P. Logan (1811) to *Benbow*. Alex. S. Allen, M.D. (1828), to *Belleisle*. J. Davies, M.D. (1815), to *Druid*. T. Miller (1809) to *Britannia*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Fitzwilliam Mansell, M.D. (Assist.-Surgeon Greenwich Hospital), to *Blenheim*. Messrs. Burn and Yeoman to Greenwich Hospital, v. McCrea and Dr. Mansell, M.D., to active service afloat. Robt. W. Martin and Stephen E. Sandys to *Belleisle*.

Pursers—A. H. Gilbert (1831) to *Curaçoa*. — Hallett to *Terror*. John Cole (1798) to *Belleisle*. E. O'Maley (1802) to *Britannia*.

Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—James Moncur to *Belleisle*.

Clerks—James F. Phillips to *Benbow*. — Aldridge to be acting Purser of *Satellite*, vice Simpson, appointed to act as Agent Victualler at Jamaica, during the leave of absence of Mr. Bryan.

Royal Marines—Sec. Lieut. P. Onslow to be First Lieut., vice First Lieut. Pegus, resigned.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CONWAY, 28, Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), sailed from Madras, for Rangoon, Jan. 30.

HERALD, 28, Capt. J. Nias (1838), arrived at Madras, from Plymouth, 5th, and sailed for New South Wales, 11th Feb.

HERMES, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. S. Blount (1834), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, and proceeded on her return March 29.

SPARROW, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Feb. 28.

WELLESLEY, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1837), sailed from Bombay, for the Indus, expecting to save the engines of the SEMIRAMIS, Feb. 24.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Symons, s. Apr. 8, d. Apr. 28.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, r. Mar. 31.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21.
INGRIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14, r. Apr. 15.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Apr. 15, d. May 5.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMS SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
HMS OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMS ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMS PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.
HMS LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
HMS TYRIAN, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMS MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
HMS SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMS EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26.
HMS PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 19.
HMS LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.
HMS DAUNTLESS, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.

Mexico.

HMS SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, & April 22
HMS SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. May 26.
HMS REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.
HMS STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMS LYRA, Forrester (1825), Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

In Port.

HMS SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), r. Mar. 18.
HMS MAGNET, Griffith (1828), r. Mar. 26.
HMS PETREL, Crooke (1811), r. Mar. 30.
HMS PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.
HMS HOPE, Reese (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMS RANGER, Turner (c. 1825), s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r. Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up here on the 27th inst., and for Egypt and India on the 11th May.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Rear-Admirals Sir C. Bullen, Kt., and Sir S. Warren, Kt., Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order, in the room of Sir T. Rodd and of Sir George Eyre, deceased. Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Navy, viz. Capt. Sir T. J. Cochrane, Kt., Capt. S. H. Inglefield, Capt. W. Bowles, and Capt. Hyde Parker, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order, in the room of Sir C. Bullen and Sir S. Warren, appointed Knights Commanders; and of Captains Sir W. Elliott and E. P. Brenton, deceased.

PORTSMOUTH, April 19.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Orders were received on Saturday by the Admiral Superintendent of the Dock-yard, to prepare the *Royal Frederick* for launching by the middle of May, and also to change the name to the *Queen*. The *Royal Sovereign*, 110, to be built in this yard, is to be called the *Royal Frederick*. The *Powerful* was inspected, and her crew mustered, on Tuesday, by Adm. Sir Philip Durham, who was pleased to express his approbation of their state of discipline, and the general appearance of the ship: she is nearly 100 short, and is ordered to Plymouth to endeavour to complete. *Childers* was commissioned on Tuesday by Commander E. P. Halsted. *Benbow* is rigging in dock: a few sheets of her copper require replacing—her party of Marines embarked on Tuesday, and yesterday she mustered 220 people on her books. *Dublin* was taken in dock on Tuesday, and is to be repaired and got ready for commission. *Blonde* and *Cleo* are masted, in the basin, and waiting officers and men: no one is yet appointed to either. *Etna*, *Watersnake*, *Curlew*, and *Snipe*, are in harbour, ready to go to Spithead, but have not any orders; the first and last were paid this day. *Hydra* steam-frigate is a few men short: she could proceed on service immediately, if required; but probably will not leave the port until next week. *Britannia* was paid off yesterday; but Adm. Sir P. Durham's flag was flying on board all this day: it is expected they are waiting the arrival of Adm. Fleeming from London before his flag can go up: the latter Admiral's officers have joined, and Lieut. Binstead has commissioned the ship. *Pantaloon* is in the harbour, ready for sea. *Pelican* arrived from the Coast of Africa this afternoon: she left Sierra Leone on the 13th March, and is quite healthy. Ships in Port—*Powerful* and *Pelican* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Benbow*, *Royal George* yt., *Hydra*, *Childers*, *Watersnake*, *Snipe*, *Curlew*, *Etna*, *Pantaloon*, *Messenger* steamer; *Emerald*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—April 12th—*Stirling Castle*, 74, was taken out of dock, having had her few defects made good. *Belleisle*, 72, and *Druid*, 44, were commissioned this day; the former by Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, and the latter by Lt. G. Goldsmith, for Capt. Lord H. J. S. Churchill; *Belleisle* is to have a complement of 510, and *Druid* 290 men; both ships have been taken into dock and had their copper scrubbed, and since masted. Arrived the *Rochester* lighter from Woolwich with stores; and the *Devon* lighter sailed with stores for Lord John Hay's squadron, coast of Spain. Sixteen blacksmiths' apprentices were this day entered in the Dock-yard. 13th—Sailed *Stakesby* transport for Deptford. 16th—*Racehorse*, 18, Com. Henry W. Cranford, was hauled on the graving slip to have her bottom examined, having been on shore in the River St. Lawrence; on inspecting her, it was found that only a small portion of copper had been damaged, which has been replaced; her other defects are trifling, and she will be soon ready again for sea. 17th—Sailed *Gorgon* steam-frigate for Sheerness, having the *Tortoise* coal depot under her charge; also sailed the *Goodwill* lighter, with stores for Sheerness and Chatham. 18th—Sailed *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, with stores for the packets at Falmouth. Thirty-four shipwrights' apprentices were this day entered in the Dock-yard. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Racehorse*, and *Alonzo* transport.

DEPTFORD, 17th April.—Sailed *Vigilant* freight-ship for Cape of Good Hope, calling at Portsmouth to take on board the *Melville's* lower-deck guns and carriages, and the *Morning Star* to West India Docks, to take in stores for the Cape and Trincomalee. Remain—*Asia* for Bermuda, and *Cambrian* for Ascension; *Hero*, *Navarino*, and *Cornwall* emigrant ships for Australia; *Parkfield* and *Blenheim*, fitting for convicts. The *Hero* sailed for Leith to embark emigrants. The Deptford Dock-gates are rapidly repairing.

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the usual hour at which the mail leaves Liverpool for Dublin, a dreadful accident befel Her Majesty's steamer *Urgent*, Master J. Emerson, which was appointed to convey the mail-bags of that day, by the bursting of both her boilers, by which nine men were very severely scalded, though, we are happy to say, none of them dangerously, with the exception of one whose life is despaired of, and whose name is Peter Hughes. At the time the explosion took place, the passengers and mail-bags were on board, and the vessel on the eve of departure; fortunately, however, the passengers were all on the quarter-deck, and escaped without injury, a great portion of the steam escaping through the funnel. The whole of the nine persons scalded belonged to the vessel, and were all below in the engine-room at the time. The cause of the accident is at present unknown, and it is the more unaccountable from the fact that the steam had not been stopped from escaping more than a few moments when the explosion took place.

In the Admiralty Court, on Tuesday, Lieut. Wylde, and the officers and men of the Guard Service on the Coast of Northumberland, recovered 60*l.* from the owners of the *Lapwing* for salvage services rendered to her while on a voyage from Sunderland to London, heavily laden with coals. The greatest contradiction existed in this case as to matters of fact, but it was evident that the vessel was in great danger, and the Master was unacquainted with the locality. Through the instrumentality of Lieut. Wylde and the men of the Coast Guard, the Master altered his course, and got safe into port. The conduct of Lieut. Wylde was entitled to the highest praise.

Q. E. D. is in some respects mistaken. We should not have inserted the minutes of Lieut. Somerville's evidence before the Military Commission, had he not himself *previously* published it, and sent to us and to other papers printed copies. If there is any blame in the matter, it must rest with the Lieutenant. We are perfectly well aware that, until the Report is issued, the evidence before the Commission is considered "secret and confidential."

The Admiralty have issued an order that seamen shall be supplied with tobacco at the reduced price of 1*s.* per lb.

At the Naval College, on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen qualified for Chaplain and Schoolmaster.—Rev. J. Jenkins, late *Barham*—Naval Instructor, Mr. J. Moncur.

Modeste, 18, Com. Eyres (1837), is ordered from the West Indies to the Cape of Good Hope station.

Lord Morpeth's brother relinquished the command of the *Wolverine*, not because she was ordered to the Coast of Africa, but because he (Capt. Howard) had been promoted; and his successor, Commander Tucker, had reached this vessel from England, and superseded him in the command.

The *Zebra* and *Weasle*, sloops of war, left Gibraltar, for Malta, on 26th and 29th ult. *Harlequin*, 18, and *Wasp*, 16, were at Gibraltar on 28th. *Harlequin* was to proceed in a day or two to the Coast of Africa.

The following Naval officers have been examined before the Commission:—Admirals Sir E. Codrington, Sir W. Parker, and Griffiths; Captains Wise, Deans, Dundas, and Jenkin Jones; Commander Saunders; Lieut. G. F. Somerville; and Sir W. Burnet, Physician-General to the Navy. It is reported that the inquiry of the Commission will be extended to the junior officers of both services. It is also reported that the Government intend to renew the system of allowing pensions to Warrant Officers' widows.

THE BRITANNIA.—It had been our hope that this ship would, on her being re-commissioned, have had her full complement of Lieutenants (8), because, as under the depot system of entering seamen, she will have seldom less than 500 or 600 men on board, over whom much vigilance is required; but we go farther and say, that the flag-ships at Portsmouth and Plymouth are, from their situation, the very centre of our port security; they ought to be the first to discover accidents in the harbour, fires in the Victualling, Dock-yard, and Gun-wharf departments; and, to keep a strict look out, their quarter-decks, night and day, should never be without a Lieutenant on the watch.—*Hants Tel.*

"*H.M.S. Wellesley, off Kurachee, Feb.* 2.

"I sit down to write you this after a very tolerable day's work, considering that we have battered the fort of Munhara down as decently as anything could possibly be done. I am sailing largely from my first intention when I sat down, which was to tell you all we have done since we left Bombay.

"*Imprimis.*—We embarked Her Majesty's 40th regiment on Sunday the 27th ult., left the ship at dusk in the evening, and pulled into the landing-place at Mandavee. There did not seem to have been any previous arrangement made, for we just took as many soldiers as we could into our boat, and stowed the poor fellows into the first patamar we could find, and I think you will allow that we did our work very decently;—we began embarking about ten P.M., with the men, and they were all on board the ship (which was lying three miles and a half from shore) at half-past two. On the 29th, P.M., we sailed for a place called Hujamree, at one of the mouths of the Indus, where we found the *Berenice*, with the 2d Grenadiers, who had disembarked, and were actually over the bar, and about to land, when the Admiral received despatches from Sir J. Keane, which were worded just as I should have imagined from his character, and as all orders should be, viz.,' Proceed to Karachee, and take it.' There was no mistake in these orders; no reading over twice is required in that sort of order. We sailed from Hujamree on the 31st, and arrived here last evening. At eight this morning we began disembarking the troops, and cleared for action- by the by, they fired on our guard-boat last night, but hurt no one. We sent a flag of truce, offering them terms, which they would not accept, but the Admiral wished to spare them, for they could make no resistance, as they had only seven guns and twenty men. We have since heard that they were to have had an augmentation of 100 men this evening, but to return. To the second flag of truce they returned a message to the Admiral, saying that they were much obliged to him for sending the second time, but they were determined to abide by their former decision, of holding it as long as they could. The Admiral then went himself with the troops, and they fired on one of our boats, which was full of men, but luckily missed her. But the fellows in the fort would not give in. We then opened our fire, as did also the *Algerine*, and we fired 50 shots, and knocked the walls pretty fairly about their ears before they quitted, and then they began to run, but we had pickets placed, so that we took the whole twenty prisoners. We have now (seven P.M.) a boat, with a flag of truce in her, gone up to summon the town. To-morrow I shall give you all particulars, but I must tell you the finish. We ceased firing at half-past twelve, and a prettier piece of work could hardly have been done. Our flag was planted in the fort by Lieut. Jenkins, of the Indian Navy.

"*Feb.* 3.—Our boat, with the flag of truce, returned this morning, and they have, I am sorry to say, acceded to our terms, so that there will be no more fighting. The head of the place has written a glaring account to Hyderabad of the bravery of the Governor of the fort we battered, in which he says he held possession for an hour and a half against the fire of a 74-gun ship and 5000 sailors, for which he will most probably get promotion. I believe the 40th take possession of Karachee to day, but about their further movements I know nothing as yet. I have just heard that the fort would have been given up to us had we sent up to the town at once, which is at the distance of six miles from us, but I am very glad we fired a shot, as it will, I am in hopes, be the means of our obtaining batta.

"The *Berenice* sails for Bombay this evening, with the whole account, which I suppose will be in print. There is no knowing when we shall return."

Scout, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1828), is ordered home from the coast of Africa, to be paid off; she has been in commission since December, 1835.

Andromache, 28, Captain R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), was at anchor off Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz, the first week of Feb.; she is ordered to England, and will be taken into dock to be inspected and repaired, having touched the ground in the St. Lawrence.

Harrier, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), is ordered to Portsmouth to be paid off; she has been employed in South America since she has been in commission; she is expected in England about May.

Ringdove, 16, Com. the Hon. K. Stewart (1838), is ordered home from the West Indies, in consequence of having been on shore; she will be taken into dock to be inspected, and, when put in repair, will return to her station.

Charybdis, 3, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1832), arrived at Port Royal from Bermuda on 16th Feb., and sailed on 20th for Carthagena.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, MALTA HARBOUR, 12TH MARCH.—We are hourly looking for despatches from the Ambassador at Constantinople to summon the fleet to the Dardanelles, as the Turkish ships are preparing for sea with the intention of attacking the Egyptian fleet; we are ready to start at the shortest notice, being heartily tired of so much inactivity. The weather here for the past few days has been severe, and the Commodore Superintendent's ship *Ceylon* has been struck with lightning, but no lives were lost. *Pembroke*, 74, is gone to Athens to relieve *Dido*, 20. We hear that the French ships in the Levant are to be increased this summer to ten sail of the line, but for what purpose remains doubtful. *Rodney*, 92, will depart home immediately on the arrival of *Ganges*, 84.

It is generally reported that the new three decker to be launched at Portsmouth in May, will be fitted for the flag of Admiral Fleeming, and that that splendid ship will form part of the squadron to be assembled in the summer for evolution, in order to test her comparative merits with other ships of the same class.

The *Gleaner* steamer has just left Woolwich for Holyhead, where Lieutenant Snell and present crew of this vessel will change over to the *Kite* steamer, and return to Woolwich to fit for particular service in the West Indies.

The following are the rewards of zeal and perseverance of a seizure made by Lieutenant Lester and crew of Coast-Guard station, Sutton, Lincolnshire, a short time since. Four horses, two carts, and fourteen hogsheads of tobacco, besides gin, brandy, and cigars; one man sent to jail. Shares — Lieutenant, 220*l.*; chief boatman, 87*l.*; commissioned do, 68*l.*; plain boatman, 53*l.*

The *Prospero* steamer will sail from Woolwich for Pembroke; the *Mastiff* and *Woodlark* tender on Sunday to the Downs; the *Carron* has gone to Sheerness.

Several changes have occurred on the West India and North American station, consequent upon the death of Capt. Foote, of H.M.S. *Crocodile*. Commodore Douglas is in command *pro tempore*. (See Appointments.)

BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

COUNT SEBASTIANI TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

London, April 3, 1839.

My Lord,—I am expressly charged by the King, my master, to make known to the British Government the deep regret which His Majesty feels at the removal which has taken place of a Mexican pilot from on board the *Express* packet. When Admiral Baudin unfortunately directed this measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine. This incident, therefore, was the result of a mistake, and in no degree of a want of respect for the English flag. Sincerely deplored by the Government of the King, as well as by the Commander of our squadron, a similar error will not occur again; and the strictest instructions will secure henceforward the most scrupulous and vigilant attention, under similar circumstances. In conveying to the knowledge of your Excellency these explanations, I venture, in the name of my Government, to express to you its confidence that they will appear sufficient to the British Government; and that nothing will henceforward disturb the union which we ourselves have so much at heart to maintain unimpaired between the two countries, as well as between the two flags.

Accept, my Lord, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. H. SEBASTIANI.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO COUNT SEBASTIANI.

Foreign office, April 9, 1839.

Monsieur le Comte,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant, in which your Excellency informs me that you have been expressly charged by the King, your master, to testify to the British Government the profound regret which His Majesty had felt at the removal which has taken place of a Mexican pilot from on board the *Express* packet. Your Excellency further informs me that when Admiral Baudin unfortunately directed this measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine, and that the measure, therefore, was the result of mistake only, and not in any way of a want of respect for the English flag; that being sincerely deplored by the Government of the King, as well as by the Commander of the French squadron, a similar error will not occur again, and that the strictest instructions will secure henceforward the most scrupulous and vigilant attention under analogous circumstances. I have not failed to lay your Excellency's communication before the Queen, my mistress, and I have great satisfaction in stating to your Excellency, by Her Majesty's commands, that the explanation of this affair on the part of His Majesty the King of the French, as conveyed in your Excellency's letter, is entirely satisfactory. I will only add that Her Majesty's Government fully participate in the friendly sentiments expressed by your Excellency on the part of the Government of France, and that they sincerely trust that nothing may ever arise to impair the strength of that union which now happily subsists between the two countries.—I have, &c. PALMERSTON.

THE PILOT AND THE EXPRESS.—Count Sebastiani's letter to Lord Palmerston, relative to the French outrage on the British flag, attributes the whole affair to incredible ignorance and blundering on the part of Admiral Baudin. "When," says the diplomatist, "Admiral Baudin unfortunately directed this measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine." Not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine, indeed! Why the whole despatch of Lieut. Croke to Mr. Giffard, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Vera Cruz, gives at least the "he circumstantial," if not the "the direct," to this statement. What does Lieut. Croke say occurred after the shot from the *Creole*, dropped *unnecessarily close* to H.M.'s packet, and a French officer came on board from the Prince de Joinville's vessel to demand the Mexican pilot? "I desired the French Lieutenant," says Lieut. Croke, "to be careful that he perfectly understood me (the conversation having been carried on in French). He said he perfectly did. I replied, that as to the pilot, the giving him up was impossible—First, that he had the greatest objection to go, secondly, that *he was piloting H.M.'s brig* Express *to Sacrificios, and under the British flag*, and unless he was ordered to use force, I certainly would not allow him to leave the ship. The French Lieutenant replied that he *was ordered to take the pilot by force*."—"That it was an order from Rear-Admiral Baudin, and *must be obeyed without reserve*;" and yet Count Sebastiani says, "When Admiral Baudin ordered this measure he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine." We are therefore asked to believe that this most deliberate and outrageous insult to the British flag, perpetrated by Louis Philippe's Admiral and Louis Philippe's son on the British flag, was all "a mistake" if the French officer who dared to come on board H.M.'s vessel for such a purpose, had—to use the words of a gallant Naval Captain—been "bundled into the sea," the mistake would not have remained so long unexplained as it did.—*Herald.*

Though it is true that four sail-of-the-line (the *Benbow* and *Illustrious* at Portsmouth, *Blenheim* at Sheerness, and the *Belleisle* at this port,) are ordered to be brought forward for commission; there are no less than eight line-of-battle ships to be shortly paid off, having served their time, viz.:—*Rodney*, 92; *Asia*, 84; *Vanguard*, 80; *Belleraphon*, 78; *Talavera*, 74; *Hercules*, 74; *Minden*, 74, and *Pembroke*, 74. No increase of force is therefore contemplated, nor can any considerable addition to the Navy be made without an application to Parliament, as the number of seamen and marines to be employed for the year is limited to 34,105. Equally groundless are the reports from the same quarter that the *Royal Adelaide*, guard-ship at this port, is ordered to be inspected and prepared as a sea-going ship; her place to be taken by *San Josef*. No orders of the kind have been received here. We believe the following is a correct statement of the movements now going on in the Naval departments. In addition to the above, four sail-of-the-line ordered for commission, the *Dublin*, 50; *Blonde*, 42; *Druid*, 42; *Curaçoa*, 24; *Cito*, 18; and *Childers*, 18; are also to be commissioned at the various ports; and the *Calcutta*, 84; *Agincourt*, 74; *Hawke*, 74; are ordered to be prepared, and to have their sea-equipments got ready in the event of their being wanted for commission. The *Powerful*, 84, is ready for sea at Portsmouth, and the *Winchester*, 50, has just been commissioned.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

In consequence of Mr. Mitchell, Mate of the *Powerful*, having written a letter to the Editor of the *Morning Herald*, the Admiralty Board have interfered with the strong hand of authority, to prevent future discussions on Naval matters by officers when in active employ. They have intimated to Captain Napier their displeasure at his letter on the constitution of the Admiralty Board, in a letter to that officer containing a reprimand; but Mr. Mitchell was not treated so indulgently. He was directed to appear before Sir Philip Durham, and was verbally reprimanded and admonished, on Monday last.

Last week the following circular was made public at the principal Naval ports of the kingdom:—

Admiralty, April 6, 1839.

SIR,—The attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been called to the frequent instances which have recently occurred of publications in the public newspapers, on subjects connected with various points of the Naval Service, by officers in active employment, they desire that you will convey to all the officers under your orders, the expression of their disapprobation of a practice which they cannot but consider as most injurious to the discipline and best interests of the Naval Service. I am, &c., JOHN BARROW, Secretary

Sir Philip Durham, &c.

[Upon this circular *An Old Naval Officer* writes to us: "My opinion is that this order will greatly increase correspondence under various signatures."]

The immediate cause of the above order was the following letter addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Herald*:—

SIR,—I observe in a paragraph in your most valuable paper of March 27th, that "H.M.S. *Powerful*, Capt. Napier, has, it seems lost several men by desertion, and it is found impracticable to complete her crew for active service. This is said to be owing to the adoption of some novel mode of propelling the ship by a machine resembling a tread-wheel, which the sailors think degrading, as resembling the labour of convicts, and not that of her native element." Allow me, Sir, to inform you, that as to the desertion, which takes place more or less in every ship fitting out, has been of little moment; and those who have deserted were the most worthless characters, and whose consciences must have told them they would never do for the *Powerful*, which, from the day of her being commissioned (the day I had the honour of joining her, consequently, I presume, I have had the opportunity of judging), has advanced in the stages of discipline, until she has arrived at her present state—a real serviceable man-of-war. The men which she has are superior to those of most ships which I have seen fitted out at Portsmouth within the last 10 months (the period of my belonging to H.M.S. *Excellent*, the gunnery establishment in this harbour), for I have paid particular attention to it, as the Navy, my profession, has always been a subject of the greatest interest to me; and, Sir, as to it being quite "impracticable to complete her crew for active service," it is quite a mistake, for we continue to enter very good men, some of whom are as good as any in the Naval Service; and as to the tread-wheel that is said to be on board, there has never been a machine of the sort fitted, neither is there now, nor is there any prospect of there ever being, much to our sorrow in the event of a war, by which many flying enemies might have been overtaken. This cannot, therefore, be the cause—so that sailors cannot think it "degrading, or resembling the labour of convicts, and not that of their native element." In my humble opinion I believe it to have originally arisen from interested parties, fearing that "real good men" would hasten to serve under such a gallant and celebrated Captain, in preference to entering their service; but I feel happy that their plans have not succeeded, and that the *Powerful*, with her usual allowance of powder and shot, together with her 320 live shells, and experienced gunners which have long since been on board, only requires about 120 men to complete her 645 (which are ready, if wanted, on board the flag-ship at this port) to go into action within a few minutes' notice, and fight as good an action as ever was fought. The only misfortune is that both the English officer and sailor have not the opportunity, like those of France, to exercise their abilities occasionally upon some insulting nation's fleet, castle, fort, coast, town, or power, to keep themselves in practice, and induce others to join the Navy, in order that they might join in what Jack would call the "lark."

JAMES J. MITCHELL, R.N., Mate, H.M.S. *Powerful.*

H.M.S. Powerful, Spithead, April 2, 1839.

ROYAL MARINES.—2d Lieut. Brooker, of the Chatham division, is ordered to Woolwich for embarkation. 2d Lieuts. Mercer and Lawrence are ordered to join Marine Artillery at Portsmouth, on probation. A detachment of 1 Corporal and 9 privates is ordered on board H.M.S. *Terror*. A detachment of 1 Capt. (Whitcombe), 2 Subalterns (2d Lieuts. Whiting and Farmar), 3 Serjs., 3 Corporals, 2 Fifers, and 114 Privates, is ordered to embark on board H.M.S. *Blenheim*. Capt. Sullock, First-Lieut. Brown, and Second Lieut. Pengelly, will this day embark with a party of Marines on board the *Belleisle*, and First Lieut. Fosbroke, and Second Lieut. Maxwell will embark with a party of Marines on board the *Druid*. Capt. Searle, and Second Lieuts. Harrison and Alexander, have embarked in the *Benbow*.

East India Intelligence.

That portion of the overland mail from India *via* Marseilles was received in town on Thursday morning; the East India Company had, however, received their despatches by a special messenger late on Friday evening last. The dates now brought are, from Calcutta, Feb. 14th; Madras, 19th; and Bombay, 25th. The next steamer will be despatched for England on 25th March, and will bring letters from Calcutta 14th, and Madras 16th. The London mail of Dec. 23d arrived at Bombay by the *Atalanta* on 15th February.

The affairs of the East are progressing more favourably than was anticipated. The decisive line of conduct pursued by Sir John Keane has given success to the negotiations which have been brought about by the surrender of Hyderabad and the fortress of Bukkar into the British possession, temporarily only, on the condition of the Ameer of Khirepore during the campaign. The Ameers of Scinde have signed a treaty with the British Commander, which secures to us the future command of the Indus, and abundant supplies for future operations. Kamran, the ruler of Herat, it appears, has not declared himself hostile to the British; and it was reported that Herat was again about to be invested by the Persians, which would render our alliance of greater importance in the present position of the Army. It is now confirmed that despatches from the Home Government had met Sir Henry Fane on the Indus, and that he would return to re-assume the command of the Army of the Indus. Letters report the illness of Runjeet Singh, and his heir has expressed decided opposition to the present police of the old Maharajah. The news from the north-west of Feb. 14 has brought the Army on far in advance. The passage of the Indus has, however, been effected by the warlike array of Shah Soojah; and that doughty monarch, surrounded by his myrmidons, and supported by the diplomatic terror of the British embassy, is encamped at Shikarpore. The town of Shikarpore lies about 22 miles westward of the Husun-belee, and is said to present but a very poor appearance. No news of a pacific nature had reached the Army of the Indus on the 24th Jan. Lieut. Pottinger, whose motions are in themselves, or have been made, a perfect enigma, is said to be on the most cordial terms with Shah Kamran. General Allard died of an affection of the heart at Peshawur on the 23d Jan. Sir Willoughby Cotton had marched, with two Brigades of Infantry and one of Cavalry, to the succour of Sir J. Keane. The bridge of boats for the passage of the river is nearly complete: its construction is said to reflect the highest honour to those who have placed it. Sir A. Burnes is with the advanced force. The Governor-General and suite arrived at Delhi on 12th Feb. Sir H. Fane is at Rohree.

Karachee has dared to offer the first insult—resistance we cannot call it—to the British flag. That wretched town has already paid the awful penalty, being, as we are informed, at this moment a heap of ruins. The Admiral, on landing the force, had given orders to hold everything in readiness to punish any attempt at resistance. Some matchlocks were unfortunately fired on the troops; the *Wellesley* instantly poured in her broadside upon the devoted town, and, as we are informed, with terrible effect. The destruction, however, is, we believe, limited to the buildings. H.M.'s 49th Regt., and 2d Grenadier Regt., No. 1, occupied the place without further obstruction. The town capitulated on the 3d inst.—*Bombay Gazette*, 9th Feb.—See *Naval Intelligence*.

The following is an extract from a letter from Shah Soojah's Camp at Mumoondee Khundee, dated 31st Dec.:—"I have only time at this moment to put you in possession of the following highly important intelligence just received; namely, that the Ameer of Khyrpore has at length submitted, and has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the British Government, yielding into our possession for the campaign the fort of Bukkur, which gives us the command of the Indus. For this very important advantage the Government is indebted to the talent and perseverance of Sir A. Burnes, whose conduct throughout has been deserving of the highest praise."—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 1.

The following is a description of this formerly very important fortress, supposed to have been founded by Alexander, and the post where he rested on his way to the ocean:—"The island fortress, Bukkar, stands upon an oval flint rock three quarters of a mile in circumference. It is strongly built, but is overlooked by the bank upon which stands the town of Rohree. It commands the river, and all boats that pass up and down pay a toll."

We are sorry to record the loss of the *Kellie Castle*, Johnston, from Calcutta and Singapore for China, which was wrecked on the Louisa shoal on the 14th Nov. last, at half past 11 at night. No lives were lost, and the passengers' baggage, and some of the opium, were saved. The crews and passengers were distributed among several vessels which were in company with her when she took the ground.

The *Bengal Herald* of the 10th Feb. gives a report of Col. A. White, Resident at Assam.

The 6th Bengal N.I. was to leave Dinapore, 5th Feb. for the cantonments at Bareilly; and the 56th, and also the 28th regiments, were also daily expected to reach Dinapore.

The Bengal advices bring an account of the stoppage of the China trade, in consequence of the detection of some smuggling transactions in which the mercantile house of Innes and Co., it is alleged, were implicated, the Chinese Government having ordered the expulsion of Mr. Innes within three days, and determined that trade should not be resumed till that individual left Canton. An aggravated insult on the foreign merchants was attempted, by the intended execution of a Chinese, immediately under the flag of the American Factory, which was prevented by the liberal use of the rattan in the hands of the servants of the factory, and some sailors who had landed.

The last letters received from China, dated January 1, give a prospect of the settlement of the dispute, and the trade was to be opened on the morning of the 2d.

We have to record the loss of the Company's war steamer *Semiramis*, wrecked on 13th Feb., on the Point of Setal, near the mouth of the Indus. An extraordinary high tide having covered the low lands, deceived her pilot, so that at the recess of the tide she was left high and dry in a clover field. H.M.S. *Wellesley* had been despatched to recover her engines, but the vessel itself it is supposed will be lost.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* Freight, dead weight, 5*l.* Light goods, 7*l.* 10*s.*

The Scinde Force.—We have been favoured with another communication, dated Nourhera Ratan, 11th Jan., which is two marches from the frontier of Scinde. The plot apparently begins to thicken, and the Shah Soojah part of our policy to become more questionable, the more circumstances develope themselves. The Hyderabad Ameer had forbidden his people to afford any assistance to the Bombay force, which had greatly retarded its movements. Sir J. Keane expected to be at Hyderabad on the 12th January, or a day or two later at farthest, as 30,000 Beloochee juwans were collected in the town, who promised to exterminate Sir J. Keane and what they affect to consider as his paltry force. Sir J. Keane, in the meantime, is to be reinforced by 4,000 more troops from Bombay (his actual force independent of this expectancy is 500) 1200 of whom are Europeans. Of course Sir J. Keane must attack and beat these Hyderabadees at all risks, for a bult of hesitation would rally round him all the unquiet spirits far and near. Not a soul of the Affghans has made a move in favour of Shah Soojah. What has enhanced the disgust of the Affghans, is Runjeet Singh's being a party to the restoration of Shah Soojah. What do you think, by the way, of this puppet King that we are about to serve? When the Bhawul Khan met him, he said, "My army is behind me; I have plenty of those cut-throats (pointing to the officers of the contingent), but they are a rude race, who never before were in a royal presence, and that accounts for their impudence in speaking before me."—*Hurkaru*, February 9.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Jan. 19, 1839—The Hon. J. C. Erskine to off. as Civil and Sess. Judge of Midnapore, v. M. A. Dick. Mr. J. B. Lawrell to off. until further orders as Coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs, v. Mr. Erskine. Mr. H. Moore to off. as Special Comm., under Reg. III. of 1838, for the div. of Moorshedabad, v. Mr. Cracroft, about to return to Europe. Mr. H. T. Raikes to off. Civ and Sess. Judge of Chittagong, v. Mr. Moore. Mr A. Sconce to off. as Coll. and Mag of Chittagong, vice Mr. Raikes. Mr. G. F. Boulton to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Maldun, v. Mr. Sconce. Mr. A. F. Donelly to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Cuttack, v. Mr. A. Forbes Mr. A. Forbes to off. as Coll. of Midnapore and Hidgelee, v. Mr. A. F. Donnelly. Mr. J. H. Crawford to be Sp. Dep. Coll. in Mymensing and Dacca, v. Mr. W. P. Goad. Mr. G. W. Yole will continue to off. in the above office until further orders. Mr. W. P. Goad to be Sp. Dep. Coll. in Midnapore and Hidgelee, v. Mr. J. H. Crawford.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—G.O., Jan. 8, 1839—Mr. H. B. Barewell has obtained leave of absence on priv. aff. for one month, prep. to his retiring from the service. Mr. W. Cracroft, Civ. and Sess. Judge of Dacca, for one month, from 20th inst., prep. to his returning to Europe. Mr. J. Shaw for do., prep. to the sailing of *Scotia*, in which he returns to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan. 14, 1839—Med. Dep.—Assist.-Surg. John O'Dwyer to be Surg., from Jan. 5, 1839, v. Surg. Kenneth Macqueen, ret. Art.—First Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. J. H. Backhouse to be Capt., and Second Lieut. Chas. Hogge to be First Lieut., from 31st Dec. 1838, in succ. to Capt. J. S. Kirby, retired on the pension of a Major. Med. Dep.—Assist.-Surg. Alex. Chalmers, M.D., to be Surg., from Jan. 1, 1839, v. Surg. Thos. Inglis, M.D., ret. Camp, Lahore, Dec. 21st—Maj.-Gen. G. R. Penny, appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, from 24th inst., v. Maj.-Gen. Sir M. Richards, whose tour will expire on that day. Col. W. S. Whish to be Commandant of Art., with the rank of Brig., and a seat at the Milit. Board, v. Major-Gen. Faithfull, who has been promoted to that rank by H.M.'s Brevet.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—G.O., Jan. 7th—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors:—Capt. E. Y. Reilly, Eng., date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 2, 1839—Capt. J. H. Lowe, 39th N.I., do. do. Dec. 31, 1838—First Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. Geo. Campbell, do. do. 26th do.—Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, 55th N.I., do. do. 31st do.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Jan. 8, 1839—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on med. cert.:—Maj.-Gen. E. Cartwright, Col. of the 57th N.I.—Major Thos. Croxton, Art.—Ens. R. C. Pennington, 11th N.I.—Ens. C. R. Larkins, 6th N.I.

RETIREMENTS.—G.O., Jan 9, 1839—Art.—Capt. J. S. Kirby is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Comp., from the 31st ult., on the pension of a Major, in conformity with the Reg., Dec. 29, 1837. Surg. K. M'Queen, Med. Dep., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Comp. on the pension of his rank, from the 5th instant.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, April 19th—SERINGAPATAM, *Denny*, from Calcutta, Dec. 23—Cape, Feb 16—St. Helena, March 4. MIRANDA, *Hayes*, from Bengal, Nov. 14—St. Helena, Feb. 12. 20th—MALABAR, *Pollock*, from Bombay, Jan. 3.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per SERINGAPATAM—Mrs. Carnac and children, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Elspry and child, Col. Barton, W. Blunt, Esq, C.S., Capt. Burne, Rev. Dr. R. St. Leger, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, Master St. Leger, J. Gilmore, Esq, Lieuts. Daniell and Goodyer, W. W. Walker, Esq., Miss Courgon, two Masters do., and two Masters Hyde.

Per BERENICE, arrived at Suez—Honble. A. Cavendish, John Thornton, Esq., Capt. Sampson, 22d N.I., Messrs. Freeman and Blanchard, M. M. Borelli, Bovier, and Gambini, M. Delessert, Swiss Naturalist from Bengal, Maj. More, Nizam's service, Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Bellasis, D. Kennedy, Col. Jervis, Esq., Lieut. J. Say, Horse Art., Dr. Arnott, G. Lee, Esq., Postmaster-General, Capt. E. N Macready, Messrs. Edwards and Colville.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, April 16—ESSEX, *Foord*, to Portsmouth, for Madras.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Jan. 18th—DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, *Close*, from Portsmouth. 11th—WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, from do. 12th—RESOLUTE, *Pryce*, from do. 19th—CHARLES HEARTLEY, from Mauritius. CLIFTON, *Green*, from London and Cape, Feb. 2. EMPEROR, *Dunbar*, from Liverpool. 5th—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, from London. 7th—BARODA, *Brock*, from do. MARION, *M'Carthy*, from do. and the Cape

Departures from.—Jan. 8th—ADELAIDE, *Guthrie*, for London. ISABELLA, *Munro*, for Hull. 10th—LOUISA, *Munro*, for Liverpool. 12th—DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Bowen*, and LONDON, *Wimble*, for London. 13th—ST. GEORGE, *Williams*, for Cape and Bristol. 17th—BRITANNIA, for London. 20th—LORD HUNGERFORD, *Sanders*, for London. MADAGASCAR, for Cape and London. 24th—EARL OF HARDWICKE, for do. 26th—RICHMOND, *McLeod*, for do. 29th—SCOTIA, for do. 30th—NORTHUMBERLAND, for do. Feb. 2d—COURIER, *Dixon*, for do. 3d—ROBERT SMALL, *Fulcher*, for do. 5th—VICTORIA, *Saunders*, for Bristol. 7th—WILLIAM MONEY, for London. 9th—CATHERINE, *Evans*, for Madras and London.

FIELD EXERCISES AND EVOLUTIO

SIR,—The directions in the Book of Field Exer Evolutions, for the inspection or review, when t are to be formed in line of battalion columns, do n to me to be sufficiently explanatory; for instance, ve given for good no such a *proper* ents and they are

Departures from.—Jan. 19—H.M.S. ALBERMLE, from Trincomalee. 30th—MERMAID, *Chapman*, from London. Feb. 4th—WALMER CASTLE, *Bourchier*, from Portsmouth, to sail early in March for London. 8th—RELIANCE, *Robertson*, from Liverpool.

Departures from.—Jan. 17th—JUPITER, *Ramsay*, for Liverpool. Feb. 3d—N.C. st. SEMIRAMIS, *Porter*, for sea. 4th—CONCORDIA, *Bell*, for Liverpool. 7th—LADY FEVERSHAM, *Webster*, for Cape and London. 14th—LADY EAST, *Emery*, for London.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per LORD HUNGERFORD, from Calcutta—Gen. and Mrs. McGregor, and Mr. Vaughan, for the Cape. Meadmines Gen. Torrens, Cowell, E. McNaghten, Lawrence, Spier, Conwell, and Farquharson, Hon. A. and Mrs. Ross, Messrs. E. McNaghten, W. Spier, and Larkins, Capt. Farquharson, Misses do., Master Torrens, Misses and Master McNaghten, Master Hamilton, Misses E. and H. Smith, Masters A. and J. Hills, and four children of Mrs. Lawrence.

Per WILLIAM MONEY, from Calcutta—Mrs. Capt. Caine, H.M. 46th, Mesdames Toquet, Dickson, Mackintosh, French, Mullen' Sinclair, Kershaw, McGrath, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Misses McEwen, E. Mackintosh, Esq., Dr. Campbell, and two children.

Per MADAGASCAR—Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Parks and three do., Mrs. Angelo and three do., Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Dr. and Mrs. McQueen, Misses Watson, Oakes, and Bagshaw, W. McKenzie, Esq., Dr. Coss, W. Leslie, Esq., Lieut. Bird, 12th N.I., Lieut. Gunthorpe, 6th M. N.I., Master and two Misses Carter, Masters Richardson, Tronson, and Glass.

Per SCOTIA, from Calcutta—Mr. R. H. and Mrs. Mytton, B.C.S. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, B.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Frier Smith, E. Beutal, Esq., C.S., Major Johnson, H.M. 13th F., A. Harton, Esq., Dr. Inglis, Capt. Johnson, W. Huggins, Esq., three Misses and one Master Shaw, Miss and two Masters Mytton, Miss and two Masters Bruce, two Misses and two Masters Smith, and Miss Eliza White.

Per EARL OF HARDWICKE—Lady Grant, Col. and Mrs. Charters, Mrs. Halhed, Mrs. Pennington, Mr. B. Macleod, Mrs. D. H. Crawford, Mrs. Henning, Miss. C. A. Halhed, J. W. Laing, Esq., W. Blunt, Esq., W. Ewer, Esq., Thos. Taylor, Esq., Capt. Emly, Lieut. G. D. Elliott, Ens. J. Clarke, Misses Lindsay, Crawford, and Reid, Masters Halhed, Reid, and Leith.

[Want of space obliges us to postpone the remaining notices of "Passengers Expected" till next week.]

NUMERICAL FORCE OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.

ACCORDING to the most recent, authentic, and official reports (up to the months of Jan. and Feb. 1839), the actual military force of the Germanic Confederation (including Austria and Prussia), consists of 1,417,400 men; of which Austria furnishes 744,000, Prussia 451,300, and the states of the second and third rank in the Confederation the remainder, amounting to 222,100 men.

The forces of Austria consist of 58 regts. of infantry of the line of four battalions, 17 regts. of infantry of the frontier, of three battalions, 20 battalions of grenadiers; one Tyrolese regt. of chasseurs trailleurs (riflemen), of three battalions; 12 regts. of light infantry, of three battalions; five battalions in garrison; eight regts. of cuirassiers, of six squadrons; six regts. of dragoons, of six squadrons; seven regts. of light horse, of eight squadrons, four regts. of lancers, of eight squadrons; five regts. of artillery, making 1,592 pieces of ordnance, one fusilier regt. and one regt. of bombardiers, 1,000 strong.

The Austrian regts. are, numerically speaking, the strongest in Europe. In the event of war, this number is augmented by 89 battalions of *landwehr*, by the Hungarian levy of 30,000 men, and by the frontier reserve of 62,000 men. (The undermentioned troops of the line, 13 regiments of infantry and 10 regiments of hussars, are native Hungarians.)

The Navy of Austria consists of eight ships of the line, eight corvettes, six brigs, seven galliots, and several smaller vessels; total 47 sail. Austria keeps, moreover, on the Danube, as the

frontier cordon of Turkey, a flotilla of 25 boats, mounted with 112 pieces of artillery and served by a regular battalion. The number of fortified cities in the empire is 28, and of fortresses 58.

The Prussian forces are composed of the royal guard, viz., two regts. of infantry, two regts. of grenadiers, one regt. of infantry of the reserve, four regts. of *landwehr* (of two battalions each), one battalion of light infantry, one battalion of arquebusiers of Neufchatel, one picked battalion, one regt. of the guards, one regt. of cuirassiers, one regt. of dragoons, one regt. of hussars, two regts. of lancers (of four squadrons each, one picked squadron), a brigade of artillery of 60 guns, a company of pioneers, two companies of invalids, a company of under officers, and six garrison companies. 32 regts. of the line, of three battalions each; 32 regts. of infantry of the *landwehr*, of three battalions; eight regts. of infantry of the reserve, of two battalions, four regts. of infantry of the reserve of the *landwehr*, of two battalions, four battalions of light infantry, of two companies, four battalions of arquebusiers, of two companies, and 18 garrison companies; eight regts. of dragoons, of six squadrons; four regts. of dragoons, of six squadrons; 12 regts. of hussars, of six squadrons, eight regts. of lancers, of six squadrons; 96 squadrons of lancers of the *landwehr*; eight squadrons of lancers of the *landwehr* of the reserve; eight brigades of artillery, each consisting of three troops of horse, 12 companies of foot and a company of artificers, with 1,400 pieces of ordnance. Three corps of engineers with eight companies of pioneers, 18 garrison companies, 10 companies of invalids; one corps of mounted orderlies and 10 brigades of gendarmerie.

This summary includes the line and war reserve.

The *landwehr* of the second levy (180,000 men) is destined for the defence of the fortified towns and the interior of the country, and is not accounted for in this list. In the kingdom of Prussia there are six fortified towns and 21 fortresses.

The remainder furnished by the other states of the Confederation are, Bavaria, 16 regts. of infantry, four battalions of charseurs, two regts. of cuirassiers, six regts. of light horse two regts. of artillery, with 96 pieces of ordnance—total 68,000 men.

Saxony—One battalion of guards, four regts of infantry of the line, three battalions of light infantry, three regts of cavalry, one regt. of foot artillery, one brigade of horse artillery, and 42 guns—total 17,800 men.

Hanover—16 battalions of infantry, four regts. of cavalry, one regt. of artillery, and 36 guns—total 29,060.

Wirtemberg—Eight regts of infantry, one squadron of mounted orderlies, four regts. of cavalry, two battalions of artillery, and 36 guns—total 22,406.

Baden—Five regts. of infantry, three regts. of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, [illegible] total 27,000.

[illegible] ship at dusk in the evening, and [illegible] ty. [illegible] sailed into the landing-place at Mandavve. There did not seem to have been any previous arrangement made, for we just took as many soldiers as we could into our boat, and stowed the poor fellows into the first patamar we could find, and I think you will allow that we did our work very decently;—we began embarking about ten P.M., with the men, and they were all on board the ship (which was lying three miles and a half from shore) at half-past two. [illegible] [illegible]

Brunswick—One regt. of infantry, one regt. of cavalry, one company of artillery, and six guns—total 3,700.

The two Mecklenburghs—five battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one corps of artillery, 10 guns, and one garrison company—total 5,960.

Oldenburg—Infantry and one company of artillery with six guns—3,450. The other small principalities, and the four free towns—27,280.

Grand Total—222,100.

Besides these forces, there exists also a reserve in case of war. Mayence, Landau, and Luxemburg, are strong places included in the Confederation.

The forces of Russia are

Imperial Guard	43,000
127 Regiments of Infantry of the Line	508,000
96 Regiments of Garrison Troops	108,000
68 Regiments of regular Cavalry	68,000
36 Regiments of regular Cossacks	30,000
Imperial Cavalry (composed of Cossacks, Tartars, Kalmucks, &c.)	87,000
Dragoons	14,000
Artillery—1,750 pieces	67,500
Engineers and Auxiliary Corps	19,000
Polish Troops at present united to the Russian Army	50,000
Officers of all Ranks	24,000
Grand Total	1,020,000

The Russian Navy consists of 36 vessels of the line, 28 frigates, eight cutters, 30 brigs, 61 schooners, 27 galleys, 142 gun-boats, 30 floating batteries, and 32 steamers,—in all 483 sail, 7,100 guns, 36,000 sailors, 11,000 marines, and 6,500 marine artillerymen.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

CLAIMS OF THE LINE.—(*Concluded from page* 231.)

I will now proceed to point out those disadvantages under which I conceive the Infantry of the Line and the Cavalry labour. I do not complain of a certain boon which the two Ordnance Corps enjoy; they deserve all they have got; but I complain that the Infantry of the Line and the Cavalry do not enjoy it also. I allude more particularly to the Captains of Engineers and Artillery going at once from senior Captains of their respective corps to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, avoiding the rank of *Major* altogether, and thus, in one day, going over the heads of innumerable Majors of the Line, and some of the Cavalry, who may have been serving in that rank for a very long period. Has not a similar boon been granted to the Marines? The defence set up for this invidious and most unfair distinction perhaps is, that officers of the Cavalry and of the Line *purchase* their commissions, whereas those of the two Ordnance Corps do not. There are, however, vast numbers of persons in the Army who, it would seem, are entirely lost sight of by those who advocate this system;—I mean the *non-purchasing officers*, the multitude of those who *cannot* purchase. Are these, then, to be utterly forgotten? I feel no hesitation in saying that there were, during the war (and very probably still are), a greater number of officers of the Line *unable* to purchase than of those who *were able* to do so. I was very particularly acquainted, during a long period of service, with many regiments of the Line, and I speak, therefore, with much confidence on that point. With Cavalry regiments I believe the *reverse* to be the case; yet there are many amongst them who cannot command funds to purchase. Does any one believe that the promotion of the non-purchasing officers of the Infantry and Cavalry (with a very few exceptions, possibly) has been more rapid, or as much so, as that of the two Ordnance corps? There are too many of the non-purchasing officers of the Line, *Captains* of no very old date, but with from thirty to forty years' service, and with wounds received in the Peninsula, at Waterloo or Elsinore; yet, without some extraordinary piece of good luck, they may calculate on holding their present rank for many years to come. Without doubt, in the Artillery and Engineers *may* be found Captains of equally long service; but how different are their prospects! As soon as the latter become senior Captains of their corps, the next step MUST be to that of *Lieutenant-Colonel*: no other person *can* be appointed to the vacancy; and it is right and fair that all promotion should go in their corps. But how is it with the Linesman when he becomes senior Captain and a vacancy occurs? He MAY (*not must*, as a matter of course) be promoted to—what? not to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, but to a Majority; and in that rank he may, and most probably will, go on serving for many, many years; by which time the Captain of Artillery or Engineers, who was promoted (let us suppose) on the same day, will be well on to the rank of a full Colonel!

If the promotion in the two Ordnance corps is not rapid, it is *sure*; but the non-purchasing officer of the Line is by no means *certain* of stepping into any vacancy which may fall in his regiment, nor need he be surprised, however much he may be disappointed, to see a sprig of aristocracy, from another corps, appointed to that vacancy to which he justly considers himself entitled. Such things *cannot* take place in the two Ordnance corps; and I may here remark, that although (very properly) no Cavalry or Infantry officer can be promoted into the Engineers or Artillery, the *reverse* has often been the case; and one of our Infantry regiments is commanded by an officer who was promoted from the Artillery into the Line. I may also be permitted to observe the immense advantage which the Lieut.-Colonels of the Ordnance corps possess over those of the Cavalry and Infantry by their *regimental* promotion. A few regimental vacancies, occasioned by deaths or resignations, cause a Lieut.-Colonel of the Ordnance corps to become a full Colonel, without the smallest reference to hundreds of senior Lieut.-Colonels of the Line, and some of Cavalry, over whose heads they pass at once. Nor is this all; for (unless I am much mistaken) the pay of the full Colonel of Engineers and Artillery is superior to that of a Major-General of Infantry. If, on the other hand, a Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry or Cavalry becomes a full Colonel by sheer length of service (most probably in tropical climates), he gains not a fraction of additional pay, but jogs on, commanding his regiment with the same pay as a Lieut.-Colonel. The non-purchasing officer of Cavalry and Infantry has nearly as great a chance of becoming Emperor of Morocco at the close of a long Military life, as he has of being a General Officer; and still more improbable is it that he ever becomes Colonel of a regiment, unless befriended by high and powerful interest, or some unusual run of good fortune. Those, however, of the Ordnance Corps *must* become General Officers and Colonels Commandant of Battalions if they live long enough; and although the chances are much against any individual who starts in life as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers or Artillery living to obtain those desirable objects, there is, nevertheless, a prospect for them in the distant horizon, which their brother soldiers of the other two arms have not in perspective.

Of those officers who have purchased some, or the whole, of their Commissions, there are not a few whose promotion has been anything but rapid, although long and arduous services in different parts of the globe have been performed by them. It is scarcely fair to pick out and to cull, as general examples of the rapidity of promotion by purchase, some names from amongst the Infantry who, backed by money and Parliamentary, or some other powerful interest, have made rapid strides from the rank of Ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel. Such promotions have been to the full as galling and disgusting to multitudes of their brother Linesmen, as to the members of other branches of the Army over whose heads these favoured ones have flown.

The justice of awarding a lower rate of *pay* to the Infantry than to all the other branches, may well be questioned also, with the exception of the Cavalry. As the Commissions of the Cavalry are purchased at a higher price than those of the Infantry, it seems but fair and reasonable that their pay should be in proportion. I have already declared, and I again repeat it with all sincerity, that I conceive the two Ordnance Corps richly deserve all they have got; but I appeal to those who may have given themselves the trouble of weighing well, and looking with a totally unprejudiced eye at the subject on which I have ventured an opinion, whether the Infantry of the Line have not claims equally strong in every possible point of view? Are the services of the Line at home, in the colonies, in the field, in sieges, storms, escalades, and in every sort and description of warfare, less prominent, less trying, less important than those of the other branches? I am not at a loss to guess what the solution of this question would be by the practical soldier, if he has candour. The boon which I ask for the Infantry and Cavalry, and which Guards, Artillery, Engineers, and Marines enjoy, is one which would cause not a farthing additional expense to the country. Let the Captains of Cavalry and Infantry, on being promoted, become *Lieut.-Colonels in rank* (as is the case with the other branches), but with the *pay* only of *Majors* as heretofore.

On the policy or the impolicy of the purchasing system I have not offered an opinion, neither is it my intention to do so. The subject has been often discussed by far more able pens than mine. The effect, however, of the system has been constantly to put young officers over the heads of older and more experienced ones; and it is this very class of officers (those unable to purchase) whose case, I conceive, merits very particular consideration. If the boon which has already been obtained for certain branches of the Army was also granted to officers unable to purchase, it would tend in some measure to allay the constant irritation which they must necessarily have experienced, at seeing juniors with longer purses pass over their heads. In order to obviate any objection to putting in force this so just and reasonable a grant, it might be simplified by a graduated scale of service. Few, if any, non-purchasing officers (of the Line especially) are likely to become senior Captains of their regiments in a shorter space of time than is usually required to bring Captains of the Artillery and Engineers to the top of the list of their respective corps.

By a reference to the New Army List, it appears that the senior Captains of the Engineers have served thirty-one years, and the seniors of the Artillery thirty-five and thirty-six. Is there any injustice, then, in the proposition that the Captains of the Line and Cavalry, who have served equally long (say thirty-three years, which is splitting the difference between the length of service of the senior Captains of Engineers and Artillery), should, when vacancies occur in their regiments, become *Majors* with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, as is the case in the two Ordnance corps?

"Where there is a will, there is a way," and it would be very practicable so to arrange it, that veterans unblessed with money, whose best days have been spent in pestilential climates, should have something in the shape of promotion to look forward to in the latter days of their career; nor would it be necessary or just to grant the same boon to others of, perhaps, less than half their length of service, who have gallopped on rapidly to Majorities by dint of money and interest. Those of this latter description could not think themselves aggrieved on being obliged to serve with the rank of Major, for a given time at least. What the extent of that period should be, I leave others to decide. In fine, it appears but reasonable that all Captains of Infantry and Cavalry who have served thirty-three years, whether their commissions have been obtained *by* purchase or *without*, should, on succeeding to Majorities, have immediately the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, which would place them on an equal footing with their brother soldiers of the other branches.

Whether these subjects will ever be taken into consideration by the Naval and Military Commission now sitting, it is hard to say; but I am not without a distant hope that the Military members of it will not lose sight of the services of the Infantry of the Line all over the world, to whom they are in no small degree indebted for the rank, honours, and emoluments, they now enjoy. And I would here remark (irrelevant as such observation may be deemed) that the musket and bayonet, a weapon which some affect to despise, has ever proved a most efficient one in the hands of British Infantry, both in offensive and defensive warfare, to which our innumerable victories bear ample testimony. Long may we cling to it; long may it continue in use in our ranks, in preference to pikes, broad-swords, scythes, and pitch-forks, so strongly recommended by some few theorists of the present day! And now, in conclusion, let me assure those who may have patience to peruse the aforegoing remarks, that I have been actuated by no invidious feelings, my sole wish being that all hands should be put on as equal a footing as justice will permit; and I can with truth affirm, that *individually* I cannot by possibility be affected one way or the other, whether things continue as they long have done, or whether those alterations are made which I conceive to be but just, fair, and reasonable. Begging to apologise for having occupied so great a space of your invaluable journal, I beg to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

9th April, 1839. MILES.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—(*Concluded from page* 300).

In 1779, the Marines signalised themselves under Admiral Barrington, with D'Estaing, in which events the names of Gardiner, Collingwood, and Cornwallis, were synonymous with victory. At Savannah the Marines and Grenadiers of the 60th reg., led by Lieut.-Colonel Glazier, decided the fate of the day, and elicited much praise. In 1781, 20,000 were voted. Sir Edw. Hughes landed the whole of his detachments in India to assist in the war against Hyder Ali, in which service they lost many killed and wounded, and several daring acts of storming batteries, &c., were by them performed, especially at Trincomalee and Negapatam, &c. In 1782, in the defence of Gibraltar, the Marines shared in its heroic labours. In 1793, the patriotic town of Manchester raised, at their own expense, several hundreds of men for the service of the State,—they were called the Manchester Marine Corps." At this epoch (war with France), many ships had only *half their complement*, and some, alas! *none at all!* Let this be a useful lesson in framing all future peace establishments. In 1797 (an eventful year!) an increase of the former allowance of provisions was granted to seamen and Marines afloat. "In this year it was that King George the Third went in procession to St Paul's Cathedral, and all the Marines which could be spared formed part of it." In 1798 the Marines shared in all the glories of Egypt, Malta, &c. (10). 1799, St. Jean D'Acre is a name conspicuous in the annals of the corps, as on the 7th of April of this year they were led by Col. Douglas and Major Oldfield against General Berthier's Army; and a bloody day it was. Lieutenant (now Colonel) Beatty * was wounded in the sortie. 1800, at Aboukir, Naples, Malta, &c. Marines were landed. 1801, 30,000 was the number voted; in this year the victory of Copenhagen was achieved, and the loyalty of the Marine (as in 1797) severely tested; but proved, as heretofore, and for ever, firm—true. The Egyptian campaign occurring, the Marines, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Smith, were brigaded with the Army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and greatly distinguished themselves. On 27th March, 1802, peace was proclaimed, and, by command of His Majesty, the corps was styled "Royal;"—the two silver epaulettes, white facings, and silver-laced hat, gave place to our gold epaulette, *blue* facings, and plain, but gold-looped cocked hat. In 1805, a fourth division of Marines, stationed at Woolwich, was established, and the corps progressively augmented until it numbered 42,000. In consequence of much inconvenience and delay to the Naval Service generally, by having to apply to the Horse Guards or Board of Ordnance for Artillery on any emergency, Lord Melville, as First Lord of the Admiralty, determined, in 1805, on raising four companies of Marine Artillery for embarkation in bomb vessels. Officers and men were therefore permitted to volunteer for this new arm of the corps from its parent stock, all of whom went through a regular course of theoretic and practical instruction under approved masters, similar to those of the Royal Artillery. They were subsequently increased to eight companies of 100, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel (Sir Richard Williams, K.C.B.), and fully officered; and certainly a finer body never worked a gun, threw a shell, shouldered a musket, or manœuvred in the field. They were, however, a few years ago reduced to their present establishment of *two* companies only. Various were the actions, numerous were the victories obtained by them during the war, to enumerate and detail which would lead us into volumes instead of pages. Let it suffice, that in every general engagement of fleets, single actions of ships, storming batteries, taking or defending islands, Curaçoa, Anholt, &c., acting with troops at Java, Monte Video, &c. &c., *cum multis*, they added additional leaves to their well-earned wreath, and repeatedly obtained the thanks of their Sovereign and their country.

Of their Duties.—On those they assimilate precisely with those of all other troops, and with whom they are usually brigaded. On ship-board, they mount guard, go on sentry, and take special charge of all stores, prisoners, &c.; they are exercised both at great guns and small arms, are kept prepared for landing in heavy or light marching order, either for active service or field drill, and, when not on Military duties, they materially assist in provisioning and storing the ship, and aid the seamen in their various evolutions. In short, the Marine, from the very nature of his pursuits, is perhaps one of the most useful men in Her Majesty's service. The corps at this moment is, I regret to say, no more than 9000, about 1200 of whom are formed into two battalions, and are garrisoning St. Sebastian on behalf of the Queen of Spain; there are upwards of 2000 at home, and the remainder are distributed in all parts of the world.

Now as touching their grievances, &c.

The daily pay of a First Commandant of other corps is 2*l.* 10*s.*, a Second Commandant 1*l.* 5*s*, a Captain 11*s.* 7*d.* That of the Marines, 1*l.* 18*s* 6*d.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* only; and to attain their ranks they must severally have held commissions for averaged periods of 45, 40, and 25 years, while in the Army they would scarcely have averaged half the time. Nor is this all. The Line Officer, from getting his company so much sooner, reaches the Brevet of Major many years anterior to the Marine; the consequence is, that not only is the latter deprived of the additional pay attached to it, but in garrison finds himself continually in juxta-position with Field Officers whose entry into the service was so much subsequent to his own; this is most acutely galling to the feelings of an equally deserving, though less fortunate man. In the Army, if an officer is shipwrecked, or in campaigning loses his baggage, a sum (though possibly not equal to its value) is forthwith awarded him. Not so with the Marine; he gets nothing!

Again. If an Army Officer is wounded in battle, he receives a gratuity of twelve months' pay; whereas in the Marines, unless it be actual loss of limb, he does not get one farthing. In the Army, pensions are granted for a space of five years; at the expiration of which they are re-surveyed, and, according to the report of the Medical Board, either struck off the Pension List altogether, or it is confirmed for life. This is liberal and just; but in the Marines no such thing is known. In the Army and Ordnance many comfortable, though perhaps not very lucrative, situations, as Lieut.-Governors, Majors, Adjutants, &c., of garrisons, forts, castles, towers, and small islands, as also various other staff appointments, are given to old and deserving officers, as some reward for good services and declining years; but in the Marines no such offices are available. In the same departments a *proper number of Field Officers* to the various regiments and battalions are apportioned; but in the Marines they are on so lamentably reduced a scale as to be altogether in numbers, for general duties, on an establishment totally inefficient.

In the Navy, seamen receive from 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* a month, whereas a private Marine gets but 19*s.* 5*d.* until he has been upwards of fourteen years enlisted, when he gets 1*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* In both Navy and Army, *every* year of full pay, whether at home or abroad, counts in regular progression for pension; not so with the private Marine; he must, when *on shore*, count but *one* year's pensionrate for every two served, consequently he will have to serve 31, instead of 21, years to entitle him to a pension, though he may, nevertheless, be particularly desirous of quitting his barracks and embarking for foreign service; for let it be distinctly understood that it does *not* rest with himself *when* he shall go on board ship; he can only do that and at such a time as he is ordered. Neither do the Marines' pensions increase in the same ratio that his brother soldiers of the Line do.

In the Navy, nearly one hundred officers are placed on what is termed the out-pension of Greenwich, at sums of from 50*l.* to 80*l.* a year, but not one officer of the corps partakes of this desirable grant. In the Navy are the various Yachts, Transport Departments, Greenwich and other Naval Hospitals, Dock-yard, and Victualling Establishments, Semaphores, and Coast Guard, all open to innumerable officers, and which appointments may be said to assimilate somewhat with those offices of the Army just alluded to; but in the Marines there is scarcely anything whatever of a corresponding description. In all Flag-ships the Naval Officer has an additional sixpence per diem, but even this trifling, though distinctive, mark is withheld from the Officer of Marines. Thus are they, though intimately connected with both services, shut out from all and every of the loaves and fishes of either! And now for the *remedy*, if indeed it be at all necessary here to state it, since the antidote will be obvious in the enumeration of grievances; nevertheless, as some points have not been touched on, I will give it, though it may perchance seem in detail somewhat recapitulancy.

Increase the corps forthwith to twelve thousand, divide it into eight or ten battalions fully officered, as those of the Artillery are,—form depots at Malta, Bermuda, and Cape of Good Hope; give the Commandants and Captains the same pay as the Line; ante-date commissions of a certain date to enable those *careworn* officers to succeed at once to a Brevet, or grade of rank above what they hold and have held for these 26 to 32 and 38 years; grant a slice of the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital; recommend to the proper quarter for a more extensive distribution of decorations; give the governments of the Scilly Isles, St. Helena, Upnor, South Sea, and Carisbroke Castle, &c., &c., to officers of Marines; permit ten or a dozen old officers *the indulgence of sale of commissions*; give *adequate* retirement; give promotion; rescind the baneful Order in Council relative to the men's pensions, and give them a corresponding increase with their brother soldiers of the Line; extend to the corps the advantages of the Army generally; in short, re-constitute, re-vivify, recreate. Do these—do justice, and be assured of thus renovating a grateful and deserving, but, alas! drooping body, which then however would, as by a talismanic wand, and as the Phœnix from its ashes, reappear in all the vernal buoyancy of health and rejuvenescence.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

(10). *Anecdote.*—The capture of *La Legere* gun-boat, at Aboukir, in 1798, by the *Alcmene*, Capt. Hope, afforded a striking instance of intrepidity in Jas. Harding, Marine Drummer, and John Taylor, seaman, on board the British frigate. Although going through the water at more than five miles an hour, yet observing a packet of despatches to have been thrown overboard from the Republican vessel, they dashed into the sea and recovered them at the imminent risk of their lives; those fine fellows, however, were picked up by a boat, and each of them was rewarded by a pension of 20*l.* a year from the "Corporation of the City of London." The contents were of much importance, as being from the National Convention to their General, Buonaparte, in Egypt.

* Colonels Beatty, and Connolly, &c. &c., are all officers deserving recommendation to royal favour. Acre, Nile, Anholt, Trafalgar, and De Saumarez victories, are indelible in their escutcheons of warfare. For special services of numerous gallant officers, see Lieutenant Hart's forthcoming admirable New Army List, to be published in May.

HONORARY REWARDS.—LIEUT. DAVIES, R.N.

SIR,—In a late number of your Gazette there was a paragraph respecting the gallant and liberal conduct of Lieut. Davies, R.N., in recently saving a French vessel and crew. This is by no means a solitary instance in the same officer, as he had previously received a gold medal from the King of the French, three from our own institutions, and several pieces of plate, for services of this description almost unparalleled. I believe his services in the Revenue to be considerable; and, to my own knowledge, he particularly distinguished himself under the observation of the Commander-in-Chief at the battle of Algiers, and has been more than once gazetted for his gallantry since. On the present occasion, and for previously saving upwards of 20 French subjects, (the Admiralty having intimated to him that he is not at liberty to accept the order of the "Legion of Honour," which he had been officially apprised would otherwise be conferred on him,) Lieut. Davies is to be rewarded with another gold medal, and his two companions in danger with silver medals, from the French Government.

As the knowledge of these facts may lead to wrong inferences as to the author of this letter, I send you my name and address above; but for public purposes allow me to remain, Sir, AMICUS.

FIELD EXERCISES AND EVOLUTIONS.

SIR,—The directions in the Book of Field Exercises and Evolutions, for the inspection or review, when the troops are to be formed in line of battalion columns, do not appear to me to be sufficiently explanatory; for instance, "On the word Officers and Colours to the front, the whole of the officers and colours will move forward, and place themselves in line two paces in front of the column;" but how they are to get there is not described. Again, "The Reviewing-General is saluted without opening ranks." Why are not the ranks to be opened? There is plenty of space at quarter distance. "The troops will then shoulder"—What! have they presented with closed ranks, or received the General with ordered arms? In one of these two predicaments I must suppose them involved: either is sufficiently absurd and ridiculous. I presume to offer you my method for arranging this formation, which at least provides a proper reception for the General (who unquestionably ought to be received with open ranks and presented arms), and also directs officers their way to the front, instead of leaving them to struggle thither in an irregular manner.

Inspection or Review.—Upon occasions when the troops to be reviewed may exceed two battalions, the Reviewing-General may at his option, in order to save time, and preserve the troops fresh for the subsequent movements, direct them to be formed in COLUMN. 1. The troops will be formed in a line of battalion columns at quarter distance, with such intervals between battalions as may be necessary to admit of their wheeling into mass.

2. *Officers and Colours to the Front.*—On the word "Officers and Colours to the front," the whole of the officers will recover swords, and proceed in quick time to form in single file, and at close order in rear of the officer commanding the Grenadiers, Supernumerary Officers facing to the left, and wheeling to the right will move briskly up, immediately following the leaders of their respective companies in regular order.

3. *Quick March.*—On the word "Quick March," the officers and colours will move forward; and when the leading officer has taken two paces to his front, he will wheel to the right, followed by the rest, until he has reached the right flank of the Grenadiers, when the officers and colours will halt by word of command from the Major, who will dress them, and they will front by signal and part swords, the colours being in the centre, and the Adjutant on the left, &c. &c. &c.

4. The band and drums to be formed at the same time in several ranks, at open order, in line with the front rank of battalion, and on its right.

5. The pioneers in one rank, in rear of the drums.

6. The General Officer is stationed twenty paces in front of the centre

7. *Rear Ranks take open Order, March.*—The line of battalion columns will take open order, the rear ranks of companies stepping back one pace.

8. *General Salute—Present Arms—Shoulder Arms.*—The Reviewing-General will be received with a general salute. The men present arms, and the officers salute. The troops will then shoulder, and the whole stand in the order above directed, bands playing while the General goes down the line.

9. *Officers and Colours to your respective posts—Quick March—Rear Ranks take close Order—March.*—To prepare for marching past, the officers and colours resume their proper places on the word—"Officers and Colours to your respective posts;" the line of officers will recover swords, and face to the left. On the word "Quick March" they will wheel to the left and resume their places in column. The ranks will be closed while the officers are moving to the rear. The line of columns will wheel into a mass of columns, &c.

A SOLDIER.

*** Letters in type,—"One of 1200," "H M J," "Arthur;" "Patriot;" "Crayon;" "Maitre D'Armes," "A Soldier;" "Tristram;" "Philotheorus;" and "Eyas."

On the 1st of May will be published, price 7s. 6d.,
THE SECOND NUMBER OF
THE NEW ARMY LIST, Exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various Services of Regimental Officers in the Army, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions, with the period of Service, both on Full and Half-Pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commission, and distinguishing those procured by purchase.
By H. G. HART, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment.
Printed for the Compiler, and
Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; Sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 10, Catherine-street, Strand; by Fraser and Co., Edinburgh; and Yates, Dublin.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We rejoice to find that another quarterly publication of Lieut. Hart's invaluable Army List is on the eve of being issued. It will contain the Lists of Officers on full-pay, with much additional valuable matter relating to their services.—The record of the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers will in this number be most complete.

Repeated answers have already been given to the question put by "An Old Subscriber," *Dublin, viz., that the Supplement will be published as soon as we are enabled to complete it, and which we hope to do ere long. Some of our correspondents appear to have little knowledge of the extent of our duties.*

The letters of "Justitia" *and* "A Commander's Widow" *did not reach us in time for our present publication.*

We should be glad to have a copy of Captain Lihou's Petition of Right, presented to the Queen. Every man ought to receive the full reward of his industry and talents, and the law of Petition of Right, "Let Right be done," *cannot be too well known.*

In reply to several inquiries respecting the Military Commission, we can assure our Correspondents that there is no probability of the Report being made for a considerable time to come.

Captain George Gunning has lately addressed a long letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord F. Somerset, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. The zeal of this old soldier is unabated, and many of his suggestions will interest Military men. We refer our readers to the letter itself, which we believe is very widely circulated, and which is too long for insertion in our columns.

The Naval Appointments of this week show that a number of old officers have been appointed to ships.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

Our readers well remember how earnestly we combated the disparaging statements circulated during the Parliamentary recess, respecting the fallen condition of our maritime ascendancy, and the diminished means for increasing our Naval force. Long before the appearance of Sir John Barrow's "Supplemental Chapter," or opportunity occurred for the official explanations in Parliament, which gave the *coup de grace* to those statements, we had exposed their fallacies, and confuted their assertions, by publishing the real force of our own and rival Navies; and we maintained, that whenever occasion called for a demonstration of our Naval resources, they would be found equal to any claim that might be made upon them, and incomparably superior to what they have been at any former period of peace.

It is, therefore, with considerable gratification that we are at this period of the year able to take a favourable review of our Naval position; for it appears that, allowing nine ships, the present force in the Mediterranean, to be maintained, after deducting the flag-ships at the Cape and in the East Indies, we have in commission thirteen sail of the line, including three first-rates (the flag-ships) available for any purpose required, either for demonstration or display, with sixteen more in reserve, their furniture prepared, and capable of being got ready for sea in a week or ten days.

Now all this has been effected quietly, with little exertion, and by the addition of three ships only to the force which existed when all the clamour was rife. Whether it is intended that the vessels shall be brought together, and form a squadron to grace the intended visit of Her Majesty to Ireland and Scotland, or for the purpose of evolution, or both, is matter of speculation. It is certain that the force exists, and will be probably henceforth maintained to this extent in the summer months, notwithstanding that all apprehensions of war in the north, south, east, and west, appear to have abated, or entirely passed away by the explanatios which have taken place within these few days.

The late controversy induced us to give considerable attention to the investigation of our Naval resources—mercantile and military—and we can assert most confidently, and challenge contradiction, that they are in a more efficient and prosperous state, in every respect, than has been the case for very many years past.

But it will be said, that, although three ships of the line are added to the fleet, they are not manned, and the case of *Powerful* will be cited to show the difficulty of manning them. Now, we anticipate this objection, and we allude to it for the purpose of declaring that the case of *Powerful* is not in point. Unfortunately, by some means a prejudice has been created against that ship from the first; and besides that, it is always difficult to man a ship at Sheerness, on account of the labour the men undergo in passing to and from the Dock-yard, owing to the exposed situation and the strong tides; the seamen have taken up a prejudice (an imaginary one, we believe, but which cannot be removed), and we will venture to say, that if *Powerful* is detained in England until the 1st June, the three ships newly commissioned will be completed before her. We therefore presume her complement will be made up from the reserved men in the ordinary, and fresh hands entered to replace the draft.

Already, we understand, have men begun to enter for the ships just commissioned, notwithstanding that this is the season when seamen are absorbed in the Baltic and North American trade, and wages are at this date in the port of London from 55*s.* to 60*s.* per month. In a short time, however, a nucleus will be obtained: the work of fitting out will make progress, and then, should circumstances render expedition necessary, these ships can very soon be completed.

For the benefit of those who have been engaged in the patriotic work of disparaging our Naval force, and the means of increasing it, whilst they magnified the power of our rivals, we append the following extract from an American paper:—

National Defence necessary, and the Means.—Now that the people are not only *talking* about a war with Great Britain, but actually *thinking* of it, the inquiry may well be instituted, "What are our means, offensive and defensive, for carrying on a contest, in which the great object is to see which party can injure the other most effectually?" We have a few forts, the remnants of better days, and a few costly fortifications, the monuments of electioneering liberality, which, if properly manned and early admonished, might destroy one or two vessels of a fleet, windbound within reach of their guns. But the mode of offensive warfare is undergoing a change; it is not now the point of honour with an assailing squadron to stop at a fort to be assailed, and try conclusions *there*, but *now* the assailants pass the lets and hindrances as they can, and if one avenue to a city is fortified and the other is not, no rule of chivalry is recognised to induce the fleet to take the former and avoid the latter; but it has now become a settled principle of invading warfare, that the *object* of attack shall be reached as early and as directly as possible—and hence Great Britain, France, and Russia have supplied themselves with squadrons of steam ships-of-war, by which the *immaneable* fortifications and batteries, few and far between, along our coasts, can be avoided, and the cities and towns above them, which they are intended to protect, can be reached as well as if the invaders were to drop down from a thunder-cloud above. If it had not been for the ice, for which no thanks are to be rendered to Congress, the French steam ship-of-war *Velore* would have disturbed the deliberations of Congress by her national salute, within cannon-shot of the capitol; and every port in the Union, from New Orleans to Eastport, is in the most exposed situation. Last year, the steam power of Great Britain, France, and Russia, was as follows:—

Steam Government Ships.	In commission.	Ordinary.	Building.	Total.
England . . .	5	2	5	12
On Foreign Stations	13	—	—	13
Post-Office Packets .	26	—	—	26
Total . .				51

Of which Twelve are Ships-of-war.

France . . .	22	6	9	37
Russia . . .	8	—	—	8

The steam power of the United States is nothing, the Fulton being rather below *zero*. Now the *wants* of the nation have been made known repeatedly. Several years since, the measure of providing steam batteries or steam ships was urged upon the Government; but, alas! the whole business of the Executive seems to have been to feed, feed, feed itself and its supporters, perpetuate its dynasty, and die

"To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot."

When now several portions of the union are provoking or inviting a war with the greatest maritime power in the world, why is not the Government preparing for defence at home and offence abroad, rather than living in the exact reverse? Will she allow a war to grow out of the Maine or Canada troubles, without the means of sustaining it? If so, some southern mail may hereafter bring us the news, that while Congress was deliberating on a sub-treasury bill, the Philistines came up the Potomac in their steam ships, carried off the executive and legislative authorities, and again destroyed the capitol.

We are not writing an article for party politics; it is commercial, economical, national, and the subject to which we refer concerns every citizen.—*United States Gazette.*

We shall next week make some observations upon the quality of the present crews, as compared with those of last war; for very erroneous ideas appear to be entertained by young officers on this head. In furtherance of our purpose, we have much pleasure in acknowledging the communications of an old officer who had opportunities of witnessing the Naval preparations at the commencement of the two last wars; and we shall avail ourselves of his kind permission to apply them as he suggests.

The British public has been lately roused from its state of apathy regarding India, her people, and her policy, by the exposed intrigues of Russia and Persia, and the notes of preparation for a mortal blow at the power of Britain in Asia. Availing ourselves of the *attentive* state of the public mind at present, we have been induced to lay before our readers a brief but comprehensive statement of the position in which our affairs stand as they relate to Russia, Persia, England, and her Asiatic Allies. To make a complicated scheme of policy somewhat more easily intelligible to those who have hitherto passed over the politics of India with as much indifference as the very map of the country is usually treated in an atlas (for we have ever found *it* unsoiled in the most-thumbed works on geography), we shall give an outline of the principal events and treaties connected with the measures early adopted by the British and Indian Governments for the security of our Eastern Empire from foreign invasion. In this statement we have been materially assisted by "Notes on the Relations of British India," lately published by Allen and Co., which we strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers as a fair and liberal view of the question.

During the able government of the Marquess Wellesley, India was doubly threatened—by the French from Europe, and by Zemaun Shah from Affghanistan on the north-west of Hindoostan. To oppose these *two* powers, bent on the invasion of our Eastern empire, the master-mind of the Marquess Wellesley found a means, even more effective than arms, in a treaty with Persia, rigidly excluding the French from that country, and binding the Shah to coerce the Affghans should they venture upon the invasion of our dominions. This judicious measure was rendered, for a time at least, more effective by the events which followed; for Zemaun Shah was, shortly after the conclusion of the Persian treaty, deposed, and the immediate ground of apprehension removed, by his successor being an indolent Prince, incapable of enterprise. Thus from 1801 to 1806 the safety of India was secured from French and Affghan invasion; but, in the latter year, Napoleon commenced a series of intrigues with Persia, which, in 1808, succeeded

in establishing one of his Generals at the Shah's court, to the prejudice of British connexion. Persia, ever Punic in her faith, deserted Britain for France. To meet this threatening danger, Lord Minto decided, by a daring stroke of policy, on turning Affghanistan into an obstacle to French and Persian aggressions. Mr. Elphinston, late Governor of Bombay, was accordingly despatched to Cabul, and concluded a treaty with Sooja-ool-Moolk, then sovereign, by which all attempts against India by France and Persia, through his territories, were to be repelled. This treaty, however ably designed, was of little avail; for Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk was almost immediately after deposed by his brother. Efforts were next directed to regain our influence in Persia, and in 1809 a treaty was concluded with Persia, stipulating that no European force should pass through that country to India, and that Britain, in return, would supply a subsidy and arms in case of an invasion of Persia from Europe. This treaty, with some slight changes, was in force till 1814, when it was definitively concluded, and remained unaltered till 1828, when the stipulation of a subsidy from England was cancelled, but the rest of the treaty remained in force. It will thus appear that the policy of England has continuously been directed to find a barrier in Persia or Affghanistan against the invasion of India from the North-West.

Danger from France has now long ceased: but danger still greater from Russia has for several years past been reasonably apprehended. Russia has entered skilfully and secretly into the affairs of Persia and the States of Central Asia. She has availed herself of the preposterous and ambitious views of Persia against Herat, and by her agency expressed her sympathy with the distresses of Dost Mahomed of Cabul. In urging on the Shah of Persia against Herat and in establishing a paramount influence over his councils, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh secretly aimed at obtaining virtual possession of the "Gate of India," for such Herat is considered to be. The British Government did everything in its power to prove the absurdity of the claim, set up by Persia, to the possession of Herat; and clearly seeing that Persia would *only conquer for Russia*, boldly demanded of the Shah to withdraw his troops from the siege of that city. We need not here enter into the late discussions between our Minister and the Shah, nor yet quote from the correspondence of the Indian Government, our own Cabinet, and that of Russia, to prove to our readers that British influence is totally extinct in Persia, and that our friendly relations with that state have ceased. We invite our readers to the perusal of the Russian Ministry's State Papers, of which ability and duplicity are the chief characteristics.

Meantime the noble and energetic policy of the Governor-General, in boldly and promptly wielding the gigantic powers of our Indian empire by a magnificent arrangement of the varied means at his command, demands the admiration and gratitude of the British nation. Persia, and through her Russia, has been baffled, humbled, and rendered impotent. They may rage and fume, but their efforts to injure Britain must now be vain. England has acted like a great nation;—she has declared that the long divided and dismembered kingdom of Cabul shall be once more united and supported in a consolidated Government under its legitimate King—that anarchy and confusion shall be succeeded by settled Government—that Affghanistan shall be rendered an impenetrable shield to British India against Persia and Russia—that commerce and consequent civilisation shall no longer be debarred ingress to Central Asia—that the waters of the Ganges and the Indus shall be the bearers of European knowledge into the heart of Asia—and that if Persia and Russia combine, they must do so *openly*. The defection of Persia will be more than compensated by our alliance with Affghanistan—under a Sovereign who is attached to the British by ties of long friendship, gratitude, and interest. It was our obvious policy to form this alliance and resist the attempts made on our empire from the West; and in like manner as we formerly raised up Persia to resist Affghanistan, so now we seek for the friendly aid of the *rightful* Sovereign of the latter country against a faithless power, hostile to our interests. In fine, we found in 1809 a faithful friend in Shah Soojah, and in 1839 we find Interest, Inclination, and Justice alike combine to lead us to place him once more on the throne of his fathers. Such *is* the British policy in the East!

We have frequently called attention to the present system of promotion by Brevet, pointing out the great *injustice* inflicted by it upon old officers who have uninterruptedly followed the fortunes of their respective corps in every part of the world, but whose only fault exists in their not having attained the rank of Captain in or prior to a certain year. We have now serving innumerable unbreveted Captains of upwards of thirty years' full-pay service, while the benefits of the two last Brevets are daily falling to the lot of men who have been upon half-pay for years—indeed, the rank of Captain in some regiments bids fair to become extinct; for, in almost every Gazette we see some half-pay Captain returning to the service, receiving at the same time the Brevet of Major. Cases not unfrequently of a very gross nature come under our observation; for we invariably work up the services, and we are perhaps scarcely doing our duty in not giving them publicity. We adopt this course, however, to avoid wounding the feelings of individual officers, whom we should be obliged to name. We cannot, however, refrain from stating a case, as being so peculiarly hard upon the old Captains of the Army.

An officer received a Cornetcy in 1812; a Lieutenancy in 1813; *exchanged to half-pay, receiving the difference*, in 1817; brought upon full-pay in April, 1825, repaying the difference; promoted to a company in another regiment, *without purchase*, in October, 1825; *exchanged* to half-pay in December, 1825, *only two months after such unprecedented promotion*; returns to full-pay in 1839, receiving the Brevet rank of Major. Service on full-pay, *six years!* Service on half-pay *twenty-one years, every day of which was at his own request!*

In reply to some inquiries from a correspondent —*Diggery*—whose letter we annex, relative to steam communication with India, we cannot but remark that there are very many persons who conceive that a system of steam navigation may be brought into operation as readily as the scheme can be reduced to a prospectus for the approbation and support of the public; forgetting that the advocates are more *au fait* in talking than forward to give their support by the solid material which is absolutely necessary to get up the steam. After money has been subscribed, the ship has to be built and rigged, the engines to be prepared, and a great deal to be done before she can be got to sea.

The India Steam Ship Company launched a large vessel, called the *India*, some months since, which is getting forward with all expedition, though some delay has been caused by the introduction of Hall's patent condensors, a late improvement of great importance, and the vessel will probably not be ready for sailing before July. No other ships will be built by this Company till the success of the first is decided.

The East India Company have three ships in progress of building, from 500 to 800 tons, the first of which will be launched on the 30th of this month in the river, and will probably sail in July.

The projected East India Steam Navigation Company, *via* Alexandria, promoted by Captain Barber, has, it seems, already expired, as also the Inland India Steam Company.

The British Government only, in connection with the East India Company, are competent to carry this matter forward successfully and permanently. There is an item in the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates of 50,000*l.* towards the existing overland communications for the current year.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your constant attention to subjects connected with us poor fellows in India, has induced many of my brother officers and me to subscribe to your paper; allow me then to hope you will take up one more subject, which affects all ranks of Indian society, soldiers included.

We are kept in the dark as to whether any steamers—either public or private—either John Company's or the Government—are being built for India, whether for the communication between the Red Sea and Bombay, or for the opening of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope by steam? We did hear that a steamer, called the *India*, was actually launched in the Clyde six months ago, in some sort of way to be eventually connected with India, and from that day to this nothing has been officially announced regarding her.

I heard only by mere chance about the *Atalanta*, *Semiramis*, and *Berenice*, when they were preparing,—why should their progress and the owners' ulterior intentions not have been made known to the world when all our hearts are so warm on the subject?—You have correspondents at the different ports,—you have also those who assist you in preparing matters of Indian information,—then do let me hope that through these resources you may be induced to discover "*what is being done about steam to India in its various branches.*" Diggory.

London, April, 1839.

MATERIALS FOR THE ARMY.

The perfect gentleman, brave, high-spirited, young sightly, active, healthy—these are the great desiderata the younger sons of noblemen and gentlemen, in and out of the learned professions, are very fit materials, having always a certain allowance whilst they are subalterns, but it is no advantage to the service, quite otherwise, when they are rich, extravagant, and expensive in their appointments. The sons of the nobility are the natural military grade, for it is the duty of the aristocracy to support the dignity of the Crown, and the fame and honour of the British flag; the sons of the landed interest have also a stake in the hedg to fight for, and whilst the senior branches of the famil have to stand on the defensive *penates et foci*, the junic ones will carry the war into the enemy's country, and thus keep our shores free and inviolate. sons of parents in the learned professions are also good materials, because it is presumable that they are highly educated, and intelligent by nature, or culture, or by both; patrons to the army, such as the high nobility and people of fortune, are excellent, in moderate number, to uphold the profession; but, above all, those young men, who have a strong predilection for the martial life, and who know its principles and are fond of its study, those make officers of high promise; loose and idle young men, soft and effeminate young men, *mere* dandies and radicals in principle or *roués* in practice, are totally disqualified, and should never be admitted into the ranks, where the chivalrous feelings of religion and bravery should always blend.

Having said thus much of officers, we will pass to the privates, with this sole remark, that it is fortunate when a young officer adds to the duties of his regiment the continued study of tactics, military history, and all other learned and ennobling subjects; and it is well when the regimental library supplies the place of the billiard table, or the rake's range for mischief to fill up vacant hours. In enlisting soldiers, youth is so necessary that they could no be taken too young, were it not for the expense of keeping them so many years without being fit for service; nevertheless we would recommend a great proportion of decent children, and above all of soldiers' children, to be attached to regiments, and, after the first two years, the supply would be regular, and the rotten branches of bad soldiers, at ma-

tunity and on decline, would be lopped off, and their places filled with thorough-bred soldiers—youths schooled under the standard, habituated to discipline and subordination, trained to habits of cleanliness and morality, kept to church and school-room in their seasons, and every way good members of a corps; of such recruits countless thousands could be got, and they ought to be selected judiciously, and discharged if found unworthy of their profession; and such children, unless soldiers' *enfans de troupe*, ought to have very little intercourse, if any, with their parents, unless they are in virtuous poverty, or decent and industrious in their line of life; and, lastly, those juvenile recruits should never mix with the world, but have their work and recreation, their discipline and encouragement, concentrated in their regiment, always under the care of schoolmaster and Drill-Serjeant, and under the especial protection and kindness of the Commanding Officer. To them the Adjutant and Drill-Serjeant of a squad ought to have a very different tone to that which suits manhood; a mild, yet firm, schoolmaster, and an old fatherly non-commissioned governor, would be their best tutors; the eye of the Adjutant over these, and the encouraging glance of superiors, would complete their studies and control their conduct; in their leisure hours trap-ball or cricket, together with gymnastic exercises would greatly tend to mature their strength and to bring the plant into vigour sooner than by any other life, so that a regimental boy would be fit for duty probably two or years sooner than one promiscuously enlisted; and I must observe, that such recruits would love their regiment and be so habituated to their officers, that they would not wish for a change of either regiment or of their profession.

In enlisting adults, the hand that has held the plough and plied the spade is always preferable to manufacturers, and most particularly to half scientific, half ignorant, half educated presuming men; no such should wear the red coat; nor should the pot-house politician and the law's low followers, scribbling fellows, warped in mind and body by the desk, be ever accepted; nor young men avoiding the arm of the law, nor middle-aged ones, stiff and unpliant in their interior and exterior; nor little bankrupt tradesmen, nor any one known to be dissolute and wild; men of good character are still to be had, and such out of employment are worthy of attention. An illness may have thrown decent servants out of place; if recovered thoroughly, such may serve with credit in a double capacity; deserving young men, whose families have been visited with misfortunes, and are on that account only, and the pressure of the times, unprovided for, may make, in time, respectable non-commissioned officers and regimental clerks; but the Army should be made of scribes, law clerks who will shirk their duty, stoop at all that is low to pick up a few shillings, and be firebrands in the camps, besides either being drunken and dirty, or disobedient and awkward. A handsome, healthy young peasantry, a few youths who really have a taste for soldiering, with few operations necessary for regimental purposes, clothing, &c. &c., together with the children allu[ded to] ought, if possible, to man our ranks. At the formation an Army such arrangements might be difficult, but th[ere] never was a more favourable period for enlisting the flowe[r] of the youth of our country than the present.

By a high character of the corps recruiting, sober and intelligent recruiting serjeants, a better choice might be made, so that, in a few years, by discharging, filling up, and internally educating children for the Army, drunkenness and low vice, laziness and insubordination, might be chased entirely away, and each regiment rest upon its original best men, its experienced and well-conducted non-commissioned officers, its growing youths and fine well-disciplined recruits, whilst a system of rewards and emulation, of disgrace and transportation instead of corporal punishments, would stimulate the good to a perseverance in desert, and awe the wavering from following evil courses.

Deserters in general merit being transferred to a condemned corps, and, at all rates, are fit to be sent to the colonies as [most] likely there to escape, and in terrorem to the others. The [re]a stain upon the soldier, and he who is guilty of it ou[ght] suffer the highest infliction of the civil power, a[nd] drummed out of the ranks with all possible degra[da]tion. Now, as drunkenness and bad company, mingling wit[h] vile part of society and with bad advisers, are the soul of misconduct, the soldier, until he is come to maturity of steadiness in conduct and knowledge of his profession, cannot be kept too distinct from the town's-people about him, and, above all, too much from the ale-house, or resort of chattering, smoking, and idle characters. Gymnastics ought to enter into the drill, and these, with other lawful recreations, will, from being a task, become an amusement, and pass away vacant time, whilst none but those who are too good soldiers to be in danger of being corrupted should be allowed to be in quarters, well-conducted married men, and steady old hands; camp and barracks are necessary for the young and ununiformed. In Cavalry regiments a certain pride and *esprit du corps* might easily be established, by taking none but fine men, and men of good character, whilst the pomp and high bearing of the old hands would attract recruits, and raise them above their ordinary level. Marching drill, at all times, for Cavalry and Infantry, is useful and healthy for the soldier, and it reminds him to be ready for a move; nor will the comparatively paltry saving of keeping regiments for a long time in the same quarters be found to be equivalent to the benefits which arises to the service from more frequent removals; the soldier is not formed to be a fixture, his regiment is his home, and he carries it with him go where he may. In war time it would be impossible to be so nice in choice as we have stated, but let the reduction to the peace establishment fall upon the bad material and not on the good, unless to receive that pension which their valour and perseverance have obtained.

The system of honour and exclusion from the people has produced, abroad, a certain contempt for the handicraft and for him who has not served his country; but that is neither natural nor necessary for an Englishman; his nature, his habits, and the constitution of his country are different; he is not used to dancing and chambering, nor are his wounded feelings to be settled at the point of the sword; but the exclusiveness of a British soldier depends on his attention to duty and on his attachment to the service, but, above all, to the distribution of his time, which leaves him no hours for clubs, politics, pot-house, gaming, and idle conversation. In all lines of life, he who sticks to his avocation is he who will live by it, deserve of his country, and do well; but he who would serve two masters, and embrace a variety of pursuits, will fall short of all of them, be shallow, restless, and a bad member of society. A fox-hunting, dancing, talking clergyman, is not very well qualified to do [by] his flock; the merchant, who is in every man's [mouth] his counting-house, is very likely to be a bank[rupt]; the handicraft, who does not first thoroughly learn, [and] afterwards diligently practise his trade, must come to poverty and ruin, involving all connected with him therein; thus, also, the soldier has nothing to do but to learn and to perform his duty, which the healthy honest peasant and the child trained up to arms is fittest for; all ranks have their place in society, and as St. Paul says, in preaching the doctrine of order and obedience, after touching other classes, concludes by saying, "Soldiers, be content with your pay." Those who teach them any other lesson are enemies in disguise, of which the lower classes are most numerous; they are decidedly enemies to the soldier—they view him with jealousy and undervalue him—forgetting who it is that fights their battles and ensures them their independence, by guarding them against foreign aggression and usurpation, by bleeding for them abroad, and by being always ready to strengthen the legislative arm.

The Court.

On Monday the Queen held a Court, at which Her Majesty was pleased to knight and invest John M'Neill, Esq., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the [Court] of Persia, with the ensigns of a Knight Grand [Cross] of the Order of the Bath.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, when the following Naval and Military officers were presented:—

At the *entree* levee, General Viscount Combermere was presented, on his marriage, by General Lord Hill. The Hon. Edw. Butler, Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, on his marriage, by the Captain, Lord Foley. Sir John Mouilyon Wilson, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath, and receiving the honour of knighthood, by the Marquess of Tweeddale. Captain Stockenstrom, by the Marquess of Normanby. Lieut.-Col. Pringle Taylor, on promotion, by Major-Gen. Sir F. Mulcaster. Lieut.-Col. O'Reilly, on receiving the Companionship of the Bath, by Lord Hill. Capt. W. D. Tyssen, by Col. Sir J. K. Shaw, Bart. Mr. Knox, on appointment to the N. Mayo Militia, by the Marquess of Sligo. Ens. Hon. Hamilton Duncan, 71st Light Inf., by his father, the Earl of Camperdown. Captain Williams, 4th reg., by Col. Warre, C.B., Commandant, Chatham. Major Procter, of the Royal Mil. Col., by the Governor, Major-Gen. Sir G. Scovell. Lieut.-Col. H. Bentinck, Coldstream Gds., on return from West Indies, by Col. Walton. Major-Gen. Chas. Macleod, C.B., Madras Army, on promotion, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macleod. Major-Gen. Stanhope, by Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville. Capt. Liston, 8th reg., by Major Hartley. Major-Gen. Sir James Limond, C.B., on promotion, appointment to the Order of the Bath, and return from the continent, by Gen. Sir F. Berrall. Capt. Bunbury, 21st Fusiliers, on promotion, by the Adjutant-General. Capt. the Honble. George Grey, R.N., by Earl Ens. Longden, 10th reg., by Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget. Lieut. W. Tupper, on his appointment to 69th reg., by Mr. M. Ens. Lacy, 76th reg., by Maj.-Gen. Alexander Dickson. Admiral Fleming, on appointment to command at Portsmouth. Capt. P. De Lancey, 75th reg., by Lieut.-General Sir H. Lowe. Major Robb, Bengal Army, by Capt. Sir John Hill, R.N. Major T. L. Mitchell, by the Marquess of Normanby. Captain Gybbon Monypeny, M.P., West Kent Reg., by Col. Sir J. K. Shaw, Bart. Lieut.-Col. Gurwood, C.B., on being placed on civil list, by Visc. Melbourne. Vice-Adm. Sir C. Adam, on appointment as H. M.'s Lieutenant for the County of Kinross, by Visc. Melbourne. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Bethune, on return from Persia, by Visc. Palmerston. Major Eyre, by Lord F. Somerset. Ens. Wm. H. Seymour, on appointment to 72d Highlanders, by R.-Adm. Hawker. Lieut. Hammond, Rifle Brigade, by the Earl of Winchilsea. Ser. Lieut. Burdett, Rl. Rifles, by Lieut.-Col. North. Cornet Falk, Rl. Dragoons, by Col. Sir H. Seymour. Major John Maclean, 26th reg., on promotion, by Lord F. Somerset, Capt. Reiscombe, R.N., C.B., by R.-Adm. Sir C. Bullin. Capt. Elliee, R.N., on appointment to H.M.S. *Britannia*, by Adm. Fleming. Capt. Lownde, 15th Hussars, by Lieut.-Col. Badcock. Ens. J. Paton, 91st reg., by the Earl of Errol. Capt. Christie, Northamptonshire Militia, by the Marquess of Northampton. Capt. W. P. Milner, 31st Bengal Inf., by Lieut.-Gen. Rebow. Capt. W. H. Halford, 41st Bengal Army, by Visc. Combermere. Capt. Vernon, 23d reg., on promotion, by the Earl of Cardigan. Lieut. the Honble. C. R. West, on return from Canada, by Earl De La Warr. Lieut. T. W. S. Smith, 98th reg., by Gen. Sir H. Pigott. Lieut. Goldie, 23d reg., by Gen. Goldie. Lieut. J. Vernon, 15th Hussars, by Col. Badcock. Lieut. D. FitzEvans, 16th Bengal N.I., on return from India, by Major-Gen. Sir D. Ximenes. Capt. Chambers, 15th Hussars, by Col. Badcock. Lieut. Spencer Buller, 66th Bengal Inf., by Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford. Lieut. R. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, by the Earl of Camperdown. Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B., as Chairman of the East India Company, and on being nominated a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath.—Major-Gen. Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B., on promotion.—Major-Gen. Briggs, on promotion.—Lieut. Sanuer, 10th Bengal Inf., on return to India.—Lieut. J. Pinllott, 10th Bengal N.I.—Lieut. J. N. Tapp, 23d Madras Inf. Lieut. A. F. Macpherson, 43d Bengal N.I., and Lieut. Taber, 7th Bengal Light Cav., on return from India.—by Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Lieut. Col. Dyneley, Rl. Artillery, on being appointed Companion of the Bath.—Lieut.-Col. Wells, Rl. Engineers, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath.—Lieut. Wilder, Rl. Artil.—Lieut. J. Travers, Rl. Artil., on promotion.—Lieut. Gilbert Cooper, Rl. Artil., on appointment.—Lieut. Francis B. Ward, Rl. Artil., and Lieut. D'Aguilar, Rl. Artil.—by the Master-General of the Ordnance. Lieut. Gen. S. Rebow.—Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, on appointment as Lieut.-Gov. of Portsmouth, and on the General Staff of the Army.—Major-Gen. Sir D. Ximenes, K.C.H., on appointment to the Board of General Officers.—Col. Warre, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath, and Col. Macintosh, on promotion and return from abroad.—by Gen. Lord Hill. Capt. Tomp Nicolas, C.B., on appointment to command H.M.S. *Belleisle*.—Capt. Chappell, R.N., on receiving promotion.—Capt. R. Crozier, R.N., on promotion and return from India.—Capt. Deans, R.N., and Capt. Festing, R.N., on being nominated C.B.—Capt. Jenkins Jones, on appointment to command H.M.S. *Curaçoa*. Captain Houston Stewart, R.N., on appointment to H.M.S. *Benbow*.—Capt. John Parker, R.N., on appointment to command H.M.S. *Winchester*.—Capt. Mildmay, R.N., on return from foreign service.—Commander A. L. Montgomery, on promotion.—Commander C. J. Newton, R.N.—Commander Butterfield.—Lieut. Sir Frederick Nicolson, Bart., R.N., on return from foreign service, and Lieut. J. S. Ellman, R.N., on return from foreign service, by Earl of Minto. Lieut. G. F. Stuart, 85th reg., on promotion, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Keating. Capt. Sir Thomas Marvon Wilson, Bart., by Col. Sir J. K. Shaw. Lieut. M'Donald, 79th reg., by Gen. Sir H. F. Campbell.

After the Levee Her Majesty held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, when the Duke of Cleveland was knighted, and afterwards elected a Knight of the Order.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Major Thomas Livingston Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.

GOOD COUNSEL.—By Blake O'Brien.

What if Simon *does* tell thee an angel thou art,
While Colin makes no such to do,
We all know that Simon, the while, in his heart,
Would be sorry to think it were true.
And if Simon *does* say that your eyes like the sun,
And yourself are no less than a star,
While Colin, who ne'er has these follies begun,
Likes yourself and your eyes, as they are,
Believe, 'tis the love that would woo thee with truth,
Will be true to the end of the page,
And, if Simon, perhaps, might adore thee in youth,
'Tis Colin will love thee in age.

The long-protracted negotiations on the affairs of Belgium and Holland have been at length brought to a termination. The Treaties between Holland and Belgium, and between those two Powers and the five Powers, represented in Conference, were signed yesterday afternoon.

On Monday despatches from Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of U. Canada, were received at the Colonial-office, also from Captain Prescott, R.N., Governor of Newfoundland. Despatches were forwarded for the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. On Thursday despatches were received from Major-Gen. Middlemore, Governor of St. Lucia.

It was mentioned some months since, that a payment had been made by the Queen's commands out of Her Majesty's privy purse, to those creditors of the late Duke of Kent whose claims had not been satisfied out of his Royal Highness's own property, which, after his death, was administered under a decree of the Court of Chancery. We are now enabled to state that Her Majesty has directed a further payment of 50 per cent. upon these debts to be immediately made. The debts amounted to a very considerable sum, and we are assured the adoption of them by the Queen was the spontaneous act of Her Majesty, and that the funds for their liquidation are provided entirely from Her Majesty's privy purse.

The Queen Dowager and suite embarked in the *Hastings* at Malta on the 26th ult., and was to sail on the 1st inst., escorted as far as Matetino by the *Rodney*, *Vanguard*, *Asia*, and *Castor*. The *Hastings* was to touch at Lisbon only. Her Majesty and suite, accompanied by Sir H. Bouverie, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, &c., proceeded to Erzo on board the *Firefly* steamer, and returned to Valetto on the same day. Her Majesty had experienced so much benefit from the climate of Malta, that she is expected to pass the winter of 1841 there, by which time the new church, building at Her Majesty's expense, is expected to be completed.

The following is an odd mistake to be found in *Cotta's Quarterly*, one of the best German periodicals:—

"The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Dr. Alex. Morison, formerly President of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and so unenviably notorious in Germany on account of his pills."

On Thursday morning the marriage of the Marquis of Douro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, and the Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, was solemnised at St. George's,

Hanover-sq. On the arrival of the Lady Elizabeth Hay, accompanied by her bridesmaids, her Ladyship was cheered by the assembled people. The Duke of Wellington appeared in excellent health and spirits. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Durham, uncle of the noble bridegroom. A great number of the family circle were present, and numerous members of the nobility were in various parts of the Church. At the termination of the ceremony, the Duke of Wellington retired with his brother, Lord Maryborough, when the noble Duke was loudly cheered. The wedding circle repaired to the family residence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, in Belgrave-sq., where a sumptuous *dejeuner* awaited their arrival. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro left town in the afternoon for Strathfieldsaye, to pass the honeymoon.

Arrangements are in progress for offering a grand tribute of respect from the county of Kent to the Duke of Wellington. His Grace has accepted an invitation to a splendid entertainment, at which the Earl of Winchilsea has consented to preside. The place fixed upon is Dover, as being the centre of the Cinque Ports, of which the illustrious Duke is Lord Warden. The festival is to be on the most extensive scale, it being intended that accommodation should be provided for 2,000 persons.

The following appointments are about to take place :—The Lord Advocate of Scotland to be one of the Lords of Session, in the room of Lord Corehouse, resigned; Mr. Solicitor-General Rutherford to be Lord Advocate; James Ivory, Esq., of the Scotch bar, to be Solicitor-General of Scotland.

[illegible] the United States. After some trifling [illegible] airs with the handful of British troops stationed at Amherstburg, and hearing of the surrender of Michilimacinack, on the 4th July, to a few soldiers, voyageurs, and Indians, he became alarmed for his own safety, and returned to Detroit on 7th Aug. Sir George Provost had intrusted the Government and command of Upper Canada to General Brock, a downright politician, an [illegible], active, and spirited soldier, he had infused an excellent spirit into the loyal inhabitants. The command of Lake Erie [illegible] remained with the British. On 8th [illegible]

Lord Brougham was sufficiently recovered to leave Paris on Sunday for London. His Lordship's indisposition is said to have arisen from his having swallowed a needle.

The new Lord-Lieutenant seems well qualified to preside over the land of blunders. On intending to take his seat in the Lords, he omitted to bring with him his writ of summons; and, on arriving in Dublin, it appears he had left his appointment behind him.

Lord de Ross, having succeeded to his hereditary honours, has resigned the appointment he held in the royal household, as Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to Her Majesty.

Lord Ranelagh has been requested by the gentlemen interested in a discussion which has arisen from an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, relative to Spanish affairs, to say that a correspondence between Col. Merry and Col. Butts has passed through his hands, requesting an explanation of expressions of a personal nature, attacking the character of the latter, which has terminated by Col. Butts acknowledging his error, and expressing, in a handsome manner, his regret at the publication.

The purchase of pikes and other arms is much more extensive in this neighbourhood than is generally suspected. At a meeting at Hindley, to lay a church-rate, the Chartists assembled, and marched in procession through the village, preceded by two females, each armed with a long pike. They were followed by two men with naked swords, and amongst the company a number of pikes were exhibited, and also fire-arms, which were fired off occasionally. About Westhoughton, Leigh, and Chowbent, great quantities of pikes have been sold; indeed, there are smiths in the neighbourhood of those places constantly employed in the manufacture of those weapons; and there is scarcely a sick or benefit society in which a majority of Radicals are to be found, that a resolution has not been passed to apply the funds in the purchase of pikes or other dangerous weapons.—*Wigan Gazette.*

Marine Society.—The annual dinner of the friends of this national charity took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Lord Romney presided. There were present about one hundred noblemen and gentlemen. Amongst them were Lords Ingestrie, Marsham, and Radstock, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir H. Hart, R.N., Sir H. Baker, Sir F. Ommaney, Admiral Young, Captains M. Smith, R.N., Sykes, R.N., and Jones, R.N., &c. The aggregate amount of the sum subscribed was nearly 600*l.*

A commission of lunacy was held at the Bear Inn, Box, Wilts, on Friday last, to investigate the state of mind of Major-General Sir James Wilson, K.C.B., a supposed lunatic. It appeared from the evidence of the medical attendants and others, that Sir James Wilson has been of unsound mind from the 3d of March, 1838, to the present time, and has not during the above period had a lucid interval, and is incapable of taking care of his person or estate, and it appeared that he was admitted into Kingsdown-house Lunatic Asylum, and placed under the care of Dr. Langworthy and Dr. Austen Langworthy on the 29th day of March, 1838, where he still remains.—*Wilts Independent.*

Arrangements have been made for the admission of the public to view the armouries at the Tower after the 1st of May, at the reduced price of sixpence each person.

The late Captain Brenton.—The funeral of this truly-benevolent man took place on Saturday, and was attended by many of the objects in whose behalf he was known to take so great an interest during life. The procession moved from his late residence, 18, York-st., at 11 o'clock, in the following order:—Two mutes, Mr. Cheveley and Mr. Pitt; Mr. Wright, Superintendent of the Brenton Asylum; the flag presented to the boys by Mrs. Brenton was hung with crape, and carried by the senior boy; *one* hundred boys two and two; Mr. Wright, Jun.; the matron and one of the girls; twenty-two girls, two and two; the boys had crape on their arms—the girls black riband on their bonnets; the Committee, two and two; a plume of feathers; the hearse and two mourning coaches and four, Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., chief mourner to his brother, and friends of the deceased. On arriving at Marylebone New Church, the corpse was met by the Rev. B. Burgess, and by him the service was read in a most impressive manner. The poor children were much affected, and sobbed audibly during the ceremony.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. John Galt died in Greenock on the 11th inst. He had suffered no fewer than thirteen paralytic shocks before that which proved fatal.

Lady Flora Hastings.—We have been requested by the Marquess of Hastings to publish the following letter:—

TO VISCOUNT MELBOURNE

Donnington Park, April 8, 1839.

My Lord,—I am induced thus publicly to address you as Prime Minister of the Crown, not only from a feeling of duty to my own family, who have been insulted and wronged to the last degree by the late proceedings at Buckingham Palace, but from a sense that public justice and public opinion loudly demands my adopting such a course. I feel that no public reparation having been made for this outrage against every feeling of delicacy, of justice, and of honour, I should be wanting in every impulse which ought to actuate and guide a brother, if I did not take the last means now left in my power of showing, that it is not from the numerous difficulties which have been thrown in the way of finding out the slanderers of my sister that her family have been prevented from bringing them to justice, and holding them up to the contempt and indignation of the world, but from the manner in which they have been screened by the Court (and whilst I use the word Court I will not allow my loyalty to be questioned—such a supposition would ill apply to one who bears my name)—I impute nothing to the Sovereign, but the misfortune of being betrayed by that baneful influence which now surrounds the Throne, and it is to clear that Court of these slanderers, and to place this infamous transaction in its true light, that I now address you as the responsible Minister of the Crown. My lord, you have stated that the removal of these persons would be unprecedented. Need I say that *their* conduct has been unprecedented, and is calculated in the highest degree to throw disgrace and discredit on the Court? A near relative of mine having, from a kind feeling of the painful position in which all my family have been placed by the garbled statements which appeared in the public prints, published (unknown to every one of its members) an authentic statement of facts, I feel convinced that the thinking party of the community will no longer require from the wounded feelings of a brother a repetition of these disgusting proceedings. I once more urge upon you, my Lord, *that* course which you say is without precedent; the occasion will justify you in making one. My sister is daily subjected to the bitterness that results from the presence of those who have so basely slandered her. I should *instantly* have relieved her from this, had I not known that by so doing I should give fresh opportunity for calumniating her, and act ungratefully to her illustrious and generous mistress, the Duchess of Kent, whose noble conduct will ever be gratefully remembered by my family, and duly appreciated and respected by every well-thinking person within this realm.

HASTINGS.

The following correspondence between the Queen, the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, and Lord Melbourne, has been placed in our hands for publication by the mother of Lady Flora Hastings:—

To the Editor of the Morning Post

Sir,—Being unable to reach the original calumniator or calumniators of my daughter, Lady Flora Hastings, and having received no mark of public reparation from Her Majesty's responsible advisers, I consider it due to my personal and family honour to show that I have sought it. I am reluctantly obliged to have recourse to the publication of the following letters.—The first letter in this correspondence, addressed to Her Majesty, would have been very incorrectly placed here, had it not been for its official answer, and the report which is in circulation, that I had been guilty of writing an improper letter, called "An impertinent letter to the Queen." With whom such an imputation originated (as no copy of it has been given beyond my own family) may appear extraordinary, but it is to me quite immaterial; not so the refutation of a charge so serious. Some other letters received from and addressed to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, are not inserted, although connected with the same dreadful subject, from a wish to withhold, as far as possible, everything that would unnecessarily associate her Royal Highness's name with these occurrences; except the expression of my unalterable respect and gratitude for her Royal Highness's conduct towards my daughter, and her feeling towards myself.

Loudoun Castle, April 8, 1839. F. HASTINGS (MURE) LOUDOUN

Marchioness of Hastings, Countess of Loudoun, to Her Majesty.

Loudoun Castle, March 7, 1839.

Madam,—It is hardly to be imagined that your Majesty should feel any surprise in receiving the present letter. The anguish of a mother's heart, under circumstances such as mine, can only be understood by a mother. But no one can be at a loss to know that loyalty to your Majesty, and justice to my innocent child, demand from me an explicit reference to your Majesty on the atrocious calumnies and unblushing falsehoods against my daughter's reputation, which the perpetrators have dared to circulate even in the palace of the Sovereign. I have had the honour of remembering your Majesty in childhood. I am deeply and gratefully attached to your admirable mother; and I have cherished, in distance, absence, bad health, and many sorrows, a deep interest in the real honour and glory of your reign. My husband served his country honourably, and with devoted zeal, and was particularly known to your royal race; and my own family, during a long line, have been distinguished as faithful servants of their Kings. My grandfather lost his life in the service of his Sovereign. With so many claims on my feelings of old—although now unfashionable—aristocracy, it is impossible to suppose me capable of disrespect or want of loyalty towards your Majesty.—A feeling, Madam, not less unbecoming towards you than repugnant to what I feel amiable in myself. But, I trust, a sense of morality is not yet so callous a thing as not to be held in some due respect even in the sight of a thoughtless world, and to justify my appealing directly to your Majesty to refute, by some act, calculated to mark your indignant sense of the slanders which some person or persons have ventured to cast in your Majesty's presence upon my daughter, and betrayed your Majesty to follow up by a course of proceeding, such as was, no doubt, done on their part with a wish to try to degrade the victim of their persecution. It is my duty respectfully to call your Majesty's attention to its being not more important for my daughter, than essentially consonant to your Majesty's honour and justice, not to suffer the criminal inventor of such falsehoods to remain without discovery. To a female Sovereign especially, women of all ranks in Britain look with confidence for protection, and (notwithstanding the difference of their rank) for sympathy. To such honest feelings of respect (for they take their origin in that) I ought not to suppose your Majesty indifferent—far less can I imagine that, as your Majesty increases in years, you will not feel, Madam, more and more the value of that estimate of your high place, which would make no one doubt of your commanding reparation (as far as reparation can be made) for an infamous calumny, as not less incumbent as an act of necessary morality in the case of the public, as it assuredly is to the individual who so severely suffers from such defamation. This is not a matter that can or will be hushed up, and it is all-important that no time should be lost in calling the culpable to account. With this appeal to your Majesty's upright feelings, I have the honour to be, Madam, your Majesty's dutiful subject and servant, F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

Loudoun Castle, March 8, 1839.

My Lord,—I trouble your Lordship with the enclosed letter, in order to ensure its *immediate* and *safe* delivery, and I have to request you will present it yourself to her Majesty. I have, &c.

To Viscount Melbourne, &c. F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

South-street, March 11, 1839.

Madam,—I have this morning received your Ladyship's letter of the 8th instant, together with a letter addressed to the Queen, which letter I will lose no time in laying before her Majesty; and I remain, Madam, your Ladyship's faithful and obedient servant,

MELBOURNE.

The Marchioness of Hastings, &c.

Downing-street, March 12, 1839.

Madam,—According to your Ladyship's desire, I have delivered to her Majesty your letter of the 7th inst.

The allowance which her Majesty is anxious to make for the natural feelings of a mother upon such an occasion, tended to diminish that surprise which could not be otherwise than excited by the tone and substance of your Ladyship's letter.

Her Majesty commands me to convey to your Ladyship the expression of her deep concern at the unfortunate circumstances which have recently taken place. Her Majesty hastened to seize the first opportunity of testifying to Lady Flora Hastings her conviction of the error of the impression which had prevailed; and her Majesty is still most desirous to do everything in her power to soothe the feelings of Lady Flora and her family, which must have been painfully affected by the events which have occurred.—I have the honour to remain, Madam, your Ladyship's obedient and humble servant,

MELBOURNE.

The Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, &c.

Loudoun Castle, March 10, 1839.

My Lord,—When I observe that no steps are taken to repair, as far as reparation is possible, the indignity offered, three weeks ago, to my daughter, within the precincts of Her Majesty's palace, your Lordship cannot be surprised at receiving this letter from me. I am told that, as the responsible adviser of the Sovereign, your Lordship considers it as your constitutional right to appoint and to dismiss Her Majesty's household. As it is known to be your Lordship's principle, I address myself to you, on whom the sacred trust and heavy responsibility rest, of marking respect for good order, and punishing abuse. The nature and the manner of the course pursued in this atrocious conspiracy (for it admits of no other name) were unexampled, and yet Sir James Clark remains Her Majesty's physician. I claim at your hands, my Lord, as a mark of public justice, the removal of Sir James Clark.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne.

South-street, March 17, 1839.

Madam,—Late yesterday evening, the 16th inst., I had the honour of receiving your ladyship's letter of the 10th inst., from Loudoun Castle. I mark these dates in order to acquit myself of any delay or neglect in replying to your Ladyship's communication. The demand which your Ladyship's letter makes upon me is so unprecedented and objectionable, that even the respect due to your Ladyship's sex, rank, family, and character, would not justify me in more—it, indeed, it authorises so much—than acknowledging that letter, for the sole purpose of acquainting your Ladyship that I have received it. I have the honour to remain, Madam, with the highest respect, your Ladyship's obedient and humble servant,

MELBOURNE.

The Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, &c.

Loudoun Castle, March 15, 1839.

My Lord,—Any expression of Her Majesty's sorrow for late occurrences is consolatory to me. If the Queen wishes any explanation of any part of my letter, which, from a dubious expression in your Lordship's, I am uncertain of, I am quite ready to give it. If her Majesty had been thoroughly aware of all the circumstances of the case, "the tone and substance" of my letter could not have excited any surprise. Although *a woman*, the oath of allegiance, which I have taken to Her Majesty, is as dear to me as to any man; and to that, and the true circumstances of the late transactions, I refer your Lordship. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, &c.

South-street, March 18, 1839.

Madam—I have the honour of acknowledging your Ladyship's letter of the 15th inst., which I received yesterday morning. I neither had, nor have, it in command to express a wish for any explanation of your Ladyship's letter addressed to Her Majesty, nor of any part of it. I have the honour to remain, with high respect, your Ladyship's humble and obedient servant,

MELBOURNE.

The Most Noble the Marchioness Dowager of Hastings.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 15.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL submitted to the House of Commons the grounds on which he rests his claim to a vote of confidence in the executive government of Ireland.—Sir ROBERT PEEL followed, and submitted his amendment.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having replied to Sir R. Peel, Mr E TENNENT moved the adjournment of the debate.

TUESDAY, April 16.—The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's motion was resumed, in the course of the discussion the following members spoke:—Mr. E. Tennent, Mr. S. O'Brien, Colonel Perceval, Mr Lascelles, Mr M. Bellew, Viscount Powerscourt, the O'Conor Don, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. H. Grattan, Col. Conolly, and Mr. Lucas, after which the debate was again adjourned on the motion of Mr. Barron.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.—The third night's debate on the state of Ireland was resumed, Mr. Barron having opened the discussion. He was followed by Sir R. Bateson, Mr Grote, Mr. Gibson, Sir E. L. Bulwer, Mr Lutton, Mr Pigot, and Mr Shaw; after which the debate was again adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell.

THURSDAY, April 18.—The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was resumed for the fourth time, Mr. M. J. O'Connell having opened the discussion. After an extended debate, in which the following members took part—Mr. J. Young, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. W. Roche, Mr. Plumptre, Mr Redington, Sir F. Trench, Mr. Hume, Dr. Lefroy, Lord Morpeth, and Sir James Graham, the debate was ultimately adjourned, on the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe.

FRIDAY, April 19.—The adjourned debate on the Government of Ireland was resumed. Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir G. Sinclair, Mr Ingham, Mr. T. B. Hobhouse, Mr. Leader, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Colquhoun, Lord Stanley, Mr. O'Connell, Sir F. Burdett, and Lord J. Russell, severally addressed the House. A division took place—For Sir R. Peel's Amendment, 296; Against it, 318, Majority for Ministers, 22.—The resolution of Lord John Russell was then affirmed without a division. The addition of Mr. Thomas Duncombe was then put, and lost by 299 to 81.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday afternoon the ballot for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies came on, when the result was, for M. Passy, 223; O. Barrot, 193; M. Dupin, 9. Leaving a majority of 30 in favour of M. Passy.

RUSSIA.—Count Nesselrode is in disgrace, and has been given to understand that a long journey out of the Russian dominions *would tend to the recovery of his health!* Baron de Tatischef has been summoned from Vienna, to take the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Various rumours prevail as to the cause of this disgrace. The general belief is, that the Emperor is dissatisfied with the diplomacy in Persia and British India, and much mortified at having been compelled to make concessions and asseverations to the British Court, which he feels will throw an impediment in the way of his future proceedings in respect to the East.

SPAIN.—M. Zea Bermudez had not been well received by the Austrian Cabinet. Prince Metternich only granted him one audience, at which he is stated to have told the Spanish diplomatist that his departure from Vienna would be agreeable to the Government. He was, accordingly, to leave Vienna on the 5th inst.

TURKEY.—The last intelligence from Constantinople states that the Sultan is anxious for war, and actively preparing for it. A portion of his army had approached the Syrian frontier, so that the slightest incident might lead to hostilities between the troops of Hafiz Pasha and those of Ibrahim. All the commercial letters written from the Turkish capital represent a rupture as imminent. The Ambassadors of the great powers were doing all they could to prevent it, but hitherto they had failed in persuading the Sultan to suspend his armaments, which were still proceeding on a formidable scale.

Capt. Walker, R.N., was presented to the Sultan on the 22d ult. He had not yet assumed his new duties as Instructor-General to the Turkish fleet, but had put on his Ottoman uniform, and was daily present at the operations in the arsenal. A decoration was preparing for him. The other British Naval officers, Captains Foote, Massie, and Legard, left Constantinople on 22d ult, in the *Acheron* steamer. The Sultan, in answer to a joint note, presented to him by the English, French, and Russian Ambassadors, on the subject of the warlike preparations proceeding in the capital, assured them of his pacific intentions, but was still continuing his armaments. The fleet, composed of 27 sail, was to be ready for sea in the course of 10 days.

PORTUGAL.—The ministerial embarrassments still continue, and Donna Maria finds as much difficulty in forming an efficient ministry as Louis Philippe.

The illustrious Admiral Jervis, the hero of St. Vincent, who rose to the first rank in the British Navy, and to the peerage, as Earl of St. Vincent, has left on record, under his own hand, a lesson full of instruction and promise for the young Midshipman, or any other youth of limited pecuniary means, and of honourable ambition. His father, he writes, set him afloat in the Navy, with an outfit of 20*l*., a laced hat, a sword, and a coat which fitted him like a sack, being made large, for him to grow up to it. The 20*l*. being expended, he contracted a debt for 20*l*. more, for which he drew upon his father, and the draft was dishonoured. Whereupon the young hero left his mess; drew his rations with the common sailors; made his second pair of trowsers with his own hands, out of the ticking of his hammock; and "ever since then," he said, with emphasis, "I never lived beyond my means." He never afterwards could tolerate an officer's getting in debt, saying they had better much live on rations.—*Charleston, S. C., Mercury.*

Theatres.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Her Majesty on Saturday night honoured this theatre with her presence to witness the performance of *La Sonnambula*. To offer any notice of an opera which has been so often represented would be unnecessary, except to mention the re-appearance of Rubini as *Elvino*, and to repeat our unqualified approbation of Persiani's performance. Throughout the whole opera her singing was delightful, but the *finale* was, without exception, in tone, sweetness, and execution, unrivalled. On Tuesday night the performance of *La Gazza Ladra* introduced for the first time Mademoiselle Dettmer, in the character of *Pippo*. She possesses a sweet voice, of moderate compass, and is perfectly acquainted with the business of the stage. Her Majesty was present, and remained until the close of the first act of the ballet.

OLYMPIC.—A smart little burletta in one act, entitled *Doctor Dilworth*, was produced at this house on Monday night, and was, upon the whole, successful—in as far, at least, as plentiful applause and hearty laughter denote success.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday night was produced a neatly-written new comedy, in two acts, called *Touch and Take: or, the Law of the Kiss*. It is founded on a certain law, which existed some years ago in Germany (wherein the scene of action is laid). The piece was entirely successful, and was followed by the revival of the farce, *Rural Felicity*.

Mr. Kollmann's Concert.—Mr. Kollmann gave a concert on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of exhibiting the superior powers which are stated to belong to a new grand piano-forte, of which he is the inventor, and for which he has obtained a patent. The new qualities may be briefly described as securing better quality and larger quantity of tone than is ordinarily found in other instruments, with greater facility of tuning, and standing much longer in tune, than is the case generally. These advantages result from a novel arrangement of the mechanism of the interior, by means of which the hammers are made to strike downwards upon the strings and towards the sound-board, instead of the reverse, which is the plan adopted in all other instruments. The concert was fashionably attended: the singers were Miss Birch, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Doiby, Begrez, Phillips, and Giubilei. Mori, Puzzi, and Hausman, were among the principal instrumental performers.

Literary Notices.

England in 1839; *with particular reference to her Naval and Diplomatic Position*. By Henry Headley Parish, Esq. Hatchard.

THE author concentrates his wrath upon the Foreign Secretary, whom he accuses of being in the interest of Russia, and consigns to the block without benefit of Clergy. As regards his reasoning upon Naval matters, it is much of a piece with what we have often confuted; and the author, not having the fear of Sir John Barrow before his eyes, questions the Baronet's statement, whom he accuses of disingenuousness, whilst he himself adopts the very course he deprecates, in reference to the published List of the Navy.

The reader will be amused at the programme of the northern confederacy, which Mr. Parish intimates will be formed for the subjugation of England; and the facility with which he concentrates the Navies of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, bringing them to bear upon John Bull, who is supposed to be sound—somniferous—not even with the Bristol man's precaution of keeping one eye open, as our legislators so eloquently express it, but caught napping before he can form a junction of his fleet from Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness.

His hunt to Jonathan for the capture of our squadrons in the Pacific, Cape of Good Hope, and India stations, appears to us to savour somewhat of selling the bear's skin before the animal is secured. It is an admirable idea, however; and it appears to us a pity that the mind which has the capacity to conceive these mighty projects, should be doomed to the drudgery of diplomatic labours at the desk, instead of controlling events at the head of fleets and armies.

The Barber of Paris: or, Moral Retribution. By Paul De Kock. 3 vols. Whittaker and Co.

HOWEVER popular the writings of this author are in France, we much doubt the success of English translations. Paul De Kock administers to the vitiated taste of the French people: his romances are crammed with intrigues and licentiousness, and withal are extremely piquant and clever. But the English repudiate works of a vicious character, and they are only sought after by roués. The Barber of Paris, one of De Kock's earliest novels, with its "moral retribution," has a most immoral tendency. Most of the characters in the work are, however, masterly sketches; for instance, the following Bobadil:—

"The Chevalier Chaudorellie, who had just arrived at Master Touquet's shop, was four-and-thirty years of age; though, from his wrinkled face and hollow cheeks, he might fairly have been taken for the riper years of forty-five; his sallow complexion was relieved by two small scarlet circles, which shone upon his high cheek bones, and, by their brilliancy and depth of colour, palpably betrayed their origin. His eyes were small but lively, and Monsieur Chaudorellie, who never fixed them on the person he addressed, maintained them in a state of rapid and incessant locomotion; his small pug-nose represented an emphatic contrast with the spacious elongation of his mouth, which was surmounted with immense mustachios of the fiery colour of his hair, while his nether lip was ornamented with a quaint imperial, tapering to the bottom of his chin.

"The Chevalier's stature was somewhat about four feet ten, and the skin-and-bone condition of his body was the more perceptible from the tight and threadbare garment which enclosed it. His doublet had sustained the loss of sundry buttons, and, having been both darned and botched in a variety of places, was evidently on the point of a relapse into its former apertures. On the other hand, his *haut-de-chausses*, or inexpressibles, ridiculously over-large, displayed a most voluminous protusion round his thighs, and more emphatically showed the thinness of the shanks below; for the tawny funnel boots which fell upon his ancles did not suffice to hide the utter absence of a calf. His heels were full two inches high, and always decorated with a pair of monstrous spurs; his doublet and his inexpressibles, originally of a roseate hue, had sensibly departed from their pristine colour, and were associated with a little cloak as faded as the other parts of his costume, and falling barely to his hip. If to these we add a ruff of most extravagant dimensions; a little hat and old red plume, invariably cocked upon his ear; an old green silken belt, a sword much longer than the weapons carried at that period, so much so, that the hilt was on his chest when the opposite extremity was nearly on the ground, we shall have a pretty faithful portrait of the personage who styled himself the [illegible] knighted, and afterwards elected a Knight of the [illegible]

The Queen has been pleased to confer the hon knighthood upon Major Thomas Livingston Mi Surveyor-General of New South Wales.

GOOD COUNSEL.—BY BLAKE O'BRIEN.

WHAT if Simon *does* tell thee an angel thou art,
While Judas makes no such *la de da*
'tis in the blood, *cadedis!* honour above all things!—and these are not the times for trifling!—I am what they call at Court, 'punctilious on the point of honour.' Let me but mark a disrespectful wink—a distant look—but feel another's cloak brush mine—*presto!*—my sword is bare; I know no other argument, I would fight a child of five years old who treated me with the remotest disrespect!"

Sir Harris Nicolas' History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire. Part 2.—The progress of this very superb and elaborate work is most satisfactory. In the part before us we have the history of the Order of the Garter from 1477 to 1564: it also includes a copy of the statutes made in 1522, and which, with few exceptions, now govern the Order. The copious notes evince the great industry and research of the learned Editor.

Greece: Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. By C. Wordsworth, D.D. W. S. Orr and Co.—The third part, like all the preceding, of this very choice work is superbly embellished with three steel and 28 wood engravings, from designs by Capt. Irton, Copley Fielding, Sargent, &c. Many of them are perfect gems.

History of Napoleon. Part 2. R. Tyas.—This publication is carefully compiled from the various French and English Memoirs, and seems to us clear and impartial. The present part brings us to the year 1797. The work is extraordinarily cheap, for there is scarcely a page without illustrations, and some of them are singularly beautiful and spirited.

H.B.—Nos. 585 and 586. The first represents the collision between the Lords and Commons: the Duke of Wellington and Lord John Russell as a bull-dog and mastiff quarrelling "Who's to have the stick;" and the other placing Lord Melbourne as "Giovanni in London," saluted by the "Infernal Chorus"—"Turn out, turn out." Lord M. is surrounded by sundry imps of the nether world, including every shade of radical, who are determined to expel the intruding premier from their domain. Charles Buller, Duncombe, Leader, and Grote, figure on this occasion; but Lord Brougham leads the savage chorus, and points in derision at the fallen Don. Lord M., a middle-aged Giovanni, looks around with dismay, and prepares to turn out according to orders.

*** Notices, in type, of several works are unavoidably postponed.

THE LATE WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

"If ever a new war should break out, we trust that Great Britain, at least, will avoid the errors which led to a conclusion of the last, inconsistent with the power and resources of the empire."

ON the 18th June, 1812, the United States of America, after several years of complaints and negotiations, declared war against Great Britain. The moment seemed to be favourable. the great and then deemed invincible enemy of England was preparing to strike the blow which was to lay the continent of Europe at his feet, or render it entirely subservient to his views against the only power which had always resisted him. The British Armies were occupied in a war for the independence of Spain; the treasures of Britain were lavished in support of her allies. Upper Canada was partly peopled by emigrants from the United States, who might be supposed unwilling to shed the blood of their kindred; the people of Lower Canada had but recently been repre-

sented by authority as seditious, or so easily turned away from their allegiance as to endanger the Government. There were but about 1000 British troops in both Provinces, scattered along a frontier of 1300 miles; the St. Lawrence, an immense Military highway, open to the United States, and leading into the heart of Canada, undefended, and thus endangering the existence of the British forces stationed on its borders. In the view of keeping up the price of Bills of Exchange, of which the Military Government was the chief vender, the specie of the country had been suffered to be carried in the U. States. Since the war of 1775, there had existed in the Canadas a Militia merely in name, serving chiefly to drain annually a few thousand dollars from the public coppers. Accordingly, on the arrival of the news of the declaration of war, at Montreal and Quebec, the first thought of many individuals in those cities, was that of packing up. The Governor, Sir George Provost, and the people at large, thought differently. It was determined to defend both Provinces; the Legislature was assembled, Government paper, bearing interest and payable in Bills of Exchange on England, was substituted for specie. Two battalions arriving in the country to relieve two others under orders for their departure, added to the regular force. At the instance of the Government, a law had passed during the preceding winter, for drafting the Militia for active service, and four weak battalions had been assembled before the war. Every description of force was now put into activity; the citadel of Quebec was guarded by the inhabitants of the town, proud of the duty and of the confidence of the Government, and extending the same feelings throughout the country. In a month after the declaration of war, the lower province seemed to be prepared to become the assailant.

The Americans had collected, in the summer of 1811, their principal regular force on their N. W. Frontier, against the Indians, whom they attacked. This force, joined by Militia and Volunteers, had set out on its march for Upper Canada, long before the declaration of war. It made roads through immense forests, depending on these roads for its communications and supplies, and arrived at Detroit, on 5th July, about 2500 strong. The British force on that frontier was merely nominal. On 12th July the enemy's General passed over into Upper Canada, and issued a Proclamation to the apparently defenceless inhabitants, inviting them to join his standard, or at least to remain inactive, assuring them of the protection of the United States. After some trifling affairs with the handful of British troops stationed at Amherstburg, and hearing of the surrender of Michilimacinack, on the 17th July, to a few soldiers, voyageurs, and Indians, he became alarmed for his own safety, and returned to Detroit on 7th Aug. Sir George Provost had intrusted the Government and command of Upper Canada to General Brock, a downright politician, an able, active, and spirited soldier; he had infused an excellent spirit into the loyal inhabitants. The command of Lake Erie still remained with the British. On 5th Aug., Brock prorogued his Parliament at York, on 12th he was at Amherstburg, and on the 16th General Hull, and his whole Army, surrendered to a force of 330 regulars, 400 Militia, and 600 Indians.

People could hardly believe their own eyes, when they saw so considerable a part of the American regular force marched captive into Montreal and Quebec, within two months after they heard of the war. This pleasing sight, however, produced some mischievous effects:—the enemy was undervalued. Men who never had heard the whistling of a musket ball, or had a bayonet pointed at their breasts, dared to speak of the Americans as shall excel, compared agreeably to Art or rather excessively the Manufactures', in all its branches, the system upon [illegible] digested and unfounded, as their durability, as no house [illegible] the surrender of Hull—projects and opinions which, however, produced many of our future disasters.

Within less than two months after the surrender of Hull, the enemy had collected a large force on the Niagara frontier. On [illegible] their goods, of the best materials, and if any fault ap- [illegible] will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. [illegible] and o

Fort George. His ardour hastened him to its the only Army. He put himself at the head of a small party which was still resisting the enemy, and his country was too soon deprived of his talents and services. The enemy obtained possession of the heights, but was soon dislodged, and in great part made prisoners by General Sheaffe, on whom the command had devolved.—A temporary truce ensued in this quarter, till it was interrupted by a ridiculous gasconade and impotent attempt at invasion, on the 20th and 28th November, near Fort Erie, by the American General Smyth. Another nearly parallel attempt was made about the same time by the British Naval force on Lake Ontario, against Sacket's Harbour. The rest of the winter passed away without any Military event, excepting on 22d January, General Proctor, after a smart action, captured 495 prisoners, with the American General Winchester, on the Detroit frontier, and an attack on Ogdensburg, which, in reality, meant nothing, unless it had been a prelude to an attack on Sacket's Harbour.

From the time of the surrender of Hull, the Americans, however much they choose to blame that officer, seem to have been fully aware of the cause of his disaster; they strained every nerve to obtain the mastery of the lakes. The ice no sooner disappeared on Lake Ontario than they were out with a superior Naval force from Sacket's Harbour. On 27th April they landed and took possession of York, the capital of Upper Canada, destroyed public buildings, wreaked their vengeance on a printing press, and destroyed the frame of a ship, building for the British service on the lake, General Sheaffe retiring, after some resistance, towards Kingston. The enemy's fleet proceeded to Niagara, where it landed troops, and then returned to Sacket's Harbour, from whence it conveyed additional force to the same quarter. On the 26th May, General Vincent was driven from the position of Fort George, and the place captured; the British retiring along the lake, towards Burlington Bay, leaving the whole Niagara Frontier, containing a very large proportion of the whole population of Upper Canada, in the power of the enemy. Gen. Proctor had at this time returned from the rapids of the Miami, where he had captured 467 American soldiers, and killed or wounded as many more; but the enemy was still collecting, and his communications threatened. From Fort George the American Army proceeded in pursuit of General Vincent, depending on the lake for its supplies, and determined to take possession of Burlington heights, which would have left no communication for General Proctor. General Vincent was at Burlington heights. The enemy had advanced to Stony Creek, confiding in his superiority, and his distance from the British. Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Dep. Adj.-Gen., conceived and chiefly executed the project of surprising the enemy in the night. Before day, on 6th June, he entered the enemy's camp, consisting of about 3000 men, with 704 bayonets, killing and wounding a great number of the enemy, and retired, carrying off two Generals and 100 prisoners. This affair so effectually disconcerted the Americans, that they returned hastily to Fort George, opening to the British the communication with part of the Niagara Frontier, and, in fact, saving for the time the whole upper part of the Province. The surrender of 541 of the enemy, under Boerstler, to the Indians and a few British soldiers, confined the enemy to Fort George.

Whilst the American troops and their Naval force were absent at the head of the lake, an attempt was made on Sacket's Harbour Col. Baynes, Adj.-Gen., had nominally the command, but Sir George Prevost, the Commander-in-Chief, was present. He called off the troops, after they had reached the defences of the place, and had sustained considerable loss. This affair, by the opportunity which it afforded to Sir George's political enemies to lessen the estimation in which he was held, and by the misunderstanding of which it laid the foundation between him and the Naval service, proved very unfortunate to the British interest in the Canadas during the remainder of the war.

The campaign continued some time without any event of much moment. On 3d June, two American armed vessels, carrying 22 guns, were gallantly captured by the British troops at Isle aux Noix, under the command of Lt.-Col. George Taylor, Maj. 100th reg., after a well-contested action of three hours, which almost annihilated the enemy's Naval power on Lake Champlain. On 11th July there was an attack on Black Rock, and on the 20th of that month Col. Murray destroyed the American Barracks at Plattsburgh.

On the 10th Sept. Commodore Perry, with a Naval force long blockaded at Erie, captured the whole of the British force on Lake Erie. General Proctor could no longer be supplied on the Detroit frontier; his only remaining communication was by land several hundred miles through forests. His situation was now becoming that of Hull at Detroit: he had one advantage, however, which Hull had not—the friendship of the Indians. He unaccountably delayed his retreat until a fortnight after the loss of the fleet, and till the near approach of a superior force of the enemy. On the 5th October, he was only three days' march (56 miles) from Detroit, pursuing his retreat along the Trenche. His force consisted of less than a thousand British and Militia, and about 1,200 Indians: the Americans were upwards of 5,000. A sudden charge of mounted riflemen broke the British line; the whole was thrown into confusion, and the greater part of the British became prisoners. The Indians, in another part of the field, fought bravely, but the Americans finally prevailed. They returned immediately after the action to Detroit with their prisoners, and Proctor, with a few stragglers and a number of Indians, assembled at Ancaster on the 17th October.

A large proportion of the American forces on the Niagara frontier, proceeded down the Lake early in October, and were followed by land by a part of the British force. The diminished numbers of the remaining part of the British Army, the disaster on Lake Erie, and the state of affairs on the Detroit frontier, again compelled its Commander to fall back on Burlington Heights.

The American forces were gradually collected at the lower ends of Lakes Ontario and Champlain, under Generals Wilkinson and Hampton, with the intention of making a combined attack on Montreal, while the chief part of the British regular force was in Upper Canada. It was evident that if this attack should have succeeded, and the command of that city and the surrounding country been retained by the Americans, Upper Canada was conquered, and every British soldier in it a prisoner, or forced to fight his way to Quebec. There was nothing to prevent Wilkinson, with suitable boats, and able pilots for the rapids, to land on the island of Montreal, with an army completely equipped, in three or four days after leaving Lake Ontario. Hampton was a couple days' march from the St. Lawrence. Sir George Prevost, who had returned to the Lower Province, called upon the people of Lower Canada to defend their country, and never was the call of a Commander, under similar circumstances, more cheerfully obeyed. The fighting, however, fell to the lot of the embodied militia and regular forces. There seemed to have been some misunderstanding or misinformation with respect to time, between the enemy's Commanders. Hampton seems to have employed himself from the 20th Sept. to the 20th Oct. in calling out and collecting the forces of Lower Canada, by the time of Gen. Wilkinson's arrival. On the 21st Oct. the former entered the province with a force variously stated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men, apparently with the intention of penetrating to the St. Lawrence by the River Charteauguay. On the 26th, he came upon Col. De Salaberry's position on that river, about 30 miles from the frontier. This officer, a native of Canada, belonging to one of its old and distinguished families, had served with the British Army in various parts of the world. To great activity and personal intrepidity he united military science and experience, and possessed the entire confidence of his little force, the advance of the army, consisting of about 300 men, almost entirely natives of Lower Canada, and composed of Fencibles, Voltigeurs, Militia, and Indians. The enemy, consisting chiefly of new levies, seemed to think that the battle was to be won by field manœuvring and platoon firing. Col. De Salaberry took advantage of all the protection for his men that time, and the facilities afforded by a wooded country, permit; and poured in a deadly fire, every man making sure of his object: the Colonel setting the example. The enemy's loss was considerable, but has never been correctly ascertained; that of Col. De Salaberry's force was two killed and 16 wounded.—Hampton retired to the frontier, and thence to Plattsburgh, where he remained in a state of inactivity, his army dwindling away by sickness and desertion.

Gen. Wilkinson, with his army, left Grenadier Island on the 8th Nov. in boats and other craft. It consisted of between 8,000 and 9,000 men, completely equipped and provided. He passed the British Fort at Prescott on the night of the 6th. It was a beautiful moon light: he might have been the next evening at the island of Montreal, as soon as Gen. Prevost could receive the account of his approach. The militia called to oppose Hampton had just been sent to their homes. Wilkinson, however, landed part of his troops to pass Prescott; he again landed the greatest part of them on the British side, above the Long Sault, in quest of obstacles which did not exist. These delays gave time to detachments from the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott, to overtake him, and to Sir George Prevost again to call out the militia, about 20,000 of whom were assembling from various parts of the country. On the 11th Nov. the American Gen. Boyd, with about 2,000 men, of the *elite* of the American army, marched against Col. Morrison, who commanded the forces from Kingston to Prescott which hung on their rear, amounting to 800 men. The Americans were beaten, retired to their boats, and after embarking a force of 2,500 men, under Gen. Brown, which had proceeded to Cornwall, opposed only by the inhabitants of the country, the whole army crossed to Salmon River, took up a position at the French Mills, from which, after destroying their boats, they ultimately proceeded to Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, sending 3,000 men to Sacket's Harbour.

The American forces having been chiefly withdrawn from the Niagara Frontier, the British in that quarter prepared to act on the offensive. On the 19th December the enemy evacuated Fort George, and burnt the town of Newark, leaving the inhabitants, to all of whom they had promised protection, and many of them bloodily to the Americans, ruined and houseless, in the midst of winter. On the 19th Col. Murray took Fort Niagara by surprise. On the 30th General Riall retaliated on the enemy, destroying Black Rock and Buffalo.—(*To be concluded in our next.*)

NELSON AND ST. VINCENT.

No two men in the same professional career, and both of consummate excellence, ever offered more points of marked diversity in all the particulars which distinguish character and signalise the kinds of human genius. Alike in courage, except that the valour of the one was more buoyant, more constitutional—of the other, more the steady result of reflection, and the produce of many great qualities combined, than the mere mode of temperament;—alike without any difference whatever in that far higher quality, moral courage and political, which is the highest pitch of it; alike in perfect nautical skill, the result of talents matured by ample experience, and of the sound judgment which never disdains the most trifling details, but holds nothing trivial connected with an important subject;—yet, even in their professional abilities, these great Captains differed; for the more stern mind of the one made him a severe disciplinarian, while the amiable nature of the other seduced him into an habitual relaxation of rules whose rigorous enforcement wounded, or at least galled his kindlier feelings. Not that either Jervis stooped to the fopperies by which some little minds render the service intrusted to their hands as ridiculous as themselves; or that Nelson failed to exact strict compliance with rules, wherever their infraction would be manifestly hurtful; but the habits of the two men upon ordinary occasions were opposite, and might be plainly seen by an inspection of the ships that bore their flags. So, too, Nelson was less equal to the far-seeing preparation and unshaken steadfastness of purpose required to sustain a long-continued operation; and would, therefore, ill have borne the monotony of a blockade, such as that which kept Collingwood for years on ship-board, or that which Jervis maintained off Brest with the Channel fleet. It is also undeniable, that, although nothing could exceed the beauty and perfect fitness of his dispositions for action when the whole operations were reduced to their ultimate point, yet he could not, like Jervis, have formed the plan of a Naval campaign; or combined all the operations over a large range of coast and sea, making each part support the other, while all conduced to the main purpose. Thus, too, it may be doubted if St. Vincent would have displayed that sudden, almost intuitive promptitude of decision, the result more of an ardent soul than a penetrating sagacity, which led Nelson to his marvellous course from the old world to the new, in 1805, when he in an instant discovered that the French fleet had sailed to the West Indies, and, having crossed the Atlantic in chase of them, again discovered that they had returned, and appeared in Europe almost as soon as the enemy arrived, whom the mere terror of his tremendous name had driven before him from hemisphere to hemisphere. That the movements of his illustrious master would have been as rapid, and his decision as prompt, had the conjecture impressed itself on his mind with the same force, none can doubt: and it may be further admitted, that such a peremptory will as the latter showed—such a fixed resolution to be obeyed—such an obdurate, inflexible, unteachable ignorance of the word "impossible," when any preparation was to be made—formed no part of Nelson's character; although he showed his master's profound and crass ignorance of that word—the mother-tongue of little souls—when any mighty feat was to be done, such as souls like these cannot rise to comprehend. He who fought the great fight with the *Foudroyant* would have engaged his Spanish first-rates, had his flag off St. Vincent's floated like Nelson's over a seventy-four; but Nelson could not have put to sea in time for intercepting the Spanish fleet, any more than he could have cured or quelled the mutinous contagion which infected and distracted Jervis's crews on the eve of the action.

If, even in a Military view, these great warriors thus differed, in all other respects they are rather to be contrasted than compared. While it was hard to tell whether Jervis excelled most in or out of his profession, Nelson was nothing on shore—nay, had weaknesses, which made the sea air as necessary, if not to his mental condition, at least to his renown, as it is to the bodily health of some invalids. The great mind of the one was the natural ally of pride, the simpler nature of the other became an easy prey to vanity. The latter felt so acutely the delight of being loved and admired by all—for to all he was kind himself—that he could not either indulge in it with moderation, or conceal it from others. Severely great, retiring within himself, occupied with his own reflections, the former disregarded the opinion of those whom he felt destined to command; and only descended to gain men's favour that he might avail himself of their co-operation, which he swiftly converted into service. While Nelson thought aloud, Jervis's words were little apt to betray the feelings that ruled, or the meditations that occupied his mind. The one was great only in action, the other combined in a rare, perhaps an unexampled manner, all the noble qualities which make counsel vigorous and comprehensive, with those which render execution prompt and sure. In the different temper of the men's minds you could easily tell that the one would be generally popular, from the devotion which the multitude always pay to brilliant valour, and the affection which a gentle, kind, innocent nature is calculated to win; while the other, with courage as undaunted, though eclipsed by greater and rarer qualities, stood too far removed from the weaknesses of ordinary men to appear in such an amiable light; and by the extent of his capacity, and his habits of command, secured the respectful submission of others more than he won their love. Yet, while of Nelson it was justly said, that no serious breach of discipline was ever overlooked by him; of Jervis it was as truly observed, that all good officers—all men employed under him, whether in the civil or military service—spoke of him as they felt, with admiration of his genius, approaching to enthusiasm: although the followers of his illustrious friend adored their idol with yet more fervent devotion. In his political opinions this great Commander was liberal and free, ever preferring the humane and enlightened side; and though loyally attached to the constitution of his country, yet careless what offence he might give to existing rulers by the unrestrained openness of his sentiments upon public affairs. Accordingly, he was even a less favourite with George III. and his court than his great master, whose party was always opposed to that narrow-minded and bigoted Prince.

It is truly painful to fling in that shade, without which this comparative sketch would lose all likeness to its original. The conduct of Lord St. Vincent was always high and decorous, and although he had a singular aversion to cant of any kind, nor to any more than that of an overdone and pharisaical morality, he never lowered, in his own person, the standard of private any more than of public virtue; wisely holding all conspicuous men as trustees for the character of the people, and in some sort representatives of the people's virtues. Lord Nelson, in an unhappy moment, suffered himself to fall into the snares laid for his honour by regal craft, and baited with fascinating female charms. But for this he might have defied all the malice of his enemies, whether at sea or on shore—in the Navy or at the Court, because nothing is more true than that great merit is safe from all enemies save one—safe and secure, so its possessors will only not join its foes.—*Edinburgh Review.*

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 237.*)

In order to remove this abuse, and prevent as much as possible the frightful mortality among the trading marine abroad, is an object of anxious and eminent importance to the State. The contrast of deaths which take place on board trading vessels in only the short stay of two or three months in these countries, and with a crew of not more than from eighteen to thirty men, with those which happen on board a ship-of-war with a crew of perhaps 350 men, and during the station of three years, is most remarkable, and goes far to prove the wanton neglect in the former service evinced for the health of the mariner. The proportion of mortality in the Royal Navy on those stations, when compared with that of the trading marine, is in the former, (while on a sickly station for three years in a crew of the above number,) one to every thirty three; and in the former service, while three months in the same climate, with a crew of thirty men, one to every five. The only means for counteracting this fatal evil in these countries is, by instituting an hospital exclusively for the trading marine, to which all masters should be obliged to send their seamen when taken ill, or to appropriate a distinct portion of the government naval hospitals for that purpose, in those ports where there may be such establishments, and to be under the jurisdiction, in either case, of naval surgeons; the trading mariner would soon be sensible of the comforts and solicitude afforded him, when placed in the care of government officers, from which trading seamen certain hospital deductions may be made according to a fixed and proportionate rule. In addition to this, a visiting medical officer should be authorised to examine the health of each ship's company, and report on the cleanliness or neglect, according to the state of the vessel, which should be remedied by a judicious interference of the laws. Hence, again, would become a union of sentiment and feeling between the trading marine and the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, from the circumstance of the former being placed under the care of the latter, on those occasions when attention and humanity are seldom forgotten, and which would become at once serviceable and of the greatest possible importance to the nation.

The next section of these laws, which demands the most attentive consideration, is the 36th of 5 & 6 Wm. IV., that no master shall permit his apprentice to quit his ship, except in case of joining the Royal Navy, sickness, desertion, death, or other unavoidable causes, without registering the circumstance in the log-book. This prohibition is overcome by the simple act of directing the mate to insert the same in this book, and acquits the master from the imputation of violating the law in more than one instance; no evidence, save the one alluded to, is required or called for. This requires minute scrutiny, and should be obviated as being most injurious to the wise and judicious act of nautical apprenticeship, which is neutralised by vile practices, that arise out of the inefficiency of the former law. How evident this system must appear when we are informed it is no uncommon circumstance for a master of the trading marine to get a premium of from 10*l.* to 15*l.* with an apprentice, and frequently 30*l.* in the free trade to India on the same account; thus it becomes his interest to dispose of as many apprentices as possible, and the greater number he procures, the more profitable to him; the youth having more severity* inflicted on him than the mariner before alluded to, (who, in like manner, his desertion imposed on him,) under the circumstances of designing illtreatment, soon abandons his master, and is seldom sought after. If the former should join a ship of war, with the master's permission, which is seldom refused, and readily granted, from sinister motives the pay he may earn till the period of his apprenticeship shall have expired, is unduly awarded the latter, and the section XXXIX. 5 and 6 W. IV., is found not only to sanction indirectly this conduct, but also countenances those wrongs, so notorious in the service to which he belonged. Such a law neither encourages the youth to enter the Royal Navy, nor to return to his master, but affords the strongest incentive to the latter, under any or every circumstance, to get rid of his apprentice. The voluntary services of the youthful seaman to the Royal Navy ought to be secured and aided by every judicious means the laws could possibly confer, while, at the same time, the violation of his indentures should not be encouraged. This case also would be an important subject for the consideration of a "tribunal," and if the master was found to suffer by the desertion, and the youth not forced to take such a step, by undue severity, one half of the pay should be retained by the apprentice, and the other half given to the master: but if, on the contrary, the apprentice should be driven to forsake his ship, through any conduct of the master, the half which would otherwise have gone to him, ought to be placed at the disposal of *a fund* (for the general benefit of the trading mariner) to be described in this part of the work: hence would be eradicated an increasing abuse, productive of a fatal consequence to the nursery of our mariners.

By a review of these laws, portions of which have caused the preceding remarks and animadversions, and inspired a desire to enlarge and dwell on those facts, (experience must consider erroneous, we can discover abundant clauses calculated to secure, in every way conceived, except by the encouragement of the mariner, the interest of the ship-owner—enforced by serious penalties and punishment. Yet the fact cannot be otherwise than irreconcilable that all the forfeitures, arising from even apparent disobedience, inattention, or insubordination, should become appropriated to the latter person and the master, as described by sections VII. and IX., 5 and 6 W. IV. It cannot be accounted for in justice, why such confiscated effects (whether large or small, the principle is synonimous) or arrears of pay should be received by those parties. The desertion, neglect, or withdrawal of the mariner from his duty, does not impose on the shipowner the necessity of paying twice over the seaman who is supposed to be guilty of the above offences, or paying, at the same time while the mariner in question is at his vocation, any other person to perform his portion of the work, or assist in his duty. If this were the case, there would, indeed, be a just ground for the pay and effects to be taken into consideration and retained for the above purposes by the shipowner or master. But where the case is otherwise, in equity to the general body of mariners, and for the encouragement of assiduity, zeal, and fidelity, those effects and pay should be at the disposal of the previously named fund, for the benefit of the whole class referred to. This law is still more discouraging than other portions, and even becomes retaliatory in its effect, by holding out benefits to the master and owner arising from desertion, and requires amendment, as in like manner do all those which, by prescribing forfeiture in money and effects, or arising from the pay of the deceased seaman being appropriated to any other funds than those based on general principles of reward and encouragement.

Through the tenor of this treatise, the laws which govern at present the trading marine have been adverted to in general terms, while in the subsequent pages those of them which appear to be either indefinite in spirit or conspicuously inconsistent, are particularised, and such proposals made as are the result of many years' experience, in both the Royal Navy and trading marine; with the humble view of amendment in the latter service, while many sections are passed over as being of so little strength or importance to the interest or benefit of either, that they would readily yield to the general influence of just and prudent arrangements.

Passing now from those active laws which ought to exist for the reciprocal advantage of the shipowner and mariner, to that system which would not fail to prove beneficial, if subsisting between the latter and the government; it founded on principles of just consideration for the mariner's present wants and future provision; in consideration of which important benefit proposed to be secured to him, claim that obligations should exist on his part toward the Government.

With a view to amend the present laws, and for the establishment of the before-mentioned desirable measures, and in order to cement a perfect, equitable, and just understanding between the Legislature and the mariners of Great Britain, and to attach by indissoluble bonds of interest the latter to the former, it will be found expedient to grant and secure to the trading marine the following privileges—The first great and much desired object should be, while giving him laws and stipulations adapted to the peculiar nature of his calling, and the importance of his services, to endeavour to identify him with the nation, to secure his attachment, and to render him satisfied with his condition and employment; hence, it should be deemed prudent as one of the dearest privileges of the British subject, to extend to the mariner a franchise of one vote after having served seven years at sea, and that liberty to be continued to him while serving in the trading marine, and to cease after being on shore during the intermission of six months, except in cases of being disabled by illness or casualties occurring in the performance of his duty. These and even more privileges being enjoyed by other subjects, cannot be withheld from the mariner; for the prudent possession of which he is as fitted as any other member of society. Secondly, a provision for illness and casualties contracted in the trading marine, subject to certain restrictions and conditions dependent on a mutual contract with the Government; and Thirdly, a support in old age in a national asylum, or by out-pension. To deny the first of these rights to the mariner (who, by the unsettled nature of his avocation, is precluded from every hope of ever possessing the usual qualifications) would be ungrateful, and at least ungenerous. Would it be the consideration due to such men? Well might it be said—

> "Is this your country's, this your chill reward,
> For these, your boasted darling, sons prepared!
> Those who so oft your blood-red flag unfurled,
> Who fixed your empire o'er the wat'ry world:
> Those who first checked Napoleon's mighty away,
> First op'd for Wellington his glorious way!—
> This the reward? Alas! too plainly true,
> Yet still thy'll fight, they'll bleed, they'll starve for you."

But by granting which it would prove the principal step to the end desired, and imperceptibly gain on the attachment of the mariner, and secure his voluntary services for the State, when aided by subsequent measures.

(*To be continued.*)

* Starting with a rope is of frequent and every-day occurrence in the trading marine.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 29, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced, 99½ ⅝.
Reduced, 92 ⅝. | New 3½, 100¾ ¼.
Consols for Account, 93.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—W. J. Coupe, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer—J. Mossman, of Maulden, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire, sheep-jobber

BANKRUPTS.—W. Johnson, of Harlow-place, Mile-end-road, cabinet-maker—J. Edmundson, of Manchester, merchant—W. Bunting, of Stockport, cotton spinner—M. Lazarus, of Cutler-st., Houndsditch, glass-merchant—E. Gomm, of Birmingham, corn-factor—T. Smithson, late of Flaxton, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer, (now a prisoner for debt in the castle of York) G. Oxley, late of Rotherham, Yorkshire, money scrivener (but now a prisoner for debt in the gaol of York Castle).

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.—P. Van den Ende, London-wall, merchant—C. Dawson, North row, Covent garden market, fruiterer—G. Finister, Edmonton, wine-merchant and common brewer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. W. Ball and W. Millar, Mount-pleasant, Gray's Inn-road, copper-plate and letter-press printers—J. Hartley Butterworth, Leadenhall-market, victualler—W. Davis, Bath, Somersetshire, linen-draper—S. Pinkard, Southsea, Southampton, brewer—P. Bray, Bromyard, Herefordshire, dealer in potatoes and pigs—J. Smith, Torpoint, Cornwall, baker—R. Bynon, Devonport, clothes dealer—J. Chapman, Wisbech St. Peters, Ely, victualler—R. Phillips, late of Brick lane, Spitalfields, victualler—T. Hartis, St. Albans, grocer—T. Puten, Worthing, Sussex, lodging-housekeeper—F. Leete, late of Chipping Ongar, Essex, victualler—W. Bickman, Rutland place, Upper Thames st., rag-merchant

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—G. Small, of Edinburgh, musical instrument-maker.

BIRTHS.

15th inst., at Dany Graig, Brecknockshire, the lady of Captain ELMSLIE, of a daughter—14th inst., the lady of W. I. M. HUGHES, Esq. (late Captain King's Dragoon Guards), of a daughter—At Brighton, on 11th inst., the lady of Capt. GRANT, 81st regt., of a daughter—At Monkstown, Cork, the lady of Capt. ROWLEY, 84th regiment, of a son—At Belfield, Dublin, the lady of Capt. COTTINGHAM, of a son—At Chatham, the lady of Captain SANDHAM, R.E., of a son—At Falmouth, the lady of Lieut. J. HALL, R.N., of a son—Jan. 22, at Poonee, the lady of J. K. EWART, Esq., of a daughter—23d at Dacca, the lady of E. M. GORDON, Esq., of a son—26th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. CROWE, Jud. and Rev. Dep., of a daughter—30th, at Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. S. C. Malan, of a son—7th inst., in Devonport, the wife of A. BAXTER, Surgeon, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] 11th inst., at Bolton by Bowland, Yorkshire, the Rev. W. J. E. ROOKE, second son of Maj. General Sir W. Rooke, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Anthony Litfledale, Esq.—17th inst., at St. Sepulchre's, Mr. C. R. THOMAS, of Cornhill, to EMMA, youngest daughter of the late J. Luckombe, R.N.

DEATHS.

At Martin Hussingtree, Worcester, Lieut. W. R. FARROW, 1st Regt. Royals—At Notting-hill, on 16th inst., MARY, the beloved wife of Lieutenant R. Barclay, R.N., aged 30—Of apoplexy, aged 71 years, Colonel FORD, of Abbeyfield, in the county of Chester—Of typhus fever, at Belvidere House, Drumcondra, WILLIAM DICK, aged 12 years, second son of Col. Macgregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary—14th inst., SOPHIA, second daughter of the late Col. Foster Lechmere Coore, of Scruton Hall, York—Suddenly, on 9th inst., at St. Germain's-place, Blackheath, STEPHEN THOUNCE, Esq., aged 65, nearly all his life in the Royal Navy—In Russell-street, OLIVIA, daughter of Captain Francis Huddleston—Lieut. HENRY PAKENHAM, R.N., son of the late Hon. Admiral Sir T. Pakenham, G.C.B.—At Kensington, on 13th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of R. W. Vincent, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Callander, of Craigforth—At Newport, on 8th inst., EMMA, the beloved wife of Dr. B. Browning, Surgeon, R.N.—At Winchester, of an apoplexy, Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS LA BARTON PIPON, of the Rl. Militia Artillery, of Jersey—Very suddenly, at his residence, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 19th inst., Lieut. General Sir THEOPHILUS PRITZLER, K.C.B. (See Memoir)—At Plymouth, on 6th inst., Lieut. J. P. PLEYDELL, on half-pay Rl. Marines, aged 54—At Demerara, on 6th Feb. last, aged 19, GEORGE, son of R. Hockings, Esq., late Barrack-Master of Gibraltar, and nephew of Capt. Hockings, R.N.—In the West Indies, of yellow fever, on board the *Dee* st.-v., Mr. M'DONALD Midshipman—Jan. 28th, on the Indus, near Bhawulpore, Lieut. Col. A. DUFFIN, 2d B.L.C.—20th, at Muttra, suddenly, Lieut. J. HICKEY, 10th B.L.C.—At Bombay, Surg. HATHAWAY—At St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, on 15th inst., DOROTHY, daughter of the late Captain Edward Rotheram, R.N., C.B.—17th inst., at Twickenham, JOSEPH CHAFFEL WOOLLCOMBE, Commander, R.N., K.H.

Part 2.—The progress of [illegible] very superb and elaborate work is most satisfactory. The part before us we have the history of the Indies of Spanish America, from their discovery to the present time, and is illustrated by numerous engravings on steel, from drawings by Mr. Bennett Edition. Price 5*s.*: *Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical.* By Nordsworth, D.—At Kingston, Lieut. R. A. NICHOLSON, R.N., to Miss STRONG, of Fratton—10th inst., at Paddington, C. PAYNE, Lieut.-Col. Bombay Army, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late R. Passmore, Esq.—13th inst., at Brixton, H. HAMILTON, Esq., of Langharne, Carmarthen, to HELEN, only daughter of the late D. Sutherland, Esq., and niece of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland, of Stockwell—13th inst., at Chiswick, M. THOMAS, Esq., Assistant Inspector of the Ordnance Medical Department, to MARY, only daughter of J. Fletcher, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain ALFRED HILL, son of Sir R. Hill, and nephew and Aid-de-Camp of the General Commanding-in-Chief, to Miss HOWARD, daughter of the Earl of Kilmorey—At Nassau, A. MACKENZIE, Esq. of Belvie, Ross-shire, to WADE ELLEN, daughter of G. Huyler, Esq., Consul of the United States—At Poole, J. CHARR, Esq., to CHARLOTTE MARTIN, widow of the late A. C. Nelson, Esq., Royal Artillery—Jan. 22, at Calcutta, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, Assist.-Surveyor, to Miss CAROLINE RIDGE, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Charles J. Ridge, 4th L.C.—28th, at Calcutta, C. E. BARWELL, Esq., youngest son of E. R. Barwell, Esq., C.S., to FRANCES CATHARINE, second daughter of Major Godby, 66th N.I.

Advertisements.

SILVER TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.

	Cottage Pattern.	Melon Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Pot	£10 15 0	£11 5 0	£12 0 0
Sugar Basin	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 10 0
Milk Ewer	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 10 0
Coffee Pot	13 13 0	13 13 0	15 0 0

The same strongly plated with Silver Edges.

Tea Pot	2 10 0	2 19 0	3 10 0
Sugar Basin	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0
Milk Ewer	1 16 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
Coffee Pot	2 18 0	3 0 0	3 19 0

The ground floor, also the first, second, and third floors, are fitted up as Show Rooms. Selections may be made from a most extensive variety both of Silver and Plated Manufacture.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed List of Prices and Drawings of various articles, and also with Drawings of the above Services, may be had gratis, or will be sent in answer to a post-paid application.

A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS are offered for Sale, price from 6s. 3d. to 6s 9d. per ounce.

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THE GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.

THE CHEAPEST RIDING WHIP MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Strong Riding Whips, 1s. each, Ladies' best Town-made with Patent Braided Whalebone Handles, 5s.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, from 6s.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with Solid Silver Mountings, from 6s. 6d.; Jockey size ditto ditto from 8s.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with hand-somely worked solid Silver Whe Buttons, from 10s.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, ditto, from 12s.; can be selected from the largest assortment in London, or forwarded in answer to a post-paid letter with a remittance, and exchanged if not approved of.

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TO SPORTSMEN, Gentlemen Hunting,

Riding, Walking, suffering from Disease, Relaxation, Local Debility, &c.- WRAY'S IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, of superior workmanship, and made of the best materials, approved of and recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy for their excellent adaptation, as being superior to any hitherto used, and the extreme ease and comfort with which they are worn, together with the exceedingly low price at which they are charged, must ever ensure them general employment. Best jean, 4s 6d., knitted or wove silk, 2s 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; India elastic, with real China net silk purses and elastic springs, 7s. 6d. May be had direct from the Inventor, at 118, Holborn-hill, and 9, Aldar-street, Strand Steel Spring Trusses for Hernia, properly adapted, single 7s 6d. and 10s 6d., double 15s. and 21s. each. Laced stockings and bandages for varicose veins. Ladies' umbilical belts, bandages, &c., for all surgical purposes.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND

BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Lower-hill street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which the Establishment is conducted precludes the possability of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wished it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial, they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to, and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract. Mahogany lounging chair, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s each, mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 6d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 21s. 6d., ditto mahogany sofas, 90s., mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s., furniture for ditto, 20s., japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d., japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 31s. each, mahogany ditto, 44s., feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned, solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s each, ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s., fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

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PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, 130, Oxford street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

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Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

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No. 158, NEW BOND STREET (opposite Stevens's Hotel).

The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfumery been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz.

BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c.

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The TRUE OPIATE of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

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DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

To GENTLEMEN.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Kau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

*** J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 158, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF,

Originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumer superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street), but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

BUTLER'S COMPOUND CONCENTRATED DECOCTION, or FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

is allowed by medical men to be the best (as it is the original) of the now numerous concentrated preparations recommended for making the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla A dessert spoonful of it, diluted with water, makes half a pint of the usual strength. It is prescribed as an alterative in scrofula, scurvy, eruptions of the skin, and all cutaneous diseases; also has been found extremely useful in chronic rheumatism, and in secondary symptoms, and after an improper use of mercury.

Prepared and sold in 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. bottles, by Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and 20, Waterloo-place, opposite the Post Office, Edinburgh; and (authenticated by a fac-simile of his signature, with his address, engraved in the accompanying label) may be procured of J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, or through any respectable Druggist.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT,

which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:— "Sheffield, Oct. 13th, 1837.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years; hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely ineffectious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by most Medicine Vendors.—Any Vendor not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE

SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This

certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Whiskin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 4s. and 21s., stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

FEVER MEDICINE,

NOW FIRST INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE.

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It is purely vegetable; the product of Plants discovered by Dr. Warburg in Central America, under the same parallel in which Peruvian Bark is found. It has been extensively used in the West Indies, British Guiana, America, and the East Indies, and has never been known to fail, even in the most malignant Fevers. Its operation is uniform; its effects immediate and certain; and it may be safely administered to infants at the breast.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East-India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 327. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—
The new Ship OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, WILLIAM TOLLER, H.C.S. (late of the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*), Commander, to Sail 21st May.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—
The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail 25th July.

FOR BOMBAY.—
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The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to J. GREEN and Co., 61, Cornhill.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—For MADRAS DIRECT.—The MINERVA, Capt. GEORGE IRELAND, 1000 Tons burden, will Leave the East India Import Dock on Thursday the 2nd of May. Goods will not be received on board after Tuesday 30th of April.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to Messrs. ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Bloomsbury-square.

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Under Engagement with the Honourable East India Company, and will positively leave Gravesend on the 25th May,

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FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY BOSTOCKE.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol, to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. T. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

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For BENGAL, HEREFORDSHIRE, 1400 Tons, CHAPMAN, June 4.
For BENGAL, PLANTAGENET, 850 Tons, DOMETT, June 15.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, MARTIN, May 30.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, HOPKINS, June 5.
For BOMBAY, CHILDE HAROLD, 500 Tons, WILLIS, May 10.

OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The next Mail for India will be despatched on Saturday, May 11, *via* Falmouth.

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S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.

R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.
H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors & Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l.* 6*s.*; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Coloured Frocks, 4*l.* 5*s.*; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l.* 18*s.* Vests from 18*s.* 6*d.* Trowsers from 21*s.*

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Regimental Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON,
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SABRES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.
G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 36 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 26 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS REDDIE & Co., 268, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, plaid cloths, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; India outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. [illegible] and their own [illegible] made expressly for [illegible]

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—BLAIR'S KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 3*l.* 5*s.*, with German Silver Keys, &c., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. PRATTEN, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY GENTLEMEN IN PARTICULAR
THE NEW CODRINGTON FROCKS are especially adapted, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The merits of the process by which they are rendered WATERPROOF, as also of the garment itself, are now too well known and appreciated to need description or recommendation. This invention, which renders ALL KINDS of clothing waterproof, WITHOUT IMPEDING THE ESCAPE OF PERSPIRATION, was first publicly introduced by W. BERDOE, who, after trying all the others, believes the process of the "British Waterproofing Company" is the best.—A great variety of Waterproof Articles, suitable for all climates, seasons, and purposes, kept by WALTER FERRIS, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

THO. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES.—T. H. and Son's IMPROVED ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES are warranted to be unequalled in quality by any other house, at the prices noted below:—

	£.	s.	d.
A pocket telescope, to show objects 8 miles off	0	18	0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 12 miles off	1	10	0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 16 miles off	2	2	0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 20 miles off	4	0	0

N.B. A distant object to test them with. Thos. Harris and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 52, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum, established 60 years. No other connection.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES, &c.
PILOT, Petersham, Beaver, and Milled Cloth Great Coats, Cloaks, and every other article of Gentlemen's Dress, cut and made to fit in the most improved style, for Cash, 5 per Cent. under the usual charge for Garments of the best quality, which is the test of cheapness, at J. ALBERTS', Tailor and Draper, 52, King William-street, City. The Garments are made Waterproof, if necessary, upon the recent important discovery, PATRONISED by Her Majesty, of rendering Cloth of every description impervious to rain, without any gluttinous or resinous matter, is free from any smell or other disagreeable property, the texture of the cloth remains unaltered, and free perspiration unimpeded.

52 King William-street, City.

WRITING AND ACCOUNTS, neatly and expeditiously executed on reasonable terms. Writings copied in the French and Spanish Languages. Tradesmen's Books kept in the most neat and correct manner. The person wishing to be employed would be found useful to any one having partial employment for a Clerk, and would attend any time during the day. Apply (letters post-paid) to L. M., No. 2, Montagu-terrace, Peckham-lane.

TOWER OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for the Admission of the Public to view the Armouries at the Tower of London at a reduced price of SIXPENCE each Person, from the 1st of May next, remaining in other respects the existing Regulations.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
R. BYHAM, Secretary

Pall mall, 12th April, 1839.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER.—By Order of the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance The Sloop DUKE OF RICHMOND, of about 56 Tons Burthen, old measurement, with her Masts, Spars, Rigging, and Stores, as she now lies at the Tower Wharf.

For further Particulars apply at the Office of the Honourable the Principal Storekeeper, Tower; or at the Office of the Secretary to the Board in Pall mall, between the hours of Ten and Four

The vessel may be viewed on application to the Master on board, and Proposals for the purchase must be delivered (Sealed) at the Office in Pall mall, on or before the 6th May next, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the DUKE of RICHMOND Sloop." By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 17th April, 1839.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, vice Admiral the Right Honble. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H., term expired.

Captain—Henry Eden (1827) to be Flag Captain to Admiral Sir Graham Moore.

Commander—William C. Phillott (1838) to *Belleisle*.

Lieutenants—J. Steane (1815) to *Hydra* Henry F. Mills (1827) to *Belleisle*.

Master—J. Yule to *Benbow*.

Second Masters—F. J. Gruzelier to *Benbow*. Henry Jackson to *Britannia*. Thomas Walker to *Kite*. Fred. Wm. Paul, late of *Jupiter*, to *Buffalo*. Geo. Allen, re-appointed to *Fanny*. John F. Rees to *Druid*.

Mates—S. S. L. Crofton and Eudo Wells to *Druid*. J. P. Branch and F. L. Brown to *Benbow*. J. R. Kooystra and A. Cranley to *Britannia*. E. Newcomen to *Wasp*.

Midshipmen—Robert Coote (from *Pelican*) to *Daphne*.

Volunteer—E. Algar to *Childers*.

Surgeons—John Moody to *Childers*. Evan Bowen to *Benbow*.

Assistant Surgeons—John Haire to *Childers*. E. Robertson and F. Wilkinson to *Benbow*.

Purser—J. Gunn (1813) to *Niagara*, on the Lakes in Canada.

Clerks—F. C. Mallory to *Childers*. W. B. Pearce (additional) to *Benbow*. John Chapman (additional) to *Britannia*. C. A. Smith (Assistant) to *Benbow*. L. E. Beckett to *Belleisle*. John Angelly to *Druid*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CONWAY, [illegible] S. D. Bethune (1833), arrived at Leghorn, from South Wales, Jan. 13

JUPITER, 74, Capt. E. Harvey (1811), arrived at Lisbon, from Plymouth, April 11.

RHADAMANTHUS, 6, [illegible], Com. A. Wakefield (1827), arrived at Gibraltar, from Plymouth, April 7.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s. Apr. 8, d. Apr. 28

LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. Apr. 22, d. May 12.

BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14, r. Apr. 15.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Apr. 15, d. May 5.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY, Ellis, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

HMS SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24

HMS CROSSBOW, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29

HMS ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.

HMS PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.

HMS CYGNET, Downey (1819), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

HMS TARTAR, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

HMS PELICAN, Crooke 1814,, r. Mar. 30.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMS MUTINE, Lewis (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.

HMS SPITFIRE, Passingham (1810), s. Mar. 8, d. May 26.

HMS EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26.

HMS SPACIEL, Parsons (1815), r. Mar. 16.

HMS PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12.

HMS LARWING, Corlan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

HMS DAYLIGHT, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.

Mexico

HMS SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.

HMS SKYLARK, Ladd (1814), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20.

HMS SKIRMISHER, Picken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.

HMS STAR, Smith (1811), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

HMS LYRA, Forrester (1825, s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.,

In Port.

HMS MAGNET, Griffith (1823), r. Mar. 26.

HMS CURSON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.

HMS MOTH, Hoare (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.

HMS RANGER, Turner (1825, s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up here this day, and for Egypt and India on the 11th May. HMS SKAGUIS for the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 1st May, and HMS PLUTARUS for American do.

PORTSMOUTH, April 26.—*(From our own Correspondent.)*—Adm. the Hon. R. Fleeming hoisted his flag on Saturday as Commander-in-Chief of the Port: the flag was saluted by the *Victory*. Adm. Fleeming has since gone on leave, and the port duties have been executed by Adm. the Hon. P. P. Bouverie. *Pelican* went to Sheerness on Monday to be paid off, and *Snipe* cutter to Ireland for new raised men. *Ætna* and *Waterwitch* were towed out of harbour on Monday: next day the *Ætna* went to Liverpool and on Thursday the *Waterwitch* to Plymouth, previous to going to the Cape of Good Hope. *Powerful* sailed on Wednesday for Plymouth. During the fog of Monday, the *Henry Davidson* and *Protector*, West Indiamen, got on the rocks off the Isle of Wight, and, in consequence, the *Pantaloon*, *Vulcan*, *Messenger*, and other Government vessels, were sent down to their assistance: both were got off during Tuesday night, and are now in the harbour, to be taken to one of the Queen's docks for inspection. *Pantaloon* is ordered to Quebec with supernumeraries for the vessels on the Lakes: she will go about Sunday or Monday. *Hydra* is waiting orders. *Quail* cutter has been here from Sheerness, and the *Cracker* from Guernsey, that her people may be paid wages. *Benbow* has been undocked this day, and the *Victor* taken in, to have a few sheets of copper put on: she will be hauled out to-morrow, and then go in ordinary. *Britannia* is to be docked on Monday. *Blonde* and *Cleo* are in the basin, ready for commission. *Curlew* is still in harbour, short of men. *Childers* fitting in the basin. Orders have been issued for Her Majesty's birth-day to be celebrated on the 23d May, instead of the 24th. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Benbow*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Hydra*, *Childers*, *Curlew*, *Pantaloon*, *Cracker*, *Vulcan*, and *Messenger* steamer.

PLYMOUTH, April 23.—*(From our own Correspondent.)*—April 19th, Sailed the *Nethy*, tender, for Portsmouth, with the luggage of Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, and returned to this port on the 20th with Adm. Sir Graham Moore's luggage, who will supersede Lord Amelius next Wednesday, as Com.-in-Chief on this station. 20th—Arrived *Aid*, lighter, with stores for the dock-yard, from Pembroke. Two drafts of Marines embarked on board *Belleisle*, 72, and *Druid*, 44, this day, which has left the barracks with a small number fit for duty; indeed, should Government have occasion to commission any more line-of-battle ships, we know not where the Marines are to come from, unless they were to send for those at St. Sebastian. 21st—Arrived *Diligence*, Navy transport, from Pembroke, with stores, and sailed again on the 24th, with stores for Chatham Dock-yard: also arrived the *Braganza*, peninsular st.-packet, from Falmouth, having landed the mails at that port: having taken on board coals, dispatches for London. 22d—Arrived *Kite*, st.-v., from Holyhead, and started again for Woolwich the following day. Sailed the *Alonzo*, Lieut Simpson, Agent, with victu. ling stores for Deptford. 23d—Arrived *Swale*, tender to the *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and sailed on her return to that port the 25th, with stores for the packets. *Stirling Castle*, 74, ordered for the reception of convicts, is to be fitted by contract. Mr. J. Moffatt, Boatswain, and Mr. J. Burnett, Carpenter, belonging to the Ordinary at this port, have been superannuated, the former at 50*l.*, and the latter at 44*l.* per annum. *Impregnable*, 104, is ordered to be docked to have her copper scrubbed, and afterwards masted, it is rumoured that she is to supply the place of the *Royal Adelaide* as flag ship, but we give this merely as a rumour. A report has also been in circulation, we believe without foundation, for these last three or four days, that *Thunderer*, 84, is to be commissioned by Captain Taylor, at present commanding the *San Josef*, the *Thunderer* is in the hands of the shipwrights, and will be so for some time; had Government wanted a ship of her class, the *Calcutta*, 84, is ready to receive men at a moment's notice, being in a most efficient state. Ten caulkers' apprentices are ordered to be entered in this Dock-yard, which will make the number lately entered in the different departments 86: and we hope to see many more entered, as by the time those lads have served their time, the greater part of the men in this establishment will be almost past labour. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Racehorse*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 24th April.—*(From our own Correspondent.)*—The only arrival for the week has been the *Aid*, lighter, with stores for the dock-yard up the harbour; and the only sailing, the *Diligence*, naval transport, for Plymouth. The *Aid* is loading for Portsmouth. A number of mechanics have been entered at Pembroke, during the week, to perform the works voted for by Parliament as expressed in the Navy Estimates, it being found more economical than letting them out by contract. The preference was given to shipwrights, who were admitted without restriction as to number, and which has left the port almost destitute of that valuable class of artisans. Report states that the Storekeeper at that arsenal has applied for superannuation, but it is not to be granted at present. Another 80-gun ship (designated No. 1, she not being yet named) is forthwith to be laid down there, and a roof erected over her during the ensuing summer. The workmen commenced taking the *Windsor Castle* to pieces on Monday week; the materials saved therefrom are to be used in the construction of the new reels as much as possible. The *Prospero*, mail steam-packet, is expected to return to the station in the course of a fortnight, when the old *Monkey* will proceed to the river, being extra on the establishment of this port, which consists of the *Prospero*, *Advice*, *Adder*, *Jasper*, and *Pigmy*.

DARTFORD, 24th April.—The *Eleanor Gordon* is loading for Valparaiso. Arrived *Stakesby*, transport, Lieut. Lugg Agent. Sailed *Cambrian*, for Ascension, to London Docks, and *Navarino*, emigrant ship, for Cork, *Asia* for Bermuda, and *Blenheim* to Woolwich to embark convicts. Remain—*Parkfield*, convict ship, and *Cornwall*, emigrant ship. Entered—*Vigilant*, for Cape of Good Hope, and *Stakesby*, transport, discharging stores.

We recently mentioned that 23 workmen of Sheerness Yard had quitted their native country, and gone to the service of the Emperor of Russia; we regret now to learn that no less than 27 artisans of the Chatham Dock-yard have since followed the example, and are gone to Cronstadt. —*Hants Telegraph*.

PORTSMOUTH DOCK-YARD.—Mr. Millaway to be Senior Converter at this dock-yard, vice B. Martell, superannuated; and Mr. J. Brown, Inspector (formerly Sub-Measurer) to be Junior Converter. The two vacant Inspectorships, caused by the promotion of Messrs. Brown and Russell, are not yet filled up.

Orestes was at Monte Video on 29th Jan., as well as the *Stag* frigate, the Commodore being on his way to visit the Falkland Islands, where he would find the *Arrow*, *Sparrow*, *Basilisk*, *Starling*, and *Wizard*; *Samarang* was at Bahia; *Calliope*, Rio Janeiro; *Actæon* at Buenos Ayres. *President*, *Imogene*, *Sparrowhawk*, and *Fly*, are in the Pacific, from whence *Harrier* was daily expected with treasure on board for England.

The arrival of the *Pelican*, 18, Capt. Popham, from the coast of Africa, after having been upwards of four years absent from England, was notified in our Portsmouth Letter of last week. Since October this vessel has captured three slavers, the *Magdalen*, *Octavia*, and *Dulcina*, with (taken together) 800 slaves on board. The *Pelican* left Sierra Leone on 13th ult., and brings tidings of the station being now quite healthy. The *Brisk*, however, some time previously, had been sickly, and had proceeded to the Cape de Verd, to recruit the health of the officers and ship's company. Mr. White, the senior Mate of the *Brisk*, had died from fever [illegible] Lieut. Kellett had been dangerously ill but had recovered, as had all others on board. *Brisk* fell in and parted company with *Melville*, 74 (with the flag of the Hon. Adm. Elliot), about 10th Feb., off Cape St. Paul. The *Pelican* has brought home a small quantity of gold dust, consigned to merchants; she proceeds to Chatham to be paid off.

The *Cairan* steamer, from Woolwich to Sheerness, struck against the Combet pier of the latter place and smashed the paddle wheel, and carried away the larboard paddle-box. This occurred lately, and shipwrights, &c., are repairing the accident with all speed possible.

Capt. Holcombe, R.A., a Mr. Stuart, and two boatmen, when sailing on Lough Swally Ireland, were upset. Lieut. Lane, Revenue Service, *Buncrana*, seeing the accident, assisted with his boat in saving all the lives. The boat of Mr. J. Aiken, of Raibmullen, who was on his way to Buncrana, came up in time to assist the strugglers in the waves; and these two officers and crew deserve the highest commendations for their unwearied skill in saving lives and property, and being always on the look-out so to do.

The General Shipwreck Society of all nations in Paris, have, through the Count S. de Bignold, Commissioner-General of England, forwarded a diploma to Mr. John Dennett for his system of saving lives of shipwrecked vessels by means of his rockets, which are now supplied to the Coast Guard stations along the coast.

Lieut. T. Parsons, R.N., Haven House Coast-Guard station, Christchurch, has recently taken 350 kegs of spirits, and 6 cwt. of tobacco, in addition to 134 kegs of brandy. The crew of the boat having the latter on board has been committed: Bishop, an old offender, of Poole, nine months' hard labour, the three Frenchmen, each three months'.

It is confidently reported that the Coast-Guard Officers will be placed under the Admiralty, in a manner some way similar to the late "Coast Blockade" establishment.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—During the past week the Dock-yards at Chatham have presented a scene of unusual bustle, in consequence of the fitting out of two bomb-ships, intended for scientific discoveries in a high southern latitude, under the command of Capt. James C. Ross, R.N. The project was started by the Royal Society, and Government have for that purpose commissioned H.M.'s ships *Terror* and *Hecla*. The vessels will not be ready for the voyage till the commencement of the month of August ensuing.

It is reported that H.M.S. *Revenge* will shortly be commissioned by Captain Basil Hall. The *Blonde* is also expected to be commissioned forthwith.

ADMIRAL SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM.—It is with sincere ...esure we find that a tribute of national justice is about ...be rendered to the memory of this distinguished officer ...id estimable man. At a meeting held on Tuesday it was ...termined, by a public subscription, to erect a monument ...his memory, and that the object will be effected in every ...spect as it ought to be we have the best guarantee in the ...mes of the gentlemen who were at the meeting. Among ...ose present we observed Lord Clive, Adm. White, Adm. ...r P. Durham, Adm. Sir P. Campbell, Sir W. H. Greg, ...r J. Paul, the Hon. M. Elphinstone, Captains Thornton, ...raham, Willoughby, J. W. D. Dundas, Randolph, and ...any others. Admiral Sir P. Durham was in the chair.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On the 15th ...st. this society held their quarterly meeting at the ...hatched-house Tavern, St. James's-street. Admiral Sir ...Cockburn took the chair, and was supported by Adm. ...r J. Rowley, Vice-Admiral R. D. Oliver, and other dis...guished members. The solicitor stated, that the claim ...the society to participate in Perton's fund was heard be...re the Master in Chancery on the 11th ult., and was ably ...pported by Mr. G. Richards, who urged the superiority of ...charity, which contributed to the relief of the widows and ...phans of Naval men, who, by the dangers and habits of ...eir life, and the inadequacy of their pay, were rendered ...s able than others to provide for their families. He re...arked that the battle of Algiers, which extinguished white ...very, was the severest on record. It had been fought in ...time of profound peace, in the cause of humanity—not to ...ake captives, but to release them; that 121 members of ...e society were present at that glorious achievement, many ...whom were volunteers, and that a charity, which em...aced among its objects many of these who assisted in ...complishing even more than the testator ventured to anti...pate, was the charity which had the greatest claim on the ...w unappropriated fund. Several resolutions were then ...ssed, and the sum of 50*l.* was voted to 56 applicants, ...veral of whom had suffered the loss of husbands and sons, ...brothers, who had been lost together in the same vessel.

COMPENSATION FOR WRITING A MEMORIAL.—A demand ...as made in the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, ...a Mr. Edwards, against Lieut. Harris, on the Green...ich Out-pension. The Lieutenant had received a pension ...r the loss of an eye, and on being called into active ser...ce the pension was suspended, but restored upon his again ...tting from service. The memorial was written to obtain ...e arrears, and which, to the amount of 57*8l*, were granted ...the Admiralty. The plaintiff claimed 5*l.* per cent., but ...e Lieutenant refused to give more than three sovereigns. ...he jury found a verdict of 28*l.*

Present force of the French Mediterranean squadron, di...ded into two sections: Division of the Levant, ships-of...e line—*Hercule*, bearing Adm. Lalande's flag, at Smyrna; ...*Breton*, at Smyrna; *Santi Petri*, at Toulon, in quarantine; ...*ena* and *Jupiter*, at Toulon: *Trident*, in Toulon harbour, ...der repair; corvette *Favourite*, in the Levant; brigs ...*Talinaire* and *Bougainville*, and the schooner *Mesange*, in ...e Levant—total, 10. Division in reserve at Toulon, ...ips-of-the-line, *Montebello*, *Genereux*, and *Diademe*; ...gate *Thetis*, corvettes *Diligence* and *Brillante*—total 6, ...his last division is expected to be put under the command ...Capt. Duval D'Ailly, of the *Montebello*. In a few ...onths the squadron will probably be reinforced by the ...*Iger* and *Marengo*, which are now fitting out.

A steam-boat of very superior speed has, we learn, lately ...en built on the plan of the proprietor, T. A. Smith, Esq., ...rmerly a member of the Royal Yacht Club. She is called ...e *Fire King*—is 172 feet long, 22 feet broad, and 240 ...rse-power. We congratulate the public-spirited pro...etor on the success of his experiment, and he deserves ...eat credit for the liberal and judicious manner in which he ...s effected—as report states—a very considerable improve...ent in this class of vessels, particularly in superior buoy...cy, when impelled at high speed. The vessel was built ...Scotland, but we have not heard for what purpose she is ...tended.

SEMAPHORES IN COMMISSION.

	£.	s.	d.
...dmiralty, Lieutenant C. H. Jay	421	2	9
...olsea, Lieutenant Edward Robinson	257	2	3
...rney Heath, Lieutenant D. O'Brien Casey	223	7	9
...ngston Hill, Lieutenant J. G. Wigley	219	19	4
...oper's Hill, Lieutenant W. H. Dore	256	12	0
...hatley Heath, Lieutenant M. Donellan	240	10	0
...wley Hill, Lieutenant W. M. Smith	265	13	6
...annicle Hill, Lieutenant Daniel Leary	222	12	6
...aite Hill, Lieutenant James Poad	229	4	3
...older Hill, Lieutenant Thomas Hills	207	2	11
...acon Hill, Lieutenant R. C. Brown	233	5	10
...onpton Downs, Lieutenant John Wildey	218	15	11
...ortsdown Hill, Lieutenant James Long	209	12	10
...ortsmouth, Lieutenant J. J. Louey	286	2	3
	£3,442	4	1

The above is the expense of maintaining each station.

Koniarski, a Pole, who participated in the Polish in...rrection of 1830, was recently shot at Wilna, on which ...casion 4,000 men were put under arms at the place of ...ecution. He had retired to France after the fall of ...Faraw, and having secretly returned to Poland without ...pplying for permission, he was seized and tried as being an emissary of the revolutionary propaganda. He died with great fortitude, smiled and joked on beholding the grave which had been prepared for the reception of his corpse, and refused to say anything that would compromise any of his countrymen. His request that he might not be blindfolded preparatory to being shot was rejected.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 23.

1st Dragoons—Jonas Morris, Gent., to be Cornet by p., vice Cracroft, who ...tires.

15th Lt. Dgns (Wiltgoons—Lieut. Michael William Smith to be Captain by p., of ...wndes, who retires—Cornet Charles Hugh Key to be Lieut. by p., v. Smith—Ens. Lewis Edward Nolan, from 4th Foot, to be Cornet by p., v. Key.

5th Foot—Lieut. William Prime Jones to be Capt. by p., v. Champain, who retires—Second Lieut. F. F. Johnson to be First Lieut. by p., v. Jones—William Chester Master, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Johnson.

38th—Capt. George Thurles Finucane, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Charles Boyd, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

49th—Lieut. Sydney Lloyd Horton, from 54th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Frederick William Love, who retires upon half pay of 54th Lt.

53d—Lieut. Charles Hope Kerr, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Charles Benjamin Rhodes, who exchanges—Edward Fellowes, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Kerr, promoted.

55th—Lieut. William Edward Grant to be Capt. by p., v. Collins, who retires—Ens. John Perkins Mayers to be Lieut. by p., v. Grant—Isaac Rhodes Cooper, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Mayers.

64th—Lieut. Charles Norris to be Capt. by p., v. Burnet, who retires—Ens. Westcote Whitchurch Lyttleton to be Lieut. by p., v. Norris—Thomas Stirling, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Lyttleton.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Edward Holt Glegg to be Capt. by p., v. Gower, who retires—Sec. Lieut. Alfred H. Horsford to be First Lieut. by p., v. Glegg—Charles Edmund Law, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Horsford.

Unattached—Ens. Charles Hope Kerr, from 53d Foot, to be Lieut. by p.

Mem.—Lieut. Holmes Biggam, upon h.-p. of 81st Ft., has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 26.

12th Light Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Bernard to be Lieut. by p., v. Miller, who retires—Thomas Henry Clifton, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Bernard.

4th Foot—John Cowell Bartley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Nolan, appointed to 15th Light Dragoons.

9th—Ens. George Cubitt to be Lieut. by p., v. Batine who retires—Samuel Jordan Palmer, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Cubitt.

13th—Ens. Edward King to be Lieut. by p., v. Deane, who retires—James Francis Percy Creagh Scott, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. King.

14th—Lieut. George A. Wilson to be Capt. by p., v. Lloyd, who retires—Ens. Edward Prothero to be Lieut. by p., v. Wilson—John Peterhall, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Prothero.

40th—Ens. Robert Dring O'Grady to be Lieut. by p., v. Thorpe, who retires—Campbell Hunter, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice O'Grady.

62d—Ens. George Sims to be Adjut., v. Corfield, dec.—Oct. 31. Ens. and Adjut. George Sims to have the rank of Lieut.—Dec. 16. James Keating, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Sims.

65th—Sergeant Major Christopher Rnaligan to be Ens. without p., v. Paul, appointed Quartermaster—Ens. Thomas Paul to be Quartermaster, v. James Elliott, who retires upon h. p.

77th—Lieut. Robert Jocelyn Straton to be Capt. by p., v. Foy, who retires—Ens. Robert Ambrose Monnie to be Lieut. by p., v. Straton.

82d—Ens. John Philip Bowyer Puleston to be Lieut. by p. vice Martin, who retires—Robert Crowe Fleming, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Puleston.

88th—Lieut. Am. Irwin to be Capt. by p., v. Crosbie, who retires—Ens. Geo. Vaughan Maxwell to be Lieut. by p., v. Irwin—Edw. Herbert Maxwell, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. G. V. Maxwell.

91st—Wm. M'Donald, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Grant, deceased.

93d—Lieut. Wm. Pitt Trevelyan to be Capt. by p., v. Wilson, who retires—Ens. Alexander Sebastian Leith Hay to be Lieut. by p., v. Trevelyan. Colin Maxwell, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Hay.

96th—Lieut. John Lee to be Capt. by p., v. Hathaway, who retires—Ens. Francis James Huguenin to be Lieut. by p., v. Lee—Thomas Ormie, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Huguenin.

98th—Ens. Fiw. John Nixon to be Lieut. by p., v. Busby, who retires—Francis Grantham, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Nixon.

Staff—Garrison Serj.-Major Francis L'Estrange Shaw to be Act. Adj. at the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, with the temporary rank of Cornet while so employed, v. Gladstone, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons.

CAVALRY.

5th Drag. Gds.—Head-quarters leave York on Monday for Nottingham.

2d Dgns.—Head-qrs. from Fermoy to Ballincollig, 12th and 13th April.

3d Lt. Dgns.—This corps, by the latest accounts, was ordered to march to Meerut.—See *East India Intel.*

14th Lt. Drags.—From Birmingham to Hounslow.

15th Hussars—Major-Gen. Sleigh, Inspector of Cavalry, inspected the whole of this regt., by troops, on Wednesday last at Chatham, prior to their embarkation for India. The destination of the corps has been altered to Bombay, and the *Herefordshire* is the ship selected to take them out.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards—The club of this corps gave their annual grand dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, on Tuesday evening. There were present Col. Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., the Hon. Col. C. B. Phipps (brother to the Marquis of Normanby), Col. Digby, Mr. Alston, M.P., Col. Aitchison, commanding the regiment, Col. Berkeley Drummond, the Hon. Col. Montagu, Mr. Cox, Mr. Agar, Col. Hawkins, Col. Standen, Capt. Rushbrooke, and Captain Seymour Davies.

2d—[*From the Bombay Gazette*]—"The sad intelligence has been communicated to us by a take-letter correspondent, in an extract of a letter from Scinde, of the death of three officers of the Queen's. At the time the letter was written it was unknown in what manner Lieut Sparke, Lieut. Nixon, and Dr. Hebbert had met with their melancholy fate, and, as it was suspected that they had fallen by the hands of a dastard enemy, who was known to be hovering round the camp, we can well imagine that a strong feeling pervaded their brethren in arms. We find, however, that the three unfortunate individuals perished in an awful way while shooting in a 'shikar caith,' or game preserve, where they were suddenly overwhelmed and destroyed by the flames. The accident has been thus reported to us:—A jungle had caught fire, and, it being anticipated that the flames would force numbers of wild animals from their coverts, the officers of the Queen's posted themselves in a tree, and, as they supposed, in a secure position with reference to the wind, waiting for the escape of deer, &c., when, the wind suddenly changing, the trees and jungle surrounding the officers took fire, and precluded all escape."

6th—A detachment from the depot, consisting of Ensigns Finlay and Croker, Quartermaster Sheehan, and 135 privates, embarked on Tuesday last at Gravesend on board the *Bombay*, for Bombay.

7th—Detachment of 1 Off., 2 Serj., and 30 r. and f., from Kilkenny to Callan, on 25th April. 1 comp., 50 r. and f., from Dublin to Castlecomer, 17th to 19th. 1 comp., 40 r. and f., from Dublin to Carrick-on-Sieur, 17th to 24th. Detach., 1 Off., 2 Serj., 30 r. and f., from do. to New Ross, 20th to 25th. Detach. 1 Off., 1 Serj., 20 r. and f., from do. to Newtownbarry, 20th to 24th. 2 cos. from do. to Kilkenny, 19th to 24th. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., from do. to do., 22d to 26th.

10th—Every testimony of respect was paid the corps when marching out of Limerick garrison on Saturday last for Dublin. Sir W. Macbean, Commanding the district, and his A.D.C., with Capt. Macquarie's troop Rl. Scots Greys, accompanied the 10th from the barracks, the cavalry flanking the infantry in single files, as they passed through the crowded streets, the band of the regt. playing popular tunes throughout the line of march, and surrounded by a multitude of spectators. When the Military approached Athlunkard bridge, the musicians struck up "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," and the cavalry bugle sounding an advance, the whole troop dashed forward, and formed at each side of the road, and when the 10th marched up, the cavalry gave them the usual salute, the infantry also carrying arms. Sir W. Macbean now took a kind farewell of the 10th, and shook hands with Col. Custance; the regt. halted and presented arms for the General as he rode by on his return, the band playing "God save the Queen." The 10th then grounded arms, the officers and soldiers uncovered, and while the colours of the regt. floated proudly in the breeze, gave three hearty cheers for their military and civil friends, followed by one loud cheer more, in which the populace also participated. The Greys joined in the general enthusiasm by flourishing their swords, and the interesting spectacle concluded by the 10th resuming their march to Dublin, the General and the Greys returning to quarters. —The company from Tipperary to Dublin, 24th April to 3d May. The remaining 2 cos. from Limerick to Dublin, 23d April to 1st May. On the road from Killaloe, after the first day's march, Major Power dropped a purse of 24 sovereigns.

GARRISON ORDER.—The 10th reg being ordered to Dublin duty, Major-Gen Sir Wm Macbean feels that he is called upon to do an act of justice to this highly respectable corps, by stating thus publicly, that during the period it has served in this district, he has had every reason to be satisfied with the state of its discipline and interior economy. The duties required of it have been performed in the most soldier like manner, and with an alacrity and precision that reflects much credit upon all classes of which the regiment is composed. The behaviour of the men in barracks and quarters has been exemplary; the exceptions, in fact, to its general good conduct have been so rare, that the Major Gen will not allow them to take away in any degree from his estimate of the merits of the corps. The appearance of the reg. under arms has upon all occasions been complete, and highly creditable to the officers and men. The Maj. Gen has, therefore, to express the high opinion he entertains of the efficiency of the reg., with a full knowledge of the portion of merit that attaches to the Lieut.-Col. commanding, and the officers and non commissioned officers under him. The high reputation that Lieut Col Custance has obtained in the field, places him far above the reach of any commendation that the Major-Gen. might venture to apply to him. The 10th reg., on leaving the district, will carry with them the Major-General's regrets that they should be so soon removed from his command. These regrets, however, will be accompanied by his most unqualified respect for them as a corps; and he trusts that they will further accept from him an assurance that he will continue to take the warmest interest in their prosperity and welfare; moreover, the reg. will leave him with the fullest impression on his part, that should the time come when they may have to take part in more active service, that the result of their exertions will be a credit and reputation to themselves, with honour and advantage to their Sovereign and country.

R. C. MANSEL, A.A.G.

11th—*Fredericton, March* 13.—Lieut. Boyd of the 11th, who arrived express yesterday, reports the arrival of Col. Goldie and that gallant corps at the Madawaska. The whole are in high spirits, and appear to have gained fresh vigour from the rapid marches and countermarches to which they have this winter been exposed. *Royal Gazette.*

12th Depot—The destination of this depot is at length decided on. They will relieve the 82d Depot at Sheerness early next month.

16th—Lieut. Ximenes, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir David Ximenes (late Lieut.-Col. of this corps) recently died at Purneeah, Bengal, most deeply lamented, not only by his afflicted family, but by his brother officers, who have put on mourning for him as a mark of their esteem and attachment. This promising young officer was carried off by jungle fever when employed with Major-Gen. Oglander, who selected him to accompany him on a particular service.

17th—Ens. Fitzmayer and 55 privates embarked for India on Tuesday last in the *Bombay*.

19th—The comp. from Carrick-on-Suir to Dublin, 24th to 1st May. The detachment from Callan to Dublin, 25th April to 1st May. The detachment from Newtownbarry to Dublin, 24th to 27th April. The detachment from New Ross to Dublin, 24th to 29th. An address was presented on Monday, from the Mayor and inhabitants of Kilkenny, to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, and the officers of the 19th, previous to their departure from that city for Dublin.

23d—*Halifax, March* 12.—One company proceeded this morning to Annapolis. There was a most creditable warmth of feeling displayed on the occasion, which shows the spirit of the Hallgonians in a conspicuous light More than 30 sleighs were volunteered to assist the gallant fellows on their journey. The start was made from the North Barracks at nine o'clock, amidst such huzzas as only true British hearts know how to raise. The sleighs formed a line; Mr. Rodgers, with the officers, taking the lead in a sleigh. The band followed, and played through Dutch Town; and the truckmen, who mounted their coronation flag, came after, three soldiers on each sled. They proceeded this day as far as Hamilton's, on the Windsor road.

23d Depot—Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs. from Armagh to Castlebar, 25th April to 4th May.

25th—Capt. Hamilton's comp. is gone to Bandon, part of Capt. Barnes' comp. to Haulbowline Island.

27th Depot—will not move from Dover to Ireland till autumn.

28th—Ens. and Adjt. M'Gregor embarked on Wednesday last at Deptford, for New South Wales, in charge of a convict guard of 51st Regt.

29th—A detachment consisting of 1 Field-Officer, 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, and 100 r. and f., marched from Plymouth Garrison for Taunton, at nine o'clock on Tuesday night, in consequence of intelligence received of a serious riot having taken place at that town; we have since heard that they are on their return, and that their aid was not required.

30th Depot—A detachment, consisting of 3 Off., 2 Serj., and 120 r. and f., under the command of Capt. Geddes, embarked from Tilbury Fort on the 25th April, in the barque *Asia*, and sailed immediately for Bermuda.

32d—Mr. C. Browne, late Quarter-Master-Serjeant, has received, on discharge for service of 22 years, including 20 as Non-commissioned Officer, the good-conduct silver medal, and 15*l.* gratuity, besides an elegant silver snuff-box from the Serjeants of the regt. on leaving Canada, where they gave him a farewell dinner.

32d Depot—The detachment from Mitchelstown to Fermoy, 10th April.

40th—Lieut. Wakefield and 107 privates embarked in the *Bombay* on Tuesday last for Bombay.

42d—2 cos. from Dublin to Limerick, 22d April to 1st May. 2 cos. from do. to do., 23d April to 2d May. 2 cos. and head-qrs. from do. to do., 29th April to 7th May.

43d Depot—A draft of six officers and 106 r. and f., are in readiness to embark for the service companies.

48th Depot—The detachment from Duncannon Fort to Fermoy, 10th to 15th April. An officer, Serj., and 30 r. and f., from Fermoy to Mitchelstown, 10th April. 2 cos. from Fermoy to Limerick, 22d to 25th. Remaining cos. and head-qrs. from do. to do., 23d to 26th. The comp. from Mitchelstown to Limerick, 27th to 30th.

51st—Ens. Irby with a draft, 1 Serjt., and 28 r. and f., embarked this week on board the *Buffalo* at Sheerness, for New South Wales.

68th Depot—1 Serj. and 12 r. and f., from Waterford to Duncannon Fort, 10th April.

73d Depot—One comp. from Limerick to Fermoy, 25th to 29th April. 1 comp. of 1 Off., 2 Serj., and 30 r. and f., from Limerick to Mitchelstown, 25th to 27th. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., from Limerick to Fermoy, 26th to 30th.

79th—The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Edward James Elliot being appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

87th Depot—Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs. from Castlebar to Boyle, 26th to 29th April.

93d—[*From the Toronto Colonist.*]—"We felt much satisfaction on the last two Sundays, in witnessing the procession of that very splendid body of men, the gallant 93d Highlanders, to St. Andrew's Church, in this city, to attend divine service, each soldier provided with his Bible This fine corps, wherever it has served, has borne a moral as well as a military character, second to none in the service. They march to church without music."

94th Depot—at Cork, will shortly embark for England.

Rl. Artillery—Major Locke's company embarked from Spike Island, on board the *Prince George* freight ship on the 16th, and sailed on the 18th for Halifax.—On Sunday evening Charles Chiddy, a gunner and driver in the Royal Artillery, committed suicide while labouring under temporary mental derangement. The man was in bed, and had concealed his musket under a coat which was wrapped round him. Three or four of his comrades were sitting in the room with their backs to the deceased, when they suddenly heard him exclaim, "Good bye, my lads,—I must leave you now." Upon which they instantly turned round and saw a bayonet placed across the trigger of a musket, with the deceased's feet resting on either end of it, and the muzzle of the piece pointed towards his head. Before they had time to advance a step he discharged the musket by pressing the bayonet, and compl[illegible]ly shivering his face and head to pieces. A portion of his skull was forced through the window into the [illegible] and his brains were scattered over the bed and [illegible].

A vacancy on the full-pay by retirement has occasioned by the death of Capt. Smith, and for which there are several competitors. It is conjectured that either Capts. Charlton or Gillespie will obtain it. At all events, it is anxiously hoped that it will not be conferred on any officer on half-pay, which would be a bar to promotion in the corps. It is nearly a twelvemonth since there has been a step of promotion among the Captains. The detachment at the Tower of London was relieved on Thursday by Capt. Schalch's company.

Regimental Order, 17th April, 1839.

With reference to the General Order of yesterday (see *N. & M. Gazette* of 20th inst.) to ensure uniformity throughout the regiment at head-quarters, His Lordship the Commandant directs that Commanding Officers of battalions and corps will, in detailing in orders the names of the non-commissioned officers and men who have established their claims to this honourable distinction, explain that the badge is to be placed on the clothing for 1839 (which will be taken into wear next month) at the public expense; but that those men who wish to have it on the clothing now in wear, the expense of doing it will become a charge to themselves.

G. O., 16th April, 1839.—The Master General and Board having approved of a revised copy of directions for the guidance of Farriers of the Royal Artillery, in the treatment of sick horses, being printed, copies will be issued for distribution as follows, viz.—Horse Artillery, 20; Field Batteries, 20, Do., Ireland, 20; Do, Canada, 20; Do., Northern District, 3; Do., Weedon, 2; Do., North Britain, 5. J. E. Jones, A.A Gen.

G. O., 22d April, 1839.—The regiment will take into wear the new clothing for the present year, at head-quarters, on Sunday, 5th May next, and at the outposts as soon as it is ready.

J. E Jones, A. A.-Gen.

G. O., 23d April, 1839.—It appearing that Commanding Officers at out-stations have, in some instances, in making up the Quarterly Return of Defaulters, continued to act on the instructions issued in General Orders, 24th Dec., 1830, which authorised them to extract such cases as they may deem sufficiently grave for insertion in the General Regimental Defaulters' Book, whereas, by Item 15 of the Good Conduct Instructions, every offence committed by a soldier, which subjects him to any punishment awarded by the Commanding Officer, beyond admonition, is to be recorded; and with this view it is therein directed, that the Regimental and Troop and Company Defaulters' Books should exactly correspond. The attention, therefore, of Commanding Officers is particularly drawn to this subject, it being indispensable that the regulations for rewarding soldiers of good conduct (the benefit of which the men are now entering upon) should be duly regarded. They will, therefore, in all future Quarterly Returns of Defaulters, insert the whole of the crimes accordingly. A. Dickson, D. A.-Gen.

Horse Guards, 9th April, 1839.

The General Commanding-in-Chief having reason to believe that uniformity of practice has not hitherto existed as to the reception by Courts Martial of evidence of provisions of the 21st clause of the Mutiny Act, and the 54th Article of War; and thinking it of importance that such uniformity should be established, desires that in future, in conformity with what appears to be the now prevailing practice, the evidences of previous convictions adduced against the prisoner under the above-mentioned Clause and Articles of War should be limited to convictions by Courts-Martial, or a Court of Ordinary Jurisdiction.—By Command of the Rt. Hon. Gen. Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief.

John Macdonald, Adjutant-General.

War-Office, 16th April, 1839.

Sir,—It having been represented that soldiers, who are conveyed by steam-packets, canal-boats, and railways, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, frequently arrived at the place of their destination, or disembarkation, much exhausted from the length of the voyage and inclemency of the weather; or at so late an hour of the day as to make it very inconvenient for them to obtain the necessary provisions for their support immediately upon their arrival, I have the honour to acquaint you, that under any of the circumstances above specified, I shall not object to extend, in such cases, the allowance to innkeepers in South Britain, of 10*d.* a-day for the usual hot meal for each man billetted upon them, and actually and necessarily supplied therewith on the day of arrival.

For soldiers disembarking from steam packets, or canal-boats, or arriving at their destination by rail road conveyance, in Scotland or Ireland, under similar circumstances, an allowance equal to one day's marching-money, at the rates fixed for those countries respectively, will, in like manner, be granted

These allowances, however, are not to be granted in cases of short voyages, or journeys by land, or when rations in kind shall have been issued at the public expense for the day of disembarkation from a steam boat or other vessel.

The charges in the public accounts made under this Letter, are to be vouched by a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or the Inspecting Field Officer of the District, by whose directions the allowance has been in each instance paid, showing what circumstances induced him to sanction the payment. I have, &c. Howick.

Four millions of musket cartridges have been ordered for Canada. A new method of moulding musket ball by hydraulic pressure, it is reported, will shortly be introduced instead of casting, as is now done.

The King of Hanover has been pleased to allow Lieut.-Colonel Fancourt, at his own request, to retire from his service.

ARMY HALF-PAY.

Return of Military Officers upon half-pay, holding Civi Appointments, who have been allowed to receive their half pay since the 1st April, 1838, under the provision of the Act of the 1 & 2 Victoria, c. 111, s. 22 & 23.

Capt. Constantine Read, Staff Corps, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Director of Roads in the Ionian Islands, 383*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut. Richard Hill, 45th Foot, 4*s.*—Inspector of Coaches under the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, 80*l.*

Lieut. James Pringle, 81st Foot, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Clerk of the Peace for the Eastern District of Upper Canada, 150*l.*

Capt. Alexander Murray Tulloch (Brevet Major), unattached 7*s.*—Temporarily employed in the War-Office, in the preparation of Military Statistical Returns, 300*l.*

Capt. John Barrow, unattached, 7*s.*—A gentleman at large in the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 128*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Ensign George Edward Dawson, 91st Foot, 3*s.*—Very temporary employment as Commissariat-Clerk for a few months only, 195*l.*

Lieut. Col. George Gawler, 11*s.*—Governor of South Australia Fees of his commission 302*l.*, to be deducted from civil salary for first 18 months, 800*l.*

Lieut. Joseph Goslett, retired List of 2d Royal Veteran Batt. 6*s.* 6*d.*, Account of Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d*

Capt. Charles Andrews Bayley, unattached, 7*s.*—Inspector of Police for the Islands of Gozo and Cumino, 320*l.*

Assist.-Surg. William Cumin, 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, 4*s.*—Regius Professor of Midwifery in the University of Glasgow, 50*l.*

Lieut. Henry Micajah Williams, 90th Foot, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Acting Attorney-General from 1st April, 1837, to 11th June, 1837, and from 4th Sept., 1837, as Acting Assist.-Judge in the Bahamas, 180*l*

Prepared in pursuance of the Act referred to above.

War-Office, 16th April, 1839. Howick.

Military Bridges.—It has very frequently happened during great military operations that the passage of rivers by bodies of troops has been found impossible, at moments when it would have led to the most important results, owing to the roads leading up to their banks being unfit for wheel carriages over the points where it has been desired to cross. The carriages now in use for the conveyance of the pontoons or portable boats generally employed in constructing temporary military bridges are necessarily so large, and so heavy and cumbersome when loaded, as to require as many as eight or ten horses to each carriage, unless on the smoothest roads, and may be seen and heard from such a distance as to make it impossible to perform any movement with them concealed from an enemy watching, as is usual, the principal roads leading to rivers in their vicinity. On Monday morning an experiment was made by Col. Macintosh on the Serpentine river, in presence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, the General Commanding in Chief, Generals Lord F. Somerset, Sir G. Murray, the Adjutant-General Sir J. Macdonald, Sir J. Gardiner, and many other distinguished officers, which holds out the promise of the complete attainment of the object in view. Two pontoons composed of very portable materials, supporting a wooden platform (and although constituting only a small portion of a bridge, sufficient to judge of results from), having been placed upon the water, forty men of the Foot Guards were directed to occupy it. Their weight may be calculated at about a ton more than that of a piece of heavy ordnance, but, as the pontoons were not immersed to quite half their depth, it is obvious that they could have supported a much greater weight. The raft thus formed was then towed out to some distance in the Serpentine. It sailed admirably, and the men appeared to be at perfect ease in it, for, by command of the Duke of Wellington, the soldiers first stood up, then sat down, and finally laid down. After the curiosity of the distinguished witnesses had been sufficiently gratified, the raft was towed to shore, and, the planks being removed, the vessels which had sustained them, and which were composed of a preparation of India rubber, and inflated with air, were deprived of the air, and the weight of each was then not more than one horse was fully capable of carrying. From eight to twelve of these vessels would form a bridge of sufficient length to cross most of the continental rivers. Another experiment followed, which was as important in its nature as the preceding. This vessel was also formed of India rubber, and presented the appearance of a great ball, with a couple of legs attached to the bottom and the top cut off. It was set floating on the river and a man, by means of a boat, got into it; his legs went into the places assigned them, and the ball enclosed the major part of his body, the legs and part of the latter lay under water. The man, having provided himself with two small paddles, then proceeded to work his way out into the river, at the same time keeping his legs in active motion. Having reached the middle with great care, he waded back, and landed in the midst of enthusiastic cheers. The object of this invention is to enable a man to ford a river, and at the same time convey a rope, or something of a like nature, from one shore to the other.

On Tuesday the members of the Naval and Military Commission had a meeting at the official residence of Viscount Melbourne in Downing-st. The Duke of Wellington, Earl of Minto, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Henry Hardinge, and other Commissioners, were present.

The East India Company have obtained permission to augment their European troops 600 men. Hence, probably, arose the rumour that three regiments were to be immediately raised for India.

We believe that the Army is to be further increased: that the 12th, 35th, and 90th Regts. go on to India; and that four regiments from this country go to America.

Reports are prevalent that a great change is to be effected in the depot system of the Army: any change must be beneficial that breaks up the present one—"all officers and no soldiers."

The *Buffalo*, now at Chatham, will take out drafts of the Dragoons for Canada, and a convict guard of 51st Regt., under Lieut. Andrews, 28th Regt. The vessel will take in Canadian convicts at Quebec, and proceed thence to New South Wales.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The French Government is about to order a history of every regiment of the army to be drawn up and continued from year to year. These annals are to be deposited in the archives of the respective corps.

The period for the North American Drafts embarking for that country, as fixed by the Queen's regulations, is April, and very judiciously so, as the prevalence of the east wind during that month in the Atlantic, may be counted on as next to a certainty, whilst from the beginning of June to the end of Oct. the westerly wind becomes, almost without intermission, the trade-wind of the Atlantic. The truth of this confirmed by navigators, and was proved by what occurred last April, in which month both the Coldstream Guards and 71st Light Inf. embarked for Quebec, where they landed within 21 days respectively, whilst the regs. and drafts that sailed from England and Ireland late in May or June, did not effect their passages under periods varying from 48 to 78 days. Now, with all these facts recurring yearly, is it not a strange fatuity in the authorities at the Horse Guards to persist in the baneful system of delaying the embarkation of the N. American drafts till the end of May, or even later, entailing on those embarked the prolonged misery of a sixty days' passage, (and we know a case in 1829, when some drafts that sailed from Portsmouth on 4th June, did not reach Quebec till 12th August,) besides rendering ineffectual to the service so large a body of troops, for a space of time two thirds longer than is necessary? One is really at a loss to account for such a reprehensible neglect of the good of the service, on this head, in those who watch over the interests and comfort of the Army.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

East India Intelligence.

The North Western Coalition.—H.M. 3d Light Dragoons, and the 7th L.C., are under orders immediately to march to Meerut. The cause of this sudden and unexpected movement is attributed to the reports of the large Affghan force collected in Candahar, composed chiefly of horse, in which arm the army of the Indus is weak, and is further explained by the following extract of a letter, dated Tatta, banks of the Indus, 7th Jan., 1839. "I break open my letter to give you the following very important information. The western countries have coalesced against us. Lieut. Pottinger is ordered out of Herat, and is making his way, as fast as he can, to India. Major Leech the same. Not a camel or a seer of grain was to be given them. They say that we shall not dictate to them who is to be their ruler. Russia has been called in by them to assist. Thank God, we are all so well advanced into Scinde, for this, after all, is the most important country, and which we shall now, doubtless, permanently occupy. The whole of the Bengal Army advances, as was at first contemplated, with the addition of a reserve.—P.S. A despatch has just arrived from Sir A. Burnes, giving the news of the coalition of the western powers."

Col. Spiers has relieved Col. Sutherland as resident at the Court of Scinde. The former has been stationed there for a long period.

Juepoor.—The disturbance at Seekur has not yet been adjusted, though Major Ross is himself on the spot and exerting himself to the utmost. The affair, however, is a fair way of being finally disposed of. A subordinate Rajah or two have refused to pay their quota of revenue, which gives some employment to the Juepoor Government.

Captain Wroughton, of the Revenue Survey Department, has met with a severe accident, by which we fear he will lose three fingers and the thumb of his right hand. It was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.—*Agra Ukbar*, Jan. 19.

Candahar.—The Candahar chiefs have now determined to espouse the cause of Shah Soojah and the British, whose army they will join on its appearance in this district.

Sir Alexander Burnes has negociated successfully, and has secured the Bolan or Gundava pass, a few marches from Shikarpore, and which we believe commands the grand route to Candahar, through the Hala mountains, and Major Leach had, according to report, succeeded in securing to the British interests the Khan of Khelat, through whose mountainous teritory the army must march on Candahar. Sir A. Burnes had also collected a body of 500 Afghauns, and enrolled them in the British service.—*Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 30.

We are happy to be able to represent that the state of affairs at Herat is not so unfavourable as many at this moment suppose. No breach of friendship has occurred between the ruler of Herat and the British Government. The intended departure of Lieut. Pottinger from Herat originated in a misunderstanding entirely of a personal nature, which unfortunately occurred between that officer and Shah Kamran.

The Governor-General has appointed Lieut.-Colonel Bagnold to the command of the Aurungabad division of H. H. the Nizam's army.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 2.

We regret to state that the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Col. White, in Upper Assam, turns out to be too true. We have since been favoured with the following particulars, upon which our readers may rely:—The extraordinary fearlessness of Col. White always, perhaps, made him too regardless of all risks. He appears to have been sleeping in an unguarded bungalow at Suddeah, when the post was attacked before daylight on the 28th Jan., by a large party of about 500, composed, it is believed, of discontented Kukoos and Kamptees (with whose habits and usages, especially in the matter of slavery, our power in some degree clashes), by whom he was killed, in all probability, as he was making his way to the lines. The assailants succeeded in setting fire to the buildings (most of which are demolished), but were briskly repulsed with a considerable loss of killed and wounded (two of the former being Kamptee chiefs) when they approached the lines. Several of our sepoys have suffered, but to what extent is not yet accurately ascertained.

The frontier chiefs are, we hear, forwarding men, &c., to assist the British Government authorities.—*Calcutta Courier*, Feb. 13.

The 5th Brigade of Infantry of the army of the Indus is dissolved from the 1st Feb., when all appointments connected with it will cease.—*Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 30.

The following despatch received from Com. Haines, Indian Navy, reporting the capture of Aden, has not yet appeared:—

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Government, that during the many skirmishes which have taken place between the boats of the Hon. Company's sloop of war *Coote* and the shore, the crew of that vessel, assisted by Lieut. Evans, of the Bombay European Regt., Lieut. Western, of the Bombay Engineers, and the detachment of the former officer's regiment, have behaved with great gallantry in every instance, and it is wonderful that only two men of the *Coote* were wounded.

In the last skirmish of 11th Jan., under the command of Lieut. Johnstone, they were assisted by the *Hubi* schooner and the mortar-boat *Chiki*. The action lasted for three or four hours, doing the enemy considerable damage by destroying twelve feet of their battery, without injury to themselves. I have, &c.,

S. B. HAINES.

Twenty-five soldiers of the Madras 3d L.C. have been tried for mutiny; 24 were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to be discharged, and one to six months', and discharge. The Commander-in-Chief of Madras was, however, pleased to remit the sentence in the case of fourteen.

Orders have been issued to Captain Murray to commence enlisting with all speed young men for the service. Twenty thousand muskets on a new principle, besides bayonets, and swords and pistols for the Cavalry, have been contracted for, which will be forwarded to India immediately, when completed.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Jan. 29, 1839—Mr. W. Monckton to be a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad;—this arrangement to take place from the date on which the pilot may have left the ship *Earl of Hardwicke* (in which Mr. W. Ewer has taken his passage) at sea. Mr. B. Tayler to be a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad:—this arrangement will have effect from the date on which the pilot may have left the ship *Adelaide* (in which Mr. A. J. Colvin has taken his passage) at sea. Mr. W. P. Okeden to be Civ. and Sess. Judge of Moradabad, in succ. to Mr. B. Tayler. Mr. F. P. Buller to be Mag. and Coll. of Shahjehanpoor, in succ. to Mr. W. P. Okenden.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan. 28, 1839—Cav.—Maj. H. L. Worrall to be Lt.-Col. 1st L. C.—Capt. G. R. Crommelin to be Maj., Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. J. Fraser to be Capt of a troop, and Cornet V. F. T. Turner to be Lieut., from Dec. 28, 1838, in succ. to Lt.-Col. Adam Duffin, dec. Supernum. Cornet William Fisher, brought on the strength of the Cav. Arracan Local Batt.—Lieut. and Adj. C. Apthorp to be second in command. Ens. T. G. Leith, doing duty with the Batt., to be Adj., v. Apthorpe. 1st L.C.—Lieut. J. Moore to be Adj. 2d L.C.—Lieut. G. C. Crispin to be Adj., v. Lieut. J. S. G. Ryley, permitted to resign the situation, Feb. 4. 10th L.C.—Cornet C. A. Kitson to be Lieut., from Jan. 19, 1839, v. Lieut. John Hickey, dec. 7th L.C.—Cornet C. J. Robinson to be Lieut. from Sept. 3, 1838, v. Lieut. Douglas Wiggens, ret. 68th N.I.—Ens. F. S. Paterson to be Lieut., from Sept. 10, 1838, vice Lieut. G. D. Dawes, ret.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—G.O., Feb. 11, 1839—Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st L.C.—brev.-Capt. G. C. S. Master, 4th L.C.—Captain W. Grant, 27th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Ralph Smith, 28th N.I.—Capt. Jas. Grissell, 40th N.I.—Lieut. F. C. Minchin, 67th N.I.—date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 7, 1839.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Feb. 4, 1839—Maj.-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., to Europe on med. cert. Capt. John Knyvett, 66th N.I., to do. on do. Conductor Luke Keelan, Ord. Dep., to do. on do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, April 20th—MALABAR, *Pollock*, from Bombay, Jan. 3—Cape, Feb. 14. Liverpool, April 20th—FALCON, *Anstruther*, from Bengal, Dec. 18. 22d—PATRIOT KING, *Clarke*, from Bengal, Dec. 31. IDA, *Currie*, from Bengal, Nov. 19. URANIA, *Noakes*, from Bombay, Dec. 29. London, April 22d—CAROLINE, *Williams*, from Ceylon, Nov. 27. HERALD, *Watt*, from Ceylon, Dec. 28. 24th—ISIS, *Muckwood*, from Ceylon, Dec. 7. Liverpool, April 25th—WANDERER, *Smith*, from Bengal, Nov. 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MALABAR—Maj. and Mrs. Worthy and two children, Lady Keith Jackson and two do., Mrs. Peat and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goslin, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigge and child, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Owen, Lieut Dight, H.M.'s 17th reg., Lord Cecil Gordon, H.M.'s 2d. From the Cape—Misses Merrington and Dixie, Master and Miss Hudleston.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, April 25th—JOHN FLEMING, *Rose*, for Madras and Calcutta. From Downs, 24th—BOMBAY, *Finley*, for Bombay. AGOSTINA, *Perry*, for Calcutta.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Feb. 24th—ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, *Scott*, London to Madras, Lat. 19. S., Lon. ——. March 23d—GEO AND CANNING, *Winn*, Bombay to London, Lat. 9. N., Lon. 31. W.

PASSENGERS FOR CALCUTTA, PER SHIP ST GEORGE—Mrs. Henry Holroyd and children, Mrs. Thomas Holroyd and child, Mrs Garberth, Mrs. Pennington and children, Mrs Kaban and child, Mrs. Timmings and children, Mrs. Strickland and children, Miss Oman, Miss Davidson, Messrs. Holroyd, Dunlop, Cheap, Hinton, Pennington, and Cleland.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per RICHMOND—Maj. and Mrs. Croxton, Art., Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, 8th L.C., R. H. Scott, Esq. B.C.S., and lady, Mrs. Col. Herring, Mrs. Capt. A. Spottiswoode, Mrs. Hulse, Mrs. T. W. Burt, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Bousfield, Lieut. J. W. Forbes, H.M.'s 13th L.I., Masters Templer, Scott, Raikes, and Spottiswoode, Misses Croxton, Raikes, Spottiswoode, and Herring.

Per ROBERT SMALL—Mrs. Barwell, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Low and family, Mrs. Wintour and daughter, Mrs. Crawford and family, Mrs. Tudor and do., Mrs. Barwell, E. H. Barwell, Esq., C.S., J. M. Crawford, Esq., C.S., H. Ricketts, Esq., C.S., Capt. Shakespear, W. H. Abbott, Esq., H. Colquhoun, Esq., Ens. Clarke, Masters Becher and Hawes, Misses Lindsay and Abbott.

Per TRUE BRITON—Capts. Woodburn and Briggs, Dr. Virtue, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. and Lady Doveton, Mrs. Freese, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Beach, J. C. Scott, Esq., Rev. Mr. Hill, Captain Watt, Dr. Clarke, Lieut. Burton, in charge of invalids, sixty one invalids.

Per MARY ANN, from Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, and A. Douglas, Esq., for the Cape. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cubitt, Dr. and Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Merriton, Maj. and Mrs. Boyes, Capt. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Gunthorpe and O'Connor, Lt.-Col. Abdy, Dr. Hogg, Lieut. Hext, Miss Cherry, two Misses Minchins, two Misses Cubitts, two Misses Shortland, Misses Boyes, Douglas, O'Connor, and Gunthorpe, Masters Minchin, Cherry, Ross, and Johnson.

CASUALTIES.—The TRAFALGAR, *Baxter*, from Liverpool to New South Wales, was totally lost at the Cape of Good Hope on the evening of the 21st Feb. 1839—crew and passengers saved. The ASIA, *Githes*, from Bengal to London, put into the Cape 18th Feb.—got aground on entering Table Bay, and floated off the following day and discharged part of her cargo. The PARSEE, *McKellar*, sailed from Hobart Town 2d Nov., for South Australia,—got on shore upon the South Australian Coast, and was expected to become a total wreck.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM RE-ARGUFYING UPON THE NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE MARINE CORPS TO GARRISON FOREIGN ARSENALS, AND SHEWS THE EFFECT OF THE ADMIRALTY-SPUNGE IN THE NAVY LIST.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—To fight the battles of the Navy and the Marines in the press is a most unthankful task. If I seriously submit a dissent from an Admiralty measure or arrangement—or the proposition of any official personage against the Navy's or Marines' interest, then your correspondents and readers back me up and encourage me as they would a well-trained bull-dog, with the cry of "Well-done, *Tristram!* at 'em, boy!" If I humorously dissent from the wanderings of a pamphleteer against the Admiralty, or a civil functionary of that office, without cause or reason, then they metamorphose their pens and tongues into porcupines, and dart their shafts into my very heart,—laugh to hear me squeal with pain and torment, and charitably "wish it may be *Tristram's* last gasp in the *Naval and Military Gazette.*"

To attack the Navy's wrongs with the heavy metal of *argufication*, I have hoisted my FLAG in your Gazette, and there "nailed it to the mast,"—it flies yet untouched—untarnished, though for more than five years unfurled. My *argufication* may be censured, or criticised by the interested or envious; but am I to cease my advocacy for the Navy's general rights? Am I to strike at the *volley* of the dissentient few, when supported by the *broadsides* of the approving many? I am aware that I am not popular among the Royal Marines, because I approved of the reduction in the Marine Artillery, to establish, with the expense saved thereby, a NAVAL GUNNERY, so indispensable in the British fleet. Whilst the pay of our seamen Gunners *was*, and the pay of our *sea* Artillery officers, Lieutenants, Mates, and Midshipmen is, about half *that* of their equals of the *Marine* Artillery Captains, First and Second Lieutenants, it is an injustice and degradation to the Navy to embark the two corps in one ship for sea-service—especially in peace. Whilst the Marine Artillery officers slumber, with their bombs and guns housed, upon double the pay of the sea officers, who, besides being Artillerymen, possess the qualities of seamen and navigators—are daily and nightly on watch at sea or in harbour, and in their watch below occupied with the various duties of discipline, order, documents, and navigation, which continually claim their time and attention, there will ever be a justifiable dissatisfaction throughout the Navy. I am, however, a great advocate for an increase of the Marine corps *generally* for the defence of our Naval stations abroad; and if Ministers garrison Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Bermuda,* with Marines, the thousands of sovereigns remaining in the Exchequer would be an inducement to garrison Malta also; leaving India, New S. Wales, the Canadas, and the larger colonies to the Army; but turning over to the charge of the Marines the small island colonies which are now guarded by regimental detachments,—Antigua and its dependencies for instance, and why not Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica? Where the British fleet finds a *dock-yard*,—

Mail

* Vide *Tristram's* letters, Nos. 281, 282, and 283, of last June this subject.

abroad, there it should find a *Marine barrack*. The fraternal association and friendship of the Navy and Marines thus renewed at sea and on shore, in all parts, must tend to benefit the interests of both services. The occasional change of scene and station, land and sea duty, would greatly check the mortality in tropical climates—to the nation of so great an importance in finance, strength, and policy. *Foreign garrison duty* must at once bestow upon the Marine officers the full pay of the Infantry or Ordnance officers, together with the many extra allowances for themselves, wives, and children. I regret to add that my name is erased from the good books of the *now* Messieurs of the Naval offices, because I from the title of a knight's attendant *undubbed* every clerk in office, whom Murray had so *Quixotically dubbed esquire*. But it was rather *outré* for the clerk at his desk to so *Sancho-style* himself, who sported no badge of chivalry but a quill behind his ear, when the *Naval* Centurion in charge, as officer of the watch, of the *St. Vincent* capering on the ocean, is but a *mister*, though bedecked with martial emblems, and *invested* with the Sovereign's Commission of a Sea-Lieutenant—equal to the Marine Centurion, who is the Queen's "true and trusty friend," and an "esquire" in her realm. The Admiralty has exalted the Naval *executives* by this purification of the *self*-appellatives of the *untitled*. Two or three years ago, no person was an esquire in the Navy List but an Admiral and a clerk; and this OFFICE-SQUIRE to this day is, in many instances, retired upon a greater remuneration for past services than the *Knight of the Bath*—a title won in battle on the high seas—the *Admiral* who carries his honoured flag at the main in his country's defence! In Whitehall, in Somerset House, in Greenwich Hospital—what a consumption of the Queen's ink—*red, blue, and black*, by the civilians, deluging the name of "*that d——d fellow, Tristram!!*"*

Yes, Sir, I will maintain that the Marine officers on foreign service on land, are entitled to the full pay and allowances of the Infantry or Ordnance officers, and as soon as the illustrious Commission, charged with the sacred duty to do equal justice to the Navy and Marines, presents its report† and recommendation to the legislature for so generous and grateful a purpose, I am assured that, from the moment the Woolwich division embarks for "Gibraltar," its officers will be remunerated as their equals in the Army. The increase of the seamen (working hands), and the decrease of the Marines afloat—a wise measure under consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers, to shew there is wisdom in their wigs (these Whigs!)—will accelerate the manning and the evolution of the fleet, whilst, with that decrease and the Woolwich division, the rock of sunshine and luxury, garrisoned with the Marine forces and blazoned with their standard, planted upon its own *site*, "Gibraltar"—the Government will be enabled, after the Canadian *constrtems*, to save 100,000*l.* per annum, by marching eight regiments "to the right about." Chloe's *boudoir* also will be adorned with a *Marine bouquet*, of diversely coloured coral; and my sanctum sanctorum with the table *en mosaïque* (on which to sport my *wine and walnuts*) to be presented by the Marine officers of the "Gibraltar Division," to their *much-beloved*, and thy friend,

Senior United Service, 15th April. TRISTRAM.

P.S.—By your last Gazette, I find that I over-figured the *picture* of the mourning groups of widows, &c. Withdraw the mother and sisters from the grave of the Capt. of Dragoons—*the whole picture is to the life!!* The *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 19th October, 1833, gives the regulations under which the mothers and sisters of Military officers are pensioned, and my *Tristrams* and the Navy List inform the public, that under no circumstances whatever can the mothers and sisters of the Naval officer be similarly pensioned. A *happy* mistake, which provokes discussion to elicit *truth*, is the true science of argufication.—T.

* Vide No. 304, 24th Nov., 1832, in which he shews who are "*Tristram* esquires."

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE YEOMANRY, ANORCHYGOL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The audacity of the Chartist insurgents of Monmouth and Glamorgan has of late caused in South Wales no small degree of alarm. Their numbers are estimated at near twenty-five thousand, many of whom are old soldiers, and not a few supposed to be deserters or escaped felons, worked upon by wicked intriguers: these are believed to drill openly, and not a few have procured weapons, for the avowed purpose of revolt.

To watch this dangerous body, to suppress possible insurrection, to secure Bristol from attack, the Government possesses one troop of Yeomanry, the Castle Haven, and four depot companies of Foot. In 1831 this force was found far too weak for meeting the mob of Merthyr alone, though wholly unarmed and unprepared for attack. The fact that those fierce miners remained ten minutes unflinchingly under the incessant fire of eighty muskets, twice attempting to carry the Castle Inn by storm, and charging up to the bayonets, and at last carrying off with them forty muskets and bayonets captured in fair fight, showed them no contemptible enemy, and very different from a mere cockney mob. The Methodist preachers at length pacified them; but the influence of those preachers has been of late supplanted by the fiercer sectarians, now mad with wrath.

Under these circumstances, the respectable portion of the inhabitants wish to embody themselves, either as Yeomanry or Rifles. With great respect for their desire, I do not think either description of force adapted for the district. Every mile presents a fresh position impracticable for Yeomanry, whose want of carbines prevents their skirmishing on foot; whilst the Rifles, compelled to act in extended order, cannot hope to fire fast enough to repel the rush of a multitude lying down amidst the heath on top of a hill, and careful not to expose themselves till their assailants are so close that a second volley becomes impossible. Now, allowing every rifle-ball to strike, yet nine-tenths of the assailants would remain unscathed. Besides, if powder falls short, or if called out at night, or required to force a village or a series of barricades, the rifle, in hands untrained to bayonet-fencing, is no more than an awkward bludgeon; and as a fire-arm it requires more practice than most volunteers *will* afford. I would therefore recommend a mixed mounted and dismounted corps, resembling the (misnamed) Cape Rifles. Each farmer to provide himself with a foraging cap, artificial leek, blouse, and trousers of Welch plaid; his arms to consist simply of a good brass half basket-handled cutlass, about thirty inches in the blade, which he may procure, belt included, for about twenty shillings, and the double-barrelled gun he is accustomed to use, with a pouch to hold two dozen of "Eley's Patent Buck-shot Cartridges" attached to his girdle. If wished, a dagger-bayonet may be made to fix underneath the double fowling-pieces of the dismounted men, in the way adopted at the Cape, and by the Serjeants of the Guards in Canada. I consider a gun thus filled up far preferable to the Infantry musket as an arm of close fight, yet in the abstract prefer the sword. The horses of the mounted men must be deemed merely means of conveyance, as against an armed mob they should dismount and blaze away.

I need not point out the advantage of a double gun for outpost duty, or for resisting a rush of pikes, as one round might always be kept in reserve; and I believe the probability of knocking over a foe by a quick shot within a hundred yards to be five times greater with cartridges of buck-shot than with a single rifle ball. Even with the latter, a greased patch renders a smooth bore almost equal to the rifle at a decent range, and the superior rapidity of its fire makes up amply for the slight diminution of correctness. Besides, it is so important that men should use the guns they have been accustomed to wield: he who can drop a flying snipe will surely singe a scoundrel revolutionist.

ARTHUR.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The delay in promulgating the talked of augmentation of a Bombardier per company to the Artillery, leads the Non-Commissioned Officers to hope that the authorities are doing something to ameliorate their condition, and place them on a footing with other corps in regard to the number of Serjeants.

It is not only hurtful to the feelings of the Non-Commissioned Officers, but must be to those of the Officers, when they see them placed alongside of other troops, and the preference taken by young Serjeants of the Line, over old Corporals of Artillery. Why the Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers, who have nothing but their pensions to look up to, should be kept so much to the rear of other troops in this respect, is hard to imagine; for, as I have already shewn (in a former letter), that only one man out of 25 can attain a Serjeant's pension, whereas one of every 12 in the Cavalry, and one out of every 17 in the Infantry may attain it. In no corps whatever—nay, not even with the other branch of the Ordnance service (the Sappers) can a comparison be drawn; for who ever heard of such a disproportion as 25 Serjeants to 675 rank and file, which is the present establishment of an Artillery battalion? What a sad blank to aspiring youth! Well might the old saying be repeated, viz., When a Corporal gets old, and performs his orderly duty in a blundering manner, he is usually told that, "He is stupid enough for a Serjeant," and this cannot but too plainly shew the stage at which men often arrive when promoted to that rank. If any corps needs a greater proportion of Serjeants, it is surely the Artillery, in consideration of their detached situations, and the trust often devolving on Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of stores with small detachments, as well as the number of employed Serjeants at head-quarters, where they remain in office, upwards of 30 years in that rank, during which they are borne on the strength of their companies abroad. Surely *they* ought to be placed on the staff, if no augmentation should take place. The Infantry, according to numbers, have one Serjeant per section, the Artillery not one per gun-detachment: the latter is surely of more importance, and consists of equally as many men. To be convinced of the scantiness of Serjeants in the Artillery, it is only necessary to look to the Guards in this garrison, where Corporals mount the guards which would be taken by Serjeants if mounted by other corps.

After all, what would the augmentation be? Why, a mere trifle in amount, considering that to a first-class Corporal it would only give him a penny farthing extra per day, and to a third-class Corporal threepence farthing. The difference in rank and pension would be the greatest benefit. If economy trample not on justice, we may expect, and hope to realise the belief, that the subject will get a fair consideration. The great economist, Mr. Hume himself, would not object to a measure so consistent with justice; on the contrary, I am of opinion, he would second it. The Queen was graciously pleased, to a certain extent, to give the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Line Commissions; surely it would not be too much to grant an additional Serjeant per company to the Artillery a measure which is not only necessary to encourage the Non-Commissioned Officers in the performance of their duty, but to infuse something of the remembrance and kindness of our young Sovereign into the minds of the soldiers generally.

Thinking it quite time to draw to a close, I shall sound a "Halt—General Salute;" in doing which I beg to return you many thanks, and in this I am sure I shall be joined by many, for your devotedness to the welfare of the Non-Commissioned Officers. H. M. J.

Woolwich, 16th April.

COAST GUARD SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Not having observed in any of your *late* columns complaints from officers in the Coast Guard service, I am sanguine that the worthy Comptroller-General has done much towards ameliorating the condition of that *corps*. I trust that the proceedings which usually marked their Courts of Inquiry are revised, and that *close* courts are for ever abolished, as also the unjust practice of the President and members thereof being instructed (previous to the trial) to examine and discuss all the official, ex-official, and confidential letters of the prosecutor on the subject of the charges. Considering that these documents are the materials intended by the prosecutor for crushing the accused, I contend that they *ought* to be confined to him, and not suffered to meet the eyes of men about to act as judge and jury; by which a prejudice may be created against the party about to be tried. I am also in hopes, Mr. Editor, that the deputy (not usher of the *black rod*, but he of the *red pole*) has succeeded in abolishing *pluralities of office*, and that Presidents of Courts of Inquiry will not be suffered to make charges against the accused, and thus be constituted (by self-election) *judges and prosecutors in the same cause*. If these things be not already amended, I can only account for the silence of its officers by supposing their hopes of relief to be fixed on the "Commission," which it is to be desired will do much to revise the Coast Guard service. EYAS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Carlton Chambers, 6, Regent-street, 23d April, 1833.

SIR,—At the meeting held this day in Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street, Major-General Wright, Royal Engineers, in the chair, it was unanimously agreed that the thanks of this meeting be given to you, for the very ready and able manner in which you have advocated the proposition for a fund which this meeting have this day instituted, under the name of "The Military and Naval Fund," for the benefit of widows and orphans of all officers in "Her Majesty's Army and Navy."

I have great pleasure in conveying the sense of the meeting to you on this occasion, as I am well aware of the great interest you have taken on the subject, and the pleasure it will afford you on hearing that the use of your columns and remarks have been mainly instrumental in accomplishing such a benevolent object. I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,

HENRY KERR, Honorary Secretary

BAYONET FENCING AND RIFLE DUTY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Since your gallant correspondent *Arthur* (in courtesy) has called for my humble aid, many will agree with me when I say, that few persons, and myself least of all, can hope to add to the instructive information which that dashing officer (and in a double sense) may be said always to have "at his fingers' ends!" After *Chevron's* and the *Young Ensign's* able letters, in favour of *bayonet-fencing*, can I do better than to leave it to them to point out *the* "cases where it might become *most* valuable?" It strikes me to be important *against Cavalry in* ALL *cases*, and especially since *they* have taken to attacking *batteries, to strengthen individual confidence* ALWAYS; and equally so *resistance against sorties, dashes made upon advance or rear-guards, escorts, foraging-parties*, or on being trapped by *ambuscades*, or when routing them, or where the *passage of a river in boats is disputed* to the first boats, containing either reconnoitring or advanced guard, *similarly in disembarking*; but especially *when piquets or posts of* ANY *kind, after having been* SURPRISED, *must be subdued with the cold steel to prevent alarm*. Continental troops generally perform *surprises with muskets slung and briquets*

drawn, EXCEPT *they are bayonet-fencers. Large breaches*, or the *sides of squares* in the field, will also be defended *best* by the latter. *Troops in line, charged* DOWN HILL *by another*, may resist *even* SUCH *a charge*, by opposing bayonet-fencing to those who are ignorant of it. Part of a line, thrown back to meet an *attack in flank*, would receive *more firmly* the charge generally following such a resisting flank movement. My feeble fancy would be, to lead bayonet-fencers, *properly* drilled, to *break lines* by a charge shaped like a very obtuse angle, having a supporting company in rear of the apex. More confidently still could I suggest a NEW and *truly simple* attack, insuring success to bayonet-fencers, *although the enemy should exceed their number by two-thirds—nay, to double it*, the latter being ignorant of the art; but since British soldiers, AS YET, *have to acquire it*, my publishing so *important* a hint to those who enjoy *already* what, unless *speedily* rivalled, WILL TELL AGAINST us, would be reprehensible! Permit me now to resume, "in earnest," the defence of my cloth, began "in play;" for my last *, nevertheless, shows that Riflemen are mere pretenders, unless they keep, not only at arm's or pike's-length, but at a truly respectful distance, and by well "riddling" their ranks, those who show ambition for a *closer* acquaintance, thus to afford double the *desideratum* which my rifle-green disliking, yet liberal opponent, despairs to find in other troops; for does he not say—"If the bullet always *told*, the *result* would be *otherwise*†?" *Arthur* surely cannot mean to include the bullets of Riflemen! for, although amorous skirmishers, as, I may say, they uniformly are, they scorn to waste *their* fire upon MISSES, those of *drawing and ball-rooms* ALWAYS *excepted*; and for all that *Arthur* denies their being preferable to Yeomanry, whose *shocking bad taste* he confirms, by saying that, *even* FROM *drawing and other rooms, they* look for RUFIN *Misses* in the *streets!*—to form them into imposing harems, I suppose, even after "discharging each 120 shots in succession‡"—no joke, except with the enemy. *Per contra*, a Rifleman's "love for his Queen" would have made *him* dispense with *Misses* of EVERY *class* after the bugle had bid him to "commence firing;" and should the scythemen manage to balk the reloading of rifles (and I am at a loss as to any *other* "means of rendering Riflemen totally harmless§"), the third rank's pikes (proposed, as well as life-pistols, in my former ||) will amuse the scythemen quite long enough to be knocked over by the life-pistols of the other ranks. The proper sphere for a Rifleman is in forests, hedge bank and ditch parallels, and angles, and rugged and broken ground of any kind, with plenty of scope for *long* shots (*I mean hits*), and also for partisan warfare, where he can bring to good account an overflowing share of penetration, seasoned with cunning; for such, with superior activity, *ought* to be the leading inducements for putting a rifle in his hands. Prussian Riflemen are not barely enlisted, but, what is better, carefully *selected*, since most of the confidential communications and duties are entrusted to the sagacity and fidelity of German Feldjæger. Frederick the *Great*, who never hesitated when force was wanted, still said, "*la ruse réussit ou la force échoue*," and as every file of Rifles should prefer stratagems, where practicable, a fox might become their chacus as suitably, and to Generals' eyes more agreeably than the skull and bones. I shall beg leave to resume the defence of rifles still more in earnest; for I shall not again take to the "red-herring trail" which *Arthur*, as cunningly as flatteringly, has drawn across me to "take me off the scent;" but "it lays breast high" still, only my poor nag (time) has broken down, and your readers' patience too, I fear; wherefore permit me, in few words only, to show that, even in streets, Rifles are of service. Troops clearing streets of an enemy are fired upon from the windows: a few Rifles, one single file *close* to each row of houses, would stop it, for their *crossing* fire would skilfully pick off every bust trying for an aim, deterring them at any rate. If the street is occupied by Cavalry, although Rifles might defy a charge against men sheltered by door-ways, &c., or with their backs placed against the wall, they would do *better*, first to force open houses, and then communications from house to house, or over the roofs—for few climb better—till they can reach a position likely to be *made* secure, or where reinforcement can reach them, keeping up a very destructive fire upon the officers all the way, and against fantasins, or all daring to approach them by way of staircases, or by ladders, &c. Requesting to be indulged with your permission to renew my rifle-fire shortly, I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours, &c. DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, April 20, 1839.

* *N. & M. C.*, 325, fol. 298. † *N. & M. G.*, 324, fol. 214.
‡ *N. & M. G.*, 324, fol. 214 § *N. & M. G.*, 322, fol. 101.
|| *N. & M. G.*, 312, fol. 22.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.—(RECRUITS.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Perceiving in a Military periodical a few days since some observations on the frequency of the *crime of desertion*, and especially in regiments stationed in Canada, in which the writer threw great blame upon Commanding Officers of regiments, accusing them of "using unnecessary harshness and annoyance towards their men;" I feel it to be my duty to take the subject up, and I will, in few words, show that the men have other and stronger reasons for deserting from the service, than that which has been assigned for it by the author of the article above mentioned. In the first place, Sir, a recruit, on joining his regiment, is generally about one pound in debt, in consequence of the *bounty* not being sufficient to pay for such articles as he is, by regulation, obliged to be provided with; and, to clear off this debt, he is put under stoppages, and (independent of his messing) receives only three half-pence per diem. Now, during the period he is at drill (two months) he wears out at least one pound's worth of clothes, and, during that time, were there no other expenses for him than his daily messing, he could not clear more than 30 shillings; but, as there are many other expenses, such as washing, barrack damages, &c., he will only be about five shillings less in debt than when he was first put under stoppages; and, it is not improbable, that he will not have cleared off anything. The period a soldier is being instructed in his drill is the most disagreeable part of his military life, and, instead of his being in the receipt of his daily pay, to reconcile him to it, it is obliged to be stopped from him, and he takes an early disgust for the service he has entered. It is generally four months before a recruit is out of debt, and often longer. The soldier is next put upon guard, where, perhaps, from exposure to the weather, he takes a severe illness, and is obliged to be sent to the hospital: here, to give him an idea of the liberality of the service, he has ten pence a day stopped from his pay. He is now sent upon foreign service, where no *extra* allowance is made him, and, as he is, one third of the time of his being on board ship, on deck, and exposed to the wet, and having to pull ropes, wash decks, &c., &c., he wears out a good deal of his necessaries, and, on his arrival at his destination, he is provided with new ones, and generally finds himself in debt. Men going to North America are obliged to get warm clothing to preserve them from the inclemency of the winter; and as these are very expensive (the flannels alone amount to 16 or 18 shillings) they are thrown *heavily* into debt, and take an early opportunity of deserting into the States, where wages are high. I am glad to find that in future an allowance of 30 shillings is to be given to every soldier on his arrival in British North America, and 1*l.* per year, to compensate him for the extra expense to which he is put: but, Sir, I cannot help thinking that this boon has been granted rather from the unsettled state of affairs in that part of the British dominions rendering the fidelity of every soldier of the greatest importance, than from any regard for his comfort and welfare. There are many circumstances I could mention in which no allowance is made to the soldier for any damage his kit may have received. There is one, however, which particularly strikes me, and that is, accidents from severe weather at sea, not actually terminating in shipwreck; and by way of example, I cannot do better than cite the case of a draft of the 36th Regiment, stationed in this garrison. The circumstances, as told me by one of the officers, are as follow:—They sailed from Cove in the beginning of last November, in the *Arab* transport, which I am assured was leaky before she sailed; they were exposed to very severe gales for about three weeks, and the ship made about a foot an hour, so as to require the men to pump the vessel day and night until the arrival of the ship at this port in December last; in consequence of this, the men's black trowsers and boots were rotted as well as other less expensive parts of their necessaries, and upon their landing at this place they were furnished, at their own expense (no allowance being granted), with new ones, so that each man was about 15 shillings or one pound in debt. It may be said that there was an advance of pay to the men on their going on board; but their flannels, and the necessary articles with which they were "required" to be furnished, amounted to more than that. The Board of Ordnance has, within the last two or three years, taken away several comforts from the soldier. I fear that I have been trespassing on your valuable time, but I have been as concise as the subject permitted. If the remarks contained in this letter meet with your approbation, I shall feel obliged by your giving them a space in your excellent publication; and should they be the means of procuring any advantage, however small, for the British soldier, it will gratify the sincere wish of PATRIOT.

CAPTAIN BRENTON.—THE *SHANNON* AND HER LIEUTENANT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I fearlessly address this letter to you, knowing your truly impartial course in the conduct of your valuable paper, and feeling a deep debt of gratitude due to you for your great and talented exertions in favour of the widows and orphans of Naval officers. Having read in your *Naval and Military Gazette* of April 13, a memoir of the late Captain E. P. Brenton, in which it is stated that "in December, 1803, Captain Brenton was sent by Captain Oliver to destroy the *Shannon*, 36, which frigate had run on shore under the strong batteries of Tulihon Island, near La Hogue, from whence the enemy were about to remove her, as she had sustained but little damage," I beg to point out that there is a mistake in saying that the *Shannon* was but little injured; the circumstance was as follows:—The ship struck on a reef of rocks, the sea was then receding, and they lay exposed to the fire from the batteries nearly 12 hours, in the hope that, on the return of the tide, they should be enabled to get her off. After they had taken every means to lighten the vessel, they found that she had received so much injury, that she could not float; there was, therefore, no alternative—they were obliged to surrender; but before doing so, the Captain desired the First Lieutenant would see him destroy his private instructions, and which he threw overboard: unfortunately the box was not sufficiently loaded, and it floated towards the batteries. The Captain was in the utmost distress, as he said that the box contained instructions of the greatest importance: the First Lieutenant immediately volunteered to go and sink them, which he happily effected, but at the imminent risk of his life, a life which he held cheap in comparison with breach of honour or duty. On his return to the ship, and finding that the *Shannon* was in a sinking state, they lowered the British colours. The enemy were so exasperated that they continued firing for some time, and killed two men after they had surrendered. They had the delight to hear, the morning after their capture, that Captain Brenton had, during the preceeding night, completed the destruction of the *Shannon*. Captain Brenton has gone down to the grave loaded with honours which were well and honourably earned; the Lieutenant above named sunk into his honoured grave lamented by all who were able to appreciate his worth, but without one honour bestowed by a country to whose glory "all his best days, and morning of his life," had been devoted, and now his sorrowing widow and four orphans have to lament that his energies had not been directed to some more grateful profession, that they might have been secured from the sorrows attendant on the case of a

COMMANDER'S WIDOW.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CURTAILMENT, OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Various modes of punishment, without having recourse to the lash, have of late been proposed for the maintenance of discipline in the Army; and it has been urged (very justly, I am inclined to believe) that were corporal punishment abolished, our ranks would soon be filled by a superior class of recruits to the present. It is, however, generally admitted that it is utterly impossible to entirely do away with it. I beg, therefore, to offer the following suggestions for its curtailment, which I think might safely be adopted.

I propose to distribute the men into two classes. The first, or well-behaved class, to be composed of all men on first joining, and those of good character now in the service; that Courts-Martial alone have the power of displacing them from their class; that no man serving in it be liable to corporal punishment, and that they be as much as possible exempted from the ordinary barrack fatigue duties, and that, when it is at all practicable, they be selected for duties of honour, &c.

The second, or ill-behaved class, to be formed into a separate company or companies, wear no lace or ornaments, and the officers be allowed to resort to severer punishments to maintain discipline than that used to the others; in fact, that they be allowed the powers delegated to the Provost on service, and that Courts-Martial might award flogging to a greater extent even than now sanctioned. As the duty of this company will necessarily be more harassing than that of the others, I suggest that the officers and non-commissioned officers of it be allowed extra pay;—the latter to be selected from the well-behaved companies. I should also recommend that men be sentenced to serve in this class for a certain period, and that unless an amendment take place in their conduct, they be not permitted, even at the expiration of the prescribed time to return to their former class; and that a sentence to serve in this class should also convey a forfeiture of increase of pay while serving, and all claims to pension on discharge, unless redeemed by subsequent good conduct.

The foregoing is somewhat in accordance with the suggestions of a late Commander-in-Chief in India, now no more; and indeed his late Royal Highness the Duke of York adopted a system corresponding in part with these suggestions, by the formation of the Royal African Colonial Corps, as well as some West India regiments; this plan, however, did not succeed, owing to the corps being wholly composed of men of bad character, and, consequently, the absence of those good men caused a deficiency of that salutary example which at all times it is desirable should be maintained. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the adoption of the company I propose might safely be tried, and that the men still continuing to serve in their own corps, and among their former comrades, would endeavour to regain their former standing, and wipe off the stain on their character as speedily as possible, while those in the well-behaved class would hesitate to commit a crime which would cause them to lose caste, and carry with it the liability of being subjected to a most degrading punishment, which, to the minds of civilians and young soldiers, is very revolting.

I fear I have already trespassed too much on your indulgence, so conclude by subscribing myself, A SOLDIER.

*** letters in type—"M.;" "Wings;" "Maître D'Armes;" "Philotheorus;" and "Crayon."

On Wednesday, May 1st, will be published, price 7s. 6d.,
THE SECOND NUMBER OF
THE NEW ARMY LIST, exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various Services of Regimental Officers in the Army, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with the period of Service, both on Full and Half Pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commission, and distinguishing those procured by purchase.
By H. G. Hart, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment.
Printed for the Compiler, and
Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill. Sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 19, Catherine street, Strand, by Fraser and Co., Edinburgh; and Yates, Dublin.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Britannicus" *is mistaken: the report respecting a Baltic fleet did not appear in this Paper. Such a step would be tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia. The ships are probably intended for the purpose stated in our last, and to relieve* Rodney, Vanguard, Asia, *and* Pembroke, *whose term of service has expired. We carefully avoid giving circulation to rumours without due inquiry.*

We hope to publish the letter of "Justitia" *next week, by which time we shall have prepared some tables which will set at rest the matter in dispute.*

With all respect for "G. G." *we cannot add to our onerous duties the task of correcting his manuscripts. Many of his suggestions are certainly good, but they should be put into the hands of some one who would* condense *and prepare them for publication. Our friend should consider the limited space of this Paper, and the numerous demands for it from members of every branch of the service.*

"A Serjeant of Infantry" *shall have attention.*

The overland mail from India of the 25th Feb. has not yet arrived. The Braganza *(steamer), which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday last, waited two days at Gibraltar for it; it will not now arrive till the 30th inst., 17 days after the Company has received her despatches.*

Thanks to "Candour:" *our reflections were meant to apply to* "officers" *making exaggerated statements. The end desired may be a good one, but it does not justify the unworthy means that have been used, and this our correspondent will admit, if he knows anything about the state of our own and foreign navies. Does a mere correction, in a second edition, of a monstrous error, justify the Flag Officer's statement of the French Navy, after his first edition had been circulated through the world in the columns of the* Times *journal? There the error has never been corrected. As regards the general raveing which* "Candour" *recommends, we believe cutting down a "thief" into a frigate costs nearly as much as building a new one, and, after all, she is but an old ship. The blame of multiplying inferior ships must rest with those under whose control it was done, spite of all the experience of last war, and reiterated remonstrances at the time it was going on.* "Candour" *admits this to be now at an end. We have no wish to reflect on by-gone proceedings —"What is done can't be undone"—our practice has always been to laud and encourage good intentions when we perceive them to exist, rather than to reflect on former incapacity, or errors in the conduct of Naval affairs.*

Continual complaints reach us of the irregular delivery through the Post-Office of this Paper; but parties aggrieved, instead of subjecting our Publisher (as in the case this week by a Purser) to the expense of heavy postage should address themselves to the Agents through whom they have ordered the paper. We would at any time readily give 10l. to punish a person substituting another paper for the N. and M. Gazette, *or fraudulently withholding it.*

Notices of Books are postponed, owing to a press of other matter.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

The policy of the Government of India is a subject of interest so important to the nation, that no apology we trust is required for this week again reverting to it. Opinion respecting this policy varies less than regarding other matters of national consequence—and few are found to condemn the active measures adopted by Lord Auckland, since the publication of the official documents on which his acts rested. The circumstances which led his Lordship to call into the field the energies of the Indian Empire, and the results which will probably follow from their being put forth, are clearly and impartially stated in a pamphlet, entitled "The Policy of the Government of British India, as exhibited in Official Documents," lately published by Allen and Co. We conceive that the necessity, justice, and humanity of Lord Auckland's policy are amply proved in this pamphlet,—and if we had ever entertained a doubt regarding the accuracy of the *private* documents received from India, on which we had previously, in this Journal, expressed our opinions on the acts of the Indian Government, a perusal of these *public* papers must have removed them. The intrigues of Russia —the attacks of Persia—the duplicity of the former and the infidelity of the latter—the designs of St. Petersburgh and the aggressions of Tehran—are all exposed to public gaze. True it is, that Count Nesselrode has disclaimed, on the part of his master, all intention of invading India as *unjust* and *impossible*.

Now, as to the justice of the invasion, there is only one opinion, but of the possibility there are many and various opinions. We are of those who believe in the practicability of the invasion, and also are of those who believe that the injustice of the attack on our dominions would weigh very lightly in the political scale of the Emperor Nicholas. We take a John Bull view of the question —we ask how is Great Britain to judge of Russian intentions? Is it by her *acts* and by her agents, or by her *words* and by her Ministers? Count Simonich may be displaced, and General Duhamel appointed,—the treaty with Candahar may be abandoned and M. Vichovitch recalled,—but what security has Britain that Russia and her agents, either *with or without public instructions*, may not and will not attempt to injure our interests in Central Asia, and intrigue even in the very heart of India? We see safety *only* in the policy lately adopted—in having an army in the field ready to check aggression—in re-establishing the Affghan kingdom, and in coercing the petty but petulant chieftains on the west and north-west frontiers of our Indian possessions. We see peace, security, and commercial prosperity as the certain results of this policy of Lord Auckland—and we congratulate England and India on his able Government.

Very erroneous notions have been instilled into the public, respecting the ability of the men raised for the Navy in the present day, as compared with the crews of our ships during the last and preceding wars.

With that spirit of detraction which has been so incessantly displayed, by those who are compelled to admit that ships are manned in spite of their predictions to the contrary, they fail not to assert, that the crews procured are every way inferior, not only in professional but in physical ability; and some go so far as to affirm that they are principally composed of outcasts who can obtain no work on shore.

This is one reason which induces us to suppose that, with the exception of one or two officers whose professional merits are not held in the same esteem by the Board of Admiralty as by themselves, and some others blinded by party prejudices—with these exceptions, we say—we think the persons, who make disparaging comparisons between the crews of the present day and those of last war in particular, are on this, like many other Naval subjects on which they treat, utterly misinformed.

We have been assured, that a considerable portion of men serving in the fleet, from 1793 to 1814, were sent there by the civil authorities as irreclaimable vagabonds, upon whom all the house of correction punishments on shore had been exhausted in vain, and the choice left them between transportation or volunteering into the Navy; that it was the daily practice of the magistrates to commute punishments for this purpose, and that the sweepings of jails were invariably and periodically consigned to the fleet. This was one cause of the great severity of discipline necessary to be adopted, which severity had its appalling effects upon persons who witnessed or heard of the daily floggings that occurred on board almost every ship; but the scarcity of men made it necessary to receive these characters, which is the only excuse for their admission, in association with men who had been impressed into the service. To assert that any such persons are now received, or that men of known bad characters, even supposing them to be seamen, are entered, is most false and libellous; for it is notorious, that a strict scrutiny is exercised in this respect, and one reason for the time occupied in manning a newly-commissioned ship is the precaution adopted by the officers, lest they should enter persons whose conduct would call for frequent corporal punishment.

We have been referred to Admiral Ekins's book on "Naval Battles" for some statements relating to the ships which bore a principal share in the battle of Trafalgar, and we have been also assured that even Nelson's ship was indifferently manned on that occasion. Amongst many other instances of the inferiority of the drafts of men received, in appearance and muscular strength, the gallant author relates the following:—Fifty convicts being sent on board *Bellona*, 74, they were called aft and addressed by the Captain, who appears to have had some experience as to the nature of the materials, for he told them at starting, that every one of them reported for punishment should receive double allowance. The *Conqueror* had not more than twenty seamen on board in 1804, and in the battle of Trafalgar, in the following year (after manning her prize) she had only *eight* men on board who could knot a shroud. The *Donegal* and *Belleisle*, ordered to the Mediterranean in 1803, had not twenty men each capable of taking the wheel. But the most remarkable case occurred later in the war to Sir Home Popham, when he fitted out the *Sterling Castle*, for he actually weighed his crew of 600 men, and the *average* was only jockey-weight. On representing this to the Admiralty, 200 of them were exchanged for heavier men. The circumstance was mentioned in Parliament by the late Mr. Whitbread.

But the system of sending bad characters to the fleet was, in fact, of very old date; and it is preposterous, now that it is abandoned, and a ship-of-war no longer considered a prison (for the practice of sending smugglers on board for punishment has been discontinued within these few years) to be drawing comparisons between periods when the reverse was notoriously the case. Pepys, in his interesting "Diary," has the following passage, from which we may gather the quality of the materials sent to the fleet in his time:—"Up betimes, and forced to go to my Lord Mayor about the business of the press-men; I find him a mean man of understanding, and dispatch of any public business. Thence out of curiosity to Bridewell to see the pressed men, where there are about 500, but so unruly that I durst not go among them. I found one of the vessels loaded with the Bridewell birds

in a great mutiny, and they would not sail, not they; but with good words, and cajoling the ringleader into the Tower (where, when he was come he was clapped up in the hole), they were got away quietly; but I think it is much if they do not run the vessel on ground."

The fact of the matter is this,—that although some few ships, by the interest or management of their Captains, retained good crews during the war, after they had been at great pains to cull them by pressing seamen, and sending on board these worthless characters in exchange, the majority were by no means so well manned, as regards the quality or character of the men, as those in commission at present. When a ship had been brought into tolerable condition, it was certain that, on her arrival in port, orders would be received to discharge one-third, and sometimes one-half, of her crew into the vessels fitting, and this hiatus was made up of "Lord Mayor's men,"—that is, thieves who had commuted their sentence, or foreigners induced to enter from the prison ships; and this practice induced Captains to rate incompetent persons able seamen, for the purpose of discharging them as such, when they were required to part with a portion of their crews.

Since the above article was in type, we have read with great attention the debate in Parliament of Tuesday night, when Sir Edward Codrington brought forward his motion respecting the peace complements employed in the Navy (see Parliamentary Intelligence).

As our readers are already in possession of our frequently-expressed opinion on this point, we have only to observe, that in the course of the present year a considerable increase has already been accomplished, and that our impression is—and it appears to have been also the opinion of the gallant Admiral, his Seconder, and those officers who spoke during the debate—that no good can result to the Naval service by bringing forward substantive motions calculated to control or interfere with the duties of the Board of Admiralty.

The proper occasion for officers to deliver opinions, either in approbation or at variance with the practice adopted, is when the House is in committee of supply; and, therefore, whilst we are fully aware of the anxiety of Sir E. Codrington for the honour and welfare of that service of which he is one of the most distinguished ornaments, we certainly cannot concur in the propriety of his motion, which was, of course, defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Charles Wood, with his usual acumen, set the matter clearly before the House, and showed that the practice of reducing ships' establishments in peace was a very ancient one, adopted and approved by every succeeding Board of Admiralty—by Hawke, Anson, Howe, St. Vincent, and, in fact, every distinguished Commander who has presided thereat. The general Government resolves upon asking Parliament for a vote to a certain amount, and to employ a certain number of men. When the vote is confirmed, the executive duty of applying the means placed at their disposal devolves upon the Board of Admiralty. The Board undoubtedly have a difficult duty to perform. It must be the wish of each member, that every ship should be, not only perfect in all respects, but equal or superior to the ships of rival nations. But they owe a duty to the country, as well as the profession; and the question that arises, and for the proper elucidation of which they are responsible, is, how can these means be employed with the greatest benefit to the service and the country generally? Now, although, as we have frequently stated, we should wish to see every ship manned up to the full war complement, we must admit, that it is more beneficial to employ a greater number of ships—if, as it appears, a choice must be determined on—because by such means a greater number of officers are in active employment, acquiring a knowledge of their profession.

In war, the amount of a crew should certainly be greater, on many accounts, than in peace, particularly in the case of British ships, because the portion required to make up the war establishment can be obtained abroad, as well as at home, from our merchant vessels, and the ship made efficient in a single day, which could not be the case with ships newly commissioned, even supposing them to receive the half of the crews of those employed, and thus destroy the efficiency of both for a season.

To say nothing of the casualties that may be anticipated by conflict with the enemy, there is seldom a period during war when vessels are not minus some portion of their men in prizes; neither can ships be made up to their full complements, even in the midst of war. We do not believe there is an instance of a fleet, and hardly of a single ship, going into action so provided: and we appeal to Sir Edward Codrington, who commanded *Orion*, one of the best-manned ships at Trafalgar, what was the quality and number of his crew on that memorable day? The Board of Admiralty have not only their own experience, and the opinions of the officers in command to appeal to, but the records of their department; and it would be an interesting document, a Table, showing the quality (ratings) and number of men on board the ships engaged with the enemy during the last eventful war.

Our attention has been directed to a paragraph in a contemporary publication, the *Athenæum*, of April 13th, in which the reviewer of Capt. Harris's Notes, on the Emigration of the Cape Colonists, steps out of his way to heap disgrace on the British troops employed in the late Caffre war, by stating,—

"Whatever may have been the sufferings of the border colonists during the irruption of the Caffres, their losses (in property at least) were trebled by the protracted operations of a campaign, the achievements of which were the slaughter of women and children, the burning of villages, and other needless devastation. The vaunting tone in which these several exploits were officially recounted, served only to blazon their inglorious nature."

It is well known to all engaged in the late most necessary and unavoidable war with the Caffres, that the above statements are utterly destitute of foundation; and in any faithful narrative of the war, nothing of the sort will be found. From the various communications that have reached us, we can positively assert, that not a single woman or child was injured during the nine months the war lasted; on the contrary, they were in the habit of coming to the various encampments for food, or perhaps, also, for the purpose of spying when the men were in arms in the bush. Food was always liberally supplied to the women and children, and never the slightest molestation offered to them.—The grass huts on the borders of the colony were burnt, it is true, for the purpose of intimidating the enemy, who had previously destroyed 500 houses of the colonists, and murdered forty farmers on their thresholds. The Caffre huts are put up in one day, but no villages, such as a reader in England would infer from the paragraph, were destroyed. Lastly, as to the war being needlessly protracted, it was not continued one hour after that in which the enemy sued for peace. To have made peace with them after their irruption (without declaration of war), previous to their acknowledgment of their desire to treat, would have been the height of weakness and folly.

We are extremely glad to hear that Government have under their consideration the defenceless state of the Channel Islands, owing to the absence of any port in Guernsey or Jersey capable of sheltering and protecting vessels of war or war steamers. As both islands possess every facility and plenty of material for the formation of rough break-waters, harbours sufficiently secure may be made at a trifling expense, compared to their immense utility, should the necessity for maintaining a Naval force in that quarter arise. All this leads us to suppose that the necessary steps will soon be taken to accomplish an object so desirable on all accounts.

We recommend to notice the following letter, from "*A Veteran of more than 40 Years' Service*," and we think that his suggestion is in some respects good. We have been informed that the 7th Fusiliers, which regiment has no Ensigns, experiences this advantage in having Lieutenants only—that an appointment to that corps is sought with avidity; for all Subalterns in it find themselves on an equality in rank and pay, except in the case of being a Lieutenant of seven years' standing. The only objection that can be urged against the *Veteran's* suggestion is the increased expense—and we fear it is vital in these economical days. As for the duties of the junior Lieutenants in the Royal Fusiliers, of Second Lieutenants in other corps, and of Ensigns—they are identical. We are, however, of opinion, that without the pay, the mere rank of Lieutenant, on *first* entry into the service, is of very little ultimate consequence.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It appears to me that it would be a considerable boon to non-purchasing do away entirely the rank of Ensign, and assimilate all regiments of the Line with the 7th Royal Fusiliers. The advantages would be, that officers doing the same duty (for, except as to carrying the colours, where is the difference?) would have the same rank. That the pay of an Ensign is insufficient to support him in the rank of a gentleman is a matter of notoriety; or, if a very prudent young man can make both ends meet at the end of the year, he deserves well of his country. The military taxes on joining, viz. band and mess, added to the kit-out, run very hard upon an Ensign; some alteration, or rather improvement, is much called for in this respect.

The extra shilling now given to a *Lieutenant* of seven years' standing, would, by the above, fall in its proper place, instead of going to the purchasing Ensign, of altogether nine years' service (two Ensign, seven Lieutenant), while the non-purchasing Ensign of eleven (five Ensign, six Lieutenant) has to see his more fortunate junior brother officer in the receipt of this additional shilling, contrary to length of service, and frequently to merit. This shilling, it is to be presumed, was meant as a reward for long service, and to assist those much requiring it, not as the *interest of purchase-money*, and for those whose friends were probably able to assist them. Seven years, after doing the duty of a *Subaltern*, would not be at all too soon to give the additional shilling; but if, in these days of parsimony to the Army—extravagance in other respects—it is cried out, it cannot be done on account of the additional expense it would cause, this increase ought to be altered (if Ensigns are to remain) to giving it to the *Subaltern of ten years'* standing the non-purchasing Ensign would benefit by this, and the purchasing lose little.

I am not an advocate for abolishing purchase altogether in the British Army, on the contrary, I think the effect would be bad: but to see two officers doing *the same duty*, and the one *with money* commanding, and being better paid than him of greater length of service, perhaps of more merit, *without it*, merely because the latter is unable to purchase, requires revision. It appears to me, that it is quite soon enough for the moneyed man to derive advantage from this, when he is promoted to the rank of Captain, and a *different duty*.

Perhaps you, or some of your correspondents, would tell how the being without Ensigns *works* in the 7th; at all events, I hope you will give this insertion, that it may bring the subject under notice. I have not forgotten the day when I was myself a Subaltern, though now

A Veteran of more than Forty Years' Service.

The *Weekly Dispatch* lately filled a whole column with "Advice to the Officers of the Army and Navy" on Flogging. In our vocation we are often doomed to read a deal of nonsense, but we have

seldom been dosed with such a quantum as the *Dispatch* inflicted on us. The opinions and sentiments of the *Dispatch* are utterly at variance with those of the military on most topics, and we can assure the Editor that his hebdomadal effusions on the Lash are utterly disgusting to the very men he purposes to please. The soldier has many grievances to complain of, but certainly not, in these days, of "Flogging"—that is a punishment reserved for thieves and incorrigible blackguards only. We trust that the power to inflict this punishment may never be taken out of the hands of Courts-Martial, but we shall rejoice to learn that the power is seldom required to be exercised. Our sympathies are not so extensive as those of the *Dispatch*—indeed, we rejoice that rascals cannot escape unscathed—and on rascals alone is Corporal Punishment *now* inflicted.

Having laid before our readers the principal facts and results contained in Major Tulloch's Report on the "Sickness, &c. &c. &c. of the Troops in the United Kingdom," we now proceed to condense, in a similar manner, from his Report on the Mediterranean stations. These are considered under the three distinct commands of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Isles

Gibraltar.—After describing generally the rock itself, its geological structure and climate, Major Tulloch proceeds with the usual details. The troops here usually consist of the six service companies each, of five regiments of Infantry, with five companies of Artillery, and one of Sappers and Miners. The barracks are ample at this station, and the hospital accommodation excellent. The rations and diet here consist of one pound of meat (fresh or salt) and one pound of bread. Salt meat is issued four days in the week during winter, and two days in the week during summer;—one pint of wine is issued daily to each man. The duties are, in such an extensive fortress, necessarily severe; but they are proved not to have been such as to injure their health. From 1818 to 1836 it appears that for every 1000 men, 966 have been admitted to hospital yearly; thus, every man may be said to undergo treatment once in twelve months, which is about the proportion in the United Kingdom. Exclusive of the mortality by yellow fever in 1828, and by cholera in 1834, the average deaths have been thirteen per 1000 annually. This and the low mortality among the civil inhabitants, prove the *general* salubrity of Gibraltar. Still Gibraltar, though a mere rock, is not exempt from intermittent fever—for about five per 1000 have been annually admitted under this head. Yellow fever was first noticed at Gibraltar in specific detail in 1801, when about one-quarter of the troops and more than one-half of the civil inhabitants were cut off by it; and only twenty-eight adults of the whole garrison escaped without having been attacked. The total deaths were, 54 officers, 864 soldiers, 164 soldiers' wives and children, and 1864 of the civil inhabitants.

In 1810, 1813, 1814, and 1828, yellow fever broke out; in the latter year the disease was general. The following Table will show its prevalence:—

	Strength.	Admitted for Treatment.	Died
Commissioned Officers	138	53	10
N. C. Officers and Soldiers	1964	1144	422
Women and Children		447	83
Civil Inhabitants	17,000	1701	1961

It seems to have been most severe among the Artillery and 42d Foot—for in these corps about one-half of those attacked died—and to have been most fatal along the line-wall facing the sea. That exposure at night did not render men more liable to this disease, is proved by the fact, that of the Serjeants there died ten per cent.—of Corporals, twelve of Drummers, seven and of Privates, eleven, that is, the Privates are exactly a mean between the Serjeants and Corporals, who are not exposed to a similar extent. The ratio among the Drummers is least, as they are the *youngest*. In 1828 and 1813 the mortality was highest on Oct. 16th, and in 1804 about a week earlier. The same has been observed in other parts of Spain and at New York. The origin of this disease is still a mystery. The unhealthy character of autumn seems to be established in the northern hemisphere; and we may yet hope that *this* may lead to the discovery of some atmospheric peculiarity at that period. Of diseases of the lungs at Gibraltar, we find the ratio to be 141 to 148 in the United Kingdom, and liver complaint is very little more prevalent than in this country. Diseases of the stomach and bowels are twice as prevalent, and thrice as fatal; the cause of which may be partly an increased temperature, and partly salt provision. In 1834 cholera attacked the garrison,—459 were admitted to hospital, 131 died; *i. e.*, one in three and a half. The 5th, 23d, 60th, 70th, 92d, and Ordnance, suffered very unequally;—the 5th lost forty-one men, three women, and four children, out of 588 individuals, while the 92d lost only nine men and four women, out of 687. Males and females were attacked in nearly the same proportion; but of the latter more died. Children were nearly exempt from attack; but when attacked rapidly sunk. Few about the age of puberty died; and soldiers under thirty-three appear to have been more exempt than those older. Of civilians, the old, infirm, and dissipated, principally suffered; but among the troops, particularly in the 5th and 60th, the finest and best-conducted men were cut off, while those long addicted to intemperance escaped, or rapidly recovered. The medical officers seem unanimous that the disease was not contagious. The proportion of men admitted here for diseases of the brain is the same as among the Dragoons at home; and the ratio of deaths is even lower. Cases of *delirium tremens* are rare, yet intemperance is not uncommon; but it seems not to be attended with the same evil effects—moral and physical—as in tropical climates. Dropsies are by no means prevalent, and almost all the deaths from this class of disease were among old men, worn out by dissipation and long service. Other diseases rarely prove fatal; and the police regulations of Gibraltar save the soldier from suffering the consequences of promiscuous intercourse. We notice, with great satisfaction, that corporal punishment has been found less necessary at Gibraltar than at any other foreign station. We shall, in our next, proceed to examine the Report on Malta.

The Court.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace, when the following officers were presented:—

Hon. Capt. Keppel, R.N., on his marriage, by the Earl of Albemarle. Hon. Capt. Hood, Scots Fusilier Gds., on his marriage, by the Marquess of Downshire. Hon. Capt. Fitzmaurice, 2nd Life Guards, by the Marquis of Thomond. Hon. C. Vanneck, by the Earl of Stradbroke. Admiral Sir Philip H. Durham, G.C.B., by Lord Minto. Commander H. M. Denham, R.N., F.R.S., on being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and submitting his report on the navigation of the Dee and Mersey, by the Marquess of Downshire. Lieut. Pelley, R.N., by the Deputy-Governor of the Bank. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 96th reg., by Lord Hill. Mr. C. A. Wilkinson, Bedfordshire Militia, on going abroad, by Colonel Alley. Major M'Queen, 15th Hussars, on promotion, by Col.-Badcock. Capt. Peters, 96th reg., on his marriage, by Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Paterson. Capt. Blake, 3rd reg., by Mr. Blake. Mr. Pilgrim, 15th Hussars, by Capt. Watson. Mr. P. Bennett, Captain 1st Loyal Suffolk Yeo. Cav., by Capt. Watson. Capt. Guille, 28th reg., by Gen. Sir H. Campbell. Major Gen. Alexander, on promotion, by Visc. Combermere. Lt.-Col. Wingfield, on promotion, by Lord Hill. Lt.-Col. Hankey, on promotion, by Lord Hill. Lt.-Gen. R. Blunt, by Lord Hill. Capt. Peter Richards, R.N., by Lord Minto. Lt.-Col. Hay, Coldstream Guards, on departure for Canada, by Col. Lecatindle. Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Thornton, on promotion and appointment to 57th reg., by Lord Hill. Gen. Browne Clayton, K.C., on promotion, by Lord Combermere. Capt. Corry, R.N., on return from foreign service, by Earl de Grey. Capt. Hickman, 15th Hussars, on departure for India, by Col. Badcock. Lieut. W. C. Metcalfe, R.N., on return from abroad, by the Earl of Albemarle. Capt. A. Wathen, 15th Hussars, on proceeding to India, by Lt.-Col. Badcock. Commander George Herbert, on appointment to H.M.S. *Portcullis*, by Lord Minto. Commander M'Ilwaine, on promotion, by Lord Minto. Admiral Sir Graham Moore, on appointment to the post command at Plymouth, by Lord Minto. Com. Otway, R.N., on promotion, by Adm. Sir P. Durham. Capt. Eden, R.N., on appointment to H.M.S. *Impregnable*, by Lord Minto. Major Trevor, by Mr. Fleming, M.P. Major Dowse, R.A., by the Master-General of the Ordnance, on returning to the Canadas. Maj. Hall, Royal Engineers, on return from Gibraltar, by the Inspector-General of Fortifications. Capt. Villiers, Coldstream Guards, on promotion, by Col. Walton. Capt. Wilbraham, Royal Fusiliers, on return from Persia, by Viscount Palmerston. Major Hamilton, 22d Bengal N.I., by Vice-Adm. Sir E. Hamilton. Lieut. W. B. Gardner, on return from abroad, by the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Gardner. Capt. Archibald Erskine, 45th reg., by Colonel Vigoureux. Lieut. H. J. Keane, R.I. Engineers, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Vivian. Lieut. Stowell, 45th reg., on return from India, by Col. Vigoureux. Lieut. Grant, Royal Rifles, by Sir W. Gosset. Lieut. Mervyn Archdall, M.P., Inniskillen Dragoons, by General Hon. Sir W. Lumley. Cornet Townsend, 15th Hussars, by Col. Badcock. Lieut. and Adjut. White, 40th reg., by Lord Holland. Major Paine, Royal Sussex Militia, by the Duke of Richmond. Lieut. George Western, R.N., by Lord Minto. Lieut. H. Page, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Major Gage, Scots Fusilier Guards, on promotion, by Colonel Altchison. Lieut. Fitzjames M'Gregor, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Lieut. George Hurst, R.N., on appointment as Naval Knight of Windsor, by Lord Minto. Lieut. G. Lavie, R.N., on return from foreign service, by Sir C. Adam. Capt. Henry Cooper, 45th reg., by Sir H. Parnell, Bart. Lieut. J. R. Palmer, 17th Lancers, by the Earl of Huntingdon. Capt. Fletcher, A.D.C., 1st Life Guards, on his marriage, by Lord Hill. Major Sir W. Scott, King's Hussars, by Lt.-Col. Badcock. Lieut. Walter Wards, 74th reg., on return from Jamaica, by Sir H. Bukenfield. Lieut. Brett, 15th Hussars, on departure for India, by Col. Badcock. Lieut. Charles Acton Broke, Bl. Engineer, on embarking for Corfu, by Major General Sir C. De Vere. Ens. Crawley, 45th reg., on return from India, by Col. Vigoureux. Ens. Anderson, 83d reg., by Lt.-Gen. Sir H. J. Cumming. Ens. Blenkinsopp, 45th reg., on return from India, by Col. Vigoureux. Ens. Albany Wallace, 26th reg., on appointment by Lt.-Col. R. Wallace, K.H. Col. Arbuthnot, 72d, on promotion and return from Ceylon, by Lord Hill. Major-General Dickson, C.B., Madras Cavalry, on promotion, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Capt. E. C. Ancell, 7th reg., on promotion and return from foreign service, by Lt. Gen. Sir P. Hill. Mr. John Garratt, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, by Lord Hill. Cornet Jenyns, 15th Hussars, by Col. Badcock.

The Queen held a Drawing-room, at St. James's Palace (the second this season), on Thursday afternoon, at which the following officers attended:—

Admirals—Sir Charles Ogle, Skipsey, Sir G. Moore, Sir Edward Codrington. Generals—Sir Thomas Bradford, Sir H. Wheatley, G.C.H., Sir E. Stannus, C. Macleod, Sir F. French, Sir H. Turner, Sir J. Macleod, Hon. H. Murray, Goldie, Sir L. Grant, Sir J. Gardiner, Hon. W. Gardner, Sir H. Lowe. Colonels—Hugh Baillie, Pringle Taylor, K.H., Conolly, M.P., Wemyss, Webster, Norcliffe, R. Wallace, Crosse, Wingfield, Meyrick, Colvile, Stanhope, Wyndham, Macintosh, Ashworth, Wood, Cowell. Majors—Weymouth, Robb, Maclean, Paine, Sweetman, Hartley. Captains—Toup Nicolas, C.B., Knox, R. Harvey, Whatman, Cooper, F. Blackwood, M. White, Fletcher, Newcombe, Watson, Margary, E. Ansell, Hood, Guille, B. Knight, Liston. Commanders—Washington, C. Buckle, Herbert, M'Ilwaine, Denham. Lieutenants—Irvine Stuart, Philliott, J. Palmer Stawell, Gardner, Brett, Warde, Shuton, Jones, Goldie, Hammond, Rattenbury, Frease, V. Kirkland, Murray, Steele, Lavie, Ommanney, White. Ensigns—Paton, Wallace, Crawley, Blenkinsopp.

The Queen honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne with her company at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Lansdowne House.

It is stated to be the Queen's intention to give two balls at Buckingham Palace, one on the 10th, the other on the 24th, of May. Her Majesty will have a concert on the 13th of May.

Sir Robert Peel having been induced to alter his intention with respect to the Jamaica Bill, and to make it a party question, Lord John Russell last night announced, that the Government not being able to find that they had come to an erroneous conclusion, it was necessary that they should press on the House the adoption of this Bill. He added that Sir Robert having given notice of so decided a course, before the propositions of the Government had been fully debated, and as he did not think that the members of that House had had their attention sufficiently called, either to the papers or to the measures founded upon the proceedings in the West India Islands, Jamaica particularly, he did not propose to bring on the bill on Monday, but to move the consideration of it on Friday next. Sir R. is determined to join issue on the question of superseding the constitution for any term of years—deeming it important to permit another appeal to be made to the Assembly of Jamaica. He was ready, however, if Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that, in consequence of the refusal of the Government of Jamaica to perform its functions, any practical difficulty had arisen, to provide for that practical difficulty, limiting the remedy to the necessity. So Jamaica is to be the field of party battle.

On Tuesday, the meeting for which we had prepared our readers, took place at Carlton Chambers, Regent-st., for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Naval and Military officers; Major-General Wright, Royal Engineers, was in the chair. A code of laws and regulations was adopted. The object is to raise a fund, from which, after the lapse of three years, the widows of the subscribers will derive a benefit by pensions. As soon as a capital fund of 500,000*l.* is raised, the surplus will be applied to the erection of male and female schools. Capt. Talbot informed the meeting that a gentleman of fortune had declared his determination of bequeathing his property to the Institution.—The meeting was not so numerously attended as we could have wished; but those present were very warm in the cause. The next meeting will be on the 1st of May, when we hope every officer who may be in London will make it a point to attend. Zealous co-operation may effect an object of incalculable advantage to the Services.

Despatches were received on Saturday at the Colonial Department, from Col. Doherty, the Governor of Sierra Leone; also despatches, dated Nov. 25, at the India Board, from the Governor of Singapore; and, dated Jan. 3d, from the officer administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidency of Bombay; on Sunday despatches were received from Major-Gen. Sir George Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and on Monday from the Right Hon. S. Mackenzie, Gov. of Ceylon, and from Gov. Light, at British Guiana. On Thursday despatches were received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The Queen has granted the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq.; and of Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland to James Ivory, Esq.

The Duke of Wellington, as Director of the Ancient Concerts, gave a sumptuous dinner at Apsley House, on Wednesday evening, to a select party.

We rejoice to state that the Duke of Richmond has recovered from his late severe illness. The cause was the moving of the musket-ball by which his grace was wounded at the battle of Orthez, and which—it never having been extracted—has been a constant source of pain and uneasiness. For upwards of a fortnight the Duke was unable to leave his bed.

Tournament.—Preparations are making for the grand tournament at Eglintoun Castle, to be given by the Earl of Eglintoun in September. No pains or expense are being spared to render the affair the most imposing that has taken place in Scotland for many centuries.

The Duke of Lucca, who left Dover by the Queen's packet *Widgeon*, at the end of last week, presented the Captain with a very curious and ingeniously-contrived gold watch and chain, worth 100*l.*; to each of the officers he gave a gold piece of the value of 8*l.*, and 8 guineas to the crew;—besides the above, His Royal Highness paid 25*l.* for the hire of the vessel—rather dear payment for a two hours' voyage!

Cornet Bradford, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), eldest son of Sir T. Bradford, Bart., is pronounced the affianced husband of the daughter of Mrs. Russell Ellice. The marriage is not to be solemnised until after Christmas, by which period the Cornet will have assumed the name of Atkinson, and succeeded to a large property.

The Earl of Listowel is to be the new Knight of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Earl of Caledon.

On Tuesday, as Major-General Peter Fyers, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich Garrison, was driving his carriage towards the seat of Viscount Sidney, at Frogmal, on turning a corner rather sharply round, the wheels became locked, which immediately overturned the carriage. Mrs. Fyers was thrown a considerable distance, where she lay in an insensible state. The General received some very severe contusions. Mrs. Fyers was immediately conveyed home, and we are happy to state that she is not dangerously injured.

The Earl of Essex died on the 23d inst., at his house in Belgrave-square. His Lordship was in the 82d year of his age, and is succeeded in his titles by his nephew, Arthur Algernon Capel, the eldest son of his late brother, the Hon. J. T. Capel.

Before Lord Clarendon's departure from Madrid, the Queen made inquiries if his Lordship would accept of the order of the Golden Fleece, the highest in Spain, when there should be a vacancy. The answer was in the negative, British diplomatists being specially prohibited from accepting any foreign orders.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.—The twelfth anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Thursday at the London Tavern. Mr. Robinson, the chairman of Lloyd's, presided, supported by about 150 gentlemen connected with the commerce and shipping interests of the city.

The English chartists have formed a resolution not to enlist in the Army or Navy.

COVENT-GARDEN.—A new dramatic romance, called *Agnes Bernauer, the Maid of Augsburg; or the Secret Tribunal*, was produced at this theatre on Saturday night, and has since been repeated with great applause. It is understood to be by the author of *Joan of Arc*, and though it has not—as what other subject could have?—all the deep interest of that first of theatrical romances, it is yet conceived in the same spirit, and executed, both as to dialogue and stage effect, with similar taste and skill. The genuine tone of the old romance pervades it. Every scene is effective; most of them grandly so. They form a succession of superb *tableaux*.

Anatomical Exhibition.—The fame of the Florentine Museum of anatomical figures and objects in wax, presenting fac-similes of nature, has already reached all parts of Europe; but until the exhibition of the two beautiful figures in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, few persons could form any distinct idea of the astonishing correctness of those representations, and the admirable manner in which they are adapted to the acquirement of that knowledge of the human frame and its functions which ought to form part of the education of every one. No description can convey an adequate notion of these beautiful works; we therefore earnestly recommend a visit to them to all classes of our readers, promising them a degree of interest and information which they can obtain with equal facility by no other possible means.

The Diorama.—On Thursday the private view of the two pictures which form this exhibition was opened to a select number of persons. Both are painted by the Chevalier Bouton. The one is the interior of the church of Santa Croce at Florence, and its great merit is the effect of the light and shade, and the alterations to which the effect is subjected, from the church being seen from noonday till midnight. The other picture is the coronation of her present Majesty, and has considerable merit, as giving a general view of the ceremony. The Abbey is finely painted, and the general effect is good. This will be, no doubt, a popular picture.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, April 25.—Lord MELBOURNE stated, in answer to Lord Brougham, that a number of British officers had gone to Constantinople, with a view to engage in the service of the Porte, but without the sanction of Ministers. The policy of this Government, in observing a strict neutrality, remained unchanged, and they would do all in their power to prevent any breach between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 22.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the Jamaica Government Bill, proposing that it should be discussed in the next stage.—Sir R. PEEL did not object to the proposal, and was willing to delay discussion until after counsel had been heard, and even until the bill should be recommitted if necessity were shown, he would be ready to support the Government in this bill; but he thought further time should be given to the local legislature.—Counsel were then heard at the bar, and Mr. Burge, agent for Jamaica, addressed the House at great length against the bill. Mr. Burge's address occupied till 12 o'clock. Mr Sergeant Merewether appeared to follow up the argument against the bill; but the further hearing of counsel was deferred.

TUESDAY, April 23.—Lord ELIOT moved for "a Select Committee to inquire into the statements contained in the petition of Wm. Snow Harris, Esq., F.R.S., relating to the protection of ships from the effects of lightning."—Sir E. CODRINGTON seconded the motion.—Mr C. WOOD would not oppose the motion.—Mr WARBURTON was only surprised that it should be necessary, in the present state of science, to appoint a committee on the subject.—Sir R. PEEL could not support a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into a matter which belonged to the province of the executive government. He suggested the appointment of a commission by the Admiralty.—Mr. WOOD stated that the course suggested by the Right Hon. Baronet was that which he should prefer. It was one that had been already adopted with respect to Ryan's Patent.—Lord ELIOT acceded to the suggestion of the Right Hon. Baronet.—Motion withdrawn.

Manning the Navy.—Sir E. CODRINGTON submitted the following resolution to the House:—"That the system of reducing the crews of Her Majesty's ships, in time of peace, below the number required to make them efficient in time of war, is injurious to the best interests of the service; and that it is the opinion of this House that all H.M.'s ships, when actively employed or about to quit the British Channel, should in future have but one complement of men, whether in peace or war." This, he observed, was no party question but he found in recent discussions upon the state of the Navy that both sides attributed to their opponents the neglect of the Navy, and he must say that he believed what each had said of the other. He could assure them that the officers were discontented with the present system. The efficiency of the Navy did not depend upon ships or stores. He would rather take the worst ships, manned as they ought to be manned, than the best ships that were now built and manned according to the present system. He was quite sure that the latter would not be able to fight the former for one minute. More reform was wanted in the Navy than in any other part of the public service. There was no department in the public service which was not doubly rewarded in comparison with what the Navy had been. The great point was, the necessity of the ships being efficiently manned. Looking to the past war, they would find an illustration of the question by his observations. There were to be found the names of two Captains who were rewarded as distinguished officers—these had been engaged in actions in which they had been captured. He did not object to their being rewarded; for when they fought, the ships they commanded were only half-manned, while the American ships they fought against were more than doubly manned. Good seamen objected to enter into their fine ships, because they were inefficiently manned. They did this because they knew they could not compete with other ships, or gain any credit by them; that they would not perform their evolutions, and that they themselves would be overworked. There could be no better situation in life than that of a seaman on board of a man-of-war when it was properly manned, and proper indulgence was given to him. But what was the case at present? That the men preferred going in "a jackass frigate" to the finest ships that could be built. The manning of the Navy was controlled by a landsman, who, being a First Lord of the Admiralty, had controlled the Board and compelled them to make the Navy inefficient, by making the reduction, instead of being one-eighth, to be one fifth. On one occasion, such was the condition of the ship Super commanded, that the officers had to go aloft to show the men how to perform what was one of the simplest duties of seamen. As to the expense to be incurred in properly manning their ships, it was ridiculous to talk about it. This he was sure of, that ten ships properly manned would be far more advantageous and serviceable than twenty ships manned as they were at present. The Army was not governed in this way. The Army had too much influence. The Navy had not so much influence, if it had, it would not be governed in the way it was at present. He had conviction, and he was sure he might add that of the great majority of the Naval profession, was, that no ship should be sent upon a foreign service without being fully manned up to what was considered the war complement.—Lord INGESTRIE, in seconding the motion, said that about six weeks ago the question of the Navy was very much discussed, since then it had become what sailors called a lull (a laugh). He hoped the hon and gallant Admiral would blow up a breeze again about it (a laugh). He thought the statement of the hon. and gallant member satisfactorily proved, that our ships were sent to sea insufficiently manned. It had been said, on the other hand, that our ships were as well manned now as at any former period during peace. That might be true; but they all knew that at present our political affairs were not in a state of harmony. On a former occasion he had stated that the difference that had existed in the pay and allowance to the officers of the Navy, in contradistinction to those of other countries, had caused great discontent (hear). The officers were not the only persons dissatisfied. The men were also justly discontented. When the men found that a ship was undermanned, they found that the work was necessarily much more heavy, and that their natural rest was repeatedly broken by being called upon to perform duties which, if the ship were properly manned, would be performed by the watch on deck. But in addition to the ships being undermanned, the men found that, as compared with other countries, they were not adequately paid; so that, notwithstanding they got pensions, provisions, and justice, their natural love of change induced them to go into foreign service. It was impossible, whilst on the subject of the Navy, not to refer to the subject of impressment. Unless a perfectly adequate substitute were formed, he could never consent to relinquish the power of the Crown with regard to impressment. He conceived it was actually necessary that the power should remain; but at the same time he wished, and he was sure every person of common feeling wished, to see it mitigated as much as possible (hear). Those who took the trouble to think on the subject saw that our maritime Navy was very much reduced, in consequence of having steam boats all round the coast. It was perfectly well known by all Naval men that a sailor could not get that education which he ought to have on board a steam-boat, and his own opinion was, that it would be a good thing to introduce a system of apprenticeship for H.M.'s Navy, receiving boys as apprentices for seven years, with liberty to them at the end of five years if approved of, and they wished to volunteer, to be admitted into the Navy. He thought this hint was worthy of attention. They might in time by this means do away with the necessity of impressment, and render the service popular. Among seamen it was necessary that they should understand that they would be well paid and well treated, and that inviolable faith should be kept with them (hear). Mr. C. WOOD said, that after the strong opinion that was expressed on the last occasion when this matter was introduced, against the practice which had grown up of late, of introducing into discussions questions of Naval and Military Administration, he hoped that it would have prevented a repetition of that course. The hon. and gallant Admiral did not call upon the House to say that the present Government was wrong, he called upon the House of Commons to pronounce an opinion that Lord Howe, Lord St Vincent, Sir F. Trowbridge, and all the other distinguished officers who had sat at the Board of Admiralty, had all been wrong, both in practice and in their opinions, on this subject. No person could feel more how improper it would be in him to give an opinion upon a professional question of this nature, and he was far from presuming to do anything so indecorous, but when he stated what was the practice of officers not less distinguished than the hon and gallant Admiral, he hoped the House would not be altogether led away by the opinion of the hon. and gallant Admiral. The hon and gallant Admiral said, that almost all Captains in the Navy agreed in opinion with him. Now it was perfectly well known that a spirit animated the Captains of the Navy which made them anxious to have their ships in the highest order, and to have as many men as they could possibly get, but he must say, that the opinions of the many distinguished officers to whom he had referred, who had all commanded ships, and who knew what was right and necessary, who were not seeking to get men for themselves, and who knew from experience what was necessary to provide for the efficiency of the Navy, had very great weight with him. The hon. and gallant member had referred to the amount of the peace complement. Now he must say that the peace complement was at this moment higher than at any period since the war. The peace complement of a first rate was actually at this moment 220 men higher than was established in 1815. The complement of a second rate was 95 men higher than was established in 1816, that of a third rate was 40 men higher, and that of a fifth-rate—for the four-rates were a new class of vessels, with which it would not be fair to make comparison—that of the fifth-rates and he might instance the *Macedonia*, had a peace complement actually higher by one man than they had as their war complement. As he had mentioned on a former occasion, he thought it was exceedingly wise and in time of peace to maintain our establishments on a war footing. War did not break out so suddenly as to leave no time for preparation, and he understood from gallant officers on foreign stations that there never was any difficulty in filling up the complement of a ship in a foreign port, but that there was more frequently more difficulty in refusing than in seeking for hands. The hon and gallant officer had referred to the battle of Navarin, in which he had so ably distinguished himself, and which was certainly a contingency somewhat unlooked for, previous to its occurrence. But it was worthy of remark, that this victory was obtained by our fleet with a peace complement, and at the battle of Algiers, also, there were a considerable number of ships with peace complements. He sincerely believed that it was more advantageous to the service of the country, and a better protection to our flag, to employ a larger number of ships with reduced peace complements, than to crowd all the hands raised by Parlia-

ment into fewer ships. As a school for officers, it was of essential importance to have a certain number of ships in commission, because although we might obtain men from the merchant service, we could not get officers. The hon. and gallant gentleman and the noble Lord complained of the inferior quality of the crews at the present time. Now these complaints were groundless. In the time of the war the complements of the ships in the Navy consisted, on an average, of one-third able bodied seamen, one third ordinary seamen, and one-third landsmen. In 1814, 1830, and 1838, it appeared in the returns of a very large number of ships that there were 64 per cent of able-bodied seamen, 32 per cent of ordinary seamen, and 4 per cent of landsmen. He was aware that it was imputed to some officers, that they were often disposed to rate men as able bodied seamen who were not so, in order to induce them to join the ship. But he would instance the case of the *Rodney*, commanded by Captain Hyde Parker, whom he was quite sure every gentleman in the House would acquit of resorting to such an expedient, and in this ship it appeared, in 1835, that of the crew 81 per cent. were able seamen, and that there was not one landsman in her. In 1838, her crew consisted of 77 per cent. of able bodied seamen, and 23 per cent. of ordinary men [hear]. The hon. and gallant gentleman had complained of the difficulty of manning the larger ships in the service; but he would refer to the instance of the *Vanguard*, which was certainly not longer than usual in taking in her hands. But the longest time that had been taken by any ship in manning, since he had been in office, was a small 28 gun brig, which had actually been a longer time in shipping her hands than the largest vessel in the service. With regard to the want of smartness on the part of our ships' crews at present, which had been lamented, he was of opinion that it did not arise from the want of a proper number of hands on board, but from other circumstances, and he would beg, in corroboration of this opinion, to read a passage from a letter published in the form of a pamphlet, by that gallant officer, Captain Napier:—"In the latter years of the war, when the ships had full war complements, all the zeal and energy of the crew seemed to be at an end, and all that pride which had formerly been felt by the men, in finding themselves excel others in evolutions, seemed to have disappeared. The Mediterranean fleet, commanded by a highly distinguished officer, was, to look at, the tidyest, but in evolutions the most lubberly I ever beheld. I served on that station for three years, and the officers complained that it required something like tyranny on their parts to keep any order in the service." It would be seen from this that there was one very high authority for the fact, that a want of smartness could be shown by a full as well as by a reduced complement of hands, and therefore upon this ground he could see no argument for adopting the war complement in time of peace.—Capt. Pechell thought that there could not be a doubt that our ships were inefficiently manned, but at the same time he was quite ready to admit that the fault did not altogether rest with the present Board of Admiralty. It was not fair to refer back to the example of the latter end of the last century in this matter. In 1783 and 1784 circumstances were very different from those of the present day. There were then no French double-banked ships, and no Russian sail of the line to compete with, and it was notorious, that whilst, since the war, France, Russia, and America, had been making long and rapid strides in their Naval service, England had made little or no comparative progress. But when the Hon. Secretary referred to authorities of by gone time, why did he omit that of Lord Collingwood, who even in his day complained that "not only had he insufficient ships, but inefficient officers also—young gentlemen being appointed merely on account of their Parliamentary connexion and interest." As an instance of the practical inefficiency of our present service, he would refer to the case of the vessels stationed on the coast of Africa to look after pirates and slavers, and who, on undertaking a prize, were obliged to accompany it into port, because they had not hands enough to spare to man her. Mr. F. H. Fleetwood said that, as a Naval man, he felt bound to say that, so far as his experience extended, the present system tended to create disgust in the service, and to destroy that esprit de corps which was so essential to it, he very much feared that, in the event of a collision with a foreign power, our flag would be—not disgraced, for that it could never be under British officers, but humiliated. The American frigates, which gave us such a lesson in the last war, were aptly termed line of-battle ships in disguise. They carried 56 guns, but of a less calibre than our guns, and requiring fewer hands to work them, whereas, with a peace complement, one of our gun brigs of 16 guns had eight guns mute for want of hands to work them. The reverses which we suffered under George IV., arising as they did from the ignorance and imbecility of the Admiralty, should be a beacon to warn us against the neglect of the Navy. If this motion had been made in the time of William IV., his firm belief was that that monarch's advice would have been to accede to it, and though he hoped the reign of Her Majesty would be distinguished for the solid glories of peace and the lasting triumphs of literature, still it should be care of that House that if she did draw the sword of this country in a just quarrel, she should be enabled to vindicate the character of the nation over which she presided [cheers].—Sir C. Adam. To hear the complaint of the Hon. Gentleman who last addressed them, one would suppose that our Navy was in the lowest state of degradation. Sir R. Stopford, however, was of a very different opinion, for he considered the ships under his command as well qualified to bear the British flag in triumph as any of our men-of-war did in former times. Nobody could deny that foreign powers had lately taken the greatest pains to put their ships in the best order, but it should be borne in mind, that there were very few French men-of war afloat, and that all those sent to Mexico were experimental ships. It was true that the French and the Russians had introduced guns of a larger calibre than those which were formerly used. We were of course obliged to follow their example, and to have our guns on a larger scale; but we had the authority of officers in command for saying that our ships were more quickly and efficiently yarked than those which belonged to foreign nations. Much had been said of the necessity of keeping up a sufficient number of men. He admitted that in 1836 such was the demand for seamen, that many of our ships were obliged to remain in port for a considerable time though want of hands. But the men-of war which were sent on service were by no means ill manned. When British ships carried on commerce with all the ports of the world, he thought it was obvious we could get men from these ships if we wanted them. The gallant Admiral (Codrington) had asserted that there was a difference of opinion between the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty and the Naval members of the Board as to the proportion which our peace should bear to our war complement. To this statement he gave the most distinct denial.—Mr. Plumptre thought that, through false economy and false patriotism, our present establishment was too low for the honour and safety of the country.—Mr. Hume. They were extremely warlike in that house; but, though he had taken considerable pains to ascertain whether there was any ground for the apprehensions which were entertained on this subject by many honourable members, he could find, out of doors, no foundation for them. They were told, in a late debate, that there was not one ship too many afloat, and it was now proposed to man them according to the war complement. This he thought was a most unnecessary expense, particularly when it was reflected that there were afloat one-third more ships than they had any occasion for [hear] and a cry of "oh!"]. It was, in his opinion, most unfortunate that the Naval members in that house should be perpetually proclaiming that our Navy was unfit to compete with foreigners. He must oppose this motion.—Sir E. Codrington replied. The house then divided—For the resolution, 27; Against it, 90; Majority, 63.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, returns were ordered respecting the number of corporal punishments or imprisonments inflicted on the Royal Marines, classifying the offences, also with reference to the Artillery and to the Army. Also returns of sums received and paid by commissioners of the national debt on account of savings banks and friendly societies. Also returns of an account of Bank Annuities, Long Annuities, and other terminable annuities, and of deficiency bills; and other returns relating to the Exchequer-bills and the issues of the Bank of England.—The House was occupied during the remainder of the sitting with the further hearing of Counsel on the Jamaica Bill. Mr. Sergeant Merewether having concluded his argument, the Committee on the Bill was fixed for Monday next.

THURSDAY, April 25.—Sir F. Burdett's name was called by the Speaker, and the Hon. Baronet (who had a notice on the paper to call the attention of the House to the petition of Mr. Dillon) not being present, Mr. Rice said, that this was the third time that this notice had stood upon the paper in the Hon. Baronet's name without being brought on. The Government were charged very freely in the newspapers with having unfairly neglected an individual. He trusted, therefore, that the Hon. Baronet would bring this matter forward for discussion at an early period, when he would be quite prepared to meet him.

FRIDAY, April 26.—A long discussion took place on the subject of the Jamaica Bill, and which we have elsewhere noticed.

Knights Templars.—There is now at 18, rue Notre Dames des Victoires, an apartment which presents a strange appearance. The windows of several of the principal rooms are hermetically closed and internally covered with a rich white woollen hanging, upon which are large red crosses. In two of the rooms there are thrones ornamented with the same colours; all the floors are covered with rich carpets, and here and there are deposited sacerdotal ornaments, collars, swords, and golden spurs. From the number of chandeliers the place must be well lighted. It is in these immense rooms, thus ornamented, that for several days past the Grand Master and dignitaries of the Temple have received new Knights. Since the year 1314, when the last Grand Master, James Molai, was burnt alive, in pursuance of a decree of the Parliament, on the spot where now stands the statue of Henry IV., that religious and military order had been forgotten, condemned as it was by various decrees, royal ordinances, and papal briefs. It re-appeared in 1830, since which period the police, which is so rigorous towards other worshippers and new religions, has tolerated it, no doubt, because among its members is one of the personages most influential at court. The Count de ——, whom we allude to, is, indeed, said to be the present Grand Master of the Temple. The Grand Master who revived the order in 1830, was, we believe, an obscure member of the medical faculty, if not a coin-cutter. The late Emperor, Don Pedro, entered the Knighthood when he was at Paris, and, if the lists of its members were published, names stranger still would probably be found in it. The national appetite for crosses and ribands must be voracious indeed, when it cannot be satisfied with his Majesty's liberal admissions into the Legion of Honour; and a quack can restore an Order extinct five centuries ago.—*Paris Paper.*

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—The effective force of the garrison of Paris, according to the *National*, is shortly to be increased by a regiment of cavalry. This reinforcement is urgent. Its necessity has been shown, we are told, not by the official administration of the War Department, which is forbidden to interfere in any but matters connected with accounts and correspondence, but by the grand Military Council sitting at the chateau. "All the barracks of the capital, adds the *National*, are crammed with soldiers from top to bottom; the old ones, as well as those constructed since 1830, and the extensive fabrics lately purchased for the same purpose, are already inadequate for the accommodation of the garrison. It would be in consequence difficult to provide lodgings for this reinforcement of cavalry. But the Pavillon Marsan cavalierly solves difficulties of this kind, and decided that Paris should be blessed with a new barrack. "At this rate," continues the *National*, "Paris will shortly absorb the whole army of the interior. Every year the effective force of the troops charged with its safe keeping augments in an incredible proportion. There are at present within its walls 23 battalions of infantry, three entire regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, two companies of veterans, and the horse and foot municipal guards; that is to say, at least 17,000 bayonets, 2,000 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery. Round Paris we find a similar accumulation of military force. There are eight batteries of artillery at Vincennes, two regiments of cavalry at Versailles, one at Rambouillet, one at St. Germain, one at Compiegne, one at Melun, one at Fontainebleau, one at Meaux, &c., and regiments of infantry at Versailles, Ruel, Courbevoie, St. Denis, Vincennes, &c. This is nearly incredible; in less than twelve hours 35,000 men can be assembled on the Boulevards and quays, and in 24 hours upwards of 50,000. And this army, more numerous than the one with which Napoleon twice conquered Italy, is not deemed sufficient, but must still be increased!"

Cape of Good Hope.—It is stated in the papers of 23d Feb., that the disease called the measles, which has been known to exist in this colony for 32 years, had made its appearance at Cape Town and its neighbourhood, and that it would very probably extend over the whole colony.

Captain Sartorius on the Present State of the Navy.*

Whatever modes may in future be adopted for manning our Navy, in the room of impressment, none can be effective which does not make the Naval a desirable and coveted service. It needs no reasoning to prove that there can be no comparison between the merchant service and the Navy as to toil, comfort, and food, the balance of advantages being incalculably in favour of the Navy little, therefore, or no improvement can take place on those points. The first measure which, I think, ought to be adopted is to recur to the system, but altered and extended, of pensions for long services.

Admitting all the thoughtlessness that characterises the British sailor with regard to the every-day expenditure of his money, I have always found them very sensitive as to some snug moorings in their old age, which their improvidence in their hard-working days may not endanger. Let these be not niggardly supplied; increase the sum in the ratio of long service, and never, as has been done, unjustly and unwisely deprive them of their pensions when they are actually employed in the Navy. It is a reward for past services as well as a retaining fee. Considering how precarious a seaman's life is, there can be but few who will be able to claim the higher rate of pensions, but the conduct and exertions of thousands will be influenced by the stimulus. The hope held out, of ultimately attaining to the required length of service, is in many cases quite illusory. A man enters into the service at 25 or 30; very few ships will take him at 40, if they can procure younger men: there can be no temptation, therefore, under the present arrangement, to induce so numerous a class to volunteer as may be comprised from 30 to 40.

The registration of seamen is a measure which I do not think, from the nature and character of our maritime population, and their ever-shifting home, and with the United States to resort to if discontented, is likely to produce much practical good singly. If some regulation could obtain the sanction of the Legislature, to the effect that no young sailor could be a Mate in a merchant-vessel, or obtain other advantages connected with sea service, without having previously served a stated time in the Navy.—I see no more hardship or injustice in such a regulation, than in compelling service in the Militia, or in obliging persons to serve an apprenticeship five or seven years before they can practise a trade. Independently of the advantages already alluded to, which may be derived from such a plan, it would tend also to have, throughout our commercial marine, men competent to form warlike and disciplined crews, ready to enter into the Royal service, in cases of emergency, and who would then require no training. Every ship, on paying off, should send a list of the best-conducted men to the Admiralty; copies of this list to be publicly exposed in all the great commercial ports, and with it a table of the various employments, under the Government, which such sailor could be eligible to in the various dock-yards, and all other departments under Government, abroad or at home, with the respective rates of pay, &c., to which these men alone should be appointed in their turns, and only ought to be removed, on proofs of bad conduct, before a Court of Inquiry composed of the most respectable officers of his more immediate establishment. The effect would be electric upon our sailor population. A small deduction might be made from the wages of each person to *aid* government in forming comfortable asylums for their old age. Such a system, I think, would have a very important result in improving the tone of our seamen, and manning rapidly our Navy.

It will also be necessary to improve even upon the very important improvements which are every day taking place in the internal regulations and government of the Navy. I have been for many years of opinion that corporal punishment ought never to be inflicted but by a Court Martial, and only for crimes which disgrace the man. I include under that denomination of crimes, thieving, skulking from duty, filthiness of all kinds, &c.: no sympathy is felt by the men themselves for such offences, and it is only by corporal pain that such criminals can be corrected, and those having a similar tendency can be terrified from the commission of them. And although, upon the bold, thoughtless, yet gallant and right-minded, and active fellow, the breaches of Military discipline must certainly be visited with more or less severity, and of a character fully to answer the present purpose of example, yet it ought not to be such as to brand with infamy, for life, a noble fellow, who, but for a fault, and such, perhaps, only in Military point of view, may be worth his weight in gold. I feel satisfied also, that the power of inflicting the severer punishments ought not to be left to the arbitrary will of the Commander. Take for example, a young man, when first made a Lieutenant, at nineteen, or a Commander, at twenty-one, put into the command of a schooner, or a cutter, or sloop-of-war, and this is not an extreme case. What must be the feelings of the crew to see one of their finest comrades, for an offence, trifling perhaps but in the estimation of their young Commander,—without any trial or examination,—a man whose head may have grown grizzled in the service of his country, his arms seized up to the gratings, and and his back lashed with a cat-o'-nine-tails! It is one or two scenes of this description that have tended materially to render the Royal Navy unpopular. I think that the form and ceremony which attend a Court-Martial, or Court of Honour and Justice as it may be called, add incalculably to the good effects which attend the infliction of punishments so awarded, both from the solemnity of the trial, and the assent to the justice of the sentence, which, under such circumstances, will seldom be withheld. With these opinions, it may be easily seen that I am an advocate for inferior Courts-Martial, composed of the officers of the ship, acting under oath, where all crimes supposed to merit corporal punishment to the extent now permitted to be inflicted by Commanders, should be tried. the Captain or Commander to have the power of mitigating punishment. It is more than probable, that with such and similar improvements, the Navy would become a

* Thomas Tarner, Bond-street.

popular service, and then prison-like confinement on board of their ships will also become necessary. There are also various necessary modes easy of accomplishment, of certain application and of the highest importance, which ought also to be put into execution, as contributing effective aid, in replacing impressment, with a more congenial and just system. I allude to the suggestions often made by others, and which Captain Lihou, I think, has put in the most practicable form, but which I would push further still A number of boys should be received, and bound apprentice to the Navy, on board of hulks stationed at the different great commercial ports, and where, under the care and inspection of officers of the Navy, they should be clothed and instructed for one or two years in the duties of their profession, and then be distributed among the ships, or they may be even lent out to merchant vessels at some certain rate of remuneration, which would aid towards defraying the expenses of their education and support; and the time so employed, to be considered and allowed for to the apprentices, in the long-service pension claims. The last two or three years of the apprentices' servitude will repay amply, by their work in the Navy, the expenses that have been laid out upon them.

A most mischievous effect in detracting from the popularity of the Navy has arisen from the system pursued during the war, of sending scoundrels and vagabonds, and even convicted thieves, by "transporting" the criminals on board of a man-of-war. The actual amount of physical force thus added to the Navy was contemptibly small, but the baneful influence of the plague spot has not yet been washed away from the fair reputation of our Navy, and the mixture of the felon and the honest sailor is yet held in remembrance as a stigma upon a profession which ought ever to have been held up as the coveted resort of the honest, the gallant, and the brave lovers and defenders of their country.

I must again, in conclusion, repeat, that whatever subordinate measures may be resorted to for a quick and efficient manning of our Navy, none can be, in my humble opinion, effective, unless the national service is made a popular one. Liberal wages and liberal pensions for long services and good conduct on one hand, and punishment for crime, inflicted with unyielding and unflinching severity, on the other. The administration of justice in individual ships must be rendered independent of all caprice, and corporal punishments to be inflicted by the sanction of an oath. The Navy to be in future the channel through which men wishing to be made Masters and Mates of merchantmen, or to possess other lucrative situations connected with maritime service, whether under government or otherwise, must pass by a limited period of service, which, if it were unavoidably required to be extended for the public good, should be allowed as double service in the computation for pensions. Such are some of the means which it appears to me would render the Royal Navy a service popular and eagerly sought after by our maritime population.

That England ought at least to keep pace with the most enterprising nations in steam navigation, is a point too clear to need any argument. The system of Naval tactics is already much altered, and will be much more so by the use of steam-vessels in a future war. The fate of a battle, or of some most important enterprise, may frequently depend upon the use of steamers, and a common uneducated engineer has it thus in his power, if the Commanding Officer has no knowledge of steam machinery, to render abortive the best-laid plans, or the most brilliant prospects, by his want of zeal or courage. Some ten years ago I wrote to the Admiralty, observing upon the importance of steam-vessels in all future wars, and how vitally necessary it was that Naval officers in general should make themselves well acquainted with the power and mechanism of the steam engine, so that they should be entirely independent of the working engineer, or rather that they should have such a degree of practical acquaintance with the power and working of the machinery as to enable them easily to detect the falsehood or flimsiness of the excuse which a cowardly or ill-intentioned man might oppose to the execution of a service that he felt an unwillingness to perform or encounter.

The employment of powerful steamers in peace as packets is a matter of vital importance, the comparatively small additional expense (if any at all) would be the saving of millions in war.

In the communication to which I refer, I strongly urged upon the Admiralty the necessity of attention to this matter, and I offered myself to study the whole subject from the workshop to the engine in action and at sea. My only answer was the laconic one—"Your letter has been received!"

It is a matter of unceasing astonishment to me, considering the innumerable inventions and propositions of all kinds that are continually pouring upon the Admiralty, that some mode has not been adopted to secure many good from sharing the fate of the many bad. Now it is quite clear that three or four Lords of the Admiralty, harassed by the innumerable professional and official calls upon their time, fretted and out of humour from the abuse and discontent of disappointed inventors, and claimants of all kinds, cannot possibly find time, or all have the requisite knowledge, or be in the right temper to enter upon the examination of such varied subjects as are submitted for their inspection. Surely, from the number of known intelligent officers of all classes that are generally in London, a number may be selected to insure a standing committee of at least five or six, to whom all these propositions and inventions should be submitted in the first instance, and who would then call the attention of the Admiralty to such as merited that distinction. The time of the Admiralty would thus be saved, a meritorious inventor would not be discouraged and disheartened, and the country would not lose a useful invention.

It would be a very advantageous plan to permit Marines, after one or two years' drill as such, to enter as sailors; they would soon combine the characters.

I believe no one will deny that, equal-handed, we are more than a match for any flag that floats. Such being the case, I regret to see building so many intermediate classes of vessels, which cannot be matched against an enemy's vessel, for I believe no other first-rate maritime nation have them; they are too weak against large vessels nominally of their own classes. The finest class of two and three-deckers, the finest class of large frigates, of corvettes, and of schooners and cutters, would in the long run be more effective, and certainly more economical, and would effectually secure us against similar mortifications to those that we experienced in the last American war. The diameter of the masts is also a most important consideration. Many more shots would be required to knock down a mast of a large diameter than of a small one. I cannot at all agree in the system lately adopted in some of our new frigates of the largest tonnage having a few, although very heavy guns. No one can for a moment deny the immense advantage of heavy calibre; but why heavy frigates, that would have carried, according to the old tried and successful system, some 50 or 54 guns, 24-pounders, should now have but 36 32-pounders, I cannot see. Very little more space is required for working a 32 than a 24-pounder gun; and when we consider what must be obvious to every sailor, how often one or two guns, bearing in a good position, may, and have settled the fortune of the fight, I would rather take the chance of some slight inconvenience in working the guns, than be deprived of the undeniable advantage that two more guns of a side would give on account of that possible inconvenience.

Chelsea Pensioners.—At the general scrutiny of the Chelsea pensioners, which is at present going on in the Excise-office, a most extraordinary case of fraud was detected on Monday last. An old blind man appeared before the examinators, accompanied by his better half, when it appeared, from his inability to answer any question put to him, that he was not the real Simon Pure, but a counterfeit; and, on further examination, it came out that the person whom he represented had been dead for 18 years, and that his companion, by substituting in her blind husband's place another person subject to a like infirmity, had succeeded in imposing upon those who had been called upon to sign the certificates, and the different collectors who had paid the pensions for that time. On the examinators reprimanding the dame, and telling her that she was liable to be transported for the imposition, she responded in a strong Hibernian accent in the following terms, richly garnished with oaths:—"Sure," she said, "is not one blind man as good as another? It is I who deserve the pension, your honours—I have lost an eye in the service too. I have followed Lord Wellington through Spain and Portugal, and, barring a few gold watches and a trifle of doubloons from dead Frenchmen, who had no further need of them, devil a hap'orth have I got for my services; but you are not to be after tazing me about losing my pension and all that, for I will go to the Queen myself, and on my own legs too, so I will, and that's Irish pluck for you."—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

THE LATE WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—(*Concluded from p.* 253)

Although many projects of hostilities were entertained on both sides, during the remainder of the winter nothing was done of any importance till 30th March, when Wilkinson, at the head of 8000 men, entered Lake Champlain, and attacked, unsuccessfully, La Colle Mill, defended by Major Handcock, of 13th reg., and about 180 men. The General then retired, unmolested, to the United States, and closed his Military career.

The failure of the enemy's attempts against Lower Canada, and the course of events in Europe, began to give a new character to the war. Instead of having for its object the wresting of Canada from Great Britain, it became, on the part of the United States, a war more of a defensive nature, or, at least, their offensive measures were confined to a part of the Upper Province.

Although the British Naval force on Lake Ontario had ventured out of port during the preceding campaign, all the advantages of Naval superiority were on the side of the Americans.—Early in the season of 1814, Sir James L Yeo, who, with Naval officers, seamen, and shipwrights, had arrived from England early in 1813, laid claim to the command of the lake. Sir Gordon Drummond, with troops from Kingston, accordingly embarked in the fleet, and captured Oswego on 6th May. The American fleet, however, soon seemed to have regained its former superiority.

The American Army, now commanded by Gen. Brown, well known in Lower Canada before the war as a plain farmer, and dealer in lumber and potash, the same who commanded at Sacket's Harbour when attacked by Sir Geo. Prevost, assembled on the Niagara frontier. On 3d July this officer, at the head of between three and four thousand men, crossed over into Upper Canada, at Black Rock, and obtained possession of Fort Erie, by capitulation. On the 5th he was met by Gen. Riall, with about 2000 regulars, Militia, and Indians, at Chippewa. The British loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, was 515, that of the Americans, 822. On the 8th Gen. Riall fell back on Fort George, and on the 9th to the twenty-mile creek, where he received reinforcements. The enemy proceeded to invest Fort George, and committed indiscriminate plunder on the inhabitants of the frontier. The thriving village of St. David was entirely destroyed. On 23d General Brown fell back to Queenston, and General Riall advanced. On 25th, in the afternoon, the two Armies again met, near the Falls. General Riall, after sustaining a great loss, ordered a retreat. Gen. Drummond, who arrived at Fort George that morning, from York, with reinforcements, ordered an advance. The field was gallantly contested till midnight, when the enemy retired to his camp, and thence towards Fort Erie. The American force in this action was about 4000, that of the British, as stated by General Drummond, 2800. The total loss of the latter was 878—of the Americans, 854.

The British Army arrived before Fort Erie on the 3rd August, and invested the place. On the 11th, the American armed schooners *Ohio* and *Somers*, aiding in the defence of the place, were carried by 75 British seamen, under Capt. Dobbs, in boats, some of which had been carried on men's shoulders from Queenston. On the night of the 15th, the British assaulted the fort and were repulsed with heavy loss, the gallant and amiable Col. Scott, of the 103rd, and the intrepid Col. Drummond, of the 104th, being among the killed. The total loss was 905; that of the enemy only 84. After this unfortunate affair, Gen. Drummond converted the siege into a blockade.

On the 26th of June, transports arrived at Quebec from Bordeaux with the 6th and 82nd Regts. They were ordered to the Niagara frontier, where they arrived late in August, having had to march round Lake Ontario. The principal part of the remainder of the troops, which arrived from France, were assembled on the Richelieu River, where they were brigaded with the forces already in that quarter, under Gen. De Rottenburgh, for the purpose of carrying into effect instructions from England for offensive operations against the United States. Great exertions had for some time previous been making on both sides, to ensure a superiority on Lake Champlain. On the 3rd Sept. the British Army, amounting to 11,000 men, under Sir George Prevost, passed the frontier by Odelltown, and reached Plattsburg with trifling opposition on the 6th, where the American General Macomb occupied a fortified position with 1,500 regulars, and as many of the inhabitants, all trained to arms, as could be collected from both sides of the lake. From the 6th to the 11th, battering cannon were brought up from the rear, and batteries erected by the British. On the 11th, the British flotilla, from Isle aux Noix, came up and attacked the American Naval force in the bay: the land batteries opened at the same time, and the troops moved to the assault. When they had reached the heights on which the American works were situated, victory declared itself in favour of the American Naval force. Sir George Prevost countermanded the orders for the attack: the next morning the whole army retreated, and on the 13th re-entered the Province, with a total loss of 235 men, exclusive of deserters, which on this, as on every other occasion when the British soldiers entered the enemy's country, was considerable.

On the 17th Sept the American forces made a sortie from Fort Erie, which was repulsed, but with severe loss. On the 21st, the British broke up, and retired upon Chippewa, Fort George, and Burlington Heights. On the 17th Oct Sir James Yeo appeared on the lake, and brought reinforcements and supplies to General Drummond: the American squadron, under Chauncey, remaining in Sacket's Harbour. On the 5th Nov the Americans evacuated Fort Erie, the only military post which they held in the Canadas; a predatory party which proceeded from Detroit, and penetrated more than a hundred miles into Upper Canada, plundering the property and destroying the dwellings of the loyal inhabitants, having also retired on the approach of a British detachment from Burlington Heights.

Michillimacinack, which the American superiority on Lake Erie and Lake Huron enabled them to attack, had been gallantly defended by Col. M'Donall. The enemy burnt the establishment of the North West Company at Sault St. Marie The Colonel had, however, managed to send parties of Voyageurs and Indians to the head of the Mississippi, and captured the post of Prairie du Chien. British Naval officers and seamen, sent overland from York, had also captured, in open boats, two American armed schooners on Lake Huron, and preparations were making to secure the command of that lake, and even recover that of Lake Erie, with which the former communicates by Detroit.

On the 24th Dec 1814, a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Ghent, on the 18th Feb. 1815, it was ratified and proclaimed at Washington, and on the 9th March made known at Quebec by Sir George Prevost.

Neither the close of the war nor the treaty was considered in Canada as befitting the character of Great Britain, a nation which had so recently acted the principal part in reducing the most formidable power that had been known in modern Europe. Men who had beaten the most celebrated troops in the world, in a series of battles from Gibraltar to Bordeaux, were restrained from acting against an inferior force at Plattsburgh, and defeated and destroyed in an attack on mud breast works at New Orleans, defended by peasantry and raw levies. The whole conduct of the war, on the part of Great Britain, was considered as extraordinary. When Canada was to be defended, there was a deficiency of the force in which England abounded, notwithstanding the zeal and loyalty of the people, the many instances of distinguished military, and the general gallantry and persevering endurance of the army. When Britain could dispose of a force to act offensively against the United States, a few thousand soldiers were sent to an open and populous country, where an European army could operate to advantage, and a large force was sent against distant frontiers, where a regular force could neither act nor subsist itself, where, in fact, it was inferior to an equal number of militiamen and sharp-shooters, of which description all the inhabitants of these frontiers consisted On the ocean, Great Britain exposed the bravest of her sons to be butchered, or apparently disgraced, from an unpardonable ignorance of the superiority of the enemy's ships over those which were sent to contend against them; and to complete the whole, the officer who had been chiefly instrumental in preserving two of her finest provinces, was disgraced, and only a scanty reparation offered to his memory after he had died broken-hearted.

The impartial and enlightened historian is, however, alone competent to pronounce on these topics. It is from his judgment that there is no appeal. Its validity has no limit but that of the duration of civilised society.

CAPTAIN SLEIGHT'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p.* 251).

In order to protect the interest of the mariner, and encourage those who may enter the service of the marine, it would be wise and judicious to allow that body an exclusive representation in the senate; to urge those essential claims, and promote the interest which so great and useful a class of society must always possess, conformable to the rights of citizens, with power to make choice and select from not only the former service, but also the Royal Navy, such zealous and patriotic representatives as would ultimately identify the trading mariner with his country's rights, and interest in his behalf: these men* whose sincerity is already attested for their country's good, by the unremitting zeal which they invariably manifest in behalf of the honourable profession to which they belong. By citing the names of the beforementioned gallant members, let it not be construed as intimating an exclusion of the intelligent and wealthy portion of the Masters in the trading marine; but so, for however intimate an officer of the Royal Navy may be with his own profession, yet it is, nevertheless, impossible that he can be thoroughly informed on every minute point connected with the interest of the trading marine, without possessing practical experience; therefore a free opening ought to be allowed the former men, as it would be the very greatest stimulus to the educated portion of that service To this end the qualification should be limited in its present extent when applied to Masters of the trading marine who should, as an important point, prove that they had commanded a ship for at least two years in addition to the beforementioned rules, relative to examination. And that every principal trading seaport of Great Britain into which a certain number of vessels shall annually enter, with cargo intended to be unladen, shall return one member to Parliament, by the seamen then and there present, for their exclusive representation. We see every profession and trade in this enlightened period returning members of their individual calling to represent their rights in the Government of the nation. Why then should that service, of all others, whose merits are attested, whose deeds are re-

* If such gallant and disinterested men as Sir Thomas Troubridge, Member for Sandwich, and Sir Edward Codrington, and several other officers of the Royal Navy, were to represent exclusively the interest of the trading marine, and become intimate with the internal arrangements of that service, it would soon feel the benefit, and abuses would ere long be eradicated from it.

corded, and whose interests ought to be interwoven with those of the country at large, be prohibited from this enfranchise? The sooner we see the seamen of Great Britain peculiarly emancipated in this instance, the earlier will be felt its beneficial results.

The second and third privileges, or rather benefits, mentioned in the preceding chapters, which it was considered expedient to extend to the mariners in the progress of this work, so closely assimilate and in reality depend on the same measures, that in treating of one the other becomes elucidated, and admits alone of proposal, together with the enumeration of those means by which they collectively may be accomplished; therefore, to afford our mariner, in the first place, provision in the event of any casualties at sea, or sickness contracted in the performance of his arduous duties; and, secondly, to afford him an asylum in worn-out old age, can alone be achieved, and should only be contributed to, in honour, honesty, and justice, by his employers, by those who are enriched and protected by the mariners' daily exertions. In order to accomplish this, a small portion of the hundredfold profits of the shipowner, and those equally supported by maritime commerce, should (as a matter of course of the most vital importance to our nation) be demanded by Government, for the purpose of placing in operation measures so momentous; and if contributed on certain principles it would be imperceptible, as more than an equivalent of security would be afforded.

Thus ought the interference of our Legislature, be solicited to use its due prerogative and wisdom for the protection of our valuable trading marine, for the cherishing of our Naval nursery, and the security by these means of the dignity and welfare of our nation; and to enact such laws as will prescribe that graduated scale of taxation which will secure the above end, and not press unduly on the shipowner or underwriter but alone, in proportion to the wealth they may derive from and the interest they may hold in the trading marine. These funds, which will be hereafter described in probable amount, and those already enumerated should be placed at the disposal of government, for the purpose of establishing a national institution, and to afford the trading marine the advantages before adverted to. Such an establishment would at once do honour to the realm, and immortalise the illustrious name of that gracious Sovereign in whose happy and auspicious reign an institution so much calculated not only to increase the mariners of our country (but to secure irrevocably their ardent and meritorious services in the time of need) was formed. The Legislature may (in the fullness of wisdom and caution) ponder before levying an exclusive tax on so influential a portion of the community as the shipowners and underwriters. But time—even a short lapse—may prove the indispensable importance of such a step; and let the latter, in their turn, reflect, while objecting to such measures, on the vital services they have and will again require to receive from the Royal Navy—the protection it has afforded to the treasure, the convoys, without which their vessels might lay and rot—the immense expense caused by these circumstances—the helpless and more circumscribed state of commercial intercourse in the absence of such aid,—let the shipowner and the underwriter, who receive equal means and protection from the above sources, consider well and duly weigh in every portion the balance of this question and its inevitable result; if so, they must readily perceive the right which expects them to contribute to the support of the trading mariner, and the securing of his valuable services for the before-mentioned circumstances.—*(To be Continued.)*

THE MILITARY COVE *in salore on the times*.—"It must be understood that this is a very different person and character to the 'military *man*.' We respect the Army, and advance the dignity of its members, in holding those up to ridicule and reproach who bring discredit upon a distinguished and honourable profession by grossly counterfeiting the dress, manners, and appearance of those attached to it. Military coves are mere pretenders to the military character, a horrid libel upon soldier-like appearance and dress, and are prompted to these vile forgeries solely by vanity and idleness. Many a fellow struts Regent-st. with a flaming pair of moustaches, and villanously attempts to ape the military man, who would have made an excellent tailor, shoemaker, or undertaker, had not starving genius seized his soul and made him a lean, spindle-shanked imitative military abortion. Military coves abound in the vicinity of barracks, particularly cavalry barracks; their minds are besotted and their eyes dazzled in their boyhood by the martial appearance of the soldiers, the sound of fife and drum, and the gorgeous trappings of the trumpeters and band. Lisson Grove, St. John's Wood, and the Regent's Park, are localities where military coves abound. Some years ago a great gathering of them was to be met at the Yorkshire Stingo, and seeing that their finances seldom permitted them to get beyond pipes of tobacco and pots of beavy, it is not at all remarkable that the then landlord of that house, Mr. Lind, was not over anxious for their patronage. The wars in Portugal and Spain carried a vast number of military coves from the little village of London, some of them signalised themselves most gloriously by standing up to be shot down for tenpence a day, others, more fortunate, escaped, obtained promotion, and returned to their father-land covered with honours, scars, and rags. These same *legion* coves are all Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and Colonels, according to their own account from this circumstance we may presume that all Subalterns and Privates were cut off in battle, and that the interference of a kind Providence 'prescribed the stuff.' There is another sort of military coves who generally take the rank of Captain, having obtained it by a year or two's servitude in the Queen's Bench, Fleet, or Whitecross-street prison. To our thinking it would be more in accordance with the regulations of the Army if these *honours* were alone attainable by the *Marshalsea*; custom, however, has ordered it otherwise. Another species of the military cove are those empty-headed donkeys who think to purchase rank and station by getting into the Militia or Yeomanry. These chaps are *Captains* to a man, and their assumption of the character, to the regular trooper, must indeed be amusing. Happily the noble and soldier-like bearing of our Army cannot be imitated successfully, *artistes* on the stage invariably fail in giving effect to assumptions of this kind how, then, can a linendraper, a tailor, a butterman, or a grocer, expect to achieve it? Faugh!"—*Weekly Paper.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 27, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93 ¼. | 9½ Reduced, 90¾ ¾.
Reduced 92¾ ¾. | New 3½, 101 ½.
Consols for Account, 93 ¼.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—T. E. Southby, of New Basinghall-st., and of London-wall, London, hatter—J. G. Smith, now or late of Warwick-court, Holborn, Middlesex, carpenter—J. Bradley, of 78, Great Titchfield-st., Marylebone, Middlesex, printer—T. Johnston, of King's-place, Commercial road East, Middlesex, draper—C. Batten, late of Moreton Mills, near Wallingford, Berkshire, paper-manufacturer—R. Bayley, of Macclesfield, builder—J. Brain, jun., of New Malton, Yorkshire, currier—W. Knowles, of Manchester, linen merchant—J. Bloomer, of Halesowen, Shropshire, nail-manufacturer—T. Brown, of Stockton-on-Tees, shipbuilder.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—C. Dawson, Covent Garden, fruiterer—G. Minister, Edmonton, wine merchant and brewer—E. Lyne, Markland, wine merchant—L. Heilbronn, Faversham, Gloucestershire, wool-broker—L. Moody Bennitt, Shelbourne, Dorset, milliner, dress maker, haberdasher, and hosier—J. Brain, jun., New Malton, Yorkshire, currier and leather-cutter—P. Hughes, Liverpool, cotton-dealer—J. Best, Bilston, Staffordshire, victualler and coach proprietor—J. Yeomans, Sheffield, ironmonger—H. Kendall, Liverpool, and Birkenhead, Cheshire, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

21st inst., at Cilgwyn, the lady of Major GWYNNE HOLFORD, of a son.—In Wilton-crescent, the lady of G. D. SCOTT, Esq., late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.—March 4th, at Le Luc, in the South of France, on their way to England, the lady of Capt. MATHEW, M.P. for Shaftesbury, of a son.—In Athlone, the lady of Lieut. MULLEN, Royal Regt., of a daughter.—11th inst., at Nenagh, the lady of Major BEATON, 34th regiment, of a daughter.—At Allyghur, 20th Jan., the lady of Lieutenant P. J. CHEKE, 34th Bengal N.I., of a daughter.—At Lucknow, 18th Jan., the lady of Captain JOHN SCOTT, 54th B.N.I., of a daughter.—At Lucknow, 26th Jan., the lady of Capt. J. SWEETENHAM, 10th N.I., of a daughter.—At Neemuch, 27th Jan., the lady of Capt. GEORGE THOMPSON, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.—At Castle Saundrum, the lady of Colonel SAUNDERSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Stoke, J. G. WILLIAMS, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late C. T. Tapril, Esq.—16th inst., at Lyme Regis, W. CANNING, to MATILDA, only daughter of Capt. Smith, R.N.—At Plymouth, Captain H. G. WEBB, of the Transport Service, to Miss LYDIA CHAPMAN.—At Annaduff Church, J. KANE, son of the late N. Kane, Esq., Lieut.-Col. 4th Foot, to MATILDA, daughter of the late M. Nisbett, Esq., of Donycarne.—At Dublin, R. H. COX, Esq., eldest son of Captain Cox, of Carrickon-Shannon, to EMILY, second daughter of the late W. J. Moore, Esq., of Rutland square, and immediately afterwards, R. B. CAMPBELL, Esq., Sub Inspector of county of Leitrim Constabulary, only son of the late Maj. A. Cameron, 20th Lt. Dragoons, to HELEN, second daughter of Captain Cox.—At Edinburgh, J. BAIN, Esq., of Milton, Haddingtonshire, to SARAH JANE, only surviving daughter of Captain Bland, late of the 73d regt., and niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bland.—20th inst., at Paddington, T. F. WALLACE, Esq., third son of Lieut.-Col. Wallace, K.H., late of King's Dragoon Guards, to EMILY, only child of Mrs. Wallace, of Cumbrage-terrace, Hyde park.—At Cawnpore, 21st Jan., Captain W. PARTON, 53d Bengal N.I., to CATHERINE, youngest daughter of Robert Logan, Esq., Edinburgh.—At Benares, 10th Jan., C. G. FAGAN, Esq., 8th L.C., to LOUISA, third daughter of Major Williamson, commanding 41st N.I.—At Madras, 17th Jan., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. C. ANDERSON, H.M. 4th or King's Own, to ANNA MARIA, youngest daughter of Arthur Brooke, Esq., C.S.—25th inst., at Marylebone Church, JOHN ORDE OMMANNEY, Esq., son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, to SUSANNA, eldest daughter of John M'Taggart, Esq., M.P., of Ardwell.—24th inst., at the Chapel Royal, Tower, J. R. LUMLEY, 9th Bengal N.I., and son of Maj.-General J. R. Lumley, Adjutant General, Bengal Army, to his cousin, ARABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. C. Wilkinson, M.A.—At Edinburgh, G. H. BAINBRIDGE, Esq., of Gattonside House, Roxburghshire, to ANNE, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, K.H., of Edinburgh Castle, formerly Private Secretary to the Duke of Kent.

DEATHS.

At Windsor, Captain A. CALDER, 26th regt.—21st, suddenly, near Chatham, W. WATSON, Esq., h.-p. 45th regt., eldest son of the late Major Walsh, of Blessington, county of Wicklow.—10th inst., at 20, North Bank, Regent's-park, in his 30th year, Lieut. L. JEFFREYS, 70th Bengal N.I.—CATHERINE, wife of Lieut. John Hildrup, R.N.—22d inst., at Charlton, Blackheath, Captain J. W. SMITH, R.I. Artillery, the only surviving son of the late Gen. Sir J. Smith, Colonel Commandant of the Rl. Horse Artillery.—At Acre Lane, Brixton, on 24th ult., eight days after the death of her mother, SARAH, the wife of Mr. W. M'KAY, and third daughter of Captain M'VICAR, H.P. Rl. Waggon Train, aged 24 years.—20th inst., at Sible Hedingham, Essex, the Rev. G. M. FOWKE, eldest son of the late Rear Adm. George Fowke, aged 39.—At Waterford, the lady of E. A. POWER, Esq., and sister to the late Captain Butler, of Muaree.—At Notting Hill, MERCY, wife of Lieutenant R. BATEMAN, R.N., aged 20.—At Yarmouth, Commander W. LOVE (1867), aged 75.—In Dec. last, on the coast of Africa, Mr. T. C. COOTE, Midshipman, H.M.B. *Dink*.—Mr. A. LAIDLAW, late Purser of H.M.S. *Wasp*.—April 11th, Major J. HUTCHINSON, late of 7th Rl. Fusiliers.—In Plymouth, ANNE, relict of Capt. Robins, of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 45.—At Paisley, Major WILLIAM ANDERSON, late Paymaster 3d Line Batt. King's German Legion.—At Barbadoes, Mr. D. CANTRELL, Quartermaster, 1st W. India Reg.—At Monkstown, the Hon. Mrs. MOLESWORTH, widow of the Hon. Major Molesworth.—At Woodstock, Athy, ANNA, only daughter of Capt. Maxwell.—20th inst., at Redcar, aged 32, Lieut. JOHN SCOTT WARING, H.E.I.C. Bombay Artillery.—At Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Lieut. G. Humphrys, R.N.—At Wallajahbad, 23d Jan., Maj. J. PALMER, 22d Nat. Vet. Batt.—At Hingoly, 30th Jan., Lieut. ARTHUR ROBERTS, Adjt. 7th Regt. H. H. the Nizam's Inf., aged 28.—At Madras, 16th Jan., CHRISTINA, the lady of Maj. J. Kerr, commanding the European Regt.—At Purneah, 21st Jan., Lieut. M. F. XIMENES, H.M. 10th Foot, aged 21.—At Chinsurah, 10th Feb., WILLIAM C. ARROW, Esq., aged 32.—23d inst., HENRY DUNCAN, the youngest son of Captain Toup Nicholas, of H.M.S. *Belleisle*.—At Brighton, WILLIAM W. VANE, Esq., formerly Lieut.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards.—Lately, at Plymouth, AGNES, relict of the late Commander John Price, R.N.—At Croydon, suddenly, Captain B. H. NORTON, R.N.

Advertisements.

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			oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12	Fiddle-pattern	Table Spoons	30	at 7	2	10	15	0
12	do.	Dessert Spoons	20	7	2	7	3	4
12	do.	Table Forks	30	7	2	10	15	0
12	do.	Dessert Forks	20	7	2	7	3	4
2	do.	Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8
1	do.	Soup Ladle	10	7	2	3	11	8
1	do.	Sauce Ladles	10	7	6	3	16	8
4	do.	Salt Spoons (gilt strong)				1	0	0
1	do.	Fish Slice				2	10	0
12	do.	Tea Spoons	10	7	8	3	16	8
1 pair	do.	Sugar Tongs (strong)				0	15	0

N.B.—A Pamphlet, containing a List of Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c., may be had gratis, or will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application.

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The First Number will appear on SATURDAY, May 4th, to be continued Weekly, Price FOURPENCE. It will contain Important Original Papers on highly interesting subjects connected with Abstract, Applied, and Practical Science; Translations of the Principal Papers from the Foreign Scientific Journals; Digest of the proceedings of the Scientific bodies, and all Intelligence of importance to the Scientific World.—This Journal is not connected with the Polytechnic Institution in Regent street.
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East India House, 19th April, 1839.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice—

That the *Finance and Home Committee* will be ready on Wednesday, the 8th day of May next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Proposals from Persons willing to enter into an engagement to serve them at the *Presidency at Bombay*, for a period of not less than Five Years, in the capacity of

NAVAL INSTRUCTOR OR SCHOOLMASTER.

The Proposals must be in the hand-writing of the parties themselves applying, and must specify names, ages, past and present employment, and either give reference for testimonials of conduct and qualification, or enclose certificates of competence in Mathematics, Navigation, Astronomy, with the use of Mathematical and Nautical Instruments and Chronometers,—in Drawing, and in the theory of the Steam Engine

Copies of the Terms and Conditions of the Deed of Covenants to be entered into by the Party engaged may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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FUND for the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of OFFICERS in HER MAJESTY'S ARMY and NAVY.

At a Meeting, held in Carlton Chambers, No. 8, Regent street, on Tuesday, the 23rd April, 1839,

Major General WRIGHT, R.E., in the Chair,

A resolution, establishing a private Fund for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army and Navy, was passed unanimously, and several other resolutions relating thereto.

The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday the 1st day of May next, at One o'Clock, for the purpose of electing Directors, &c. &c. The presence of all Officers, advocating the principle, is urgently requested, and it is hoped that every Officer, who may be in town, will make it a point of attending.

The resolutions passed can be seen by parties interested, by applying to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of Messrs. Alexander and Kerr, Carlton Chambers, where the Office for the Fund is, for the present, established.

Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent street, 24th April, 1839.

BARGAIN-HUNTING.—This mania, more perhaps than most other causes, has been a prolific source of the hollow and factitious system of chance business at the present day so much in vogue. An entirely different line of proceeding—one in which especial regard is had to permanency of connexion—is the basis on which JOHN COWIE lays claim to the notice of the considerate portion of the Public. The whole of his splendid and varied Stock in SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, and JEWELLERY, being manufactured with the express view of doing real service to the purchaser by their sterling qualities, he reckons equally on the estimation of the economist and man of taste.—John Cowie's establishment for the sale of Silver, Sheffield Plate, and Jewellery, 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, opposite Bull's Library.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Apr. 27, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 328. SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H.C.S., Commander, (late of the *Buckinghamshire*), to Sail 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, W. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail 25th July.

FOR BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The accommodations for Passengers' of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—For MADRAS DIRECT.—The MINERVA, Capt. GEORGE IRELAND, 1000 Tons burden, will Leave the East India Import Dock on Thursday the 2nd of May. Goods will not be received on board after Tuesday 30th of April.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's, or to Messrs. ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime-Street-square.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 25th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Leave the Docks on the 1st May, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the LORD HUNGERFORD, 758 Tons, Captain EDWARD SAUNDERS. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin Friars, to Capt. FARQUHARSON; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail early in July the Ship LADY FEVERSHAM, 500 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander. Has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE, and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-st. Within, or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Under Engagement with the Honourable East India Company, and will positively leave Gravesend on the 25th May,

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1365 tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the *Broxbournebury*), Commander; lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANGLES, PRICE, and Co., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail about the end of June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE, 950 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander (late of the *London*); lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; to Messrs. JOPP and SCARR, 72, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Under Engagement with the Honourable East India Company, and will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 15th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the fine New Frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY HOURCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BRIGGS, TRURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. T. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS of the undermentioned SHIPS, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross:—

For MADRAS, MINERVA, 1000 Tons, IRELAND, May 5.
For BENGAL, HEREFORDSHIRE, [illegible] Tons, CHAPMAN, June 4.
For BENGAL, PLANTAGENET, 850 Tons, DOMETT, June 15.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, MARTIN, May 30.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, HOPKINS, June 5.
For BOMBAY, CHILDE HAROLD, 800 Tons, WILLIS, May 10.

OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The next Mail for India will be despatched on Saturday, May 11, *viâ* Falmouth.

Information on this and other Overland Routes to India, with Letters of Credit to the various Continental Cities, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and India, may be obtained of Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, will mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

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The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

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OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore-street.

Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at

THRESHER AND GLENNY'S,

Next door to Somerset-house, Strand,

where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application; also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Cloth Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Gentleman, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 10 guineas; ditto, King's Household Troops, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, bandanas, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers, sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

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STACY & Co., GENERAL OUTFITTERS and TAILORS, 17, Tichborne street, Regent-st., London.

The Proprietors solicit the attention of the OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and the PUBLIC, to the convenience, comfort, and economy of this Establishment, where Gentlemen are supplied with every article of elegant and fashionable Dress; and, as the most experienced Artists are employed in every department, the annoyance of bad fits, and the inconvenience and fatigue of going to different houses are obviated, this one presenting facilities for first-rate equipment which are nowhere else to be obtained.

Stacy and Co. submit their List of Prices, which, embracing as they do the consideration that every article is warranted of the best quality, will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

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SUPERFINE SAXONY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coloured Frock, Silk Linings	3	10	0	to 4	4	0
Black and Blue Ditto, ditto	3	15	0	— 4	14	6
Coloured Dress Coats	2	15	0	— 3	5	0
Black and Blue Ditto	3	3	0	— 3	16	0
Marcella Waistcoats	0	12	0	— 0	16	0
Valencia and Toilinet Ditto	0	14	0	— 0	18	0
Silk Ditto	0	18	0	— 1	5	0
Velvet Ditto	1	1	0	— 1	11	6
Black Kerseymere Trousers	1	8	0	— 1	16	0
Woollen Buckskin Ditto	1	6	0	— 1	14	0
Tweed and Gambroon Ditto	0	16	0	— 1	0	0
Macintosh Capes and Great Coats	1	1	0	— 3	13	6
Petersburgh Pelisses	2	12	6	— 5	13	6
Milled Great Coats	3	3	0	— 5	15	6
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2	2	0	— 3	13	6
Ladies' Cloaks, &c.	4	4	0	— 6	6	0
Ditto Habits	5	5	0	— 7	7	0

Hosiery and every other article of outfit of every quality, and on equally moderate terms.

Terms for Gentlemen contracting by the year, the old clothes to be returned:—Three Suits, 16*l.* 16*s.*; Four Suits, 21*l.*; Five Suits, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Families and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences, within ten miles of London.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER.—By Order of the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance

The Sloop DUKE OF RICHMOND, of about 50 Tons Burthen, old measurement, with her Masts, Spars, Rigging, and Stores, as she now lies at the Tower Wharf.

For further Particulars apply at the Office of the Honourable the Principal Storekeeper, Tower; or at the Office of the Secretary to the Board in Pall-mall, between the hours of Ten and Four.

The vessel may be viewed on application to the Master on board and Proposals for the purchase must be delivered Sealed at the Office in Pall mall, on or before the 6th May next, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the DUKE of RICHMOND Sloop."

By Order of the Board.

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 17th April, 1839.

CONTRACTS FOR BLANKETS AND CONVICTS' CLOTHING.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 27th April, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 16th May next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering at Her Majesty's Dock yard at Deptford, all such

BLANKETS and Articles of CONVICTS' CLOTHING

as shall from time to time be demanded, under Contracts for 12 Months certain, and further until the expiration of three Months' warning.

Patterns of the respective Articles and Forms of the Tenders may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £500 for the due performance of each of the Contracts.

CONTRACT FOR NEW ZEALAND TIMBER.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 20th April, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 30th of May next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying 2,000 Loads of COWDIE TIMBER, or 1,000 Loads of TIMBER, and 500 Loads of THICK STUFF, to be delivered by or before the 31st March, 1841, at Her Majesty's several Dock-yards according to a distribution, which with

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Cowdie Timber," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £2,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Queen's Own Regiment of Tower Hamlets' Militia—To be Ensigns Benbrick Doyle, Gent, v Coppin, promoted George Mitchell, Gent, v. Randell, promoted—Frederick Brash, Gent., v Chalmers, promoted.

Warwickshire Reg of Yeomanry Cavalry—James Oliver Mason, Gent, to be Cornet, v. Lloyd, resigned

North Lincoln Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—Charles Pardell, Gent, to be Cornet.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 4.

2d Dragoon Guards—Maj. George Nugent, from 7th Dr Gds., to be Maj., v. Griffiths, promoted

4th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Alexander Rolls to be Lieut by p., v Cresset, who retires—Thomas George Symons, Gent, to be Cornet by p, v. Rolls.

14th—Capt. Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, from h. p. 38th Ft, to be Capt, v George Thwaites Finucane, who exchanges—Lieut. Charles Irvine to be Capt. by p., v. Peacocke, who retires—Ens. Cockayne Frith to be Lieut. by p., v Irvine—Henry Roe Evans, Gent., to be Ens by p, v Frith.

58th—Ensign Charles Wm Thompson to be Lieut by p, v. Collins, who retires—John Wm. Saunders, Gent, to be Ens by p., v Thompson

Unattached—Major Frederick Charles Griffiths, from 2d Drag. Guards, to be Lieut.-Col without p.

Brevet Capt Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, 38th Foot, to be Maj. in the Army—Jan 10, 1837. Capt Henry Vibart Gregg, late of the Bengal Army, to have the local rank of Capt while employed as Recruiting Officer of the East India Company's service at Edinburgh.

CAVALRY.

2d Life Guards—Colonel Greenwood's clever little book will be noticed in our next.

2d Drag. Guards—Head-quarters and two troops marched from Hulme barracks on the 26th ult.; halted at Chithero on Sunday, and arrived at Carlisle yesterday, en route to Glasgow. Two troops marched from Hulme barracks on Monday for Glasgow. Maj. Griffiths commands the first-named division, Lieut.-Col. Kearney being on leave of absence.

6th Drag. Guards—Hd.-qrs. and four troops arrived at Hulme barracks, Manchester, on 27th ult.; one troop arrived this day and one troop on Wednesday next.

2d Drags.—The non-commissioned officers of Capt. Macquarie's troop gave a very elegant dinner to the non-commissioned officers (first division) of the 42d, on their arrival in Limerick, at Meek's Garrison Hotel; the privates of the Greys also entertained the privates of the 42d, at the new barracks. Capt. Macquarie has won three plates at the April Curragh meeting just ended, with his horse Magpie.

8th Hussars—1 troop, not less than 2 Officers, 2 Serjts., 1 Trumpeter, 30 r. and f., from Dundalk to Omagh, 30th April to 2d May, in aid of the civil power during the election.

15th Hussars—The corps, being dismounted, have been under instruction by Col. Pasley in escalading, during the last week, at Chatham.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Col. Carter, K.H., and the officers of this battalion lately gave a *dejeuner à la fourchette* to a number of the fashionables at Edinburgh, which was followed by a ball.

3d—Lieut. Airey and Ens. Meacham have embarked for Bengal.

6th—Lieut. Dyke has arrived by the *Malabar* from Bombay.

7th—This regt. will certainly, as we have for a twelvemonth stated, not go to India. It, and other corps destined for Canada, will shortly embark for that country.

10th—The Messman of this regt. was presented with a massive silver snuff-box the evening before he left Limerick for Dublin, with an engraving of the Limerick Arms on the lid, and the following inscription:—"Presented by the Merchants and Traders of Limerick to Mr. Forster, Messman of the 10th, as a token of their esteem for his gentlemanlike and upright conduct in his transactions with them.—April, 1839." The company from Bruff to Dublin, 29th April to 8th May. The company from Newcastle to Dublin, 30th April to 10th May. The comp from Rathkeale to Dublin, 1st to 10th.

12th Depot—Major Patton, officers, non-commissioned officers and private, presented a handsome pocket communion service, and a gold pencil and case, to the Rev. R. Wade, on their leaving Tralee for Cork.

15th Depot—In garrison at Plymouth, moved from Cumberland-square to Mill Prison barracks, 30th April.

21st—Capt Mackenzie has received from the inhabitants of Brighton, Van Diemen's Land, an elegant piece of plate, for having captured a desperate bush-ranger of the name of Regan and his gang.

23d Depot—Lieut. Greene has joined at Chatham.

29th—On the discharge of Schoolmaster-Serjeant Samuel May, on 29th ult., his comrade Serjeants presented him with a handsome silver cup, as a testimonial of their regard and esteem during his period of service in the regiment—upwards of 21 years. He has also been rewarded with the gratuity and silver medal for meritorious conduct. The four comps. which were in Mutton Cove barracks, moved into Cumberland square on 30th April, the former barracks being in want of repair.

35th Depot—The officers of the Royal Sussex Regt., at present stationed in Stirling Castle, gave a grand ball and entertainment last week. The ancient palace of James the Fifth was fitted up for the occasion in true Military style; a marquee was spread before the doorway; the staircase, and different lobbies leading to the ball and supper rooms, were festooned with evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of variegated lamps, arranged in the form of crowns, stars, and other ornamental figures: while along the whole extent of the centre of the wall were many curious and appropriate devices formed by swords, bayonets, &c. Shortly after nine o'clock, the ball was opened by General Sir John Oswald, Colonel of the regt, and the Hon. Miss Abercromby, and it was kept up with great spirit till a late hour. The company included all the rank, beauty, and fashion of the town, and the surrounding neighbourhood.

36th Depot—Under the command of Maj. L'Estrange, now quartered in Tralee, was on Saturday inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir William Macbean, when he highly approved of the appearance and discipline of the depot, as well as its internal regulations. The General spoke in handsome terms of the character which the reg. has always sustained, both for gallantry and good conduct.

40th—Capt. M'Duff on promotion having resigned the Adjutancy of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, was publicly thanked, in orders, for his zeal and unremitting exertions to drill the recruits, the number of which lately exceeded 2000. He is succeeded by Lieut Bentley, 1st West India Regt. who will, consequently, be appointed to a regt in India.

42d—The baggage arrived on the 26th at Limerick, by canal from Dublin. On Monday, Capt. Cumberland's comp. marched from the New Barracks, for Newcastle; and on Wednesday, Capt. Tulloch's comp. marched to Rathkeale. Lord C. L. Kerr accompanied Capt. Tulloch. Lord Cecil Gordon, late 17th Regt., has landed from Bombay, in charge of invalids from 40th Regt.

45th—Lieut. Scogram is on leave for two months.

48th Depot—The first division from Fermoy were played into the Castle Barracks, Limerick, on the 25th ult., by the band of the 73d Depot, to the tune of the "Limerick Lasses." The second and last division arrived the following day. The company from Mitchelstown to Bruff, instead of Limerick, 27th to 29th April.

55th—Secunderabad, Madras, 13th Feb.—"The reg. enjoys good health, but 32 in hospital. Lieut. Codd died at this station, of dysentery, on 3d inst. A detachment (invalids) of the reg., under command of Lieut. Edwards, two Serj., one Corporal, and 33 privates, sailed from Madras for England on 5th inst., in the *Duke of Argyle*. Lieut. Harris died also of dysentery on 24th Dec. Capt Barrell has sent in his papers to retire from the service. The 55th is now eighteen years upon the India establishment."

58th Depot—2 comps. and hd.-qrs. from Cashel to Templemore, on 27th April. The company from Fethard to Templemore, 29th and 30th.

60th, 1st Batt. Depot—In consequence of the scarcity of troops in Dublin, owing to the exchange of quarters of regs., this Depot from the Pigeon-house assist in the garrison duties.

65th Depot—From Templemore to Cashel, on 27th April. 1 Sub., 1 Serj., 20 r. and f., from Cashel to Fethard, on 29th.

73d Depot—We notified in our last the removal of this Depot from Limerick to Fermoy. When the hd.-quarter division was within four miles of Bruff, Maj. Vander Meulen and Dr. Martin got into a gig drawn by a mare belonging to Capt. Cross; they had not gone many yards when the mare commenced kicking and plunging, the reins snapt asunder, and the mare set off at full speed, broke the traces, the gig fell forward, breaking the shafts, and Maj. V. and Dr. M. were both pitched out—the former fell on his head, and received a severe contusion. Dr. M. also fell on his head and shoulder, but sustained subsequently a kick from the mare, near the ankle, which seriously injured him. The 73d was the first corps in which the Duke of Wellington held a commission.

GARRISON ORDER.—The 73d Depot being about to leave the district, the Major-General commanding has to express his full satisfaction as to the manner in which all its duties have been carried into effect, under Major Vander Meulen, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men composing it.

R. C. MANSEL, Lt.-Col. A.A.G.

78th—Col. Douglas served the campaign in Java, including the investment and storming of Fort Cornelis in Aug., and storming the heights of Serondole in September, 1811, investment and storming of the fortifications of Djocjocarta in June, 1812; commanded the detachment that took possession of the Island of Bawiny, and on his return was appointed to the Staff, which he resigned to accompany his regiment in the expedition to the Island of Bulli in May, and to Celebes, July, 1811.—Col Douglas's services at the storming of Djocjocarta were noticed in the *London Gazette*, he having commanded the party which took the sultan prisoner.—Major Forbes accompanied the 78th to Holland as a volunteer, and was present in action at Merxem 13th January, also on the 20 Feb, 1814, and at the bombardment of Antwerp, served the campaign of 1814 and 1815 in Flanders.—Capt M'Pherson served the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Flanders, including the actions of the 13th Jan and 2d Feb., 1814, and the bombardment of Antwerp.—Capt. Taylor served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, including the investment of Pampeluna; the battles of the Pyrenees on the 28th, 29th, and 30th July, 1813, blockade of Bayonne, action of the lower Bidassoa, 31st Aug. 1813, battle of Orthes, affair of Vic, and Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, where he was severely wounded.—Capt Mitchell served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, battles of the Pyrenees (wounded) 25th, 30th, and 31st July, 1813, of the Nive (wounded) 10th and 13th Dec., 1813, Orthes 27th Feb, Ayre 2d March, and Toulouse 10th April, 1814.—Quarter-Master Gunn served in Calabria in 1806, was present at the battle of Maida and taking of Catrone, served the campaign of 1807 in Egypt, including the attack on the forts and heights of Alexandria on the 19th, 20th, and 21st March, siege of Rosetta, actions of El Hamet 20th and 21st April, and was there taken prisoner, served the campaign of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and the Netherlands, including the actions of the 13th Jan. and 2d Feb., and the bombardment of Antwerp.—Dr. Burt served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, including the siege of St. Sebastian, and battle of Toulouse; present in the action at New Orleans 8th Jan, 1815.—Dr. Young served in Africa from 1824 to 1827 inclusive, and was present at the battle of Dondwa against the Ashantees 7th Aug., 1826.

Record of the Service of the 78th Highlanders.—Raised by letter of service dated 7th March, 1793; inspected and passed July, 1793; proceeded to Holland September, 1794; returned to England May, 1795; proceeded to Quiberon, Aug, 1795; returned Jan. 1796; proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope 1796; to Calcutta Feb. 1797, to Bombay Feb., 1803; to Goa Feb, 1807; to Java Aug., 1811, returned to England July, 1817, proceeded to Ireland Nov., 1817; embarked for Ceylon April, 1826; returned to England Feb., 1838.—*Hart's New Army List.*

81st Depot—Several recruits have lately deserted, taking with them the whole of their necessaries.

84th—Were inspected on Thursday on Southsea Common by Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, K.C.B. The troops executed a variety of evolutions with great correctness, but they did not fire, it being mentioned on the ground that the noise did not agree with the General's horse!

87th—Col. Streatfeild served the Mahratta Campaign of 1804, 5, and 6, including the assault of Bhurtpore with the Grenadiers of the 65th, when out of 17 officers and 300 men who marched to the assault, 11 officers and 190 men were either killed or wounded. At the capture of the Isle of France in 1810. Served the Mahratta campaign of 1817 and 18, including the capture of Hatrass.—Major Magenis served with the 7th Fusiliers in the Peninsula and at New Orleans.—Major Bowes served in the Nepaul campaign in 1816; present at the siege and capture of Hatrass in 1816 and 17, served the Mahratta campaign of 1817 and 18; and in the Burmese war in 1824 and 26, wounded 28th Nov 25.—Maj. Moore was present with the 2d battalion in nearly every action in which it was engaged, the greater part of the time as Adjutant, including the battle of Talavera (wounded in the right thigh, where the ball still remains), siege of Cadiz during the whole time, battle of Vittoria (two horses shot under him), the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes (horse shot) Vic Bigorre (wounded), and Toulouse, besides affairs of outposts, &c. Served the Mahratta campaign of 1817 and 18, and

ie Burmese war in 1825 and 26.--Capt. Kennelly was present t the battle of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle (wounded), and oulouse, besides affairs of out-posts. Served the campaign India of 1817 and 18, including the siege of Hatrass; and ie Burmese war in 1825 and 26.—Captain Du Vernet and ieut. Mainwaring, served in Ava in 1825 and 26.—Capt. ury was present in several attacks upon the enemy on the osts of the Mediterranean in 1806 and 7. Served the campaign of 1809 and 10 in Arabia, including the siege and capture Ras ul-Kyhma, and the forts of Rums-Luft, and Sheenas. resent in the operations before New Orleans --Quarter-Master arr served with peculiar distinction throughout all the actions f the 2d batt., and was wounded at Tarifa.—*Hart's New Army List*

Sir Lewis Grant was on board H.M. ship *Orion*, in the ction with the French fleet 23d June, 95. Was subsequently the capture of various places in the West Indies.—Col. Cairnoss was slightly wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo, and severely at ittoria —Lieut. Col. Hulme served in the Pindarrie campaign, nd commanded the flank companies in the general action of ie 21st Dec., 17, for which he obtained the Brevet rank of ajor; he again commanded them when the Fort of Futnair as stormed 27th Feb., 18.—Capt. Jones was severely wounded Bayonne 10th Nov., 1813 —Lieut. Horsley was severely ounded at Bergen-op-Zoom.—*Hart's New Army List.*

Sir Henry Hardinge has received a cross and five clasps for usaco, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria (severely ounded), Pyrences, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. Sir Henry as severely wounded at Ligny, 16th June, 1815, and lost his ft-hand --Major Lockyer was severely wounded in France, b. 1814.—Col Darrah was severely wounded at Bergen-op-oom. Major Cannon was severely wounded at Ciudad Rodigo, and slightly at Vittoria.—Capt M'Intosh was wounded at thos when carrying the colours of the 88th regiment.—*Hart's ew Army List.*

ARTILLERY.—Detachment 1 Officer, 4 Serjts., 34 Gunners, from Dublin to Charlemont, 23d to 27th April. The comp. 1 Officer, 6 Serjts., 67 Gunners, from Charlemont o Dublin, 29th April to 3d May. Lieut. James Turner s appointed Acting Quartermaster in Ireland. Capt. Palmer's comp. returns to Island Bridge from Charlemont, on being replaced by Major Chalmer's comp. from Duncannon Fort. A detachment, under the command of Maj. Dowse, consisting of 144 men, drafted from the various arts., are under orders to embark from Woolwich for Canada, to reinforce the various comps. Major Moor's battery marched for Deal on Wednesday, the 1st, to reach Deal this evening. The officers accompanying it are—Major Moor, Sec. Captain Gosselin, Lieuts. Winter and Spencer. In addition to the officers we formerly named s to be employed on this service, we have to mention Capt Knowles and Lieut. Morris; also 25 Gunners, besides Major Moor's battery, from Woolwich, and 25 Gunners from Dover. There are sixteen pieces of heavy ordnance to be ranged, of the following natures, viz.:

One 10-inch gun.
One 8 inch, or 68 pounder gun.
One 50 pounder.
One 42 pounder.
Ten 32 pounders, of different weights and lengths
One 10 inch iron howitzer.
One 8 inch do.

he Committee and parties have not yet left Woolwich, ut expect very shortly to receive orders to march.

It is understood that Brev.-Major Pringle will obtain he full-pay retirement vacant by the death of Capt. mith, which we announced a fortnight since.

AL ENGINEERS.—Col. Arnold has arrived at Portsmouth, he command at Jersey, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Oldfield, K.H., has been assumed by Brev.-Major Jones.

On Tuesday se'nnight Major-General L'Estrange inted the troops in Cork, consisting of the Rl. Dragoons, h regt., 12th and 94th depots, and a large draft of the t. Lieut. Col. Wyndham, Scots Greys, was also in ndance; and, after the inspection of the troops, utely examined the Cavalry Barracks, previous to the ys taking up the quarters of the Royal Dragoons.

Colonel Snodgrass, C.B., Unattached, Major of Brigade ydney, applied to the Council for 1,000*l*., to reimburse for superintending the Mounted Police, and keeping rge of the Colonial Ordnance. The Colonel states his l pay to be only 175*l*., while his expenditure is five es more in the year. The Colonel resigns the office Brigade-Major on the arrival of Maj.-General Sir M. Connell, the new Commander-in-Chief, who intended of his sons for it. Col. Snodgrass proposes to take d in lieu of his demand, and to settle in the colony.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot and suite, having ched Ceylon, Sir Robert held a levee, which was attended all the officers of the different regiments in Colombo.

Several hundred invalids are daily expected from India Fort Pitt. We take this occasion of remarking the ntary change in the invaliding system, under the able ection of Col. Dixon, Military Superintendent of Hosals, and his zealous assistant Capt. Anderson. The inds are no longer suffered to disgrace themselves and ir corps by drunkenness and riot. They are now disrged under admirable regulations, and their advance sions, and their balances, remitted to their respective ces of residence.

A deputation from the Synod of Ulster, consisting of Sir bert Ferguson, Bart., M.P., and Messrs. Curry, M.P., yle, and M'Williams, had an interview with the Secretary War at the Horse Guards yesterday, in order to urge the intment of Presbyterian Chaplains for the Presbyterian in the British Army.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette*."]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st I. G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Piershill	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	Nottingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu Ayres.
7th do.	Leeds	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Ballincollig	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Newbridge	. .	. .	Nov. 16	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal
9th Lan.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Dorchester	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L. D	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L. D	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Hounslow	. .	. .	July 14	Spain
15th Hs.	Chatham ‖	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn	Portman St. B	. .	. .		
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds G					
1st bn.	Wellington B	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	St George's B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 23		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Galway	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do	Dublin	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Cork	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do	Canada	Plymth.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Castlebar	22 May 38		
24th do	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Plymouth	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 36		
33rd do	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Templm.	24 Aug 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	1 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Fralee	14 Oct. 30		

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
37th Ft.	Halifax	Cork	12 Oct. 38		
38th do	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 26		
41st do	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42nd do	Limerick	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Isl.
43rd do	Canada	Dover	4 June 33		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Windsor	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras
46th do	Gibraltar	Devonport	5 Oct 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	24 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Limerick	19 Sept. 38		
49th do	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S Wales	Chatham	July 21		
51st do	Van D.'s Land	Chatham	July 36		
52nd do	Barbadoes	Tynemth.	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	2 Nov 29		
54th do	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Kinsale	5 Dec 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan 25		
58th do	Ceylon *	Templmre	June 28		
59th do	Malta	Mullingar.	Sept 31		
60 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn	Corfu	Portsmth.	13 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon *	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do	Madras	Chatham	Oct 28		
64th do	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb 34		
65th do.	Canada	Newbridge	7 Nov 29		
66th do	Canada	Vonghal	17 June 27		
67th do	Barbadoes	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept 34		
69th do.	America	Cork	3 Dec 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Nenagh	3 Apr 34		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	20 Apr. 36		
72nd do	Cape of G.H	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Fermoy	4 Sept 27		
74th do	Trinidad	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 35		
75th do	Cape of G.H	Newbrdge	May 30		
76th do	Demerara	Drogheda.	16 Jan. 31		
77th do	Malta	Armagh	21 Nov. 37		
78th do	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 32	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do	New S Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	New.on T.	16 May 34		
84th do	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 18	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth.	8 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies
87th do	Mauritius	Hoyle	Feb. 21		
88th do	Templemore.	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl
89th do	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do	Ceylon	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	St Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Burr	21 Feb. 31		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	28 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do	Ceylon	Buttevant	13 Oct. 36		
96th do	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept 35	N. America
97th do.	Birr	. .	. .	Sept 36	Ceylon
98th do	Hull	. .	. .	June 37	Cape of G. Hope
99th do	Athlone	. .	. .	1 Oct 37	Mauritius
Rifle Br					
1st bn	Weedon	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America
2d bn	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl
R. Sff. C	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone
2nd do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon	R. Malta Fencibles, Malta
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

‖ Ord. to East Indies. * Ord. Home.

BARRACKS IN THE WEST INDIES.—In 1836, the Royal York Rangers occupied Fort Matilda, and a barrack on the Camp de Mars, near the Fort. Here they became attacked with frightful sickness, which could not be ascribed to the climate, as other Europeans in the island were not unhealthy; but obviously to their position on the bank of a deep ravine, to a preposterous form of barrack construction, to the crowding of men as within the narrow precincts of a work which was not properly ventilated, nor secured from the impulses of gusts of comparatively cold winds which struck injuriously on the heated bodies of the soldiers, while at other times the closeness of the rooms was almost insupportable. The extent of the sickness was so alarming, and so destructive, that the Governor of the Island, Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, a man of an active mind and benevolent character, ordered the erection of new barracks, in another situation, for their reception. Instead of one large building, a series of small barracks, as for half companies, was erected, by which disposition the soldiers had comparative quiet, and the air was not heated or contaminated by such a great mass of persons under the same roof, and the site of the buildings being on a declivity had no receptacle for stagnant water near to them.

These barracks were only of a flimsy structure, being built in a hurry under pressing exigence, but they were on good principles, and flimsy as they were, they were of more value than if they had been built of marble in a bad style of architecture; for, through their instrumentality, the York Rangers may be said to have been saved from annihilation. During 11 months, which that corps inhabited Fort Matilda, 416 men died of sickness; the proportion of deaths to recovery among those who were entered in the hospital books, as one to four one sixth. During the first 11 months after occupation of the new barracks, the number of deaths sunk to 92; and the proportion of death to recovery among those who entered the hospital was one to eleven.

Nothing can be more important than this fact, (taken from official returns,) as it proves distinctly that, if the saving of military life be desirable, the end is to be attained by attending to the properties of locality, and the mode of constructing quarters for the accommodation of the troops. The York Rangers were under the same military discipline and the same medical superintendence in both the periods referred to.

After this, the Com. of the Forces got another well-planned barrack built on the same elevation in an eligible site, and the work was on the whole well executed as one done by contract The 25th Regt. first occupied it, and Lt.-Col Light, the officer commanding, by the occasional labour of the men, rendered it one of the most comfortable and desirable quarters in the West Indies; and the effect on the health, morals, and happiness of the men was equally conspicuous, as in the new barracks of the Rangers. The bad effect of exposure to chilling winds in Gaudaloupe is strongly exemplified at the Government House, which stands in an embrence near the town, so notoriously unhealthy, that no white person now ventures to dwell in it, though it is in other respects a desirable quarter.—*Madras U. S. Gazette.*

A detachment of recruits for Her Majesty's regiments in Bengal, embarked yesterday (Friday) at Gravesend, on board the *Anna Maria*, under the command of Capt. Reynolds, 49th Regt.

A detachment of the 2d, 17th, and 40th Regts., under Capt. Blackburne, 17th, arrived in Feb. last at Bombay after a most disastrous voyage, having been twice dismasted, and having been seven months from England. The *Medea* is a wretched sailer, and has twice made voyages of extraordinary length. It should be alike the object of Government and of ship-owners that "*tubs*" should not be used for the conveyance of troops.

Dublin Garrison during the summer will consist, in addition to the Artillery and Dragoons, of the 10th, 19th, 22d, and 97th regts. The two former will be stationed in the Royal, and the latter in Richmond Barracks.

Rumours are again current that a portion of the Militia will be called out, and that the late visits of the Military Authorities to the Home Office are connected with this measure.

Government have agreed to relinquish all claims, amounting to more than 350,000*l.*, against Colonels of regiments, on account of the failures of Agents in Ireland many years since.

Major Warburton and Col. McGregor, of the Irish constabulary, have been examined before Lord Roden's Irish committee of the House of Lords.

EXCHANGES.—Major Muir, 20th F., with Major Anstruther, Unatt. Brev.-Maj Boyd, 38th F. rec diff., with Capt. Finucane, Unatt. Brev Maj. Buchan, 77th F., do., with Capt Foy, Unatt. Captains—Campbell, 7th F., do., with Capt R. Wilbraham, do.—Mayne, 40th F., with Capt. Trotter, h.-p. 19th Dr.—M'Ivor, 42d F., rec diff., with Capt Montagu, Unatt. Lieutenants—Duff, 10th Dr., with Lieut Cathcart, 23d F.—Blaydes, 53d F., with Lieut Kerr, Unatt. Quartermaster Betson, 11th Dr., with Quartermaster Collins, 18th Dr.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Major Anstruther, 20th F. Captains—G. D. Scott, 1st Dr Gds. Lowndes, 15th Dr.—Champain, 5th F.—Lloyd, 14th F.—Trotter, 40th F.—Gambier, 53d F.—Collins, 58th F.—Mahon, 61st F.—Burnet, 64th F.—Foy, 77th F. Johnston, 79th F.—Crosbie, 88th F.—Wilson, 93d F.—Hathaway, 96th F.—Gower, Rifle Br. Lieutenants—Miller, 12th Dr.—Batine, 9th F.—Deane, 12th F. Darby, 17th F.—Hon. H. Hare, 18th F.—Thorpe, 30th F. Wilson, 73d F.—Martin, 82d F.—Bushy, 98th F.—Pegus, R. Mar.—Biggam, h.-p. 81st F.—W. Maxwell, Unatt. Cornet and Ensign—Cracroft, 1st Dr.—Ferguson, 33d F. Chaplain—Henslow, R. A. Assist. Surg. Chartres, R. M.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—Richard Henry King.

Commander—Thomas Peter Dobree

Lieutenants—R. A. Stewart—Joseph S. Rendles.

[The above are *special* promotions for the capture of Aden—ED.]

Commander—Robt. Waller Otway, late Flag Lieut. to Sir C. P. H. Durham).

Secretaries—Richard Halliday (Secretary to Vice Adm. Sir R. W. Otway) to be Agent Victualler and Naval Storekeeper at Haulbowline Island, Cork. W. Lockyer Freeman (Purser) to be Secretary to Vice Adm. Sir R. W. Otway.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Henry Eden (1827) to *Impregnable*, commissioned for the flag of Adm. Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Commander—J. James has been placed on the Out-pension of Greenwich Hospital. The Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833) to *Racehorse*. Dawson Mayne (1829) to Coast Guard. Joseph Corbyn (1814) to *Victory*, v. Drury, time expired. Wm. Henry Higgs (1819) to *Royal Sovereign* yt., for Packet Service at Pembroke, v. Corbyn.

Lieutenants—George Western (1837) to *Niagara*. W. Maitland (1827) to *Benbow*. Edward Digby (1821) to Coast Guard. Francis S. Nott (1834), Samuel Fowell (1808), to *Racehorse*, v. H. D. Rogers and Alex. Little. Washington Carr (1821, to *Belleisle*. Charles S. Williams to *Niagara*, on Lakes of Canada.

Second Master—P. Colter to *Pantaloon*

Master's Assistant—J. Whiting to *Britannia*.

Mates—F. Brooke to *Druid*. W. F. Robinson, R. Willcox, R. T. J. Levinge, G. R. Halliday, E. R. Power, and J. McN. Boyd, to *Britannia*. F. Morris to *Excellent*. G. H. Munro and Francis H. Stanfell to *Benbow*. S. S. L. Crofton to *Druid*.

Midshipman—E. Lacy to *Fairy*.

Surgeon—J. Armstrong (1815) to *Victory*.

Assistant-Surgeons—J. Carter and J. Paul to *Britannia*. Robt. W. Martin to Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth. Nathaniel J. Haydon (additional) to *Niagara*.

Purser—Joseph Marsh (1834), additional, to *Niagara*.

Volunteers—Hon. J. Coke and Reginald Bateman to *Britannia*. S. Greville and Augustus Chetham to *Benbow*.

Schoolmaster—J. Mallard to *Britannia*.

Clerks—E. D. Atkin to *Britannia*. J. M. Hobbs to be Secretary's Clerk at Portsmouth.

Royal Marines—Assist.-Surgeon Baird to be Assist.-Surgeon of Woolwich Division, v. Charles, who has emigrated to South Australia

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s. Apr. 8, d. Apr. 28, r. Apr. 27.

LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. Apr. 22, d. May 12.

BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. Apr. 29, d. May 19.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Apr. 15, d. May 5.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY, Ellis, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

HMB OROSMIN, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 6, d. July 26.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1828), r. Mar. 26.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webber, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.

HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

HYB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

HMB PETEREL, Crooke (1814), r. Mar. 30.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MEDINA, Fawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.

HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26.

HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), r. Mar. 18.

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

HMB DELIGHT, Loly, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20.

HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

In Port.

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.

HMB HOPE, Reece (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.

HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825), s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r. Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up at the Post-office on 11th instant. TAGUS for the Mail of this day.—Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos AYRES HMB MAGNET for the Mails of 7th inst.—HMB SEAGULL, with the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 1st inst., will sail on the arrival of that night's post at Falmouth.—HMB PETEREL, with the American Mail of 1st inst., will sail on the arrival of the post of 2d inst. at Falmouth.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter.

ACORN, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1837), on passage to Cape.

ACTÆON, 26 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1826), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.

ÆTNA, 6, rec. sp. (1824), Lt. Com. J. Willson (*c.*) (1815), Portsm.

AFRICAN, st. v., (1825 Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Ire.

ALBAN, st. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), W. Indies.

ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 28 (1831), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1808), N. Ame.

APOLLO, fr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Kurley (1814), part. service.

ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.

ARROW, 10 (1827), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1830), S. America.

ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ASTREA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plamridge (1822), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, (r. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.

AYON, st. ves., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.

BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Sheerness.

BASILISK, k., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c.*) (1833), S. Amer.

BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.

BELLISLE, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Plymouth.

BENBOW, 72 (1813), Capt Houston Stewart (1817), Portsmouth.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1831), Lt.-Com J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.

BLENHEIM, 72 (1813), Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, Kt., K.C.H., (1814), Sheerness.

BONETTA, 3 (1830), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Captain Alex. Ellice (1831, Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia

BUFFALO, st. ship (1814), Mast.-Com. Wm. Wood (1826), Chatham.

BULLFROG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1847), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELION, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), S. America.

CARYSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837) Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt. Com. P. Hast (1826), North America.

CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1836), Portsmouth.

CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), N. America.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 2, st. v. (1822), Lt. Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain

CONCH, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1834), West Indies.

CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1832), apt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.

CORNWALLIS, 74 (1813), Capt. Sir R. Grant, (1828), on pass. home from North America.

CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Jersey.

CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt A. Milne (acting), West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.

CURACOA, 24 (1809), Capt. Jenkin Jones (1828), Chatham.

CURLEW, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1832), Portsmouth.

DAPHNE, 16 (1832), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.

DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), K.H., N. America.

DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 16 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.

DOTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, con. sh. (1799), Mas.-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Herm.

DRUID, 44 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), Plymouth.

ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), West Indies.

ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), South America.

EMERALD, ten. to *Ht. G.* yt. (1826), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.

ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.

EXCELLENT (1816), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.

FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.

FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), N. Sea.

FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.

FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.

FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.

FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), part. service.

FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Potbury (1823), West Indies.

FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.

FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.

GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Lisbon.

GIBRALTAR, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Woolwich.

GORGON, st. v. (1836), Mt.-Com C. B. Bellamy (1824) act., Sheern.

GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America.

GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.

HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.

HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.

HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), Mediterranean.

HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828), Mediterranean.

HERALD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.

HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Farrard (1817), on pass to W. Indies.

HERMES, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.

HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com Miller, West Indies.

HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.

HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.

HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1836), Portsmouth.

INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), on passage to Bermuda.

JASKUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.

JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.

JUPITER, 36, tr. ship, (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.

LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (*d.*) (1833), W. Indies.

LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.

LEVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), C. of Africa.

LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), Woolw.

LILY, 16 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1830), Coast of Africa.

LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com J. P. Phillpps (1815), Liverpool.

LYNX, 3 (1829), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.

MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.

MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1800), Commod. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.

MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.

MASTIFF, 6, (1813), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland

MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.

MEGÆRA, st. ves. (1837), Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.

MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.

MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.

METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), part. serv.

MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.

MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.

MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford.

MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.

NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. G. Beantoy (1821), C. of Africa.

NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1828), Lakes of Canada.

NIMROD, 20 (1826), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.

NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.

OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.

ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.

OTTER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.

PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service.

PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt. Com. W. Morris (*a*) (1813), part. serv.

PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.

PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.

PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. F. Holland (acting), West Indies.

PIOMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.

PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.

PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.

PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.

POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.

POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C. B. (1809), Plymouth.

PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.

PROSPERO, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoseason (1826), Milford.

PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.

RACER, 16 (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.

RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), Plymouth

REDWING, st. v., Com. Thos. Bevis (1829), Liverpool.

RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.

RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.

RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.

ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part. service.

ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.

ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.

ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.

ROYAL GEORGE, yt (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.

SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain.

SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.

SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.

SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (acting), West Indies.

SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.

SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.

SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), part. serv.

SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.

SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), Coast of Africa.

SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.

SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.

SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.

SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.

SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.

SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.

SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), part. service.

SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.

SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (*b.*) (1828), S. Amer.

SPEEDY, 8 (1828), cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.

SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly (*a.* 1815), S. America.

SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.

SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.

STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), S. America.

STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.

SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. F. Belcher (1829), South America.

SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.

TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.

TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.

TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.

TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.

TERROR, 10, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), Chatham.

THUNDER, 6, surv. v. (1829), Com E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.

TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.

TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.

TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1829), Lisbon station.

TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1834), Mediterranean.

URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.

VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.

VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.

VICTORY, 104 (1766), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), g.-s. on, Portsm.

VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.

VOLAGE, 26 (1825), Capt. Hen. Smith, (a.) (1829), E. Indies.

VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.

WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.

WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.

WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Portsmouth.

WEASEL, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (*c*) (1811), Mediter.

WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.

WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.

WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. F. Hornby, C.B. (1819), Woolwich.

WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.

WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Capt. J. Parker (1838), Sheerness.

WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South Amer

WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. Wm. Tucker (*b*) (1826). Medit

ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Mediterrane

ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holy

PORTSMOUTH, May 3.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The Admiralty having permitted two merchant vessels, bound to the West Indies, the *Protector* and *Henry Davidson*, to be taken into a Queen's dock, to ascertain what damage they had met with by getting on shore near Shanklin, some of the shipwrights and caulkers of the yard were at work on Sunday on the *Protector*, and having put her to rights, were next day on the *Henry Davidson*. She did not require much repair, and consequently the dock became vacant for the *Britannia* on Tuesday morning. Her defects have been reported to be of little importance; so that she will again resume her station in the harbour as flag-ship. *Curlew* went to Spithead on Tuesday, and is there waiting orders. *Hydra* is directed to be ready to attend on the *Hastings*, now hourly expected with the Queen Dowager from Lisbon. The *Cadmus* and *Lightning* steamers have been here from Sheerness, and both proceeded to Plymouth: the latter went yesterday afternoon with Adm. Sir Graham Moore and some of his suite, it being intended that he shall hoist his flag at daylight to-morrow. If Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk is ready to return by the *Lightning*, she is to bring his Lordship here; but she is not to delay a moment in coming back, being directed also to look out for, and attend on the *Hastings*. Admiral Fleeming visited the *Excellent* on Thursday officially, and was highly pleased with the gunnery drill, and the efficient state of the ship and crew. *Benbow* and *Childers* are fitting in the basin. *Blonde* and *Clio* are lying there ready for commission; but no one has yet been appointed. Orders have been sent to prepare the masts and spars for the *Rattlesnake* and *Sapphire*, the necessary dimensions having been given: the rigging and sails will also be got on with. *Vigilant* freight-brig is alongside the Dock-yard jetty, taking in the *Melville's* guns, which she is to take out to the Cape of Good Hope. All painting and Dock-yard work is to be finished on board the *Queen* by to-morrow week, thus leaving no doubt but she will be launched on Wednesday, the 5th. Ships in Port—*Curlew* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Benbow*, *Royal George* yt., *Hydra*, *Childers*. *Messenger* in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, May 3.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—April 27th—Arrived *Powerful*, 84, Capt. C. Napier, and *Waterwitch*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Henry J. Matson, from Spithead; the latter sailed again on 29th, for Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa. *Impregnable*, 104, was taken into dock, had her copper cleaned and repaired, and was undocked on 30th; she will be masted on 3d May, and commissioned the day following for the flag of Admiral *Sir Graham Moore, instead of the Royal Adelaide*. A paragraph has appeared in one of our local papers, which stated that the *Impregnable* was quite rotten, and that if she was sent to sea she would prove a coffin to those who embarked in her; we have made the most diligent inquiry respecting the state of the said ship, and are happy to say that the paragraph is a wilful and disgraceful falsehood, as she is in an excellent state, and fit for any service that she may be wanted for. Such assertions greatly tend to prevent men from entering, and cannot be too severely censured. 28th—Arrived *Devon*, lighter, with unserviceable stores from Lord J. Hay's squadron on the coast of Spain; every thing remained quiet when she left on the 23d; also arrived *Swale*, tender to the *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and the *Lively*, lighter, from Holyhead and Pembroke with stores; they both sailed again on the 2d inst., the former on her return to Plymouth with stores for the packet service, and the latter for Portsmouth, with stores for the dock-yard. 29th—Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk inspected the different departments in the Dock-yard this day, previous to his relinquishing the command at this port. May 2d—This morning, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered on board the *Parmelia*, a fine barque, repairing and fitting for the timber trade, at Franks's Quarry, ship-wright's yard on Mount Edgecumbe side of the water; on the alarm being given, immediate assistance was rendered by the boats belonging to the *Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, and *Racehorse*, with the floating engines; one of the large engines belonging to the Dock-yard was also put into a boat and conveyed to the place where the ship was burning, attended by the police belonging to the Dock-yard; about four o'clock the fire was got under; the foremast of the vessel was burnt through and fell over her bows, and the bowsprit also being burnt through fell on the beach; the mainmast was cut away, and in falling carried away the mizen topmast and head of the mizen mast; the inside of the vessel is nearly destroyed, and she is otherways greatly damaged. Much praise cannot be given for the prompt assistance and great exertions used by the officers and seamen of the different men-of-war, as well as the police. We are happy to say that only one serious accident occurred, that of a youth, a man, who had his thigh fractured. 3d—*Royal Adelaide*, 104 (flag-ship), will be paid off this day, and the flag of Lord Amelius Beauclerk will be hauled down at sunset; the *Impregnable*, 104, will be commissioned to-morrow; and Admiral Sir Graham Moore's flag (blue at the main, will be hoisted on board her at sunrise. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Racehorse*. In the Sound—*Powerful*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 1st May.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—An entry of blacksmiths has taken place up at the dock-yard this week, four in number, to keep pace with the increase which has taken place in the other departments. Every exertion is being made there to complete the *Cyclops* steamer, which will be the largest man-of-war steamer. Mr. P. O'Maley, Second Mate of the *Skylark* revenue cutter on this station, has been promoted to the rank of Chief Mate, and appointed to the *Wickham*, now stationed at Carrickfergus. The *Windsor Castle* is rapidly taking to pieces. The materials are principally to be used in the formation of the new ships, roofs, &c.

DEPTFORD.—Sailed *Vigilant* for Portsmouth and Cape of Good Hope, and *Eleanor* for Valparaiso. The *Admiral Mopsom* is fitting for Jamaica, the *Sackville* for the Bahamas, the *Neptune* for Australia. The *Alonzo* and *Stakesby* transports discharging stores, also the *Cornwall* for Australia.

MALTA, 16th April.—The squadron is getting ready for sea. The Admiral's ship, the *Princess Charlotte*, is undergoing repairs, which will not be finished for a fortnight. It is believed that Admiral Stopford will wait the arrival of Prince George of Cambridge, who is expected shortly from Gibraltar. The squadron is to be composed of eight ships of the line, viz., *Princess Charlotte*, *Rodney*, *Asia*, *Vanguard*, *Minden*, *Bellerophon*, *Talavera*, and *Pembroke*, which last is in the Levant; the frigates *Curyafort*, *Talbot*, and *Castor*, and some brigs. The *Rhadamanthus* steamer, which went to England to be repaired, is come back. The *Barham* has not been replaced, and, consequently, the English have no large frigate in these seas.

Capt. Evans, R.M., recently from Ascension, has joined the Portsmouth division; Mr. Brownrigg, Surgeon, and F. S. Eaton, Assist.-Surgeon, also came home in the *Stakesby* from Ascension.

CAPTAIN HEWETT AND THE "DISPATCH."—In the Bail Court on Tuesday, a rule was granted to show cause why a criminal information should not be granted against James Harmer and Robert Bell, the printers and publishers of the *Weekly Dispatch*, for a libel on Capt. Hewett. The affidavit of Capt. H. stated that he had been for seven years Captain in the Royal Navy; that during the past year he had been commanding the *Fairy* corvette, with a complement of 27 men; that, according to the Articles of War and his duty as Captain, it was incumbent on him to preserve order in his vessel; that in the course of the past year Philip Jones became a seaman on board the *Fairy*, and that he had been several times guilty of disorderly and turbulent conduct; that on 24th Dec. the vessel being at Woolwich, Philip Jones got leave to spend Christmas-day on shore, provided he would return on the following day; that he did not return till the 26th; that his leave to go on shore was then stopped; that on the 4th Jan., being sent to convey some men to shore, who had a few days' furlough, he went on shore against orders, and remained there till the following day; that on 5th Jan. the deponent, who had been on shore, on coming on board perceived a disturbance there; that on inquiry he found that a quarrel had arisen between Philip Jones and another seaman, for which Mr. Stevens, the next officer in command, had reprimanded Jones, who thereon insulted him; that Mr. Stevens then ordered Jones into custody; that Jones then armed himself with a catch-hook, and struck the men who attempted to take him; that the Captain, while Jones was still struggling, desired him to submit, and that he would hear whatever he had to say; that Jones continued to struggle violently, and abused the Captain, and that he was with great difficulty at length placed in confinement; that on the following day the Captain summoned a Court according to the Articles of War, and placed Jones on his trial; that Jones made no defence, and was sentenced to receive 30 lashes, and that the warrant for the infliction of that punishment was signed by the Captain; that on 8th Jan. a portion of the punishment was inflicted, but that when 24 lashes had been inflicted, the Captain desired the remainder to be remitted, which was accordingly done; that the man immediately returned to his duty, not having been at all disabled by the punishment which had been inflicted; and that on 13th Jan. the article appeared in the *Dispatch* newspaper of which Capt. H. complained. It was headed —"Despotism, Naval and Military.—Brutal Flogging in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich," and stated that the seaman had suffered 216 lashes; that the shores rang with his cries; that vessels going up and down the river were stopped by those on board on account of the cries; and that the man had been so cruelly tortured that he was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital, and was not able to return to his duty for many days after. The affidavit directly negatived all these statements.

[illegible], second son of the Earl of Leicester, has entered the Navy as a volunteer on board the *Britannia*, the flag-ship of the new Port-Admiral at Portsmouth, Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming.

The amount of old Naval stores sold in the Naval Establishments, at home and abroad, in the year 1837, was 35,538*l*.

Modeste, 18, Com. H. Eyres (1837), arrived at New York, from Vera Cruz and Havannah, March 29.

The freedom of the Corporation of Drogheda has been recently voted in a gold box to Mr. Thompson, Commanding the Coast Guard at Clogher, for his brave and humane conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the *Minerva*, wrecked on the North Ball, and ten guineas to the brave men that assisted Mr. Thompson in this meritorious service.

A vacancy has occurred in the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital by the recent demise of Com. W. Love, R.N., 1807.

We are requested to contradict a paragraph in the *John Bull* of Sunday, stating that "Lord Clarence Paget had been appointed to the command of the *Pearl*, as a beaten ministerial candidate for Southampton"—the fact being, that when called upon by the electors of Southampton to stand for that place, Lord Clarence was actually in command of the *Pearl* on the Lisbon station, as he had been for months previously.

Pantaloon, 10, Lt. Tryon, which sailed for Quebec with volunteers from the two flag-ships at Portsmouth, for service on the Lakes; she also took out Mr. Giles, Purser, Mr. J. Pike, Boatswain, and Mr. T. Brooke, Carpenter, to join the *Niagara*; and Lieut. H. J. Harvey, son of Sir John Harvey, for N. Brunswick.

The *Benbow*, 74, has selected upwards of 50 men and boys from the general service men on board the *Britannia*, as part of her complement. The band of the *Britannia*, usually denominated *Admiral Sir Philip Durham's Private Band*, has not been re-entered; it being the intention to fill their places with seventeen able seamen.

Capt. Searle, and a detachment of Royal Marines, to constitute the complement for the *Benbow*, have embarked on board that ship.—Sec. Lieutenants J. W. Wearing, of the *Excellent*, and G. G. Alexander of the *Benbow*, have been permitted to exchange ships.

Capt. Crawfurd has resigned the command of *Racehorse*, the gallant officer being, as we understand, about to enter the bonds of Hymen.

The launch of the *Queen*, 110, at Portsmouth, will certainly take place on the 15th inst.

It is expected, certainly application has been made, that H.M.S. *Britannia* may, in future, have the full complement of Lieutenants, agreeable to her rating, *i. e.* a first. We hear she is to have seven Lieutenants, and a full allowance of Mates and Midshipmen.

Volcano, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. West (1314), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, on 13th, and proceeded on her return 14th April.

Scorpion, Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1814), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, April 15.

East India Intelligence.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the East India Company have established a recruiting station in Edinburgh, and Captain H. V. Glegg, late of the Bengal Army, has been appointed to it. Capt. Glegg is an old Adjutant and a very intelligent officer. He formerly belonged to the 32d Beng. N.I. His appointment must be most gratifying to his numerous friends, and reflects credit on the discrimination of the Court.

On Monday last the bulk of the overland mail from India was received in town. By it no further intelligence has been added to our previous stock, but merely the intervening papers, by which we are able to furnish the details of the important subjects which have already been noticed.

The 50th Madras N.I., stationed at Vizianagram, has received a communication from the Adjutant-General's Office, directing this corps to hold itself in readiness for foreign service.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Feb. 15.

Cholera has made its appearance in Bombay. Three fatal instances have been mentioned to us, but as it is in the outskirts of the island, the Government will doubtless adopt the salutary measures taken last year for its eradication.—*Bombay Times*, 18th Feb.

The Queen has been pleased to grant a full pardon to Mr. Oliver Day Stokes, late a Lieutenant in the 5th Madras N.I., who was tried by a Court-Martial and convicted for manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months.

Burmah.—A letter which reached Madras *via* Calcutta, from an attaché of our Resident at the Court of Thirrawaddee, states, that the whole of the English party now at Umeerapoora are in great alarm, and their situation most painfully distressing. Before the embassy arrived at the capital, Colonel Benson was treated with marked respect at all the principal towns and villages where the Resident halted; he was welcomed with music and dancing by command of the King, but when the mission was once safely within the barriers of the capital, all intercourse with the people was prohibited, and Col. Benson and his party were strictly watched. They are now labouring under the painful belief that Thirrawaddee has determined upon their destruction, should our Government, as he anticipates, have recourse to a declaration of war. The King has 18,000 fighting men already equipped to take the field, and the letter adds that he could collect an army of 200,000 soldiers without any difficulty. He is at present purchasing fire-arms where-

ever they are procurable, and his agents are very active in preparing everything for the approaching struggle. Our relations with the Court of Ava are such that we have now no alternative but war, and hostilities will doubtless commence the moment that the termination of the rainy season will allow of the movement of troops—but that cannot be for nine months to come.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Feb. 5.

It is reported that intelligence reached Madras on 2d Feb., of war being declared against the Burmese, and that orders were immediately despatched to detain the King's Own at a short distance from Madras.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has taken up the comprehensive steam question in good earnest; it is intended, without any further reference to the public or government at home, to build a first-class steamer in Calcutta, and order the machinery from England.

We hear from Sholapoor that the 7th L. C. arrived there on 30th ult. on route to Bellary, having experienced no sickness on the road, and with the horses in the finest condition. At a village called Patrood, just as the horses had been picketed after a march of fifteen miles, an express reached the camp from the Magistrate of the Sholapoor district, urging the officer commanding the regiment to move on Barsee, an opulent town on the Company's frontier, with the greatest possible despatch, large bodies of men having assembled in the Nizam's territory next adjoining. A squadron of the 3d L. C., and two companies of the 52d N.I., under Major Grant, had reached Barsee a few hours before from Sholapoor, so that the services of the 7th L.C. were not required.—*Madras Spectator*, Feb. 13.

Lieutenant Kittoe, who was some time back brought to Court-Martial and discharged the service, for litigious conduct generally towards his Commanding Officer, has been restored, by order of the Court of Directors, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to his rank and standing in the Bengal Army, in which resolution the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India also fully concurred.

Ferozepore.—Instructions have been issued to the Superintendent of Buildings N.W. Provinces, to erect temporary lines at Ferozepore for two regiments of Native Infantry, one company of Artillery, and a wing of Local Horse.

The Madras 20th N.I. arrived at Adjunta on the 12th Feb; the right wing proceeds to Dhoolia, to relieve the right wing of the 3d N.I., now there, which will proceed, on being relieved, to Mhow. The left wing of the 20th M.N.I. proceeds from Adjunta to Asseerghur, and was expected to arrive there on the 20th inst., to relieve the left wing and head-quarters of the 3d N.I.

MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O., Feb. 13, 1839—M. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as Judge and Com. Judge of Combaconum during the absence of Mr. Lewin on sick certt., or until further orders. H. Little, Esq., to act as Sub Coll. and Joint Mag. of Salem during the employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty, or until further orders. T. P. Harris, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Civil Judge of Salem during the employment of Mr. Thompson, on other duty, or until further orders. A. Purvis, Esq., to be head assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Nellore, but to continue to act as head assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Masulipatam until further orders. B. Cunliffe, Esq., to act as head assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Salem during the employment of Mr. W. Elliott, on other duty, or until further orders.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Feb. 12, 1839.—Art.—1st Lieut. T. K. Whistler to the rank of Brevet-Capt., from Feb. 7, 1839. Mr. P. F. Otley having satisfied the Government on the points of qualification, admitted on the Estab. as a Cadet of Inf., from the 20th ult., the date of the G.O. announcing his appointment as a Cadet. Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I., to be a Member of the Clothing Committee assembled in Fort St. George, of which Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, 5th N.I., is President.

BOMBAY.

Civil Department.—G.O., Feb. 20, 1839—Mr. J. B. Jackson delivered over charge of the Tannah Collectorate to Mr. R. K. Pringle on the 4th inst. Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting second assist. to the Coll. of Tannah, is to be placed in permanent charge of the Kolhan Prant, from Feb 7. Mr. J. Williams received charge of the Treasury of the General Treasury General Pay Office, and the Office of the Superint. of Stamps, from Mr. Morris on the 11th inst. Messrs. A. Campbell and A. Bettington to act as first and second assist. respectively to the Coll. of Belgaum. Mr. S. Babington to be assist. to the Coll. of Belgaum.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Feb. 18, 1839—Capt. A. Thoward, 14th N.I., is appointed Commandant of an irregular corps about to be raised at Sarsunt Warra, and Lieut. W. Gibbard, 16th N.I., as second in command and Adj. of the same corps. Capt. G. P. Le Mesurier, 14th N.I., appointed to off. as Assist. Quartermaster Gen. on the Estab., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. Lieut. Del Hoste to the Scinde reserve. Lieut. Colonel G. Moore, Dep. Aud.-Gen. and Secret. to the Clothing Board, to be Stipendiary Member of the Milit. Board. Major F. Lester, Ag. for Gun Carriages, to be Secret. to the Milit. Board. Lieut. Thornbury, second assist. to the Aud.-Gen., to be assist. to the Milit. Board. Capt. A. F. Johnson, 17th N.I., Mil. Aud.-Gen. and Secret. to the Clothing Board, in room Lt.-Col. Moore. Capt. W. Jacob, Agent for Gunpowder, Milit. Secret. to the Hon. the Gov. Brev.-Maj. J. W. Watts, Art., to be Agent for Gun Carriages. Capt. J. Sinclair, Art., to be Com. of Stores at Poonah.

Furloughs.—G.O., Feb. 20, 1839—Assist.-Surg. A. Arnott, Med. Est., to Europe for three years, for benefit of health. Lieut. M. Wylie, 1th N.I., to do. do., for do. Assist.-Surg. J. Gibson to do. do., for do. Ens. S. W. Brown, 26th N.I., to do., for do. Lieut. W. Payley, Bengal Art., to do., for do.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, April 30th—England, *Reay*, from Bengal, Dec. 17. Liverpool, May 2d—Watkins, *Whiteside*, from Mauritius, Dec. 22.

Ships Sailed.—Deal, May 1st—Lady Raffles, *Hight*, for New South Wales.

Passengers Expected.—Per Aurora, *Cox*, from Bombay—Mrs. Cox, Lieut. and Mrs. Poore, H.M.'s 4th Light Drags., Mrs. Cragie, Mrs. Unwin, Mrs Hoult, Mrs. Porteus, Mrs. Masters, Lieut Harvey, H.M.'s 17th, and 99 invalids.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay—Mrs. Col. Stephenson and two children, Major and Mrs. Forbes and three do., Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Stiles.

Per Captain Coos, from Ceylon—Maj.-Gen. Darley, H. R. Scott, Esq., Capt. Foster, 58th reg., Mrs. do. and three children, Wm. Rough, Esq., Miss Rough, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Rev. Mr. Selwyn, Lieut. E. Green, M.N.I.

Per Berkshire, *Clarkson*, from Bombay—Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Simson, Mrs. Pinhey, Col. Wild and two children, Mrs. Cearington and three do., Mrs. Hodgson and one do., Mrs. Green, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Maule and three do., T. Strange, Esq., C.S. Misses Harrison, Masters Harrison, Navior, and Campbell.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Camp Tatta, in Scinde, 7th Jan., 1840, Assist.-Surg. Andrew Robertson Morton, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, was tried on the following charges.

Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming his character as an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having appeared at the breakfast mess tent, 1st N.I., on the morning of the 10th Dec., 1838, in a shameful state of intoxication. *Additional Charge.*—For having, on his arrival in camp at Sumrocote on the evening of the 27th Dec., 1838, been in a disgraceful state of intoxication.

Upon which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to lose rank by being placed eight steps lower in the list of Assist.-Surgeons, so that his future standing in the service shall be immediately below Assist.-Surg. W. Purnell.

Finding approved, but the sentence disapproved.

John Keane, Lieut.-Gen.-Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—In publishing the crime, the finding, and sentence on the trial of Assist.-Surg. Morton above, the Com.-in-Chief has felt himself in duty bound to attach his disapproval to the sentence, as being totally inadequate to the very serious offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty to the full extent. 2. Assist.-Surg. Morton has been proved to have come into the mess-tent of the 1st, N.I., at the early hour when the officers were at breakfast, in a disgraceful state of intoxication, which the Commanding Officer and other officers of the regiment depose to, as having incapacitated him for the performance of any duty.—3. Assist.-Surg. Morton is also found guilty on the evidence of the General Officer commanding the Brigade, and of other officers, of having repeated the offence the second day's march of the troops from the encampment near Vikkur, and to have arrived at halting-ground in a similar shameful state of inebriety.—4. The vice of drunkenness being one which is disgraceful to any rank in life, it is more especially and more likely to be attended with serious results and ev[il] a medical officer, who must always be considered to [be on] duty, his professional assistance being likely to be [required] all times and hours, and, above all, on active service in [the] as in the present case.—5. The Commander-in-Chief [would] to remind officers of the importance of the duty which devol[ves] upon them when placed on Courts-Martial, and of what the Articles of War enjoin.—6. Assist.-Surg. Morton has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and yet the majority upon the Court-Martial has pronounced that he is a fit person to continue in the service, and to return to the society of his brother officers.—7. The Commander-in-Chief will appeal to the good sense of the officers of the army whether such a decision by a Court-Martial has a tendency to uphold and maintain discipline and a correct feeling [among] 18[39].

Assist.-Surg. Morton is released from arrest and will return to his duty.

At a General Court Martial held at Secunderabad, 28th Dec. 1838, Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N.I., was tried on the following charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen, in having, at Secunderabad, 4th Feb. 1838, purchased a bandy and pony from Captain Chas. Sinclair, 24th N.I., for the sum of 500 Hyderabad rupees, for the amount of which he, the said Lieut. Stevens, accepted an order on himself, payable six months after date, which order, though repeatedly presented to him for payment, remains up to this date unadjusted, he, Lieut. Stevens, having, in the mean time, disposed of the aforesaid bandy and pony for a draft which he discounted, and the proceeds of which he has applied to his own purposes.

Finding.—That the prisoner is guilty of the facts enumerated in the charge, but the Court do not find him guilty of the imputations ascribed in the charge of being scandalous and infamous conduct. The Court being of opinion that the prisoner, at the time of accepting the bill, had fair expectations of being able to pay the amount, but the Court find the prisoner guilty of highly irregular and improper conduct.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him to lose one step in the regiment to which he belongs, viz., to be placed immediately below Lieut. Douglas Hamilton, and, further, to be reprimanded.

By the Commander-in-Chief.—I cannot confirm this sentence, as doing so would be a recognition that highly irregular and improper conduct in pecuniary transactions may be compatible with the standard of character which should be inseparable from the tenure of an officer's commission.—Lieut. Stevens must have the full advantage of the Court's decision, by which he is absolved from the charge of scandalous and unbecoming conduct, and he is accordingly to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank in the 21st N.I.

J. D. Nicolls,
Lt.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS IN INDIA.—*To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.*

Sir,—I was much gratified by the time ago by your just and independent remarks on the subject of the honours conferred by Her Majesty, at the Coronation, on certain officers of the H. E. I. C.'s service. If you will take the trouble of looking back to my letters, published in your Journal early in 1837, you will find that I there foretold, with something of prophecy in it, the very events which have now taken place, and which observations of mine give such due offence to your sagacious correspondent *D.* and others. The simple fact of a certain number of honours being—as one of your Indian correspondents explained—set aside for the Indian Army in 1815, proves the whole affair to have been a political job; for, whether worthy or unworthy, that number of honours were to be conferred upon the Indian Army, and the late selection proves this fact. One Bombay officer, made a K.C.B., has been safe in England for thirteen years, whilst the two Queen's Colonels who have been made C.B.'s, and who stand next above and below him in the Army List of that Presidency, have been during that period serving in India. Will such men as Sir John Keane, Sir John Halkett, Sir Lionel Smith, and others, consider the [Bath] Cross now worthy of their acceptance? And will Lieut.-Colonels and Majors of the British Army, [amongst] whom are many hundreds of *celebrated* officers, who have been degradingly slighted for eight Majors of [the] Company's Service, accept the Companion of the Bath should it hereafter be offered to them? I most sincerely and ardently hope they will decline it as beneath them.—The political subserviency of the Court of Directors formerly cost this country *three millions of money annually*; it now costs the gallant, zealous, and able officers of its Army their just and hardly-earned honours, which have been conferred on some men who have not one solitary claim. Remember, Sir, as I have already shown in my letters, that it is entirely to the conduct of H.M.'s troops in India that success, particularly in all the external wars against the Burmese, Arabs, and Nepaulese, is owing, and that, therefore, the course pursued in the late distribution of these honours is not only glaringly unjust, but absurdly contradictory. And I will, moreover, again assert, without dealing refutation, that so long as H.M.'s officers continue to be excluded from the innumerable Staff situations in India, the Hon. Company's officers are not justly entitled to any rewards of any description whatever in Europe. Let the rule be "give and take," or nothing on either side. And it must either be dullness, or an interested and perverted judgment, in any one who denies this position. To the list of *high-sounding* names of battles, which a correspondent has given in your paper, and which he would wish your readers ignorant of India to infer were graced by the presence of the late batch of [K.C.B.'s, I beg] to point out, that many of [these] thousands of mil[es] scarcely possible [for] were in any two [days] ver were in action in the [Bengal] at the difference in Her [Majesty's] there men who were in all, or [even] of the actions of the late war, and who have not even [had] K.H., although it has been given to Surgeons of the Company's service "for their scientific acquirements." God save the mark! Another system has lately been carried to a shamefully unjust extent, that of giving *local* rank to young officers of the Indian Army serving in Persia, Affghanistan, and other countries; and all our gallant old Captains, Subalterns, and even Majors, gone on this expedition to Cabul, will find themselves superseded by a parcel of men who have done nothing a drill Corporal could not have done better. A Second Lieutenant of Bombay Engineers was the last officer thus promoted for the wonderful feat of surveying the River Indus, which half the Ensigns in the Queen's Army who have lately left College would have perhaps done better. For this piece of *service* this "fortunate youth" has been made a Major! whilst Strangways, who commanded the Rocket Troop at Leipsic, is, I believe, still an humble Captain. And there is now one of the best and most gallant officers (Johnson, 17th) in the British Army, *a Subaltern of twenty-nine years' service*, in the same country with this fortunate Major, and who will, of course, supersede this less fortunate, *but infinitely more distinguished* of the Royal Army. I have been accused of being too severe on the Indian service generally in the various letters published in your Journal, but this I deny; and the events of each day prove that the degraded state of H.M.'s Army in India is such that my pen cannot do justice to it.

The *Standard*, I think it was, some time ago, *taunted* the Army and Navy with having 170 members either belonging to, or connected with, the two services in the Houses of Parliament. If such is fact, what a "rope of sand" they must be who can do nothing for their own services! While the Court of Directors, with their paltry ten or twelve votes, not only contrive to uphold the atrociously unjust system that exists in India, but in Europe rob the gallant officers of the British Army of honours which only belong to them, and mock their (H. E. I. C.) own officers *. The late expedition from Bombay to the N.W. Frontier proves, however, that this disgraceful system is not alone supported by the Indian authorities, but that Her Majesty's officers of high rank, either feeling that the system meets with the approbation of the "powers that be," or having secret instructions to that effect, seem determined to persevere in it.

* How little ministers must value the votes of the 170!

Amongst the Staff of an Army of 5000, sent into Sinde on this occasion, there is only one solitary officer (a Captain) of the Queen's Army selected, although it is but justice to add, that a far more liberal arrangement was made in Bengal on the same occasion *. When Sir Henry Fane went to India, there was a Queen's Captain very remarkable for his uncommon quickness and ability in the performance of Staff duties, and one of the best Persian scholars to be found in any service, recommended to him, as His Excellency's Persian interpreter, one of the very few situations a Queen's officer can hold in India. It was, however, discovered, that the situation must be given to Major M., who had just then been disappointed of some office at Gibraltar. Major M., however, died very shortly after his arrival in India; but, instead of the situation being given to H.M.'s officer (Capt. G.), *who was with his corps in India*, a Company's officer (Capt. H.) was selected to fill the office. Now, surely out of the *eleven hundred and twenty-four* Staff appointments which *exclusively* belong to the Company's officers in the three Presidencies, a situation might have been found for Captain Hay, and the interpretership have been given to Captain G., who had a prior claim, and is highly qualified for it †. I now call on the member who made some observations in the House of Commons relative to the appointment of Sir De Lacy Evans to be a K.C.B., to come forward and inquire into the appointment of the late batch of Company's officers. If he declines this call, we shall then know that political enmity actuated him on a former occasion; for General Evans has shown himself a gallant and distinguished officer, which many of the others are not; and the fact of Captains of the Royal Artillery having been previously made K.C.B.'s, shows there was nothing remarkable in his elevation to that rank. The tyranny and injustice of the service in India increases, instead of diminishing, daily. There is that old and distinguished corps, the 6th Foot, ordered back to that sink of iniquity, Colabah (Bombay), which will make *six* years out of *fourteen* it has served in that brutal and deadly quarter, merely to enable the Commander-in-Chief to send other regiments, who have for their Colonels men of greater interest, to the more healthy stations. The 6th Foot ‡ only left Bombay in January, 1838, and after purchasing houses at Poonah at large prices, and being in that station only nine months, they are marched back to Bombay to do the duty of that vile place, on nearly *one-third less pay*; and, as no corps relieved them in Poonah, losing all their houses, and put to an expense of nearly 1000*l.* for the carriage of their mess establishment, and the loss of their mess house, for which they gave 700*l.* to the Bombay regiment.—In conclusion, I will ask, has any able and independent officer of H.M.'s service, well acquainted with the service in India, been called before the Military Commissioners?

ONE OF 1200 or H.M.'s OFFICERS.

[The publication of this letter has, from unavoidable causes, been delayed for a length of time; our sincere regret.—ED.]

BAYONET FENCING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Adverting to a letter in your number for 26th ult. last, signed Charles De Izdebski, Lieutenant in the late Polish Army, animadverting on the Bayonet Drill proposed by me in a previous number, I beg leave to say, that I should have addressed you on the subject in reply much sooner, had not matters of importance claimed my undivided attention. Having at length found leisure, I resume my pen, and beg to state for the information of the Lieutenant, that in offering to the notice of my brother musketeers my drill practice for musket and bayonet against sword, I was induced thereto solely for their good, and that of the service generally, having felt on many occasions how very defenceless that arm of the service is when attacked individually by any weapon in the hands of a skilful or resolute individual; and in compiling the brief sketch which I was induced to offer for their benefit, I by no means considered it as a *chef-d'œuvre* of the science, but, on the contrary, was entirely guided by the following considerations, viz., to render it as simple as possible, yet containing all that was materially essential for the musketeer's defence, and to enable him *to return* upon his adversary; and, whilst it was calculated for the soldier's performance in heavy marching order as *for a campaign*, might be such as could be conveyed to him through the instrumentality of the non-commissioned officers of his regiment, without the employment of fencing or other masters; thus rendering its practice more likely to be adopted than an elaborate or complicated system.

The Lieutenant, or his interpreter, commences by informing your readers, what I expressly stated in my first letter, viz., that it is a defence against cavalry swords *only*: he surely will not deny that a man who possesses sufficient skill to defend against the attack of a well-mounted, well-armed, and well-trained dragoon, is not in a better position to defend against another bayonet, a lance, a bludgeon, a scythe, or any other weapon, than any infantry soldier at present is. Admitting this, and admitting also that my drill does not contain all that is desirable, I think the Lieutenant will be charitable enough to acknowledge that were all our infantry men thus trained, it would require very little further drilling to render them competent to defend against any weapon; and although I did not contemplate it when writing, I see no difficulty in applying it in some degree, at least, to infantry, *en masse*; for instance, in square, the front ranks can certainly act on the offensive by lunging forward, and giving point against assailants, while the rear ranks remain in a state of preparation.

The Lieutenant states his plan for bayonet fencing under three general heads, and speaks of *three different positions* for *engaging*, being different for the *sword, musket and bayonet, and lance*. I have no doubt that each of them are good, but I fear (and I speak from 18 years' experience) their details will prove too elaborate and difficult to be imbibed by the present class of recruits, ever to be adopted as a system in the Army. Speaking of position, the Lieutenant says, "bend the knees until a line suspended from the knees should hang perpendicularly over the toes, and this with the feet 24 inches apart." Did he ever try this in heavy marching order, with all the load a soldier has to carry when actually on campaign? If he has not, I would wish him to try it once, and he will find *no trifle*. He has mistaken me where he complains of raising the muzzle to the height of the cap-peak. I, on the contrary, recommended lowering the muzzle in delivering the thrust. He has also mistaken me in speaking of the lunge. He appears to have forgotten that in coming to the engage, the feet are already 18 inches apart, and by stepping out with left foot 18 more will make a lunge of 36,—quite enough, I think, in marching order. However, the Lieutenant says 48 against infantry; this I confess is beyond my reach, who measure six feet; how my five-feet-six companions are to reach it I know not. The Lieutenant calls 24 inches the usual distance (for 2nd or engaging position, I presume), I have always understood 18 or 20 to be the medium.

In conclusion, I am happy in having engaged in discussion, on a subject so vitally important to the interest of the Army, and one in which I feel deeply interested, with such able advocates as your esteemed correspondents, *Arthur, De Berenger, Chevron*, and *Lieut. De Izdebski*. To the latter I beg to tender my best thanks for his kind invitation to the Stadium, and to you, Mr. Editor, I feel greatly indebted for your promptitude in inserting my letters.

MAITRE D'ARMES.

EPAULETTES AND WINGS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I hope, through the means of your excellent Paper, to attract the attention of the Clothing Board to the disfiguring things miscalled epaulettes, which are placed on the brawny shoulders of the men of our battalion companies of the Line. Commanding Officers do what they can to make them look well, by having the little fringe (which is sent with the clothing) stiffened out with *tin*, and sewn on to the shoulder-strap. This takes up much of the regimental tailor's valuable time, and after all is a most trumpery and unsoldierlike affair, disliked by both officers and men; the slight fastening to the shoulder often giving way, and the little piece of tinned fringe frequently turned upside down by the motion of the arm in the use of the firelock.

Substitute the wings which are worn by our Light Infantry and Grenadiers, which are admired and coveted by the Infantry soldier, and are well adapted to set off his figure to advantage, besides being a good and serviceable appendage, allowing a man to sling his firelock on a march, and protecting his shoulders from wet, &c. Surely the bugle and green tuft, the bearskin cap and grenade, are sufficient distinctions for flank companies and regiments! Whereas, the finest men being selected for these, are furnished with wings, as if still more to set off their natural advantages; thus comparatively giving the men of the battalion companies a very inferior appearance, both in the Line and individually, which is unfair to the men, and tends to suppress the pride which it is desirable the soldier should always possess. In hopes that this my humble suggestion may attract the eye and meet with the favourable consideration of the officers of the department, and that we of *the Line* may be gratified by seeing the wings attached to *every coat* at the next issue of clothing, I remain, &c.,

WINGS.

Guernsey, 22d April, 1839.

BARRACK ALLOWANCES OF COAL AND CANDLE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I know not are you aware of the recent regulation by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, reducing the allowance of coals and candles to the Military. I beg leave humbly to call your attention to the subject as one fraught with evil consequence. There is not sufficiency of coals now to cook the soldier's victuals, to say nothing at all of washing his shirts, &c.; but perhaps the Honourable Board do not intend the soldier's three quarters of a pound to be overcooked, as it is thought by some philosophers that raw flesh makes those living on it more savage and pugnacious! Perhaps it requires no prophetic spirit to predict the depredations that may happen to the plantations of neighbouring *gentlemen* in detached stations in the several counties of the United Kingdom, and for which the Honourable Board will be more to blame than the poor plunderer that steals the branch or faggot. In the Army, too, there is not the right of petition or complaint, as in civil life; such would be "mutiny,"—and mutiny is death by the Articles of War. It is, I understand, in contemplation to establish libraries in the several barracks, to be furnished by the Barrack Officer. Give us fuel to cook our victuals, and light to see to go to bed with, and the fire of Cicero and Demosthenes, and the light of the philosophers of antiquity, may hover round their tombs!

ATTICUS ROMANORUM.

DOCK-YARD OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to your Milford correspondent's letter of the 3d inst., permit me to observe that the arrangement to which he alludes, respecting the Dock-yard Officers not being permitted to transact other business than such as arises out of their official situations, is of no recent origin, but has existed many years. This can be proved by referring to the *Surgeon's* general printed instructions, the 22d of which expressly declares that "he shall have no private practice whatever, in order that his attention may not in any way be diverted from the *hurt men belonging to the establishment*; who alone, with the officers residing within the dock-yard, are to occupy his undivided professional care." In consequence of which (as the present Board of Admiralty very properly enforce strict adherence to these directions) the officers are extremely particular in confining their services to the duties of their situations; at least such is the case at the port from which I now write, as well as at the one I have just left. The same system is likewise observed in a great measure among the workmen, for they are forbidden to keep inns, public houses, and so forth. As your correspondent may not be aware of this fact, I beg, as an old contributor to your pages, the favour of a corner for its insertion, it being no easy matter to have access to the document to which I allude.

PHILOTHLORUS.

7th April, 1839.

*** Letters in type—"Crayon;" "An English Gentleman;" and "One of 1200."

The Rev. Sydney Smith, on observing Lord Brougham's one-horse carriage, remarked to a friend—alluding to the B on the panel—"There goes a carriage with a B outside and a *nasp* within."

* By the by, why were Her Majesty's troops required on this occasion against Asiatics only, if the native corps are so capable of "heroic deeds?" Perhaps the Affghans might hold them as cheap as the Burmese did.

† The Staff appointments (including three Commanders-in-Chief and four Generals on Staff) held by Queen's officers in India are *eighteen*. Of these fourteen or fifteen are given away by the Horse Guards in England, and the remaining three or four are divided amongst 1200 officers of regiments serving in India. The Company have more Grand Crosses now in their service.

‡ The officers of the 6th Foot, by serving *six* instead of three years, as there are *five* E. Infantry Regs. and *four* stations, out of fourteen in the garrison of Bombay, have been deprived of *one whole year's pay in six years*. This is an unanswerable fact, as to the imperative necessity of making the pay at all stations equal, and thus preventing injustice and favouritism.

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THE NEW ARMY LIST, exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various Services of every regimental Officer in the Army on full-pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with the period of Service, both on Full and Half-Pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commission, and distinguishing those procured by purchase.
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To Readers and Correspondents.

In reply to "P. R.," *we understand that the investigation into the Coast Guard service before the Naval and Military Commission terminated last week. Sincerely do we hope some change may take place in a service where so much responsibility rests on Naval Officers, and where the comfort and respect due to their rank and station require to be made far more congenial than at present.*

Our space, we regret, will not admit of the publication of the full report with which we have been furnished of the proceedings of the meeting, noticed in our last, of the friends of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. We shall, however, on all occasions, be ready to promote the object of the meeting to the best of our ability.

We are obliged to "Scrutator," *but the Naval Appointments to which he refers will be found in this Paper of the* 20th *instead of the* 27th *ult. Our friend can have no objection to the* N. and M. G. *being a week in advance.*

"A Bengal Officer" *calls our attention to a letter in Alexander's East India Magazine signed* "Allubite." *We have read the letter, and can honestly say that its ill-nature is alike with its stupidity. The well-informed members of the Oriental Club know that Sir James Carnac, while in the E. I. Direction, was the strenuous advocate of the interests of the Company's Army, and that he has well earned the most sincere respect and gratitude of every friend to Indian interests.*

In reply to "R. R.," *we have heard that negotiations have been entered into for the transmission of troops across Egypt to the Red Sea, but we put little faith in the report.—We have no troops to send!*

We perceive, in the United Service Journal *for this month, an able answer to Sir Andrew Halliday's letter on the West India Report; and to which we shall direct our earliest attention.—If the List of Semaphores in Commission, given in our last, is incorrect, we can only say that it is an exact copy of the Return before the House of Commons.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

ADMITTING, to their full extent, the observations of a respected correspondent, who has addressed to us a private letter, our opinion remains unaltered, as to the policy of the system now in force, regarding the complement of ships' crews. We say now in force, because a very material increase has been made by the last regulation, and although some few guns, of large calibre (for throwing shells), have been added to the broadside, they are not of greater weight than the 32-pounders, for which they were substituted; and supposing them to be so, the increase of complement, as we showed by a comparative table published some weeks since, more than compensates the disparity.

The reader must bear in mind, that the Navy of England has resources which the Navy of Russia is altogether, and that of France in a great measure, deprived of. These elements consist in our mercantile marine: their value has been proved by the experience of ages, and they were so well appreciated by the extraordinary man who ruled the destiny of France during the last war, that spite of all his endeavours, and the spirit which he by various means attempted to infuse into his fleet, he saw and admitted, that without "ships, commerce, and colonies," the attempt to *maintain* an effective Navy, even supposing it to be *established* like that of Russia, could never succeed; the first reverse must destroy a force that had no reserves from which to repair its losses.

Our superior position in this respect is the reason why the present policy has been so long acted on by every one of those distinguished men who has at various times governed our Naval affairs, and we confess, that so long as the crews are not reduced too low, it appears a more sound policy to keep many ships in commission, in a state which, in a day or an hour, can be made effective, than a smaller number fully manned up to the war complement.

The question after all resolves itself into this,—What is the proper amount of a peace complement, the war complement being admitted cient? Of course much must depend on the s the ships, their masts, yards, and furniture. F merly it was the custom to cram vessels with guns, an evil which produced confined quarters, with all the inconveniences resulting from crowded decks in action; this has been remedied by building ships of greater size, more spacious in every respect, and armed with a less number of cannon, but of greater calibre; so as, in fact, to produce a heavier broadside.

Now, if the number of men had been reduced as the number of guns were diminished, the complaint would be just, but it is not so. By reference to Mr. Wood's speech on Sir Edward Codrington's motion, we find that the peace complements are higher at present than at any former period; whilst frigates have, in fact, a higher complement now in peace than when, in war, they carried upwards of a dozen guns more; making due allowance, therefore, for their increased size, this is a material point to be considered; and we must also remember that whatever may be said about the quality of the men—and we wish that better seamen could be procured—still they are not only incomparably superior to the crews of foreign ships, but—unless in very few cases—also greatly superior to the crews of last war. We very much doubt wh taking all things into consideration, the of war, the men absent in prizes, and th

to the good sense of the officers of the ... whether such ission by a Court-Martial has a tend... to uphold and ain discipline and a correct feeling.

ist Surg. Morton is released from arrest and will return to ty.

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a General Court-Martial held at Secunderabad, 28th Dec. Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N. I., was tried on the following ge:—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the acter of an officer and a gentlemen, in having, at Secunder- 4th Feb. 1838, purchased a bundy and pony from Captain Sinclair, 74th N. I., for the sum of 600 Hyderabad rupees, he amount of which he, the said Lieut. Stevens, accepted an on himself, payable six months after date, which order, gh repeatedly presented to him for payment, remains up to inte unadjusted, he, Lieut. Stevens, having, in the mean disposed of the aforesaid bundy and pony for a draft which scounted, and the proceeds of which he has applied to his purposes.

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J. D. NICOLLS,
Adj. Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

...spondence ad... o the E...

encourage all measures that bring merchant seamen into association with men-of-war's men, so as to make them the better available, when occasion demands their services, we repudiate, as injurious, schemes of *exclusive* training, particularly those which require considerable expense in the execution. The money necessary for such a purpose would be much better applied in increasing the pay and perquisites of those employed in the Navy so as to induce merchant seamen to take a turn therein occasionally, and test the reality of benefits liberally secured to them.

"It seems to be a general opinion, or rather prejudice, that only seafaring men are capable of being made good men-of-war's men. The obvious absurdity of such an idea does not hinder it from being acted upon in a manner highly prejudicial to the Service. A certain portion of thorough-bred seamen are certainly an essential part of a ship's company, and these are generally ...plied from the Merchant Service; but the afterguard and ...ers, the pull-and-haul men, whose labour was to work and ...e ship, were generally, during the late war, in the proportion ...ur to one; and these men were as efficient in *their* sta... they had been bred to the sea from their infancy.

...t us suppose that, instead of the present inefficient numerical force, 40,000 or 50,000 men, and 10,000 boys, were voted by Parliament for the peace establishment. Imagining them (the men) to enter for five years, a perpetual succession of sea-going men, and, with regard to the boys, a breed of men-of-war sailors would thus be ensured. Let the ships not wanted for immediate service be formed into a certain number of divisions, each division to take a cruise of a month or six weeks in succession annually. Barracks or hulks might be procured at no great expense for the reception of the men after their tour of duty, should it even be thought proper to disembark them as supernumeraries, and their services might be rendered available in the dock-yards in various ways. In the mean time, they might be exercised in gunnery, boat-rowing, the use of the cutlass and musket, taught to knot and splice, to heave the lead, and many other useful parts of their profession, as well in harbour as at sea. But the principal employment of the officers should be to try by every method, except that of actual force, to make the landsmen seamen. Force would be improper as to stationing mere landsmen on the yards, because some men are constitutionally timid in that respect. Let a man, however, be encouraged to go aloft by the prospect of superior pay and privileges, and very few will be found backward. If some gradation of this kind, and a rather more marked distinction between the able seaman and the mere ordinary were once finally established, it could not fail of having a good effect, both on the general conduct of the men, and their zeal in the performance of their several duties. A whole ship's company might thus be converted into able seamen; but as the rating would probably be confined to a definite number, that itself would be sufficient to keep up a general emulation.

"As to the possibility of converting young active landsmen into able seamen, it must depend entirely on the skill, care, and attention of the officers in instructing them. Leisure is the only thing wanted, which, however it may be in war, they certainly possess in time of peace. A prejudice certainly exists in the profession that a man not bred to the sea can never become a perfect seaman. Without quibbling about words, it is certain that he may become a most efficient sea warrior, equal to almost any task that a thorough-bred seaman can accomplish. In old times soldiers commanded ships, in a great measure manned by soldiers. Howard, Raleigh, Rupert, Sandwich, Monk, and a variety of other ...ues renowned in Naval history, were land Captains, brave and ...d Commanders, but none of them seamen by profession. ... who considered the finest seamen, headed by the most ...dmirals of their time, was a landsman at the age of ...ose gallant buccaneers who, whatever might be their ...n other respects, could handle and fight a ship in a ...ge it is impossible to surpass, were nine-tenths of them runaway planters' apprentices at all events mere landsmen, till Spanish gold attracted them to the sea. In short, there exists no solid reason why sailors should not be *drilled*, if the expression is admissible, to their various duties in the same manner as soldiers; and if landsmen can, by such a process, be made equal to the ordinary duties of a man-of-war, their admission into the service would go a great way towards rendering the Navy independent of the casualties of the mercantile shipping.

"Our officers are exclusively trained up in the Service, with very slight and accidental accessions from the merchant sailors. What, therefore, should hinder the foremast men from being brought up in a similar manner? Every one will acknowledge that men, bred to the sea from their infancy, are likely to prove the most expert seamen; but men brought up in the merchant service are often a long time before they are quite at home in the duties of a man-of-war. The policy of training up boys for the Navy is, indeed, so far acknowledged, that they are admitted in much greater numbers than formerly; but in order to render this a source of permanent strength to the Navy, a system correspondent to the greatness of the demand should be adopted. Instead of a few hundreds, several thousands should be regularly educated for that purpose. Receiving-ships should be appointed at all the ports; and vessels, which they might be taught to rig and unrig, and occasionally to man for short trips to sea, supplied them as tenders. In one word, as it is the opinion of all well-informed men, that our Navy, even as a peace establishment, must be increased to a very considerable extent, or that we must consent to lose our naval supremacy, and with it all that contributes to make a nation rich, powerful, and free,—so it is equally manifest that some consistent, comprehensive, permanent plan is absolutely necessary for *manning* the Royal Navy. Ships, guns, ammunition, and all the various requisites for equipping a powerful fleet, may always be procured at a very short notice; but the crews who are to man these ships (assuredly the most essential article) are often not to be procured at all; or are dragged on board by violence and partial injustice, the remembrance of which rankles in their breast, and makes them eager to desert on the first opportunity.

"The Russian fleet is represented, by officers of experience, to be in a high state of efficiency and discipline. The seamen there take their turns to go to sea, and when on shore are drilled as soldiers. They have no merchant service to fall back upon, and therefore any serious reverse would probably crush their infant Navy. We have the advantage of possessing the largest mercantile marine in the world. Instead, therefore, of distressing and diminishing, to its very lowest point, so noble a resource in time of need, we ought rather to cherish and protect it. Let the Royal Navy rear up her children without unreasonably interfering with the pursuits of the merchant; let men be encouraged to make the sea their profession by the assurance of protection; in time of war the number of merchant sailors would be immensely in-

creased, as ships would then be required for defence as well as for navigation. The man-of-war seaman would then be proud of a position which conferred upon him a marked distinction; and should any emergence demand their services, a numerous body of able seamen would be at all times available; and even a forcible impressment would be submitted to with comparative cheerfulness, when it was evident that their country's safety demanded it. The prowess of our countrymen, displayed in every page of our history, which records hardly one *pitched battle* by land or sea, since the Conquest, in which they were not victorious—a prowess often successful against overwhelming numbers—it is to this, and to this alone, that we owe our present greatness. A succession of victories opened the road to mercantile enterprise; the blood of our brave sailors and soldiers purchased for us ships, colonies, and commerce. Empire, says the Roman historian, must be *retained* by the same arts by which it was *gained*. The nations of the continent, Russia, France, and even those offsets from our own soil, the Americans, are watching their time to inflict on us some deadly blow: they regard our vast colonial possessions with an eye of envy and cupidity, and already anticipate their respective shares in the partition. Their naval force is silently but progressively increasing, and they laugh at the security and supineness which condescends to make no adequate preparation for resistance. A long peace has disarmed us; but it is time to arouse from our lethargy, and to teach the world that the children of those who conquered at Trafalgar and Waterloo have inherited the same unconquerable valour, loyalty, and zeal for their country's welfare which distinguished their fathers."—*U. S. Journal of Jay.*

We greatly regret to observe that, in the appointments to the Order of the Bath, in the Royal Marines, the vacancy of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Bell, K.C.B., who died about four years ago, and that of Major-General M'Cleverty, C.B., who died about six months since, have not been filled up. When the small number of decorations the corps has is considered, together with the services which its senior officers have so much reason to be proud of, it must appear to every reflecting person, whether in or out of it, that those services are either unknown or, if known, studiously overlooked.

Permission has been granted to the East India Company to raise two European regiments, in consequence of the reduced state of Her Majesty's Army not admitting of two regiments being sent to India. The recruits for the East India Company will be taken at five feet five inches, and up to the age of thirty years. The regiments will not be embodied in this country, but recruits will be sent out in detachments, and formed, on arrival in India, into corps. This augmentation is in addition to the 600 men, previously ordered to be enlisted.

Letters from Bombay, dated 25th Feb., state that the British Resident at Bushire had struck the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had received, and that the *Wellesley*, 74, had been despatched to bring the Persians to their senses, by the "*ultima ratio regum.*" We expect to hear that Bushire has been laid in ruins.

We regret to hear that the recruits, to augment the twenty infantry regiments in India from 740 to 976 rank and file, are coming in but slowly. It is, however, to be hoped that the very judicious change in the order regarding the age of recruits, which is now from 18 to 25, instead of from 20 to 25, may render the facility of enlisting greater than it has been. We believe that the Recruiting Department is very ably conducted, and that the fault does not lie with the officers and non-commissioned officers, but in the low rate of bounty—the very rigid and rejective orders to the medical officers who examine the recruits—and to the vast length of foreign service, particularly in India, which deters men from entering the Army. We call aloud for the adoption again of limited service for ten or twelve years.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent, which seems to call for comment:

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In the letter of *Justitia*, which you have given in your last Gazette, it is evident that he did not dispute the Royal Marines being greater sufferers than the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in the different ranks *below that of Colonel*, although the calculations as to length of service did not include the time that the two latter corps served as Cadets,—half of which I conceive it would be but fair to add for those of the olden time, and *the whole* from the time they commenced paying for their commissions; that is, paying for being at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where they probably learn as much of Military duty as a Second Lieut. of Marines at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, or Woolwich, with this difference, that the Ordnance Officers pay for the same—the Marines are paid.

With regard to the Colonels, I must remain of opinion—notwithstanding your observations on the letter of *Justitia*—that in the retirements given to the Royal Marines, as Colonels Commandant, they are, in comparison with the Ordnance Corps, *highly and partially favoured*; they have nine such, many of them, including pensions, more than 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per diem, while the Artillery and Engineers, *more than double their strength as to officers of all grades, have not a single retirement as Colonel Commandant*, with twenty-four Unattached Major-Generals, most of them of forty-six years' service. Nor have you shown any sufficient reason why a Colonel Commandant of one corps should not be classed with a Colonel Commandant of another, when you come to draw comparisons as to their length of service, and not, as in the Return in the Gazette of 23d March, a Colonel Commandant of Marines with a Colonel *Non*-Commandant of Artillery and Engineers.

As to the difference of pay between the Colonels Commandant of the Ordnance Corps and Marines, it appears to me to have little to do with the matter—involving quite another subject. If all corps are to be paid alike, the Unattached General Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers may justly ask why those of the Foot Guards, Horse Guards, Cavalry, &c., are better paid than they are.

In conclusion, your arguments have not worked any alteration in my sentiments as to the *Unattached Major-Generals of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers being, for their length of service, by far the greatest sufferers in the non-purchasing corps*, and it will afford but little consolation to those officers, mostly sexagenarians, several nearer seventy, to be told that they are likely to become Colonels Commandant by the time they have filled up their *three score years and ten*; after which, if it pleases God to spare them, they may—enjoy, I was going to say;—but, alas! enjoyment is by that time fast on the decline with most, and that till then they must be content with their 480*l.* a-year, while the officers of the Royal Marines, of their own or junior standing, have long since been granted their retirements of 700*l.* or 800*l.*, or more, per annum. As I do not entertain a doubt as to your desire of not leaning to one branch of the Army in particular, and your earnest endeavour to serve each, I am sure you will give the preceding insertion in the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

Justitia.

In reply to the above, we submit a list of General and Field Officers of Royal Marines on Unattached and Retired Full-pay; showing also the position they would have occupied, together with the rate of pay attached thereto, had they commenced their career in the Royal Artillery instead of the Royal Marines. This table is intended to prove what we some time since stated, viz., that although promotion in every branch of the Army was in a most depressed state, still the corps of Royal Marines were the greatest sufferers.

Rank.	Name.	Date of First Commission	Present Pay per Diem.	Rate of Pay had they commenced their career in the Royal Artillery.	The Regimental Position, Ditto, ditto.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
General	James Meredith	18 Jan. 73	1 15 0	3 0 0	Col. Com., Horse Brigade
General	R. H. Farmar	19 Jan. 76	1 15 0	3 0 0	Colonel Commandant.
Major-General	G. E. Vincombe	28 July 77	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Major-General	Sir J. B. Savage, C.B., K.C.H.	9 Jan. 77	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Major-General	Sir Jas. Campbell, K.C.H.	27 Nov. 76	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Major-General	Sir R. Williams, K.C.B.	26 Aug. 73	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Colonel	T. Abernethie, K.H.	12 Oct. 78	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Colonel	W. Tremenheere, K.H.	2 Jan. 79	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Colonel	H. P. Lewis	28 Feb 79	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Colonel	P. C. Hornby	13 June 93	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Colonel	J. M. Bevans	27 Mar. 95	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	James Hume	21 Nov. 76	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	N. H. English	14 Nov. 93	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	Edw. Nicholls	24 Mar. 95	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	John Wolridge	30 Oct. 95	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	George Marshall	8 Nov. 95	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Major	Wm. Ramsay	14 Apr. 96	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Major	Richard Parry	3 Aug. 96	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
Major	J. Robyns, K.H.	13 Mar. 96	1 15 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
(Brevet Lieut. Colonel)	Peter Jones	15 Mar. 96	0 16 0	1 0 3	Unattached Major-Gen. Colonel.

The preceding list will prove to *Justitia* that he is wholly in error in saying that the officers of the Marines, of the same or junior standing to the Unattached Major-Generals of the Ordnance Corps, on 480*l.* a year, have long since been granted the retirement of 700*l.* or 800*l.*, or more, per annum. Colonel Hornby is the *only solitary one* on the Retired List whose income is greater than it would have been had he belonged to the Royal Artillery.

Justitia does not conceive either that we have shown any reason why a Colonel Commandant of Marines should not be classed with a Colonel Commandant of Artillery; nor, indeed, have we, unless there exist a difference in an active appointment and a sinecure one; the former receiving 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* and the latter 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* per diem. According to our humble judgment, there exists an *immeasurable* difference. We do not comprehend what *Justitia* means by saying that the Ordnance Corps have not a single retirement as Colonel Commandant. He is, or ought to be, aware that the appointment of Colonel Commandant in the Ordnance is *a very handsome sine* [illegible] herefore, to all intents and purposes, a[illegible]

We are glad to find, [illegible]al Promotions of this day, that the services of the officers engaged in the storming of Aden have been rewarded by the Admiralty, with the advancement of a step in their profession. These being special promotions for service before the enemy, they will not interfere with the regular promotions for death vacancies.

The ancient native character of the English, enduring, almost unscathed, the changes of many centuries, was confessedly that of bravery, generosity, and humanity; in a word, that of manliness. An aversion to the shedding of blood, unless in fair combat, or in needful justice, and to the insidious injury even of an enemy, were amongst the marks of this frame of mind. The name of assasin was equally detested and scorned. But now the most foul and unnatural murders are daily perpetrated, in atrocity at least equalling, and in number far exceeding, those of any former period of our national existence. Add to this, that in even the most trivial quarrels dangerous wounds and frequently death continually ensue, and this not as of yore, in fair, though unnecessary combat. The knife of late is as often employed in England as even in the towns of lawless and ferocious Italy. These practices are so far removed from any courageous and manly feeling, any disposition to open contest with an equal foe, as can be imagined. It is the coward who sheathes his weapon in the breast of an opponent, and flies (as in Italy) to sanctuary; for our present laws seem warped (if not absolutely framed) for the express protection of infamous ruffians and knaves of all descriptions. It is to minor offences only that they are sometimes very unduly severe.

A principal cause of the increase of the practice of stabbing and other unmanly modes of assault in private quarrels is the abolition of that prompt, open, and comparatively harmless method of deciding disputes which had been usual amongst the more youthful and humbler classes—the great majority—of the people, from the most remote ages, and which has now become nearly obsolete, thanks to the unchecked growth of our cities, and the enclosure of heaths and commons, which render convenient fields of action scarce; and to recent police regulations which diminish slight disturbances in

our streets, at the price of multiplying murders in our houses. Even young men can recollect when the people of London, and indeed of all South Britain, were distinguished above other nations by a reverence for fair play in all transactions; and this healthful spirit was alike the cause and effect of the open and regular manner in which these occasional contests were conducted. They were frequent—they were unpleasant to passengers in the streets— but let us ask any real philanthropist whether it be more distressing to witness a boxing match, or haply several, in a morning's walk, than (if not to witness) at least to read of a new *mu* in each recurring morning's newspaper! This without exaggeration at present the case; and this brings us to notice another leading cause of the increase, not of this crime alone, but of all peculiarly heinous offences—some of them, indeed, equally atrocious, and even more disgusting than murder itself—crimes unknown even by name to our manly ancestors. This latter cause is the perseverance of most of our public journals, for the gratification of base avarice, in panderine to a depraved taste for horrors, by circulati minute accounts of those nefarious transac which, as far as is consistent with their just nishment, should be buried in oblivion; where their blazonry in the ordinary newspapers often defeats justice, and is at all times utterly unnecessary, whilst it constantly leads to the multiplication of crime. Those atrocious offences scarcely ever happen singly. Let a crime of peculiar enormity be committed in the City of London, and before a fortnight has elapsed an almost exact imitation will continually be observed to be produc at perhaps half-a-dozen different and distant pl This is not the work of accident; nor does murc like some bodily disorders, float on the breeze. No; it is the effect of the rage for imitation natural to man, produced in distempered heads or hearts, the wearers of which are placed in circumstances somewhat similar to those of the actors in the tragedies of which they have heard or read so minute and harrowing an account. This is one effect of the march of intellect and avarice, particularly in great towns, where the said march has been the quicker, and where the very appetite for devouring newspapers (which is what their Editors mean by "useful knowledge") is boasted of as proof of "vast improvement" by the pseudo losophers of the day. It is a merit, we do not sitate to assert, which the *Naval and Military G zette* possesses almost alone, that it is free from the reproach we have mentioned. Its pages are not polluted. It may be seen on the table of a drawing-room without uneasiness, and it may nourish honourable sentiments in the breast of even the poorest man.

The fact to which we have just alluded, though sufficiently manifest, as might have been supposed, has seldom been noticed, and has never been enlarged upon, for this simple reason,—that to act upon it would be contrary to the pecuniary interests of the Proprietors and Editors of newspapers; interests, in their eyes, of far greater importance than the checking of the growth of vice, or diminishing the number of its unfortunate victims. But if these persons, callous to any sentiment but avarice, continue thus to defile their vast and unsightly columns, they should be coerced by the hand of the law.

It is wonderful to see how sympathy in this most extraordinary age is denied to the sufferer from the villany of others, whilst it is lavished on the overtaken criminal. If a drunken soldier, indeed, even draw his bayonet to menace a civilian, the outcry amongst our public instructors is loud and general; but when a civilian, drunk or sober, murders his wife or mistress, with every circumstance of cold-blooded brutality, these same philosophers are only anxious that the offender should not be hanged! There are not wanting many to advocate a total abolition of capital punishments, the sure effect of which would be to er the destruction of human life as much a of indifference, and other detestable crimes amon in England, as they at present are at ples, Athens, or Constantinople. Some of those who hold these doctrines may possibly be well-meaning, though widely-erring persons, but the motives of the majority are sufficiently obvious. There was a time when we thought it impossible that the massacres and other excesses of the French revolutionary mob could have been committed by an English populace, although it has been pretty well ascertained that these atrocities re the work of comparatively but a few hands present events seem to warrant a different ary. Mistaken refinement, avarice, and luxury, ave, directly or indirectly, gradually but rapidly so changed the mental and bodily character of all classes of the community, that in a crowd of thousands it will be often difficult to discover a few possessors of those qualities which for so many centuries proverbially distinguished this nation. The people are now, moreover, accustomed to lood. In a violent political convulsion should ur—an event by no means improbable—let those tremble for themselves who first rendered multitude discontented by bad government, and then made them indifferent to the contemplation of homicide, by neither preventing it, nor, when committed, punishing it with justice. The Chartists, at present, are perhaps feeble, but they may be one day more powerful.

We sincerely rejoice to find that Lieutenant Hart's labours have been successful; and that the New Army List may be now considered permanently established. We have on many occasions so strongly dwelt upon the value and importance this publication, that the illiberal might suppose had a personal interest in the work; such, however, is not the case. We have the satisfaction of owing that Mr. Hart has adopted the suggestion we gave, more than two years since, for an improved Army List, and that he has most ably executed his task. "The New Army List" is not only valuable as a book of constant reference for all Military men, but its details of service, of rapid and slow promotion, must produce benefits to the working portion of the Army, and to the officer without patronage or funds to purchase advancement. The present number is a great improvement on the first; and, as we gave in our paper of the 9th February the copious notes respecting the services of Officers of the Royal Marines and Royal Engineers, we shall now submit those of the Royal Artillery, the finest corps of Ordnance in the world, and which Lieutenant Hart has been most liberally permitted to extract from the documents at Woolwich. We trust these notes will lead all officers on full and half-pay to supply Mr. Hart with communications: and we would also recommend abstracts, in regard to the histories of corps, being furnished in like manner to the note on the 78th Highlanders, which will be found with our Military Intelligence.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

General Shrapnell served with the Duke of York's Army in Flanders, and at the siege of Dunkirk.

Gen. Wulff was at the siege of Fort St. Phillips, in Minorca, in 1781; served in Canada from Sept. 1786 to 12th Oct. 1796, and in Holland in 1799.

Sir Wiltshire Wilson was present at the following sieges, actions, &c.:—Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Nieuport, in 1793; Tournay and Nieuport in 1794; Quiberon Bay in 1795; Ostend in 1798; capture of St. Lucia, and Tobago in 1803; and Surinam in 1804.

Sir Joseph Maclean was A.D.C. to Gen. Farrington with the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and served as such with that Army under the command of the Duke of York until it returned to England; having been shipwrecked and very nearly lost in Yarmouth Roads on the voyage home.

Gen. Pitchard was present at the siege and surrender of Fort Bourbon, Martinique, in 1794, and was wounded by the bursting of a shell; was at Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, on the Republican troops regaining possession of the Islands; at Morne, Mascot, when attacked.

Gen. Beevor served in Flanders in 1793-4-5; in Egypt in 1801-2; in Spain under Sir D. Baird in 1808 9; has received the Egyptian medal.

Sir James Viney has received a medal and one clasp for Rolica, and Vimiera, and Corunna.

Sir Alexander Dickson was at the capture of Minorca in 1798; blockade of Malta and surrender of La Valetta 1800, siege and capture of Monte Video, and attack on Buenos Ayres, 1807; served throughout the campaigns of the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, including, in 1809, the affair at Grigo, capture of Oporto, and expulsion of Marshal Soult from Portugal, in 1810, battle of Busaco and Lines of Lisbon; in 1811, affair at Campo Mayor, siege and capture of Olivenca, first and second siege of Badajoz, and battle of Albuhera; in 1812, siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and capture of Badajoz, attack and capture of the forts at Almarez, siege and capture of the forts, and battle of Salamanca, capture of the Retero, Madrid, and siege of Burgos; in 1814, battle of Vittoria, siege and capture of St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle, and Nive; in 1814, passage of the Adour, and battle of Toulouse; served in the last American war, including the attack on New Orleans, and siege and capture of Fort Bowyer Mobille, present in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo; commanded battering-train in advance the Prussian Army in the sieges of Maubery, Landrecies, Philippeville, Marienberg, and Rocroy. Sir Alexander has received a cross and six clasps.

Sir J. H. Carncross served at Walcheren, and in the Peninsula and France, from 1811 to 14, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, medal and two clasps.

Gen. Watson served in Flanders in 1793-4-5, including battles of St. Amaud, Famars, siege of Valenciennes, battle of Lincelles, attack of Dunkirk, Lambric, Lannoy, Roubaix, Mouscaux, &c; present in the actions of 20th Sept. and 2d and 6th Oct., 1799, at the Helder, battle of the Blue Bergh, and capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; attack and capture of Maldonedo; capture of Monte Video, and attack on Buenos Ayres.

Sir Thomas Downman served in Flanders in 1793-4, including actions at Cateau, Lannoy, Roubaix, and was taken prisoner 18th May, 94; commanded a troop of Horse Artillery during the Corunna campaign, served in the Peninsula from Sept. 1810 to May 1813, including siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and battle of Salamanca; medal for Salamanca.

Gen. Evelegh served the Corunna campaign.

Gen. Fyers served in the campaigns of 1794-5, in Holland, employed on French coasts in mortar-ships during 1796-7-8, served two expeditions to the Baltic, and accompanied Lord Nelson to Revel, in Russia, and to attack the flotilla at Boulogne in 1801 (wounded); present at Copenhagen in 1807, and at the siege of Flushing; served the campaigns of 1813-14, in the Netherlands, including the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

Gen. Hon. W. H. Gardner accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege and capture of Flushing.

Gen. Walker served on the continent in 1794-5, and received three wounds in the retirement of the Army across the Rhine, near Arnheim, viz., one severely through the right arm below the elbow; the others above the elbow and in the right hip.

Gen. Drummond was present at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, capture of the Island of Walcheren, and siege of Flushing; battle of Waterloo.

Sir J. May was employed afloat in bomb service from 1st Dec. 1797 to 20th April, 1801; present at Copenhagen in 1807; served in the Peninsula and France from 18th Jan. 1809 to 26th June, 1814, including battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, siege of forts at, and battle of Salamanca, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passages of Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, battle of Toulouse, and various skirmishes; present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and capture of Paris. Sir John received two musket balls through the left thigh when charging the French rear-guard on the morning after the battle of Salamanca, and a violent contusion at Vittoria; medal and three clasps.

Col. Pym served in Flanders in 1795-96; expedition to the Texal, 1797; expedition to Naples, 1805; battle of Madrid, sieges of Scylla and Reggio in Calabria, and siege of Gaita, 1806; commanded Artillery in the expedition to Egypt in 1807; capture of Ischia and Procida, 1809; sieges and capture of Spezzia, Genoa, and Savona, 1814.

Col. Brough was at the captures of St. Lucia in 1796, and Guadaloupe in 1810.

Col. Bredin was at the capture of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and has served in the Peninsula.

Col. Younghusband served in St. Domingo in 1795, and at the siege of Flushing in 1809.

Col. Crawford was at the capture of Surinam in 1799, and Swedish and Danish islands in 1801, St. Lucia and Surinam in 1803. Served the whole of the Corunna campaign, and in the last American war.

Col. Smith was at the attack of Minorca in 1798; siege of Malta, 1800; defence of Porto Ferrajo, 1802; expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing, served the campaigns of 1813-14-15, including battle of Vittoria, passage of Bidassoa, Nive, siege of St. Sebastian, and battle of Waterloo. Medal and one clasp.

Col. Rogers served at Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing; served in Holland, Netherlands, and France, from 9th Dec. 1813 to 4th Nov. 1818, including Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Col. Gamble was at the taking of Malta in 1800; served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the battles of 13th and 21st March, and was wounded in the head on the 21st; capture of Ischia and Procida, 1809, and capture of Genoa in 1814 [illegible] for services in [illegible]

Col. Munro served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the action of 21st March, and siege of Aboukir, expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing; in action at New Orleans, 23d Dec. 1814, 1st and 8th Jan. 1815. Medal for services in Egypt.

Col. Cockburn was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, expedition to Manilla; capture of Copenhagen in 1807.

Sir H. D. Ross served in the Peninsula and France from 9th June 1809 to Feb. 1814, including action at Coa, battle of Busaco, actions of Pombal and Redinha (wounded in the shoulder), Cayal Nova and Foz d'Oronces (wounded in the leg), Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Aldea Ponte, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (dangerously wounded in the head), capture of forts at Salamanca, action at Castalion, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and Retiro, affair of San Munoz and St. Milan, battle of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, pass-age of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, battle near Bayonne, 13th Dec. 1813; battle of Waterloo, 17th and 18th June, 1815. Cross and six clasps.

Col. Birch served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798; expedition to Walcheren; in the Peninsula, at Cadiz, and Seville, under Lynedoch and Sir George Cook, in 1810-11-12-13.

Col Armstrong was at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago in 1801, Surinam in 1804, and at St. Domingo in 1809.

Col Paterson was at Copenhagen in 1807; Walcheren in 1809.

Col Oliver served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the landing, 8th March, and battles of 13th and 21st March. Present at the siege of Flushing Medal for services in Egypt.

Col. Lacy served in Holland in 1799, and in Spain and France in 1812-13-14, including the action at Castalla, the two sieges of Tarragona, and investment of Bayonne.

Col. Campbell served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March; capture of Rosetta; several affairs on the march to, and capture of Cairo; capture of Alexandria. Medal for services in Egypt.

Col. Turner was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. Medal and one clasp for Orthes and Toulouse, and was also present at the affair of Tarbes.

Col. Cleaveland served the Kandian campaign in which the King and his territory were captured.

Sir Robert Gardiner was at the capture of Minorca in 1798. Present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, battle of Corunna; expedition to Walcheren, battle of Barrosa; capture of Badajoz; battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, affair of Morales; battles of Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse, Waterloo. Cross and two clasps

Col Wallace was on board the *Phœnix* letter of marque when she beat off a french privateer, near Barbadoes, in Dec. 1806. Present at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and at the attack of Sackett's Harbour, United States, in 1814.

Col Richard Jones served in Holland in 1799, including the battles of Zuyk, Bergen, Egmont, and Limmen. Present at the capture of Paris, with the Army of occupation until 2d Dec. 1818.

Col John Edward Jones was employed afloat on board the bombs in 1801-02, commanded the Artillery on board the *Volcano* bomb, and was present at the bombardment of Cronenburgh Castle, battle of Copenhagen, and bombardments of Boulogne under Lord Nelson

Col. Brandreth was at the siege of Malta in 1800; bombardment of Havre de Grace, 1803; Corunna campaign, expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing; served the campaigns of 1812-13-14, including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Toulouse Medal and one clasp.

Col. Story was at the blockade and capture of Malta in 1800; capture of the Danish Islands, St. Croix, and St. Thomas, bombardment and capture of Fort Dessaix, Martinique, Feb. 09; capture of Guadaloupe, Feb. 1810.

Col Hutchinson served in Holland in 1799, in the Peninsula and South of France from May, 1813, to July, 1814; Belgium and France from May, 1815, to Nov. 1818, including the battle of Waterloo.

Col Whinyates served in the expedition to the Helder and campaign in North Holland in 1799; expedition to Madeira in 1801, Copenhagen 1807, Peninsula, from Feb. 1810 to July 1814, including the battles of Busaco and Albuhera; affairs at Usagre, Aldea de Ponte, San Munos, attack and defeat of Gen. Lallemand's Cavalry at Rubeira, and many other affairs. Severely wounded, in the left arm at Waterloo.

Col. John Mitchell served the campaign in Holland in 1799; in the Peninsula and South of France from Aug. 1813 to May 1814, including siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, battles of Orthes and Toulouse; in America from May 1814 to May 1815, including the attack of Washington and Baltimore, New Orleans, and other operations on the coast. Attached to the Prussian Army in reducing the fortresses in the Netherlands. Medal and one clasp.

Col Tylden served in Holland in 1799; in the Peninsula and South of France from Nov. 1813 to June 1814, including the passage of the Adour.

Col. Hunt served in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798; at Cadiz from Feb. 1810 to Feb. 1812; in Belgium and France from 1814 to 1818.

Col. Nicolls served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the battles of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March, siege of Fort St. Julian, investment of Gizeh and Alexandria,—received a contusion in the thigh from a cannon-shot on 13th March. Present at the storming of Buenos Ayres, July, 1807, and at the siege of Flushing. Medal for services in Egypt.

Col Cobbe served the campaign in the West Indies, in 1801, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Trigge.

Col. Mercer served in South America in 1807-8. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Col. W. G. Power served in Spain, Portugal, and France from 14th Oct. 1808 to 4th June 1814, including battle of Talavera, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded), and Badajoz, capture of French works of Almaraby; reduction of forts at, and battle of Salamanca; siege of Burgos (wounded); siege of San Sebastian, 11th July to 8th Sept. 1813; passage of the Bidassoa, Nive, and Adour.

Col. Cubitt was at the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla in 1806. Expedition to Walcheren 1809.

Col. Bridge served the campaign on the Niagara frontier, and on the North west side of Lake Ontario, and Burlington Heights in Upper Canada, between Jan. 1813 and Aug. 1814. Wounded 7th May, 1813. Permitted to wear the word "Niagara" on appointments.

Col. Browne served at Walcheren in 1809. Present at Waterloo and Cambray.

Col. Grant served in Hanover in 1805 under Lord Cathcart.

Col. Scott served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing.

Col. Dyneley served the campaign of 1503 in Italy; present at the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla, in 1806. Served in the Peninsula from July 1811 to Nov. 1813, including siege of Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded in the head), siege of forts at Salamanca (wounded in the face), heights of St. Christovel, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, besides affairs of out-posts. Engaged at Waterloo.

Col Dalrymple served at Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. Served in the Peninsula and South of France from Feb. 1812 to Apr. 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, both sieges of San Sebastian, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes and battle of Toulouse. Lost left leg at Waterloo. Medal for Vittoria.

Col. Darby served in Hanover in 1805, and at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and the Corunna campaign.

Col. Walcott served the Corunna campaign. Present at Waterloo.

Col. Rudyerd served in bomb-vessels on coast of France in 1804. Present in two battles, and the capture of a fortress in the Travancore war, East Indies. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Col. Cator served campaign of Walcheren and siege of Flushing. In the Peninsula and South of France, from 1809 to 1814, including the siege of Cadiz, lines at Torres Vedras and at Santarem, battle of Barrosa (wounded), affair at Osma, battle of Vittoria, affair at Tolosa, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive; at four days' engagement in front of Bayonne.

Col. Dansey was at the sieges of Pechia and Santa Maura. His services in the Peninsula, and France, and Flanders, include the following battles and sieges, viz —Badajoz, Salamanca, Burgos (severely wounded), Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, besides various actions and skirmishes. Engaged 17th and 18th June at Waterloo—severely wounded on the 18th

Col. Crawford served in the lines in front of Sobral, Portugal, in 1809; was at the capture of Genoa in 1814, served in the last American war, including the taking of Washington, and engagements before New Orleans.

Col. Gordon accompanied the expedition to Naples, Dec. 1805, and occupation of Sicily. Present at the battle of Maida, and attack and surrender of the rock of Scylla in 1806.

Sir Wm. Colebrooke's services —Campaigns of 1809 and 10, in India; expedition to Java in 1811, including the action of Weltyvreden; in batteries before Cornelis until wounded (in the groin) 23d Aug.; and the siege and capture of Jocjacarta. Expedition to Palembang, in Sumatra, 1813; campaign of 1817 and 18, in India, against the Pindarries and Mahrattas: campaign of 1818 and 19 in Southern India. Present at sieges of Ras el-Khyma and Zaya, Arab fortresses.

Col. King served in a mortar-boat in the Faro of Messina, for two months in 1810. Advanced into the United States with Sir George Provost's Army, and commanded a battery against Plattsburgh.

Col. W. D. Jones served in the expedition to Naples in 1805; present at the attack and capture of Reggio Castle, in Calabria, in 1806; expedition to Egypt in 1807, in charge of the division of mortar-boats in the Faro of Messina in 1810.

Col. Dundas was at the siege of Flushing in 1809; at Cadiz in 1810 and 11, detached from Cadiz to Tarragona in 1811; wounded in right ancle at Ciudad Rodrigo, and most severely and dangerously at Badajoz,—left arm amputated, left thigh dislocated, and hip bone shattered.

Col. Arabin was present in the action after the troops effected a landing at Martinique, also at the siege of Fort Bourbon Served in the Peninsula and France, from March, 1812, to Aug. 1814, including the battles of Biar and Castalla, siege and capture of Fort San Felipe; and battle of Ordal.

Col. E. T. Mitchell was detached from Gibraltar in 1810, and commanded a Guerilla division in the Serrania de Ronda; present at the capture of Ronda; combats of Brosque and Burnos; capture of Arcos; battle of Barrosa (shot through the shoulder); assault and capture of forts at, and battle of Sabpanca, besides many affairs of out-posts. Served in the Netherlands from December, 1813, to May, 1814, including the action at Metxem, investment and bombardment of Antwerp, and in the night attack of Bergen-op-Zoom, conducted one of the columns, and was severely wounded in several places

Col. Cruttenden* was at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1815.

To be concluded in our next.

The Court.

Her Majesty has taken her accustomed equestrian exercises during the week, and is in perfect health.

Her Majesty held a Drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, when the following officers were present:—

Admirals—Sir P. H. Durham, Sir J. Beresford, Sir R. Otway. Generals—Dickson, Sir E. Paget. Sir H. Watson, Sir J. O'Hallloran, Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Sir G. Anson, R. Reynardson, Sir C. Dalbiac, White. Colonels—Sir S. G. Higgins, Buckley, Sir T. Watson, J. Leander Starr, Scott, Elwood, Hankey, Sir W. Horries, Anson. Majors—Stephens, Phibbs, Hartley. Captains—Daniel Tynsen, R. Alsager, M.P., R. Maunsell, C. Berkeley, J. Dickson, Sir W. Jolliffe, F. Hamilton, O. Harcourt, Culpeper, Deans, S. Badcock, Vernon, H. Stephens, Mackinnon, M. White, Reynell, A. Wathen, Sir S. Vassall, G. Muldway, Shirreff, C. Knox, Middleton, Sir E. Parry. Commanders—Otway, R. Douglas Lieutenants—Peyton, Charteris, Place, Jones, J. Freese, Falconar, M. Archdall, M'Donald, J. Clayton. Ensign M'Donnell

The Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Harriet Clive have succeeded the Countess of Charlemont and Mrs. Brand, as the lady and woman of the bedchamber in waiting; and the Earl of Uxbridge and Colonel Armstrong have succeeded the Marquess of Headfort and the Hon. W. Cowper as the lord and groom in waiting on Her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget has relieved Colonel Buckley in the duty of Equerry in Waiting.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia will be presented to the Queen to-day, at a Court appointed to be held for that purpose.

The Queen has appointed Mr. F. L. Price one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms, vice Robe, retired.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Archibald Murray, of Edinburgh, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland.

The Queen has appointed Lord Belhaven to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

New Peers.—The following creations appear in the Gazette of last night:—Baron Talbot de Malahide, by the title of Baron Furnival, of Malahide, Dublin; Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., Baron Stanley, of Alderney, Chester: the Right Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, Baron Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, within the Decies, Waterford; Chaudos Leigh, Esq., Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, Warwick; Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq., Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, Salop; the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow, Baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, Armagh; Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, Esq., Baron Colborne, of Westharling, Norfolk; Arthur French, of French Park, Roscommon, Esq., Baron de Freyne, of Artagh, Roscommon.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia arrived yesterday morning at Deptford, from Rotterdam. A guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade was formed on the left of the landing-place in two parallel lines, with Horse Artillery, under the command of Colonel Whinyates. On the arrival of the steamer, Captain Sharreff, the Captain-Commandant of Deptford Dock-yard, went on board to receive the Grand Duke, who landed amidst three hearty cheers from the sailors who manned the rigging. The Royal Galley which conveyed the gallant Captain to the vessel, returned with his Imperial Highness and Prince William Henry of the Netherlands. On landing, the band of the Rifle Corps played "God save the Queen," and the Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns. At a quarter to one, two of the Queen's carriages, each with four horses and out-riders, conveyed the Illustrious Princes to town, attended by Count Orloff. The retinue followed in three carriages. Several members of the Ministry, including Viscount Melbourne, the Marquess of Normanby, &c., paid congratulatory visits to the Grand Duke at Mivart's Hotel. His Imperial Highness, who has just completed his twenty-first year, is remarkably handsome, and without a disagreeable *hauteur*, has a noble and dignified deportment.

It is generally reported that Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Member for Bury St. Edmunds, will be the Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, vice Mr. Sheil, resigned. The appointment is in the gift of the Premier, not of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Despatches from Sir J. Colborne, Governor of the Canadas, and from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Canada, were received on Tuesday at the Colonial-office. On Thursday despatches were received from Major-Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager to hold a series of two or three drawing rooms at Marlborough House soon after her arrival from Lisbon.

Wednesday was the birthday of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, who completed his 70th year.

No less than 151 gentlemen have given the requisite notices of their intention to apply next term to be admitted attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Lord Farnham is to be the new representative peer, in the room of the late Lord Caledon.

The Duke of Newcastle has been removed from the Lord Lieutenancy of Nottinghamshire. This step is the result of a correspondence between the Lord Chancellor and the Duke, in which his Grace positively refused to recommend two gentlemen as magistrates for the county; the objection, in one instance, being simply that the gentleman in question was a Dissenter. The Duke, it is understood, will be succeeded by Lord Scarborough.

We have this week to record the death of the Bishop of Peterborough. A report of the demise of the Bishop of Bath and Wells is premature.

On Friday night last, as Sir Hussey Vivian, in company with Sir John Macdonald and Sir William Gosset, was walking down St. James's-st., returning from having dined with the Marquess of Anglesey, their attention was particularly attracted by a gentleman's carriage passing down the street at great speed, when, at the moment they were crossing Jermyn-st., another carriage (Sir C. Lemon's) came suddenly upon them turning out of St. James's-st.. Sir J. Macdonald and Sir W. Gosset being outside, observed it in time and halted, at the same time desiring Sir H. Vivian to do the same. He, from being in the centre, and not at all aware of the immediate danger, attempted to pass on, when he was struck by the pole of the carriage and knocked down, with his head towards that side of the street from whence he had been passing. The horses went over him, and the front wheel reached his shoulder and struck it; but by this time the exertions of the coachman, aided by Sir J. Macdonald, who, with great presence of mind, had run to the horses' heads, had stopped the carriage, and thus left Sir Hussey lying between the horses' heels and the near fore wheel, from which most perilous situation he was extricated by Sir W. Gosset and some other gentlemen who on seeing the accident had run to the spot, and wonderful to say, without having received a scratch or any injury of the slightest consequence.

A son of Mr. Wadham Wyndham, and Mr. Thomas

* We believe we may add to this note that Lieut.-Col. Cruttenden commanded the troops on board the *Emma*, Army ship, when she was attacked by a large American privateer, during the last war, and succeeded in beating her off. The action was one of great gallantry, and the American suffered most severely.—Ed. *M. and E.G.*

brother of the President of the Board of Trade, were accidentally drowned on Sunday evening at Great Marlow. The party were in a boat on the river with Mrs. Thomson, and the boat, through some accident, having upset, the gentlemen were drowned: the lady, however, was saved.

Lord H. J. S. Churchill resigned his office of private secretary to the Duke of Sussex, on his appointment to command the *Druid* frigate.

Mr. Battier, formerly of the 10th Hussars, whose dispute with his brother officers excited much noise some years since, died in Paris on Saturday morning last. He has left a large family.

We regret to notice the death, at Cheltenham on Monday last, of Thomas Haynes Bayly, known as the writer of some of the most popular songs of the day, and the author of some literary works of more pretension. Mr. Bayly had been for some time in distressed circumstances. Alas for the author in want! He must sell for what he can get to supply immediate necessities; and sacrifice his birthright, indeed, for a mess of pottage!

The Four-in-Hand Club (revived last year) are to meet for the first time this season next Saturday. It is certainly necessary that the teams should be together previous to Epsom. Most of the members are in town.

On Wednesday afternoon, a second meeting of officers took place at Carlton Chambers, Regent-st., for establishing a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of officers in Her Majesty's Army, Navy, and Marine services. The meeting was numerously attended. Gen. Wright, Rl. Engineers, was called on to preside.—Capt. Kerr, the hon. secretary, read a report, which stated that a number of officers of rank and long standing were of opinion that the establishment of such a fund as the one proposed would tend materially to lessen the painful anxiety of many meritorious officers having families, and would obviate the necessity of those frequent appeals from widows and orphans, so humiliating to respectable females, and to the service in general. They had, therefore, determined to institute a fund, to be called "The Military and Naval Institution for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of all Officers in Her Majesty's service." After the confirmation of the minutes, several officers addressed the meeting. It was resolved—"That all the resolutions agreed to at this meeting be printed and forwarded to every regiment, ship, and depot, &c., for the approval of the Army, Navy, and Marines, at large." The meeting adjourned to a future day, when the election of Directors and other officers will take place.

On Wednesday, a motley assembly of Radicals, to the number of about 200, gave a dinner to Mr. Hume, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; after which a tea-service of plate was presented to him in testimony of what the donors think fit to call eminent public services and consistent advocacy of reform. Sir E. Codrington was in the chair.—*Standard.*

The Chartists.—A society for the benefit of the members when sick, which is held at Trowbridge, have, with the exception of the clerk, resolved unanimously to draw from the stock, on Whit Monday, a sovereign each member, wherewith to procure fire-arms for Chartist purposes, and then to divide themselves into companies of twenty to be taught how to use weapons so madly purchased.

On Friday night Vincent met the Chartists on Penville, near Newport, and strained every nerve to urge them on to bloodshed and rapine; after desiring them to be prepared to resist the Government, he concluded as follows:—"When the moment arrives let your cry be 'To your tents, oh Israel!' and then with one voice, one heart, and one blow, perish the privileged orders! Death to the aristocracy! Up with the people, and the Government they have established!" Vincent then proposed "three cheers for the British soldiers," and "three cheers for their sweethearts, wives, and selves."—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

At Llanidloes there has been a general rising of the Chartists; two London policemen have been stabbed by them; parties apprehended have been rescued; houses plundered; and by the last accounts the town was in the possession of the revolutionists. The South Salopian and the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to act.—*Salopian Paper.*

The furious and virulent addresses of the Chartist leaders in Monmouth and its neighbourhood are producing their fruits. The people are arming themselves, and hawkers find it to be a profitable speculation to supply these deluded beings with all sorts of arms, which find a ready sale.

New French Ministry.—The *Constitutionnel* gives the following list:—Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of War; Duke de Broglie, Foreign Affairs; M. Duchatel, Finance; M. Gasparin, Interior; M. Cunin-Girdaine, Commerce; M. Sauzet, Public Instruction; M. Teste, Justice; M. de Mackau and M. Tupinier, Marine.

The christening of the Count de Paris will take place about the 20th inst., when there will be a review of the National Guards.

CANADA.—The intelligence received this week is of a favourable nature, as, owing to the firm and judicious conduct of Sir John Harvey, the British and American troops have been removed from the Canadian and Maine frontier, and the boundary question is left to be settled by the usual diplomatic interference. On this important point the *Washington Globe* remarks:—

"To the high character of General Scott and General Harvey, who conducted this negotiation, and to the circumstance of the personal relations of friendship and regard existing between them, as well as to the earnest desire of Governor Fairfield and his republican friends to avoid a collision between the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race, the country is indebted for this fortunate result. The matter is once again in the hands of the federal government, to which it rightfully belongs, and no doubt will receive the serious and prompt attention which its importance merits."

ITALIAN OPERA.—*Anna Bolena* was performed on Saturday night, introducing Ernesta Grisi in the part of *Smeeton*, and Monanni in that of *Jane Seymour*. The former is of prepossessing appearance—not tall, but well formed, and with a countenance of much liveliness and intelligence, eyes rather large, nose slightly *retrousé*, and contour more round than oval. She looked the Page to every advantage. Her voice may be called soprano, but its character is strongly contr'alto, and throughout it is rich and round, with a peculiar and most pleasant tone of melody in its lower notes. Monanni is, perhaps, the best-looking *Jane Seymour* that we have had in the part. She also acted with unusual zeal. Of the *Anna Bolena* of Grisi it is scarcely necessary to speak. Lablache's *Henry the Eighth* is a fine piece of acting, without effort. Rubini's *Richard Percy* reduces itself to *Vivi tu*, which he sang with his usual success. The whole opera was well performed. The house was excessively full. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, was present, as also was the Duchess of Cambridge. Tuesday and Thursday the Opera was repeated. *Un Nuit de Bal* is a very pretty *divertissement*, with some elegant music from *Le Domino Noir*, one gay ball scene, a clever dance with a mask by Bellon, another clever *pas* by Hermimie Elssler, and a Cachuca by four ladies, which, though by no means symmetrically exact, is nevertheless piquant and agreeable.

COVENT-GARDEN.—On Thursday Mr. Rooke's new opera, entitled *Henrique, or Love's Pilgrim*, was produced here. The cast was exceedingly strong, and no expense has been spared in "getting up" the opera. The scenery is beautiful, and the dresses are new and handsome. The whole is doubtlessly successful. It is, indeed, a credit to the English school.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Monday evening, after the performances of Herr Schreyer's celebrated troop of monkeys and dogs, *The Daughter of the Danube* was produced, with beautiful scenery and decorations; the principal characters being performed by Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Wieland, Miss Ballin, and the whole of the *corps de ballet* from Drury-lane, whose services Mr. Hooper has secured for the remainder of the season. The whole performance elicited great applause.

It is rumoured that some musical gentlemen have offered for Covent Garden next season; and that Mr. James Wallack is likely to have Drury Lane.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.—Sir DE LACY EVANS presented a petition from the inhabitants of London and Westminster, praying the House "to take every opportunity of arresting the career of Russian conquest, and hastening the restoration of Poland, and thus securing the liberties of Europe and the integrity of the British power in India." He expressed a hope that, when the promised motion regarding the policy of Russia was brought forward, this petition would be taken into consideration.—Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD then moved that the House resolve into committee on the Copyright Bill.—Mr. WARBURTON moved "that the bill be postponed till to-morrow."—The original motion was carried by a majority of 103.—Mr. WARBURTON then moved the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Mr. WAKLEY, and after a stormy discussion the motion was lost, and the House went into committee.—A scene of indescribable confusion followed, in the course of which the House divided eleven times. Ultimately, the clauses being gone through, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Tuesday.

THURSDAY, May 2.—Sir F. BURDETT called the attention of the House to the case of Mr. Dillon, and moved that Mr. Dillon's petition be referred to a select committee. The motion was opposed by the Government, and Sir F. Burdett thought it useless to press it to a division.—Captain BOLDERO moved for a return, showing the amount of pensions that would be awarded to Serjeant-Majors, Quartermaster-Serjeants, &c., for their services in any regiment in the line for the period of 23 years, stating, in columns, their rank when discharged, date of enlistment, date of discharge, number of years of service, what period of service, amount of pension if discharged at their own request, and amount of pension if invalided. Similar returns for the Rl. Marines.—Lord HOWICK observed that the return for which the Hon. Member called was altogether of too general a nature. It contained no specification of the nature of the duties discharged, although the amount of the pension depended entirely upon this circumstance.—Captain BOLDERO withdrew his motion, and gave notice for Monday of a motion for the return of the last 100 men discharged from any regt. of the line (say the 12th) and a similar return from the Rl. Marines, from December last.

FRIDAY, May 3.—Lord John Russell appeared at the bar, with the following message from the Crown:—"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that it appears to Her Majesty the future welfare of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper and Lower Canada would be promoted by the union of the said provinces into one province, for the purpose of legislation, from and after a period to be fixed by Parliament. Her Majesty, therefore, recommends it to the House to consider such measures as may be submitted to them for this purpose. Her Majesty is persuaded that the House of Commons will combine a due regard for the peace and security of these important provinces, with such provisions as may be conducive to the welfare of England, and the permanent freedom and prosperity of her North American people."—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House should go into Committee on the Jamaica Constitution Suspension Bill. Sir ROBERT PEEL moved as an amendment that the Speaker, instead of "now," do leave the chair "that day six months."—Mr. Godson supported the amendment.—Mr. Ewart and Mr. C. Buller supported the original motion.—Mr. HUME spoke against the views of the Ministers.—The debate was adjourned till Monday.

THE SAILOR'S SONG.

From the Aldine Magazine for May.

There's a tempest stern low'ring in wrath o'er the Heavens,
The winds shout their warrior song;
The thunder is crashing, the lightnings are flashing,
The ocean rolls foaming, and whelming, and strong.
Yet I sweep, through the deep, from my far native shore,
Though my heart it is there, with the girl I adore.

There's a calm on the breast of the musical wavelets;
The sun smiles amid the blue skies;
The dolphins are playing, the flying fish straying,
The petrels no more on the green billows rise:
Yet I keep, on the deep, calmed afar from my shore,
Though my heart it is there, with the girl I adore.

There's the voice of a land-bird heard charming the ocean;
The sea-weeds our bark dashes past;
Each heart is warm burning, each aching eye turning—
"Hurrah! we can see our old England at last!"
And leap from the deck, on her white cliffy shore,
And clasp to our bosoms the girls we adore!

J. G. B.

Literary Notices.

1 *Life of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington.* Edited by Sir James E. Alexander, K.L.S., late Captain 42d Highlanders, and Lieut.-Colonel Portuguese Service. H. Colburn.

2 *Life of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.* By Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. R. Scott. Longman and Co.

3 *Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington.* By W. H. Maxwell. A. H. Baily and Co.

Of the above three "Memoirs" we confess only to have yet had time to read the one first in the field, edited by Sir James Alexander. In noticing the two first Numbers of this important and promising publication, it would not become us to enter into any minute details, still less any general critical remarks, as to the mode in which the task of the gallant editor is likely to be performed. That an adequate Life of our great Military Hero—or rather let us call him *the* great Military Hero of modern times—is needed, no one can for a moment doubt; for though the published despatches furnish ample materials for such a life, even if there were no others extant, yet it by no means performs—nor does it attempt—that important office. The plan of the present work is comprehensive, and the expedient of placing the execution of it in several hands may and will be deemed questionable, on the ground that a want of unity in it as a whole may counterbalance the advantage derived from such a plan as regards its separate parts; though doubtless this danger is in a great degree obviated by the work being confided to the superintendence and editorship of so competent a person as Sir J. E. Alexander. At all events, thus far the work is executed (with some trifling technical oversights) in a creditable manner, and we can safely recommend it, therefore, to the attention of all classes of our readers. We shall, however, of course watch its future progress with a jealous eye, and at a proper period enter into such detailed notice of its merits (and its defects, if such it have) as its claims and character may demand at our hands. The first number contains a tolerable portrait of the Hero, and the second one presents us with a spirited representation of one of his great early exploits, the Storming of Seringapatam. The work is to be completed in twelve monthly parts.

Of the other two publications above noticed we can only at present say, that they are by officers of experience and practised writers. We believe there are half a dozen works* in course of publication professing to be memoirs of the Duke, but it is a singular fact that not one of the authors, or editors, or their reviewers, seem to be aware that this illustrious man, in the early part of his career, indeed, we think, throughout his Indian service, used the name of Wesley, not Wellesley. In the Army Lists of the period he appears as Arthur

* The memoir edited by the Rev. G. N. Wright, and published by Fisher, we have already, we regret to say, had to report upon unfavourably. In addition to the misplacing of events on the march to Seringapatam, viz., Tippoo's attack of the British at Sedaseer, 6th March, 1799, is made to *follow* the action of Malavelly, 27th March, 1799, the book is mere compilation. If it has any merit it consists in the portraits, but which, like the heroes, have seen "hard service," having appeared in various periodicals for the last 25 years. We remember, about 1813, having an engraving executed from the original portrait by Shee of Lord Moira, and which appeared in our 'Military Panorama' of that period.—ED. *N. and M. G.*

Wesley, and we have seen many letters so signed; indeed, we possess some such original autographs. We will mention another fact which seems little known, viz., that an authentic and nearly complete memoir of the Duke exists. It was written by a man * of great talents, who was with the Marquess Wellesley in India, and had the confidence of every member of the family. This gentleman possessed the journals kept by the Duke, the plans of battles, &c., and we know that a *very* large sum was advanced by an eminent bibliopolist for the work.

The *unpublished* despatches, with a *key* to those published by Colonel Gurwood, would form a work of the highest interest.

From the "Life" before us we must find room for one passage :—

"He had none of the little airs or affectations often displayed by young officers of high connexions, who have the prospect of rapid promotion before their eyes. There was a manly simplicity in his demeanour which never forsook him, united to a steadiness and firmness of purpose, clearly evincing that he did not look only to extrinsic advantages for his success in life. Whatever were those advantages, he aimed, from the outset, at higher and better things. He knew that men never become great by mere influence or accident; that they must possess the materials of greatness within themselves, to be rough-hewn, worked out, shaped and finished by laborious thought, long painful study, and incessant care and watching. That, moreover, after all is done, the result rested not with himself; that he knew not whether he was to reap where he had sown; but of one thing he felt secure—that the most brilliant talent, without fixed and persevering principles, shines only to dazzle and to betray."

We will also give a very just remark from Mr. Maxwell's work, although the present part does not contain the circumstance which has elicited it.

"A professed duellist is a public nuisance; but from such a curse, a Military community is pretty safe. Its friendly and polished intercourse has that restrictive check which inhibits coarse familiarity, and hence its harmony is very rarely disturbed. At times, however, and from the most trifling causes, a whole corps has been unsettled; and the bad temper or bad conduct of an individual, proved ruinous to the unanimity of a regiment. To no Military offending should the attention of a Commanding Officer be more promptly addressed. The mischief should be crushed in the outset, and the censure of the superior officer, conveyed in language that marked his displeasure, and admitted no ambiguous construction, under which the criminal might palliate his punishment."

Thirty Years in India. By Major H. Bevan, late 27th E.I.C.'s Madras Native Infantry. 2 vols. Bentley. Richardson.

Among the few interesting works on India, we class the present volumes. We have an abundance of histories, tours, and journals, to *inform* us respecting India; but there are very few works connected with our eastern empire, which possess attractions for the general reader. Major Bevan has presented the public with a very readable book, full of lively anecdote, stirring stories of the camp and of the chase, and rapid but characteristic sketches of eastern courts, kings, and chiefs—the people, their manners, customs, laws, and superstitions. These have all been described as they came under notice; and hence the vivid and pleasing effect which the reader experiences throughout these two volumes. Major Bevan writes *con amore*: he certainly is not "*a painter in black.*" He describes men and things as we can reasonably suppose they are—neither making the whole race of Indians wretches void of honour, courage, truth, and integrity, nor yet everything eastern marvellous and romantic. To extract from the work would be difficult, without conveying a false impression of its contents. We conceive that we do more justice to the author in recommending it to our readers generally, as a most interesting and amusing work to those who have been in India, as calculated to remind them of the scenes and events of their early life; and to those about to proceed to that country, as a hand-book of instruction and amusement. The work must be popular: and at the present moment there is an interest excited in the public respecting the East, which must make the readers of Major Bevan's volumes almost as numerous as the gallant author could desire. The plates are, however, unworthy of the work. By a strange blunder, the Sipahee Naik has shouldered his arms to the *right*, which happens to be the *wrong* hand. We caution our readers against taking their impressions of eastern soldiers and Indian beauties from the plates which disfigure these else pleasing volumes.

England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, with the Contemporary History of Europe, illustrated in a Series of Original Letters never before printed. With Historical Introductions and Biographical Notes. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., author of "The History of Scotland," &c. 2. vols. 8vo. R. Bentley.

The substance of this work consists of an interesting collection of letters derived from the State Paper Office, and so systematised and arranged as to throw considerable light upon the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. The letters are written by the principal political and otherwise distinguished personages of the time, and involve many subjects of political and domestic interest. So various and so valuable are these epistolary documents, that we can readily believe the author when, speaking of the invaluable manuscripts preserved in the State Paper Office, he says: "So important, indeed, are these stores, and yet so little are they known or appreciated, that the author believes he does not overstate the fact when he asserts, that no perfect history of England, either civil, ecclesiastical, or constitutional, can be written till this collection is made accessible by catalogues to men of letters." In order to make the present selection from the national archives perfectly intelligible, the work has been divided into periods, each of which is illustrated by a masterly historical introduction; while biographical sketches are given of the different statesmen and others, whose letters appear in the volumes.

* W. D. died a few years since in extreme want, arising out of his own indiscretions.

The Factory Boy. No. 3. By Mrs. Trollope. H. Colburn.

We are much gratified to find that the interest and value of this work greatly increases as it proceeds. The first two numbers did, and could only be expected to do, little more than introduce the *dramatis personæ* of the story, and furnish us with a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of their respective characters. We are now, in No. 3, getting into the heart of the impressive and touching tale which it is evidently the design of the writer to place before us, and we begin to see the important scope of the *moral* that is to spring from it. There is a terrible truth in the scene at the Factory in the present Number; and the new scenes and characters which open upon us at the mansion of the wealthy heiress, Miss Brotherton,—particularly the character of Nurse Tremlett,—promise the most interesting results. We are happy to learn that the success of this work already exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the spirited publisher who ventured on so unprecedented a price for the copyright of it.

A Narrative of the Loss of the Ship Harriet (Whaler), of London, which was wrecked on a Reef of Coral Rocks off the Fejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, on the 16th of July, 1837. By Charles Sparshott, of Stoke Newington, one of the Crew.

The *Harriet*, a fine ship, fully equipped, sailed from the London Docks, on the 1st of June, 1836. Having lost her Commander (Mr. Christie) from illness, at the Bay of Islands, the principal harbour in New Zealand, it was intended that she should cruise for whales amongst the various groups of islands to the north-east; when, suddenly, at two in the morning, on the 16th July, 1837, she struck on a reef, called Providence Shoals (which had not been accurately laid down on the charts), off the Fejee Islands. All efforts to get the ship off having proved unavailing, the crew took to the boats, which drifted towards Wallis's Island, a distance of 700 or 800 miles from the wreck. After eight days of intense suffering from famine and fatigue, such of the crew as survived reached that island, where they were cruelly stripped and plundered. There, however, they remained amongst the savages for three months, when the writer of this little narrative, with six of his fellow-sufferers, were taken on board a Sydney whaler, and left at Port Jackson, in August, 1838. Charles Sparshott, the author, reached London in the *Chieftain*, whaler, on the 19th of February last, poor, distressed, and greatly reduced in health. His affecting statement is printed by the Philanthropic Society, with the view of raising, by its sale, a small sum to meet his expenses while under medical treatment for deafness, and also to provide an outfit for a future voyage. The benevolent object will, we trust, be attained, as we have reason to believe the sufferer to be a very sober, industrious, and truly deserving young man.

Notes of a Wanderer, in search of Health, through Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, up the Danube, and down the Rhine. By W. F. Cumming, M.D., &c. &c. 2 vols. Saunders and Otley.

These volumes are literally what they profess to be—"notes of a wanderer, in search of health." Having suffered severely from inflammatory attacks of the chest during the winter 1835-6, in Paris, Dr. Cumming was induced, at the recommendation of his friend Sir R. Chermside, the most distinguished English physician in Paris, to consult M. Andral, whose reputation for knowledge of thoracic diseases is extensively known. The result was, though not precisely in accordance with the advice of M. Andral, that, towards the end of May, 1836, Dr. Cumming quitted Paris, and joined an old and intimate friend on a summer tour through Italy. Various circumstances determined his course to Egypt for the succeeding winter. His own experience, and the observation of others, convinced him that Italy, in point of climate, was not the El Dorado which in England it is generally considered. Added to this conviction was a secret longing that had for years possessed him, to visit the land of the Pharoahs. To Egypt, accordingly, he bent his steps, and with much of the advantage which he had hoped for in point of health. Subsequently he travelled through Greece and Turkey, up the Danube, down the Rhine, and home by the way of Holland. Dr. Cumming's description of his feelings on his return to England, after a long absence, some years ago, is thus graphically given: its warmth and freshness of spirit is quite delightful. The clock struck twelve at night as he was in the act of stepping upon the quay at Plymouth.—

"With what elastic step and bounding heart I then trod the British soil! A seaman conducted me to an inn, the door was locked, but there was a light in the coffee-room. I knocked, and presently the door was opened by a rosy polite bar-maid, who welcomed me with a smile, showed me into the coffee-room, and asked what she should bring me for supper. I shall never forget that moment. What a transition from the huge crowded inns of America, where the servants are all blacks, or if you do chance occasionally to meet with a 'free-born American' in the capacity of waiting-maid, she is a stern republican damsel, whom you must call 'Miss,' and speak to in a tone of supplication rather than of command! Here I was in a snug English coffee-room, waited on by a nice pretty Englishwoman, who, far from thinking it a degradation, was delighted to serve me. I felt bewildered with joy, and seizing the smiling Hebe in my arms, impressed a glowing kiss upon her lips. It was the patriot's kiss—pure and fervent, and might have been impressed before the whole bench of bishops. The lips of the bar-maid to me as the sacred soil of my country, with the additional advantage of being more agreeable to press than the cold stones of the quay. In that girl I beheld the personification, the representative, as it were, of all that was dear to me in England,—for she was all I had yet seen of my country."

Here is an Egyptian sketch; date, Thebes, January 1, 1837 :—

"Strength returning rapidly. I enjoy my large roomy chamber exceedingly after the confinement of my little cabin. This house was built by the French during their occupation of Egypt. It stands on part of the ruins of the great Temple of Luxor. I am now seated on a platform outside my chamber, from which I command a view of exceeding beauty. The climate is most heavenly. In what part of Europe could I find a new-year's-day like the present! Even in boasted Italy there are probably at this moment frost and snow, or fogs and rain; while here I am respiring the balmiest air that ever gladdened the lungs of man. I delight in sitting out here, gazing on the varied picture exposed to the eye. Beneath the walls is the noble Nile flowing his onward course in unruffled majesty. A small green isle divides the river into two branches nearly equal in size, the lower extremity terminating exactly opposite to where I sit, and here the parted stream reunites its tranquil waters. A number of camels are reposing upon a ledge of sand left dry by the receding inundation, most of them lying on the ground in admired disorder. Some are standing among the herd on three legs, the fourth being shackled by a strap that binds up the knee. Several grave sedate-looking donkeys stand round the outskirts of the flock."

At Cairo, on the 26th of February following, our author thus expresses himself: we strongly recommend the passage to the attention of such invalids as, like Captain Cumming, may be wandering in search of a genial climate and of the health which it may restore :—

"The weather continues delightful: indeed, it is impossible to imagine anything more divine than the climate of Egypt; were the elements under my control, I could not improve it; the sky is bright and cloudless, and the atmosphere pure and transparent as crystal: here are no soul-subduing fogs, nor vapour-giving rains; no grim frosts, nor ghastly snows. The sun rules supreme, yet without despotic sway; hitherto I have braved with impunity even his direct rays. I feel convinced that the climate of Egypt has only to be known, in order to be appreciated and resorted to by the pectoral invalid. In what part of Europe will he find such a winter? I boldly assert, in none. That there are many disadvantages and drawbacks cannot be denied; nor is Egypt at all adapted to the invalid whose malady is *far* advanced: when the cough is confirmed, the body wasted, the expectoration purulent, and the hectic on the cheek, he should by all means stay at home, for Egypt will not work miracles. But let him who is of a phthisical disposition, who is susceptible of catching cold on the slightest exposure to damp, who has occasional slight febrile paroxysms, with hard dry cough, and tendency to emaciate, let him, I say, come out to the Nile, and he will be almost certain to ward off the dart that is aimed against him. Tubercles once formed, the Nile will not cure them, but it will in many cases prevent their formation, and even when deposited, cause them to remain inert."

Another point, of great importance to many of our readers—that of steam communication with India—requires—*demands*—attention from the authorities.—

"It is difficult to comprehend the backwardness of the East India Company in establishing a line of boats on the Red Sea in correspondence with those on the Mediterranean. These last are perfectly organised, and can be relied on almost to a day. Leaving Falmouth the 3rd of every month, they reach Alexandria between the 21th and 26th. If a similar line were established between Suez and Bombay, passengers and letters might go from London to the latter place in 60 days with ease. Thus England and India would, in a measure, be brought within half their present distance of each other. What a blessing would it be to Europeans in India to receive their letters, and to be enabled to rely upon their receipt, in less than one-half of the time that is at present required!"

With equal justice, Captain Cumming further remarks :—

"Until steam be established, there can neither be speed nor regularity in the transmission of the mail. Touching the supposed obstacle of the monsoon, Mr. Waghorn, who is zealously embarked in the cause of inter communication, declares it to be a mere illusion; for, according to him, the south-west monsoon blows neither with sufficient force nor constancy to form any weighty objection to the establishment of a regular monthly packet throughout the year. For passengers going to and returning from India, the blessing would be incalculable. Instead of embarking in the Thames, to be shut up for four or five months in a vessel going round the Cape, seeing nothing all the while but '*cælum undique, undique pontus*,' they would perform but two short sea voyages. During the first, Gibraltar and Malta would be interesting interruptions to the monotony; a voyage up the Nile to Cairo, a visit to the Pyramids, and a trip across the desert

to Suez, would agreeably fill up the interval between the two seas; while the voyage to Bombay would yield opportunities of seeing and landing at several interesting ports in the Arabian Gulf."

Considerable information presents itself in these volumes; throughout which their author appears to great advantage, as the fortunate possessor of a truly amiable, happy, and philanthropic disposition.

GENERAL WOLFE'S OPINION OF THE BAYONET,

Communicated by Major-General Sir Charles Napier.

MR. EDITOR,—The following extract from an autograph letter of the renowned Gen. Wolfe (then a Captain) is peculiarly interesting at the present moment, when our young soldiers should be taught to feel that confidence in the musket and bayonet which these weapons are entitled to from their superiority to every other. The battle of Culloden was fought the 17th of April, 1746.

"*Inverness, 18th April, 1746.*

"The first line, on the rebels' near approach, began a most violent fire, which continued eight or nine minutes, and killed so many of their best men that they could not penetrate into our battalions; on the left of the line was Burrel's regiment, they were attacked by the Cameronians, the bravest clan among them, and it was for some time a dispute between the bayonet and the sword, but the former was found to be the most destructive weapon. The regiment behaved with uncommon resolution, and killed (I dare say) about their own number, whereas two of them only were wounded, and most of them not mortally, and not above ten killed. They were, however, surrounded by a great superiority."

Observe, Sir, that the Highlanders have always been celebrated as expert swordsmen, and they also carried pistols in their girdles, they were unencumbered with knapsacks, their broadswords and targets were excellent their courage of the highest cast, their cause was one in which every noble feeling was wound up to enthusiasm;

"Their swords were a thousand; their hearts were as one!"

Moreover, they were flushed with the victory which they had just gained over the cravens who fled panic-stricken from Falkirk, and who were saved by Col. Husk and his musketeers! The Camerons were the very essence of national troops, and to heighten their native valour, they were led by their Chief, Lochiel, and fought in the presence of him whom they considered to be their Prince.

On the other hand, they who wielded the musket and bayonet were mixed troops. They were commanded by one of their Princes, but he had been beaten at Fontenoy the year before, and in the same month too—a circumstance by no means calculated to inspire his soldiers with confidence. The musket and bayonet were *then* probably less perfect weapons than they are *now*, and they still admit of improvement, swords and pikes admit of none; the communication was inferior. The soldiers of the Duke of Cumberland were loaded with their knapsacks. "It rained very hard the whole of the morning," Wolfe says, "and only cleared up just as the battle began." The numbers of the rebels were 8,300 The royal troops were but 7 200. Finally, the judge on this trial between the sword and the bayonet was no ordinary soldier: he beheld the struggle of the preceding day, and was competent to give a due weight to any advantage which the accidents of the field might have bestowed upon either weapon. Never were national troops pitted against mixed regiments with greater advantages to the former never did swords clash against bayonets with better prospect of victory than at the battle of Culloden! The result is decisive in the opinions of all but men so prejudiced and so absurd, that they will maintain the superiority, as they pretend, of the pike and broadsword over the musket and bayonet, in despite of experience, of common sense, and of the known fact, that the latter, in its incomplete state, drove the former out of use, though wielded by men well acquainted with their powers. The lance and the sword were indeed abandoned unwillingly; prejudice long retained for them the affection of the ancient chivalry of Europe The hatred which the Chevalier Bayard entertained against fire-arms was so great, that he accounted those who bore them undeserving of quarter in battle. They were avenged, for the hero, as all know, fell by a gun-shot.

Our archers were celebrated, yet our ancestors looked upon muskets to be superior weapons, of this there can be no doubt, for many good reasons. 1st. The bowman was 40 years of age before he became a perfect archer. 2nd The slightest injury to either of his hands disabled him. 3rd The supply of arrows was of more inconvenience in the carriage than cartridges. 4th. The musket can be effectively used in the field by a boy of 15 years of age, and in fortified places by one of 10 years old.

After a struggle for equality with the musket for above 200 years, the bow was beaten; and yet it was accounted superior to the pike and sword Let it not be forgotten that Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt were gained chiefly by the archers; and Sir John Fortescue says, "The might of the realme of England standyth upon archers." If the inferior weapon, that is to say the bow, beat the lance and sword, why should we suppose that the latter would overpower the superior weapons, namely, the musket and bayonet!

Really I think that the opinion held by Gen. Wolfe ought to be read to all young soldiers present day, when a number of misled men are madly arming themselves with swords and pikes, while some military writers have endeavoured to show that these weapons are better than muskets and bayonets—an opinion in which I cannot believe many experienced soldiers will coincide, and I think the opinion of Gen Wolfe will decide that of the most inexperienced recruit. Perhaps one question will be sufficient to upset the whole doctrine of pikes and swords being superior to the musket and bayonet. The question is this:—If pikes and swords, which require no ammunition, are better than fire arms, (to supply which with ammunition is a very serious difficulty,) why did the Emperor Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington prefer arming their troops with the latter? C. A. NAPIER.

Dublin, 1st March, 1850.

U. S. Journal—May.

Preparation of a Ship for a Hurricane.—Sir Thomas Hardy was in command of the *Triumph*, one of Sir R. Strachan's squadron, so many of which were dismasted in a hurricane in 1806. He, however, saved his masts by striking his lower yards and topmasts; a proceeding which many officers, unacquainted with its advantages or not knowing the facility with which it can be done, even in the largest ships, may not unnaturally shrink from. After the hurricane Sir R. Strachan, whose ship was disabled, hoisted his flag on board the *Triumph*, and a gale came on almost equal in violence to the hurricane. Sir Thomas astonished the Admiral, who was a perfect sceptic as to the practicability of such a measure, by getting all ready to strike lower yards as the gale increased. He allowed it to be done however, and as the gale moderated he expressed a wish to have the foresail set *as soon as possible*. The fore-yard was instantly swayed up, the sail let fall, reefed, and set almost as quickly as if it had been the foretopsail! Nor were these solitary instances; for we have heard Sir T. Hardy say that he was in the current practice of striking his lower yards and topmasts whenever the indications of the barometer, and other circumstances, conspired to give warning of a severe gale. Sir T. Hardy was one of the earliest to avail himself of the vast advantages of the barometer; an instrument which, after the sextant, the chronometer, and the nautical almanac, is unquestionably the greatest boon that science has conferred on modern navigation.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 270*).

Let us now suppose the above privileges granted, and the several alterations in those laws, relative to the mariner, conceded. We now arrive at the advantage proposed to be offered to him in time of peace for the security of his indispensible services to the state during war, and the means by which those stipulations (necessary to be entered into by him) may be kept inviolate by both contracting parties. The idea is as concise as the plan is simple and efficacious in its results. To this end it would be necessary, first, to levy a small tonnage-due on every ship or vessel belonging to Great Britain, and to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, also a per-centage tax on the insurance effected on all maritime property, either in ships or produce. Secondly, The postage of all foreign letters, brought to England by any trading vessel, to be paid into the same Government fund, as before alluded to. Thirdly, All arrears of forfeited pay and effects belonging to seamen of the trading mariner. These funds to be appropriated to the accomplishment of the end in question. The first of these imposts might be levied as follows:—

Each shipowner to pay a tonnage due on the full amount of tons of vessels belonging to him in the following ratio:

From	50 tons	to	500 tons	4*d* per ton.
—	500	—	1,000	— 3*d*. —
—	1,000	—	3,000	— 1½*d*. —
—	3,000	—	7,000 & upwards	1*d*. —

With an increase of 1 per cent on all the steam-vessels.

By this graduated scale, which would be found neither to press unduly on the owners of limited means, or oblige the more opulent one to make a disproportionate sacrifice, a large sum, at the very lowest calculation possible (per annum), would be produced. As appears by calculating on the numbers of British tonnage of sailing vessels being 2,200,000, and that of steam vessels being 82,789, being a total 2,282,789 tons. The probable result may be attained by dividing this amount of tonnage into four equal parts, and applying to each the above charge per ton. The natural effect of this impost would be harmless on those whom it would fall upon; as freights would experience a rise very inconsiderable, but quite sufficient to cover the expense.

And in order to prevent and check the improper course of nautical insurance, which at present is more a speculation * of hazarding life than property, it would be necessary to counteract the evil results of this system by obliging the underwriter to pay as beforesaid an equitable per-centage, if the property so insured was not lost; and if, on the contrary, it should be, the shipowner to be obliged to pay that which the underwriter otherwise would. Thus it would induce the shipowner to be more circumspect in the equipment of his vessels, and the former more cautious in effecting his insurance; in this case the individual who did not suffer by loss would be required to pay the above levy. The second tax to be collected at every out-port—the postmaster at which place giving to such shipmaster who may bring foreign letters, a receipt for the number delivered, which certificate should be handed to the custom-house where the ship is entered. The master of the vessel should (in lieu of the pence per letter at present paid him—which sum would be appropriated as the foregoing taxes) receive 2 per cent. Thus would be realised the second resource, and offering at the same time an encouragement to the masters of *vessels*. The third means to be derived as before stated from all residues of trading mariners, forfeited pay, or effects, left by will or otherwise, according to a previous undertaking with him, on this latter part of the subject. The name of the Royal Consolidated Nautical Fund would not, it is presumed, be misapplied. To preserve this fund from fraud, it would be desirable that every master, on entering his ship into a custom-house, should deliver a full statement of all pays due to his seamen for the information of Government. The first of these proposed taxations will naturally, or rather most unnaturally, receive opposition. But the grounds upon which the objections are founded will hereafter be proved untenable, and shall stand refuted with ease. While the measures before advanced can be supported on principle, yet it is a matter of sincere hope, for the honour and honesty of the shipowners, and all others whose interests are materially involved in this important question, and for the welfare of the trading marine, that a due and unbiassed consideration may be conferred on this vital matter, so long the subject of speculation but not of trial or experience. The leading barrier, which will no doubt be raised to these desired ends, will arise either from a carelessness of the national weal, or an inordinate desire for retaining wealth. It will also be opposed on the footing of an undue or perhaps even an unconstitutional measure; and that its operation will alone tend to render the mariners more improvident than hitherto, under the conviction of being well provided for, and also lead him to become careless of being employed, or even of preserving good health, or avoiding casualties. Another equally unfounded notion will probably spring up, of the shipowner having no more right to contribute to any fund for the support of the trading mariner, than he would have to subscribe for the maintenance of the masons or carpenters who erect his storehouse or build his ship. To assume such arguments as these, in reference to the seamen, or produce such inapplicable comparison, is arrogance arising from desultory knowledge, an opinion futile and unfounded.

In order to meet the first and far-fetched notion, it must be inquired, how is it possible to conceive a being so irrational, so barren of the common laws of nature, or one who would be so divested of reason as to mar the evidently favourable prospects held out to him by a wanton indolence by which he is plunged into misery, or a recklessness of personal care for his individual safety—while he has the fair and conciliatory means of experiencing immediate good and comfortable treatment, and securing, by every day's service, present happiness, future support, and ease—in his old age? No, the mariners are not now formed of so incongruous a nature. If even such an opinion had a pretext of existence, is it to be supposed that the most rigid scrutiny of government arrangement would not preside over the before-mentioned measures, and by discriminating justice regulate the whole, and prevent abuses? To reiterate the second contradiction, for the term argument cannot be applied to any expressions so unbecoming and senseless as the attempted similarities therein advanced, and if ever urged, will doubtless be found to emanate from selfish interest, or an assiduous desire to baffle the exertions of patriotism and the legislature of our country—in order to correct these dogmas, it will alone be necessary to refer to that part of the treatise, and bring to our recollection the peculiar calling of our trading mariner, the relative position he holds so identified with the interests and welfare of the state, and the perfect dissimilarity of his pursuits and situation to that of other vocations. Can he therefore be likened to the mason, the labourer, or the carpenter, whom the shipowner employs to construct his house or build his ship? Are these artisans of the land required to hold themselves prepared to defend, protect, or form a guard to the house which they erect—to the property it contains? Are they compelled to defend any place except their own dwelling? Even in the hour of war, they are not constrained to pass the confines of their country. Are they summoned—are they or any other trade or occupation summoned to forego all the ties of kindred, to sever all the bonds that endear man to his and his native land, and to spill their hearts' blood for the protection of his country, the honour of his sovereign, and for the preservation of that wealth which he might have produced to enrich others, while he inherits not that portion of it which would bear the proportion of a grain to the sands of the sea? Are any other class of men, except the mariner, expected to go forth and fight those great battles on the ocean, the recollection of which makes the affrighted pulse stand still even with imagination? Is the landsman subjected to be made a prisoner by an infuriated foe, to languish in a loathsome prison, or commanded to enact those deadly scenes of real horror on foreign shores or distant seas—to achieve those deeds which made "Britannia rule the waves?" No, it is our seamen, even our trading mariners, the present harmless and peaceful voyagers of the deep, who are obliged, and will yet respond to the mandate with native pride and heroic valour, if governed by equitable laws and cherished by national institutions. Where now is the analogy, where the comparison, between the seaman and the artisan, or where even the vision of objections?—(*To be continued.*)

* The extent of this prodigal speculation in many cases can be attested On one occasion the owners of a small steam-vessel, called the *Mazeppa*, crowded her with seventy men, and attempted to send her to Spain; she was insured, and her size was not larger than one of the steam-tugs on the Thames. None of the men could get below, she was so small; she was nearly lost in the Channel, and the men were trans-shipped.

* * * \

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—W. Steggles and W. H. Steggles, of Bury St. Edmund's, builders

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—C. West, late of Liverpool, printer —H. F. Hole, of Newport, Bishop's Tawton, Devonshire, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. J. Webb, of 72, Quadrant, Regent-st., chemist —H. E. Wurtnaby and H. Robinson, of 71, Wood-st., silkmen—F. Burghart, of Clifford-st., Bond-st., tailor—A. Cohen, late of Fenchurch-st., and now of Magdalen-row, Great Prescot-st., Goodman's fields, wine-merchant—W. Norris, of Liverpool, ironfounder—M. Davies and M. Jones, late of Taunton, Somersethire, grocers—J. Southall, of Eardisland, Herefordshire, licensed victualler—J. Lock, of Bury St. Edmund's, miller—W. Surman, of Cheltenham, hackneyman—W. Frankland, of Liverpool, hackney-coach and car proprietor—G. Coombs Poole, of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—T. Rennie, of Leith, brewer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—G. Moreshy, Frome, Somerset, scrivener.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. B. King, late of King-st., Aldgate, but since of the Strand, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Cole, Leadenhall-street, stationer—George Frith, Lower Whitecross-street, statuary and mason—Joseph Hunton, Great Grimsby, corn-merchant—T. Briggs, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wholesale and retail grocer and tea-dealer—W. Bull, Uehfield, cabinet-maker and upholsterer—W. R. Carter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger and saddler

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. Hamilton, of Leith, flesher.

BIRTHS.

4th April, at Ivy-house, Stranraer, Wigtonshire, the lady of H. Maynard, Esq., Bengal Army, of a daughter—April 26th, at Yarmouth, Norfolk, the lady of John Bracey, Esq., daughter of Lieut.-de Montmorency, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital, of a daughter—April 27th, at his house, in Gloucester-place, the lady of Major-General Stitch, of a daughter—At Torpoint, the lady of Captain Shannon, of a son—The lady of Lieut. Bluett, R.M., of a son—In Portsmouth Dock-yard, the lady of Lieut. Malone, R.N., of a son—At Amersham, the lady of Col. W. T. Drake, of a daughter—In Athlone, the lady of Lieut. Mullen, 1st or Bl. Regt., of a daughter—At Lucknow, 19th Jan., the lady of Col. W. Roberts, Onde Service, of a daughter—At Mirzapore, 30th Jan., the lady of Lieut. F. C. Maitland, Interp. and Quartermaster 97th B.N.I., of a daughter—At Ahmedabad, 19th Jan., the lady of Lieut. Guerin, 14th N.I., of a daughter—At Bellary, 14th Jan., the lady of Maj.-Gen. F. W. Wilson, commanding Ceded Districts, of a son—At Brighton, the lady of Major Graham, of a son—At Devonport, on 23d ult., the lady of Captain Espinasse, 29th regiment, of a son

MARRIAGES.

16th ult., at Cheltenham, Maj. Wornum, E.I.C.S., to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late F. J. Jones, Esq., of Serpoint, Dublin—27th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston square, W. Mellor, Esq., 12th Royal Lancers, to Emily, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B.—At Plymouth, Lieut. Pasco, R.N., to Sarah, third daughter of S. Kerswell, Esq.—At Budock, Mr. A. Stuart, Assist.-Surg. of H.M. packet *Ranger*, to Miss Emma Turner, sister of the Lieut.-Commander of that vessel—24th ult., at Castledawson, R. V. Legge, Esq., of Australia, to Elizabeth Graves, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. R. Lapenotiere, R.N.—At Edinburgh, A. M. Maclagan, Esq., Surgeon, of St John's, N.B., to Caroline, only daughter of the late Col. Moyes—At New South Wales, C. L. Brown, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of the late Lieut. Ward, late of 1st Regt. or Royals, and niece to the late General Hawkshaw, H.E.I.C.S.—30th ult., at Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Chesney, Royal Artillery, to Everilda, second daughter of Gen. Sir J. Fraser, G.C.H.—At Cawnpoor, 21st Jan., Capt. W. Freeth, 55th B.N.I., to Catherine, youngest daughter of Robert Logan, Esq., Edinburgh—At Calcutta, 28th Jan., C. E. Barwell, Esq., youngest son of F. R. Barwell, Esq., C.S., to Frances Catherine, second daughter of Major Colby, 36th N.I.—At Calcutta, 2d Feb., W. Postlethwaite, Esq., H.M. 26th Reg. Cameronians, to Henrietta Nelson, third daughter of C. R. Richardson, Esq., Kumaon, Tirhool—At Samulcottah, 5th Feb., Lieut. G. G. Macdonnell, Quartermaster and Interp., 27th N.I.—2d inst., at Bromley, Kent, William, eldest son of W. Cleland, Esq., of Craigcille, Aberdeenshire, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late Captain Peter Rolland, E.I.C.S.—In Paris, T. Mansfield, Esq., to Mary Anne Henrietta, daughter of Major Lutyens, formerly of 11th Light Drags.—At Lourieston, N.B., Capt. A. Macdougall, late of 1st Royals, to Flora, daughter of John Macdougall, Esq.—E. Wyndham, Esq., son of the late Col. Wyndham, Coldstream Guards, to Eleanor, daughter of C. Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Westmoreland.

DEATHS.

At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, on Saturday, 27th April, in the 31st year of her age, Mary, the beloved and affectionate wife of Major Johnston, Her Majesty's 44th regiment—At Sierra Leone, on 7th March, W. L. White, Esq., R.N., H.M. brig *Brisk*—30th ult., at Woolwich-common, Joanna Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut.-General Willington, Rl. Artillery—In Albany-street, Regent's-park, on 30th April, in her fourth year, Margaret Georgina, youngest daughter of George Maclean, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General to the Forces—27th ult., in Upper Baker street, in her 76th year, Augusta, widow of Captain John Lambe, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.—28th ult., Mr. J. A. Pearce, youngest son of the late Captain T. Pearce, R.M.—In the West Indies, of yellow fever, on board the *Dee* st.-v., Mr. M'Donald, Midshipman of that ship—At Paris, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Fasham Roby, R.N.—At Farnham, aged 59, C. Niblett, Esq., brother of H. Niblett, Esq., Purser, R.N., Stonehouse—At Ranelagh, E. Dunbar, Esq., sixth son of Major J. K. Dunbar, late of Garrison House, Fermanagh, and grandson of Major George Dunbar—Suddenly, near Chatham, W. Walsh, Esq., half-pay 45th Regt., eldest son of the late Major Walsh, of Blessington, Wicklow—At Sible Hedingham, the Rev. G. M. Fowke, son of the late Rear-Adm. George Fowke—13th ult., on her voyage from Cork to Bristol, Mary, wife of Lieut. Lewis, Paymaster, 94th depot—26th ult., aged 14 months, George Henry, the youngest son of Captain Townsend, R.N., of Buttspark, Herts—At Malta, in his 25th year, R. W. Barlow, Esq., E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service, son of Sir G. H. Barlow—At Carlisle Castle, Emma, wife of Lieut. Shuckburgh, 33d regt.—28th ult., at Anderton, near Devonport, Miss Ann Tom, sister to the late Captain R. B. Tom, R.N., aged 75—30th ult., at Saltash, near Devonport, Capt. E. Hawkins, R.N. (1806), aged 73.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Lieut.-Generals—Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B., G.C.H., Col. of the 85th F., and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen—Sir T. Pritzler, K.C.B., Boulogne. Colonel Earl Caledon, K.P., Tyrone Mil. Captains—Harvey, 70th F.—Beet, h.-p. Sub. Insp. of Mil.—A. Calder, Unatt., Windsor. Lieutenants—Beales, h.-p. R. Mar.—Pleydell, R. Mar.—Taylor, h.-p. 9th F.—James, h.-p. 58th F., Dalston—Fonlkes, do.—W. Walsh, h.-p. 45th F., in Kent—Macdonald, h.-p. Nova Sco. Fenc.—Burrow, Unatt.—Yelverton, do.—Fricke (Adj.), h.-p. 1st Lt. Dr. Ger. Leg.—2d Lieuts. and Ensigns—Grant, 91st F., Nairn, Scotland—Lindsay, h.-p. R. Mar.—Géo. Ward, do.—J. G. Hall, do.—Granger, late 1st R. Vet. Bn.—Dipe, h.-p. 8th F.—Blair, h.-p. 17th F.—Brauns, h.-p. 2d Line Bn. Ger. Leg. Paymasters—Warr, h. p. 59th F.—Anderson, h.-p. 3d Line Bn. Ger. Leg. Adjutant Jatzow, h.-p. York Light Inf. Quartermasters—Cantrell, 1st W. I. reg.—Hemsley, h.-p. 1st Life Gds.—Greenwood, late 7th Dr.—Smyth, h.-p. 10th F.—Hagenberg, h.-p. 7th Line Bn. Ger. Leg. Commissariat Department—Dep. Com.-Gen. Verbeke, h.-p. Messina. Medical Depart.—Surg. Orr, 89th F.—Dr. Eagle, h.-p. Staff.

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THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1826, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand; Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin,—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

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This Medicine has been proved by experience in many thousand cases, to be far more efficacious than any febrifuge hitherto known, and totally free from the unpleasant effects which sometimes follow the use of Bark and Quinine.

It is purely vegetable; the product of Plants discovered by Dr. Warburg in Central America, under the same parallel in which Peruvian Bark is found. It has been extensively used in the West Indies, British Guiana, America, and the East Indies, and has never been known to fail, even in the most malignant Fevers. Its operation is uniform; its effects immediate and certain; and it may be safely administered to infants at the breast.

It is exhibited in the form of a Tincture. Two doses, of two drachms and a half each, being sufficient in any case. The effects of the Medicine are slightly narcotic and highly sudorific; pains in the head, back, and limbs, immediately relieved, and Fever is eradicated in from three to twenty four hours.

When the universal prevalence of Fevers, and their contingent as well as direct effects are considered, it will be deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon the value of any addition to the resources of the Medical Art, by which the consequences that now ensue may be averted. But even the value of the Medicine now introduced to the Profession and the public may be enhanced by circumstances, as in the case of Travellers, Naval and Military Officers, and Residents in the Colonies. From its portability, it is available at all times, and in all climates, and when other Medical aid cannot be obtained, it may be safely taken under any circumstances, without preparation and with but slight restraint, and with a certainty of immediate relief. Those, therefore, who either on business or pleasure, visit the South of France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and the neighbouring countries, and above all, Residents in the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, African and South American Colonies, will, it is presumed, avail themselves of a remedy, the perfect safety and extraordinary efficacy of which have been proved in many thousand instances, and in various parts of the world.

Dr. WARBURG'S FEVER DROPS are prepared only under his own immediate directions, and issued exclusively by Messrs. PARKER and COMPANY, of King William street, Charing Cross, London, but they may be obtained of Agents in any part of Great Britain, and also in most of the British Colonies, price 8s per bottle. In localities, however, where they cannot be readily procured of a Chemist or Medicine Vender, orders sent direct to the Proprietors, accompanied by a Post office Order, or by reference to a house in London, for payment, will be immediately attended to.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove.—"Sheffield, Oct. 11th, 1837.

"Dear Sir,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years, hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. Lofthouse."

A further testimony to its merits, no less striking, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street, and by most Medicine Venders.—Any Vendor not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THIS Elegant, Fragrant, and Pellucid Oil—is in universal high repute for its unequalled restorative, pre-ervative, and beautifying properties. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life, changes grey hair to it original colour, frees it from scurf, and renders it beautifully Soft, Curly, and Glossy. In dressing Hair, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To children it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a beautiful Head of Hair.

Caution.—Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and observe that each bottle is (with a Treatise on the Hair, 31st edition,) inclosed in a Wrapper, on which are their Names and Address, in *Red*, thus—

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The *lowest* price is 3s. 6d.—the next price is 7s.—family bottles, containing four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Impostors call their trash the Genuine, and put the "&" in the signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being *cheap*.

Sold by the Proprietors (as above), and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

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ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The friends and Supporters of this Institution are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting, at the Horticultural Society's Room, No. 21, Regent Street, London, on Tuesday the 28th instant. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock by Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. By Order of the Council,
Camberwell, 1st May, 1839. J. M. HOPE, Sec.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.—Thursday the 23rd of May instant having been officially appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, it is hereby notified that a Dinner will be given by the Royal Naval Club of 1765, on the said 23rd of May, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-Garden, in honour of Her Majesty's Birth day, and instead of the Dinner previously announced and intended to have have been given on Friday the 24th instant.
DAVID FOGUO, Secretary.
London, 1st May, 1839.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, inform the Public, that, in addition to their many patterns of plain and shell Silver Spoons and Forks, they have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights:—

	Victoria Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1 dozen	Silver Table Spoons	40	at 7	6	15	0	0
1 dozen	do. Table Forks	40	7	6	15	0	0
1 dozen	do. Dessert Spoons	25	7	6	9	7	6
1 dozen	do. Dessert Forks	25	7	6	9	7	6
1 pair	do. Gravy Spoons	13	7	6	4	17	6
1	do. Soup Ladle	11	7	6	4	2	6
1	do. Sauce Ladles	12	8	0	4	16	0
4	do. Salt Ladles (gilt bowls)				2	2	0
1	do Fish Slice (pierced and strong)				3	10	0
1 dozen	do. Tea Spoons	14	8	0	5	12	0
1 pair	do. Sugar Tongs	2			1	5	0

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks, 7s. 2d. per ounce.
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A pamphlet of the prices of plate may be had on application.

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East India House, 19th April, 1839.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice—
That the *Finance and Home Committee* will be ready on Wednesday, the 8th day of May next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Proposals from Persons willing to enter into an engagement to serve them at the *Presidency at Bombay*, for a period of not less than Five Years, in the capacity of
NAVAL INSTRUCTOR OR SCHOOLMASTER.
The Proposals must be in the hand-writing of the parties themselves applying, and must specify names, ages, past and present employment, and either give reference for testimonials of conduct and qualification, or enclose certificates of competence in Mathematics, Navigation, Astronomy, with the use of Mathematical and Nautical Instruments and Chronometers,—in Drawing, and in the theory of the Steam Engine.
Copies of the Terms and Conditions of the Deed of Covenants to be entered into by the Party engaged may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in this House.
JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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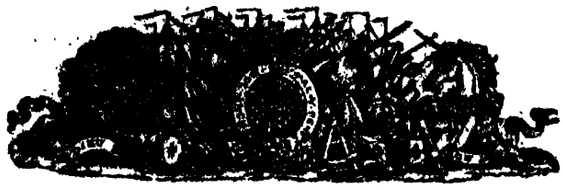
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Dress Coat, of the best superfine olive brown or green cloth	3	3	0
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Frock Coat, with silk facings	1	15	0
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CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 9d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 7l. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s., mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s.; furniture for ditto, 20s., japanned chairs, 2s each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 34s. each; mahogany ditto, 14s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.
71, Leadenhall street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 329. SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839. PRICE 8*d*.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, R.C.S., Commander, (late of the *Buckinghamshire*), to Sail 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail 25th July.

FOR BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 550 Tons, P. CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August.

FOR MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. FOSS, Commander, to Sail 10th August.

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FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 25th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THOMSETT. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

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FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1355 tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the *Brarbournebury*), Commander; lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANGLES, PRICE, and Co., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE, 950 Tons, JOHN WINBLE, Commander (late of the *London*); lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; to Messrs. JOYE and SCARR, 72, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Under Engagement with the Honourable East India Company, and will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 15th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the fine New Frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY BOTTRCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BAILEY, THURSTAN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. T. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by

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The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

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			oz.	*s*.	*d*.	£	*s*.	*d*.
12	Fiddle-pattern	Table Spoons	30 at	7	2	10	15	0
12	do.	Dessert Spoons	20	7	2	7	3	4
12	do.	Table Forks	30	7	2	10	15	0
12	do.	Dessert Forks	20	7	2	7	3	4
2	do.	Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8
1	do.	Soup Ladle	10	7	2	3	11	8
4	do.	Sauce Ladles	10	7	6	3	16	8
4	do.	Salt Spoons (gilt strong)				1	0	0
1	do.	Fish Slice				2	10	0
12	do.	Tea Spoons	10	7	8	3	16	8
1 pair	do.	Sugar Tongs (strong)				0	15	0

N.B.—A Pamphlet, containing a List of Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c., may be had gratis, or will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

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H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors and Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under.—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l*. 5*s*., or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. Coloured Frocks, 4*l*. 5*s*.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l*. 18*s*. Vests from 18*s*. 6*d*. Trousers from 21*s*.

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THE CHEAPEST RIDING WHIP MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Strong Riding Whips, 1*s*. each. Ladies' best Town-made with Patent Braided Whalebone Handles, 5*s*.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, from 6*s*.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with Solid Silver Mountings, from 6*s*. 6*d*.; Jockey size ditto ditto from 8*s*.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with handsomely worked solid Silver Wire Buttons, from 10*s*.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, ditto, from 12*s*.; can be selected from the largest assortment in London, or forwarded in answer to a post-paid letter with a remittance, and exchanged if not approved of.

J. CHEEK, GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.

HIGHLY-WROUGHT SILVER PRESENTATION PLATE.—Silver Candelabra, Silver Epergnes, Silver Plateaux, Silver Hebe Claret Ewers, Silver Fruit Baskets, Silver Pine Vases, Silver Wine Coolers, Silver Salvers, Silver Tea and Coffee Equipages, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, &c. JOHN COWIE, Silversmith, of Holles-street, has just added to his stock several entirely new patterns of the above articles, of unusual beauty and delicacy, which, combined with his very choice collection of JEWELLERY and SHEFFIELD PLATE, are respectively submitted to the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry. As J. C. sedulously aims at permanency of connection rather than chance business, he carefully excludes all goods not calculated to render substantial service.

John Cowie, Silver, Jewellery, and Sheffield Plate establishment, 13, Holles-street, Cavendish-square (opposite Bull's Library).

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly-invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-houses—8, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; 19, Marshall street, Golden-square; and 46, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

Office of Ordnance, May 1, 1839.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give notice that they are ready to dispose of, to such persons as may be willing to tender for the same, a quantity of unserviceable Iron Ordnance, Old Shot, Shells, Cast and Wrought Iron, &c. &c. in store at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any day (Sundays excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained by persons willing to become purchasers at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office, in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole or any number of the said Lots are to be delivered on or before Thursday the 23d instant.

By Order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR BLANKETS AND CONVICTS' CLOTHING.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 27th April, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 16th May next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering at Her Majesty's Dock yard at Deptford, all such BLANKETS and Articles of CONVICTS' CLOTHING as shall from time to time be demanded, under Contracts for 12 Months certain, and further until the expiration of three Months' warning.

Patterns of the respective Articles and Forms of the Tenders may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £600 for the due performance of each of the Contracts.

CONTRACT FOR NEW ZEALAND TIMBER.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 20th April, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 30th of May next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying 2,000 Loads of COWDIE TIMBER, or 1,000 Loads of TIMBER, and 500 Loads of TILLICK STUFF, to be delivered by or before the 31st March, 1841, at Her Majesty's several Dock-yards according to a distribution, which with

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Cowdie Timber," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £2,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—Humphrey Butler, on Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk striking his flag.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—The Hon. W. Waldegrave (a—1811) to *Revenge*.

Commander—Charles Deare (1829) to *Clio*.

Lieutenants—Sydney Grenfell (1833) to *Excellent*. Hector Tausé (1824), Wm. Worsfold (1820), and Wm. Edmonstone (1829), to *Impregnable*. Everard Digby (1815) to *Cornhill*, Coast Guard station. M. Nolloth (1838) to *Clio*. John Ross Ward (1835), Flag Lieut., to *Impregnable*. Thos. C. Ross (Additional) to *Melville*. H. B. Davis (1838) to *Revenge*.

Masters—W. White to *Impregnable*. T. Wheeler to *Clio*.

Second Masters—R. Kent to *Victory*. T. McCarthy to *Curlew*. E. Moore and A. Burney to *Impregnable*. Benj. Pittock (act.), for the service of the *Netley* tender, to *Impregnable*.

Mates—G. P. Day to *Benbow*. E. J. Cooper to *Britannia*. H. Hall to *Benbow*. John Follett, of the *Falmouth*, to command *Sinbad*, at Woolwich. Joseph Nourse and George Johnstone to *Impregnable*.

Midshipmen—A. Bland to *Druid*. J. Gwynne to *Benbow*.

Vols. 1st class—Chas. Kent to *Donegal*. Waddilove to *Benbow*.

Master's Assistant—P. P. Cotter to *Victory*.

Surgeons—Irving to *Impregnable*. Lawrence Martin, M.D., to *Niagara*. James Allan to *Benbow*.

Assistant-Surgeons—G.H. Macharsie to *Howe*. L. Martin, M.D., to *Impregnable*. Robert Pottinger, Samuel Browne, Nat. J. Haydon (additional), to *Druid*. W. P. Cumming to *Blenheim*. — Buchanan to Haslar Hospital.

Chaplains—John Jenkins to *Benbow*. Rev. Andrew Watson to *Impregnable*.

Pursers—W. B. Pane (1798) to *Impregnable*. John Collins, W. O. Cox, to the Admiral's Office, Plymouth. George Wallis to *Clio*.

Clerks—Edward Ward, — Rains, Thomas Littleton (additional), to *Druid*. L. E. Beckett to *Belleisle*. — Nisbitt to *Fair Rosamond*. — Fox to *Saracen*.

Royal Marines—Captain Clarke, First Lieuts. Fleming and Halliday, to *Impregnable*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. Kennedy (1815), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, 23d, and sailed on her return 24th.

BRAGAZA, 16, sur.-ves., Com. Wickham (1827), arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., from Bass Straits, Nov. 11.

CRUIZER, 16, Com. R. W. King (1826), arrived at Bombay, from Aden, March 22.

FIREFLY, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. Pearce (1813), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, 21st, and sailed for England 22d April.

HERCULES, 74, Capt E. Barnard (1817), arrived at Barbadoes 9th, and at Jamaica 16th March, from Plymouth.

ILOT, 16, Com G. Ramsay (1827), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, March 26.

SCORPION, 16, Lt.-Com. Clayton (1824), arrived at Gibraltar, from the Eastward, April 19.

SNAKE, 16, Com. A. Milne (1830), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, March 24.

SPITFIRE, st.-ves., Lt Com. Shambler (1815), arrived at Barbadoes, from Plymouth, March 12.

VOYAGE, 28, Capt. H. Smith (a—1829), arrived at Bombay, from Aden, March 22.

WANDERER, 16, Com. T. Bushby (1822), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, Feb. 28.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s. May 6, d. May 26.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. Apr. 22, d. May 12.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.
IBERIA, Middleton, s. Apr. 29, d. May 19.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Apr. 15, d. May 5, r. May 4.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, Ellis, r Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
HMB OROSMAN, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 13.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), r Mar. 26.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
HMB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. Apr 6, d June 8.
HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28, r. May 5.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d June 26.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d July 26.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb 17, d. May 12.
HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s Mar. 17, d. June 9.
HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22, r May 3.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1816), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20.
HMB RINDLER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 10, d. June 25.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

In Port

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.
HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. Jan 17, d Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMB RANGER, Turner (a 1825) s. Dec 7, d. April 26, r Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, will be made up at the Post-office this day. ROYAL TAR for the Mail of this day—Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. HMB MAGNET, with the Mails of 7th, will sail on the arrival of the post of 8th at Falmouth.—HMB PIGEON for the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 15th inst.—HMB HOPE for the Mexican Mails of 15th inst.

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Lily*, 16, arrived from the Coast of Africa on Sunday, for the purpose of having THREE Courts-Martial held on her officers, which are fixed to take place on Monday, on board the *Victory*, the *Britannia* being in dock under repair. The *Benbow* is to go out of the basin on Monday, to make room for the *Britannia*: the dock in which she is repairing being required for the *Queen* after she is launched on Wednesday. *Clio* was commissioned on Tuesday by Commander C. Deere, and *Revenge* this morning by Lieut. Davis, for Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave. *Curlew* was paid advance yesterday, and has since gone to Plymouth to wait further orders. The *Vigilant* freight-brig, with the lower-deck guns of the *Melville*, did not sail for the Cape until yesterday. *Hastings* has not arrived, although hourly looked for: she is no doubt retarded by the east wind, which has been blowing a gale for the last 48 hours. *Lightning* and *Hydra* steamers are in the harbour, to attend her the moment she is announced to be in sight. *Avon* steamer, from Liverpool, has been here with volunteer seamen; and the *Gossamer*, from the same port, with 15 for the *Benbow*. *Childers* goes out of the basin next week. *Queen* is to be launched about noon on Wednesday, and afterwards hauled into dock to be coppered. It is rather surprising that the *Blonde* has not been put in commission by the Admiralty, previous to going out of office; the same observation applies to the *Illustrious*—report gives her to Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge. Ships in Port—*Lily* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Benbow*, *Revenge*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Childers*, *Clio*, *Hydra*, *Lightning*, *Messenger* steamers; *Emerald*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, May 9.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—3d.—Arrived *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. N. Williams, from Portsmouth, with Adm. Sir G. Moore, his Lady, and Capt. H. Eden; also *Carron* st.-v., from Portsmouth; it is said she is to be stationed here as a tug. The *Hamoaze* lighter arrived from Liverpool and Pembroke. *Royal Adelaide*, 104, was paid off this day, and the flag of Lord A. Beauclerk was hauled down at sunset. Taswell, Coxswain to Capt. White of *Royal Adelaide*, was presented with the Admiralty medal, and awarded a gratuity of 15*l.*, and a pension of 24*l.* per ann., for good conduct and long service; and Myrtell, Captain of the Foretop, also received a medal, a gratuity of 7*l.*, and a pension of 24*l.* per ann., for good conduct and long service. The serviceable stores and fittings of the *Royal Adelaide* are to be transferred to the *Impregnable*. A melancholy accident happened yesterday evening on board the *Powerful*, 84, Capt. Napier. Mr. Kent, a volunteer of the 1st class, in descending from the mizzen rigging, missed his hold, and fell on the poop, fractured his skull, and was otherwise so much injured that he survived but a short time. His remains were interred on the 9th inst. with Military honours, nearly the whole of the officers in the garrison and Navy attending. 4th—*Impregnable*, 101, was commissioned this day by Capt. Henry Eden, and the flag of Adm. Sir G. Moore was hoisted on board the *Royal Adelaide*, where it will remain until the *Impregnable* is rigged, the customary salutes took place as usual. 5th—Sailed *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. N. Williams, for Portsmouth. 6th—Arrived *Hecate* st.v. from Chatham, on her way to the Clyde, to get her machinery and boilers fixed. Mr. Henderson, Assistant to the Master-Attendant in this Dock-yard, brought her round, and will also take charge of her to her place of destination. Arrived *Steale*, tender to *Astrea*, with old stores from Falmouth, and sailed on her return to that port on 8th. 9th—Sailed *Camel*, lighter, with a detachment of troops to relieve those doing duty at Pendennis-castle Falmouth; 20 additional sawyers are ordered to be entered in this Dock-yard. *Racehorse*, 18, Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, is ready for sea, and will move into the Sound in a day or two; she is to proceed to Quebec, and takes out supernumeraries for different ships on that station. *Harpy*, 10, lately paid off at this port, is ordered to be prepared for sale. Four boys are to be added to each of the crews of the lighters employed in carrying stores from and to the different Dock-yards, and other places, in order to practice them in seamanship. Letters have been received from *Hercules*, 74, Captain E. Barnard, from Barbadoes, which state that she was ordered to proceed to Jamaica, and take on board the 37th regt., and convey them to Halifax, from whence she was to return to England, and may be expected the latter end of the present month. Captain Childs, Rl. Marines, is ordered to Pembroke, v. Palliser. First Lieutenant M'Carthy, Rl. Marines, has undergone a medical examination, previous to being placed on half-pay. Two fires occurred on Friday evening last, one at a chemist's, in Fore-street, Devonport, the other at a baker's, near the Dock-yard walls; by the prompt and active exertions of the military, the artificers and police belonging to the Dock-yard, they were soon extinguished, without doing very much injury. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Racehorse*, *Carron* and *Hecate* steamers. In the Sound—*Powerful*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 8th May.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Commander Corbyn, having been appointed to the *Victory* at Portsmouth, for service of the ordinary, is to be superseded in the packet service at this port by Commander W. H. Higgs. The latter officer has not yet arrived, and consequently Commander Corbyn has not left. Mr. James Luke, of Pembroke Dock-yard has been appointed Principal Converter at Chatham, on a salary of 250*l.* per annum, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Pullinger, from the latter establishment, at 200*l.* This is an increase of 50*l.* per annum on the former salary at Pembroke. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of some parts of Wales, the Arsenal at Pembroke is still left unprotected. The attention of the Government ought to be directed to this important fact, over which the officers of the Arsenal have no control. The *Prospero* from Woolwich on her voyage to the Clyde, with the *Hecate*, is hourly expected to call in, and will shortly resume her duties on the station. The *Monkey* is then either to be sent surveying the Bristol Channel, in conjunction with the *African*, or to Woolwich, to be laid up. Arrived the *Tortoise*, lighter; and sailed the *Hamoaze*.

DEPTFORD, 8th May.—*Parkfield* convict-ship has sailed from Deptford to embark convicts from Woolwich and Sheerness. *Cornwall* convict-ship has sailed for Gravesend to embark convicts. Arrived *Marquess of Huntly* troop-ship for Quebec, and *Recovery* emigrant-ship, in which a party of Sappers and Miners have embarked to survey Australia. The *Stakesby* transport is preparing to pay off, and the *Alonzo* transport, clearing. *Sackville* for Sierra Leone, the *Adm. Moorsom* for Jamaica, are taking in cargoes, and the *Neptune*, for Australia. The two Dutch steamers remain; the double docks, bridges, caissons, &c., are under repair. All Caulkers and Mates are to be paid 7*s.* a month tool-money, when working on Her Majesty's ships, under the ship's carpenters.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—We perceive, by an advertisement in our columns, that the friends of this excellent institution will hold their first festival on the 28th inst., and that the Earl of Yarborough, one of its most zealous patrons, has consented to take the chair. Many distinguished and influential persons have promised their presence and support.

On Wednesday se'nnight the first trial was made of the *Archimedes* steamer, propelled by the patent screw fixed in the dead wood of the vessel, immediately in front of the rudder, but entirely under water, thus doing away at once with paddle-wheels, boxes, and their cumbrous apparatus. The *Archimedes* went 10 miles per hour through the water, and 13 miles an hour with the tide, but against the wind, and steered with the greatest exactness. She started again on Saturday afternoon, and went to Gravesend in one hour and forty minutes.

It is not improbable, from the ill-health of Adm. Sir R. Stopford, that a change will shortly take place in the Mediterranean command, as it is known that the gallant Admiral has applied to be superseded.—*Plymouth Herald.*

GENERAL MEMORANDUM [by Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B.:—

"Khoratchee, 6th Feb., 1839.—It is with much satisfaction I communicate to the Captain, officers, and whole of the ship's company of the *Wellesley*, an extract from a letter addressed to me by Brigadier Valliant, commanding the reserve of the Army now in Scinde, dated 8th inst., after their having conveyed H.M.'s 40th reg. of Inf. from Mandarie to Khuratchee, and landed them at the latter place. I was perfectly aware that the officers and ship's company of the *Wellesley*, as well as of all H.M.'s ships, would, under every circumstance, when called upon for the good of the public service, put up cheerfully with inconvenience, and that every exertion would be made to render our brethren in arms as comfortable as their crowded state would admit, but it must be most gratifying for them all to know, that their exertions for this purpose have been duly appreciated in the present instance. I cannot allow this occasion to pass, without expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all on board the *Wellesley*, not only during the time the 40th reg. were embarked, but also of their active and steady exertions in putting them on shore, and the admirable manner in which they opened and maintained a fire on the fortress on the Point of Munhaira, which is highly creditable to all concerned, as, in less than an hour, they reduced to a mass of ruins a strong, well-built fort, placed in a position that rendered its destruction peculiarly difficult to effect; and, although little opposition was offered, I am satisfied that, had the fort been better armed and garrisoned, the result must have been the same, as few land batteries could have withstood the heavy and well-directed fire kept up by the *Wellesley*.

"FRED. L. MAITLAND, R.-Adm. and Naval Com.-in-Chief.

"To Capt. Maitland, and the Officers of H.M.S. *Wellesley*."

Extract from the Letter referred to.—"I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of again expressing my grateful thanks for the very great kindness and attention I and all the officers of H.M.'s 40th reg. have received from your Excellency and Capt. Maitland, who studied all our wants; and the kindness of all the officers and persons of all ranks in the *Wellesley* to every individual of the 40th reg. was such as will ever be remembered with the greatest pleasure by us all.

"On board H.M.S. *Wellesley*, off the harbour of Khuratchee, 3d Feb., 1839."

MALTA, April 10.—The Queen Dowager departed on the 1st, in the *Hastings*, accompanied by the *Rodney*, 92, Capt. Parker, *Vanguard*, 80, Capt Sir T. Fellowes, *Asia*, 84, Capt. Usher, and *Castor*, 36, Capt. Collier. At 7 they cleared the harbour with a light breeze from the S.W., steering N.W.: at 9, when off St. Paul's Bay, a signal was made from the *Hastings* to the effect that Her Majesty commanded the company to dinner, at half-past 4, of the Captains of the respective ships. They passed Gozo at about 10. At 4 P M. they hove to, lowered their boats, and the respective Captains went on board the *Hastings*, except Sir T. Fellowes, who excused himself on the plea of indisposition. At 7 the ships again hove to, lowered their boats, and got the Captains on board. During the night the wind increased, and at daybreak on Tuesday they were under double-reefed topsails and foresail, with their topgallant masts and yards lowered, owing to its blowing very hard from the S E. At 8 A M. they were off Maritimo, when the *Hastings* made a signal—"If the Commodore wishes to part company, he can do so; the Queen bids you all farewell, and you have her best wishes." The Commodore then signalised to the other ships under his orders to haul their wind on the starboard tack, blowing at the time very strong, on which account they could not otherwise salute Her Majesty than by hoisting their ensigns. At noon it blew a perfect hurricane, such as no officer or seaman in the squadron had ever before experienced in the Mediterranean. *Rodney's* main-deck guns were constantly under water, and *Vanguard* and *Asia* were excessively wet indeed, no other sail could be shown than the main trysail. *Rodney*, *Asia*, and *Castor* split their main topsails in the act of taking them in, and several other damages were suffered by each of the ships On Wednesday the wind veered to the west, blowing so fresh as to baffle the endeavours of the ships to avail themselves of it, by getting to the windward of Maritimo and the mainland of Sicily, and reaching their anchorage in Malta Harbour on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The British squadron in port are busily engaged taking in four months' provisions, and it is rumoured that the ships will put to sea very shortly. Lieut. Lord Henry Russell, invalided from the *Tyne*, has gone home in the *Hastings*, and Lieut. Davy, late of *Castor*, takes his passage in the *Firefly*, to sail for England about 15th inst. Mr. Douglas, son of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, who lately met with a serious accident whilst serving on board *Conqueror*, now in our Naval Hospital, is doing well.

CAPT. HEWETT AND THE DISPATCH.—This case, so far as it was made known to us, appeared to be a gross libel on Captain Hewett and the service. On Wednesday, however, Captain Hewett accepted an explanation in the Court of Queen's Bench, from the defendants, whose counsel stated—

"That they had discovered that the paragraph contained a very exaggerated statement of the circumstances of the case, and that, in fact, there was nothing in the transaction which could fix on the character of Captain Hewett any imputation of cruelty."

After this, the authors of the most atrocious paragraphs on the Service may expect to escape; indeed we are sure that the penny-a-liners of "Horrors of the Lash," &c., will be most grateful to Captain Hewett, and pursue their trade with additional zeal.

A great number of foreign Naval Officers, especially Danes, Swedes, and Dutch, have just been attached to the Russian Navy actually in service.

Mr. Kent, 1st class volunteer, was killed last week by a fall from the mizen rigging of H.M.S. *Powerful*. See Plymouth letter.

The *Mastiff* and *Woodlark* have resumed their surveying duties in Scotland.

The following Mates passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College, Portsmouth, on Tuesday:—Mr. G. W. Boothby, Mr. W. T. Bate, Mr. M. G. H. W. Ross, Mr. H. H. M'R. Page, Mr. W. R. Rolland, Mr. H. D. Blanckley, Mr. R. R. Easto, Mr. F. Morris.

COAST GUARD.—Very great changes, we repeat, are on the eve of taking place in this service, with the view to which the clerks in the Coast Guard Office have been laboriously employed in making returns. The *Asp* tender, attached to the Lyme district, chased and boarded the *Elisa*, French smuggling vessel, on the morning of the 6th May. Her cargo, consisting of 130 tubs, have been crept up by the *Asp's* boath, and those of the *Vulcan* steamer.

THE ARMY AND COLONIAL

Scenes and Sketches from [illegible] Scott's, Sir Walter, Novels; [illegible] English History.

[illegible] station crept up 113 half-ankers of foreign spirits, on the afternoon of the 2d instant.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, MAY 4.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Warre, Esq., Colonel in the Army, Commandant of the garrison at Chatham, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, her royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Bento d'Avis, which the Queen of Portugal hath been pleased to confer upon that officer, in testimony of her Most Faithful Majesty's royal approbation of his services during the Peninsular war, and of those, he rendered, as Quartermaster General, in the British force that went to Portugal in 1826, under the command of General Clinton.

Royal Glamorgan Light Inf. Batt. of Militia—Thomas Smith, Gent., to be First Lieut., v. Richards, promoted.

Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Arthur Hames to be Lieut., v. Walker, resigned—Cornet Viscount Curzon to be do., v. Beaumont, resigned—Hampden Clements, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Curzon, promoted—Hon. C. G. Noel to be do., v. Martin, promoted—John Robert Dalby, Gent., to be Paymaster, v. Hitchcock, deceased.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 10.

6th Drag. Guards—Capt. John Rowland Smyth, from h.-p. Unatt, to be Capt., v. Barton Parker Browne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d Dragoons—Lieut. Lord William Frederick Arthur Montagu Hill, from 43d Ft., to be Lieut., v. John Gillies, who retires on h.-p. Unatt.—Cornet George Thomson Jacob, from h.-p. 3d Drag. Guards, to be Cornet without p.—Frederick Philips, Gent. (Riding Master), to be Cornet by p., v. Jacob, who retires.

8th Light Drags.—Lieut. Charles Joseph Longmore, from 47th Ft., to be Lieut., v. George James Vernon, who exchanges.

11th Light Drags.—Cornet Charles Cameron Shute to be Lieut. by p., v. Cameron, whose promotion by p has been cancelled.

15th Light Drags.—Staff Assist.-Surgeon Thomas Bisset, M.D., to be Assist. Surg., v. Hibbert, deceased.

Coldstream Foot Guards—Charles Henry Ellice, Esq., Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ens. and Lieut. without p.

1st Foot—Ens. Francis Locker Whitmore to be Lieut. by p., v. Jardine, who retires—Chas. Evered Poole, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Whitmore.

43d—Lieut. W. Robert Herries, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Lord W. Hill, appointed to 2d Dragoons.

47th—Lieut. George James Vernon, from 8th Light Drags., to be Lieut., v. Longmore, who exchanges.

52d—Lt.-Col. Richard Murray, from h.-p. of the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Lt.-Col., v. James Fergusson, who exchanges—Maj. William Blois to be Lt.-Col. by p., v. Murray, who retires—Capt. Richard French to be Maj. by p., v. Blois—Lieut. the Hon. Richard Le Poer Trench to be Capt. by p., v. French—Ens. Charles Albert Denison to be Lieut. by p., v. Trench.

58th—Capt. Frederick James Taggart Hutchinson, from 74th Ft., to be Capt., v. Isaac Foster, who retires on h. p. Unatt.

66th—Capt. Dempster Bulkley, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Paymaster, v. Hilliard, retired on h.-p.

74th—Capt. Richard Rollo Houghton, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Hutchinson, appointed to 58th Ft.

77th—Edward Henry Lowther Crofton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Morrill, promoted.

79th—Major Robert Pomeroy Gilbert, from h. p. Unatt., to be Major, v. John Crawford Young, who exchanges—Capt. the Hon. Lauderdale Maule to be Major by p., v. Gilbert, who retires—Lieut. John Douglas to be Capt. by p., v. Maule—Ens. Patrick L. M'Dougal to be Lieut. by p., v. Douglas—Thos. John Reeve Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. M'Dougall—Lieut. James Ferguson to be Adj., v. Douglas, promoted.

84th—Ens. Charles F. Seymour to be Adj., v. Bridge, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Hospital Staff—Wm. Sall, Gent., to be Assist. Staff-Surgeon, v. Bisset, appointed to 15th Light Drags.

Unattached—Lieut. Mark Lloyd, from 2d Drags., to be Capt. without p.

Brevet—Capt. Richard Rollo Houghton, 74th Ft., to be Major in the Army—Jan. 10, 1837.

Mem.—The names of the Lt.-Col. of 7th Dragoon Guards, are Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, and those of his son, a Lieutenant in the same corps, are John Clark Kennedy.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 7.

Royal Reg. of Artillery—Second Captain Charles William Wingfield to be Adj., v. Kendall, who resigns the Adjutancy only—Sept. 29, 1838.

CAVALRY.

1st Drags.—The 1st division, consisting of about 80 horses and 100 men, with officers, were ordered to embark at Cork on the evening of the 2d inst. on board the *Juno*, steamer, for Liverpool. The second division was ordered to proceed in the same vessel on the 6th, and the remainder, in the *Inniskfail*, expected to arrive at Cork on 7th inst. Head-quarters will be at Sheffield.

7th Hussars.—Serj. Stanley has been presented by Maj. Jarvis's troop of Lancers (Militia), stationed at Cornwall, with a handsome repeater, chain, guard, and seals, on his leaving them to join his regt., as a mark of their esteem, and as a reward for the attention bestowed by him in drilling the troop during the two months he was with them.—*Montreal Gazette*.

15th Hussars—On Thursday last the 15th Hussars, [illegible] Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca, and the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; engaged at Cassalton twelve other affairs with the enemy.

Jackson served in Canada from Apr. 1813 to Aug. 1815, Chrystler's Farm and Plattsburgh. Medal for former.

Tabine served the campaign on the Niagara Frontier in command of the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie.

[illegible] June served the campaign of 1808 in Italy; present at the [illegible] of Maida, and capture of Scylla Castle in 1806; expedition to Egypt in 1807, including the attack of Alexandria, Rosetta battle of El Hamet, and taken prisoner; defence of Gaeta in 1808; served in the Peninsula in 1810-11, including the [illegible] Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca; present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; engaged at Casalton twelve other affairs with the enemy.

Jackson served in Canada from Apr. 1813 to Aug. 1815, Chrystler's Farm and Plattsburgh. Medal for former.

Tabine served the campaign on the Niagara Frontier in command of the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie.

21st Foot—Lieut. Stewart and 2d Lieut. Brabazon, with 60 r. and f., embark on Monday next for Madras, on board the *Minerva*.

24th Depot—Were inspected, on Wednesday, by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham.

26th—Capt. Paterson will embark this month for Bengal.

28th—See our leading remarks.

29th—The corps has been inspected and reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Ellice. A detach., under Maj. Wrottesley, left Plymouth garrison last week for Wales, on account of the audacious conduct of the chartists in Monmouth and Glamorgan.

On Thursday the 2d, a division of the gallant 29th, consisting of a Field Officer, two Captains, four Subalterns, a Surgeon, seven Serjeants, and 165 r. and f. came by packet from Bristol, and were received with welcome by the people at Newport The division is commanded by a distinguished officer, Major the Hon. C. A. Wrottesley. Immediately on their arrival they were billeted in the licensed houses in the town. Yesterday one company were marched to the workhouse, where they are quartered for the present.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

31st—Capt. Baldwin, an old Waterloo officer, will embark this month for Bengal.

33d—Prince George of Cambridge sailed for Malta on the morning of 26th ult. There was a guard of honour, consisting of a Captain and three Subalterns at the Governor's house, and at the place of embarkation. On H.R.H. embarking, a royal salute was fired by the Artillery, and another from H.M.B. *Wasp*. The Colonels commanding regts. and the heads of departments, together with all the officers of the garrison, were present. H.R.H. was very much attached to the 33d, he was drilled in it, did Ensign's, Lieutenant's, Captain's, Major's duty, and, finally, had the command of the regt. He was a frequent guest of the mess, together with Col. Cornewall, and was always to be seen riding or walking in company with some of the officers. The day previous to his departure, he called on every one of its officers at their respective quarters, to shake hands with them; and about a week before that, at a dinner given to the heads of the Rock, to meet H.R.H. at the 33d mess, in a speech returning thanks for his health, &c. &c., being proposed by the Governor, he said, "The civility I have received during my short sojourn here from every member of the garrison, is beyond anything, but more especially from the 33d. The 33d Regt. I shall always bear in mind as long as I am on this earth, and, if it shall please God to throw me in their way again, I shall be more than happy to meet,—but it will be, I hope, my lot, if I should not see the whole regt. at once, to meet one by one." The report is that the corps is about to be made Royal, if not "The Royal Cambridge Fushers."

34th—Capt. Byron came home from Canada this week in the *Great Western*.

36th Depot—Private Marooney, who was tried by a Court-Martial held in Plymouth garrison some time since, for assaulting Lieut. Flemyng, R. Marines, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Exeter gaol.

37th—Jamaica, March 9.—This reg. will proceed in a few days to Halifax, N.S., in H.M.S. *Hercules*.

39th—Ens., Cuffe and 46 r. and f. will shortly embark on board the *Owen Glendower* for Madras.

40th—Capt. M Dull has leave to 30th Oct.

"*Brigade Order, by Brig. Valliant, Commanding Scinde Reserve.*—The Brigadier commanding the reserve Scinde force cannot allow a day to pass without congratulating the troops under his command in having accomplished, in conjunction with H.M.'s Naval forces, the object for which they were sent, viz the taking possession of the sea defences protecting the harbour, as well as the town and fortress of Khuratchee, which latter has this morning surrendered. The Brigadier cannot avoid expressing his entire approbation of the soldier-like manner in which H.M.'s 40th reg. landed yesterday, under Lieut.-Col. Powell, K.H., and the subsequent disposition made for closely investing the fort, by which disposition no possible communication could be held by those in possession of the fort with the surrounding country, which was fully exemplified when the Beloochies attempted to escape from the fire kept up on the fort by Her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*. Lieut.-Col. Powell has expressed, in warm terms, his satisfaction with the conduct of H.M.'s 40th reg., and of his entire confidence that they would have done their duty at the posts assigned to them had they been opposed by stronger force. The Lieut.-Col. also speaks in terms equally strong of the manner in which Capt. Brett, Hon. Company's Artillery, landed his guns and brought them to position. By order, F. J. VALLIANT,

"Capt. Assist.-Act.-Adj. Gen. Scinde Reserve."

See also "Naval Intelligence."

44th—A detachment of 65 r. and f. have embarked for Bengal on board the *Anna Maria*.

49th—A detachment of 61 r. and f. have embarked for Bengal on board the *Anna Maria*.

50th—See our leading remarks.

"On Monday night last, Captain O'Hara put a period to his existence by blowing his brains out with a pistol. Capt. O'H., who is from Dublin, was highly esteemed by his brother officers, and respected by a numerous circle of friends, but had, for some time past been labouring under a lowness of spirits. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of—"Put an end to his life under temporary derangement of intellect," was returned. The funeral took place yesterday with full Military honours. The Com.-in-Chief of the forces, the officers of the garrison, Commissariat, and many of the English and French Naval officers besides many private friends, attended the funeral."—*Sydney Paper*, Nov. 23.

55th—A detachment of 24 privates will embark on Monday next for Madras on board the *Minerva*.

From Malta, 21st, and sailed for England 22d April:
Arcadia, 74, Capt. E. Barnard (1817), arrived at Barbadoes 9th, and at Jamaica 16th March, from Plymouth.
Lot, 18, Com. G. Ramsay (1847), arrived at Savannah, from Vera Cruz, March 26.

AL AND MILITARY G[AZETTE]

[illegible] (last) arrived at Gibraltar from [illegible]

60th, 2d Batt. Depot—Last week Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham inspected this depot under the command of Maj. Slyfield, K.H. The depot will move to Cork.

63d—A detachment of 37 r. and f. will embark this month on board the *Owen Glendower* for Madras.

67th Depot—Were inspected on Tuesday by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham. The depot move to Cork.

71st—Capt. Hanson, late of this corps, is appointed Commandant of the Police Force at Trois Rivieres.

74th—Lieut. Cardew, and 84 r. and f. arrived in the *Quadruple* at Port of Spain, Trinidad, 15th Feb. Brev.-Major Crawley, Capt. Ansell, Lieut. Edwards, Ens. Walsh, and Qr.-Master M'Curdy, and 200 r. and f., arrived in the *Sovereign* on 5th March. Col. Mein has been sworn in Acting Lieut.-Gov. of Trinidad, vice Sir George Hill, Bart., deceased. Col. Mein has suffered much from ill health and is expected to proceed to Europe shortly on leave.

79th—On the 1st inst., 5 cos. embarked at Dublin on board the steamer for Liverpool. The remaining cos. and hd.-qrs. followed next morning in two steamers. The Highlanders (with the exception of two cos. that are gone to Halifax) are now at Manchester.

80th—See our leading remarks.

88th—Four cos. and hd.-qrs. left Templemore on the 6th and arrived in Dublin on the 11th; two cos. left Templemore, May 8, to arrive in Dublin on the 14th. The four cos. detached are to follow when relieved by the 58th, 61st, and 65th depots.

89th Depot—Were inspected at Gosport, on Monday, by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir. H. Pakenham.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—1st. Lieut. Horsford has joined on promotion.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Cookson, commanding at Trinidad, with five gunners and drivers, landed at Port of Spain on the forenoon of 2d March. The men were marched up to the barracks at St. James's. The *Sovereign* transport brought round detachments of Artillery for St. Kitts, Antigua and Dominica. She sailed on 6th March for St. Kitts. On the 8th, 13 minute-guns were fired from Sea Fort Battery by the Artillery under the command of Capt. Cookson, on the occasion of the death of his late Excellency Sir Geo. Hill, Bart., Governor. The flag at Sea Fort Battery was raised half-mast high, and continued so until sunset in the evening. The flags of the different vessels in port were also simultaneously struck half-mast high. The distance to Sea Fort Battery is two miles from St. James's barracks,—too great a distance for troops to march, and the guns in St. James's barracks cannot be used, the carriages being unserviceable, and although new ones have been required, none as yet have been furnished. There is no gun-shed, and the carriages are therefore exposed to wind and rain, which gives them the dry rot and they soon fall to pieces.—Serj.-Maj. Macren has been presented with a gold patent lever watch and appendages from the Montreal Volunteer Artillery, for his attention to their drill.

By arrivals from Jamaica, we have recently received information that Major Gordon and Major Sabine's cos. embarked for Woolwich, and on the 21st March sailed from Port Royal. Capt. Dunn's troop of Horse Artillery has received orders to march from Woolwich for Bristol on Monday, in consequence of the disturbances in Wales.

It is reported that Major Sabine is be one of the Commissioners for settling the Boundary Question. Lieut. C. H. Burnaby, at present attached to the company of Gentlemen Cadets, is likely to obtain the appointment of Fire-Master at Portsmouth. Lieut. Cheetham is appointed Acting Adjutant 2d batt. during the absence on leave for six months of Capt. Bassett. The officers' ball took place on Thursday evening, and was fashionably attended. About 500 persons were present.

G.O, April 27.—The Master General and Board, having approved (by letter dated 5th April, 1839) of a Staff Farrier being appointed to the Field Batteries, with the extra pay of 6*d*. per day, as the Staff Farrier of the Bl. Horse Artillery, Francis James Gordon is appointed accordingly, from the 1st instant. He will be mustered by the Staff of the reg., by the 1st batt., and be clothed as a Serjeant, with an additional chevron.

A. Dickson, D.A.G.

G.O., April 29.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of First Lieut. James Turner being posted to the 9th batt., and First Lieut. Olphert to the 8th battalion.

A. Dickson, D.A.G.

Garrison Order, April 26.—The Regimental Field Officer of the week will in future assume the superintendence of all regimental parades and duties during that period. The Adjutant on duty for the week will report to him, and receive his orders. He will also place himself in communication with the Inspector of Drills, and receive any directions he may be pleased to give.

G.O., May 1.—An augmentation of one Bombardier and two [illegible] the Admiralty [illegible] a pension of 24*l*. per ann., for good conduct and long [illegible]ces; and Myttell, Captain of the Foretop, also received [illegible]dal, a gratuity of 7*l*., and a pension of 24*l*. per ann., [illegible]good conduct and long service. The serviceable stores [illegible]ttings of the *Royal Adelaide* are to be transferred to the *Impregnable*. A melancholy accident happened yesterday evening on board the *Powerful*, 84, Capt. Napier. Mr. Kebt, a volunteer of the 1st class, in descending from the mizzen rigging, missed his hold, and fell on the poop, fractured his skull, and was otherwise so much injured that [illegible] to take effect from this date at home, and at foreign stations from the receipt of this order.

A. Dickson, D.A.G.

G.O., May 1.—The Master-General having ordered certain experiments and trials of heavy ordnance, both with respect to range and velocity, as well as the range and effect of rockets of various sizes, to be carried on at Deal, has been pleased to order Lieut.-Col. Dansey, assisted by Lieut.-Col. E. Mitchell and Capt. Bridges, to carry into effect his intentions; they will report to him from time to time the result of their operations, according to instructions which will be given.

A. Dickson, D.A.G.

G.O., May 7.—The following officers are to proceed to Deal, for the purpose of carrying on practice there, viz Second Captain Knowles, First Lieuts. Morris, Mitchell, and Tytler; they are to report their arrival to Lieut.-Col. Dansey, by Saturday, the 11th instant.

J. E. Jones, A.A.G.

G.O., May 7.—The Master-General having approved of the following officers being employed to carry on magnetic observations at the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Montreal, in Canada, viz., First Lieuts. F. Eardley Wilmot, J. A. Lefroy, and C. J. B. Riddell: they are to report themselves to Maj. Sabine, for the purpose of being practically instructed in the duties which will be required of them preparatory to their proceeding to their several destinations.

J. E. Jones, A.A.G.

[They are to proceed to the following stations.—Lieut. Lefroy, St. Helena; Lieut. Wilmot, Cape of Good Hope; Lieut. Riddell, Canada.]

G.O., May 9.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of a new pattern cap and plume for the officers of the Royal Artillery: the same have been deposited in the Commandant's Office accordingly. J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col. A.A.G.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Victor is the Resident Engineer at Trinidad. Mr. Dunn, Clerk of Works.

On Friday afternoon last, a serious and almost fatal accident befel Second Capt. Haddeley, who has been stationed in this place for some time past. As he was taking a ride on horseback, at a smart trot, one of the stirrup-leathers gave way, which caused him to drive his spur into the horse's flank. The animal ran off at full speed, and threw his rider, who fell on his shoulder with great force. His right lung is supposed to be injured; he has been in a very precarious state, but we are happy to say that he is now considered to be doing well.—*Cornwall Canadian Observer*.

Yeomanry.—The South Nottinghamshire reg. (an excellent corps) have assembled at Nottingham, and the Sherwood Rangers at Newark. The former was inspected on Thursday, and the latter yesterday.

Trinidad, 3d March.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—In consequence of the crowded state of the barracks occupied by the Artillery and 74th regiment, strong detachments of the latter have been ordered to St. Joseph's and St Fernando Br.-Maj. Crawley and a strong detachment of the 74th now occupy St. Joseph's, and Lieut. Cardew and a detachment garrison St. Fernando. Capt. Blyth and 1 Lieut. 1st W.I. reg. St. Joseph's, and 1 Lieut. at Orange Grove, Lieut. Meehan, Fort-Adjutant, with a due proportion of men of that corps. Total number of officers and privates in garrison at St. James's and its dependencies:—12 officers St. James's, 2 St. Josephs, 1 St. Fernando, 74th reg.; 1st. W. I. reg., 2 St. Joseph's, and 1 St. Fernando; number of privates—382 St. James's, 51 St. Joseph's, 50 St Fernando. Total 483 (74th reg.); Non-Commissioned Officers and privates 1st W. I. reg.—50 St. James's, 13 Coconite, 30 Orange Grove—95 total.

A notice to "the out-pensioners and registered men of Chelsea Hospital (including those transferred from the Ordnance Department), residing in Manchester or the vicinity thereof," has been posted in that town. It is dated Chelsea Hospital, 6th May; and the Lords and others, Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, intimate to the pensioners, that "they are registered and commanded, whenever they may be called upon by any of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, acting for the above town and neighbourhood, or for the county in which the same are situate, to present themselves before such justice or justices of the peace, and produce their papers of instructions, and to follow such orders and directions as they may then receive, and to render their services as special constables, or in such other manner as may be considered expedient by the said magistrates, for the purpose of aiding in the preservation of the public peace of the said town and neighbourhood, or wherever else they may be required; and provision will be made for their payment, when so employed, under the Special Constables' Act."

Honourable Artillery Company.—As was generally anticipated, the sensible measure that was proposed, of having Serjeants from the Line to drill the members of the Honourable Artillery Company, has been rejected by the Court of Assistants. Their conduct has been preposterous; but certainly there is nothing strange in that: those who know anything about the management of the Company will say, when was it otherwise? We do really feel for the painful position an intelligent and respectable body of men like the Hon. Artillery Company are placed in by the imbecility and arrogance of the Court. Out of charity we will suppose the Court of Assistants have been actuated in their decision by disinterested and honourable feelings;—we will imagine they have acted as they have done through unsophisticated simplicity, and under the belief that the members were completely perfect in their military duties; we will then, out of kindness to the members, and by way of edification to the Court, induce an experienced officer of the Army to attend during the remaining field-days, viz., on the 16th and on the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day who shall inspect the Company, and report on the efficiency of the Privates and the Officers.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARIES.—The following accurate list of books, with the No. of copies of each, selected by the Departments, for the formation of Regimental Libraries, will interest our Military readers :—

20 Bonnycastle's Arithmetic
20 Bowdler's (Miss) Sermons
20 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
10 Bourrienne's Memoirs
10 Calcott's History of Spain
10 Campbell's Poems
5 Chambers' Scottish Rebellions
5 ——— Picture of Scotland
5 Chapters on Churchyards
5 Clarke's Hundred Wonders
5 Colman's Broad Grins
20 Cobbett's Cottage Economy
5 Cooper's, 5 of each, viz., Spy
5 ——— Pioneers
5 ——— Last of the Mohicans
5 ——— Prairie
5 ——— Pilot
5 ——— Red Rover
5 ——— Waterwitch
5 ——— Bravo
10 Cowper's Poems
5 Crabbe's Poems
5 Cyril Thornton
5 Country Curate
5 Dodd's Beauties of History
5 Domestic Gardener's Companion
5 Dryden's Virgil
5 ——— Fables
10 Diary of an Invalid,—Matthews
20 Doddridge's Family Expositor
20 ——— Rise & Progress
20 ——— Col. Gardener
10 Death-Bed Scenes
2 De Foe's Novels
2 Edgeworth's Works
10 Endless Amusements
10 Encyclopædia of Wit
20 Evans' Sketch of all Religions
5 Elegant Extracts
10 Hoyn's Escape from a French Prison
10 Elements of Botany
10 Easy Lessons in Mechanics
10 Falconer's Shipwreck
10 Flowers of Anecdote
10 Flowers of False
2 Fraser's Highland Smugglers
5 Forest Scenes
2 Fielding's Novels
2 Farrier's Novels, viz., Marriage, Destiny, and Inheritance
5 Forsyth's Italy
20 Fenelon's Reflections
10 Galt's Historical Pictures
5 ——— Annals of the Parish
5 ——— Ayrshire Legatees
5 ——— Provost
5 ——— Laurie Todd
10 Gay's Fables
20 Gleig's Subaltern
5 ——— Chelsea Pensioners
5 ——— Chelsea Hospital
5 ——— The Hussar
5 ——— Campaigns in America
40 ——— Soldiers' Help
40 ——— Guide to Sacrament
10 Gleanings in Natural History—Jesse
5 Goldsmith's Rome
5 ——— Greece
10 ——— Natural History
20 ——— Vicar of Wakefield
10 ——— Plays & Essays
5 ——— Wonders of Great Britain and Ireland
20 ——— Grammar of Geography
20 Guy's Geography
20 ——— Elements of Ancient History
20 ——— Elements of Modern History
20 ——— Elements of British History
20 ——— Elements of Astronomy
20 Hare's Sermons to a Country Congregation
10 Hall's Fragments
5 Hajji Baba
5 Do. do. in England
10 History of the Bible (Gleig's)
10 History of the Church (Waddington)
5 Hood's Whims and Oddities
5 Hamilton's Travels in America (Men and Manners in America)
10 Head's Pampas
10 Historic Sketches — Spain and Portugal
5 Inglis's Rambles
5 ——— Switzerland
5 ——— Norway
5 ——— Spain
5 ——— Tyrol
5 Journal of a Naturalist
5 Irving's, Washington, Sketch Book
2 ——— Bracebridge Hall
5 ——— Knickerbocker
10 James' Military Commanders
10 ——— Occurrences in America
10 ——— Naval History
20 Jones' War in the Peninsula
20 ——— Sieges
20 Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying
20 Keith's Evidence of Prophecy
5 Lander's Highland Rambles
5 Life of Sir David Baird
20 Life of Wellington, by Sherer
20 Life of Sir John Moore, by Moore
20 Life of Col. Hutchinson
20 Life of Henry Martyn
20 Life of Sir Walter Raleigh
20 Life of Nelson, by Southey
5 Life of General Millar
10 Life of Lord Collingwood
5 Life of Sir Thomas Picton
5 Life of Washington by Sparks
40 Life of Franklin
20 Life of Napoleon — Family Library
20 Life of Charles XII
5 Lander's Expedition to the Niger
20 Four Lives, by Bishop Burnett
20 Life of Peter the Great
20 Marcet's Stories for Children
20 ——— Conversations
20 ——— John Hopkins
20 Maxwell's Stories of Waterloo
20 Military Mentor
5 Mitford's Our Village
10 ——— Tales
10 ——— Stories
5 Marryat's Peter Simple
5 ——— Jacob Faithful
40 Murray's Grammar
10 Moseley's Mechanics applied to Arts
20 Memorials of the late War
10 Manual of Chemistry Brands
5 Matthew Wald
10 Mackenzie's Works
5 Milman's History of the Jews
5 ——— Fall of Jerusalem
5 Moore's Lalla Rookh
5 Mundy's Sketches
20 Military Sketch Book—1st and 2d Series
20 Note Book of a Country Clergyman
5 Naval Chronology, by Rolfe
10 Opie's Moral Tales
20 Paul and Virginia
20 Philip Colville
5 Pinkerton's Scotland
20 Pinnock's Catechisms
10 ——— County Histories
20 Popular Physiology (Lord's)
20 Popular Tumults,—Illustration of Effects of Popular Ignorance
10 Pope's Iliad and Odyssey
20 Prior's Universal History
20 ——— Voyages
10 Porter's Life of Sir E. Seaward
20 Recreations in Science
20 Recollections of the Peninsula
20 Random Shot from a Rifleman
10 Robertson's Scotland
10 ——— India
5 Robert's Sketches of India
20 De Foe's History of the Plague abridged
20 Anson's Voyage
20 Beren's Village Sermons
10 ——— Selections from Spectator
10 ——— Extracts from do.
5 Bingley's Useful Knowledge
5 ——— Animal Biography
20 ——— Celebrated Voyagers
20 ——— Celebrated Travellers
20 Book of Trades
10 Conversations on Chemistry
10 Conversations on Natural Philosophy
20 Hart's Lectures
40 Life of the Duke of Marlborough
40 Life and Campaigns of Wellington
40 Life of Lord Nelson
10 Milton's Paradise Lost
20 Shipwreck of the Lady Hobart, &c.
10 Paley's Natural Theology
10 ——— Evidences
10 Russelas, by Dr. Johnson
10 Robertson's Charles V.
10 ——— America
20 Robinson Crusoe
20 Sturm's Reflections
20 Walton's Lives
20 White's Selborne
20 Gleig's History of England
1 Instructor
1 Keightly's Crusaders
20 Life, Voyages, and Discoveries of Columbus
20 Life of Captain Cook
10 Saturday Magazine
10 Scenes and Sketches from English History
10 Stanley's History of Birds
10 Tales and Stories from History
20 Loss of the Kent
20 Hall's Outlines of Astronomy
10 Southey's Book of the Church
10 Working Man's Companion. Physician, Results of Machinery, Capital and Labour, Cottage Evenings
Library of Entertaining Knowledge :—
10 Menagerics
10 Insects
10 Birds
10 Vegetables
10 Pursuit of Knowledge
10 Historical Parallels
10 Pompeii
10 Hindoos
10 New Zealanders
10 British Costume
10 Back Wood's of Canada
10 Penny Cyclopædia
10 Penny Magazine
10 Lardner's Cyclopædia, Selections from
10 Edinburgh Cabinet Library
10 Kildare Society Books
2 Modern Traveller
2 Constable's Miscellany
20 Æsop's Fables
40 Abercrombie on Self-Culture
10 ——— Moral Feeling
5 ——— Intellectual Powers
20 Adventures in the Rifle Brig.
10 Anecdote Library
10 Arabian Nights
5 Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination
2 Adam Blair
5 Bingley's Animated Nature
2 Bulwer's Pelham
2 ——— Paul Clifford
2 ——— Eugene Aram
2 ——— Last Days of Pompeii
5 Blunt's Lectures.—Life of Christ, 3 vols.—Jacob, 1 vol.—Peter, 1 vol.—Abraham, 1 vol—Paul, 2 vols.
20 Burns' Poems
5 ——— Life, by Lockhart
5 Byron's Works and Life, by Moore
10 Rogers' Pleasures of Memory
10 Researches in Babylonia
10 Readings in Science
10 Scott's, Sir Walter, Novels
20 ——— Tales of a Grandfather
20 ——— Paul's Letters
20 ——— Lady of the Lake
20 ——— Lay of the Last Minstrel
20 ——— Marmion
20 ——— Rokeby
20 ——— Lord of the Isles
20 Shakspeare
10 Southey's Roderick
10 ——— Madoc
10 ——— Travels — Letters from Spain and the Levant
20 Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, by Redding
5 Stewart's Sketches of the Highlands
20 Segur's Campaigns in Russia
20 Suchet's Memoirs
20 Sturm's Communing with God
20 Student's Manual of Modern History
20 Students' Manual of Ancient History
10 Students' Manual of Natural Philosophy, by Tomlinson
10 Some Passages in the Life of a Physician
5 Sam Slick's Sayings & Doings
10 Tales of the Great and Brave
10 Tales of my Country
10 Tales of a Rambler
10 Tales about Wales
10 Tales of all Nations
20 Tales of the Genii
20 Hyacinth O'Gara
20 Honour Delany
20 Tom Cringle's Log
5 Two Years in Ava
20 Three Weeks in Palestine
10 Year in Spain, by an American
5 Irving's Tour in the Far West
10 Lives of Cortez, Columbus, and Pizarro
5 Percy Anecdotes, 41 Parts
10 Lives of Great Commanders Hall's Atlas
5 Selections from Roscoe's Novelists' Library, 17 vols., viz.,—Humphry Clinker, Roderick Random, Peregrine Pickle, Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, Amelia, Vicar of Wakefield, Sir Launcelot Greaves, Tristram Shandy, Gil Blas, Don Quixote
20 Napier's Peninsular War

A deputation from the General Synod of Ulster, consisting of the Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Acheson, M.P., Sir R. A. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Curry, M.P., Mr. Dunbar, M.P., Mr. Young, M.P., the Rev. Messrs. M'Williams and Leslie, and J. Boyle, Esq., barrister, had an interview with Lord Hill, at the Horse Guards, yesterday, to urge the claims of the Presbyterians of the British Army to an equality of religious privileges with their Episcopalian and Roman Catholic fellow soldiers.

A large detachment for Madras, consisting of drafts from the depots of the 4th, 21st, 55th, and 57th regs. will embark on Monday next in the *Minerva*, under the command of Major Jackson, of the 57th regiment.

SERVICES OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—(*Concluded from p.* 293.)

Major Faddy, prior to entering the Royal Artillery, was a Midshipman on board the *Asia*, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldana Bay in 1795; present at the attack on Fort Jerome, St. Domingo, and at the siege and capture of the City of Santo Domingo in 1809; served in the Peninsula and France, from July, 1810, to June, 1814, including the siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Adour, investment of, and sortie, at Bayonne, besides many affairs of out-posts.

Lt.-Col. Wylde served in Holland in 1813-14, and commanded a battery before Antwerp and at Bergen-op-Zoom.

Major Gordon served in the Peninsula and France from Aug. 1813 to Aug. 1814, including siege of San Sebastian, passage of Bidassoa, and Nivelle; actions in front of Bayonne, occupation of Bordeaux, and subsequent affairs on the Dordoyne and investment of the fortress of Blaye.

Major Walker was at the capture of Flushing in 1809. Present in the campaigns on the frontier of Niagara in 1813-14.

Lieut.-Colonel Maclachlan served in Spain in 1813-14.

Major Blachley served in the Peninsula from July 1809 to Dec. 1812, including battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and siege of Burgos.

Col. Macdonald was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and proceeded from thence on the expedition to Buenos Ayres, where he was twice severely wounded and taken prisoner; served in the Peninsula and France, from June 1809 to July 1814, including the battles of Coa and Busaco, affairs of Redinha, Pombal, Condella, and Fos de Roos, battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, affair of San Munos, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Pyrenees, affairs of the Gave Dolloron, and of Ayres, battle of Toulouse—severely wounded at Waterloo. Brevet Lt.-Col., 21st June, 17.

Major Moor served in the Peninsula from June 1809 to June 1813, including battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; engaged at Castrajon, and twelve other affairs with the enemy.

Major Jackson served in Canada from Apr. 1813 to Aug. 1815, including Chrystler's Farm and Plattsburgh. Medal for former.

Major Sabine served the campaign on the Niagara Frontier in 1814, and commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie.

Major Dunn served the campaign of 1806 in Italy; present at the battle of Maida, and capture of Scylla Castle in 1806; expedition to Egypt in 1807, including the attack of Alexandria, Rosetta, &c.; battle of El Hamet, and taken prisoner; defence of Scylla Castle in 1808; served in the Peninsula in 1810-11, including siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battles of the Coa, Busaco, Albuhera, and many other affairs; severely wounded in the groin by a musket-ball at Alden or Ponte, 27th Dec. 1811; served in America in 1814, including the taking of Moos Island.

Major Batty was at the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla, in 1806, expedition to Egypt, and capture of Alexandria and Rosetta, in 1806 capture of Ischia in 1809; attack on an armed ship and gun-boats in the Bay of Scylla in 1810

Major Cruttenden served the campaigns of 1813, 14, and 15, in Upper Canada, including attack and reduction of Oswego.

Major Sinclair served with the expedition to Zealand in 1807; expedition to Portugal, and battle of Corunna, expedition to the Scheldt; served in the Peninsula and France from Feb., 1811, to Aug., 1814, including the assault on Badajos in 1812, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, sortie from Bayonne, besides many other affairs, present at Waterloo.

Maj Gray was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806.

Major Fogo served in America during the whole war, including the battle of Plattsburgh.

Major the Hon. W. Arbuthnot was present at the passage of the Douro, and the battles of Oporto, Talavera, and Busaco

Major Blachley served in the Peninsula and France from Feb., 1812, to Aug., 1814, including the siege and capture of Badajoz; affair of Castrajon, battle of Salamanca; capture of Madrid and Retiro; siege of Burgos, affair at Osma, battle of Vittoria; siege and capture of San Sebastian (both operations); passage of the Bidassoa, and the Nivelle, actions of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec, 1813, in front of Bayonne, passage of the Adour; investment of, and sortie from, Bayonne, wounded in the head by a musket-ball at the sortie.

Major Chalmer served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing.

Major Macpean was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; served the Corunna campaign, the expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing; present at Waterloo.

Major Stopford served in South America in 1807 and 8; present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo (received a contusion), and the capture of Paris.

Major Dowse served at Buenos Ayres in 1807.

Major Belson served in the Peninsula and France from July 1809 to July 1814, including the actions in front of Alameda, Coer, battle of Busaco, actions at Pombal, Redinha, in front of and the heights of Cpza Nova, Foz de Arouce, Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajor, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, passage of the Nivelle and Nive, battle of Orthes, many other actions and affairs of out-posts; severely wounded at Castrajon, 18th July, 1812.

Major S ewart served in Hanover in 1805, and at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807.

Major Molesworth served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807.

Major Bell was at capture of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix in 1807, siege of Fort Desaix, Martinique, capture of Les Saintes, near Guadaloupe, and bombardment and driving from the anchorage the French fleet in 1809, capture of Guadaloupe and adjacent islands in 1810; served in the Peninsula and France from July, 1814, to July, 1814, including the passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and four days' engagements near Bayonne, passage of the Adour and investment of Bayonne, affair at Vic Bigorre, Tarbes, passage of the Garonne and subsequent operations, battle of Toulouse (wounded), present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and capture of Paris.

Major Louis served in the Peninsula and France from Jan. 1813, to June, 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian; passage of the Nivelle and Nive, and investment of Bayonne; present at Waterloo.

Major Grantham served at the siege of Cadiz.

Major Gordon was at the capture of the Danish Islands, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz in 1807, capture of Martinique, including siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Les Saintes in 1809, and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810.

Lt.-Col. Brereton served in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, from Dec. 1809, to June, 1815, including the sieges of Cadiz, Matagorda (wounded), and San Sebastian, battles of Barrosa (wounded), Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo (severely wounded), besides the actions on retreat from Burgos, at San Munos, near Salamanca, Helette, St. Palais, Sauveterre, Aire, and Tarbes.

Major England servee in the expedition to the Weser in 1805 and 6, to the Cape of Good Hope and South America in 1806 and 7, campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula, including the battle of Vittoria and siege of San Sebastian.

Major Whitty was present at the reduction of the Danish Islands in the West Indies in 1807, capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, and of Paris in 1815.

Major Sweeting served the Candian campaign in Ceylon.

Major Wright was at the capture of Madeira, and served the Corunna campaign, served with army of occupation in France.

Major Wood served in the Peninsula and France from Feb. 1813, to the end of war, including battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampluna, battles of the Pyrenees, siege of San Sebastian, battle of the Nivelle, affairs of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, battles of Orthes and Toulouse. Served the campaign in America, including attack on Plattsburgh.

Major Heron served at Scylla in Calabria and expedition from Sicily in 1807, capture of Martinique, sieges of Pigeon Island and Fort Bourbon 1810, served in the Peninsula and France from 30th May, 1812, to 8th Aug. 1814, including the affair at Osma, battle of Vittoria (wounded), both sieges of San Sebastian and storming of the town, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, actions on the 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec. 1813, in front of, and sortie from, Bayonne, April, 1814.

Major Saunders was at the affairs of Pombal, Redinha, and Sabugal, battles of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz, battle of Vittoria, sieges of San Sebastian, passages of the Bidassoa and Nive, and investment of Bayonne.

Major Pringle served at Walcheren in 1809, and at Merxem and Antwerp in 1814. Present at Waterloo.

Major Dutton served at Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing.

Major Colebrooke served the Walcheren campaign.

Major Raynes was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, served the Corunna campaign, expedition to Cadiz in 1810, battle of Barrosa, siege of Tarifa, action at Seville, battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, passage of the Adour, and operations before Bayonne.

Major Hardinge served in the Peninsula and France from 12th Aug. 1812, to 25th June, 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of Orthes and Toulouse. Present at Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo.

Major Sheppard served at Walcheren in 1809, and in Canada from March, 1814, to Dec. 1815, including actions at Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, before Fort Erie, and the attack on Snake Hill.

Major Lock was present at the battles of Rolcia and Vimiera.

Major Sandilands served the Walcheren campaign. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Maj. Wright was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. Served the campaign of 1813 & 14 in Germany under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Wittemberg, capture of Hanover and Lubeck, siege of Frederick Fort, and siege and surrender of Gluckstadt. Present on the 17th and 18th June at Waterloo. Medal for the siege of Gluckstadt.

Capt. Strangways served the campaign of 1813 and 14 in Germany, including the battle of Gnord, 16th Sept. and Leipsic 16th, 18th, and 19th Oct. 1813, for which the Swedish Order of the Sword was conferred on him, he having commanded the Rocket Troop after the death of Major Bogue killed in action. Present on the 16th and 18th June at Waterloo, where he was wounded.

Capt. Eyre served the Corunna campaign.

Capt. Elgee served in the Peninsula and France from Feb. 1809, to May, 1814, including battles of Talavera and Fuentes d'Onor; siege of Burgos (contused wound in the leg), and investment of Bayonne.

Capt. Anderson was at the siege and capture of Flushing and the subsequent operations in 1809; bombardment of Antwerp, also previous and subsequent operations. Present at Waterloo and capture of Cambray and Paris.

Capt. Manners served in the Peninsula from Feb. 1810, to Dec. 1813, including the battle of Barrosa (wounded), sieges of Tarifa and Cadiz.

Capt. Schaich was at the capture of Guadeloupe in 1815.

Capt. Armstrong served at Walcheren in 1809, and in Canada from May, 1810, to July, 1815, and was present in most of the engagements, &c., including the capture of Fort Niagara. Slightly wounded at Fort George, 27th May, 1813.

Capt. Cookson served the Corunna campaign, including the actions of the 15th and 16th Jan. 1809. Proceeded with the army to Walcheren.

Capt. Evans served at Walcheren.

Capt. Pascoe served in the Peninsula and France from August, 1809, to Feb 1814, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, passage of the Bidassoa, and other operations, sieges of Badajos, Forts of Salamanca, Burgos, and San Sebastian. Army of occupation from 1815 to 1818.

Capt. Spiller served at Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing, and the attack and capture of Ter Vere.

Major Colquhoun served in Spain from 1812 until the close of the war. Brevet-Major, 2nd Dec. 1836.

Capt. Harrison served in the Peninsula from Jan. 1810 to Sept. 1814, and was present at Cadiz, Isla, and Tarifa.

Capt. Charleton served in the Canadas from 1811 to 1815, and was present in three general actions, one siege, several skirmishes, and at the storming of two forts. Received a contusion at the storming of Fort Erie.

Capt. Kendall served at Walcheren in 1809. Present at the taking of Kandyan Provinces in 1815, and the subsequent operations there in 1817 and 18.

Capt. Wright served at Cadiz during 1810, 11, and 12, and was at Fort Matagorda and Tarifa.

Capt. Bridges served at Walcheren in 1809, and in the Peninsula and France from July, 1811, to Aug. 1814, including the siege of Cadiz.

Capt. Bent served at Walcheren and at the bombardment of Flushing. Served in the Peninsula from Oct. 1810, to June, 1813, including the siege of Badajos, battle of Albuhera, capture of Gen. Gerard's corps at Arroga de Molinas, besides many other affairs. Severely wounded at San Manos.

Capt. Furneaux served in the Peninsula from Oct. 1810, to April, 1814, including the siege of Badajos.

Capt. Morgan served at Walcheren and at the bombardment of Flushing. Served in the Peninsula and France from April, 1812, to Aug. 1814, including the siege of Cadiz, battles of the Pyrenees, siege of San Sebastian (severely wounded), and battle of Toulouse.

Capt. Warde was present at the siege of Cadiz and at Waterloo.

Capt. Ingilby was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Fort of Salamanca (wounded), and Burgos, battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and 17th and 18th June at Waterloo.

Capt. Cater served in the Peninsula from April, 1810, including the siege of Cadiz. Present at Waterloo and at the taking of Cambray and Paris.

Capt. Foster was present at the siege of Cadiz and at the battle of Barrosa, where he was severely wounded.

Capt. Stanway served in the Peninsula and France from Feb. 1813, to July, 1814, including the siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, and the Adour.

Capt. Story served in the Peninsula and France from Nov. 1812, to May, 1814, including the siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, and the Adour.

Capt. Slade served in the Peninsula and France from March, 1812, to June, 1814, including the battles of Salamanca, the Pyrenees, and Orthes; siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa and Nivelle. Brevet-Major, 11th July, 1837.

Capt. James served in the Peninsula and France, from Oct. 1813, to April, 1814, including the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes. Served subsequently in the American war.

Capt. Lawrence served in the Peninsula from April, 1813, to April, 1814, including the siege of Tarragona.

Capt. Bloomfield served in the Peninsula and France from Mar. 1813, to June, 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, crossing the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Present at Waterloo.

Capt. Trevor served the campaign of 1814 in Holland. Present at Waterloo and subsequent operations in France.

Capt. Manle served in Sicily, the Adriatic, and the Peninsula, from Nov., 1811, to Nov., 1814, including four engagements with and capture of enemy's vessels on board of gun-boats; battle of Castalla; siege of Tarragona; and affair of Villa Franca. Present on 18th and 18th June, at Waterloo.

Capt. Palliser served in the Peninsula and France, from Nov., 1812, to May, 1814, including the siege of San Sebastian, and battles of Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse. Served subsequently in the American War, including the battles of Bladensburgh, and Baltimore, and operations before New Orleans.

Capt. Macbean served in the Peninsula and France, from July, 1812, to August, 1814, including the affair at Osma; battle of Vittoria; both sieges and capture of San Sebastian; passage of the Nivelle 10th Nov., and actions of the Nive, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec., 1813.

Capt. Gillespie served in the last American War, including the battle of Plattsburgh.

Capt. Dickens served in Holland in 1813 and 14, including the attack on Merxem, and the cannonade against the enemy's ships of war in the basin.

Capt. Tomkyns served the campaign of 1814 in Canada, including the actions near Fort-George and Lundy's Lane; blockade attack, and final assault of Fort Erie. Present when the British Moss on the Chippawa were attacked.

Capt. Williams was engaged in the actions before New Orleans, and at the capture of Fort Boyer. Present at Waterloo and capture of Paris.

Capt Morgan served in the Peninsula and France from Oct., 1813, to June, 1814, including the passage of the Adour, and battle of Toulouse. Served the campaign of 1814 in Canada.

Capt. R. G. B. Wilson served in Holland, Belgium, and France, from Dec., 1813, to June, 1815, including the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, at Waterloo.

Capt. Cuppage served in the Peninsula and France, from Feb. to Aug., 1813, including the sortie from Bayonne. Present 18th June, at Waterloo.

Capt. Griffin served before Genoa in 1814.

Capt. Basset was employed in raising the siege of Bilbon, 25th Dec., 1835. Present in the field actions on the 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th March; attack and carrying by assault the town of Hernani, 19th May; and capitulation of the town of Fontarabia, 17th May, 1837.

Biographies of the Duke of Wellington.—We may say of the Duke of Wellington, perhaps, more confidently than of any other public man, that the history of his life is the history of his country for the period. The statesmen who flourished during the great transactions that have immortalised his name were none of them so conspicuous as to divide with him for a moment the attention of mankind. Even the measures that sustained his conquering arms seemed rather to have grown out of his victories than to have produced them; for they were, at first reluctantly granted to success, and were subsequently almost the necessary consequences of that success—the vigour communicated by its impulse. But there is nothing on which the mind rests with so much delight, even amid the blaze of victory and the ardour of patriotic exultation, as the humanity by which it is now universally admitted he was almost as much distinguished as by his talents and his fortune. Wars of ambition—wars of conquest and aggrandisement, are the curse of nations; but wars of principle—wars of self-defence, lose the savage character in the righteousness of the cause, and the field of battle, with all its woful accompaniments, becomes a theatre on which virtue herself has a dreadful part to play and a fearful record to commemorate. The biographers of Wellington have the gratifying task of describing the course of a hero whose character exhibits none of the sanguinary traits which represent mere brutal courage, to the disgrace of human nature; but, on the contrary, displays the most placid virtues, in connection with the most indomitable resolution.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.

(*Continued from p.* 286).— Another grave pretext will be brought in array against these measures, and will be seized on with avidity as a redeeming clause if all the others should be found to fall short, or as a formidable opponent to establishing a system about to be finally proposed; but, unlike the foregoing contradictions, it is *not only* an argument be refuted, but also a system to be abolished, as being productive at once of bad feelings, encouraging dangerous conclusions, and cementing serious combination on the part of the mariners. It is not only unwise to permit its existence, but also unjust and ungenerous to the trading mariner to license its operations, and injurious to the State, &c. to perpetuate its charter. The establishment to which these observations are applied exists, it is true, and it will readily afford, it is to be anticipated, the basis of a groundless opposition; but in essence it will only prove to be a most fallacious one to the nature of the present argument. Having been unable to discover any institution for the amelioration of the trading mariners, except the above Association, which is not founded on national principles, it becomes necessary to explain and describe the sources of its means and the extent of its operations, as it will be weighed in opposite balance to the present opinions. The support of this, as being wholly and solely extracted from the wages of the mariner, it in every sense of the word becomes a private fund, although called into existence by the power of the laws, and obliged to be supplied by a levied tax on the trading marine. This self-donatory establishment must be looked on with ineffable distrust, and even indignation, by every British subject, as the effect of its workings must inevitably tend to alienate, and not reconcile, the objects of its intended support.

Yes, it is true there is a consolidated marine fund, but by whom sustained? By the trading mariners, enforced by Act of Parliament in chap. 52, 4 and 5 W. IV., and aloof from any assistance, or the slightest donation of the ship-owners, except, no doubt, in officering it with their *protegés*. Every mariner by this law is compelled, against his will, or without his inclination being consulted, to give 12*s.* per year out of his hard-earned and limited pittance, and 1*l.* 4*s.* from that of every Master, together with the effects of those seamen who die in foreign employ, according to sect. 25, 5 and 6 W. IV.; in return for which the visionary relief it affords cannot be obtained without a strong recommendation from his employer. The equity of these latter enactments cannot be sustained on any principle, either of national good, individual benefit, or comparison. Why should a portion of salary be exacted from our mariners more than from any other class of the people or description of trade? We might with as much propriety enforce a subscription from the members of any profession or trade, in order to be applied to their supposed wants, because they may be deemed incapable of attending to their own interests. Where is the grade in society that would submit to such an innovation on the rights—an infringement of the free will? None but the mariner, the enduring seaman of our nation, would subscribe to such a law. Yet, evil as it is, it tacitly acknowledges the vital importance of preserving and cherishing him even by forced and undue inroads on his own slender finances, while at the same time we refuse to contribute to his welfare by national and consistent measures.

A more philanthropic and patriotic institution, although also limited in its means, than the before-mentioned one, is in being, and presents a laudable instance of charity to the orphans of the seamen, most creditable to those benevolent* and exalted personages by whom it is supported, but sadly tends, when coupled with the former, to forewarn the mariner of the last sad result, not of an ill-spent life, but of an arduous and daring one, at the same time showing him poverty in the perspective, and charity as his sole dependence and reward, and arousing

> "Memory, with all her busy train,
> To swell the breast, and turn the past to pain."

How fatal and injurious to the national renown must those ideas prove when engendered in the mind of our mariner, who, naturally wandering in ideas as in habit, becomes susceptible of impressions favourable or unfavourable, and oftentimes doubt! Even the most authentic representations, the result of which (arising from an unconsciousness of the real value of his hire, or the equivalent offered for it), he expects a tenfold return; and if disappointed in his view or conjectures, he becomes a victim to distrust, and unqualifiedly doubts the virtue and honesty of both the transactor and transaction. Thus the mariner suspects the sincerity of those institutions, and doubts the purity of the principles upon which they are founded, judging their origin is based on interested motives, and not for his individual benefit. He cannot reconcile himself to practical arrangements in an abstract view, or conceive why he should not receive, as a gratuity or pension from that establishment to which his mite is contributed, a support the same as another. Nor does he admit an argument against his equal right of inheritance, or the power of laws to oblige him to surrender a portion of his pay. The measure, therefore, is obnoxious to his understanding. Therefore it becomes productive of a thousand evils; dislike, disaffection, and an undue independence of feelings is the result, and inspires a wish to banish himself from his home and country; in short, he becomes a prey to all those feelings already described. And indeed justly so, as he is thrown on his own resources, to help himself in sickness, distress, and old age. Hence, under these circumstances, he cannot with justice be called on to serve the nation in war, which does not contribute to his support and assistance in peace.—(*To be continued.*)

* This charity is generously and patriotically supported, in a great measure, by her gracious Majesty, and the wealth and interest of several officers high in the Royal Navy.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S SURVEY OF THE MEASURES OF THE PRESENT NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—"*After a storm a lull,*" observed Lord Ingestrie the other day, in the House of Commons, alluding to the succession of storms and squalls which raged from all points of the compass, as the political gall veered in the boisterous pamphlets. This *lull* will enable me to hold a public survey on the measures of the present Naval administration, with a view to discover whether any one measure be unsound, defective, or unserviceable. Each pamphleteer has surveyed damaged stores, stranded rigging, decayed provisions, &c., in *active* service: he will therefore be competent in knowledge and experience to judge whether I hold this survey on the Admiralty measures complained of with strict justice and impartiality.

The Portsmouth Academy having been proved erroneous in principles, and the longitude found by the distance *between the moon and a chimney-pot* to be several leagues out in *voyaging* the learned professor's curricle on the high road from Portsmouth to the "*peaceful Cam*," and many degrees in navigating his experimental "donkey" on the high seas from Spithead to the *roaring Ganges*; their Lordships condemned and abolished the said school, instituting in its stead the "Excellent System" by which Naval and Marine officers may now learn the true art of gunnery and science of mathematics—and appointing Naval Professors in every ship "to teach the young idea how to shoot," on its own element; also Seamen Schoolmasters and Libraries for the instruction and amusement of the boys, marines, and seamen of the fleet.

The annual promotion of the most proficient of eighteen *Mates* studying at the Naval College—the increase of the pay of Assistant-Surgeons *in charge*—the entry of one Assistant-Master in each rate direct from the Merchant Service, with preference to the candidates educated in the Upper School of Greenwich Hospital, and the volunteers of the first class taking quarter-deck precedence and command immediately after the Assistant-Master, and not, as lately, after the *Cooper* before the mast, of the grade of a Corporal of Marines—are considerate measures. I was just thinking that the MATES (the *Naval Subordinates*) in the Col-

lege, being of comparative rank with the *Marine Subalterns*, they ought to have their uniforms changed from the *domestic* to the *executive* pattern, and that one *distinctive* word ought also to be placed against the gentlemen *Petty Officers*, whilst so designated, in the Navy List, thus:—

Quarter-deck { Midshipmen. / Assistant-Masters. / Volunteers of the First Class. / Clerks.

which would prevent the possibility of an impudent and assuming Surgeon of Marines proving by an official published document, at variance with the Queen's Sea Regulations, that a Midshipman with cocked hat and sword, a Boatswain's Mate with a *crown and anchor badge*, and a Serjeant with his *Government coatee*, are of one and the same degree, situation, and equality, because by the *Navy List* and the *Proclamation Sheet for prize money*, *First Class Petties and Non-Commissioned* are equal personages!! The word "*Quarter Deck*," as above introduced into the Navy List, will call Sergeant Stripes' "*attention* and *salute*" to his superior in office, rank, and society—the Midshipman, the Quarter-deck Officer, and the ball-room gentleman.

These will be called *insignificant trifles*, merely for the benefit of the members of the Midshipmen's mess, and not for the Naval community at large. Just so; but it must be recollected that a Surveying Officer in the due execution of his duty, must examine every article complained of, from a cable to a rope-yarn—a mainsail to a hammock—an anchor to a marline-spike—a mainmast to a batten—a quarter of beef to a piece of pork.

The Naval Arsenals are the next *items* for survey.

Sir James Graham, in his political game, however well he played his cards in some points, did certainly "play the devil and turn up Jack" in the Dock-yards. This blind-hazard game was for him public censure, but lost, what he had no right to gamble with, a part of the *nation's treasure*,—viz., a number of her valuable shipwrights, who emigrated to American and Russian establishments, in consequence of discharging the apprentices to deserving workmen, abolishing the task or job-work, and employing the workmen but FIVE days in the week. The present Naval Administration, to win back the part of this lost treasure, has re-established the old system of apprenticeship and job-work, and obtained a grant of the legislature of 50,000*l.* per annum to employ the Dock-yard artisans six days in the week, but to recover the whole of Sir James's lost game, the classification for wages must be abolished. Every *practical* shipwright is a *First-Class* man. Every practical seaman is a *First-Class* man. All *able seamen* are paid alike in the Navy; why not all *able shipwrights* in the Dock-yards? *Able* shipwrights and able seamen are England's *right hand's*; then why *cut off that right hand*, which ever serves—never offends?

Sir James reduced the pay of the Directors of Police (Lieutenants of the Navy); Lord Minto increased it to 250*l.* per annum, and ranked those Naval Centurions with the Master-Attendants, Master-Shipwrights, Chaplains, and Surgeons. A Lieutenant of the Navy ought to be excommunicated, if he did not, in the Dock-yard, keep the *step* of precedence of all those mechanical, clerical, and medical gentlemen, as they are *astern* of him by Order in Council—Secretaries, Physicians, &c. But a Captain of Marines, *Tristram*, the Captain of the Dock-yard Guard, being an *Esquire* by commission, *though junior to the Lieutenant of the Navy*—the Director of Police will of course take precedence at the Superintendent's table, because a Sea-Lieutenant is a *Mister* only by commission. "*Monsieur Le Militaire—l'escadron en arrière—l'escadre toujours en avant*," as Jean Bearte exclaimed to a *Brigadier*-General marching to the *Commodore's van* at the French Court.

TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 6th May.

(To be continued.)

NEW MILITARY BRIDGES AND LIFE RAFTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Most *scrupulously* refraining from availing myself (except under admission) of *any* invention or idea originating with others, I may be justified in subduing great reluctance, on grounds of apparent ungraciousness, in order to establish my *fair*, because *irrefutable*, claim to *priority of thought* in reference to constructing "*Military Bridges*" of *the very kind* described in your No. 327, folio 260, as exhibited on the Serpentine before the Duke of Wellington, the General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill, and many other officers of rank, as the invention of Colonel Mackintosh, and whom, most unhesitatingly, I acquit of plagiarism, unfeignedly believing in his ignorance that the following announcement, *made so long ago as* 1816, formed part of a list of *my* then invention in outline, *printed and published in that year*, viz., "A new Method of constructing Bridges for Military operations. It is expected that the materials for every 100 yards of a bridge so formed will not require more than one cart or wagon on the march, instead of the long and tedious present pontoon train." I can *prove* that I contemplated the use of "India rubber" bags inflated, not only for *that* purpose, but also for soft bedding; for having proposed the latter for camp and ship use, and the objection having been started that a pin-hole, mischievously made, would convert a soft bed into a very hard one, I showed that my mode of using India rubber (for the Mackintosh cloths then were not in use) precluded such a result; for I convinced the party by running a pocket-knife through and through without any escape of air. Shortly after inflated mattresses appeared, whether owing to coincidence of thought or to misplaced confidence I cannot tell; but I am inclined to ascribe their appearance to the first; for otherwise the following conversion, and which, to my humble idea, appears as important as for bridges, would also have obtained publicity. I proposed that sailors should lie on *inflated* bags to fit their hammocks, berths, or cots, instead of their cot-mattresses of hair; that each inflated bed should be made with loops, seizings, or lashings of any *settled* kind, in order to facilitate the rapid construction of one or more rafts or floats, by passing spars through the loops and joining the whole by lashing them well together. I deeply lament that my plan was not encouraged; for it will be obvious that numbers could have availed themselves *ere this* of what could not but have proved a life-boat; or that single mattresses would have served to support several persons each, or assist men in carrying a line to shore. The inflation could easily be effected by means of bellows screwed to a nozzle-fitting brass socket, receiving a cork, with a cap screwed over it to prevent the escape of the cork. *It* NEVER *is too late to think of saving life!* and I yet hope that these beds will find encouragement from the Admiralty, although the objection may be made to *their* not being of *that* use in action which hair mattresses in the netting, &c., afford. Let a *balance* as to the lives saved by each sort of bedding decide the fate of this my ardent recommendation; and may your generous readers view with leniency the tenacity of an inventor who, although seeing *his* inventions used daily by others, thereby to secure rewards and distinctions, remains not only unrewarded for such aid, but even for still more important services rendered directly as well as indirectly. Why then should the desire of preserving at least the *credit* of having been useful to this country and to mankind be open to censure? Poor as the reward is, it is *the only one* which for such endeavours, and for extraordinary sacrifices, *as yet* has fallen to the lot of DE BERLNGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, May 6, 1838.

P.S.—Although my preparations (to open this establishment prevented my troubling you with my humble thoughts on the rifle and other service themes, I have stolen a half hour hastily, yet courteously, to put in a claim to which I entreat you to grant an early publicity.

[Colonel Macintosh, Captain Straith, and Lieutenant Wall, we believe lay claim to these inventions. The Colonel writes, "that the models of a military bridge equipment are now at Woolwich for the purpose of being scrutinised by the Select Committee there, and that those scientific officers will, no doubt, decide as to who is the inventor, as well as determine upon their general merits."—ED.]

CASE OF THE HALF-PAY LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Much has been said on the grievances of Naval officers, and ably said too; but I think that much extraneous matter has been introduced and discussed, which only tends to distract the attention of the commissioners, and turn their minds, and also that of the country, from the main point in question. I shall, in this *wide* field for complaint, confine myself to one *section*,—of the grievances, ill-usage, and, in fact, degradation, of one class of officers of Her Majesty's Navy, viz., the half-pay of the gallant Lieutenants.

In the year 1815, several ships of the line were paid off. I shall take one of which I know—a 74;—a fine young officer, of five years' standing, who had served three years in her, in the Mediterranean, as First Lieut., was, contrary to his wish and prospects, discharged. The Captain of Marines, much his junior, went on half-pay at 7*s.* per day, while the whole of his commanding officers, the Naval Lieutenants, including the *first*, went on shore on 5*s.* per day. The whole of the Naval officers of the fleet were served in the same way. This cannot be understood; and let me ask if it be generally known? But to make the ill-usage still more clear, the Lieutenant of Marines, who was inferior to the Captain of Marines, happened to come to his rank of Captain (or the rank came to him) within a week of the ship's being paid off; and this said Lieut. of Marines, who, it must be seen, had served in the ship the last three years in a much inferior rank, and was still subordinate to the whole of the Lieutenants of the ship—he being only three days a Captain—went on shore (his half-pay being 7*s.* per day), while his First Lieutenant, of five years' standing, and all his brother officers, went on shore on 5*s.* per day; and one of them is, I know, to this day on the 5*s.* list, although he has frequently applied for service. It is *impossible* to *misunderstand this*: it is a plain, unvarnished story; and I trust the honourable commissioners will look to it. How does it happen that officers of the same rank are so differently paid? *Is* it, or *can* it be said, that the Naval Lieutenants are in any way inferior in responsibility, respectability, or less subject to onerous duty? The second question answers itself—both being equal; but for the other two, the Naval officer has, at the least, twenty per cent. in his favour. Look to the duty of a Naval Lieut., having the charge and command of the deck of a first-rate man of war, sailing in a close line a-head in a heavy sea, and a dark night (this is an ordinary duty, and many others of the like nature I could *mention*). Compare it with the charge of a Captain of the Army or Marines; and if it be thought that the Naval officer is not fully entitled to the rank he holds, in God's name take it from him; but if he be entitled to the rank, which no man in his senses can doubt, why not give an equal rate of half-pay? I have used the word *degrading* in the foregoing, and here say, the way that the Naval Lieuts. are treated implies that they are not deserving, and that is degrading, so far as an ungrateful country can degrade men who have done their duty.

"'Bear down, d'ye see, to our Admiral's lee;'
'No, no,' says the Frenchman, 'that cannot be;'
'Then I shall jug you along with me,'
Says the saucy *Arethusa*."

I trust the honourable commission now sitting will see that it cannot be just for the junior Naval Lieuts. to remain one day longer on the 5*s.* list, while the officers of the Army and Marines, of the same standing, are in the receipt of 7*s.*; and should such a conclusion be come to, how is the officer who was paid off in 1815, and still on the 5*s.* list, to meet with fair play without a cheque for the difference be sent him, which will amount to nearly 1000*l.*? The reason why I have confined myself to this *one* of the many grievances of Naval officers is, because *I know* my subject (I hope some Englishmen may still take such other parts as they understand, till the whole is made plain). The officer I have referred to on the 5*s.* list, is a near relation of mine, now keeping a school, and encumbered with a large family. But I know, from his gallant bearing, a cheaper way might be found to heal his wounded feelings than the sending him a cheque for money (his undoubted right); and from what I have seen of Naval officers in general, there is in that in them which will make them, when rank offers in the service they adore (regardless of *such* emolument), cling to it with the same ardour they grappled with the foe when England trembled. AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having in a letter contained in your paper of the 13th April last alluded to the mismanagement and deficiency of discipline in the Hon. Artillery Company, and having then but slightly referred to the presentation of two officers of the corps at a previous Levee, I must now call your attention to the appearance of those gentlemen at two recent Drawing-rooms, and demand, out of respect to the British arms, for the maintenance of the dignity of the Court, and the support of our noble aristocracy, whether it can be tolerated, or even pass unnoticed, that those who merely hold the rank of Captain in a Volunteer Corps, annually elected by the *privates* of the regiment, should be classed in the Court Circular with those who have either served their country in times of difficulty and danger, or who have attained that proud and honourable distinction by length of service at home or in a foreign clime? If those persons alluded to had been presented at the Court of her most gracious Majesty in their private capacity, no reasonable objection could possibly have been offered; but when they presume to take ground with their superiors in birth, wealth, and position in society, it is then time to denounce "*this assumption of equality*," so derogatory to the character of the British Army, and so injurious to the reputation of the Court.

There is already a strong feeling of dissension existing in the corps, from the unnecessary and unprecedented distinction in the uniform of the officer and private, which originated at the commencement of the late reign, when His Majesty, in obedience to the custom of his predecessors, assumed the rank of Captain-General. It must be obvious to all who are acquainted with the nature and constitution of the Hon. Artillery Company, that the exercise of a privilege which the *uncertain* title of Captain alone confers, must tend to strengthen that feeling of jealousy, and give rise to a spirit of rivalry, prejudicial to the existence and prosperity of this or any Volunteer Corps. It would be invidious to mention the names, *business*, or profession of those persons who have so unwisely figured at the late drawing-rooms, as I feel convinced that an observation from you, Sir, in your valuable and influential Journal, will be the means of preventing the repetition of a circumstance so repugnant to the feelings of the officers of the Line, and so opposed to the practice and regulation of the Court.

A MEMBER AND PRIVATE OF THE HON. ARTIL. COMPANY.

[We have been furnished with the names of the parties, but as we dislike wounding the feelings of any man, we trust this letter will be sufficient to prevent a repetition of the evil so very justly complained of.—ED.]

*** Letters in type—"Crayon;" "Suggestions for Invalid Officers;" "Skirmisher;" and "T. T."

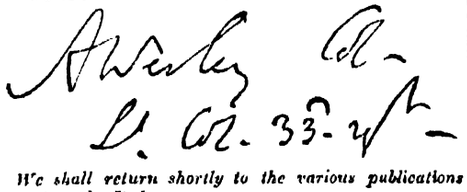
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To Readers and Correspondents.

Having received several letters respecting that part of our notice last week of the Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington, now in course of publication, which stated that in his early campaigns he bore the name of Wesley, not Wellesley, and some of our correspondents questioning the accuracy of our statement, we now put the matter beyond dispute by presenting an autograph of the illustrious General, at the period when he had the Brevet of Colonel and the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 33d Regiment.



We shall return shortly to the various publications respecting the Duke.

The "Weekly Dispatch" presumes sometimes too largely on the ignorance of its readers for the belief of what it falsely asserts. Ignorant, however, as the pot-house and victualling public may be, they will scarcely swallow the assertion of last week made in that Paper, that the Duke of Wellington owes his fame to good luck, and his victories to chance! What next? The unrivalled combinations—the prophetic directions—the lightning quickness of his attacks—his skill—his patience—his tenacity of purpose—his instantaneous perception of an antagonist's error—and the might and majesty of his magnificent movements to assured victory—these all are, in the estimation of the writers of the "Weekly Dispatch," *the results of* luck *and the upturnings of* chance! *To refute seriously such assertions, is nearly as absurd as to make them; but in these days the most preposterous nonsense will pass current till checked by denial, and on this account alone we have often noticed the mendacity of the* "Weekly Dispatch."

We cannot answer the inquiry of "Argus" whether the last two knighthoods conferred by Lord Normanby on Capt. Burton M'Namara, R.N., and Com. Rose, of the Coast-Guard, will stand good, his Lordship having previously given all charge up to Lord Fortescue, and the latter having been sworn in before the honours were conferred.

The removal of Major Nugent from the 7th Dragoon Guards to the vacancy in the Bays, occasioned by the promotion of Major Griffiths to an Unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy, disposes of the last supernumerary Major in the Cavalry regiments, with the exception of the 11th Light Dragoons. We have received some letters on this subject: indeed the affair has caused considerable excitement. We are assured that Major Griffiths' promotion is a much more glaring case of injustice to the Army than that of Major Hankey, on which we some time since felt it our duty so strongly to comment.

The writer of a letter from Chatham, without signature, should either give us, in confidence, his name, or state that of the old officer to whom he refers. We cannot, in fairness, be expected to act in such cases on mere anonymous communications.

A correspondent asks, what is the difference of expense between cutting in two and converting a frigate into a steamer, and building a new one of the same tonnage? The expense of lengthening a 46-gun frigate 50 feet, would be about 8,000l.: building a new vessel of that size, about 42,000l. Taking one of the last launched 46's (such as Penelope *or* Mermaid) *the lengthened one would last as long as a new ship built at the above cost. The average time a ship may be considered to last, without a thorough repair, is twelve years. A frigate could be lengthened in three months: to build a new vessel would require at least 18 months.—Suggestions for the improvement of the rank, pay, &c., of Naval Officers, will be given in our next.*

Latest Intelligence from India.—Affairs at Burmah assume a more peaceable aspect; the country itself being now agitated by internal commotions, it is supposed will induce Tharrawaddie to concoct a peace with us. Shah Soojah's troops have been sent to take Larkhanu, most of the inhabitants of which had flocked to Hyderabad to assist their chief, and, in consequence of this, the town was given up to plunder. Sir John Keane has been obliged to fall back upon Kotree, in consequence of 20,000 men having crossed the river to meet him.

Mr. M'Naghten is to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of the North Western Provinces.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

We are glad to learn that the ships last commissioned are likely to be soon manned, which circumstance is the more gratifying, seeing that in the spring of the year seamen are always scarce, on account of the great demand for the Baltic and North American voyages, many of the vessels engaged in which cannot get employment in coasting or the coal trade during the winter, and are, therefore, laid up, and their crews discharged.

Some of our readers may not be aware of the increase which is gradually taking place in our mercantile tonnage; and although this has doubtless its effect in making seamen scarce, and of course greatly retards manning the Queen's ships, that is but a secondary consideration, compared to its immense importance in a national point of view; for, whatever may be said or sung, this is the real element of Naval power, and so long as these resources are on the increase, and applicable when necessity requires, they afford an undoubted evidence of commercial prosperity, and ability to maintain our position as the first of maritime nations.

The official returns for 1838 show a considerable excess of ships, tons, and men, over the preceding year; greater than has occurred at any prior time, being 600 ships, 100,000 tons, and 5000 men. A reference to the Parliamentary Reports proves also, that for the last ten years the increase has been progressive, although not so great as of late—a very gratifying reflection; for it proves that it is not owing to any temporary or fleeting cause that our navigation is increasing, notwithstanding the facility which steam has given to shorten the time of voyages, and the rivalry of foreign states, that work their ships at less expense and consequently cheaper freights.

It was apprehended by many that the extension of steam navigation would tend to destroy our coasting trade, and break up that valuable nursery for seamen. In some few cases steam vessels have certainly entirely superseded the old ones, more particularly the packets and passage vessels running round the coast. But the coal trade, the principal nursery, has been greatly increased since the general introduction of steam, for navigation and other purposes, has augmented the consumption of fuel. A reference to the register of vessels will show that we have at the present time more *sailing* vessels than at any former period, leaving steam vessels altogether out of the question: this, we repeat, is a gratifying reflection, when we consider that the steam vessels not only make quick passages, but, by towing and aiding the progress of sailing vessels, heretofore detained by contrary winds, greatly facilitate and shorten the voyages of these also. Every port has now steam tugs, and owners find it their interest to avail themselves of the aid which these afford, rather than let their ships lie wind-bound or beneaped, as was formerly the case.

Again, the numerous steam vessels we possess afford a new and very important element in Naval power. Three-fourths of them are capable of being armed with one or more long guns, on traversing carriages, the slides embracing several beams, and the beams themselves can be propped from the kelson. Even the smaller ones can act as tugs, or in carrying about troops, or munitions of war, or provisions for a fleet; and our great superiority in the number, as well as the excellence of these vessels, our unbounded command of fuel on both sides of the island, and our means for manufacturing machinery, place us in as great a degree above our rivals in this respect as we were formerly in regard to sailing vessels.

Considering all these things, our position will be admitted to be quite as good, if not better, than at any former period—unexampled, indeed, in the history of the world. So long as our maritime resources present this aspect, and continue on the *increase*, we see no reason for apprehension or alarm; on the contrary, much cause for congratulation. When the index becomes reversed, and these elements are proved to be *declining*, then, indeed—but not till then—we shall join in the cry of those who have been at such uncommon pains to make the world believe that our Naval ascendancy has passed away.

Speculation is rife as to what effect a change of Ministry may have on our Naval and Military Establishments. Some assert that an immediate increase to both will be made, while others insist that no additional vote will be taken for the present year. We conceive, however, that the boldly-expressed opinion of the Duke of Wellington will be instantly acted on, and that the "attempt to carry on *War* with *Peace* Establishments" will be relinquished. To what *extent* augmentations may take place we can scarcely conjecture,—nay, even a New Ministry cannot at once determine; but of this we feel certain, that a sufficient force will be kept on foot, if the Duke of Wellington or his friends be in power.

Flogging through the Fleet is a subject which it may doubtless be said had better rest in oblivion; a sentiment in which we so fully concur, that it is precisely with the view of having it buried in oblivion that we now advert to it, in the hope of attracting the advocacy of some influential M.P., who shall bring it forward, and obtain an official denunciation of the practice. We are not squeamish about flogging, neither are we going to play the pathetic, for there will always be found scoundrels among large bodies of men meriting severity of punishment; but Flogging through the Fleet is a severity of infliction which maims a man for life. It is not our intention to detail the process, as most of our Naval readers are but too conversant with the nature of it; we shall only advert to the fact, that such has been the *custom* of the service, and that that custom has not, like "running the gauntlet and keel-hauling," &c., been annulled, and we do so because we are fully aware that, although not resorted to in these times of peace, yet in the event of war, the altered state of discipline which now prevails will make severity indispensable in very many cases. True it is, that on the breaking out of war, there will be new men (in contradistinction to the officers of the olden time) in authority, men brought up under the present system; but this system, although it may be in accordance with peace procedure, will not suffice in war. The energetic measures, which active hostilities render imperative, cannot be executed without a rigid system of subordination totally at variance with the general supineness of the present day, as those officers will then discover; and, as the above is a most obnoxious species of punishment, the practice should be authoritatively discon-

tinued, and not wait for the occurrence of a case, prior to putting a stop to it. For, let it be remembered, a Court-Martial is not a court of caprice, but a court of forms, mostly founded on, and legalised by, the "customs of the service," from which the members cannot deviate; their feelings and their humanity may dictate a different award of punishment, but their duty is imperative—and the "customs of the service" must be their guide.

But the sentence of a Court-Martial should not be left either to the feelings of humanity, or to the vagueness of "custom;" it is an awful tribunal, to be resorted to only on important occasions; and a definitive sentence of punishment, applicable to crimes of enormity, should be set forth, and on no account be left dependent upon "custom," or upon the temperament of the members.

Indeed, the whole code of Naval Articles of War requires remodelling;—out of 36 articles, no less than 21 embrace the sentence of death, and in some of them this denunciation is repeated. But what can be more preposterous than the undefined "shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the Court shall impose;" and suppose the Court to impose punishment through the Fleet, because one of the customs of the service,—would not death at the yard-arm be mercy as compared to the results of passing from ship to ship? And in regard to the Court itself, how are we to reconcile the provisions of the one regulation requiring that five *ships* should be in company, with the somewhat

[illegible] playing the national anthem. The Grand Duke also called upon Lord Melbourne at his residence in South-st., to express personally his gratification at his reception on his arrival in this country. On Thursday the Grand Duke and Prince Frederick Henry visited the [illegible]

"Commander of a ship of the line is but a First Lieutenant," doing duty in that capacity, treated by his Captain as such, and is so considered throughout the Fleet?

Such was not the case when that regulation was framed, and consequently five *persons* had reference to five officers, commanding (each) a separate vessel. Yet cases have occurred in which four ships only were in company, the First Lieutenant, commander of one of them, making the fifth member of the Court—and these proceeded with the trial of the prisoner:—we should opine, very illegally; for the First Lieutenant is, or ought to be, the representative of his Captain, who in this case thus had two voices in awarding the sentence. But whether illegal or not, the sentence is carried into execution under the influence of arbitrary power. We should be cautious of innovations.

In our last we noticed that the East India Company had obtained permission to augment their European force. We have since heard that instead of two regiments there are to be three—one at Bombay—one at Bengal—and one at Madras. It is expected that 2,000 men can be raised before the 1st December next.

[illegible] Court of Sardinia, to be Secretary at the Court of Bavaria; the Hon. R. Bingham, now Secretary of Legation at the Court of Bavaria, to be Secretary at the Court of Sardinia; and Mr. F. L. [illegible], now First Attaché to the Legation at Mexico, to

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The recruiting for Her Majesty's regiments in India is not proceeding as rapidly as we expected. It has been generally observed, that a very small proportion of the recruits for India has been raised in Ireland. Indeed, the number of Irishmen in Her Majesty's Army is far less than is generally supposed.—Our challenge on this subject was never answered.

Lord Howick is no longer Secretary at War;* and whoever may be his successor, we doubt if one more able, more liberal, or more just, can succeed him. In the administation of his Lordship the Army found relief from many pressing grievances; and the institution of the rotation system of reliefs, and the improved arrangements for the transport of troops, at home and abroad, are measures which will long render his name revered in the service over whose interests he so vigilantly watched.

"Let others hail the rising sun,
We bow to him whose race is run."

In the estimate we have formed of Lord Howick as Secretary at War, we have considered him apart from his politics; in them we have no part. We are of no party;—we content ourselves in being the advocates of the rights of the United Service; and we honestly and disinterestedly commend the late Secretary at War and his measures, because we believe him to have been the uncompromising friend of the British Army, and his measures to have been those best calculated to improve its condition and benefit its members.

We understand that a great want of Officers is felt in the 28th, 50th, and 80th Regiments, now in Australia. There are twenty Officers belonging to these corps at *Chatham*, but no means of embarking them exist, except with guards of convicts. This is hard on several Officers abroad, who are desirous of retiring and settling in the Colony, but are prevented from selling out from the paucity of Officers for duty.

We regret to state that both officers and men of the 16th Regiment have been ordered for embarkation to Bengal. The 20th and 45th—the 54th and 16th Regiments, went abroad in 1819—the two former are now at home,—the 54th had not left India in February last,—and we fear the 16th is doomed to remain some years longer abroad.

We proceed to condense this week the most interesting matter contained in the Statistical Report of Major Tulloch on Malta.

Malta.—This island is so familiarly known, that its general description, temperature, soil, &c. may be passed over. It is esteemed to be exceedingly salubrious; but Major Tulloch's Tables seem to shake our confidence in the common assertions on this subject. These show that the island is not so healthy as this country—the mortality in Malta being 1 in 39, and in England 1 in 47½ on the average of the years from 1819 to 1834. Malta, in 1813, suffered from plague, which cut off, between April and November, 4486 of the inhabitants; and in 1837 cholera carried off several thousands. Here, therefore, as at Gibraltar and other stations liable to visitations of pestilence, the ratio of mortality is difficult to fix.

The troops in Malta consist of the service companies of four Infantry regiments, two companies of Artillery, and a corps of *Maltese Fencibles*. The duties are merely garrison—the men mount guard twice in the week—and fatigue parties are seldom required. The barrack accommodation is ample, the buildings being extensive and solid, the works of the Knights of Malta. The hospitals are on a similarly extensive scale. The diet of the troops here is good and ample, and the low price of the necessaries of life enables the soldiers to have a breakfast and dinner-mess out of the authorised stoppage from their pay. Salt provision is issued only once a week; and this is requisite to prevent the stores of the fortress from becoming unserviceable from age. Biscuit, strange to say, is the fixed ration here instead of bread, though there is a bakery within the fortifications which could supply any quantity required. On an average of twenty years from 1817 to 1836, it appears, by comparison with former returns, that 176 per 1000 are admitted to hospital more than at Gibraltar, though the mortality is less than at that station, the deaths having averaged only 16 and three-tenths per 1000 annually. Still Malta is by no means so healthy a station as has been hitherto supposed. The sickness has been chiefly caused by diseases which seldom prove fatal, and this accounts for the extent of the mortality being less here than in Gibraltar. The troops at Malta have suffered more from fevers than those at Gibraltar, and twice as much as those in the United Kingdom. It is worthy of remark, that the same class of diseases produce similar effects in countries of which the mean temperature and local peculiarities are widely different; for in Malta we observe the deaths from fevers are about 2 and one-tenth per 1000, and that in Sweden they are 2 and three-tenths per 1000 annually. Malta does not appear to be favourable to persons afflicted with diseases of the lungs; the mortality being higher than at Gibraltar, and the admissions to hospital only *one-fifth* less than in the United Kingdom. The inhabitants of the island suffer from diseases of the lungs nearly as much as those of high northern latitudes; deaths in Sweden being 5 and six-tenths per 1000, or, within a mere fraction, the same as in Malta. The 7th and 94th regiments suffered severely from pulmonary affections in 1833, upwards of one-third of the whole strength having been attacked. Diseases of the liver are about twice as prevalent and thrice as fatal as among the troops in Gibraltar or the United Kingdom; but among the civil inhabitants this class of diseases is more rare than in Britain, the mortality being among the troops *ten times as high*. Is this great difference caused by the previous service of the soldiers in climates where liver complaints prevailed? May not this, and not their duties or course of life, be the "vera causa?" Diseases of the stomach and bowels prevail to a considerable extent, but not in an aggravated form. In the West India report it was noticed that officers were comparatively exempt from this class of diseases, and their fresh diet was suggested as the cause; the troops in Malta having fresh provision six days out of seven, and the mortality from diseases of the bowels being comparatively small—3 and six-tenths per 1000—an indirect proof of the accuracy of the former deduction is here furnished. The present report proves, we think *most satisfactorily, that diseases of the bowels are intimately connected with high temperature; and consequently in tropical climates* especially our soldiers should be supplied with food nutritive and easy of digestion—not as heretofore, with salt rations. Salt provisions, and not a moist climate, seem the cause; for the greatest sickness and mortality, in Malta at least, are from June to September, when one drop of rain scarcely falls on the island, while from December to March, when most rain falls, they are least. It is interesting to observe, that the ratio of admissions and deaths among the troops by diseases of the brain was almost the same as at Gibraltar and in the United Kingdom, affording evidence that a

* This article was in type before the political events of yesterday were known.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*

high temperature alone does not increase the number of cases; and further evidence is found in the fact, that the cases are fewest in the hottest part of the year. Dropsies are about as frequent and fatal as in the United Kingdom. The plague has often visited Malta. It prevailed in 1519, 1593, 1623, and 1663, but in these years it was neither very fatal nor of long duration. In 1675 it swept off 11,300 persons, and for 138 years did not visit the island. In April, 1813, it broke out and spread in all directions till November following. The number attacked was about 5,600, and about 80 per cent. died. The troops nearly escaped, having lost only 21, and 28 only having been attacked. The plague, like the yellow fever of Gibraltar, is not confined to any particular period of the year; for in 1663 it broke out in December and continued the whole year, and in Constantinople it is recorded that 2,000 died daily while snow was on the ground. The excellent health and low ratio of mortality among the Malta Fencibles, seem to point out the vast advantage of having in each of our foreign possession a corps raised from the natives of the place, who can perform with impunity those very duties which to the English soldier are harassing and fatal. We shall next proceed with the report on the Ionian Islands.

This being about the period of assembling for the annual training the Yeomanry in various parts of the kingdom, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to direct attention to a letter recently addressed to some of the corps by an excellent Cavalry Officer, the present Brigade-Major of the Northern District.

We are satisfied that the judicious observations of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell will prove highly advantageous to such Yeomanry Corps as may be called out in aid of the Civil Power. The latter portion of his letter furnishes a programme which ought, according to Instructions, to be adopted by all Inspectors of Yeomanry; and although the directions respecting the occupying of Bulwell Common are somewhat original, we cannot doubt that they will prove most excellent in practice.

Nottingham, May 1, 1839.

Sir, Having received Lord Hill's instructions to inspect the South Nottinghamshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry this spring, I take leave, as the corps is about to assemble for permanent duty, to address to you the following observations, hoping, that as they are chiefly collected from the precepts and practice of officers of experience, they may be found acceptable for the information and guidance of the gentlemen of the regiment under your command.

Although few opportunities are now afforded for acquiring a practical knowledge of the various duties of Cavalry, yet it is evident much may be learnt by ordinary application during the short period of exercise, especially when that application is combined with a study of the principles, object, and intention of the various operations.

So much depends upon the readiness with which Cavalry can be brought to act, that I cannot too earnestly impress upon you the necessity of causing every Yeoman to be at all times (especially at the present period) prepared to turn out fully equipped at the shortest notice.

With this view, I would recommend that he be frequently visited at his house and in his quarters by the non-commissioned officer of his squad or troop, and occasionally by his officer, for the purpose of ascertaining that his horse is effective, and that his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, horse appointments, and clothing, are in good order, properly put up in a secure place, ready, and fit for immediate use.

Let every troop have a central point as an alarm post or place of assembly, such posts should have a communication with each other, and with the head quarters, for the ready circulation of orders; and when the regiment is together, appoint one general place of assembly for the whole.

When placed in billets in a town, endeavour to keep each troop as much together as possible, by dividing the town into as many compartments as there are separate bodies.

Have stated hours for stable duties, and require the attendance of officers and men.

On all occasions march with an advanced and rear-guard—at times flankers will be necessary. From five to six miles the hour is the ordinary rate of marching. Walk, trot, halt, and dismount alternately. Be careful not to distress the horses, particularly at a moment when it is probable that increased exertion may be required.

When precaution is necessary, do not pass a defile, wood or suspicious place, without reconnoitering it. For this purpose you can dismount a few men with carbines. With respect to field exercises and evolutions, let me recommend you to adhere strictly to the "Regulations for the Cavalry"*, which, together with "The Abstract"† of the same, are the only books of authority on the subject; and should, one or other, be in the possession of every officer and non-commissioned officer.

It is true that celerity in execution is an object of the utmost importance in all Cavalry operations, but, be it remembered, that it must not be carried so far as to create irregularity; for more time will be required to correct mistakes than is gained by the rapidity of the movement. In all movements, therefore, aim rather at steadiness than at rapidity of execution. The former begets precision and safety; the latter, with troops not disciplined, will be productive of confusion and the most fatal consequences. In the attack, however, when collision is intended, velocity is everything.

The second part of the Regulations above-mentioned, comprising "The Instruction of the Troop and Squadron," will require the greater portion of your time. It is the very framework of all manœuvres, having for its basis the movement by threes, and is especially deserving of your attention. Every officer and non-commissioned officer should be enabled to put his squadron or troop through the formations therein described.

Simplicity in construction being an object of consideration in all tactical movements, select from the third part, or "Instructions of the Regiment," the simplest manœuvres only, dispensing with such as occupy too much time in the course of instruction, and prevent sufficient attention to those which are of more utility. In their execution, employ the most simple intermediate formations; such, for instance, as the movement by threes, &c. Complicated manœuvres may be showy and attractive, but they are of little use, and are dangerous in the presence of an enemy.

The duties of light troops and of out-posts ought to be studied by Yeomanry, as from the nature of their services they may be placed in situations that require, more especially, the performance of such duties. A knowledge of the general principles upon which light troops ought to act when employed as advanced and rear-guards, patroles, reconnoitring parties, pickets, skirmishing, attacking advanced posts, and foraging parties, covering retreats, escorting convoys or prisoners, forming guards of honour, &c., would be highly desirable, and might be attained with little application and trouble.

Whenever Yeomanry are called out in times of disquietude to assist the civil power, quell disturbances, or protect property, the troops should muster with the greatest promptitude; the marches be made with circumspection as to advance and rear-guards, and the utmost precaution used to prevent surprise on all occasions.

No detachment ought to go out without an officer, who should have in his possession the General Order and Confidential Instructions of the 27th March, 1835, and a magistrate should always accompany the troops.

Better not to load, except under particular circumstances, and then firing should only be resorted to at the very last extremity? The sword is *the* weapon for cavalry.

When you attack, let it be with vigour and determination, and present as broad a front as the nature of the ground will allow; observing, as a general and most essential rule, to keep a portion of your force strictly in reserve. Beware of cutting up your force into detachments too small a party should not be risked, especially when there is the slightest possibility of a defeat.

In the event of any immediate apprehension of disturbance in or near a station, keep at least one-third of the detachment at all times in readiness and bridled, as a picket at one of the principal billets, or some central position, send out patroles, and, if necessary, cause a part or the whole of the force to remain saddled.

A feed of corn may be reserved for each horse, and carried with every detachment when called out but only a third or one half of the horses should be unbridled and fed at a time.

The bridles, swords, fire-arms, and accoutrements, should always be taken up by the men to their rooms at night.

Officers should make themselves acquainted with the adjacent roads to their quarters, and the country in general, also with the most direct communications to their own head-quarters, and to the detachments stationed on either side of them. After any occurrence of an extraordinary nature, a report to the proper authorities should never be omitted.

Having said thus much, I must request you, in reference to the inspection, to occupy Bulwell Common with your whole force on the morning of the 9th inst. You will be pleased to take up a position on the Common facing the south, covering in front and flanks the different approaches to it from Nottingham, and stationing advanced posts, pickets, and videttes, wherever you may judge most necessary.

I must beg of you, in the first instance, to receive me, at whichever of your outposts I may make my appearance, in the same manner as you would receive a flag of truce, and conduct me along your chain of out-posts.

Should you be opposed by cavalry, you will, on being pressed, cause your out-posts to be drawn in, and gradually falling back, under cover of skirmishers, to join the main body on the common.

In this position, prepared for the inspection, I shall trouble you, after the usual parade movements and sword exercise are gone through, to execute a few simple manœuvres; such, for instance, as the formation of columns, deployments, changes of position, throwing back and forwards the flanks, counter-marches, and line movements, &c.

I am particularly directed to ascertain whether the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major are thoroughly conversant with such details of the cavalry service as are most necessary for instructing the troops in that kind of duty they are usually called upon to perform.

With this view, I shall require the Adjutant to give instructions, in my presence, to troop officers, as to the method of drawing up and telling off their men, and as to their words of command, and places in squadron.

I shall also require the Captain, Subaltern, or Serjeant-Major, of each troop to exercise the troop before me in the common marches and formations by threes and files, in diminishing and increasing the front, in the formation of escorts, in marching off a detachment with advance and rear-guard, in linking horses, and in dismounting with fire-arms, to act on foot. To this portion of the drill, as being the most essential, my orders are to be very particular.

I am also desired to examine minutely into the state and condition of the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and horse appointments; to observe if the horses are young, active, and fit for service and, finally, to state whether the discipline of the corps is conformable to the practice of the regulars, and whether the officers and men are sufficiently acquainted with simple movements to make them act with efficiency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) C. K. O'Donnell, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Lieut Colonel Moore, &c. &c. &c., Commanding the South Nottingham Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry, Nottingham.

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* Regulations for the Instruction, Formations, and Movements of the Cavalry. Printed by authority. W. Clowes. 1833.

† Abstract of the Regulations for the Instruction, Formations, and Movements of the Cavalry. Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, August 1, 1835. By authority. W. Clowes. 1835.

RESIGNATION AND RESTORATION OF THE MINISTRY.

As we prognosticated on the 17th ultimo, the Jamaica question was the ground for party battle. On Monday evening, in a House of 573 members, the Ministers, owing to the defection of the extreme Radicals, had a majority of only five; and accordingly, on Tuesday they communicated to Parliament that they had tendered their resignations, and that the Queen had accepted the same.

It is said that the Queen was deeply affected when Lord Melbourne definitively informed Her Majesty that the Ministry was extinct. She wept for a long time, and deplored her situation. The Queen proposed to send for Lord Normanby; but Lord Melbourne recommended her to send for the Duke of Wellington. Her Majesty having consented to do so, the Duke, on being summoned to the royal presence on Wednesday, suggested that Sir Robert Peel should be charged with the formation of an administration. Sir Robert immediately proceeded to the Palace, and, in his interview with the Queen, Her Majesty expressed, without reserve, her regret at the change which had become necessary; but at the same time intimated her readiness to confide to the Right Hon. Baronet the power of forming an administration. In discussing the arrangements with Sir Robert, the Queen intimated that, though she claimed no share in any political appointments, yet that she should expect to have the nomination of the ladies of her household, and the female attendants on her person. To this proposition Sir Robert objected; and stated, that such a sacrifice of her feelings was necessary to satisfy the country that her Ministers thoroughly enjoyed her confidence. Her Majesty at once resisted this exaction. Her Majesty's words, we have reason to believe, [illegible] what further arrangements may take place we can scarcely conjecture,—nay, even a New Ministry cannot at once determine; but of this we feel certain, that a sufficient force will Her Majesty further remarked, that with respect to Sir Robert Peel's political arrangements, she had nothing to do but to assent to them; but that the choice of the ladies who were to surround her, and form her society, was a point she would not concede. A correspondence subsequently took place between the Queen and Sir Robert, which ended in the resignation of his authority to form a Government. The Queen then (yesterday) summoned Lord Melbourne to advise with her in this emergency. His Lordship had an interview of three hours, and, in compliance with the wishes of Her Majesty, consented again to conduct the Government. The Melbourne Administration is, therefore, restored.

The Court.

On Saturday Her Majesty received his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, upon his arrival; also his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Henry of the Netherlands upon his arrival.

The Queen gave last evening her first state ball this season at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty opened the ball with the Grand Duke of Russia, and afterwards danced with Prince Frederick Henry of the Netherlands, and also with a Russian nobleman in the suite of the Grand Duke.

The levee, intended to be held on Wednesday next, is postponed till further orders.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms at St. James's Palace on the following days, at 2 o'clock:—Thursday, which now prevents Her Majesty's birth-day; Thursday, sable in very many cases. True it is, that on the breaking out of war, there will be new men (in contradistinction to the officers of the olden time) [illegible] being a Collar-day.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Uxbridge Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household, in the room of the Marquess Conyngham, resigned.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. A. W. Chichester to be a page of honour in ordinary to Her Majesty, vice the Right Hon. W. H. Hay, commonly called Lord Kilmarnock.

The Queen has granted permission to the brothers and sisters of the Earl of Essex to bear the same rank and precedency as they would have enjoyed had their father succeeded to the title.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.—Numerous entertainments, on a scale of great magnificence, have been given during the week, in honour of the arrival of his Imperial Highness; and the Royal Dukes and most of the nobility, have paid him congratulatory visits. On Sunday, after attending Divine service at the Greek church in Welbeck-st., the Grand Duke received visits in his state apartments. After enjoying equestrian exercise in Hyde-park, his Imperial Highness and several members of his suite visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. On Monday he visited the Colosseum, the Diorama, and the Bank of England; also Messrs. Everington's, and Messrs. Rundle and Co.'s on Ludgate-hill, and afterwards walked up the Strand as far as Northumberland House. In the evening he entertained Prince William Frederick of the Netherlands and a select party to dinner, at his hotel. On Tuesday he visited St. Paul's and the Tower, and from thence proceeded to inspect the works of the Thames Tunnel. On his way to town, his Imperial Highness visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens, afterwards the House of Lords, and in the evening his Imperial Highness and the Prince of the Netherlands, and several members of the suite, went to the Opera. On Wednesday he visited Westminster Abbey and the Bridewell of Tothill fields. A number of men were pointed out to him as being confined for debt, all for small sums. The Grand Duke remarked their wretched appearance, and, with a noble generosity, immediately gave orders for their release, his Imperial Highness causing their various debts to be discharged by one of his Attachés. The Grand Duke has also presented to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress the munificent donation of 500*l.* The illustrious party then proceeded to visit Chelsea Hospital, when the whole of the veterans mustered for inspection. After expressing his satisfaction at their appearance, the party visited the Duke of York's school. The youthful soldiers and their fine band received the party, the principal corps forming into parallel lines, and passing in parade, and the band playing the national anthem. The Grand Duke also called upon Lord Melbourne at his residence in South st., to express personally his gratification at his reception on his arrival in this country. On Thursday the Grand Duke and Prince Frederick Henry visited the Royal Academy, Newgate, Christ's Hospital, and the exhibition of the model of the Battle of Waterloo at the Egyptian Hall.

"*Disturbances in the Manufacturing Districts.*—We are sorry to say that letters have been received in town, announcing affrays between the military and the populace in no less than three places yesterday—Manchester, Birmingham, and the Potteries. The Riot Act was read, and shots, some with fatal effect, are said to have been fired upon each occasion; but the collision was most formidable in the Potteries, where a numerous body of colliers are represented to have come in contact with the military and the police—the introduction of the latter being the cause of the riot. Many lives, we have heard, were sacrificed by the fire of the military—we will not say how many, as the account may be exaggerated."—*Standard.*

Rumours similar to the above were very prevalent yesterday, but we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source, and we believe that, if not altogether untrue, they are at all events much exaggerated. We have been informed that letters were received in town yesterday, written at Manchester as late as six o'clock on the previous evening, in which no allusion whatever is made to any disturbances in that district It is probable that the result will prove that the other districts mentioned are in a similar state of tranquillity.

Despatches, dated March 24, were received on Monday at the Colonial Office, from the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from the officers administering her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Despatches, dated March 28, from Vera Cruz, were also received at the Foreign Department; others, dated March 8, from Tampico, and others, dated March 21, from the Havannah. Despatches from Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas, and from Sir George Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, were received on Wednesday at the Colonial Office.

The Queen has appointed Mr. S. H. Sulivan, now Secretary of Legation at the Court of Sardinia, to be Secretary at the Court of Bavaria; the Hon. R. Bingham, now Secretary of Legation at the Court of Bavaria, to be Secretary at the Court of Sardinia; and Mr. F. L. Ball, now First Attaché to the Legation at Mexico, to be Secretary at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Sulivan is a son of the Deputy Secretary-at-War, and nephew of Lord Palmerston.

The Queen has appointed Oswald Wood, Esq., to be Provost Marshal of the Island of Antigua: John Mason Pooley, Esq., Provost Marshal of the Island of Grenada: and George La Coste, Esq., to be Judicial Referee and Registrar of Deeds in the Island of Trinidad.

Lord Melbourne's Private Secretary, the Hon. W. Cowper, is appointed Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital in the place of Mr. Shiel. Mr. Cowper's father, Earl Cowper, married, in 1787, Lord Melbourne's sister, and died in 1837, leaving three sons and a daughter. The present Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital was born Dec. 12, 1811.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George P. Adams, K.G.H., is about to quit his seat Bowden, near Totnes, to reside on his estate in Somersetshire. He is an active magistrate, and not only highly respected in the district in which he has lived, but in the county at large. A subscription has been raised at Totnes, for presenting him, previous to his departure, with a piece of plate.

The Dean of Chester, Dr. George Davys, is appointed to the See of Peterborough, and the Rev. Frederic Anson to the Deanery of Chester.

Naval and Military Bible Society.—The 30th annual meeting of the society was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Marquis of Cholmondeley presided, and among those present were Lord Mountsandford, Capt. Sir Edward Parry, &c. It appeared from the report of the Committee, that 3,944 Bibles had been forwarded to 51 different regiments, and that of such number, 857 had been afforded gratuitously. The total number of copies of the Scriptures distributed among the Army was 67,749. To the society's correspondent in the East 500 copies had been forwarded for the use of the East India Company's troops—1400 copies of the Scriptures had been sold in the metropolis to pensioners in the army. The Committee stated that they had read very gratifying accounts of the operations of the society with respect to many of our sea-ports. At Portsmouth, 13 of H.M.'s ships had been supplied with 282 Bibles and 566 Testaments. At Plymouth, 312 copies of the Scriptures had been given to men in 12 of H.M.'s vessels; and in the gross, 638 copies had been distributed at that port. At Falmouth, 1178 copies had been distributed among 27 of Her Majesty's ships. Among merchant vessels, canal boats, &c., 7431 copies had been distributed. The total number distributed during the year was 12,553, and the grand total since the formation of the society was 344,186 copies of the Word of God. The receipts for the past year were 2,804*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and the disbursements 2,827*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The balance in hand was 23*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The Earl of Stirling.—The High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh was occupied several days last week with the trial of Lord Stirling, on a charge of forging a document with reference to his vast claims of territories in North America and Scotland. The Court unanimously acquitted him of any knowledge of the forgery, or that he uttered it as genuine, knowing it to be forged. On hearing the verdict, Lord Stirling fell forward upon the railing of the dock, but was immediately caught in the arms of his friend Col. D'Aguilar, and he was carried insensible into an adjoining apartment.

Thus ended one of the most extraordinary trials on record. Never before, probably, occurred a case in which, while there was a possibility of the prisoner's innocence, so astounding a mass of inculpatory evidence was presented to a jury; and unquestionably never before was exhibited in a British tribunal so hideous and revolting a web of fraud and villany as that which formed the subject of this proceeding—it was absolutely incredible; and it is consolatory to think that the infamous authors and agents of this deep conspiracy are not denizens of a British soil—that they are not our fellow-citizens and subjects—that they pollute not the atmosphere of Britain. Lord Stirling who, by the verdict of his fellow-men, has been the tool and the dupe of it, is a well-informed, clever, and most honourable man.

The *Caledonian Mercury*, in reference to this trial, says:—"The general feeling was one of great sympathy in the fate of the accused. The circumstance of Col. D'Aguilar, a gallant officer holding a distinguished situation on the staff of Ireland, having throughout the trial—day after day—taken his place in the dock with the friend of his boyhood, has also caused a common expression of respect and admiration towards this gentleman, both as a British soldier and as a man."

Death of Miss Bathurst.—This young lady, who was residing at Rome under the protection of her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Aylmer, rode out with them, escorted by the French Ambassador, the Duc de Laval Montmorenci. When the party arrived near the Pont di Molle, the Duke proposed leading them by a path which he had often ridden along the bank of the Tiber. The river having become swollen, portions of the bank had given way, which had rendered the path so narrow that, after pursuing it some short distance the Duke proposed retracing their steps. In endeavouring to turn her horse, Miss Bathurst backed him too near the edge of the bank, and horse and rider were plunged into the river Not one of the party could swim; nevertheless, Lord Aylmer attempted to rush into the water, and had advanced some paces when his distracted wife held him forcibly back.

The Cheltenham theatre and the Abbey-street theatre, in Dublin, were last week both consumed by fire.

Messrs. Hawkins and Frazer, convicted at the last Maidstone Assizes of an assault on Sir Charles Shaw, (as notified in this paper at the time) were sentenced on Tuesday, by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be imprisoned three calendar months, in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea.

from the periodical press, will be found on examining to have singular claims on public favour. It pre-

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society.—On Wednesday evening the first annual dinner of this charity took place at the London Tavern; Adm. Cockburn in the chair. The room was crowded to excess.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Lord Melbourne adverted to the vote of the House of Commons on the Jamaica Government Bill, and said that, in consequence of it, he and his colleagues had tendered their resignations, and that the Queen had accepted the same.—Lord Brougham said he should give the New Ministry, whoever they might be, an opportunity of shewing their sincerity to work out the complete emancipation of the negroes. He considered the emancipation to have been so completely decided by the Parliament and the people of the country, that no Ministry could stand 48 hours that should not carry out the working of that great measure. The vote which had been so fatal to the Administration was not to be taken as a triumph of the Whites over the Blacks.—Their Lordships adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, May 10.—The House was uncommonly full this evening, in anticipation of some announcement with reference to the present posture of the ministerial arrangements. The Duke of Sussex was in the House, as was also Lord Melbourne. After the transaction of some routine business, and a communication between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor rose and moved that the House adjourn to Monday. This motion, which was passed, as a matter of course, broke up the House, evidently to the surprise of all within its walls.

The adjournment took place amidst a prolonged *eclat de rire* from all sides, in which Lord Brougham joined with unusual force and vigour as he turned towards the anxious and curious visitors below the bar.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 6.—The Speaker made a communication regarding his own contemplated retirement from the chair, stating that experience had admonished him that he had no longer the strength to enable him to endure the fatigue and labour of his office, and that he had, therefore, come to the determination not to resume his seat in the chair after the Whitsuntide recess.—The adjourned debate on the Jamaica Government Suspension Bill was resumed. The debate was opened by Mr. Maclean, who opposed the Bill, and he was followed by Sir E. Wilmot (for the Bill), Mr. Grote (against the Bill), Mr. Clay (for the Bill), Mr. Warburton (for the Bill). There followed speeches from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Lushington, Lord Stanley, and Lord J. Russell, in reply. The House then divided. For the second reading, 289; against it, 294. Majority 5.—The House went into Committee *pro forma*, and the Bill is to be further considered on Monday next.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Lord John Russell communicated to the House that, in consequence of the vote on the Jamaica Government Bill, the Ministers, seeing thereby that they had lost the confidence of the House, and could not hope advantageously to conduct the affairs of the country, had tendered their resignations to Her Majesty, and moved, in order to afford time for the appointment of successors, that the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday next. The House almost immediately afterwards adjourned.

Theatres.

Italian Opera.—*Lucia Di Lammermoor* becomes more and more a favourite with the very beautiful performance of Persiani. It was repeated on Saturday night to a very full house, listened to with unusual attention, and most warmly, as well as frequently, applauded. After the ballet, *La Prova d'una Opera Seria* was given, and in which Lablache was most rich in all manner of broad comic humours. Grisi, too, as prima donna, showed a perfectly unequivocal acquaintance with the art of laughing.—On Thursday night Pauline Garcia made her *debut* in the character of *Desdemona*. The first appearance on the stage of the sister of Malibran, understood to possess, in a high degree, the genius and talent of that incomparable artist, had excited much interest. She is a tall, elegant-looking girl, beautifully formed, and graceful in her movements and gestures. Her features are not regularly handsome; but her eyes are fine, and her countenance animated and expressive, especially of the softer emotions. In short, she was a complete impersonation of

"The gentle lady wedded to the Moor."

As she proceeded in her part, it appeared that the high accounts which have been given of her genius and attainments are not exaggerated. The great and only drawback from her present means of producing effect lies in deficiency of vocal strength. Her performance sparkled with beauties, though it was unequal; but its inequalities will disappear with time and repetition, and we cannot doubt that it will reach transcendent excellence.

Haymarket.—A farce in one act, called *My Wife's Dentist*, was produced at this theatre on Saturday night. Its humour is in general rather too broad. The principal character was well sustained by Wrench, and the curtain fell amid applause.

St. James's.—A company of Spanish dancers appeared at this theatre on Wednesday night, for the first time in this country. The beauty of the national dances

number of cases; and further evidence is found in the fact, that the cases are fewest in the hottest part of the year. Dropsies are about as frequent

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Mr. Kollmann's second concert for the season, on Tuesday morning, was well attended; the rooms being literally crowded. The programme exhibited an excellent selection of classical music, which was well performed by the singers engaged, viz. Miss Birch, Miss Bruce, Miss Dolby, Madame Balfe, Begrez, Saunders, and Giubilei, the last of whom sang *Largo al factotum* with infinite humour. Among the instrumentalists were Puzzi, Hausmann, Willman, Wright, Sedlatzek, and Mori. Hummel's *Serenade*, for pianoforte, harp, violin, clarionet, and violoncello, was beautifully played by Kollmann, Wright, Hausmann, Willman, and Mori, as was also Weber's concerto for the pianoforte, with accompaniments, wherein Kollmann exhibited his perfect command of the instrument, as well as a thorough knowledge of his art. His performances were received throughout with much approbation. Miss Bruce, in Mozart's difficult aria, *Non piu di fiori*, gave token of great judgment and skill, united with a beautiful voice of extensive compass. This elegant cavatina, with the *L'Addio* by the same composer, which was given with great pathos and expression by Miss Dolby, were the vocal gems of the concert. Mr. Kollmann's patent pianoforte improves upon acquaintance.

AN EXTRAVAGANZA.—BY VICTOR HUGO.

Enfant ! si j'étais roi, je donnerais l'empire, &c.

I'd give, girl (were I but a king!),
Throne, sceptre, empire,—everything;
My people, suppliant on the knee,
My ships, that crowd the subject sea;
My crown, my baths of porphyry,—
For *one* sweet look from *thee!*

Were I a God, I'd give—the air,
Earth, and the sea; the angels fair;
The skies; the golden worlds around,
The demons, whom my laws have bound;
Chaos, and its dark progeny;
All space, and all eternity,—
For *one* love-kiss from *thee!*

Literary Notices.

The Unity of Disease analytically and synthetically proved: with Facts and Cases subversive of the Received Practice of Physic. By Samuel Dickson, M.D., formerly a Medical Officer on the Staff; Author of a Treatise on "The Prevalent Diseases of India," "The Fallacy of the Art of Physic, as taught in the Schools," &c. Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS is a very clever book; or, perhaps it might be more correct to say, that this book is the production of a very clever man. To think of subverting the "received practice of physic" is, of itself, no humble idea. To have conceived it, argues either madness, or the consciousness of superior mental power. Now, as we have carefully perused every page of Dr. Dickson's volume, without discovering a single trait of insanity, a natural inference is, that the writer well knows what he is about. Dr. D. has not succeeded in making converts of us upon all points: we consider him too much of a theorist; but there is so much that is good in his theory—so much simplicity, good sense, and apparent truth—that it is well entitled to the serious consideration of every member of the faculty. But medical men, in large practice, are not great readers—are not good students: they say (and no doubt very truly) they have not time to read. And thus a mass of conventional rules—many of them very stupid ones—descends from generation to generation; and thus, from generation to generation, the lives of thousands of human beings are annually sacrificed. We do not absolve Dr. Dickson from the charge of neglecting to read, or of not having time to read. Evidently, he has not STUDIED Hahnemann: had he *read* him even, he would not have quoted from him at second-hand, through the pages of Dr. Granville. Yet, in his practice, Dr. Dickson is more than half a homœopathist. The main points of difference between Dr. Dickson and the homœopathists appear to be, *first*, that whilst the pharmacopœia of the homœopathists is exceedingly copious, that of Dr. Dickson is vastly more restricted than that of the allopathists in general; and, *secondly*, that whilst the disciples of Hahnemann invariably exhibit *simple* medicines—that is, only *one* medicine at a time—Dr. Dickson exhibits *his* few favourite medicines (arsenic, prussic acid, quinine, opium, &c.) *in combination.*

Speaking of Hahnemann, Dr. Dickson says:—

"His remedies are aconite, gold, belladonna, &c.; but these are only salutary, according to him, when prescribed in the minutest possible doses,—the millionth, decillionth, and heaven knows what other infinitesimal proportion of a *grain* of aconite or belladonna, being an infallible remedy for the great proportion of human diseases? Can my reader, unless absolutely mystified by metaphysics, require me to enter upon the serious refutation of such absurdities?"

Now, we will take leave to say, that had Dr. Dickson *understood* the principles and practice of homœopathy—had he made himself acquainted with the mode of preparing homœopathic medicines—with the extent to which the *known* properties of given drugs are increased by that mode of preparation, and with the *new* properties which are developed thereby;—had he, moreover, been cognisant of the numerous "facts and cases subversive of the received practice of physic" which homœopathic practitioners have adduced, he would never have asked the above question. Whatever may be the defects of homœopathy, *it is*, what allopathy *is not*—a *system*.

Without particular reference to the fate of Dr. Dickson's theory, or of his practice, we are perfectly satisfied that the present "received practice of physic" is daily and rapidly losing ground; and that, a century hence, the existing opponents of what they are pleased to term innovation will be classed with the disbelievers in the circulation of the blood, the fierce declaimers against the virtues of bark, and the old-world enemies of variolous and vaccine inoculation. By the discontinuance of blood-letting alone, to which the faculty *must* come, thousands and tens of thousands of human creatures will be yearly withheld from the grave. And here Dr. Dickson will have the honour of standing in front of the battle. "In the course of a very extensive practice," says he,

"I have not for some years even once ordered the abstraction of blood in any manner, nor have I had cause to regret the circumstance; for, since I dropped the practice, I have met with a success in the treatment of disease generally, which, while my mind continued fettered by school-doctrines, I could not by any possibility have foreseen."

We shall now endeavour to convey to the reader some idea of Dr. Dickson's theory of the "unity of disease." Health he defines to be an equable and medium temperature prevailing throughout the body. Everything is periodical. "There can be no motion in matter *without change of temperature*; and no change of temperature *without motion in matter*."

"Disease," on the other hand, "is neither a devil to cast out, a humour to be expelled, nor an acrimony to be blunted; neither is it an acidity to be neutralised, nor a putridity to be chemically solved. *It is a state to be improved*—a CORPOREAL VARIATION reducible, like health, into a series of particular mutations,—mutations, in the course of which, the matter of the same body, by a simple difference in the amount of its action and temperature, occasionally alters its character and combinations."

Contrast simple *disease* with *health*, and the difference will be found to consist "in mere variation of the sum or amount of the natural corporeal action and temperature." Here is the nucleus of the theory: "INTERMITTENT FEVER IS THE TYPE OF ALL DISEASE."

"The word AGUE, synonymous with INTERMITTENT FEVER, is the phrase which popularly embraces all diseases in *which the patients have chills and heats, with periodic* exemption from both. We shall, in the sequel, establish that no disorder, however named or caused, is deficient in either of these respects; that, in a word, there is no morbid state that is not preceded or accompanied by alternations of temperature, or that does not exhibit remissions and paroxysms of a more or less periodic kind throughout its course."

"What is sleep but a periodical palsy of the nerves of the five senses. What is death? A permanent palsy of every organic perception. The body under disease exhibits revolutions analogous to those in health—it shows a similar tendency to alternate motion and repose, for periods more or less regular are observed to mark the approach, duration, and interval of recurrence of the morbid phases."

Generally speaking, Dr. Dickson's views are remarkably clear and to the purpose. For instance, on hypochondria and hysteria:—

"In common practice you will hear medical men say, 'Oh! there is nothing the matter with this man; he is *only* hypped,'—and if a female, 'she is *only* hysterical,' or 'she has the vapours.' Having no inflammatory entity to treat, and really not knowing what to do, the generality of practitioners content themselves with prescribing placebos or purgatives in such cases. Now, I must deprecate all this empiricism. No man or woman indulges in whims and fantasies without being positively ill. If the physician will inquire, he will find that the subject of the group of symptoms, whether termed hypochondria or hysteria, suffers from chills and heats—that exacerbation and remission characterise these diseases in every form, and that the hysteric or hypochondriac *whim* differs from hallucination and mania in shade merely, and the chills and heats from the cold and hot stages of fever in nothing but degree."

Dr. Dickson affects to laugh at the system of homœopathy, its infinitesimal doses, &c.; yet hear him on the subject "of calomel in doses so minute as the twelfth, sixteenth, and twentieth part of a grain:"—

"For thirteen years of my life, I have been in the habit of prescribing calomel in this manner; and I feel a pleasure in stating, that my inducement to do so was the observation of its happy effects in the practice of a gentleman who, after taking the highest rank as a surgeon in Edinburgh, has since been removed to London, where he will not receive his just reward, if he be not equally fortunate,—need I name Mr. Liston, of the North London Hospital?"

On the important subject of blood-letting, Dr. Dickson actually goes further than the homœopathist: he does not draw the lancet even in cases of apoplexy.

"Does a man fall from his horse or a height, is he not instantly bled? Has he been stunned by a blow, is not the lancet in requisition? Nay, as in the case of the murdered Malibran, has an individual fainted from exertion or exhaustion, is it not a case of *fit*, and what so proper as venesection? Need I say all this is wrong—all a superadded injury! In every one of these cases, the brain and nerves are already in a state of debility—there is a positive diminution of nervous influence, evidenced by the cold surface, and weak or imperceptible pulse;—there is an exhaustion, which the lancet, so far from relieving, too often converts into a state of utter and hopeless prostration. True, many have recovered who have been treated in this manner; but these were not *cures*—they were *escapes!*"

Again:—

"The long shiver of the severest ague—the burning fever—the *fatal* lock-jaw—the vomiting, cramps and asphyxia of cholera—the spasm of asthma and epilepsy—the pains of rheumatism—the palpitating and tumultuous heart—the most settled melancholy and madness—every species of palsy,—these—all these have I traced to loss of blood! Could arsenic—could prussic acid, in their deadliest and most concentrated doses, do more? Yet I have heard men object to use the minutest portions of these agents medicinally—men who would open a vein, and let the life-blood run, until the patient fell, like a slaughtered ox, death like and all but dead upon the floor!"

Apoplexy.—"Having in my Military Hospital no prejudices to combat; and observing the flushed and hot state of the patient's forehead and face, I determined to try the cold affusion. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectations. The first patient was laid out all his length, and cold water poured on his head, from a height. After a few ablutions, he staggered to his feet, stared wildly round him, and then walked to the hospital, where a smart purgative completed his cure. In the army I had a sufficiently extensive field for my experiments; and I seldom afterwards lost an apoplectic patient."

Having already far exceeded our usual limits on such occasions, we cannot touch, even lightly, upon Dr. Dickson's modes of remedial treatment. We should not, however, deem our notice (far too brief for the merits of the book) complete, or approaching to completeness, without the subjoined paragraphs from the "Conclusion" of the work:—

"We have proved, we hope, to the satisfaction of all but the prejudiced and the interested:—1. That the phenomena of perfect HEALTH consist in a regular series of alternate actions—each embracing a special portion of time. 2. That DISEASE, under all its modifications, is a simple *exaggeration* or *diminution* of the same actions;—and being universally alternative with a comparative state of health, strictly speaking, resolves itself into FEVER, REMITTENT OR INTERMITTENT, *chronic* or *acute*;—every kind of structural lesion or disorganization, from the *caries* of a tooth, to the pulmonary decomposition of *phthisis*, and that state of knee which is termed *white swelling*, being merely developments in its course. 3. That the tendency to disorganization, usually denominated acute or inflammatory, differs from the chronic or scrofulous in the mere amount of temperature and action—the former being more remarkably characterised by excess of both, and consequently exhibiting a more rapid progress to decomposition or cure; while the latter approaches its respective terminations by more subdued, and consequently slower and less obvious alternations of the same action and temperature. The slow and rapid caries of a tooth vary in nothing from the chronic and "galloping" consumptions, except in the difference of tissue involved, and the degree of danger to life, arising out of the respective offices of each. Disease, thus simplified, will be found to be amenable to a principle of treatment equally simple. Partaking of the nature of ague, throughout all its modifications, it will be best met by a practice in accordance with the proper treatment of this."

We can only add, that the cases adduced by Dr. Dickson are of a very striking nature; that their treatment, and its results, are full of strong practical interest; and that, to a great extent, they sustain the writer's theory. Dr. Dickson's volume cannot be too extensively read, either by the profession or the public at large.

Diary of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon. Edited by Dr. Severn. H. Colburn.

THE history of this publication is not the least singular and interesting feature appertaining to it. It appears that, on Dr. Severn having been appointed to the Registrarship of the Medical Society of London, he proceeded at once to investigate the contents and condition of its highly curious and valuable library; and one of the very first treasures on which he chanced to lay his fortunate hands, was a manuscript consisting of no less than seventeen duodecimo volumes, which proved on examination to consist almost entirely of the diary of a highly respectable and intelligent clergyman, who had been for thirty years the Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon—the dates of the Diary extending from 1648 (only thirty years after Shakspeare died there) to 1679. This period moreover included, as the reader is aware, many other highly important and interesting political and social events—among others the Plague, the Fire of London, the Restoration of Charles the Second, &c. Dr. Severn's attention was, naturally enough, directed in the first instance to the discovery of any matter which this curious MS. might contain, relative to our immortal Shakspeare; and his hopes were not wholly, though greatly, disappointed in this particular; for the new facts about Shakspeare, though highly interesting and important so far as they go, are sadly limited and meagre—at least if we are to understand (which is not, however, very clear) that what we are here presented with on that topic is all that the 15 MS. volumes of Diary contain. But in regard to an infinite variety of other matters, arising out of the social and political condition of the times, this Diary may be considered as a discovery of singular interest and curiosity, and of course as a treasure-house of future information and amusement; for we can only regard the present volume as a sort of specimen of what we may hereafter expect from the same source. The information is desultory, of course, being evidently put down solely with a view to the private satisfaction of the diarist, and without the remotest view to after publication, or use of any kind—a fact which gives double value and authenticity to the present volume, and which we shall briefly describe, for the information of those readers who may desire to learn beforehand whether the nature of it is suited or not to

their tastes and habit of study; though to whose tastes such a work is *not* suited, we can scarcely conceive. The volume opens with a preface, giving the history of the discovery above referred to. We have then a succinct biography by the editor, of the reverend diarist, who was evidently a scholar, a man of liberal views and feelings, and a person whose integrity gives promise of the most strict truth and honesty, in all which he is called upon from time to time to record in his Diary. We have then (what, to say truth, we could very well have dispensed with) a lengthened notice by Dr. Severn, of all that was known about Shakspeare and his family, before the discovery of this Diary. These details may prove a convenience to many readers; but they will be deemed a mere clog on the work by precisely those who are best qualified, both by taste and knowledge, to appreciate the rest of the publication. The foregoing matter occupies about ninety pages of Dr. Severn's volume, the remaining two hundred and thirty consisting of extracts from Mr. Ward's Diary, which are given, we regret to remark, without any dates, but merely with an intimation that they extend from 1648 to 1678. The contents of this only really valuable portion of the volume are of so various and desultory a nature that it would be impossible to classify or even describe them more specifically than we have done above: suffice it to say, that they touch upon all the social topics of the day, without, however, *dwelling* upon any one, and afford us innumerable "touch-and-go" notices of a vast variety of persons, many of whom are among the most famous in our land's history; and, finally, that there is no class of reader to whom they are not calculated to afford mingled amusement and information. We cannot quit this volume without regretting the unaccountable paucity of its contents, or rather the smallness of its size, as compared with the large promise held out to us in the description of the MS. from which it is taken—namely, "a series of seventeen duodecimo volumes, in the original binding, carefully and legibly written, which proved to be genuine commonplace books, extending from 1648 to 1678; a portion of time," as the editor justly adds, "fraught with intense interest to the historian, the practitioner of medicine, the student, and the philosopher." We have only to hope, in conclusion, that the serious defect in question is owing to the zealous haste with which the editor has dispensed this first instalment of his treasure; and that we shall speedily be favoured with another and larger portion of this curious work.

Rural Sketches. By Thomas Miller. John Van Voorst. We are glad to announce another very pleasant volume from the pen of Mr. Miller, who is decidedly one of the best painters of the beauties of nature in all its phases, though nature is not always the most graceful personage described by poets, and whose writings are replete with instruction and amusement. Those who have luxuriated in our author's "Day in the Woods," will not be disappointed with his "Rural Sketches:" they include Country Courtship, the Old Woodman, the Country Justice, Rural Poetry, the Country Fair, and many others. There is an originality and freshness in these essays that cannot fail in affording gratification. We will make a suitable extract—the picture of a Recruiting Serjeant at the "Country Fair:"—

In staggered Jack Straw, rolling drunk, with the Serjeant's cap on, singing—

> "If I had a beau for a soldier would go,
> Do you think I'd say no? No! not I;
> Not a sigh would I draw, when his red coat I saw,
> But a cheer I'd give for his bravery."

"What! have yo' listed, Jack?" interrogated half a dozen voices in as many tones. "I have, my lads," answered he singing—"'And I never will follow the plough tail again.' I've listed for a hofficer, an' if any o' yo's a mind to list wi' me (hiccup), I'll gi' yo' a shilling in his majester's name an' list you for full sargent." "You mean full private," said an old man, who had hitherto sat unobserved in the corner; "you mean full private, same as they'll make you when they get you up to th' regiment. I once listed thirty years agó for a Colonel, and when I got to th' regiment, and I told 'em what I'd listed for, they laughed at me, and says yo're above a Colonel; so I was above one, for our Colonel only stood five feet five, and I stood near upon six feet, so they made me a gronadier." "I don't care," answered Jack Straw, "I took his majester's money to be a hofficer (hiccup), an' be one I will, or else I'll not serve according to the articles o' war. 'Now,' says I, afore I took the money, 'Sargent,' says I, 'I list for an hofficer.' 'Yes,' says he; 'will you be Captain, Lieutenant, or Ensign?' 'Ensign,' says I. 'Very well,' says he, and he put it down in black and white; you may go into the parlour and ax him;" and away we went, John Straw, Ensign, leading the way.

In the parlour all was confusion: a good-looking rosy-cheeked girl was pulling at the arm of her drunken lover and exclaiming, "Dinna list, Tommy, dinna list; o' yo'll brake my heart: dinna list him, Mr. Soldier." "I will list," said the rough rustic; "give me a shilling to serve his most gracious majester, Mr. King William: I'll not be a clod-hopper all the born days of my life, and put up we your oas and offs." "Oh! dinna list him, Mr. Sargent!" exclaimed the girl, "for his poor old mother would run mark mad if he was to go for a soldier, and I'm sure I dare not show my face at hoam wehout him. His mother's sure to lay all the blame on me, and say as he listed for love, and then what ever am I to do?" "I'll not list him while he's tipsy," replied the Serjeant, saying a thousand pretty things to the distressed damsel, and accompanying every sentence with a knowing twinkle of the eye. By the aid of another maiden, however, the drunken swain was led off, and on throwing up the parlour-window we could perceive him and his sweetheart in the garden, she promising not to see Fred Giles again, upon condition that he no more whistled out Squire Thornton's dairy-maid.

The Serjeant still continued exhibiting his long purse, and pointing out the happiness of a soldier's life, while many a country bumpkin sat glowing beneath the sunny beams of imaginary glory, and old Mother Ward's sparkling ale. "Think but for a moment," exclaimed the Serjeant, in the true "Freies' vein," "of being exposed all the day in a hay-field, sweating beneath a scorching sun, until at night you're all as tired as dogs, while the soldier sits in his shady barracks, enjoying all manner of happiness, such as sleeping, smoking, or drinking. Then think of the chance of being promoted to an officer! Beside, there's no work to do; there's nothing after you've learnt your exercise but to keep yourself clean, and walk about all day like a gentleman. Then there's the bounty, look at that (and down went his purse upon the table); then again think of the honour of fighting for your king and country, and if you happen to have your leg shot off (here two or three winced), why, you've bread for life in a good pension. There's prize-money too, and all the honour of saying you've been in such a battle, and if you go abroad, there's wine at a penny a quart; think of that, you rogues!—and you've no horse to look after like a horse-soldier, nought but a knapsack and firelock.—Who would follow the plough when he can march beneath the glorious colours of the 42nd, to the merry fife and drum! and have plenty of sweethearts in every town, and money without working for it—eh, eh, my brave countrymen?"

"And who the devil," said the old man who had once listed for a Colonel, "will take thirteen-pence a-day to be shot at, eh? and have about twenty masters over him, eh? First comes a lance Jack,—'If you don't stir yourself, I'll report you to the Corporal;' then comes the puppy of a Corporal,—'If you don't mind, I'll lodge a complaint to the Serjeant;' then the Serjeant,—'Sir, you'll chance to see the black-hole, if you are not more attentive;' then there's drill,—'Hold your head up, or I'll put you in the awkward squad;' then another peeping down your gun-muzzle, and examining you from head to foot, to see that everything's in apple-pie order, beside as many sort of officers as there are weeds in our common. Hey, hey, my lads, soldiering's all very well to talk about, but you no sooner are one than you've had a bellyful. Be content where you are; if you don't like your master now, you can soon get another; but as for promotion, if you ever get up its to th' *holberts*, where they once promoted me, only for staying out we my lass after th' trumpet had sounded for all in;—what d'ye think o' that for promotion?"

The Serjeant muttered something about desertion and back-scratching, and we retired up stairs to join the dancers.

There are numerous wood illustrations of great beauty, and, altogether, it is a most charming volume.

Ryall's Portraits of Eminent Conservatives and Statesmen. Nos. 11 and 12. Dawe and Gowar.

We have repeatedly expressed our admiration of the very masterly engravings in this work, and the portraits in the present two numbers, as well as the coats of arms, are equally deserving of the highest praise. The Conservatives herein represented are the Duke of Rutland, Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Bexley, Earl of Munster, Lord Mahon, and Sir F. Trench. The memoirs, though brief, are well written, and that of Lord Munster, from which we take the closing passage, is highly interesting. We cordially agree with every word in this sketch of a most excellent nobleman:—

We see him then gallant as a soldier, arduous and persevering as a student, moderate yet consistent as a politician,—an affectionate father and attached husband,—his mind given up to liberal pursuits; when from station, fortune, and all opportunity, the wide world of pleasure was at his command;—yet, above these things, we see that which will always redound to the honour of the Earl of Munster; that placed in a position where, over the lapse of centuries, but some few are to be found who have been similarly placed,—perhaps none without grossly abusing it—he has steered clear of all those temptations which his station gave him to advance his fortunes by any other method than such as would have been adopted by the son of one born in the ordinary ranks of life. In whatever light we view the Earl of Munster—soldier, student, politician—in his domestic relations, or in his otherwise peculiarly delicate standing,—we still find him worthy of the name he bears.

The Illustrated Shakspere. Part I. R. Tyas.—This bids fair to be a cheap and excellent edition, very charmingly embellished and beautifully printed. The part before us contains the whole of the *Tempest*, with introductory and critical remarks on the sources from which the plot appears to have been derived. There can be no question of the success of this new undertaking of one of our most enterprising bibliopolists. "What human work so irresistibly addresses itself to human sympathies as the writings of Shakspere?"

Smith's Standard Library.—A further issue includes "Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Oliver Goldsmith's Poems and Plays," "Mrs. Inchbald's Nature and Art," "Locke on the Reasonableness of Christianity," "Thomson's Seasons and Castle of Indolence." The selection is extremely judicious; each work is beautifully printed, and extraordinarily cheap, thus supplying an excellent library of English literature at a trifling outlay.

The Aldine Magazine.—The most prominent feature in the publication this month is a paper on the "Patronage of the Arts," and vindicating the conduct of the Royal Academy. Also, reminiscences of the old booksellers, Andrew Millar, Robert Lawless, the Cadells, &c.—Letter of Whitfield—the Aldine Triumvirate—an amusing "show-up" of the "Society of British Artists"—Critical Notices of Books and Exhibitions—and a great variety of miscellaneous literary matter.

Recollections of Scenic Effects, &c. By G. S.

It gives us great pleasure to introduce to our readers a work which, though it has hitherto attracted little attention from the periodical press, will be found on examination to have singular claims on public favour. It presents itself to us in the unassuming character of "Scenic Effects of Covent Garden Theatre during the season of 1838-9;" and in this point of view it is full of merit and interest. But the quality which has induced us to point to it the particular attention of the lovers of art is, the extraordinary force and truth of expression which many of its details display, and which are as valuable as they are rare,—especially in an artist who is, we believe, still so young and new to his art as scarcely to claim (by his years and practice at least) a higher place than that of a *student*. The publication consists of parts; each containing three plates, and each plate representing some one "scenic effect" in one of the standard plays, the production of which has made so memorable the brief dramatic reign of our great tragic actor. As "scenic effects," we repeat, they are excellent, and deserve to rank among the most interesting records of Macready's brilliant management. But in some of the individual figures (mere outlines as they are), we trace powers of expression and of portraiture which give promise of high future excellence, and cause us to look with unusual interest and curiosity to the future career of the artist. The parts already before us include the *Tempest*, *Richelieu*, and the *Lady of Lyons*.

Mr. Moon, the most spirited as well as liberal of publishers, has just brought out two most superb mezzotintos. The subjects are Edwin Landseer's celebrated portrait of the dog Odin, engraved by his brother; and Harding's grand canal, Venice, inimitably engraved by Lucas. Every admirer of the arts will be gratified with these charming prints; they add to the high reputation of Landseer and Lucas, are worthy transcripts of the celebrated original paintings, and most creditable to Mr. Moon, the great patron of engravers.

East India Intelligence.

On Thursday evening a messenger arrived at the India House, bringing despatches from Bombay to 25th March, Madras, 17th; and Calcutta, 14th. The news brought are of a favourable description. Lieut. Pottinger has been restored to a good understanding with the Prince Kamran of Herat. Sir Willoughby Cotton, with two Brigades of Infantry and one of Cavalry, had advanced towards the Bolan Pass, having left Shikarpore on the 23d Feb. The Shah Soojah, with his force, was expected to leave Shikarpore the first week in March. Sir John Keane, with his division, had advanced to Larkana, between Hyderabad and Shikarpore, on 24th Feb., and intended to proceed to Dadur, at the foot of the Bolan mountains. The Sirdars had returned from a fruitless expedition to Herat, and are now stated to be favourably disposed to the British interests. Col. Frith, of the Madras Artillery, died on the 2nd March.

The latest intelligence, dated from Camp Jancedera, two stages from Shikarpore, the 24th Feb., confirms what we stated several weeks since. It appears that, at the request of the Queen and of Lord Hill, Sir Henry Fane will retain the chief command in India, and that his Excellency will make Bombay his head-quarters. Sir John Keane will continue to command the army in the field.

Jhansi.—This place has at last capitulated to the force employed against it. Preparations were about to be made on the evening of 4th Jan., for erecting a battery to break the town wall, when a report was spread that Jhansi had capitulated. This was found to be true, for, on the General going down with two regiments to take possession, not a soul was to be seen in either town or fort. Sir Thomas Aubarey has issued Division Orders, announcing the evacuation of the town and fort of Jhansi, by the Baee and her followers, and offering his best acknowledgments to the whole of the troops, both European and Native, for the readiness, zeal, and orderly conduct evinced by all ranks. The 33d reg. was ordered to remain at Jhansi, and Brigadier Stubbs, commanding the contingent, to place himself in communication with Mr. Frazer, the Governor-General's agent.

Capt. Foster, of the Engineers, has been ordered to proceed to Aden, with the general object of reporting on the improvements requisite or expedient to be made in the place, in the repair of its buildings, construction of tanks, improvement of the harbour, &c., from which we are led to conclude, that Government is anxious to lose no time in fully developing its resources as a place of trade, for which it is admirably situated, being in the immediate vicinity of the coffee and gum districts, which have hitherto found an outlet for their produce at Mocha. The present juncture is particularly favourable for Aden becoming a place of considerable trade, as the Arab merchants would then have no inducement to trade with the Egyptians, and would prefer bringing their produce to a market where they would be assured of protection, and be free from the insults and exactions of Mahomed Ali's

officers to which they are now exposed, all the ports on the Red Sea being in the Pacha's possession.—*Bombay Gazette, Feb. 28.*

The rear column of the Army of the Indus passed Bawulpore on the 6th Jan., and the advanced columns were expected to be at Shikarpore on the 27th. Shikarpore, which is on the western side of the Indus, is expected by some to be the limit of the first campaign.

Bombay Military Fund.—Lieut.-Col. Schuler, of the Artillery, is appointed a Director of the Military Fund in the vacancy occasioned by Major Groundwater proceeding to Europe.

An address to Col. Jervis has been prepared at Poonah, by those who were brought up at the late Government Institution there, and a subscription for the purpose of presenting to that officer a piece of plate is now in progress. Col. Jervis has borne his part in many works and institutions of public utility, and his exertions have always borne the stamp of judgment and ability. The sum already subscribed is 1500 rupees.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate into the merits of the late mutiny in the 28th Bengal N I., commenced its sittings on the 21th Dec., and still continues to sit. Enough has already transpired to disprove a very absurd report that got abroad, viz., that the officers of the corps had secretly encouraged the disaffection of the men. The true cause of the act has been most clearly discovered; and it is thought that, so far from the men needing instigation, it reflected highly on their discipline that they so long suppressed the discontent they had so much cause for. The result, it is thought, will be confined to the dismissal of a few of the more prominent mutineers, and the re-establishment of the character of the corps. Major Wilkinson, it is supposed, will retain the command.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan. 19.*

Camp, Khanpore, 10th Jan., 1839.—This is four marches from Ahmedpore towards Shikarpore, for which we are in full march. The town has some better houses in it than either Bhawulpore or Ahmedpore, to which state it belongs. Water is brought from the Indus, a distance of 15 miles, by a canal, which runs through the town, and expends itself in a wheel about a mile distant from it, in which wheel the cavalry horses watered, and thus for the first time drank of the waters of the Indus.

Army of the Indus.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Army, dated Khanpore, 12th Jan. "Whilst writing, we have just received a report from the Shah's camp, that the Ameers of Hyderabad have crossed the Indus with the whole force for the purpose of attacking the Bombay Army, and checking its advance on Shikarpore. The Ameers assert our placing Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul is a mere pretext for furthering our own ambitious views, and they even seem to doubt he is with us. Of the latter they will soon have positive proof; but the system we have hitherto pursued in India is certainly sufficient to justify their suspicions that the occupation of Scinde and the whole line of the Indus is the main object of our expedition."—*Military Gazette*, Feb. 9.

Shah Soojah's Force.—Shah Soojah's force appears to have reached Galker on the 14th Jan., and was progressing in a most favourable manner, and would in all probability cross the Indus at a place called Uzeerpore, by a ferry, which, considering their very augmented strength, would prove a most admirable plan, and by far better than our own provinces present. The indefatigable zeal and exertions of Capt. Johnson, the Pay and Commissariat Officer, are said to be beyond all praise.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 13.

In consequence of the death of Maj.-Gen. Monn, Maj.-Gen. C. A. Walker succeeds to a half-share from the off-reckoning fund from the 6th. Jan., 1839.

See also "Notes to Correspondents."

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., Feb. 15, 1839—Mr. C. B. Cartwright to be Civ. and Sess. Judge at Allahabad. Mr. W. H. Benson to be do. do. at Azimgarh. Mr. H. P. Clarke to be Mag. and Coll. of Bareilly. Mr. A. Ross to be Assist. under Comm. at Benares. Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to be Joint Mag. and Coll. of Furruckabad. Mr. E. M. Wyllt to be Assist. under Comm. of Agra. Mr. C. Barry to be Salt Agent at Bullouh and Chittagong, vice Mr. G. Gough. Maj. Wilkinson, Polit. Agent, South West Frontier, to be off. Res. at Nagpore, v. the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, proceeded to Bombay for the purpose of embarking for Europe on furl. Maj. J. R. Onseley, 60th N. I., to be off. Agent to the Gov. Gen., S.W. Frontier, v. Capt. Wilkinson, app. to off. as Res. at Nagpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan. 25, 1839.—39th N.I.—Lieut. S. R. Wallace to be Capt., and Lieut. F. E. Voyle to be Lieut., in succ. to Capt. H. Monke, dec. 41st N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. John Cumberlege to be Capt., and Ens. W. F. Hammersley to be Lieut., in succ. to Capt. J. Martin, dec. Lieut. W. J. Cade to act as Adj. 13th N.I., v. Lieut and Brev.-Capt. Edwards, appointed A.D.C. to Maj. General Burgh. Lieut. R. Renny to act as Adj. 47th N.I., v. Corfield, prom. 71st N.I.—Lieut. M. Bristow to be Interp. and Quartermaster. 1st L.C.—Lieut. J. Moore to be Adj.

BREVET.—G.O., Jan. 25, 1839.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet.—Cav.—Lieuts. Chas. Lowth, 4th L.C.—D. Wiggens, 7th L.C.—and W. L. C. Scott, 1st do. Int.—Lieuts. Andrew Grant, 30th N.I.—Arch. Park, 29th do.—J. P. Farquharson, 8th do.—Henry Wilson, 4th do.—T. F. Flemyng, 36th do.—F. E. Smith, 69th do.—Rowland Hill, 70th do.—John Lang, 36th do.—Keith Young, 50th do.—A. R. J. Swinton, 35d do.—A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 38th do.—J. W. H. Jamieson, 52d do.—John Powell, 28th do.—Andrew Fisher, 36th do.—Peter Innes, 14th do.—E. S. Lloyd, 49th do.—T. F. Blois, 11th do.—W. J. Rind, 71st do.—Leland Horle, 57th do.—Henry Foquett, 56th do.—Hugh Boyd, 15th do.—and W. J. Cade, 13th do.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Jan. 25, 1839.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on med. cert.—Art.—Brev.-Maj. G. G. Dennis, Inv. Est.—Capt. R. C. Johnson, 22d N.I.—Lieut. Jas. Grant, 46th N.I.—Lieut. R. P. Alcock is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on med. cert. for two years.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Feb. 1, 1839.—H. Forbes, Esq., to act as Sub-Coll. and Joint Mag. of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr. Bird, on sick cert., or until further orders. H. D. Cook, Esq., to act as head assist to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. H. Forbes, on other duty, or until further orders. Lieut. J. J. Losh, 2th N.I., to act as Canarese Translator to Government during the absence of Mr. Walter Elliott, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan 11, 1839.—Inf.—Sen. Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Walsh, C.B., to be Col., v. Monin, dec.—date of comm., Jan. 5, 1839. Sen. Maj. J. H. Winbolt, 6th N.I., to be Lt.-Col., in succ. to Walsh, prom.—date of comm., Jan. 5, 1839. 5th N.I.—Sen. Capt. W. Justice to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. Rob. Wright to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. R. Shubrick to be Lieut., in succ. to Winbolt, prom. 16th N.I.—Sen. Ens. W. Chatfield to be Lieut., in succ. to Cook, dec. date of comm., Nov. 8, 1838. Lieut. J. Dibnas, Eng., to be Adjut. of that corps. 42d N.I.—Sen. Ens. Charles Roper to be Lieut., vice Smith, dec.—date of comm., Jan. 13, 1839. Sen. Assist.-Surg. W. G. Maxwell, M.D., to be Surg., v. Richmond, ret.—date of comm., Jan. 14, 1839. Sen. Surg. R. Davidson to be a Superint. Surg., from do. Surg. Geo. Knox to be Garr. Surg. of Bangalore, v. Davidson. Superint. Surg. R. Davidson is posted to the Ceded Districts, v. Richmond, ret.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O., Jan. 18, 1839.—13d N.I.—Lieut. D. S. Young permitted to return to Europe on sick cert. 48th N.I.—Ens. P. A. O. Conat do. to do. on do. Capt. W. Bremner, Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, with leave of absence for eighteen months from the date of embarkation.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, May 4th—GEORGE CANNING, *Winn*, from Bombay, Dec. 7. 6th SCHILLA, *Downes*, from Mauritius, Dec. 27. DRYADE, *Heard*, from New South Wales, Dec. 2. Liverpool, May 10th—JOHN O'GAUNT, *Robertson*, from China, Jan. 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per DRYADE. Capt. Bonham, Lieut. Hawkins, H.M.'s 56th Reg., Mr Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr Chr. Capt. Bingham.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, May 6th—ANNA MARIA, *Edwards*, for Calcutta.

NEW SOUTH WALES, *Arrivals at.*—Oct. 17th—CARNARVON, *Irvine*, from London. 24th—SIR JOHN BARRINGTON, *Fidler*, from Liverpool. Nov. 4th ADELAIDE, *Greaves*, from London. 14th LORD ELDON, *Worsell*, from do. 27th LADY NUGENT, *Holton*, from do. 28th EARL GREY, *Talbot*, from do. *Sailed for*—Oct 21 LETITIA and CAMDEN, Missionary ships to the Eastern Islands. Nov. 15th—COLOMBO, *Neale*, to New Zealand.

ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE.—BY AN OLD FIELD OFFICER.

As you are obliging enough to admit the difficulties of the task you propose, and to express so favourable an opinion of my professional experience, I shall endeavour, in compliance with your request, "to point out a few of the results of our former and present system of military punishment," as they recur to my recollection, but, in considering this important subject, great allowance must be made for long-standing and rooted prejudices. Those who most strenuously oppose its further investigation, are not less humane than those who advocate the abolition of corporeal infliction; their original feelings would probably have dictated what custom (second nature) has since taught them to consider as mistaken mercy. You justly observe, that "unbiassed experience should alone decide." But supposing you had found it, are you quite sure it would command the faith it merits? Who will yield to its judgment when the highest order of military talent and authority cannot furnish satisfactory information? Even officers, who have for twenty years encountered all the vicissitudes of Troop or Company, may not have reflected much on a matter of such every-day occurrence. The common routine of regimental duties is performed as a matter of course, but seldom studied; and this interesting subject never appeared to me to have excited attention after individuals had overcome the first shock (usually a slight one) and had become gradually hardened by subsequent practice.

We must all remember many things that were formerly considered so impracticable, that to have suggested them would have affected one's reputation for common sense; yet they have since proved otherwise. Amongst those of apparently little importance we have lived to see accomplished, are the dismissal of the soldiers' tail, and the fetters imposed on the cut with nine; yet, to the *old* school, either would have been incredibly awful. It was hardly believed possible to dispense with such powerful auxiliaries as hair-powder, soap, and fourteen-inch queues, they were considered as necessary as arms and ammunition; their very arrangement was characteristic and mathematically precise; here too, very probably originated the punishment of the bullet; for the queue, on the slightest indication of disobedience, was condemned to carry a number of those weighty appendages, until its mutinous propensities were thoroughly subdued; and at this virtuous period of military history, all such appendages were commended, as affording occupation and innocent *amusement* to the soldier, keeping him out of mischief, and lending their charitable aid in disposing of the arrears of sixpence a day, which he might otherwise have been tempted to squander in elegant fopperies, or unsoldierlike extravagance, to the great detriment of true discipline. No wonder, then, that the removal of appendages, possessing such important qualities, should have been considered fatal to the character of the service, and that the decay of its glory should have been from that moment predicted—no wonder that, with the bigoted conservatives of antiquated customs and costume, it outweighed every consideration for a poor devil, who, by its removal, was enabled to march under a load of half a hundred weight, without having his head half twisted off with the friction of his appointments. Never shall I forget the morning when the order arrived from His Royal Highness, our ever-lamented Commander-in-Chief, for this apparently trifling, but really invaluable boon. It was on the eve of our embarkation for the memorable expedition to Corunna, in 1808; the men were half frantic with delight, but it was almost a death-blow to our little Commandant; he could not have been more indignant had the soldiers' queue been the rudder by which he was to have been steered into action, and the vessel without it an unmanageable wreck. I remember, too, an old Colonel, who, speaking with enthusiasm of the superior discipline of those happy days, when little cocked hats and (I believe) red breeches were equally precious, he would not hear of the bravery of Britons on all occasions, or of the advantages of increased comfort and convenience. "Sir," said he, "I was Adjutant of your old corps at Coxheath camp before you were born." This was of course unanswerable, and there are no doubt younger men than the old Coxheath Adjutant who have imbibed ideas of discipline, not less absurd or less difficult to eradicate.

Yet, unsupported by interest, unpuffed by certain *management* or good fortune, the most anxious, the most humane, the most talented commanding officer had much to contend with, and was frequently obliged in prudence to confine the best intentions to his own breast. In almost every regiment, there were (and possibly still are) persons ready to criticise every change of system, and to condemn every innovation as prejudicial to established customs; therefore, any attempt to ameliorate the condition of the men, if not approached with extreme caution and address, was frequently looked upon with jealousy, as affecting the privileges of intermediate ranks, although the object might, in reality, have been to afford all the authorities a wider field for their exertions in the same cause. I remember, at the conclusion of the late American war, the introduction of a sergeant's mess was much opposed under many pretences; amongst others, it was said that it placed them too much on an equality with commissioned officers, and that we should soon have to lament their conceit and extravagance. I had, however, the pleasure to hear the most decided acknowledgments of its unquestionable advantages in a very few months, and I can with truth aver the same of many other changes that improved the condition and increased the comforts and respectability of the lower ranks; for every thing that enhanced the value of promotion augmented the power to encourage and reward the deserving. *That regiment was never yet commanded well, in which promotion was not highly estimated by the privates*; therefore (except in *atrocious* cases), the reduction even of a lance-corporal is not to be treated as a slight affair, but as a very serious and painful measure; one that requires not the aggravation of further punishment. I always found that, acting on this principle, the party redoubled his exertions to regain what he had lost; but a non-commissioned officer, who had likewise suffered corporeal infliction, invariably desponded, or gave himself up to the most dissolute courses; added to which, the reluctance of the privates to become non-commissioned officers under the severer system, sufficiently proved how little value they attached to a position that increased their responsibility, without any adequate prospect of protection, or even exemption from the lowest degradation.

A Commanding Officer to have declared formerly the humane sentiments of the present day, on the subject of corporeal punishment, would have subjected him to a suspicion that he was actuated by a desire of popularity, however sincere his motives, however strong his conviction, of their sound expedience! and certain it is that the introduction of adequate substitutes required encouragement from the highest quarters; a Court-martial was then considered almost the right of the complaining party on any grave occasion, the expectation *of support* was implied in every charge advanced by an officer against those under him, and to refuse a Court-martial was tantamount to a refusal of the support required, and of course very unusual. With such contracted notions on the management of a large body of human beings, it could not have been a very easy matter to establish a milder and more rational system, and to persuade officers that the willingness, obedience, and respect of the soldier depended quite as much on the opinion he entertained of his Commanders, as on the harsh and revolting system

of compulsion: yet I never saw a company or a corps that was commanded with impartial justice and individual encouragement, that was not content and happy, and *proud of its officers*; but before I enter on the course adopted of later years, allow me to revert to an earlier period, and give you my first impressions on the discipline of the army at the close of the last and commencement of the present century: this will enable you to judge of the immense and rapid improvements that humanity and good sense have since accomplished.

I joined my regiment, though a Lieutenant, a mere boy, and soon observed with the most acute pain that the tortures of a poor soldier were by no means confined to the infliction in question; particularly if he had the misfortune to offend the petty tyrant of minor authority. Never can I forget my astonishment and disgust at the incessant and sometimes ferocious application of the rattan, at parade or exercise, but especially the Adjutant's drills: he or the Sergeant-Major operated in front, while others of the drill department were not less actively employed in the rear. Woe to the unhappy limb whose muscular projection attracted the critic eye of these disciplinarians! the rattan instantly resounded on the whincing calf—the slightest outward movement was equally fatal—but deep and bitter were their inward emotions: their only support, in community of suffering: their only indemnity, in their united execration of their tormentors.

The first military flogging I attended was by no means an agreeable novelty—I did not wait to see it out. A few months however hardened me; yet I met with a severe trial in the misfortune of my own servant. He was a kind-hearted and brave old soldier, but having served long in the West Indies, where there were no temperance societies, he had taken a great fancy to rum; he had notwithstanding been selected by my excellent Commanding Officer to attend me, and his solicitude for my interest justified the choice; it was the paternal feeling an old soldier so frequently indulges for a young one. The poor fellow had served beyond the period that entitled him to his discharge; he had begun to consider himself a privileged veteran, and unhappily, when on guard, made a little too free with his favourite liquor. He was confined, tried, and (no doubt justly) sentenced, though the duty of a skeleton corps in a country town was little more than nominal: but in vain did I plead for him—all my arguments were fruitless; the only favour I could obtain was permission to be absent from his punishment. Being old in constitution, he could only take two hundred lashes (two-fifths of his sentence); they did not then kill him; they only destroyed his peace for the rest of his short and degraded existence; he sunk rapidly under the wretched state of his mind, and then received the discharge for which I had earnestly entreated, to avert the melancholy catastrophe. Poor fellow! he never held up his head again.—(*To be continued.*)

It is much to be regretted that the pecuniary difficulties of literary men are often unknown till after their deaths. Such appears to have been the case with the late Mr. Haynes Bayly, towards whose relief hundreds would have hastened had they known of his necessities. Might there not be an adjunct or sub-committee of the Literary Fund, to whom such delicate matters could be made known, and by them published, as propriety or necessity might dictate?

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 11, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93¾ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced, 99¾ 100.
Reduced, 92¾ ¼. | New 3½, 101 ¼.
Consols for Account, 93¾.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. A. Meyer, Great Tower-st., merchant—W. M'Gill, Liverpool, draper.

BANKRUPTS—G. Horsey, Camomile-st., calenderer—J. L. Hood, Princes-st., Leicester-sq., rope-manufacturer—C. A. Harris, Bushy, Hertfordshire, flax-spinner—E. Boah, Birmingham, haberdasher—F. Higginbotham, Birmingham, butcher—J. Chalk, Brighton, timber-dealer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—B. George, New Saturn, common brewer, maltster, and coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—C. Cue, Blackfriars-square, St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucestershire, retailer of beer.

BANKRUPTS—C. Goudsby, Liverpool, carver and gilder—J. Avens, Leeds, stuff-merchant—A. Miller, Thayer-st., Manchester-sq., carver and gilder—H. Rowe, Great Tower-st., wine and brandy-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. Sinclair, of South St. Andrew-street, Edinburgh, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Malta, on 22d ult., the wife of Lieut. LOWRY M. WYNNE, of the Royal Artillery, of a daughter—At Buckfast Cottage, the lady of E. WHITE, Esq., R.N., of a son—2d May, at Plymouth, the lady of Lieut. R. HOLMAN, of a daughter—24th April, near Falmouth, the lady of Lieut. PASSINGHAM, Commander of H.M. packet *Sheldrake*, of a daughter—The lady of Capt. LOVER, late 8th, Stipendiary Magistrate, Nenagh, of a son—4th inst., at Camberwell, the lady of Captain G. RICHARDS, of a son—4th inst., in Hans-place, the lady of Capt. J. S. YOUNG, of his Majesty the Nizam's Cavalry, of a son—At her father's house, Gloucester-st., the lady of the late N. A. GOSLIN, Esq., of the 2d Light Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S., of a daughter—The lady of Captain PARKINSON, 73d, of a son—At Manchester, on 8th inst., the lady of Captain DUNN, of the Queen's Bays, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1st inst., at Camberwell, R. BELLIS, Esq., of the Inner Temple, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bellis, E.I.C.S., to MATILDA REBECCA, daughter of T. J. Irvine, Esq., R.N.—30th ult., at Plymouth, R. GIBSON, Esq., jun., 62d regt., to ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late E. J. Collins, Esq., Richmond—At Dublin, Assist. Commissary-Gen. G. H. DENWIDDIE, to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of F. King, Esq., Quartermaster 42d Rl. Highlanders—Lieut. ANTHONY ROBINSON, of the late 3d Rl. Veteran Battalion, to Miss MARY ROLAND, of Ballina—At Dublin, Rev. E. W. VAUGHAN, of Gloucester, to MARIAN, only daughter of the late Major Ridge—At Monkstown, R. DENNY, Esq., eldest son of Captain Denny, to REBECCA SARAH, daughter of the late Capt. W. Irvine, of Gola, Fermanagh—At Bathwick, the Rev. C. J. GLYN, to ANNE, daughter of the late Captain W. H. Cleather, 1st Ceylon Regiment—In Upper Canada, Capt. F. DOBBS, h.-p. 12th Foot, to LETITIA, daughter of the late J. A. Farrell, Esq., of Maheramorne, Antrim—7th inst., at Rochester, the Rev. R. G. CURTOIS, B.D., Chaplain to the Forces, to MARY, widow of the late Rev. Ayling Farquhar—8th inst., at Bury Pomeroy, W. BROCKMAN, Esq., to ANNA MARIA, widow of the late Captain Farwill, R.N., of Totness—April 27th, at Dover, J. RENNELL, Esq., R.N., to SOPHIA, daughter of the late T. Medland, Esq., of Exeter—7th inst., at St. Pancras Church, Major PIERCE BRETT, 21st Fusiliers, to Lucy, daughter of the late J. Jeffreys, Esq.—30th April, at Paddington, H. TREMENHEERE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, second son of Colonel Tremenheere, K.H., to ELIZA CAROLINE, only daughter of F. Pierard, Esq., late District Judge in the Presidency of Bengal—9th inst., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, LADY EMILY MARY MURRAY, youngest daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, to Captain FRANCIS HUGH GEORGE SEYMOUR, Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Captain Sir G. Seymour, R.N.—At Dawlish, C. R. WEBB, Esq., to LUCY, daughter of C. Knighton, Esq., R.N.

DEATHS.

At Winchmore Hill, on 5th inst., DAVID TODD, Esq., late Superintending Surgeon E.I.C.S.—At Columbo, aged 23, G. FERMING, Esq., Indian Navy—Of consumption, JOHN, youngest son of the late Captain T. Pearce, R.M.—At Greystones, Wicklow, on 25th ult., ELIZA MARTHA, wife of W. Curteis, Esq., of the Coast-Guard—At Braunton, suddenly, Lieut. LANGDON, R.N., aged 50—At Dalhousie, New Brunswick, on 13th March, Lieut. PERRY DUMARESQ, R.N.—May 2d, aged 81, Mrs. OLDRIDGE, late Matron of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, and relict of W. Oldridge, Surg., R.N.—28th ult., at Brecon, aged nine months, JOHN, son of Captain John Watson, 14th Foot—At Quebec, THERESA, sister of the late Hon. J. Baby, and relict of the late T. Allison, Esq., Captain 5th Foot—Lieut. B. BEALES (1805), retired h.-p. Royal Marines—Mr. W. WADLING, Acting Master H.M. packet *Cuckoo*, Holyhead—At Southsea, Mrs. CLEMENTS, widow of Capt. Clements, Rl. Marines—Aged 73, Mrs. SMYTH, relict of Maj. R. Smyth, Rl. Marines—At Brecon, ELIZA, wife of Captain I. Watson, 14th regt., aged 27—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-General AINSLIE—At Weeks, near Great Torrington, on 2d inst., retired Commander J. CUTLIFFE, R.N., aged 71.

Advertisements.

THE DOURO CLOAK!—The elegance of its appearance, the facility of its advantages, its convenient portability—FOLDING IN A CASE THE SIZE OF A POCKET BOOK!—its being perfectly waterproof and allowing the free egress of perspiration, recommend it as an invaluable personal accompaniment for the Opera, the Ball-room, and the Rout—to the Nobility and Gentry generally, to the M.P., to the Tourist, the Sportsman, the Traveller—to all exposed to cold, damp, or rain: whether from leaving the crowded assemblages of fashion, or by the sudden external changes of a variable climate.—"The Douro Cloak," the invention of GEORGE WALKER, 33, St. James's-st., London, is equally adapted for Walking or Riding.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, TRAYS, &c.—The most extensive general Stock in the Metropolis, in the above branches, may be inspected at the Show Rooms of NEWINGTON and SANDER, Nos. 319 and 320, High Holborn, opposite Gray's-Inn. Table and Dessert Services, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy Jugs, and every description of Coarse Stone and Earthenware for Household purposes; Ornamental China, Glass Dishes, Centres, Vases, Jugs, Decanters, Wine, Champagne, and Claret Glasses, &c. Drawing-room or Suspending Lamps, Table Lamps, Hall Lanterns, Palmer's Patent Candle Lamps in Bronze and Or molu, Chandeliers, Lustres, Girandoles, Tea Trays in Papier Maché or Metal Bodies, &c. &c.

The above may be had either plain or richly finished; but in either case every article will be warranted good of its kind.

As a scale of prices can convey but little information without a view of the goods, N. and S. will feel much pleasure in conducting heads of families through their Show Rooms. Parties favouring them with a visit will not be importuned to make purchases. Goods for the country are carefully packed. Patterns sent to any part of the town by addressing as above.

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A description of these Islands, as a field for British colonisation, has been rendered unnecessary by the labours of the "New Zealand Association" of 1837, who collected and disseminated very ample information on the subject. The sole aim of that Society was to induce the Legislature to apply to New Zealand the peculiar system of colonisation which has proved so eminently successful in South Australia, and to make provision for guarding the native inhabitants from the evils to which they have hitherto been exposed by their intercourse with Europeans of every class. Her Majesty's Government, however, objected to all legislation for these ends, except on one condition, to which the Society could not assent. The proposed condition was, that the Society, which had excluded from its objects all speculation for private gain, should become a joint-stock company, and engage in undertakings with a view to profit. This condition was declined, as being at variance with the declared character of that Society; and the result has been the formation of the present Company, in a form consistent with the condition thus required by Her Majesty's Government.

The purchase and improvement of waste lands in New Zealand has been already carried on to a great extent, and with much advantage by Missionaries and others, who have settled in the country, as well as by persons residing in the adjacent Australian Colonies, and such an operation upon an enlarged scale is the proposed object of the New Zealand Land Company.

The attention and business of the Company will be confined to the purchase of tracts of land,—the promotion of emigration to those tracts directly from the United Kingdom,—the laying out of settlements and towns in the most favourable situations,—and the gradual re-sale of such lands, according to the value bestowed upon them by emigration and settlement. It is also proposed that, to facilitate the transmission of capital between England and New Zealand, the Company shall act as agents, for that purpose only.

Such an undertaking affords peculiar advantages to the employers of a large combined capital, and is further suitable to a Company, inasmuch as it can neither impede individual enterprise, nor is liable to the competition of individuals, and is capable of being managed at little expense for agency, and upon a system of fixed routine.

Very extensive tracts of most fertile land in situations highly favourable, both for agricultural and commercial settlements, have been already purchased and secured for the purposes of this Company. And an expedition has also been fitted out and despatched for surveying the coasts of New Zealand, making purchases of lands in the most eligible spots, and preparing for the arrival of a large body of settlers, whom it is proposed to establish on the Company's lands during the present year.

These important purchases, and the fitting out of the preliminary expedition, (including the purchase and equipment of a fine vessel of 400 tons,) have been effected, at a considerable outlay, by parties to whom 600 paid-up shares have consequently been assigned for a transfer of their interests.

Upon the remaining 3400 shares, a call of 10l. per share, (in addition to the deposit,) will be made at the discretion of the Directors, with not less than one month's notice; and all further calls will be made at intervals of not less than three months between each call, and of which one month's notice will be given; and no call, at any one time, will exceed 10l. per share.

The Directors are to have the entire management and control of the funds, formation, proceedings, and affairs of the Company, and are empowered to enter into any arrangements whatever which they may consider conducive to the interest of this undertaking—to prepare a Deed of Settlement for the management of the Company, and to take any steps that may be thought proper relative to an Act of Parliament or a charter in aid of their plans, application for which will be made with the least possible delay,—and generally to adopt such measures and proceedings with reference to the grants, and disposal of shares, or otherwise, as they shall consider expedient.

The shares, in the first instance, will be issued in scrip receipts, upon which will be indorsed the principal laws and regulations by which the Company is to be governed, until a Deed of Settlement shall have been entered into, or an Act of Parliament have been obtained.

Further information on every point connected with the Company may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office, where applications for shares may be made in the following form.

May 2d, 1839.

THE NEW ZEALAND LAND COMPANY.

Form of Application for Shares.

Sir,

I request to have Shares in this undertaking, hereby engaging to take such Shares, or any proportion thereof, as may be appropriated to me upon the terms specified or referred to in the Prospectus dated the 2d day of May, 1839.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The First Anniversary Festival of this Institution will be celebrated at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, May 28th. The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough in the chair. Tickets, 21s. The General Meeting will be held in the Morning.

May 8, 1839. J. M. Hope, Sec.

Printed by William Thomas, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the Office, 19, Catherine-st., Strand, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, May 11, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 330. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.
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The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

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To Sail about the end of June,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE, 950 Tons, JOHN WIBBLY, Commander (late of the *London*); lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; to Messrs. JOPP and SCARR, 72, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the fine New Frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DUMETT, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY BOUCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. T. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

A REGULAR TRADER.—To Sail as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, for MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope, the WELLINGTON, burthen 800 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R.N., Commander. Will lie in the West India Export Dock; carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to M'GHIE, PAUL, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate-street within.

GENERAL ELPHINSTONE, who is about to proceed to Calcutta, we understand, has taken his passage in the remarkably-fine new ship MAIDSTONE, which was launched at Blackwall last Tuesday, and will sail for that Presidency on the 1st of July.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 15th July, the ship SCOTIA, 500 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander, Will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, and Co, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 1st August, the ship ROBERT SMALL, 700 tons, WILLIAM FULCHER, Commander. Will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

THE most Expeditious and Economical way of Travelling, being only one night on the journey, is via Portsmouth, by the BRUNSWICK Steam Packet, THOMAS ROSWELL, Commander. She leaves Plymouth for Portsmouth Mondays and Thursdays, at Twelve o'clock, from Stonehouse Pool, and One at Catwater: Portsmouth for Plymouth, Tuesdays and Fridays, at Six in the Afternoon, about which time the day coaches arrive from London. She will call at Torquay and Cowes on her way to and from Portsmouth. Light goods, luggage, horses, and carriages carefully conveyed. A female servant in attendance [illegible] the ladies.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to J. Slade, at Chappell's 84, Lombard-street; H. Underwood, 56, Haymarket; C. R. Colman's, 61, Charing-cross, London; H. Wheeler, High-street, Portsmouth; J. Webber, Captain Inn, Cowes; R. J. Slade, Torquay, and J. E. [illegible], Plymouth.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by
CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore-street.
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON,
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.,
Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.
T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.,
The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.
N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.
EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.
Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of the old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.
S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks (containing, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 99, Gracechurch-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HOPKINS & Co., 263, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, handkins, and stocks. In the tailoring department: complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only [illegible] that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 20 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, [illegible].
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.
R. N. GAYER, Agent.
An excellent large Marquee for Sale; cheap.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ARLETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 97, Cornhill. Jean Jackets, 5s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 8s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 10s. each; Dress Coats, 30s each; Shirts, 12s. per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz. to the finest quality; Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Sheets, 2s. per pair; Chemises, 10s. per doz.; Very fine do., 24s. per doz.; Night Gowns, 12s. per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—List of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s to 50s.; frock coats, silk facing, 36s. to 42s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 36s.; milled cloth great coats, 42s. to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 24s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 65s.; shooting jackets, 16s.; dressing gowns, 12s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 21s. 6d.; superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 48, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—FROCK and DRESS COATS, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made in the best manner, at the under-mentioned moderate prices, for cash, at J. ALBERT'S, Tailor and Draper, 52, King William-street, London-bridge:—Superfine coloured Cloth Dress Coats, from 2l. 10s. to 3l.; ditto Saxony Black or Blue, 3l. to 3l. 10s.; Frock Coats, with silk facings and velvet collar, 2l. 18s. to 3l. 10s.; various excellent and new materials for Trousers, 18s. to 1l. 8s.; the largest stock of any House in the Trade of the most fashionable Waistcoatings, 10s. to 1l. 1s. Young Gentlemen's Suits, Servants' Liveries, &c., made on the shortest notice, and upon such terms as will ensure future favours.—52, King William-street, City.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—It is now 8 years since we commenced, under high patronage, supplying very first-rate ARTICLES of DRESS, at from 30 to 40 per cent. under the credit prices of other eminent firms. The extensive support we have received only stimulates us to use continued exertions to maintain the high reputation for style and elegance for which we have been so long distinguished. Our list of Cloth Prices is for Coloured Coats, 2l. 6s., Blue or Black Do., 3l. 10s. 6d.; Coloured Frock Coats, 2l. 5s.; Blue or Black Do., 2l. 18s.; Vests, from 15s. 6d.; Trousers, from 13s. to 1l. 16s.; A [illegible] of Livery, 4l. 4s. The New Deputy Lieutenant's Uni[illegible] to be had for 50 Guineas. A Court [illegible] complete for [illegible] Apply to the Address.
H. and O. FL[illegible] Military Tailors, &c., 128, NEW BOND-STREET.

Office of Ordnance, May 1, 1839.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give notice that they are ready to dispose of, to such persons as may be willing to tender for the same, a quantity of unserviceable Iron Ordnance, Old Shot, Shells, Cast and Wrought Iron, &c. &c., in store at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any day (Sundays excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained by persons willing to become purchasers at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office, in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole or any number of the said Lots are to be delivered on or before Thursday the 23d instant.

By Order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 17.

2d Dragoon Guards—Cornet Jackson Vilhers Tuthill to be Lieut. by p., v. Campbell, who retires—Frederick James Ibbetson, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Tuthill, who retires.

3d Dragoon Guards—Cornet and Adjut. Isaac Redston Warner to have the rank of Lieut.—Cornet Matthew Thomas Forde to be Lieut. by p., v. Martin, who retires—Manners M'Kay, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Forde.

14th Light Drags.—Lieut. Henry Edward Doherty to be Capt. by p., v. Phelps, who retires—Cornet Andrew Robertson to be Lieut., v. Doherty—Robt. Hugh Smith Barry, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Robertson.

50th—Lieut. James Weir to be Captain without p., v. O'Hara, dec.—Ens. Henry Needham to be Lieut., v. Weir—Nov. 27. Ens. Henry Hill to be Lieut. by p., v. Needham, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled. William Macdonald Farquharson, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Hill.

52d—Capt. William Eccles, from h.-p. 6th Drag. Guards, to be Capt., v. John Bentham, who exchanges—Robert Brownrigg Arthur Purvis, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Dewson, promoted.

60th—The Hon. A. C. L. FitzRoy to be Sec. Lieut. by p., vice Price, who retires.

70th—Ens. George Evatt to be Adjut., v. Moody, promoted—James Geo. Fraser, Gent., to be Ens. without p.

74th—Lieut. Henry Hewitt Thompson to be Capt. by p., v. Houghton, who retires—Ens. John Miller to be Lieut. by p., v. Thompson—James Duff, Gent., to Ens. by p., v. Miller.

86th—Lieut. Arthur Stewart, from h.-p. 1st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Dalgety, appointed Paymaster 69th Foot—Ens. Henry Cole Faulkner to be Lieut. by p., v. Stewart, who retires—Alexander Lecky, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Faulkner.

97th—Ens. George Maulleverer Gowan to be Lt. by p., v. Burrows, who retires—Richard Sutton, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Gowan.

Royal Radnor Militia—John Abraham Whittaker, Esq., to be Capt., v. Edward David Thomas, resigned—Apr. 4.

North Somerset Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—Philip Skynner Miles, Esq., to be Capt.—John Hugh Wadham Pigott Smyth Pigott, Gent., to be Lieut.

Taunton Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—William Beadon, Esq., to be Capt., v. Greenhill, resigned—George Elers, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Beadon, promoted.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Gds.—The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, married to Miss Rothschild, served as Lieutenant in this corps. A condition of the marriage was, that the lady should embrace the Christian religion.

1st Drags.—The 3d division embarked at Cork on 7th inst. (not 6th, as expected) on board the *Juno* steamer, for Liverpool. The 3d and last division, with hd.-qrs., embarked in the *Juno* and *Ocean* steamers on 10th inst. for the same destination.

2d Drags.—Captain Adams' troop has marched into Cork barracks, but hd.-qrs. and remainder of the regt. will continue at Ballincollig. Serjeant Wallace was drowned May 1st, at Ballincollig powder-mills. He went out fishing with a party, and the net having become entangled at the bottom of the river, he leaped in and dived for the purpose of freeing it; he got fastened in the meshes, and was unable to rise. Every exertion was made to extricate him, but in vain. His body was shortly after recovered, and buried May 3d in Ballincollig churchyard, with military honours. He was on the eve of being appointed Quartermaster. The troop from Limerick to Ennis immediately, to be stationed in aid of the civil power.

3d Lt. Drags.—Lieut.-General Lord George Beresford, Colonel of this corps, has recovered from a severe attack of rheumatic gout.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. and Mrs. Poore are on passage home from Bombay in the *Aurora*. Cornet Fitzgerald has succeeded Lieut. Werge, 39th, as Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Fitzgerald, commanding at Bombay.

7th Hussars—General the Marquess of Anglesey, and the officers of this corps, will give their annual grand dinner at the Clarendon Hotel on Monday, the 17th of next month.

8th Hussars—The troop from Omagh to Dundalk, 10th to 13th May (the election having terminated).

11th Lancers—The corps is ordered from Brighton to Hounslow; 1 troop has arrived in Frome.

13th Lt. Drags.—Are expected to proceed from Madras to Bombay, to transfer their horses to the 15th Hussars.

15th Hussars—Maj. Philipps is on leave previous to proceeding to India.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Gds., 2d Batt.—Lieut. Hon. A. Gordon is appointed extra Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Macdonell, at Quebec. Two soldiers have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for attacking a person named Hill, a stationer, in Hyde-park on Thursday.

Coldstream Guards, 1st. Batt.—On Monday evening, shortly after the roll-call at 10 o'clock, it was reported to the Corporal of the picket at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, that private Christopher Donnellan was behaving in the most outrageous manner in the barrack-room. Corporal Jeffrey, the non-commissioned officer upon duty, immediately sent a file of men to convey him to the guard-room. Upon being informed of this, he directly proceeded to load his musket, which he was enabled to do before the guard came in. Upon their entrance, it being completely dark, the lights in the barracks being extinguished at roll-call, he was seated on his bed with the loaded musket levelled at the door, and the moment the first man entered he called out, "You ——, what do you want here?" Thinking it was Corporal Jeffrey, he discharged the piece. The bullet entered the left shoulder, and came out at the right, of Henry Turner, a private of the reg., with whom the man had always been upon terms of friendship. The shot grazed the arm of another soldier, and lodged in the door of the barrack-room. Turner fell into the arms of his comrades, and the Surgeon-Major of the regt. was sent for. Donnellan was secured, and, after being heavily ironed, taken to the guard-house, in order to await the report of the Surgeon. He will then be given over to the civil power. Upon being taken to the guard-room he made use of most bitter expressions towards Corporal Jeffrey, saying, that he was only sorry that he had not shot him; he was a bad hearted fellow, and there were two or three non-commissioned officers of the regt. that he would shoot if he had the power. The prisoner has been in the regt. for nearly nine years, during which time he has borne a notoriously bad character. He has suffered punishment to the greatest extent to which it could be carried, but it had not the slightest effect upon him, and latterly Corporal Jeffrey had reported him as being drunk and absent without leave. It is not supposed that he intended to fire upon Turner, he having himself declared that the shot was intended for Jeffrey. Turner is doing well, but cannot yet be considered out of danger.

2d—A letter from India, speaking of the fate of Lieut. Sparke, Lieut. Nixon, and Dr. Hibbert (noticed in *N. & M. Gazette* of 27th ult.), goes on to say:—

"We all thought they had been made prisoners; however, in a few days Sir J. Keane sent a troop of 4th Dragoons to penetrate the jungle in search of the missing officers, which they did with some difficulty, and found the bodies, or rather skeletons, of our three brave fellows, close together, the gun-locks and barrels only remaining, the stocks having been burnt to charcoal. I never saw anything so fearful as the remains presented; we could only distinguish them by the rings on their fingers. Nixon was better recognised by his size, being the lowest officer in the regiment. The remains of the three were interred by us in one grave, with military honours. Sparke I lament greatly, he was an honest, good, pleasant fellow."

7th—1 comp., 40 r. and f., from Kilkenny to Killemaule, 10th and 11th May.

10th—The regt. embarked at Dublin on the evening of the 13th inst. on board the *Jupiter* and *Nottingham* st.-v., for Liverpool, where they landed on Tuesday afternoon. Capt. Shinkwin is about to retire on half-pay, and to be succeeded in his comp. by Lieut. Staunton. Capt. Shinkwin has been 27 years, and Lieut. Staunton 13 years, in the service.

12th Depot—Embarked at Cork on 7th inst. on board the *Victory* steamer, for Aberystwith.

16th Depot—Lieut. G. Stoney has joined.

17th—Lieut. Harvey has left Bombay with 99 invalids, for England.

18th—The *Apollo* troop-ship was to leave Colombo for England, with the Royal Irish on board, on 7th Feb.

22d—Ensign Moore is on sick leave. The reg. have been ordered from Belfast to Dublin, by the earliest steam conveyance that can be procured.

25th—Capt. O'Connor and Lieut. M'Donald are on leave. On the 10th inst. the regiment received orders to embark for Devonport. The first division, under Lt.-Col. Chambers, embarked in *Hercules* st., and arrived at Plymouth on 13th from Cork—were landed at the Dock-yard, and marched into the barracks lately occupied by the 29th; the remainder arrived in the *St. George* st.—Lieut. Napier is on the Staff of Sir Charles Napier, commanding the northern district.

Major Cooke served four years in the 1st West York Militia prior to entering the 43d Light Infantry, with which he served at Walcheren in 1809; in Portugal, 1811; siege and storming of Badajoz (wounded at the assault); siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; battle of Salamanca; affair of St. Munoz; battle of Vittoria (wounded); battles of the Pyrenees; the attack on the heights of Vera, 7th Oct., when the left wing of the Army crossed the Bidassoa; battles of the Nivelle and the Nive; affair at Tarbes; battle of Toulouse; battle in front of New Orleans, 8th Jan. 1815; served four years with the Army of occupation in France.—*Hart's New Army List.*

29th—Marched for Bristol on 13th and 14th inst., from Devonport Barracks.

30th—Capt. Macready has retired from the Staff at Ceylon.

34th Depot—Were inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Macbean at Nenagh last week. 1 comp., 2 Officers, 2 Serjts., 1 Drummer, 40 r. and f., from Nenagh to Roscrea, on 8th May; the drafts with armed parties and 6 supernumeraries each, from Nenagh to Cork, 13th to 18th, to embark for the service cos.

35th—Lieut. Henry is appointed A.D.C. to Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius.

36th Depot—Capt. Trollope, laid up by a dangerous attack of fever at Tralee, is convalescent.

37th—Sir Alexander Duff served in Flanders; accompanied the expedition from the East Indies to Egypt, where he served until the Peace of 1802. Sir Alex. commanded the centre column in the attack upon Buenos Ayres.—Colonel Smelt was wounded in the assault of Fort Erie, 15th Aug. 1814.—Colonel Manners was wounded in Holland, Aug. 1809, and at Badajoz (severely).—Major Thoreau was wounded in the Pyrenees.—*Hart's New Army List.*

42d—On the 7th inst. the grand division, No. 1 and 10 comps., under command of Lieut.-Col. Middleton, marched into Limerick from Dublin. They were accompanied by a concourse of people, who evinced a most pleasurable anxiety to welcome the gallant Celtic warriors to their old quarters. The 42d were followed by the red Highland deer, which is quite domesticated in the regiment, and trotted with head-quarters every inch of the road from Dublin. This animal was an object of admiration to the citizens of Dublin, when the regiment were encamped in the Phœnix Park, last summer. Capt. Macquarie's troop, Scots Greys, escorted their gallant countrymen into garrison, having occupied the same quarters with them in Dublin; both regts. also "fought and conquered," side by side, at Waterloo. Capt. Lord C. Gordon's comp. has marched for Cappawhite, to replace a company of the 88th, which has left to join head-quarters at Dublin. Lieut. Macdonald and Ensign Sir F. W. Dunbar are detached with Lord Cecil's comp. There are but four Roman Catholics in the ranks of the Highland regt.; all the others are Presbyterians, and not a single member of the Church of England. 1 comp., 40 r. and f., from Limerick to Cappawhite, 8th May.

43d—Capt. Tryon is appointed A.D.C. to Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick.

45th—Quartermaster Shoolbrad is gone on leave, after a period of 33 years' service. He served with the 73d in Ceylon during the Kandean Rebellion in 1818, and captured one of the principal rebel chiefs (Madugalle) on 2d Nov., and on the following day captured the whole of the family of the Adigar of Matele, in the possession of a native named Dissawa Coolen, amongst which was the sacred tooth of Buddha, inclosed in a kerandua, or pyramidical urn of gold, richly set with precious stones.—"It is not expected that this distinguished corps will leave Windsor till Aug.; they are now nearly complete to the establishment, only wanting 34 men, and less than that number at drill; the remainder are fit for active or immediate duty. The reg. has a temperance society of nearly 280 members, who attend a coffee and reading room (well stocked with publications) in preference to the canteen—very much to the health and benefit of the men; they had had one in India, and likewise at Canterbury."—*Windsor Paper.*

48th Depot—On Tuesday Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Macbean made his half yearly inspection of this depot, under Maj. MacDougall, in the Castle Barracks, Limerick. Ens. Corcoran and party have replaced a detachment of the 34th, at Killaloe. The leave of Ensigns Fullerton and Bateman is extended. Lieut.-Col. Bell returns from Gibraltar, it is thought with a view of leaving the service. The 48th have only one man remaining in their ranks who served with the reg. in the Peninsular War.

49th—Capt. Reignolds has embarked at Gravesend, with the detachment of recruits for Bengal.

50th—Capt. Bonham arrived home in the *Dryad*, from Sydney.

51st—Capt. Ainsworth, Ensigns Doveton and Skurray, 29 r. and f., 6 women, and 10 children, with 288 male convicts, under the care of Surg. A. Nesbit, R.N., arrived at Sydney, N. S. Wales, in the *Earl Grey*, from Portsmouth, on 21st Nov. The *Blenheim* convict-ship, from London, has arrived at Kingstown, Dublin, to convey 200 male convicts to N. S. Wales. There is on board a guard of 29 r. and f., 51st, under Ens. and Adjut. M'Gregor, 28th, and Ens. Kirby. 170 of them were inspected by Surg. Rooney, at Kilmainham, on Monday, and the entire will be embarked before the end of the week.

53d Depot—Ens. J. H. Bathurst has embarked to join the service cos.

58th—Capt. Foster is on passage home from Ceylon.

58th Depot—The co. from Golden to Thurles on 8th May.

61st Depot—Major-Gen. Sir W. Macbean recently inspected the depot. After the men had gone through several evolutions, in which they evinced great military skill and precision, the General said, their soldier-like appearance and general demeanour reflected the highest credit on both officers and men. One comp. and 40 r. and f., from Clonmel to Golden, on 8th May.

65th Depot—The drafts, with armed parties, and 6 Supernumeraries each, from Cashel to Cork, 13th to 17th May.

67th—Col. Bunbury has obtained twelve months' leave.

68th Depot—On Monday se'nnight, Maj.-Gen. L'Estrange,

accompanied by Maj. Brett, A.D.C., made his periodical inspection of the Depot. The gallant General expressed his warm approval of the state of discipline and efficiency in which he found the Depot, after the large drafts forwarded to the service companies.

69th—Part of the reg. came up on sleds from St. John last evening, and will be followed by the remainder of the reg. as it arrives, one of the transports, with them on board, having arrived at Halifax, and the other having been seen off that harbour. This force will, it is understood, proceed up the river, and will be followed by other troops in succession from Nova Scotia, and reinforcements will undoubtedly be poured in from England, upon receipt of intelligence of the recent hostile aggression on the part of Maine.—*Fredericton Sentinel*, Mar. 6.

70th—Capt. Kelsall has vacated the situation of Fort Adjutant at St. Kitt's.

71st Depot—From Buttevant to Cork.

73d Depot—Lieut. Cubitt, Dep. Paym., who was recently thrown from his horse near Ennis, has recovered from the injury he sustained. The Depot has marched to Cork, and will embark there for Chatham.

74th Depot—Has moved to Paisley. Lieut. G. T. Evans has gone to Switzerland on leave.

76th—A detachment embarked on board the *Grand Turk* on 7th March, at Demerara for Berbice, and sailed in the evening, when the vessel got aground on the mud flat near Mahaica; but were released from this perilous situation by a brigantine being sent to their assistance next day to convey them to their destination. A draft arrived in George Town, Demerara, early in March. Head-qrs., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dansey, were expected in George Town about 14th March.

83d—The late Lieut. Johnson's services:—Ensign 98th Foot, 8th Nov., 1815, in which corps he served till its reduction on the 24th Nov., 1818; 83d Foot, 20th March, 1823; obtained his Lieutenancy on 8th April, 1825; killed in action at Prescott, Upper Canada, by the U. S. Marauders, 13th Nov. 1838—Total service, 23 years. Served in N. America about two years and a half, and in Ceylon about five years.

85th—Lieut. Domville is appointed extra A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada.

86th—Lieut. Gilchrist is appointed Garrison Quartermaster at Malta.

88th—The comp. from Thurles to Dublin, 8th to 15th May. The comp. from Roscrea to Dublin, 8th to 13th. The comp. from Cappawhite to Dublin, 8th to 16th. The comp. from Killenaule to Dublin, 11th to 18th. This corps has taken the duties of the 10th.

89th—Maj. Pearse has sailed from Barbadoes for England.

"On 17th inst., a detachment of this reg. arrived from Tobago, under the command of Lieut M'Causland, and another one next day under Lieut. Thornton, both from Trinidad. On Sunday, a comp. under Capt. Kennedy, from Tobago, joined. Lieut.-Col. Basden, with the head quarters, arrived here a few weeks previously."—*Antigua Paper*, Feb 26.

90th—Lieut. Mackenzie is appointed extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Ceylon, Right Hon. J. Mackenzie.

91st—Head-qrs. have been removed to the Cape of Good Hope, leaving only two cos. at St. Helena.

92d Depot—Capt. Bayly commands in the absence of Lt.-Col. Winchester, K.H., who is on leave.

96th—Moves to Chatham on the embarkation of the 15th Hussars.

99th—Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll made his half-yearly inspection of this reg. at Athlone on 6th inst., and after the corps had performed a number of manœuvres, including those for Light Infantry, he minutely inspected its interior establishments, when he was pleased to express to Lieut.-Col. Johnston his entire approbation of the high state of his corps. At the same time, he also expresses his satisfaction at the quiet and orderly conduct of the reg., and the soldier-like manner in which their duties were performed. The reg. is nearly recruited to its augmented establishment, and the young soldiers who have lately joined look remarkably well. The Maj.-Gen. also inspected Capt. Cummin's comp. at Maryboro', and was much pleased with it.

Rl. African Colonial Corps.—Lieut. Saunders is appointed Fort Adjutant at Gambia.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Lieut. Napier has succeeded Major Charters as Military Secretary to the Governor. Lieut.-Col. Somerset is called in from command of the frontier.

Rl. Artillery—Maj. Dunn's troop R.H.A., which had been ordered to march for Bristol on Monday, received counter-orders on Saturday, and remains at Woolwich. A detachment, under the command of Lieut. Mitchell, left for Deal on Thursday. The detachment under orders for Canada paraded for inspection in heavy marching order on Thursday; it is understood it will be embarked in the *Stakesby* transport early in the next month; the following are the names of the officers to go with it, viz.—Maj. Dowse, 2d Lieuts. Savile, Radcliffe, Knox, Younghusband, Romer, Wilder, and Surgeon T. Whitelaw. The following officers are about to retire on half-pay, viz.—2d Captains B. Lyster, C. P. Brewer, W. C. Lindsay, and H. F. Slater. The *Barrosa* transport, with Major C. E. Gordon's company, from Barbadoes, and Major Sabine's company, from Jamaica, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, the 14th. First Lieut. F. D. Cleveland, at present with Colonel Colquhoun in Spain, it is understood will be appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, in place of First Lieutenant A. Gosset, about to be promoted to Captain.

G. O., 11th May.—The Master-General has been pleased to appoint First Lieut. Newcomen to the Royal Horse Artillery, in the room of Lieut. F. Eardley Wilmot, who has been selected for employment on the magnetic experiments.

A. Dickson, D.A.G.

G. O., 13th May.—The Master-General directs the several Lieutenants recently appointed to the Royal Artillery to provide themselves with a new pattern chaco and plume; such other officers as may require new caps may supply themselves with the new pattern. The Master-General directs that the new cap be taken into general wear, when the regiment puts on the clothing for the year 1840.

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. General.

G. O., 13th May.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Second Lieutenant Fisher being transferred from Major T. Gordon's to Major Moor's company, 3d batt.

J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col., A. A. General.

G. O., 15th May.—The Master-General has approved of an exchange of troops between Lieuts. Teesdale and R. Wood; these officers are, however, for the present to continue to do duty as follows, viz.—Lieut. Teesdale, Rocket Troop, Lieut. R. Wood, Major Blachley's Troop.

J. E Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. General.

G. O., 14th May.—The Master General and Board having directed in their letter dated 26th April, 1839, *a* 176, that in future great-coats shall be issued to the Royal Artillery according to the following scale:—

Of the 2d size	3	For every 100 great-coats.
3d —	48	
4th —	49	

This schedule is notified for the information and guidance of all officers concerned. J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. Gen.

Royal Sappers and Miners.—*May*, 1839.—Her Majesty having been pleased, by Royal Warrant dated 3d July, 1838, to order an increase of one company to the establishment of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, the Master-General has directed that it should be embodied this day, and called the 10th company, to be commanded by Major Du Plat, Royal Engineers.

Rl. Engineers—A detachment of one Sergeant, two Corporals, and 12 privates, embarked on 7th inst. on board the *Recovery*, lying off Deptford, to proceed to South Australia, under the command of Lieut. Frome, to be employed on surveying, and other duties. This is the first detachment of the Ordnance Corps which has proceeded to that settlement.

Yeomanry.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, after the usual training under their Commander, Col. Moore, were reviewed by Sir Charles O'Donnell, the Brigade-Major of the Northern District, who was accompanied by the late Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Newcastle. Their various evolutions were performed with great precision, and drew forth the highest commendations. The movements having been gone through, the corps formed into close column, when Sir Charles O'Donnell addressed them, and expressed his highest satisfaction and gratification, both with their general appearance, and with the extreme steadiness and precision with which they went through their movements and evolutions. "These combined," said Sir Charles, "reflected the highest credit imaginable on them—matters to which he could not but bear testimony. The zeal and ability of their Commanding Officer, Col. Moore, was most exemplary. In these times, when attempts were being made by infatuated and misguided men to disturb the peace and tranquility of the country by their endeavouring to usurp a power which they had no right to possess; in these times, he said, he recommended them to be careful of their arms—to keep them in order—and at all times to have them ready in case they should be called out. These were times when such precaution was absolutely necessary, for it was possible they might be called upon to exercise the Military skill of which they had become possessed, in defence of themselves, their homes, and, indeed, their country. We shall then see," concluded the gallant Colonel, "what the courage of the Chartists will be able to effect when opposed to the stout hearts, willing hands, and trusty arms, of the loyal and patriotic English Yeomen." Sir Charles and the noble Duke were heartily and loudly cheered on leaving the ground, and at half-past six they rejoined the officers of the regiment at the Exchange in the town of Nottingham, where the mess was provided, Colonel Moore being in the chair, having on his right the Duke of Newcastle, Major Edge, T. Nixon, Esqs. &c. On his left, Sir Charles O'Donnell, J. Wells, Esq., (the Mayor), Capt. Grant, (9th Lancers), Capt. Bolton, (5th Drag. Gds.), Lieut. Grant (Rocket Brigade), &c.

After the usual toasts, followed by the health of the Duke of Wellington, which was drank with reiterated applause, the Chairman proposed the health of the noble Duke who had inspected the regiment that day, and whom he regretted that he no longer could designate as the chief magistrate of the county. He was sure, however, that the toast would not therefore be answered with less sincerity, and he hoped to hear that sincerity evinced by three time three. A tremendous volley of cheers succeeded this announcement, which were yet augmented when his Grace rose to return thanks. After some well-merited eulogies of the reg., and of Col. Moore, the noble Duke went on to express his confident hope that, in times like these, there would not be found an officer or a man in the corps who would swerve from his duty when called upon to exercise it. Nothing should induce any of them to be disgusted, or to resign their situations. Loyalty to their Queen, fidelity to their country, a determination to uphold its laws, and to repel any attack made upon its institutions, associated as they were for all these purposes, and for attacking our foreign foes, there ought not to be a man amongst them but would suffer anything rather than resign his situation before he saw his country safe. (Continued cheering.) He hoped most fervently that they might never have to come in contact with the disaffected, who were now unfortunately becoming too prevalent; but if the time unfortunately should come when that should be the case, he hoped their duty would be done in such a way as would insure the safety and the preservation of the peace of this county. His Grace concluded by proposing the health of "Colonel Moore and the South Nottinghamshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry." (Three times three.) After "The health of the Brigade-Major," and some other appropriate toasts, the party separated.

The annual grand dinner of the officers of Yeomanry Cavalry, at Willis's rooms, takes place on Saturday next.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia's Visit to Woolwich.—Shortly before 11 on Saturday the Grand Duke, accompanied by Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, Lord Torrington, and General Count Orloff, left Mivart's Hotel in one of the royal carriages, with two outriders, to visit Her Majesty's Arsenal, at Woolwich. Prince Bariatinsky, General Kavaline, Colonel Jouskevitch, Counseller Jonkofsky, Prince Dolgorouky, M. de Tolstoy, M. de Patkul, Baron de Lieven, and M. d'Alderberg, Attaché to the Grand Duke, and Capt. Arriens, R.N., A.D.C. to Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, followed in three carriages. An escort of the Royal Horse Artillery met His Imperial Highness at Blackheath, and conducted him by the road across the Common to the Royal Arsenal. On the cortege reaching the gate at the south-west entrance to the Barrack Grounds, the royal standard was hoisted at the Mortar Battery, and a royal salute fired by a party under the command of Capt. Anderson. The party reached the Royal Arsenal at a few minutes to 12, where His Imperial Highness was received by the Master-General, Sir H. Vivian; the Commandant of the Garrison, Lord Bloomfield; Sir A. Dickson, D.A.G., and the heads of the several departments, who conducted him through the several workshops and stores, and afterwards to the Practice Ground in Plumstead Marshes, where gun and rocket practice was displayed. A guard of honour, under the command of Brev. Major Faddy, with the band of the regiment, received His Highness on entering the Arsenal, with the usual salute. After the practice in the Marshes, the party proceeded to the Mortar Battery, near the Barracks, where mortar and howitzer practice was carried on, viz.—One round from two 10-inch and two 8-inch howitzers, and one round from the mortars, and one salvo from the mortars; after which the party proceeded to the Mess-room, where a sumptuous *déjeuner à la fourchette* was laid out by direction of Sir H. Vivian, for the entertainment of the princes and their party. During the time occupied in this part of the morning's proceedings, the Band of the Artillery, stationed in front of the room, performed selections from *I Puritani*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, &c.

After the *déjeuner*, the princes and cortege having mounted their horses, were conducted to the Repository and Rotunda, and inspected a party at the exercise of heavy ordnance, but did not continue there long; and thence proceeded to the Common, where the Royal Horse Artillery, three troops, with six guns, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Whinyates, and three field batteries, with 12 guns, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland, were drawn up in review order, and on the princes appearing in front, received them with a general salute, being commanded by the Commandant Lord Bloomfield. The princes, attended by the Master-General, inspected the line, which then broke into column, and marched past, the Horse Artillery by troops, the field batteries by batteries at quarter intervals, both at a walk and trot. After the batteries had trotted past, the Horse Artillery passed again at a gallop, and took up their position in rear of the original alignement, where they remained while the batteries manœuvred; which, after trotting past and gaining the front of the princes, wheeled to the left into line at full intervals—advanced and came into action to the front—limbered up to the rear—retired, and came into action to the rear—limbered up to advance from the right in close column of batteries—advanced—wheeled up to the left at quarter intervals, and formed line for action right—limbered up to the front—wheeled by batteries to the right at quarter intervals—the head of the column wheeled to the right, and the whole formed line for action to the right; limbered up to front—wheeled by batteries to the left at quarter intervals, and formed line on the leading battery for action, rear—limbered up to the front—advanced in open order, and gave the general salute. The batteries then marched to the Park, and the Royal Horse Artillery advanced, and came into action to the front—limbered up to the front, and changed front on the left gun quarter circle—the right thrown back—action—limbered up to the front, and advanced in echelon of subdivisions from the right—came into action to the left—changed the fire to the right—limbered up—formed line on No. 2 guns—changed front to the rear on the centre—advanced, and came into action to the rear—limbered up to the front, advanced, and formed line for action to the left flank en gun No. 6—limbered up to the front, advanced, dismounted the guns and carriages, came into action, limbered up, and saluted.

The princes and suite then left the ground in the carriages, escorted by a party of the Horse Artillery, for Greenwich, under royal salutes from the Royal Horse Artillery, and the party at the Mortar Battery. The Master-General was saluted on his arrival and departure by the party at the Mortar Battery.

After Garrison Order, May 11.—Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield has it in command from the Master-General to express his free and entire approbation of every branch, military and civil, of the Royal Artillery; and it is peculiarly gratifying to him to have received from the illustrious visitors, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, and Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, the expressions of their high admiration of every department that came under their notice.

The Commandant is further charged to convey their thanks to the Master-General and the several chiefs, who directed the different services of the day, as well as to other officers employed. Lord Bloomfield cannot close these gratifying Orders, without requesting the garrison to accept his thanks for the zeal, attention, and his commendation of the efficient state of every branch of the regiment, and begs Colonel Brown will accept his acknowledgment for the assistance afforded by the Rifle brigade in keeping the ground.

Burrs Cuffaud, Brigade-Major.

(Circular). War Office, 2d May, 1840.

Sir,—I am directed to call your attention to the 28th clause of the Mutiny Act, by which you will perceive that one pentagon of the General Penitentiary, at Milbank, has been appropriated as a prison for Military offenders, and that they may be sent to it by an order from the Commanding Officer, without requiring, as heretofore, an order from this office for that purpose.

I have, &c. Lawrence Sullivan.

War Office, 7th May, 1840.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary at War to acquaint you that an agreement has been entered into with Mr. A. Thomson, Agent for the Old Shipping Company of Leith, that for the conveyance and victualling of soldiers and their families by the Company's vessels, from the river Thames at London to the undermentioned ports, and *vice versa*, from those ports to London, the following rates of passage money shall be paid for one year, ending 30th April, 1840, viz —

	Soldiers and their Wives.	Children from 1 to 14 Years.	Children under 1 Year.
Inverness	30s.	15s. 0d.	Free.
Aberdeen	21	10 6	Free.
Dundee	22	11 0	Free.
Leith	24	12 0	Free.
Berwick	30	15 0	Free.

Officer commanding — — regiment. L. Sullivan.

A Return, showing the Number of Effective Rank and File in the Army serving in Ireland on the 1st of January in each Year, from 1828 to 1839, both inclusive

Years.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
1828	780	2036	17,730	20,546
18 9	936	2014	19,439	22,389
1830	913	2187	17,395	20,495
1831	898	2038	13,826	16,762
1832	958	2166	16,238	19,362
1833	914	2064	21,061	24,039
1834	933	2339	19,823	23,095
1835	936	1887	16,199	19,022
1836	868	1949	15,952	17,965
1837	867	1839	15,832	18,538
1838	810	1641	15,028	17,479
1839	805	1443	14,076	16,324

E. Blakeney, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

Royal Hospital, Dublin, May 2.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset held a levee on Tuesday, at the Horse Guards, which was attended by Major-Gen. Sir Neill Douglas; Sir James Lemon, H.E.I.C.S; Maj.-General Wright, Rl. Engineers; Col. Dixon, Capt. Campbell, Sir W. Keir Grant, and about thirty other officers.

The Adjutancy of Chatham Garrison is vacant by the death of Lieut. R. F. Harnett, of the 41st. Dr. Piper is appointed Surgeon, and Lieut. Hamilton, 2d Foot, Acting Quartermaster to the garrison.

Lieut. Knight is appointed Town-Major at Quebec.

Corret L'Estrange Shaw has succeeded Cornet E. Gladstone, as Adjutant to the cavalry depot at Maidstone.

Two officers of Portsmouth Garrison are under close arrest, resulting from a Court of Inquiry.

The *Morley* landed her detachments of the 2d, 17th, and 40th, from Chatham, at Bombay, early in Feb., after a tedious and disagreeable passage of near seven months, in which the vessel was dismasted.

There is not a cavalry officer on active service that rose without the purchase of his commission.

Officers on the Colonial Staff in India:—Lieut. Osborne, 26th, A.D.C. to Lord Auckland, Governor-General; Major Havelock, 4th Lt. Dragoons, Secretary, and Lieut. Graves, 31st, A.D.C. to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras; Lieut. Rose, 55th, A.D.C. to Sir James R. Carnac, Governor of Bombay

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen on Saturday, to submit to Her Majesty the proceedings of some Courts-Martial.

Barracks.—The situation of Barrack-master at Kinsale is vacant by the death of Mr. L. Kelly, but a few months appointed thereto, from Newcastle. Capt. Miller, Barrack-master, Clare Castle, has taken charge of the Gort barracks which are annexed to his district. Lieut. J. N. Fraser is appointed Barrack-master at Montego Bay, Jamaica. Capt. Butler, from Naas, has succeeded Lieut. Home as Barrack-master at Newry. Capt. Fry was entertained to dinner by his masonic friends in Galway, upon promotion to Limerick.

THE ISLE OF THE WEST.

Dedicated to the Irish Absentees, by Capt. J. Duncan King, Unatt.

Return! O return, to the Isle of the West,
To that island so cherished of yore;
Of hearts, you will find there the bravest, the best,
And of mirth and good-humour a store.

The breeze on her shores is still passingly mild,
Though moistened too often with tears;
For of sorrow, alas! she has long been the child,
And afflictions increased with her years!

But the sunbeams of hope glid her broad yellow sands,
Now the dark clouds of sorrow have past,
For her fetters are changed into flowery bands,
With the hope they for ever may last!

Your welcome will shine in each bright beaming eye,
Undimmed by the traces of sorrow;
While the sons of Green Erin with each other vie,
To repeat their fond wish on the morrow!

From a Correspondent—Being in the habit of transacting business daily at the docks and quays, I have been compelled to observe the extraordinary quantity of Rowland's Macassar Oil and Row and's Kalydor now exported. I perceive hundreds of cases directed to all parts of the habitable world: even frozen Lapland and desert Tartary enjoy these essentials of the toilette. I think it but right, Mr. Editor, that the British public should be made acquainted with the estimation in which the above valuable articles are held abroad. A greater service cannot be done to our fair countrywomen.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captains—R. L. Warren—Hon. P. P. Cary.
Commanders—A. T. Goldie—Hon. Robt Gore—John Richardson—Rich. H. Bunbury—Chas. J. Bosanquet.
Lieutenants—Thos. Wilson—C. H. Douglas—F. W. Horton—Arthur Sansum—W. M. Douglas, Acting Flag Lieutenant to Commodore Douglas, confirmed to that rank.
Pursers—Thos. Littleton—Chas. Nelson Frampton—Fredk. Sidall—F. Valentine Follewell—D. G. Charles—W. P. Carrigan—Edward Ward.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—James Clark Ross (1834) to *Erebus*.
Commanders—Sackett Hope (1838) to *Revenge*. Evan Nepean (1828) to *Comus*, v. Cary, promoted. H. W. Giffard (1838) to *Cruiser*, v. King, promoted. F. R. M. Crozier (1837) to *Terror*, vice Capt. Ross, appointed to *Erebus* The Hon. Robert Gore (1839) to *Serpent*, vice Warren, promoted. J. P. B. Hay, First of *Cornwallis* (acting), to command *Snake*.
Lieutenants—Arthur M. Noad (1838) to *Seringapatam*. C. B. Warren (1816) and Chas. B. Bamber (1837) to *Excellent*. J. Crawford Caffin (1838) to *Blenheim*. W.W. Penneather (1821) to *Victory*. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837) to command *Racer*. Gower Lowe (1826); J. G. Dick (1831), and G. Lavie (1834) to *Revenge*.
Mates—J. Girdlestone to *Excellent*. — Dayman to *Terror*. Thomas Sibbald to *Melville*. — Pickard to *Impregnable*.
Second Masters—Francis H May to *Forester*. F. Willis to *Revenge*.
Master's Assistant—S. Hungerford to *Childers*.
Assistant Surgeons—Hugh O'Hagan to *Britannia*. G. Dunn to *Curlew*
Purser—Thos. Stones to *Revenge*.
Royal Marines—J. A. Stewart (son of Dr. Stewart, of Portsmouth) to be Second Lieut First Lieut. J. T. C. McCarthy is placed on the Half-pay List, and Sec Lieut. Bunce promoted to First Lieut., v. McCarthy. Mr. Pickard, son of Commander Pickard, R N., and Mr. Polkinghorne, son of the late Captain Polkinghorne, of the *Crocodile*, to be Sec. Lieuts.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

Tagus, Burney, s May 6, d. May 26.
Liverpool, Lewis, s. Apr. 22, d. May 12, r. May 12.
Braganza, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.
Iberia, Middleton, s. Apr 29, d. May 19.
Royal Tar, Brooks, s. May 13, d. June 2.
City of Londonderry, Ellis, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB Swift, Welch (1812), s. Jan 4, d. May 24.
HMB Ordnance, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMB Alert, Jennings (1813), s Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB Penguin, Lace, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.
HMB Magnet, Griffith (1828), s May 10, d. Sept. 27.

America.

Lord Melville, Webbe, s Feb 9, d. April 13.
HMB Lynet, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d May 11, r. May 13.
HMB Pylan, Crocker, s. Apr 6, d. June 8.
HMB Petrel, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB Mutine, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28, r. May 5.
HMB Sheldrake, Paslingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMB Express, Croke, s April 3, d. June 26.
HMB Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 26.
HMB Pandora, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d May 12.
HMB Lapwing, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.
HMB Delight, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.

Mexico.

HMB Spey, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22, r. May 3.
HMB Skylark, Ladd 1815), s Jan. 17, d. May 20.
HMB Reindeer, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d June 25.
HMB Star, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMB Lyra, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

In Port.

HMB Pigeon, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.
HMB Hope, Reese (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMB Sander, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r. Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up on 25th inst., and for Egypt and India on 8th June.—HMB Pigeon, with the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 15th, will sail on the arrival of that night's post at Falmouth.—HMB Hope for the Mexican Mails of 15th, ditto.

Ship Letters from Grenada, China, Sierra Leone, and Barbadoes.—Hobart Town, Dec. 11th, by the Brougham, *Cameron*, arrived at Brighton. Calcutta, Jan. 22d, and Cape, March 16th, by the Earl of Hardwicke, *Henning*, arrived at Portsmouth. Cape of Good Hope, March 4th, by the Emma, *Chapman*, arrived at Cowes.

Portsmouth, May 17.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Revenge* was brought down alongside the Dockyard on Saturday, and has since been masted; her Captain, Commander, and some other officers, have joined and opened a rendezvous, and expect to get a few men shortly. The detachment of Marines intended for the *Revenge*, commanded by Capt. Calamy, is to leave Woolwich this day, and will be here in the course of next week. *Benbow* was moved out of the basin on Tuesday to make room for the *Queen*, and she is now fitting alongside the hulk in harbour; she is now only about seventy short of complement, having been very successful. *Queen* was launched in most beautiful style on Wednesday; no accident occurred, except to a steamer called the *Transit*, whose Master anchored her in a very improper position; not less than 20,000 people were collected to view the launch; she has since been hauled in the basin, and is there secured until the repairs of the *Britannia* are completed, which will be by the next spring-tides, when the *Queen* will be put in that dock to be coppered and fitted for ordinary. *Hydra* has gone to Spithead to wait the arrival of the *Hastings*. Some of the suite of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager are in the town, and, by letters they have received this morning from Lisbon, it is stated that Her Majesty was to sail from thence on the 8th inst., if the wind was fair: in that case we may expect to see her hourly. The *Hydra* and *Lightning* are to go out the moment their steam is up. *Lily* is at Spithead. A Court-Martial assembled on board the *Victory* on Monday, and continued until last night, for the trial of her First Lieutenant, Richard Fitzgerald King, upon ten charges advanced by Commander Reeve; but it appears the Commander got "little by his motion," as ONLY eight of them were not proved (one of those being deemed frivolous), and for the two others he, the Lieutenant, was admonished to be more circumspect in future. The officers (Rear-Adm. Bouverie being President) are now occupied on another Court-Martial, applied for by the same Commander Reeve, on the Surgeon, Mr. C. H. Fuller, upon three charges of alleged contempt, &c. It is doubtful if it will be over to-day or not; if this Court-Martial should terminate like the other, the attention of the Admiralty will probably be called to the subject, and lead to some inquiry as to whether it was an advisable step to send this sloop from the coast of Africa upon such an errand, it being the second time she has been moved from her station on similar grounds. *Childers* is fitting in the basin, but is to go out next week. *Clio* got her party of Marines on Tuesday, and will get to work in a few days. No one is yet appointed to the *Blonde*. *Barrosa* transport called in at Spithead yesterday from Plymouth, to put some convicts on board the prison-ship, and afterwards proceeded to Woolwich with invalids and stores. Ships in Port—*Hydra* and *Lily* at Spithead. In Harbour—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Benbow*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Childers*, *Clio*, *Lightning*, and *Messenger* steamers, and *Cracker* cutter and *Echo* st.-v.; the former is from Jersey to get stores, and the other from Antigua this day, sent to England in consequence of requiring very extensive repair.

Plymouth, May 17.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) 10th—Arrived *Curlew*, 10, Lt.-Com. G. Rose, from Portsmouth, on her way to the coast of Africa. *Racehorse*, 18, Com. E. A. J. Harris, was towed out of the harbour by the *Carron* st.-v.: was paid wages on 13th, and sailed for Quebec on following day; she has taken out supernumeraries for the men-of-war on that station. In a heavy squall, this day, the *Powerful*, 84, Capt. C. Napier, lying at anchor in the Sound, parted her cables, and drove some distance, but a lighter being immediately sent off with anchors and cables, she was soon moored again. 11th—Arrived *Prospero*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Wm. Hoseason, from Woolwich, and towed the *Hecate*, st.-v., from the Harbour into the Sound; both vessels proceeded for the Clyde the next day, where the latter is to have machinery fitted. The *Prospero* will return to Milford, after seeing the *Hecate* to the place of her destination. *Vulcan*, revenue-steamer, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Crispin, arrived from the eastward, and started the following day for Portsmouth. 12th—Arrived *Firefly*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Joseph Pearse, from Malta, and the lady and family of Capt. Hyde Parker, of the *Rodney*, came passengers in her. *Firefly* sailed for Woolwich on 15th. Arrived *Camel*, lighter, from Portsmouth, with a party of the 29th reg., who, having been on duty at Pendennis Castle, they were relieved by a detachment of the 1st Royals from this garrison. 14th—Arrived *Goodwill*, lighter, from Sheerness, with stores for the Dock-yard. 16th—Sailed *Powerful*, 84, Capt. C. Napier, for Cork, to complete her crew; she proceeds from thence to Gibraltar and Malta. Messrs. Darley and Bond, shipwrights, have been promoted to Inspectors; the former goes to Pembroke, and the latter remains in this Dock-yard. Mr. Drake, shipwright, is appointed Draughtsman in Woolwich Dock-yard. *Cornwallis*, 74, Capt. C. Grant, is daily expected at this port, and is to be paid off, but none of her fittings are to be removed; from this circumstance it is conjectured that she will be re-commissioned as soon as her defects are made good. *Malabar*, 74, has had her defects made good, and will be taken out of dock the next spring-tides. This ship, on her return from America, last December, was maliciously reported in several of the Journals to be entirely rotten, and not a sound timber in her. What will the reporters of such a falsehood say now that she is ordered to be refitted as a demonstrative ship? We are informed, from good authority, that a London Company is about to be enrolled by an act of Parliament, for the purpose of constructing wet docks for the East and West India trade, at Mill Bay, situate between Plymouth and Devonport. Two gentlemen of Plymouth, of the highest respectability, have given in reports, which have been approved of, and an architect from London has surveyed the place, in order to lay the plan before the committee, which is already formed. It is proposed to deepen the bay, so that vessels of any burden will be able to unload, and will be sheltered by a breakwater to be erected outside the entrance. This, in conjunction with the Union Docks, glass works, and sugar factory, now building at Cox Side, will sufficiently prove that capitalists are looking towards this

neighbourhood, as a place of importance. In Harbour: *Impregnable*, *Belleisle*, *San Josef*, *Druid*, *Carron*, st. v. In the Sound, *Curlew*.

Milford Haven, May 15th.—(*From our Correspondent.*)—The *Prospero* steam-packet, Lieut. Hoseason, arrived at this port, on Monday, from Plymouth, having in tow the *Hecate* for Glasgow, where she is to be supplied with machinery. The *Hecate* has stores on board for the dock-yard. As soon as these are discharged, the two vessels will proceed on their voyage. The *Prospero* will then return to Plymouth with the officers and men employed in navigating the *Hecate*, and thence to this port to resume her duties on the station. She will then have been absent nearly seven months. Surely her expense of coals in these voyages, much of which has been supplied from Hobbs Point, ought not to be charged to the outlay of the Milford station. In her first voyage, she had to tow the *Tortoise* coal depot, and now has charge of the *Hecate*—two specific services not at all connected with the mail duties. This should be regarded when the expenditure of the station is made up. The *Monkey*, too, had her supply of coal and other stores from the Milford station while employed surveying last summer. Commander Higgs arrived at Pembroke on Saturday, and superseded Commander Corbyn, of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, for service of packets. Capt. Palliser, R.M., has been superseded at the Pembroke depot by Capt. Childs.

Deptford, May 16th.—Sailed *Recovery*, emigrant-ship, for Australia. Arrived and fitting the *John Lyne*, for Quebec, freight and troops. Remain fitting, *Stakesby* and *Alonzo*, transports, *Adm. Moorsom* for Jamaica, *Neptune* for Australia, *Marquis of Huntley* for Quebec. A Dutch steamer, in attendance on the Russian Prince, remains off Deptford Dock-yard. The *Stakesby*, Lt. Lugg, R.N., Agent, is discharged from the service as a transport, and will, when docked, take troops and freight to Quebec.

Mr. James, Master, R.N., has been appointed by Lord Normanby Government Assistant Emigration Agent at Liverpool, in lieu of Mr. Jones, R.N., to be Assistant Marine Surveyor to the Port.

The *Speedy*, cutter, Lieut. Wright, has returned to refit at Sheerness: she has been protecting the Scotch fisheries all last winter.

The *Howe*, 120, will shortly resume her station as flag-ship, at Sheerness, having been docked and refloated.

Capt. Meuds, and First Lieutenants Land and Elliot disembarked with the detachment of Rl. Marines, on Tuesday se'nnight, from H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, having completed three years' servitude.

The *Lily*, Com. Reeve, as notified in our last, arrived at Portsmouth on the 5th, from the Cape of Good Hope and Sierra Leone, with despatches from R.-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot. She left Ascension on 2nd, and Sierra Leone on 23d March, and the Gambia on 2d April. The squadron was distributed as follows when the *Lily* left.—*Forester*, cruising off Cape Mount; *Brisk*, between Sierra Leone and the Gambia—a dreadful mortality has prevailed on board this vessel, she having lost all her officers, except the Commander, and sixteen of the crew, from fever; *Fair Rosamond*, cruising in the Bights of Benin, with the *Pylades* and the *Scout*; *Termagant* was off Cape St. Paul; *Dolphin* on her way to Logas; *Bonetta* and *Lynx* were about 80 miles from Prince's Island, for which place *Harlequin* had also left Sierra Leone; *Saracen* was expected at Sierra Leone daily. The following came home invalided:—Lieuts. J. Price and O. H. Dyke, *Pylades*; Mr. M. Carry, Assist.-Surg., *Fair Rosamond*; Mr. M. F. Bannerman, Clerk-in-charge, *Termagant*; and Mr. W. Thorne, Gunner, *Lynx*.

Portuguese Navy.—The cost of the Navy for the ensuing economical year will be 250,000*l.*, or thereabouts—a sum which may be said to be thrown away, and might as well be saved altogether, as no one has yet been able to find out for what useful purpose the naval forces of Portugal have ever been employed. In the days of Algerine piracy, instead of sending out their ships of war to protect their merchant vessels, they used to purchase a precarious safety for them, by paying tribute to the different Barbary powers, and it is not more than 14 or 15 years ago that a Buenos Ayres privateer, commanded by an Englishman of the name of Mason, used to come up every six weeks or so, and pick up the Portuguese trading vessels at the very mouth of the Tagus, at a time when there were two or three frigates, and some half-dozen sloops and brigs of war lying in the harbour. To what use the Navy is put at present it would puzzle anybody, but those in the secret, to tell; as there is not a single cruiser along the whole coast, nor on any of the tracks frequented by Portuguese merchant vessels. A ship has not been launched for 16 years, and yet there are between 800 and 900 workmen every day at the marine arsenal, whose wages, according to the estimates, amount to 28,000*l.* annually, and the cost of the materials to 23,000*l.* more—altogether 51,000*l.* Now as the keel of a 74-gun ship was laid down in 1816, and the vessel after 23 years is only half-built, she may be computed to have already stood in 23 times 51,000*l.*, or, in round numbers, one million sterling.

A Commander's out-pension of Greenwich Hospital is vacant by the recent sudden death of Commander J. Galloway, R.N., 1806.

Thursday, the 23d inst., the Queen's birth-day will be a festival or gala day at Greenwich Hospital; the usual interesting ceremony and parading of the officers, pensioners, and school-boys, will take place, and afterwards the usual supply of ale, dinners, &c.

The Grand Duke of Russia, the Prince of the Netherlands, and suite, visited Greenwich Hospital on Saturday afternoon. They were received by the Governor and officers in full uniform; the pensioners were also in the square. After inspecting those brave men in their best dress, they viewed the Painted Hall, Chapel, Schools, Dining-halls, &c., &c., and having expressed their admiration, they proceeded for London.

Since the ships last commissioned have embarked their Marines, we have received several letters from three of the divisions, complaining of the severe duty which now falls on those left in barracks; and urging that, if it is intended to employ the whole of the Naval force voted in future, it will be necessary to increase the officers particularly. We must request our correspondents to favour us more in detail with the state of the case, their guards, &c., as compared with former periods, and we will then put the matter in a shape to attract the attention of the authorities.

A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, complaining that the Bishop of Exeter's son is not promoted on account of the political opposition of his father to Government. Thus it is—one day we have complaints that patronage is applied to conciliate political opponents—and, anon, that it is bestowed on partisans only. We believe that political bias has very little to do with the matter, and although there are many Mates who have served as long or longer than Mr. Plunket, we shall have great pleasure in announcing his promotion, as we have heard he is an active talented young officer.

Matthew O'Brien, Esq., has been appointed First Instructor at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.

Herald, 28, Capt. J. Nias (1835), arrived at Madras from Ceylon, 18th Feb.

Nautilus, 10, Lieut.-Com. Beaufoy (1821), arrived at Cape of Good Hope from Mauritius, 4th March.

Lisbon, May 6.—The Queen Dowager arrived here on Tuesday last, on board the *Hastings*, 74, Capt. Loch. At about noon a royal salute from the batteries at the entrance of the Tagus gave the first announcement of Her Majesty's approach. Shortly afterwards the *Hastings* became visible from the city, and the moment she had crossed the bar, the British squadron, consisting of the *Donegal*, *Ganges*, and *Implacable*, two deckers, the *Daphne* corvette and *Espoir* brig, as well as the two French frigates and the Portuguese ships of war in commission, manned their yards and fired salutes. At 2 p.m., the *Hastings*, having the Royal Standard of England flying at the main, came to anchor off Belem Quay, immediately after which Her Majesty was waited upon by Rear-Adm. Sir J. Ommanney, Lord Howard de Walden, and the Queen of Portugal's Chamberlain, the last-named of whom went to announce a visit from his royal mistress, who, waiving all etiquette, went at once on board with her husband to welcome her illustrious guest. The Queen Dowager did not land till the next day, when Her Majesty experienced a most brilliant reception from the Queen of Portugal, and the citizens of Lisbon.

Malta, April 17.—*Rhadamanthus* st., Com. Wakefield, arrived here on Monday from Plymouth and Gibraltar. *Talbot*, 28, Capt. Codrington, sailed on 15th for Corfu. We mentioned in our last that the ships in port were taking in four months' provisions, and that it was rumoured they would shortly put to sea. We now learn that on setting up the lower rigging of the flag ship, the same was found so rotten as to be no longer serviceable, and, consequently, she has been stripped, and cannot therefore be well ready for sea before the end of the month. The disagreement between the Commander of *Juscar* and some of the Mates of that vessel has been brought to a satisfactory issue without coming before a Court-Martial. H.M.S. *Dido* is at present employed in protecting the population of Pavo against a threatened attack of the population of Parga, the consequence of a quarrel between the two. Previous to this, *Dido* had been in pursuit of 13 pirates, who had committed various robberies and murders among the inhabitants of Cephalonia. They were captured at Missolonghi, and sent to Athens for trial. *Dido* grounded upon a mud-bank while proceeding into Missolonghi during the night, but got off again without damage. In port—*Princess Charlotte*, *Ceylon*, *Asia*, *Vanguard*, *Rodney*, *Belleisle*, *Talavera*, *Minden*, *Castor*, *Zebra*, *Juscar*. Steamers—*Confiance*, *Hermes*, *Meyaera*, *Acheron*, and the French steamers *Mentor* and *Dante*.

Jamaica, March 23d.—*Tartarus* st., Lieut. Smith, sailed on 26th ult. for Cape Hayti; *Nimrod*, 18, on 28th, for Havannah; *Comus*, on 3d March, and *Wanderer*, on 12th, on a cruise; *Dee* st.-frigate sailed on 14th, for St. Thomas's; and *Sappho*, 18, on the same day, on a cruise. *Wanderer* arrived on 28th ult., three days from Bermuda. The transport bark, *Barossa*, Lieut. Scrymgoour, arrived on 1st inst., with detachments of 50th, 64th, 68th, and Rl. Artill.; and the transport bark *Horatio*, on 4th, with troops—31 days from Cork. *Charybdis* arrived on 12th—four days from Carthagena; and *Skipjack*, on 19th, from a cruise; *Hercules*, 74, arrived on 18th, from Plymouth, last from Barbadoes. *Serpent* arrived on 10th, from Vera Cruz, last from Havannah, with 408,000 dollars on account of Government, and sailed on 14th, for Barbadoes, *Hornet* arrived on 14th, from Chagres, with 50,000 dollars, and returned on 19th. *Cornwallis* and *Edinburgh* were lying at the Havannah on 11th Feb.

From the *Bermuda Royal Gazette*, Feb. 19.—Arrived on Thursday last, H. M. st. *Flamer*, Lieut. Pothury, in five days from St. Thomas, with the remains of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget on board. The *Flamer* received the body from the *Tartarus*, on board of which vessel he died, when on his way from Jamaica to these islands, on 29th ult. The Rev. E. Paget, and Lieut Brownlow Paget, R.N., came passengers in the *Flamer*. Yesterday the remains of Sir Charles were removed from the dockyard, Ireland Island, and deposited, with the customary forms and honours, in a vault in the Naval burial ground, beside the one wherein were laid the remains of that gallant officer, Admiral Colpoys. The whole was directed and arranged by Capt. Bushby, the senior naval officer of H. M. ships and vessels of war at this port. Official programme of the Procession:—Guard of Honour, Band of the 30th Regiment; Officiating Clergyman, (the Rev. J. K. Gouldney, chaplain, H. M. Naval Yard;) Clergy; his Orders (borne on a cushion by Lieut. Lawless, R.N.); the Body; (James Chimmo, Esq. R N, Capt Sir Wm. Burnaby, Bart., R.N., Col. Robinson, 30th Regt, Lieut. J. Pothury, R.N., Capt. Thos. Bushby, R.N., and Major Proctor, 30th Regt., Pall-bearers. The body was covered with a white ensign, and his distinguishing flag (the St. George's Cross) furled, with hat, gloves, and sword on the coffin. Chief Mourners—his Sons, the Rev. Edward Paget, Chaplain of Cornwallis, and Lieut. Brownlow Paget, R.N. Mourners.—Hon Robert Kennedy, Colonial Secretary, and Joseph Ballingall, Esq., Naval Storekeeper Household and Personal Surgeons, Officers of the Naval Yard, Private Friends; Seamen of *Flamer*, Marines of *Wanderer*, Seamen of *Wanderer*, Troops; the Governor, His Excellency Major-General Sir Stephen R. Chapman, C.B. and K C H. Minute guns commenced firing on the advance of the Procession towards the Burial-ground, by H.M.S. *Wanderer*, and Fort at Ireland Island. Immediately after the funeral service at the grave was ended, a salute of fifteen guns by the *Wanderer*, and fifteen guns by the Fort were fired—the Fort commencing when the *Wanderer* fired the second gun.

Royal Yacht Squadron.—Saturday a meeting was held at the Thatched House, when the following candidates were elected members, viz.;—J. Jekyll, Esq., *Louisa*, cutter, 162 tons; H. Oglander, Esq., *Matilda*, cutter, 44 tons; Lord Visc. Exmouth, *Flower of Yarrow*, schooner, 129 tons; Wm. S. Boyd, Esq., *Young Queen*, schooner, 90 tons; J. C. Ewart, Esq., *Edith*, cutter, 70 tons; Col. John Petre, *Midge*, cutter, 36 tons: A. Macdonald, Esq., *Lord of the Isles*, cutter, 42 tons; Lord H. Cholmondeley, *Zephyr*, cutter, 55 tons. Honorary members—Commander John Mac Donnell, R.N.; Capt. Sir John Hill, R.N.; Commander James Hamilton Ward, R.N.; Commander Frederick Hutton, R.N.; Commander George H. Halstead, R.N.; Commander Henry Bagot, R.N.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INVALID OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Sympathy for the many hundreds of my brethren of the Navy, Army, and Company's service, who are enduring a perpetual state of suffering and despondency from complaints of stomach, bowels, liver, and digestive organs generally, contracted in the service by climate, hardships, or mode of living, and which, in most cases, have become aggravated, and all but incurable, by the constant use of powerful medicines, particularly that favourite remedy, though enemy to the constitution, the blue pill, or mercury,—induces me to trouble you with this short notice of the mineral waters of this place, and the facility with which all sufferers may get here, and reap immense and permanent benefit, at a very trifling expense; and I trust that, from humane motives, you will give it a place in the columns of your admirable and extensively-circulated *Naval and Military Gazette*. The mineral springs of Germany have been so well described by Dr. Granville, that I cannot do better than refer your readers to that interesting work for a correct account of the composition and qualities of these waters, which certainly are the safest in Germany, and infallible for the cure of all complaints of the digestive organs, stomach, liver, and everything thereunto pertaining. Congestions of every kind, as well as gout and rheumatism in all their forms, and above all for that long and fearful array of female complaints, of which I know nothing, and can not speak; but the frequent cures of which I have been ascertained to witness in the totally changed and improved appearance of the sufferers. Notwithstanding the wide circulation and popularity of Dr. Granville's work, as well as Mr. Lee's book of mineral springs, upon the continent generally, few persons, comparatively, are at all aware of their real merits, and very many who would give them a trial are deterred by the fear of the expense, or from speaking no other language but their own English; neither of these reasons should really prove an obstacle. The expense of the passage from London, by Rotterdam direct, to Mainz is extremely moderate; travelling by land to this place equally so; and living here very reasonable; though lodgings certainly, in the summer, are not so cheap as in other German towns which are not watering-places; so that any one who is living in London upon even 100*l.* a year might come here, spend the summer, and return without finding himself 10*l.* poorer than if he had remained all that time dragging his painful existence about the metropolis; and as for the language, when he gets to Rotterdam he is transferred to one of the Rhine steamers, the conductors of which all speak English, are particularly attentive, and will render a passenger every possible assistance: at most of the hotels on the Rhine English is quite familiar. Arrived at Mainz, the conductor will engage a place; the same evening in the public stage coach (eilwagen) to Frankfort, where it arrives about ten o'clock. At the White Swan, a very excellent hotel, the head waiter speaks English, and is extremely attentive, and will procure a commissioner, who also understands English, to *visée* passports, and take a place in the eilwagen to Wurzburg, where it arrives at seven in the morning, and at eight from the same coach-yard starts the carriage for Kissengen, arriving there at two in the afternoon; and once here, all difficulties (if any have occurred) cease. The suffering traveller has but to inquire for Dr. Welsch, the only physician who speaks English (as he does also French

and Italian), from whom he is sure of receiving every assistance and attention he can expect, and under whose able and judicious auspices he will at once commence such a course of drinking and bathing as Dr. Welsch sees best adapted for his peculiar malady and constitution. From my own experience of Dr. Welsch's attention, as well as professional abilities, I cannot speak too gratefully, nor too highly of his talents, which are of the highest class, and combined with so close and penetrating observation, enable him to obtain a thorough insight of every patient's malady and constitution who puts himself under his care. Humane and conscientious as he is talented, he at once tells his patient not to take the waters if they really are not calculated for his peculiar case; and the waters are of far too powerful a nature for any one to take them prudently without the advice of a medical man on the spot. My own case was one of complicated and very obstinate derangement of the digestive organs, and everything, I believe, connected with them, of more than six years' standing. In the first instance, I had undergone a very severe medical treatment, and barely escaped with life; since then I had tried many of the most celebrated and talented physicians in England, and the Cheltenham waters, without any benefit; when last summer I consulted Dr. Granville, who sent me here. Dr. Welsch's attention was as close as I believe his treatment was judicious; he allowed of no medicine whatever; and though before I came here I had, for more than six years, been under the painful daily and almost hourly necessity of swallowing the most powerful and injuriously drastic medicines, since my arrival I have not taken any at all, and the natural functions perform themselves in a regular manner; appetite and sleep are restored; the mind rendered cheerful; and all the painful internal sensations all but entirely dissipated; and which I may reasonably expect the ensuing season will completely eradicate, and send me back to England in perfect health. The summer is just now commencing, and every preparation making for the reception of visitors, amongst whom I shall rejoice to see any of my brother officers receive the same benefit that I have myself.

Kissengen, Bavaria, April 22, 1839. AMICUS.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—If it will not occupy too much space in your Gazette, you will confer additional obligation to your Naval and Military readers by inserting a concise prospectus, or outline, of the principles of the projected "Military and Naval Benefit Society," for the pensioning of the widows of professional subscribers, together with the contemplated establishment of schools for the education of their children. The philanthropic projectors merit the sincere thanks of their brother officers; and there cannot exist a doubt but that, as soon as the principles are made generally known, success will attend their most sanguine hopes; for every family man throughout the joint services will cheerfully submit to an occasional banyan-day, in order to save sufficient means out of his half-pay to enrol himself a subscriber. No man, Sir, can regret more than myself the adoption of any scheme which conveys a reflection or sarcasm on the vaunted liberality of the nation; but, alas! experience has taught us, that the sympathy of Britons is guided by fashion or based on ostentation, and not unfrequently on the cant of pharisaical pretensions; and that whilst female heroism becomes a lucrative display, the Coast Guard veteran may save dozens from shipwreck without exciting notice. Negro slavery, too, can open the purse-strings of the nation for the dispersion of millions; and the enlightenment of the Hindoo can extract thousands from the pockets of the pious or "Praise-God-Barebones" tribe;—yet the widows and orphans of those men who caused wealth, honour, and independence, to flow into the country, and made the name of Englishman respected among nations, are suffered to bear up for the parish workhouse, for want of sympathy, unpitied, and unaided. Nay, the little pittance to which they once were wont to look, for procuring daily bread, prior to the heartless stipulation of ten years' probation on the Commissioned List, which Naval husbands must now pass through, has been snatched from them, without a momentary dissent from the British community, or their representatives in Parliament. But the Navy has never been the *fashion*, though the merits of its members have always been admitted; simply because those merits have forced conviction of their reality; at the same time, the individuals, unless of the higher grades, were shunned as "sea-monsters, sea-brutes, or dead weight," the common epithets by which they are designated; and being too ingenuous to affect the cant of "passing excellence," the puritanical portion of their countrymen are ready enough to turn their backs upon them in these piping times of peace. Seeing this, let us join heart and hand to create an independent United Service Benevolent Fund of our own; and, if it be necessary, let us restore the old Catholic *fast-day* (now liberally expunged from the Purser's Victualling Book), Friday, as a family observance, for the benefit of appropriating that day's customary outlay to the said Fund. In the glorious cause of charity, British officers can play the martyr, and encounter privations, with as genuine a purpose as the depositors of gold rings upon the church-warden's plate when collecting for a charity, announced to be advocated on the previous Sunday. Let there be excluded from all interference in this Institution every member of the Legislature,—nay, should any individual fill a station as Director, &c., and afterwards hold office under the Crown, let him no longer have a voice in the direction;—otherwise the Institution will assuredly share the fate of the Woolwich, &c., Academies—the School Department (if established) more especially; or, at least, be subjected to the invidious distinctions already displayed at Camberwell. It is gratifying to see the Army and Navy coalescing together in amity; and I trust the only distinction discernible between them will ever be the colour of the cloth. AN OLD SAILOR.

In compliance with the wishes of our highly-esteemed friend and correspondent, we give the Rules and Regulations of the Institution:—

Article 1st—That every subscriber do authorise his agent in London to pay monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, to the Treasurer, Secretary, or persons authorised by the Directors to receive the same, the amount of their monthly subscription, as hereunder stated, opposite the rank they may have attained.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscriptions to be for Regimental Rank, unless the party is above the Age *.	Married. £ s. d.	Unmarried. £ s. d.
Generals, Full Colonels, and Officers of the Navy of corresponding rank . .	2 2 0	0 10 0
Lt.-Cols.) Majors .) and corresponding Navy rank	1 5 0	0 7 6
Captains)	0 16 8	0 5 0
Subalterns and passed Midshipmen . .	0 10 0	0 3 0
	0 5 0	0 1 6

* As provided for in Resolution 4th.

2d—That all subscribers who may in future marry, after the age of 25 years, and whose age shall exceed that of their wives, respectively, more than five years, shall pay for every year beyond that limit (exclusively of the marriage fine mentioned in the next Article) as follows:—

Ages.	£ s. d.	Ages.	£ s. d.	Ages.	£ s. d.
From To		From To		From To	
25—26	0 3 0	41—42	1 15 0	57—58	3 10 0
26—27	0 5 0	42—43	1 17 6	58—59	4 2 0
27—28	0 7 6	43—44	2 0 0	59—60	4 5 0
28 29	0 10 0	44—45	2 2 6	60—61	4 15 0
29—30	0 15 0	45—46	2 5 6	61—62	5 5 0
30—31	0 17 6	46—47	2 7 6	62—63	5 15 0
31—32	0 18 6	47 48	2 10 6	63—64	6 5 0
32—33	1 0 0	48—49	2 12 6	64—65	6 17 6
33—34	1 1 6	49—50	2 15 0	65—66	7 10 0
34—35	1 3 0	50—51	2 18 0	66—67	8 2 6
35—36	1 4 6	51—52	3 1 0	67—68	8 15 0
36—37	1 6 0	52—53	3 4 0	68—69	9 7 6
37—38	1 7 6	53—54	3 7 0	69—70	10 0 0
38—39	1 9 0	54—55	3 10 0	70 years	
39—40	1 10 6	55—56	3 13 0	and	
40—41	1 12 6	56—57	3 16 0	upwards	25 0 0

3d—That any member wishing to become a married subscriber, shall notify the same by letter to the Secretary, for the information of the Directors, within six months after the day of his marriage; and such notification shall be accompanied by a certificate of marriage, and also a certificate of his own and his wife's age; together with a sum of, if a Subaltern, 10 guineas—a Captain, 20 guineas—a Major, 30 guineas—a Lieut.-Colonel, 40 guineas—a full Colonel or General, 50 guineas.

(The same to apply *to the corresponding rank* in the Navy.)

4th—That all subscribers, not having attained the rank of Captain at 30 years old—of Major at 40—of Lieut.-Col. at 50, and full Colonel at 60,—be allowed to subscribe the same as if they had been promoted.

5th—That no officer now in commission, whether married or single, shall be eligible to become a member of this Society after the expiration of two years from this date, but by a vote of the majority of the subscribers at a general meeting, and then only by paying a fine of twenty guineas, with arrears of subscription from the date of this Institution; and, if married, the fines agreeably to resolutions 2d and 3d.

6th—That on any subscriber withdrawing his name from the Society, it shall be lawful for his wife, or any person in her behalf, to continue the subscription, the same as if her husband subscribed, provided she bears an irreproachable character, which shall be determined by a majority of the Directors.

7th—That a widow who shall have been separated from her husband on account of adultery, or who is living in a notorious state of incontinence, shall have no claim whatever on the Fund.

8th—That to widows marrying again, it shall be at the option of the Directors to pay pensions at such times and in such sums as they shall consider most beneficial to the widow, as the Fund will not acknowledge any claim but that of the pensioner herself.

9th—That the pension to the widows or children be considered unalienable; the fact of transferring or of anticipating it by any verbal agreement or written document shall be considered unlawful, and shall subject the widow or children to the forfeiture of the same.

10th—That the boys of deceased subscribers, on attaining the age of from 14 to 18 years of age, shall have, if their father were a subscriber six years, 50*l*., and 5*l*. in addition for every year he was a subscriber above six years, but such sum never to exceed 150*l*. Should a subscriber die before having subscribed six years, his children to have such sum as the Directors conceive just. These sums to be paid to such persons and for such purposes as the Directors may deem most beneficial for the boy's interests,—after this bonus has been paid, the boy to have no claim on the Fund.

11th—That the female children of deceased subscribers shall retain their pensions until married, when they shall receive a sum on the same scale as the boys in the preceding resolution, with the same limitations, restrictions, and conditions, and after marriage shall have no claim on the Fund.

12th—That no widow shall have any claim on the Fund who has not been married twelve months (to the subscriber) previous to his decease, unless such subscriber was killed in action, or died from wounds received in action subsequent to his becoming a subscriber to this Institution, or killed in the execution of his duty, or by accident—except in special cases, which shall be determined by the Directors.

13th—That no pension for widows or children shall be claimable before the expiration of three years from this date.

14th—That provided the Funds are sufficient to warrant it at the expiration of three years, the pensions shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To a General's or Colonel's widow, and corresponding Navy Officers	100	0	0
To a Lieut. Colonel's do. do. do. .	80	0	0
To a Major's do. do. do. .	70	0	0
To a Captain's do. do. do. .	60	0	0
To a Subaltern's do. do. do. .	50	0	0
For each child, being only one in family	10	0	0
Do. do. two do.	8	0	0
Do. do. three do.	6	10	
Do. do. four do.	6	0	0
Do. do. five do.	5	10	
Do. do. six and upwards do. . .	5	0	0

15th—That until the Fund shall have such an income as shall make it unnecessary to reduce the above named pensions, the Directors shall fix the amount of pensions every two years, for the following two years, according to the income of the Society, and the probable claims that may arise in those two years, always reserving one-fourth of the said income to be added to the capital. All donations, legacies, &c., to be invested capital—the interest only to be available for pensions.

16th—That every office of emolument connected with the Institution, shall be held by a subscriber, who shall be elected by a majority of the members.

17th—The direction to be under the management of eighteen members, chosen by the subscribers, twelve of whom must be resident within 25 miles of London. Ex-officio directors—the Commander of the Forces, the Secretary-at-War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

18th—No Director, excepting those ex-officio, shall be chosen from the Trustees.

19th—That the accounts of this Institution shall be made up and signed by at least six of the Directors once in every year, when they are authorised to direct the Secretary to retain any surplus not exceeding 200*l*. in cash, to be at the disposal of the Directors for the purposes of this Society. Any surplus beyond that sum shall be added to the capital or fund stock of this Institution.

20th—That the Trustees for the time being, or any three of them, in whose names the capital or stock of the Society may happen to stand, shall and may, from time to time, jointly grant any letter or letters of attorney as occasion may require, to enable the Directors for the time being, or any person or persons in their behalf, to receive the dividends of the Society's stock for the purposes of the said Society.

21st—That no widow or child of any subscriber to this Institution shall be entitled to any pension from this Society until after the expiration of three years from the time of the member's admission as a subscriber, unless he pays three years' subscription, and the fines of marriage, at the time he becomes a member.

22nd—That every member who shall neglect to pay his subscription within one month after the expiration of half a year, shall cease to become a member of this Institution, and shall forfeit all monies thereto paid, and his widow shall have no claim upon this Society, excepting agreeably to Art. 6th.—This Article to be enforced at the discretion of the Directors, who will give all due consideration to any explanation as to why the subscription was not paid.

23rd—That all pensions derivable from this Institution shall be paid to the legal claimants without any deduction of fees, or any other payments, and shall be considered the property of the pensioner, independent of all other income she may possess, from whatever source derived, and the pensioner's receipt alone will be a sufficient acquittance.

24th—A widow pensioner marrying again to a subscriber, shall, in the event of his death, be entitled to one pension only, that of the highest rank enjoyed by either husband.

25th—That if any fraud or deceit be made use of towards this Institution, by any subscriber or pensioner, their names shall be struck off the books of this Institution, and neither shall derive any benefit from the funds of this Society.

26th—That in case of the death of any one of the Trustees, another shall be elected by the Directors, subject to the approval of a majority of the subscribers.

27th—That two half-yearly meetings shall be held in London, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint in every year, when and where every member shall have liberty and right to be present, and to vote on all questions relative to the Society.

28th—That a general meeting be held once a year, the first Monday in June, when the Directors shall lay before the meeting all the accounts and other proceedings of the Society, as may be then and there called for. And every such general meeting shall have full power and authority to approve or disapprove of the same.

29th—That all questions involving the payment of one hundred pounds sterling, and upwards, which may not be provided for by the Rules or Regulations of this Society, or which contemplate any alteration, addition, or expunging any of the resolutions as fixed by this meeting, must be with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the subscribers who vote on the question. Six months' notice must be given by the Secretary, in a letter to the different regiments, ships, and depots, at the expiration of which time a general meeting shall be called by advertisement in the public papers.

30th—That one-third of the Directors go out of the Direction every year; for the first and second year the names of the Directors to go out shall be decided by ballot; after the second year to go by rotation.

31st—That the proceedings of all regular and special general meetings of the Directors shall be minuted in a book kept for that purpose.

32nd—That if any of the Directors die, or resign, the other Directors shall elect and choose some other subscriber to the Institution, who shall from thenceforth be a Director.

33rd—That the Directors for the time being do order the payment of all pensions, salaries, or established expenses of this Society, as they may become due. That, when any doubts shall arise, they be authorised to withhold any such payments, and report the circumstance at the next general meeting. That they do examine the Secretary's books, and see the same properly kept; and that no monies of this Society be paid but by an order of the Chairman and at least three of the Directors, or by some general meeting of this Society.

34th—That as the funds of this Society may for some time be inadequate to pay a salary to the member who shall hereafter be appointed Secretary to this Society, it is resolved that the offer of Captain Kerr be accepted, and that he be appointed Honorary Secretary to this Institution, with an allowance of 25*l*. per ann. for office-rent and Clerk. And that all communications be addressed to him (post-paid) for the information of the Directors on all subjects connected with the Fund, at Carlton Chambers, No. 9, Regent-street, where the office for the present is established.

35th—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Editors of the *United Service Gazette* and the *Naval and Military Gazette*, for the very ready and able manner in which they have advocated the proposition of this Fund in their respective Journals.

36th—That a book be immediately opened at the Army and Colonial Rooms of Messrs. Alexander and Kerr, to receive the names of subscribers to the Fund, and of persons making donations to it; the names of such donors shall, from time to time, be published in the Military Journals, with the amount of donations, for the information of the subscribers in general.

37th—That a letter from Baron De Bercenger, of Cremorne House, Chelsea, to the Chairman of this meeting, be taken into consideration, and his liberal offer for the use of his extensive and unique establishment for one day, this, and every succeeding year, during his possession, free of all charges of rent, &c., be accepted for the benefit of the Fund; and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Baron for his expressions of good feeling and liberal offer.

38th—That all those Retired and Militia Officers and Civilians who came forward and advocated the proposition for the establishment of this Fund, by subscribing their names at and previous to this meeting, be allowed to become members on the same footing as officers in actual commission.

39th—That every retired officer of the United Service who may wish to become a subscriber hereafter, shall only be considered eligible provided his age does not exceed fifty years,—that he pay a fine of twenty-five guineas on entrance, and one guinea for every year his wife may be younger than himself,—that he pay up his subscription from the date of this Institution; and, if he be married subsequently to its formation, that he pay the marriage fines, &c., agreeably to Articles 2d and 3d, and produce two certificates of health, similar to those required by an Insurance Company.

40th—That the donations to the orphan boys and girls shall not be chargeable to the Fund, until the income is sufficient to pay them without encroaching on the pensions of the widows and children.

41st—That a member dying and leaving no widow, but a child or children, born in wedlock, such child or children shall be entitled to the pension of the mother (provided that the circumstances of the child or children urgently require it,) in addition to their own.

42d—That all the funds derivable from donations, subscriptions, legacies, &c. &c., shall be invested in Government Securities, in the name of twelve Trustees, chosen by the subscribers, with the addition of the Commander of the Forces, the Secretary-at-War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty (for the time being), if those officers will accept the trust.

If the majority of the Trustees are of opinion that any sum or sums of money, not exceeding one-half of the capital, could be safely invested in a more advantageous manner, it shall be lawful for them, with the consent of two-thirds of the Directors, to invest any such portion in landed property as shall by them be deemed advisable.

43d—That when the accumulated capital of this Institution shall exceed 500,000*l.*, independent of the annual income, the surplus shall be invested separately, (and agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, as respects securities,) and be allowed to accumulate until a sufficient sum is realised to institute two schools, one for boys, the other for girls, solely for the benefit of subscribers' children, under such rules and regulations as shall be deemed advisable by a majority of the subscribers,—the parent paying five pounds per annum for each child, for his or her board, lodging, and education.—All the teachers shall be elected from subscribers to this Institution (or their children) provided they are candidates, and duly qualified.—Orphans of subscribers admitted gratis.

44th—That every officer at present in commission, who shall become a subscriber previous to the expiration of two years, as mentioned in Art. 5, must pay up his arrears of subscription and marriage fines, provided he married, if in Great Britain and Ireland, two months subsequently to the Institution of the Fund; three months if in France or Germany, four in the Mediterranean or our North American Provinces; five in the West Indies; and twelve if at the Cape of Good Hope, India, or any of the Eastern countries.

45th—That a respectful memorial be addressed to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will graciously consent to take this Institution under Her Majesty's own immediate patronage; and that Her Majesty will not allow the benefit it affords to the widow to interfere with or prejudice any claim such widow may have on the Government in right of her husband's services.

46th—That all widows of subscribers entitled to Government pensions may, if they please, refuse the pension granted by this Institution, the same shall be then given to her child or children, or any near relative named by her, and resumed by the widow when she pleases.

47th—That all officers becoming subscribers to this Institution, and afterwards retiring from the service, shall not lose the benefits to be derived therefrom from their families, provided they continue to pay up their subscription, and adhere to the rules and regulations of the Society.

48th—That one or more Fancy Dress Balls may be given in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times, and under such rules and regulations as the Directors shall appoint.

49th—That Local Committees be appointed at Edinburgh, Dublin, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Quebec, Gibraltar, and other large cities.

50th—That with reference to Art. 22, the time for payment of subscription shall be extended to six instead of one month after the half year; but for every month in arrear the Subscriber shall pay ten per cent. as a fine.

51st—That no Retired Officer shall be eligible to become a member after the expiration of two years from the date of the Institution.

[Various alterations in these articles must be expected to take place. A few more have passed this week, and which, if we have space, will be given in our next.—Ed.]

TRISTRAM'S SURVEY OF THE MEASURES OF THE PRESENT NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Former Boards of Admiralty deprived Naval Surgeons by dozens of their half-pay, and erased their names from the list of the Navy, who had "set up shop," and refused to serve afloat. The present Board, taking their former services into consideration, has bestowed upon 45 Medical Officers declining service, a liberal commuted allowance, to supply their *shops* annually with a new stock of vials and aquafortis, unction and leeches, drugs and bolusses!—These lords "throw not physic to the dogs."

Former Sea-Lords placed on the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital those officers who possessed the greatest interest, with a ticket of admission; the existing Sea-Lords "Resolved, that those officers only shall be eligible for the out-pension who prefer the greatest claims by services, debility, or hurts on duty;" thus reforming *one* of the *many* Naval abuses—thus conferring a nation's reward upon our veterans in war and experience, who exhibited, for their Lordships' fair and just selection, not a placeman's carte-blanche, nor an M.P.'s *passe partout* letter, but emaciated looks and shattered frames, from their daily and nightly watchings on the deep for years in their country's service.

The removal of the whole of the Post-Office packets to the Admiralty, and the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails, in charge of Lieutenant agents, by contract steamers, to and from the Peninsula and Halifax, are measures beneficial to the commercial world, and to the Navy in general, more especially the commissioning of the Ordinary, which empowers the Flag-Officers and Captains to preside at courts-martial, gives the officers sea time, and makes the crews available for active service. All these appointments are for five years only, to give meritorious officers a turn of employment and reward.

It is most amusing to hear and to read the numerous pretensions of officers of all ranks to the present TROOP-SHIP establishments. One writes, he first wrote to Lord Melville on the subject. Another says, "His letters in your co-tems. first drew their Lordship's attention:" and the editor of the "*Hampshire*" has lately promulgated that, "*according to our recommendation, the* Rattlesnake *and* Sapphire *are fitting out for the conveyance of troops.*" I will not observe, with Byron, that these "sayings and *printings* are enough to make a horse sick," but to make him laugh out. Now let me ask these causers, pamphleteers, and editors, where they ever saw in print, (except in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, Nos. 228 and 229, the 10th and 17th June, 1837,) the irrefutable reasons that Naval martial law cannot govern, nor subject a soldier to Naval discipline, when embarked on board a vessel of war commanded by a Master of the Navy? The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the savings of thousands per annum—the Masters, for these enviable and lucrative commands—and the *militaires*, for this expeditious, safe, and commodious transport of themselves and families—are wholly indebted to the present Admiralty for the existing Naval transport system, although the Army acknowledge the "*general salute* is due to friend *Tristram*," for his *argufication*, in the said numbers in your *Gazette*; proving that a *sailor*, by the authority of a *master warranted* to the command of a trooper, cannot flog a *soldier*.

The Marines, since the formation of their royal corps, never received so great a *boon* as the one conferred by Lord Minto's administration, viz., the granting of the officers *rank, promotion, and retirement*, similar to the Engineers and Artillery. *To-day*, a *Captain* of Sea-Lieut.'s rank—*to-morrow*, a Lieut.-Colonel of the rank of Post-Captain: 10 or 12 Marine-Captains have thus taken these *flying-leaps* of promotion; 35 First-Lieuts. promoted to Captains, and 71 Second to First-Lieuts., reducing the *Second*-Lieut.'s servitude to *six* years. Captain Calamy and some others were formerly kept *fourteen* years Second-Subs. The Navy List for the last month exhibits the names of 27 Captains of Marines, equal to *Sea*-Lieuts., who retired upon 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem; the *two Brevet*-Majors (I believe) 11*s.* 6*d.* under the Order in Council of 21st June, 1837; their seniority as *Marine*-Captains, except the two Brevets, from ten to three years only—thus receiving 1*s.* per diem more than their equals in rank, the 50 Sea-Lieuts. of the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, whose seniority runs from 1778 to 1806; 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem more than their 175 superiors in rank, the *Brevet* or *clinker-built* Commanders of November, 1830, seniority, 1793 to 1806; 2*s.* more than 100 Retired Commanders under the Order in Council of 1816, who must have been Lieutenants from 40 to 60 years; and 6*d.* per diem more than the 150 *regularly built* Commanders from 1794 to 1814, of equal rank to Majors of *horse* and *foot*. These 27 *Marine*-Captains* receiving the same pay, 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, as 558 Post Captains, the Senior of whom are 25 years' standing, and about 470 off the rank of *full* Colonels, of whom 21 are distinguished C.B.'s, many Kts., K.C.H.'s and K.H.'s; honorary titles for discovery in Arctic regions, *by sea and land*—separate commands in battle—or other meritorious services to the Sovereign or State.

The Marines are particularly indebted to Lord Minto for keeping the other *full-pay lists* complete, by which 66 Marine-Captains are retired (I believe) on 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, the Brevet-Majors perhaps 1*s.* extra. The "*Retired Full-pay*" *List* for the Royal Marines, from the Colonel to the Second Sub., shows the reward for following *a drum!* British veteran Naval Lieuts. and Commodores, for following a *whistle*, are entitled only to *half-pay retirement!* In this DRUM-BEATING LAND the Navy may *whistle* for Army rights. So I'll sing, Lal de daudle, lal de diddle DUM:—

"When on *full-pay with my belle*, and the *full-pay* bottle tell,
I could meet a troop of hell at the sound of the drum." †

However, to please the TARS, I will give them a stave with something *Nautic* in it:—

"Sweet's the ship that, under sail,
Spreads her white bosom to the gale,
Sweet, oh sweet! the flowing can:
Sweet to poise the labouring oar,
Which tugs us to our *native* shore,
When the Boatswain pipes the barge to man:
Sweet sailing with a fav'ring breeze.
But how much sweeter than all these—
Is *Bull's* † delight, his lovely *drum*.

Senior United Service Club, 13th May. TRISTRAM.

(*To be continued.*)

* There are also 29 Marine-Captains under former Orders in Council retired on *full-pay* between 1781 and 1837—a little difference between 1667 and 1806.

† Burns.

† John Bull's

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.

(*Continued from page* 294.)

An establishment has been formed in Wellclose-square, with the best intentions of aiding and improving the condition of the mariner on his return from sea. True, its arrangements are admirable; the comforts and morals of those few seamen of any nation who become inmates of the barracks are studied with the greatest anxiety; but, alas! the course of the measures adopted is unwise, injudicious, and never can succeed over the will and disposition of the mariner—indeed, it would be ridiculous to suppose, from the nature of his life and sufferings afloat, he would become subservient to undue restrictions on shore, and even pay for these practices. The result is, it has by no means succeeded to half the extent anticipated by some of its gallant supporters and exalted patrons, notwithstanding every exertion having been made to give the mariner all that he, as a dependent or landsman, could wish, but not that he, as a free seaman, would require. Fatal to the advancement and success of this *Mariner's Lodging Establishment* (for such it in reality is, as he is called on to pay for its support 14*s.* per week,) has been the attempt to hold a constrained discipline over the morals, actions, and even confirmed habits of the seaman while an inhabitant within its walls! Considering the views for which the above was formed, depending in a great measure as it must on its popularity among the trading seamen, and the pecuniary resources derived from their payments, together with the measures resorted to in order to check the seaman's excess of indulgence on shore, &c., to prevent him from participating in those relaxations he is led to deem recreation and enjoyment; its misapplied means and power, although not intentionally repugnant to, are aimed to hold that authority and control over him, which must be considered, by those who have studied the seaman's natural character, as futile in its attempt, and never to be accomplished by such abortive, mistaken means. How can it be presumed that the seamen, when arrived on that shore where he contemplates relaxation after an arduous voyage, should there not only forego those enjoyments, but even pay those wages, earned by submission to restriction and confinement, to be kept in restraint, and suffer a repetition of even a more irksome discipline, having temptations and allurements within his views and offered for his acceptance? Let those proposals be offered even to paupers on shore; they reject them as innovations on their liberty, as insults to their poverty. Such means cannot gain the seamen of England; the foreigner † may be compelled, but the British seaman must be conciliated.

These are fatal and secret measures, which, in their very essence and working, tend to widen the growing gulf that separates the mariner from his country's service and his country,—that places within his grasp the axe prepared to sever the last bonds, now fast withering, which subsist between him and his brother seamen of the Royal Navy. It is at least unwise of the Legislature to continue that principal of convention, fatal alike to the mariner and the State, and ought to be abolished.

Surely this can never become the pretext of refusing to extend to our mariners what is justly due to them! Is it because they are obliged to devote their lawful earnings to an establishment from which they seldom receive support, and if so, on such a limited scale as not to be sufficient to procure common necessaries of life for even three months? How is it possible a man can exist on 5*l.* per year, or, at the outside, 7*l.*, which he receives as an equivalent for that which he pays as "enrolment money" into the "Seamen's Institution?" Infinitely superior were the prospects of the trading mariner when a portion of his pay was devoted to Greenwich; he was by that measure in some instances identified with Government, and it was an inducement to enter the Royal Navy, which was always open to him; he was certain of a suitable support in due time. True, in many instances the charity or hospital-ship for the relief of sick seamen is well and munificently supported by some members of the nobility, Royal Navy, and a portion of the public; but, alas! they do not receive that aid which such institutions ought from the shipowner and underwriters. In addition to which, that charity, with a profuseness of liberality, appropriates its funds to the relief of seamen of all nations; while our mariner, if he cannot be readily cured of his disorder, or if he is disabled, is immediately discharged from it, and turned adrift on the world and left at the tender mercies of the "Enrolment Institution," which, as before said, is supported by his means, but from which he seldom, if ever, receives an adequate assistance in his misery and want.

† On a public notice in the Hall is a complimentary epistle, stating the good conduct of American seamen while in that establishment; it is only a proof of a desire to get it generally patronised, and that it is not exclusively for British seamen, as it ought to be.

(To be continued.)

To Readers and Correspondents.

A correspondent writes, "Your account of the great Military Duke having borne and used the name of Wesley is an interesting fact. Was the patronymic Wesley or Wellesley? The noble family whose patronymic was Seymour, *from fancy changed it to* St. Maur. *The* origin of surnames is curious. *A person may* legally, *I believe, bear* any name, or spell it as he chooses; *the sign manual, or Act of Parliament, rendered necessary by a* will, *is a source of* revenue to the gentlemen of the robe *and the* Herald's College. *That is, by the way, a curious institution, kept up, it seems, for the sale of arms, and in the whole power of the Duke of Norfolk.* This is one of the institutions unvisited by reform, *and whilst one-half of society use what armorial bearings they like, others pay through the nose for a grant! By the way, this might fairly be taxed, and made a source of revenue. Your further remarks on the change from* Wesley *to* Wellesley *will be looked for with interest."*

"Medicus" *hardly deserves notice: we have no acquaintance, direct or indirect, with the party to whom he refers; but, having said so much, we now call upon "Medicus," of the Army and Navy Club, for his name.*

"W. C." *is informed that Lord Fitzroy Somerset's levees are every Tuesday, and that it is necessary to communicate by letter the intention of attending, when the writer's name is placed on the list, according to the order in which his letter reaches the Horse Guards. The list never extends beyond 50 names, and the levee commences at* 11 o'clock. *A notice to this effect is posted at the Commander-in-Chief's office.*

In our Gazette *of the 4th inst. we took occasion to remark on the salutary changes in the invaliding system at Fort Pitt, Chatham. We have been since assured by a correspondent (who has furnished us with his name) that Mr. George Pratt, who has served as Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals on full-pay for the last* 30 *years, alone is entitled to any merit that may be due for this improvement in the system of invaliding soldiers, and that, in fact, the improvement was submitted by him to the War-Office five years ago, although not brought into use until last year. We should regret being instrumental in depriving any individual of the merit which justly belongs to him, and if we have been in error, we now willingly make the amende to Mr. Pratt: but, at the same time, in our own justification we must add that we understood the author of the plan to be Mr. Field of the War-Office, and the executives, Colonel Dixon and Captain Anderson.*

"Candour" *shall have our best consideration next week.*

To "J. J. M." Yes, the silver medal of the Society of Arts. The invention is very clever, and the youth talented and deserving of promotion, or we should not have lauded him.

Some further communications have reached us respecting the Hon. Artillery Company, but we must defer a notice of them till next week. The Plan for Classifying and Improving the Rank, Pay, &c., of Naval Officers, is also unavoidably postponed.

In reply to "Senex," we are satisfied that the statement respecting Sir Howard Douglas and the Parliament of the Ionian Islands is extremely exaggerated, if not wholly unfounded. We have known the gallant officer many years, and can freely say that he is one in whom the service take pride.

An officer of the 76th Foot is informed that his paper is regularly forwarded by Mr. Westley of the Strand, and that the irregularity must be at Berbice.

*** Letters in type—"Chevron;" "T. T.;" "Skirmisher;" "Crayon;" "An Old Officer;" and "One of 1200."

Errata in *Tristram's* last—for political *gall* read *gale*; for *Surgeon* of Marines, read *Serjeant*; for *eighteen* Mates, *thirty* at the Royal Naval College.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

THE recruiting of the Army, particularly of the Infantry of the Line, is a subject at this moment of pressing interest. We have devoted much attention to the question, and, without troubling our readers with the whole of our investigations, we have come to the conclusion that the present excellent recruiting system has but two defects—the *double* medical examination of the recruits, and the period of service being *unlimited*. We can give ample proof, if required, of the injury to the recruiting caused by not permitting the medical examination of the *older* and more practised District Surgeon to be *final*. Is it not absurd to send a recruit, who has been approved of by a Surgeon of extensive experience, as all District-Surgeons are, to be *finally* approved or rejected by some whimsical *young* and inexperienced Assistant-Surgeon at a Depot? This system places the District-Surgeon in a *false position*. It renders his decision nearly worthless, and virtually supersedes in authority the full Surgeon by his Assistant. Hundreds of fine recruits, we well know, are rejected under this regulation, who would be secured to the service were the District-Surgeon's certificate *final*.

With respect to the limitation of service, we feel convinced that if it were made ten years, the ranks would rapidly fill with a superior class of men, even at the present low bounty of 3*l*. So early as the year 1744, we find that even men *pressed* into the Army were entitled to their discharge *after three years' service only*, and that volunteers received 4*l*. bounty. Again, in 1756, men were enlisted *for five years*, and in 1778 volunteers were enlisted for three years, and men *pressed* for five years, or during the war. In 1806, recruits were permitted to enlist in the Infantry for periods of seven years, and this admirable regulation was in force up to 1829, since which time *all recruits must engage for life*. We are aware of the few objections which have been raised against limited service, but we believe that at the Horse Guards they are not considered weighty. The country would benefit by a recurrence to enlistment for limited periods—by a reduction in the pensioners; and the Army would obtain better recruits—more willing soldiers—and, from this superior class, better educated and more intelligent Non commissioned Officers.

WE are favoured with some correspondence on the subject of our last week's remarks respecting the progressive increase of our commercial marine, particularly as relates to our opinion, that steam navigation has not had the effect of decreasing the great nursery for seamen—the coasting trade.

We freely admit the authority of Sir J. Barrow, and the officers to whom our valued correspondent alludes. With all due respect, however, for these opinions, — incontrovertible on many essential points, we submit that we have the same means of drawing our deductions, namely, the annual Parliamentary Returns, and we arrive at a contrary conclusion. For we find that, putting steam vessels altogether out of the question, and taking no account of them, the sailing vessels of the United Kingdom are greatly on the increase, in coasting as well as foreign trade; and, therefore, although the introduction of steam may somewhat *retard* the increase, which, but for its existence, would appear more extensive, considering our augmented population, if our navigation had been carried on as heretofore, still, in the face of steam, *sailing* vessels are also increasing; and it is not, therefore, fair to assume that the nursery is on the *decline*, but only partially *retarded* in its advance by the introduction of this new element.

But we have also an authority—that of Mr. Charles Wood—in favour of our opinion; and that gentleman, no doubt, took proper care to test the correctness of the statements on this head in his admirable speech on the Navy Estimates. The Secretary to the Admiralty assumes the whole number of steam vessels in the United Kingdom, great and small, registered and licensed, to be about 700; and we have 600 vessels registered, and many more licensed, in the year 1838 alone—not one tenth of which are steamers.

To make this matter conclusive, a reference to the Shipping Returns shows an increase of upwards of 3000 vessels since 1828, whilst the increase of steam-vessels is about 400 in the same period—that is to say, 2600 sailing-vessels and 400 steam-vessels have been added to our Mercantile Navy in the last ten years, over and above those substituted for vessels lost or broken up, and removed from the register during that period.

A contemplation of this fact, in the face of the great facilities afforded by railroads for the transport of heavy goods heretofore carried by sea, and the certainty that, owing to the assistance rendered by steam-tugs, vessels of every description make a greater number of voyages, independent of the rapid voyages of steamers themselves;—a contemplation of this is, we repeat, most gratifying; and even did not the Parliamentary Return exhibit the increase referred to, we should be well content with maintaining the former numbers, seeing how much more is effected under altered circumstances with the same means; but the progressive increase is most remarkable, and we will venture to assert, that nothing to compare with it, and the progressive prosperity of our mercantile marine, for the last half-dozen years, is to be found in the annals of our history. Whether this applies to other interests it is not our business to inquire; we are satisfied that, so far as our statement is concerned, we are correct; and it is to be presumed that such a demand for tonnage must be produced by corresponding activity in all branches of commerce.

As we consider the annual official Table o Ships, Tons, and Men to be the real index of ou maritime strength and prosperity, we always watch the fluctuations with great interest, satisfied tha so long as an increase is perceptible, even in the face of circumstances which might well produce an *apparent* decline, there is cause for congratulation; and our readers may be assured, that in ou view of this, and all matters connected with ou Naval ascendancy, we are guided by deduction drawn impartially from official returns, practica observation, and an honest desire to place the true state of the case before them.

THE lately-ordered embarkations of the Draft from the several Depots of the Regiments serving in India will be completed this month, and further embarkations will probably not take place before July. We have received a pile of letters, from *Officers and Men*, complaining of the wretched and parsimonious accommodation, or rather *the want o accommodation*, afforded them. They all assert that, in every ship, efforts are too successfully made to benefit owners and private passengers to their detriment. In most cases the men are stowed away in a dark and damp orlop deck, where they must stew or rot for four months at least; while the Officers have the *worst* cabins of each ship assigned to them, though the *full price* is paid for their passages, and are told in reply to their just complaints, that "private passengers have already chosen all the good cabins, and that the Officer on duty must therefore take what the Company' Agent thinks good enough for them." We refrain from publishing, for the present (as we believe th whole of these grievances will be submitted b the Commandant at Chatham to the Horse Guards

he names of Officers and ships; but we shall feel compelled, in consequence of letters we received two days ago from Deal, unless a thorough sifting of these complaints shall take place, to expose this jobbing traffic, for the information of the Horse Guards and Court of Directors. We are not aware on whom the duty of surveying ships for India, *in the first place*, rests; but we know that the *Military* Officers have no part in it. This we know too, that at least twenty letters of complaint, from Majors to drum-boys, have reached London. The Public Press can and will bring this grievance to the notice of the Court of Directors. Blame there is—on whom shall it rest?

Several Officers having directed our attention to the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Griffiths, late Major of the Bays, we will say a few words in explanation.

By an arrangement of the Horse Guards some time since, it was determined to reduce the second Majors in all Cavalry Regiments at home; but the option was given to those Officers to remain in the Regiment as Supernumeraries, or to take promotion as Unattached Lieutenant-Colonels.—Several immediately availed themselves of the latter, and accepted this great boon of promotion, whilst others preferred continuing in their Corps as Supernumerary Cavalry Majors.

In a pecuniary point of view, those Officers were not gainers by the promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, without purchase, inasmuch that a Cavalry Majority is worth 4575*l.*, and an Infantry Lieutenant-Colonelcy is only 4,500*l.*, being 75*l.* less.

We are not disposed to find fault with the liberal arrangement of permitting the Second Majors of Cavalry to receive the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; all we object to is the jobbing consequent on the measure. According to our judgment, when it was determined to reduce the Second Majors of Cavalry, the arrangement should have been carried at once into effect, especially as the boon was sufficiently liberal.

Had this been the case, there would have been no reason for complaint, whereas the manner of its present operation is outrageously offensive to old Officers. In the two last cases the individuals had no claim whatever from length of service, and it also so happens that they were the only Majors in their respective Regiments, and at the time when the measure should have been carried into effect were only Captains.

We should like to see a similar liberality exercised in the cases of the Second Lieutenant-Colonels of Regiments returning from India, who are invariably reduced to half-pay.

The standard height of the British Infantry is higher than that of any other nation. It has, however, varied much at different periods. In William's and Anne's reigns the *minimum* height was 5 ft. 5 in., and the military age appears to have been from 17 to 45! However, except during long wars, the standard has seldom been lower than 5 ft. 6 in., and we remember, not many years ago, when men were not taken by Regiments at home even at 5 ft. 7 in. Medical Officers agree that the limitation of the height would be best determined by the *age* Lads of 17 might be enlisted at 5 ft. 5 in.—all under 19 at 5 ft. 5½ in.—and none above that age under 5 ft. 6 in. Stamina ought to be considered of far more importance than mere height in all recruits, and particularly in those under 20; but we fear that there is often a sacrifice of strength to length in recruiting our Army. With a view to the more efficient regulation of the standard, we respectfully suggest that a return should be called for by the Adjutant-General, of the height after the age of 22 of all those men now serving who were enlisted under age, and at a height under standard, by special authority. Our own inquiries, though necessarily limited, lead us to believe that a large number of men who have been enlisted as boys or lads, *under size and under age*, are, when, full-grown, found serving in the flank companies of their several Regiments. The subject merits a further investigation by the Horse Guards.

In the *United Service Journal* for the present month, Major Tulloch has demolished the battery erected by Sir Andrew Halliday against the West India Report, the accuracy of which he assailed. We have seldom seen a more clear and conclusive refutation of a calumnious assertion of inaccuracy. Out of all the alleged cases of erroneous statement and calculation, the only one on which there seems to be any doubt is that respecting the deaths at Guiana in 1834, which may possibly be incorrect, for their accuracy depends on returns made *by Sir Andrew Halliday himself*, who has proved himself very little skilled in the simplest part of arithmetic—addition. We refer our readers to Major Tulloch's *unanswerable* letter.

Captain Simmons has this year published another Supplement to his elaborate work on Courts-Martial, containing the corrections required by the alterations in the present Mutiny Act and Articles of War. The principal points are—The power *now* given to Commanding Officers to send prisoners direct to Milbank; and the defined interpretation of the term "*previous convictions*,"—*i. e.*, "*Convictions by a Court-Martial, or a Court of ordinary criminal judicature.*" This is the *military* construction formerly put on the term, and we are glad that it has prevailed, contrary to the meaning affixed to it by the Judge-Advocate-General's Office. Captain Simmons liberally issues this Supplement *gratis* (to those possessing his work) at Egerton's Military Library.

The election of five Contributary Wards in the Adult Orphan Institution took place on Wednesday last, of which number four were children of Officers of the Army and Navy. Our practice is to keep this Benevolent Institution before the United Service, in order that the Orphan Children of Officers may be large sharers in its advantages.

ARMY.

Eleanor Davis Poole Parker, aged 16 years and 5 months. Fourth Application. Daughter of the late Capt. Jonathan Parker, 68th Foot, who died in 1830, leaving a widow and five children. The widow has an annuity of 230*l.*, and 500*l.* will be payable at her death.

Louisa Sophia Smith, aged 15 years and 7 months. Third Application. Daughter of the late Capt. John Smith, 2d Rl. Veteran Batt., who died in 1828, leaving a widow, who has a pension of 50*l.* per ann., and eight children, two of whom are since dead, and two provided for. The candidate receives 12*l.* per ann. from the Compassionate Fund.

NAVY.

Themor Anne Prattent, aged 16 years and 11 months. Third Application. Daughter of Lieut. John Prattent, R.N., who was lost on board H.M.'s revenue cutter, *Chameleon*, off Deal, in 1836, when that vessel was run down by the *Castor* frigate. He left a widow, who receives a pension of 60*l.* per ann., and five children, who receive 16*l.* per ann. each, from the Compassionate Fund.

Jane Eliza Morphatt Mould, aged 15 years and 11 months. Second Application. Daughter of Capt. Thomas Mould, Rl Marines, who died in 1838, leaving a widow and six children, three of whom are provided for. The widow receives a pension of 80*l.* per ann., and about 30*l.* per ann. from the Rl. Naval Annuitant Society.

In our last two numbers we alluded to a case which has now been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, between Captain Hewett, commanding Her Majesty's surveying vessel *Fairy*, and the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper. This was a case of gross libel; and as we are desirous of laying before our readers a correct statement of the facts which occurred, and which may not otherwise appear (owing to the manner in which it has been terminated), we have been at some pains to obtain the following account of it, for the correctness of which we can pledge ourselves. As in similar instances of this nature, the present seems to have arisen from the ill conduct of a worthless character (a seaman of the *Fairy*), named Philip Jones, who had been a constant offender from the time of his first joining that vessel, a year before. His conduct was so bad, that five warrants in the course of this interval had been made out for his punishment for gross offences which he had committed against the discipline of the service, neither of which was ever put into execution, he being as often forgiven by Captain Hewett.

While the *Fairy* was lying at Woolwich last winter, the man Jones had leave to go on shore, with others of the crew, to spend Christmas Day, and to return to duty on the following morning. They all returned excepting Jones, who did not make his appearance for several days afterwards, and for which repetition of a too common occurrence with this man, he was only admonished by the Commanding Officer, and his leave for the present stopped. On the evening of 4th January, Jones, with another man, was directed to land the liberty men, and, instead of returning on board, he absented himself without leave. At this time, and a few days previously, Captain Hewett, whose scientific employment usually required his attendance at the Hydrographical Office, was doing the senior officer's duty at Woolwich, in the absence of Capt. Hornby, who was on leave. Repairing on board his ship, between the hours of twelve and one (while the people of the Dock-yard were at their dinners), to transact the business of the vessel, he was disturbed from his papers by an uproar on deck, which, on inquiry, he found was occasioned by this man, Jones, who had returned on board in a state of intoxication, and was setting at defiance all attempts to quiet him; and it therefore became necessary to order him into confinement. This order was furiously resisted by Jones; and it was his conduct at this time which produced the punishment that was necessarily, although humanely, inflicted, and gave rise to the libel in the *Weekly Dispatch*. On being ordered to be placed in irons by the Serjeant and Corporal of Marines, Jones armed himself with a hatch-hook (a large iron instrument made for the purpose of taking up the hatches of the lower decs, and a most formidable weapon in the hands of a man in his then condition and general violent temperament), and he wielded it so successfully against these petty officers that he wounded both seriously, and there is no doubt he would have murdered them had he not been overpowered by further assistance. We learn, also, that when placed in confinement, his mutinous and blasphemous expressions kept the ship in an uproar until the evening, his threats of murder, accompanied by imprecations, being more those of a madman than a rational being. Such conduct as this clearly placed him under the first part of the 22d Article of War, which adjudges death to the person so offending, without any reservation whatever. Had he been brought to a Court-Martial for it, this must have been the consequence, as the Court could have had no alternative whatever. Capt. Hewett, however, without resorting to this extremity, which would bring down the whole weight of the above Article of War upon him, chose those means which the service places in his hands to preserve the discipline of his ship; and in conformity with established rules, the usual investigation took place on the following day upon the quarter-deck of the *Fairy*, and a warrant, duly signed by the Captain, was made out, sentencing him to receive thirty lashes. On the completion of this warrant, Jones was informed that he was at liberty to volunteer for any other of Her Majesty's ships if he chose, and thereby escape punishment. This he declined doing; and therefore underwent, on the next day, a portion of that punishment which he had so justly incurred, *i. e.*, twenty-four lashes only—six being remitted, and so mercifully were these inflicted, that he returned to his duty after the dinner-hour had expired (the time chosen for the punishment) as well as if nothing had occurred, and expressing himself as being glad to have escaped so easily. The above plain and simple facts of the whole of the case were distorted, and in the *Weekly Dispatch* of 13th January appeared as follows, under the title of "*The Brutal Flogging of a Sailor at Woolwich!*"—

"On Tuesday the Royal Dock-yard at Woolwich re-echoed to

the surrounding hill the piercing cries of a brave fellow, who has often dauntlessly faced the perils of the ocean. This poor fellow, 'unused to the melting mood,' except perhaps when his ship was being paid off, and appealed to in behalf of the shipwrecked widow or orphan of some brother tar, actually 'played the woman' before his shipmates when about to undergo the self-debasing torture of the cat o'-nine-tails, nor was there any absence of the imitation of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of similar Military sacrifices at the shrine of Muscovite amusement. The 'drummer beat to quarters'—the Marines were drawn up in martial army on the quarter-deck—the bayonets fixed to guard the life of the *gallant* Captain, should his brother seamen revolt at the sickening sight of a *free-born Briton* sunk beneath the emancipated black, or the sailors overturn 'the Articles of War' under which bloody code the horrible perpetrations are said to be legally inflicted. The poor culprit, John [we will endeavour to give the name of the poor fellow next week], was dragged up from 'the depths below' of the *Fairy*, 16 guns, surveying sloop, under the command of Capt. Hewett (one of the last year's batch of that rank), the grating was rigged,' and the women on board battened down below, with a Marine sentry over them, to prevent them from bursting their prison-house, in anticipation of the effect of the groans of the poor wretch inspiring them with masculine strength. The boatswain was ordered to 'do his duty,' and the poor fellow was 'seized up to the gratings,' his hands and arms being securely lashed with small cords to the fullest extent. While the boatswain was selecting the cats, the poor tar called out in piteous tones, such as would have touched the heart of any but one used to order such barbarity to be carried into execution, 'Oh! mercy, mercy, dear Captain! Pray pardon me, Sir!' and similar ejaculations. As well might he have attempted to produce 'spirits from the vasty deep.' The work of blood proceeded, until the reeking lashes had descended two hundred and sixteen times, with all the terrible vigour of a sturdy man; for it is well known, none but such are selected from the crew for 'Boatswain's Mates,' that they may be a terror on such occasions, according to the phraseology and practice of some gentlemen of the Navy. The very shores rang again with the cries of the miserable being, while many passing boats of all descriptions either rested on their oars, or backed their engines to learn the cause, and we are informed, he was subsequently conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where, we will acknowledge, that the experience of the Surgeon (Mr. Parkin) in these matters well qualify him for the superintendence of this and similar subjects under his humane, medicinal care, in our very river, and in a time of peace. The Dock-yard gates may be plastered with bills, from the coping to the basement, with 'Wanted, Men for the Navy,'—they will only be dead letters; and sailors, being men, will turn from them with embittered feelings and thorough disgust."—*Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 13.*

"The *Fairy* surveying sloop, 10 guns, Capt. Hewett, lying off Woolwich Dock-yard, on board of which the poor fellow was flogged last week, turns out to be Philip Jones, alias Deptford Jack. The poor fellow is doing well, after the horrid torture of the lash inflicted upon him. Ten of the hands have volunteered out of this vessel for general service."—*Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 20.*

Capt. Hewett, of course, immediately applied at the office of the *Weekly Dispatch* for the name of the author of this libellous effusion, and which a person calling himself "the responsible Editor," but who refused to give his name, declined doing. An offer *was* made by him to contradict any incorrectness in the statement, which, on *investigation*, should prove to be *true*; but Capt. Hewett decidedly declined entertaining any proposition without the name of the author of the libel. In order that it might be sent to him, he left his address, both to his house at Blackheath and his ship at Woolwich, telling the responsible Editor, at the same time, that he was then on his way to his attorney. Proceedings were accordingly commenced against the *Weekly Dispatch*, and a rule was obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench by Capt. Hewett's counsel. On the case coming forward subsequently, that the rule might be made absolute, an accommodation was agreed upon in Capt. Hewett's absence, by his counsel, and which, we understand, does not at all meet his views, being contrary to the directions left with his attorney at the time of framing the affidavits, and whom he has not since seen. Capt. Hewett's intention and instructions to his attorney were, we are informed, to accept no compromise whatever, but to pursue the case to the end, unless the author of the libel was given up. The report in the *Times* newspaper, of 9th inst., and to which we referred in our last, will show the conclusion of these proceedings—a conclusion entirely made up between the counsel on both sides while Capt. Hewett was at sea. On this occasion Lord Denman said, "*It would be quite a reflection on Capt. Hewett to submit to any loss,*" and that "*a complete retractation ought to be made, and could not be made too public.*" The counsel on the other side assented to this, and the retractation appeared in the *Weekly Dispatch* of the 11th inst., in the shape of a mixed explanation, and followed by threats, the whole scarcely deserving the name even of an acknowledgment of the libel, as will be seen by the following extract:—

"Our readers, by referring elsewhere, will perceive that the rule *nisi*, obtained against us in the Court of Queen's Bench, has been discharged, on condition of our paying the costs. We confess that the statement we published respecting the flogging of Jones, the sailor, was a highly coloured and an exaggerated one That he was flogged, was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel; but that his cries were heard by individuals on the opposite side of the water, was a fabrication of the writer. Having rebelled Capt Hewett, inasmuch as we stated that the punishment inflicted on the seaman was excessive, we felt bound to tender an apology in Court. We offered, however, to Capt. Hewett, when he waited on us, a complete contradiction to any part of the article that was untrue. Capt. Hewett was not, it seems, prepared to accept such terms;—he quitted our office, and in three days application was made to file a criminal information against us. Thus we have been dragged into a court of law at an enormous expense, and, through the medium of Mr. Theriger, have given the same contradiction that we would have published had Captain Hewett thought proper to accept of our terms. It is an unusual course to divulge the name of any individual corresponding with us; but in this case we were so scandalously treated by the author, who blinked the affair in every possible shape, refused to render us any assistance, and who, we discovered, wrote to us under an assumed name, that we had resolved to publish him to the world for having imposed on us a bare-faced, impudent falsehood. Of Capt. Hewett, we shall say no more at present than this—that if his character and reputation were injured by the publication of the alleged libel, we offered him ample means to set himself right with his countrymen and brother officers and sailors; for it is no dishonour to make reparation for an offence. This business will make no difference in our future conduct; not only shall we continue to expose the brutal infliction of the lash on the naked backs of soldiers, but, if we find the same infernal system carried on in the Navy, it would be a dereliction of duty on our parts if we did not boldly stand forward and execrate the damning punishment."

Further, we are authorised to state, that not only is Capt. Hewett disappointed at the termination of this affair, inasmuch as that the author of the libel has not been given up, which should have been the leading feature of any compromise between the counsel, in accordance with the terms in which he expressed himself, not only at the office of the *Dispatch*, but to his attorney; but that he also considers the retractation to be far short of that which ought to have been made by parties professing, through the medium of their counsel, to be ready to redeem the character of an officer which they had so foully and so infamously aspersed. By their own confession, the author of the libel is a character of so foul a description that he surely can be considered no longer worthy of being screened even by the *Weekly Dispatch*; and therefore the Editors of that paper ought now to give up the author to Captain Hewett (that person, by their own confession in the retractation, being not unknown to them), in order that he may be exposed to that same public odium which, even in their opinions, he so fully deserves.

It is well known to the authorities that the sympathisers on the frontiers of the States are only held in check by our having the prisoners at Fort Henry, and that they are still *actively* engaged in their machinations, and have *large funds* at disposal; but they are divided amongst themselves as to the period of attack, (whether now or in the summer,) the object being to attack and destroy as many of our steamers as they can.

The people of the Colonies seem to be a good deal astonished at the *Times* admitting into its columns *letters from the States*, on the subject of the invasions, known to have been written by parties in the interest of the enemy, and full of the most cunningly and mischievously concocted falsehoods. No man of influence on this side can now with safety go over: they very nearly caught, and would have lynched, the editor of one of the Kingston papers lately.

Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, retire from the cabinet, and are to be raised to the peerage. Lord Morpeth to succeed Lord John Russell at the Home-office, and as leader in the House of Commons; Lord Durham to be Foreign Secretary; Mr. Charles Buller, Under Secretary, Mr. Poulett Thomson to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Standard.*

When Sir Robert Peel was called upon by the Queen to construct an Administration, the Earl of Ripon consulted the Duke of Richmond as to what course he ought to take in so unexpected an emergency, asking his Grace what he would advise him to do in case he should be solicited to join the new Ministry. "I would advise you," replied the Duke, drily, "*to wait until you are asked.*"

It is confidently stated that Lord Brougham, in consequence of a hint in his last pamphlet, has, to use his own phrase, been *bribed* by the offer of a new appointment, to be called the Department of Public Instruction. What a rare hubbub will his Lordship's despatches make among our schools and colleges!—*Times.*

The truth of the following anecdote may be relied on:—When Sir Robert Peel told Her Majesty, "That as she refused to part with her ladies, it was useless to send for him," she replied, "You will be pleased to recollect, Sir Robert, that it was not my wish that you should be sent for at all."—*Courier.*

Fifteen or seventeen Radicals have sent in the terms on which alone they would support the present Ministry. There must be a Radical Ministry soon. There was, not many days ago, a paper at the Reform Club signed by nine members, declaratory of a determination not to support any Ministry of which Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell formed a part.—*Times.*

There is a story very current of a lady of high rank throwing herself at the feet of a great personage, and suing *in formâ pauperis* not to be removed.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the proposed new Speaker, is one of the Members for North Hants; it is a singular circumstance that his father was said to have withdrawn his support from Mr. Addington's administration, on their refusing to propose him as Speaker. The Right Hon. H. Goulburn will be proposed by the Conservative party. The choice of Speaker takes place on Monday, 27th inst.

The experiments of lighting the House of Commons with the Bude light was tried on Thursday and Friday nights. The light is not diffused in an agreeable and equable manner, for in some parts of the House the brilliancy of it is so great as to become painful, while in others, and more particularly under the galleries, it is not sufficiently clear to enable a person to read, but we understand some alterations are to be made in the lustres and in the mode of distributing the light, by which the excessive brilliancy will be prevented. If this can be done, the chief objections to the Bude light will be got rid of. We need hardly add that the apprehensions entertained by some as to the danger of explosions, &c., from the use of this light are altogether fallacious.

The infant daughter of Lord and the late Lady John Russell was christened on Tuesday, in Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty standing sponsor.

Baron Moncorvo has been re-appointed Ambassador to this country from the Court of Lisbon.

The Earl of Minto, as First Lord of the Admiralty, will give a grand banquet at the Admiralty, on the 23d instant, in celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day. The Countess of Minto has a full-dress assembly in the latter part of the evening.

The Grand Duke of Russia was so pleased with the appearance and manners of the boys belonging to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, that he directed Messrs. Gunter to send to each of the 340 boys a box of choice sweetmeats.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball yesterday evening at Apsley House, in compliment to the Grand Duke.

The venerable Earl of Powis died on Thursday morning, at his residence in Berkeley-square, in his 80th year.

Capt. H. E. P. Sturt Grindall, R.N. (1810), whose demise recently occurred, was better known as Capt. Sturt. He took the name of Grindall some years back, in consequence of a large fortune bequeathed him by an eccentric old gentleman of that name, and which, after affording a great deal of profitable employment to the gentlemen of the long robe, was ultimately decided in Capt. Sturt's favour, who thereon took the name of the testator.

On Wednesday se'nnight, General the Marquess of Londonderry was thrown from his horse, while riding from Seaham to Wynyard-park. His Lordship was much cut about the head and face, and severely bruised, but no serious consequences are apprehended from the accident.

The young trees in the fir plantations near the Roman camp, Easthamstead, caught fire last week, and the flames being driven by the wind towards the Military College at Sandhurst, the plantations belonging to the establishment were soon in a blaze, and were not extinguished by the students and officers until 100 acres had been burned down. The Government lands suffered more severely; 1,000 acres of firs, about 15 years old, and ten feet high, were burnt down. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and to have been caused by the people in the neighbourhood having been prevented from using the loppings as fire-wood, and being prevented from passing through the plantations.

The Hon. Lady Parry, wife of Capt. Sir Edward Parry, died a few days since at Tunbridge Wells, where Sir Edward had taken a villa for the summer months.

Mr. Harris, the proprietor of 7-12ths of Covent Garden Theatre, died at Brighton on the 12th inst., in the 57th year of his age.

Reduction of Postage.—Such is the desire prevailing in the City of London for this measure, that a memorial to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council for the use of the Egyptian Hall, has been signed by thirteen bankers, and upwards of one hundred and thirty merchants, brokers, and others, of the first names in the City.

On Friday, after Mr. Duff had concluded his last lecture on behalf of the Indian missions, an anonymous note was handed to him, which contained 500*l.*, to be applied in furthering the objects of the Lecturer in bringing the heathen within the pale of Christianity.—*Edinburgh Post.*

The enthusiasm in Vienna for Mdlle. Taglioni has reached such a pitch, that on her return from the theatre at her last appearance, a crowd of her admirers unyoked the horses from her carriage, and drew her in triumph to her hotel.

Despatches, dated 10th Jan., were received on Tuesday at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and from the officers administering Her Majesty's government at Bombay and Madras; also at the Colonial department, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, Governor of Malta. Despatches from Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, were received on Wednesday at the Colonial-office. Despatches were forwarded on Thursday from the India board, for Lord Auckland, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and from the Colonial Department, for Sir John Colborne, the Governor of the Canadas. Despatches from Governor Light, at British Guiana, and from Col. Macdonald, Superintendent at Honduras, were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Saturday, as an instance of the increasing liberality in the minds of the natives of India, it was stated that a Parsee had sent over two young Parsees to this country to Sir C. Forbes, with a request that their education should be intrusted to the care of a Protestant clergyman.

Epsom Races.—These races commenced on Tuesday: Craven Stakes of 10 sov. each—won by Mr. Bowes's Epirus. Match for 100 sov. h. ft. Derby Course—Lord G. Bentinck's Glenlivat beat Mr. Theobald's Forlorn Hope. Woodcote Stakes of 30 sov. each, h. ft.—won by Lord Albemarle's Iris. Shirley Stakes of 25 sov. each—won by Mr. Thornhill's Montezuma. The Epsom Stakes of 5 sov. each, with a Subscription added by the town and neighbourhood of Epsom—won by Lord Stradbroke's Io.

Wednesday.—The *Derby*.—Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, the course was as crowded as it usually is on the finest day. The Grand Duke of Russia and Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, with a numerous suite, were present:—

The Derby Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft., for three years old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; last mile and a half, the second to receive 100 sov. out of the stakes; and the winner to pay 100 sov. towards the expenses of additional police-officers. One hundred and forty-three subs.

Mr. W. Ridsdale's c. Bloomsbury . . (Templeman) 1
Fulwar Craven's b. f. Deception . . . . (Trenn) 2

The value of the stakes, deducting the winner's, is 3,550*l*.

The Ewell Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added—won by Col Peel's Vulture. The Ashtead Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added—won by Duke of Grafton's Chemist. The Walton Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added—won by Lord Stradbroke's ch. f. Io.

Thursday.—There was a very numerous and fashionable attendance to-day.

The Sutton Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added—won by Lord Stradbroke's filer. The cup of 70 sov. in specie, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each—won by Mr. Eddison's Rory O'More. Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each, with 50 sov. added—won by Mr. Firth's Wilderness. The Croydon Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added—won by Mr. Jackson's b. c. Sobieski. Fifty Pounds, the gift of J. W. Denizon, Esq. and the Hon. G. Perceval, Members for West Surrey, free for any horse—won by Mr. Dockeray's Guardsman. The Durdans Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added—won by Capt. Gardner's Ochiltree.

Friday.—The *Oaks*.—The Oaks Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft. for three yrs old fillies, 8st. 4lb.; last mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sov. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sov. towards the expenses of additional police constables. Ninety-six Subs.

Fulwar Craven's Deception 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Carolina . . . . . (Trenn) 2

13 ran—Won easy.

Cockfighting.—On Monday last, the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals lodged informations against 16 individuals, for aiding and assisting in a cock-fight at Hillingdon, on 11th May. Among the parties summoned were—the Right Hon. Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the Hon. George Charles Grantley Berkeley, George Henry Dashwood, Esq., M.P. for Chipping Wycombe, &c. Monday next is fixed for hearing the cases before the magistrates at Uxbridge.

Suicide.—On Wednesday morning, the family of Capt. Galloway, R.N., residing at 7, St. Peter's-sq., Hammersmith, were plunged into deep distress, in consequence of the following melancholy event. Capt. Galloway, who is upwards of 70 years of age, partook of breakfast with his daughters about half-past nine o'clock, after which they retired, leaving their father alone in the parlour. About half-past ten the baker called, and the outer gate being locked, the servant went into the parlour to look for the key, when she was horror-struck to find her master hanging from a closet door. She gave an immediate alarm, and the baker having climbed over the rails, came in, and cut the unfortunate gentleman down. Mr. Perfect, surgeon, used every exertion to restore animation, but without effect. The deceased had suspended himself with a thin piece of string, which had drawn so tight round his throat as to cut completely into the gullet. The deceased had, together with his daughters, but recently come from Dover, and had taken the above-mentioned residence for the purpose of establishing a ladies' boarding-school. It is supposed that the dread of the project not succeeding produced sudden derangement of mind, during which the deceased perpetrated the rash act.

On Wednesday Major-General Wright took the chair at an adjourned public meeting of the members of the Institution for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Officers. There were present Major-Gen. Sir L. Grant, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Jones; Colonels Sir R. Williams, Thwaites, Macdonald, S. C. Campbell, H. D. Campbell, and Ducre. A resolution was passed "That Her Majesty be solicited to become Patroness of the institution." It was also determined that a fancy dress ball, for the benefit of the institution, should take place on 21st June, being the anniversary of the battle of Vittoria, and of the accession of Her Majesty to the throne; and that the Duchess of Kent should be applied to for her patronage. After the election of Directors, the meeting adjourned till this day.

Olympic.—On Monday night a very amusing burletta, in one act, called *Meet Me by Moonlight*, was produced. It is manifestly written for Mr. Keeley, on whose exertions it principally depended, and in whose hands the part assigned to him was entirely successful. The piece was extremely well received, and will, no doubt, be a favourite.

Haymarket.—*King O'Neill*, a comedy, from the pen of Mrs. C. Gore, and formerly acted at Covent Garden, was brought out on Saturday night, and was well received. The plot relates to an adventure of a *Captain O'Neill*, an officer in the Irish Brigade, in the service of Louis XV.

The Court.

Lord Melbourne and several of the Ministers have had audiences of the Queen every day this week.

The Queen has appointed Master Charles Thomas Wemyss to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, vice Ellice, promoted.

Lady Portman has succeeded the Marchioness of Normanby as the Lady in Waiting; and Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Armstrong as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty. The Hon. Miss Pitt and the Hon. Miss Spring Rice have succeeded the Hon. Miss Lister and the Hon. Miss Anson, as the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen.

Her Majesty, after dancing with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia and Prince Frederick Henry of the Netherlands, at the state ball at Buckingham Palace, last week, danced in quadrilles with the Earl of Mulgrave, Marquess of Douglas, Prince Dolgorouky, Earl of March, and Earl Bruce.

Her Majesty honoured the Italian Opera with her presence last Saturday, Thursday, and last night.

The Queen and the Court will honour Ascot Races with their presence. Her Majesty will leave town for Windsor Castle on Monday week. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia and the principal nobles of his suite, Prince Frederick Henry of the Netherlands, some of the Cabinet Ministers, and a party of the Nobility, are expected to remain at the Castle during the races. Her Majesty is expected to remain at the Castle until the 1st of June.

Her Majesty will hold a Levee on Wednesday next, and a Drawing-room on the following day. At the Drawing-room (it being to celebrate her Majesty's birth-day) the Knights of the several Orders are to wear their respective collars.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, May 14.—*Ministerial Explanations*.—Lord Melbourne made a communication somewhat similar to those of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on Monday night. In the course of his address Lord M. said,

"Upon being admitted into Her Majesty's presence on Thursday night, Her Majesty stated that she had had one or two audiences with the Right Hon. Baronet, and that at the audience of that morning (Thursday), the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to Her Majesty the arrangements that had been made by him for the construction of a Ministry, but that at the close of that audience the Right Hon. Baronet made a proposal that he should have the power of dismissing the ladies of Her Majesty's household, not stating to what extent he would exercise that power—not stating how many or whom it was his intention to propose to remove—but asking the power of dismissing the ladies of the household, and leaving unquestionably upon Her Majesty's mind a very strong impression that it was intended to employ that power to a very great extent—to such an extent, certainly, as to remove all the ladies of the bed-chamber, as well as some of those filling an inferior situation in the household.

"I now frankly declare, that I resume office solely because I will not abandon my Sovereign in a situation of difficulty and distress, when demands are made on her with which she ought not to comply [hear, hear]—demands which are inconsistent with her personal honour, and which, if acquiesced in now, would establish a precedent which would render her liable during all the remainder of her reign to all the variations of party politics [' hear, hear,' from the Duke of Sussex], and would make her domestic life one continued scene of discomfort and unhappiness."

The Duke of Wellington, in addressing the House, observed, I cannot but think, that the principles on which we proposed to act with respect to the ladies of the bed-chamber, in the case of a Queen regnant, were the correct principles. The public will not believe that the Queen holds no political conversations with those ladies, and that political influence is not exercised by them, particularly considering who those persons are who hold such situations. I believe the history of the country affords a number of instances in which secret and improper influence has been exercised by means of such conversations. I have, my Lords, a somewhat strong opinion on this subject. I have unworthily filled the office which the noble Viscount now so worthily holds; and I must say, I have felt the inconvenience of an anomalous influence, not exercised perhaps by ladies, but anomalous influences, undoubtedly, of this description, and exerted simply in conversations; and I will tell the noble Viscount, that the country is at this moment suffering some inconvenience from the exercise of that very secret influence. My Lords, I believe I have gone further into principles upon this subject than may, perhaps, suit the taste of the noble Viscount, but this I must say, that at the same time we claimed the control of the royal household, and would not have proposed to Her Majesty to make any arrangements which would have been disagreeable to her, I felt it was absolutely impossible for me, under the circumstances of the present moment, to undertake any share of the Government of the country without that proof of Her Majesty's confidence.—No other noble Lord addressed the House, and the conversation having dropped, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 13.—*Ministerial Explanations*.—Lord John Russell said—Since I last had the honour of addressing this house, the right hon. gentleman opposite received from her Majesty authority to form the plan for a new administration. The attempt having failed, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the right hon. gentleman to state the circumstances which led to that failure. What I propose, therefore, is, that the right hon. gentleman should state what he may think necessary, and I will then inform the house of the reasons which have induced her Majesty's advisers to resume the offices which they had resigned into her hands.—Sir R. Peel, after some introductory remarks, proceeded to give a statement of the transactions having reference to the change of Ministry. "I waited upon her Majesty on Wednesday, 8th May. Her Majesty had previously seen the Duke of Wellington, and had invited him to assist in the formation of a government. The Duke had informed her Majesty that the chief difficulties which a government would have to encounter would be in the House of Commons, and therefore he advised her Majesty to send for one who would have the advantage of appearing in the House of Commons as her Majesty's Minister, and suggested my name as the person best qualified to undertake the task. I waited upon her Majesty, and was asked whether I was willing to undertake the duty of forming an administration? Her Majesty observed to me that she had parted with the administration which had just resigned with great regret—that in all respects her late ministry had given her entire satisfaction—but that it had become necessary, in consequence of their resignation, that her Majesty should take some steps for the formation of a new administration. It is utterly impossible that any one could express feelings of regret more natural and more becoming in parting from her servants than her Majesty had done on this occasion, nor principles more strictly constitutional with respect to the formation of a new government. I informed her Majesty that I was not insensible to the enormous obstacles with which I had to contend; but that, having been a party to the vote and proceedings of the House, which led to the present difficulty, nothing should prevent me from tendering to her Majesty every assistance in my power. I undertook, therefore, the duty of forming an administration, and proposed to her Majesty that I should return on the following day, hoping that I might be enabled to present such a general arrangement for the formation of a government as should ensure the administration of the chief executive offices of the State, and give an assurance to the public that I was prepared, promptly and energetically, to execute the duty I had undertaken. I conferred in the course of Wednesday with those whom I had the more immediate opportunity of so seeing, and I requested from them permission to submit their names for her Majesty's approval to constitute a part of the government. Those to whom I refer were—the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, Sir H. Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn. I waited upon her Majesty the following day, and submitted those names for approval. I mentioned that while the Duke of Wellington placed his services entirely at her Majesty's disposal, yet his own inclination would rather be gratified if he were permitted to be in the Cabinet without any office, and take the lead in the House of Lords. Her Majesty expressed a particular wish that the Duke should hold some important office. No question arose as to the formation of the administration, or the conduct of the government, that I think it necessary to refer to. It was not until Thursday that that difficulty or misconception arose which led to my relinquishing my attempt to form an administration;—that difficulty related exclusively to that portion of the household which is filled by the ladies in her Majesty's service. Her Majesty conceded what could be wished or expected with respect to that part of the household which is filled by noblemen and gentlemen holding seats in this house. I think it infinitely better, after mature consideration, that I should enter, in the first instance, into no statement whatever of impressions with respect to what passed, but that I should refer exclusively to the letters which passed on the subject. I said to those who were intended to be my future colleagues, with respect to all the subordinate appointments—meaning every appointment below the rank of a lady of the bed-chamber—I said to them I should submit to her Majesty no change whatever with respect to those. With respect to the superior class, I stated to them that those ladies who held such offices, and who were in immediate connexion with our political opponents, would probably relieve us from any difficulty by relinquishing their offices. But I stated, at the same time, that I did think it of great importance, as conveying an indication of her Majesty's entire support and confidence, that certain offices in the household of the higher rank should be subject to some change. I did expressly, with respect to the higher offices, namely, the ladies of the bed-chamber, state that there were some instances in which, from the absence of any strong party or political connexion, I thought it would be wholly unnecessary to propose such a change. I saw her Majesty on Thursday, and a communication took place on this subject. Into the nature of that communication I shall not enter in the slightest degree. I shall merely read the two letters which passed, one conveying the impressions of her Majesty, and the other my own.

"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839.

"The Queen, having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the ladies of her bed-chamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

Immediately—in two or three hours after having received this letter from her Majesty—I addressed to her Majesty a letter, of which this is a copy:—

"Whitehall, May 10, 1839.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has had the honour of receiving your Majesty's note of this

morning. In respectfully submitting to your Majesty's pleasure, and humbly returning into your Majesty's hands the important trust which your Majesty had been graciously pleased to commit to him, Sir Robert trusts that your Majesty will permit him to state to your Majesty his impression with respect to the circumstances which have led to the termination of his attempt to form an administration for the conduct of your Majesty's service. In the interview with which your Majesty honoured Sir Robert Peel yesterday morning, after he had submitted to your Majesty the names of those whom he proposed to recommend to your Majesty for the principal executive appointments, he mentioned to your Majesty his earnest wish to be enabled, with your Majesty's sanction, so to constitute your Majesty's household that your Majesty's confidential servants might have the advantage of a public demonstration of your Majesty's full support and confidence, and that at the same time, as far as possible consistently with that demonstration, each individual appointment in the household should be entirely acceptable to your Majesty's feelings. On your Majesty's expressing a desire that the Earl of Liverpool should hold an office in the household, Sir Robert Peel requested your Majesty's permission at once to offer to Lord Liverpool the office of Lord Steward, or any other which he might prefer. Sir Robert Peel then observed, that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments which are filled by the ladies of your Majesty's household, upon which your Majesty was pleased to remark, that you must reserve the whole of those appointments, and that it was your Majesty's pleasure that the whole should continue as at present, without any change. The Duke of Wellington, in the interview to which your Majesty subsequently admitted him, understood also that this was your Majesty's determination, and concurred with Sir Robert Peel in opinion that, considering the great difficulties of the present crisis, and the expediency of making every effort, in the first instance, to conduct the business of the country with the aid of the present Parliament, it was essential to the success of the commission with which your Majesty had honoured Sir Robert Peel, that he should have that public proof of your Majesty's entire support and confidence, which would be afforded by the permission to make some changes in that part of your Majesty's household, which your Majesty resolved on maintaining entirely without change. Having had the opportunity, through your Majesty's consideration, of reflecting upon this point, he humbly submits to your Majesty that he is reluctantly compelled, by a sense of public duty, and of the interests of your Majesty's service, to adhere to the opinion which he ventured to express to your Majesty. He trusts he may be permitted, at the same time, to express to your Majesty his grateful acknowledgments for the distinction which your Majesty conferred upon him, by requiring his advice and assistance in the attempt to form an administration, and his earnest prayers that whatever arrangements your Majesty may be enabled to make for that purpose, may be conducive to your Majesty's personal comfort and happiness, and to the promotion of the public welfare."

I have heard, even since I came into this House to-night, that I made some proposal to the Queen, as to the noblemen and gentlemen of her household, which ought not to have been made. I can only say, that the only names I submitted to Her Majesty for situations in the household (beside that of Lord Liverpool, whom Her Majesty mentioned herself as one whom she was anxious to select for such an office) were those of Lords Ashley and Sidney. I have also heard it stated that I, in an unusual manner, called for the dismissal of the ladies of the household. It has been said that even the earliest friend of Her Majesty, the Baroness Lehzen, I insisted should be removed. I heard that on the evening of Friday, and my answer to the person who informed me of it was, "This is the first time for the last four days that the name of the Baroness Lehzen was ever uttered by me, nor did it ever occur to me that she was one of the ladies whose removal I ought to seek." I did decline to undertake the duty of forming an administration on the understanding that the whole of these appointments should, without exception, be continued.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was anxious that the House should see distinctly the principle upon which the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to act, and enter into a full review of his letter. "He tells us, that his meaning was not to interfere with the interior offices of the household, but merely to extend the principle for which he contended to the chief appointments in the household. The impression upon the mind of Her Majesty certainly was, that the Right Hon. Gent. requested the power to constitute that part of the household which related to the ladies of the bed chamber, and that those offices, as well as other interior appointments, should be subject to change at the recommendation of the Minister." Her Majesty, not being disposed to concede that point, again sent to Lord Melbourne, and consulted his Lordship as to the form of the answer which she should make to the proposition of the Right Hon. Gent. Lord Melbourne, finding Her Majesty not disposed to yield to the proposal of the Right Hon. Baronet, or to submit to the removal of any part of the household, with the exception of those connected with noblemen and gentlemen of either House of Parliament, sent for his colleagues, in order to take their opinion on the advice they might give Her Majesty as to the form of the answer she should give. The answer given by Her Majesty has been read by the Right Hon. Baronet. Now the question, as I conceive, is, whether it was essential, to enable the Right Honourable Gentleman to form a Government, that Her Majesty should accede to the proposal made by the Right Honourable Baronet. In the view of Her Majesty, whether that proposal had been for a total change of the ladies of the bed-chamber, or whether it was for a partial change, the principle would have been equally repugnant to her feelings and destructive to her comfort, because it appeared to Her Majesty, and, as I think, most truly, that if, in pursuance of the powers granted to him, the Right Hon. Gent. should propose the removal of some of the ladies of the household, and that afterwards any one or two other ladies should be proposed, this Right Hon. Gent., being then Prime Minister of this country, and that principle having been conceded, it would have been utterly impossible for Her Majesty to say that, for the sake of any one particular lady, or for the sake of any one particular friend of Her Majesty, she would risk the breaking up of an administration in contesting the principle, to the practice of which she had given her assent [cheers]. Her Majesty was pleased, on Friday last, after she had received the letter of the right Hon. Baronet resigning at once the commission with which Her Majesty had honoured him, to order my attendance upon her. Her Majesty stated the circumstances to me very much as the Right Hon. Gent. has stated them—with respect to herself, exactly as the Right Hon. Gent. had stated them. But with regard to the proposition of the Right Hon. Gent., Her Majesty certainly had not gathered the precise nature of the manner in which the Right Hon. Gent. proposed to use the power which was to have been granted. Her Majesty, after making those statements to me, was pleased to ask whether I thought she was justified in making that refusal; and when I stated that I thought Her Majesty was justified, Her Majesty was then pleased to observe, that as Her Majesty, in possession of the powers of the Crown, had hitherto given her support to the Administration, she hoped I would consider myself bound now to support Her Majesty in return [cheers]. On the next day a Cabinet was held in Downing-street, and Her Majesty's confidential servants, after a consultation, expressed their opinion with regard to these matters in a minute, an extract from which I will take the liberty to read to the House:—"Her Majesty's confidential servants having taken into consideration the letter addressed by Her Majesty to Sir Robert Peel, on 10th of May, and the reply of Sir Robert Peel of the same day, are of opinion, that, for the purpose of giving to the Administration that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the Crown which are required to enable it to act usefully to the public service, it is reasonable that the great officers of the Court, and situations in the household held by members of Parliament, should be included in the political arrangements made in a change of the Administration; but they are not of opinion that a similar principle should be applied or extended to the offices held by ladies in Her Majesty's household" [great laughter from the opposition, and great cheering from the ministerial side of the house]. The question then was, whether Her Majesty's former Ministers, notwithstanding the difficulties which had made them tender their resignations, were willing so far to act as to state their concurrence with Her Majesty in her refusal, and thus to become constitutionally responsible for that refusal? [cheers and laughter.] But I for my part am prepared to say that, great as those difficulties may have been, though compelled, as I felt myself by a sense of duty, to tender my resignation to Her Majesty, I do conceive that those who think that Her Majesty was justified in what she has done should not refuse to assume the responsibility which belongs to their opinion [great cheering],—that they should neither conceal nor evade the avowal of it, and that they should trust to the opinion of Parliament and of the country as to the result [continued cheering].—Sir ROBT. PEEL said, the Noble Lord has relieved me of the greatest load of anxiety I ever suffered under during my whole life; I was so fearful that in the statement I might make upon this subject I should appear in the slightest manner to do injustice to my Sovereign. Notwithstanding some of the observations made by the Noble Lord, I think there is no important difference in the statements we have made. I will reply only to one point. Her Majesty certainly did state that I should find her act with perfect openness and fairness, and I thought I had conveyed my impression upon that point when I stated that nothing could be more becoming or more constitutional than the whole of Her Majesty's conduct.—Lord J. RUSSELL. It will be as well that I should state, although it certainly is not necessary, but it may be satisfactory to the Right Hon. Baronet, that, for my own part, I have nothing to complain of in the statement he has made.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.—Sir E. CODRINGTON presented a petition from Whitby, in favour of the establishment of a harbour of refuge at Redcar. Also a petition from an individual complaining of having been struck from the list of Navy Surgeons.—Mr. PEARD referred to the extract from the "Cabinet minute," of 11th inst., that had been read by Lord J. Russell, regarding control over the ladies of the bed chamber, &c., and inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the whole of that document?—Lord J. RUSSELL answered that he had the most decided objection to its production.—Mr. LABOUCHERE (in answer to Mr. Hume's inquiry) explained the circumstances attendant on Col. Prince's orders to shoot certain prisoners in Canada; but was not prepared to promise the production of the papers on the subject.—Lord J. RUSSELL, on moving that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday, May 27, stated that, on re assembling, the first business would be the appointment of a Speaker; that, with respect to Jamaica, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, or himself, would, on the 30th inst., submit a motion regarding the affairs of that island.—The SPEAKER, in a brief address, took his farewell of the House as the occupant of the Chair.—Mr. C. WYNN expressed astonishment at the long adjournment proposed, when the internal state of the country was so alarming.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the proclamations had produced salutary effects.—Mr. HUME moved the appointment of a Select Committee on "the lighting of the House," which was agreed to, and it was arranged that the new plan, of an application of the Bude light, should be tried on Thursday and Friday evenings.—The House then adjourned till Monday, 27th inst.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—There was an insurrection in Paris on Sunday last. Some hundred persons broke open a gun-shop, and took about 150 fowling-pieces. They afterwards surprised some of the posts. The National Guards mustered strong, and the *emeute* was speedily terminated. Nearly 200 prisoners were taken, the chief of whom would be tried by the Chamber of Peers. The rest would be sent before the Court of Assizes. The number of insurgents killed or who died of their wounds was about 40. Nearly as many soldiers, officers, National Guards, and Municipal Guards, were killed or dead. On this affair, Prince Napoleon has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times*:—

SIR,—I see with pain in your Paris correspondence that it is wished to cast upon me the responsibility of the late insurrection. I rely upon your kindness to refute in the most distinct manner this insinuation. The intelligence of the bloody scenes which took place has caused me as much surprise as grief. If I were the soul of a plot, I would also be the chief actor in it on the day of danger; nor would I shrink back after a defeat.

Accept my assurances of the highest respect,

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

17, *Carlton-house Terrace, May* 17.

As a consequence, we suppose, of this insurrection, the King at length on Sunday evening appointed a Ministry in lieu of that which had been named *ad interim*. Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Teste, Minister of Justice. General Schneider, Minister of War. Admiral Duperré, Minister of Marine. M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior. M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce. M. Dufaure (!), Minister of Public Works. M. Villemaine, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Passy, Minister of Finance. By other ordinances the Duke de Montebello, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, is named Ambassador to Naples. M. Girod (de l'Ain), late Minister of Justice, resumes his former post in the Council of State. General Cubieres (late Minister of War) returns to the situation he lately held in the War Department. M. Tupinier (late Minister of Marine) resumes his post as Director of the Posts, and Minister of the Council of Admiralty. M. Gauthier (late Minister of Finance) is once more the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of France.

SPAIN.—The whole of the Spanish ministry resigned on the 4th. The cause of their determination is not known, and the despatches from Madrid of that date do not mention whether the Queen accepted or not their resignation.

GREECE.—A revolt had taken place against the Greek government in the district of Maina. A body of 300 of the inhabitants seized upon the barracks at Marathonisi, disarmed the troops, and declared that they would not lay down their arms until a national assembly was called, and redress given to many alleged wrongs. Troops have been sent to quell this disturbance; but it is uncertain if they can succeed, as it is probable that the insurrection will extend to Messenia and Rumelia.

EGYPT.—Private correspondence from the East represents as imminent a rupture between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt. Admiral Roussin was using every means to prevent hostilities and maintain the *status quo*, but the Russian ambassador was fomenting discord underhand, and urging the Sultan to war, in order to afford to the Czar a pretext for interfering, and seizing on "the lion's share." England appeared to remain faithful to the Porte, and threatened Mehemet Ali with her anger, were she to resort to hostilities. Austria observed a sort of neutrality, determined, however, on opposing the new encroachments on the Ottoman empire contemplated by Russia. The issue of the struggle between those two powers was deemed uncertain, each having a numerous army and a formidable fleet. If Mehemet Ali were to be the conqueror (which was deemed most likely), a general war would ensue, in which Austria would act in concert with France and England. Should the Viceroy, on the contrary, be overpowered, the Arabian population of Egypt would make a fruitless attempt to reconquer its nationality and independence; but the country would sooner or later become the prey of European invaders.

Literary Notices.

The Banished. 3 vols. Edited by James Morier, Esq. H. Colburn.

THIS is a novel of the historical class, and therefore includes a double source of interest, both branches of which are almost equally acceptable to those searchers after exciting entertainment, to whom works of this nature chiefly address themselves. It is translated from the German by (we believe) the brother of the popular writer who ushers it into the world; and the historical portion of its details may be regarded as more than usually conformable with fact. The historical personage who gives title to the romance—*The Banished*—is the celebrated Duke Ulrick of Wurtemburgh, who lived in the early part of the 16th century, and whose life forms so romantic a feature in the annals of his country.

The portion of his career which is here chosen for illustration—or rather which is chosen with the view of illustrating the habits and manners of the times in which he lived—is that when he was contesting the authority and setting at defiance the power of the League; and the chief historical incidents referred to are the assembling of the imperial forces at Ulm, their subsequent conflict, and the defeat and banishment of the recusant Duke.

In connection with these stirring events, we are introduced to a large number of other historical personages, and several fictitious characters,—from the latter of whom is drawn what may be called the domestic interest of the story. *The Banished* conveys a striking and highly entertaining picture—or rather a series of pictures—of the singular state of manners and society which prevailed at the period in question, and the whole forms a work of unusual entertainment, blended with a degree of information which cannot fail to be equally acceptable. We are not informed what share the practised hand of Mr. James Morier has had in the production of the work; but the style of the translation bespeaks a perfectly competent hand, and one that we should imagine to be capable of original composition—especially of the class in connection with which its first essay has been made.

History and Antiquities of Hammersmith. By Thomas Faulkner. Nichols and Son.

To us, who have devoted a very considerable portion of our time to the contemplation of local antiquities, it has frequently appeared that there is scarcely a village or hamlet in the vicinity of this metropolis whose history does not involve a number of curious anecdotes, and whose revolutions are not worthy the contemplation of the philosopher, and the consideration of the moralist.

Above the rest the parish of Hammersmith has always been to us an object of peculiar attention; the amenity of its situation, and the celebrity of its former inhabitants, have long endeared it to us; we are, therefore, pleased to see a work of the nature of this, which we now introduce to the public, though, at the same time, we are sorry that our observations upon it must, of necessity, be very limited.

In the description of the church and burial-ground, we find the names of many persons whom we knew, and who have distinguished themselves in arts and arms. The description of the Benedictine convent involves much historical research, and is treated of in a classical and masterly style. In the account of ancient houses which have, and still do distinguish this neighbourhood, Mr. Faulkner has, in some degree, done what we wished to see very generally effected; he has, as far as his materials would allow, given a history of their several tenants. Of course this department, which is extremely entertaining, involves many of the most eminent persons that have adorned our country from the time of Elizabeth.

From the cursory sketch which we have offered of this work, the reader will see that it contains a large fund of local knowledge, and he will also find that this is in detail combined with a large portion of real and substantial entertainment.

We very much approve of its systematical arrangement, and commend the writer for the industry of his research, and the ardour that seems to have influenced his investigations. To compose a volume of this nature with any prospect of success, an author must feel an attachment to the place he describes: this, we believe, Mr. Faulkner does; and we can assure him that we know but few towns or villages that are more likely to excite the curiosity of the topographical, historical, or antiquarian reader.

The work is embellished with a whole-length portrait of Sir Nicholas Crispe, two maps, and upwards of thirty views of churches, public buildings, and ancient mansions.

Hints on Horsemanship to a Nephew and Niece. By an Officer of the Household Brigade of Cavalry. E. Moxon.

THERE is much sound and practical advice in this little book. The gallant author, we believe Colonel Greenwood of the 2d Life Guards, has the reputation of being one of the best cavalry officers in the service, and therefore the lessons contained in his *brochure* deserve attention. Indications of the limbs and body, instead of mere muscular force, are particularly enjoined. "When the horse is in movement, there should be a constant touch, or feeling, or play, of bearing, between his mouth and the rider's hands." This is misnamed the *appui*, and frequently conveys the erroneous idea of the necessity of *supporting* the horse. The English phrase of *bearing* on the horse's mouth is a more correct term, and Colonel Greenwood very justly observes that it is impossible to bestow too much pains and attention on its acquirement. In fact it is the index of the horse's actions; it forewarns the rider of what he is about to do, and by it he feels whether his horse requires more liberty or more collecting. And it is impossible that in this bearing on the horse's mouth, or in the indications of the hands and legs generally, or in shortening and lengthening the reins, the rider can be too delicate, gradual, smooth, firm, and light. The hands, in the bearing of the horse's mouth, in their indications generally, as well as in shortening and lengthening the reins, should be perfectly free from the approach to a jerk, a loose rein, or uneven feeling of the mouth. The legs should be kept from any action approaching to a kick, except when the spur is given,—that should be always present, and, when used, given smartly and withdrawn instantly; but the pressure of the legs should be perfectly smooth and gradual, though, if necessary, strong. To those beginning to ride, as well as to those who have attained some perfection in the art, we warmly recommend this very useful little manual.

The Highland Inn. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

THOUGH belonging to that unpretending class of fictions which do not aspire to the dignity of the philosophical or historical novel, these two pleasant volumes will be found to possess claims which their more assuming rivals too frequently want. They commence with an introduction, which includes the only fault we have to find with the work—that of the *mystification* (which is as needless as it is fruitless) touching the authorship and editorship of the subsequent pages. We are told that the latter forms part of the diary of a certain defunct Doctor Macalpin, who gathered the materials for it during his brief sojourn at "The Highland Inn," whither he had repaired on his return from foreign travel, &c. Now this sort of mystification is all very well when the matter to which it refers demands concealment, and can derive additional interest rom such a mode of putting it forth. But in the present ase, neither of these reasons can be assigned for the step. In all other respects, the volumes are full of leasant and various reading, the nature of which cannot e better described than in the words of the *quasi* Editor himself, who gives as a reason for his choice o the portions of the (supposititious) diary, "That it d is plays a faithful description of a part of the Highlands much visited, but little known; that the stories are calculated to please by their verisimilitude to nature; and that the picture of his friend's habits and feelings, as drawn by himself, are honourable to human nature, displaying an unsophisticated character, and a mind, although eccentric, yet imbued with elevated moral feelings, and the highest principles of rectitude."—We can cheerfully testify, that all this is true of the contents of these volumes, and that much more might be said in their favour, especially touching the occasional happy introduction of moral sentiments and reflections, which do equal credit to the head and heart of the writer, and the style of which speaks a cultivated mind and a practised pen.

History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire. By Sir Harris Nicolas. John Hunter.—The third part of this superb work includes the History of the Order of the Garter during the reign of Elizabeth, and thence to that of George the Third. Every change in the constitution of the Order, the elections, ceremonials, chapters, and feasts, are most minutely recorded, and the authorities given in foot-notes to each page. To the general reader, the more modern history of the Order will be of superior interest; but the antiquarian, and all who delight in heraldry, will greatly prize the parts already published.

Portrait of the Queen. Hodgson and Graves.

THE painting by Thomas Sully for the United States is well known to the lovers of the arts as a very beautiful performance, and we are glad to find it engraved, with great exactness and very fine effect, by Wagstaff. The composition of the picture is most skilful: Her Majesty is represented as on the point of ascending the throne, in the robes and jewels of state, with the crown and sceptre on a cushion near to her. The countenance reminds us more than any other picture of her revered parent, the late Duke of Kent; in point of fact, it is the most intellectual as well as faithful portrait of Her Majesty which has come under our notice; and, moreover, from its moderate dimensions, is the best adapted for framing.

Portraits of Eminent Living Divines. Part I. Dawe and Gowar.—This may be considered as a companion work to the Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen. It is intended to furnish correct likenesses of the Archbishops, Bishops, and other distinguished members of the Protestant Church, uninfluenced in the selection by political or other considerations. The part before us includes the portraits of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, and the Rev. H. Melvill, finely engraved by Robinson, Holl, and Artlett. The accompanying memoirs are carefully, indeed we may say elegantly written, and, altogether, the work does honour to the arts, and is a most valuable addition to our histories of the church and its ministers.

East India Intelligence.

The intelligence furnished this week has been extracted from private channels; a few letters and papers only have been received with the Company's despatches, the bulk of the mail not having arrived yet.

From the *Delhi Gazette* of 13th March, we have the intelligence of the Army of the Indus being all assembled at Shikarpore on the 20th Feb. During the halt, the whole force had been reviewed by Shah Soojah, and the various Brigades had been busy with field and other exercises. The movement towards the Bolaun pass and Dadur commenced on the 23d Feb. Candahar is expected to be reached about the 2d April. The report still is that Dost Mahomed has fled from his throne and the treachery that surrounds it, and has taken refuge in the hills.

Accounts from the Bengal Army of the Indus had been received up to 28th Feb. Sir Willoughby Cotton had been endeavouring to push forward by brigades to Dadur, but owing to a great scarcity of water, the troops had been halted, with the exception of the cavalry. The 16th Lancers marched at midnight on 25th Feb., to cross the desert, 26 miles in extent, between Rogbaun and Barshoree. Sir John Keane was advancing but slowly, and was not expected to reach Lukhanu before 4th March.

It is said that Bukkar is to be occupied by the Bombay troops.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 25.

The following letter from the Army of the Indus contains highly important information, the latest of which is the surrender of Hyderabad by the Ameers of Sinde to Sir J. Keane and the Bombay Army without firing a shot, as will appear by the following extracts:—*Camp Kundeeah*, 6th Feb., 1839.—We arrived here in high feather on the 6th, thinking of nothing but war and prize money, when, at 12 o'clock at night, out comes an order to halt, followed by another the next morning, caused by the receipt of a despatch from Sir J. Keane, saying the Ameer of Hyderabad, on hearing that we were so near, became alarmed, and inclined to agree to every thing.

The Bengal force, three brigades of which were proceeding down the left bank of the Indus to make a demonstration against Hyderabad, having been countermarched, must have crossed the river and reached Shikarpore by the 18th or 20th Feb. The Bombay troops, under Sir John Keane, moving to the same point, *viâ* Larkhana, were expected to unite with Sir Willoughby Cotton's div. of the Army of the Indus about the 1st of March. Provided a sufficiency of camels can then be procured, as is confidently hoped, 30,000 having been already obtained, an immediate advance into Afghanistan will most probably take place. The country from Candahar to Shikarpore inclusive, is represented as well affected and eager to welcome our Army.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The accounts from Bukkar describe Roree, Shukkur, and the neighbourhood as the most picturesque group which the writer had beheld since he left England. From a high tower, about a mile distant, a view is obtained equal to any seen of its kind. The interior of the towns is dirty and mean. Shukkur seems to have been a place of considerable importance, judging from the many ruins of musjids and other buildings, but is not inferior to Roree.

We understand that authentic intelligence up to 23d Dec., has been received from Lieut. Pottinger, at Herat, stating, that he had then fortunately accommodated his personal differences with Shah Kamran and the Vizier, and regained all his former influence over his counsels. The Russian Agent, Villovitch, who has been so long at Candahar, has now found it expedient to retire from the place, on the plea of representing the condition of affairs in that quarter to his Imperial Master. This active intriguer—the same, we believe, whom Col. Burns discovered at Cabul—had, by last accounts, entered Persia on his way home.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 2.

It appears the Ameers gave over the Fort of Bukkar to us on the evening of the 29th Jan., when a detachment of five companies of the 25th N.I., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Monteith were sent to garrison the Fort. Col. Monteith had been appointed Commandant of Bukkar, and the whole of Upper Scinde placed under the orders of Brigadier Roberts.

Col. Bagnold, we hear, has been nominated to the command of the Nizam's Brigade.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The garrison of Bellary is all ready for field service, and is about to be joined by the C. troop of the Horse Artillery, and two squadrons of H.M. 13th Drags. now on route for that place. The remainder of the 13th Drags. are in readiness to march in any direction from Bangalore, where they are lying.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The troops at Bangalore and Bellary are directed to hold themselves in readiness to move whithersoever they may be ordered at the shortest notice. It is uncertain yet where they may proceed, but they will probably be sent either thoroughly to subdue the country of Mysore, or to keep the intriguing Kurnool chief in awe.—*Madras Spectator*, March 2.

An addition of 10 men per company has been ordered to take place throughout the Madras Army. This augmentation of force may be held indicative of an impression that war is hovering about us.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A deputation has been sent from Sattarah to England in order to lay the affairs of that state before the Home authorities. They proceed by the way of the Red Sea, and consist of eleven persons—Marathas and Purbboos. —*Bombay Gazette*, March 25.

We understand that Surgeon R.P. Barre, of the Bombay Medical Service, is about to retire. This step will promote Assist.-Surg. W. B. Taylor, 3d N.I., to the higher grade.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 18.

Sir Henry Fane has issued General Orders, dated Camp, Bukkar, 16th Feb., 1839, in which he eulogises the conduct of the troops on the march from Ferozepore into Scinde, and especially notices the corps of Bengal Engineers and Sappers under the command of Capt. Thomson for the manner in which they completed the important work of throwing a bridge over the Indus, 490 yards in length.—*Ibid.*

Intelligence has been received that Lieut. Porter has been successful in getting the *Semiramis* again afloat. She was, by the last accounts, in three fathoms water, but still entangled among the rocks and shoals, from which situation it will require some time to stir her; the hull is much damaged.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., March 13, 1839—Mr. J. H. Pelly, Coll of Customs in Guzerat and the Concan, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills. Mr. C. Price, second assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Surat, is placed in charge of the Pergunnahs of Walor, Kurod, Bohuree, and Surbhon, from the date on which he was deputed for this purpose by the Acting Princ. Coll. Mr. R. C. Chambers to act as Sub Coll. of Nassick. Mr. J. H. Pelly, Jun., to act as second assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Dharwar. Mr. H. R. Stuart to be third assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Ahmedabad. Mr. J. D. Inverarity to act as second assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Ahmednuggur. Mr. E. C. Jones to act as third assist. to do. do. Mr. J. Graham has been appointed to act as Clerk to the Court of Requests, from Feb. 20. Mr. E. Elliott assumed charge of the office of acting Sen. Mag. of Police on Feb. 20. Mr. A. [illegible] to be be Acting Sen.

Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and Jud. Com. for the Deccan and Candeish. Mr. G Giberne to be Acting Second, and Mr. J. Pyne, Acting Third Puisne Judge of that Court. Mr. R. Willis to be Acting Judge and Sess. Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Mar. 16, 1839.—Capt. Brett, Art., to act as Com. of Ord. to the reserve Scinde Force during the absence of Brevet-Capt. Farquharson. Capt. Nayler, H.M.'s 40th, to act as Paymaster to do. during the absence of Capt. Cornellis. Lieut. Hart, 2d N.I., to act as Assist. Com.-Gen. and in charge of the Sudder Bazaar, till the arrival of Lieuts. Whichelo and Preedy, or until further orders. Ens. J. T. Barr, 7th N.I., to act as Quartermaster and Interp. to the Marine Batt. until further orders. Capt. C. Lucas, Art., to act as Quartermaster and Paymaster to 2d Batt. of Art until further orders. The following arrangements are made consequent on the departure for Europe of Lieut.-Col G. Jervis:—Major J Jopp is transferred as Inspecting Eng. to the Poonah Div Maj C. Waddington to be Insp. Eng. Northern Div, but to continue in charge of his present office until further orders. Capt. J. S. Grant to act as Insp. Eng., N.D., during Maj. Waddington's employment at the Presid. Capt. W. B. Goodfellow to act as Insp. Eng. Poona Div. during the absence of Major Jopp, on leave, on sick cert Capt. T. M. B. Turner to be Ex. Eng at Poona, v. Goodfellow, appointed to act as Insp. Eng.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., March 15, 1839—Capt D. Downing, of the Bengal Establishment, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for the benefit of his health. Lieut. H.J.C. Shakespeur, 20th B N I., and attached to the Nizam's Cav., allowed leave of absence for 18 months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health.

G.O., March 2d, 1839—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to announce that the station of Mhow has been occupied by the undermentioned troops of this Presid.:—2d L C—4th, 7th, and 17th regts. N.I. The following Staff are appointed to that station, agreeably to the orders from the Government of India:—Brigadier 1st class—Major-Gen. G. B. Brookes. Brigade Major, in charge of Treasure and Post Office—Capt. G St. B Brown, 17th N.I. Eng. Officer, in charge of Public Buildings—Lieut. J Kilner. Commissariat Officer—Capt. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I. Chaplain—Rev. W. K. Fletcher.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, May 13th- CASSIOPEA, *Presley*, from Mauritius, Jan. 16. London, May 14—DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Bowen*, from Bengal, Jan. 7—St. Helena, March 17 JAMES TURCAN, *Turcan*, from Manilla, Nov. 16. 15th -MADAGASCAR, *Walker*, from Bengal, Jan. 23—St. Helena, March 19. 16th—GENERAL PALMER, *Dawn*, from China, Nov. 10. 17th -WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, Madras, Jan. 10—experienced a very heavy gale 9th inst. 18th—EARL OF HARDWICKE, from Bengal Jan. 24.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per DUKE OF BEDFORD—Rev. Mr and Mrs. Parish, Mrs. G. Thompson, Capt and Mrs. Pasley, Mrs. and Miss Alexander, Mrs. and two Masters Tritton, Mrs Lyons, Maj Pernie, Maj Johnstone, Lieut. Turner (H.M.'s 49th), Miss Gwatkin, two Misses Blair, Masters Counsel, Thompson, Pasley, Owen, and Allen, Capt. Aitken (B. Cav.) died at sea April 6.

Per MADAGASCAR.—Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Angelo and three children, Mrs. McKenzie and two ditto, Mrs McQueen, Mrs. Walker, Mesdames Watson, Oakes, and Bagshaw, W. McKenzie, Esq., Dr. McQueen, Jas. Goss, Esq., W. Leslie, Esq., Lieut. Bird, 18th N.I., Lieut. Gunthorpe (53d M. N.I.), Misses Carter, Glass, and Boisragon, Mrs. Penny and child, Chas. Penny, Esq., Mrs. Cragg, Masters Carter, Richardson, Somerville, Carew, Cragg, and Boisragon, 46 H.C.'s invalids, and ten servants.

Per WELLINGTON—Mesdames Smith, Lascelles, Brett, Faunce, Kirbey, Payne, Irwin, and Liddell, Edmund Smith, Esq., C S Maj Irving (H.M.'s 4th or King's Own), Maj. Macarthur (41st M. N I.), Rev. Mr. Irwin, Lieut. Cadell (3d M. L.C.), Messrs. Paine, Stokes, Kirbey, Taylor, Sargent, and Watkins, Misses Lushington and Lawfords, 19 children. Steerage—Mesdames Tanner, Walker, Murray, and Harling.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, May 17th—SELINA, *Luckie*, for Calcutta. MINERVA, *Ireland*, for Madras.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per MINERVA—Colonel and Mrs. Bird (M. N.I.), Capt. and the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Misses Grant, Davidson, and Rowlandson, W. Lavie, Esq., C.S., Mrs. Lavie, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt (H.M.'s 63d), Maj. Jackson (H.M.'s 87th), Ensign Cassidy (H.M.'s 87th), Lieut. Stewart (H.M.'s 21st), Lieut. Brabazon (H.M.'s 21st), Lieut Taylor, Messrs. Cherry, Ellis, Fane, Broadley, West, and Bruce.

ST. HELENA.—March 12th—ENMORE, *Nash*, from Calcutta and Cape, and sailed 18th for London. ASIA, *Gillies*, from do, and sailed do. 17th—ATLAS, *Hunt*, from Mauritius, and sailed 18th for London. LONDON, *Wimble*, from Calcutta, and do. 20th for do. 23d—ALEXANDER BARING, *St. Croix*, from China, and sailed do for London. ST. GEORGE, *Williams*, from Calcutta, and sailed do. for Bristol.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—April 7th—ST. GEORGE, *Williams*, Calcutta to Bristol, Lat. 45. N., Lon. 13. W. May 2nd- LONDON, *Wimble*, Calcutta to London, Lat. 42. 30. N., Lon. 25. W.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per LADY FLORA, *Ford*, from Madras—Mesdames Myneer, Kindersley, and Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Freshfield (1st M. L.C.), Mrs. West, Misses Hutchinson and Macdonald, J. Underwood, Esq., Maj. Macdonald, Captains Lloyd and Stanley, Lieuts. Wallace and Sibbald, two Misses Taylor.

Per WALMER CASTLE, from Bombay—Mrs. Bourchier, Mr. Fraser, Col. Alves, Col. Summers, Capt. Downie, Lieut. Shakespeare, Rev. Mr. Blair.

Per LANCASTER, *Campbell*, from Bombay—Maj. and Mrs. Wingfield and three children, Lieut. Paley (B. N.I.), Mr. Shuldham and child, Rev. Jos Laurie, J. H. Jackson, Esq.

CASUALTY.—The UPTON CASTLE, *Williams*, sailed from Mauritius, Nov 6, for London, was seen off the Cape about Dec. 12, and has not since been heard of.

ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE.—By an Old Field-Officer.

(*Continued from page* 302.)

The corps was soon after completed, and embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in three men-of-war, *armed en flute*. On this occasion I first witnessed a naval punishment, when the brawny arm of a boatswain's mate, with a ponderous cat, soon convinced us that a dozen lashes thus administered were equal to fifty in military practice. A young soldier was reported soon after to the Commander of the ship, for some negligence on sentry; certain articles were missing, and the hands were turned up for punishment. The Major commanding the troops was young and inexperienced; and (apparently hurt at being overlooked) refused to interfere, although the prisoner was quite a youth, and of excellent character. A Lieutenant, however, entreated the Commander to grant a few hours for inquiry, to which he willingly acceded: the prisoner was completely exonerated, and to do the Captain justice, he treated the officer who interfered with great kindness, and established the best feelings between the two services for the rest of the voyage.

I mention this, because the authority of Naval Commanders over Military passengers had been so frequently discussed in a feeling of bitterness; and although I by no means think that an intermediate course might not be safely and conveniently adopted *in trifling cases*, in those of greater importance, or affecting the discipline of the service, the necessity of the supremacy of the Naval Commander must be obvious, to the *most common understanding*, however exalted the rank of the passenger.

Although we had embarked about nine hundred souls, the typhus fever had made such dreadful havoc, that on landing at the Cape, and sending our sick to hospital huts, &c., we had paraded once again a mere skeleton, not were some other regiments more fortunate. But what added dreadfully to the misery of the soldiers was the prospect of famine; already had the ration of bread been much reduced, and what remained was of the worst and coarsest quality I ever witnessed. Vegetables and milk were hardly attainable in the most scanty portions for the use of the sick, and the appetites of our young and growing convalescents were perfectly voracious. Was it then extraordinary, that boys from fifteen to twenty years of age should feel these privations severely? Under such circumstances, would it be consistent with the present more humane system, to treat them with unflinching severity? I need hardly ask the question; but, alas! no relaxation of discipline was thought of; the pallid convalescent, when returned for duty, too often relapsed on sharing the hardships of the well-seasoned veteran. No change of system soothed or consoled his despondence, and if found wandering beyond his narrow boundary in search of nourishment, he was tried and punished as a marauder. This might, in a certain degree, have been necessary; for, alas! nothing could exceed the cravings that tempted them to excesses, unless it was the anxious and paternal care of our worthy Commanding Officer to turn their scanty provisions, to the best account. Yet he too was of the old school, and a Court-Martial was the invariable remedy for every irregularity: the unhappy consequence was, the constant operation of the cat, which more than once proved fatal in the desperation it occasioned.

We usually paraded for punishment at three o'clock in the morning, when the execution of the sentences frequently lasted from four to five hours; these heart-rending scenes would now be hardly credited. I never can forget the reply of our good-humoured surgeon to the Colonel, who, on one of these occasions, was feelingly deploring the NECESSITY of such measures:—"By ——, Sir, if you could get the poor boys a bellyful of stir-about (boiled oatmeal), you would have no such work—they are half-starved." Such was indeed the fact; and melancholy were the proofs we soon had of its consequences, in two suicides and an execution. The first was a young convalescent, who returned to an hospital tent from which he had been dismissed, and there cut his throat in a most determined manner; the second was a punished lad, who from shame and despair committed the same act; the third was a convalescent of rather weak intellect, who, when on sentry at the canteen, observed some rice, and other ill-secured provisions, &c., a part of which he contrived to purloin. He was tried by a General Court-Martial, and sentenced *to die*; was hanged at Wynberg, and declared, at the very last awful moment, it was the *happiest* he had known since he left England. Let those who have felt privation—those who have helped themselves under less pressing temptation, reflect on this. Many excellent soldiers, aye, and of high rank too, may secretly acknowledge their better fortune, if the fate of this unhappy youth was just. And this reminds me of a scene I witnessed as we approached Bayonne, in November, 1813. Some sharp firing had just ceased, the enemy had retired, and several of their wounded men had been left at a handsome chateau, where some of our medical officers were preparing to assist those who had not already expired. I, from curiosity, looked in upon this melancholy scene, and was soon attracted by English voices above stairs; I went up, and found two officers, in staff uniform, selecting a few pocket volumes of some elegantly-bound books. They were at the same time arranging a plan to secure some curious wine, quite unfit for inferior palates, but of this I thought little, as the family had abandoned the chateau and all its rich appendages to the certainty of their loss. But I had scarcely left it before I observed the same officers ride up to a Lieutenant of the highest character; I saw him throw from him, in evident indignation, a little brass socket with a hook, and as I approached heard them talk of serious consequences if the circumstance were reported. I could not restrain a smile, and just observed that he had shown very *bad* taste, as the chateau afforded so many temptations to higher pursuits, particularly in literature and conviviality, as the library and cellar were, I had heard, equally well stocked. The gentlemen instantly put spurs to their horses, and were soon out of sight. Had the Lieutenant been a private, he might have experienced the tender mercies of the Provost-Marshal's cat.

But to return to my old corps. The flogging proceeded as before, until provisions became more plentiful, and the men more healthy, when a remarkable and decided diminution of crime (as every irregularity was denominated,) abundantly proved the justness of the Surgeon's observation on the true cause of so much punishment; added to this, about the same time detachments were ordered to embark for service. The Caffres not clearly comprehending the more refined politics of their European neighbours, this corps *diplomatique* was deputed to explain them, and in the bustle of preparation a soldier's sorrows are soon forgotten.

I had, soon after this, an opportunity of comparing, for the first time, a milder system with that which I had so long condemned and deplored—it was purely accidental. The enemy threatened a descent on the island of Guernsey, and a battalion was formed of detachments of recruits, raised for the different corps then serving in India. It was commanded by officers of experience and delicacy, who allotted all the members of the same regiment (when practicable) to a distinct company; this management, while it prevented jealousies, promoted the very best feelings, the most perfect harmony, and, above all, great emulation. Corporeal punishment was hardly known, and no battalion could have made more rapid progress to complete discipline than did this heterogeneous mass, under the superintendence of Col. Dunlop; it was, however, soon broken up, with general and sincere regret, but not until I had seen all the advantages of parental solicitude on the part of the officers, and the true spirit of emulation in all the departments—advantages never to be found in over-drilling, or any other description of severity. The only instance I can now remember of the effects of corporeal infliction was, however, a very melancholy one. Two drummers of the same corps, nearly full-grown men, were guilty of some act of violence, and sentenced to be flogged;—the younger was forgiven—the older punished; the former turned out an excellent soldier—the latter, unhappily, never did any good again. We embarked for India. At Calcutta he was again condemned for some offence, but was forgiven; it was then too late—he had become perfectly reckless, drew his bayonet (being then a private), and declared that he only wished for death,—that they had "exposed his back once, and the sooner they finished then butcherly work the better." The excitement brought on fever, from which he never recovered; and thus terminated the life of this misguided and unfortunate young man. He never denied the justice of his sentence; he had been born and brought up in the regiment; it was his unconquerable sense of disgrace that destroyed him. What might not have been accomplished with such a mind under a different system? I, at the same time time, freely admit that there are many shameless villains who do not possess one redeeming quality, and for whom corporeal punishment may be better adapted. Yet, although hardened and irreclaimable, I by no means view it as necessary to discipline, had not custom rendered its sudden abolition inconvenient. We had one instance of its total failure at Poonamalee, near Madras. The old invalids of the Companies' service one night had a general fight, in which the officers just arrived were obliged to interfere; one of the latter received a dreadful contusion from one of the combatants, who, being secured, was tried and flogged. This old fellow from that moment became the hero of the veterans: they talked of nothing but the *ingratitude* and cruelty they met with in return for their past services, but not one of these hoary profligates appeared to have the remotest idea of degradation. Had the punishment been solitary confinement and abstinence, reflection might have ensued—it might at least have convinced them of the possibility of existing in a state of sobriety, and probably no punishment could have been more appropriate or more severe. They were, however, once more left to their vicious inclinations, without either spiritual advice or temporal restraint, to destroy themselves, and save the expense of a passage to England.

(*To be Continued.*)

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Macbrane Henderson, Liverpool, wine-merchant—J. Flint, Cock-lane, Snow-hill, brassfounder.

BANKRUPTS—F. Skull, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, grocer—M. Marshall, Southampton, steam-engine-boiler-maker—W. and J. Sharrocks, Manchester, machine-makers—J. Askham, Sheffield, brewer—J. Thompson, Ambleside, Westmoreland, bobbin-manufacturer—J. F. Dalby, Birmingham, scrivener—T. Meares, Wem, Shropshire, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. and W. Lamb, Dalkeith, slaters.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—W. Hamilton Maxwell, Portrush, Antrim, bookseller—T. Smith, Parliament-st., Westminster, gun-maker—J. Allen, Alton, Hants, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—A. Dunn, George's-row, City-road, chymical manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS—J. H. Cannew, Fenchurch-st., victualler—S. W. Burridge, Great Dover-road, Surrey, linen-draper—T. Parker,

Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer—G. Barron, Davies-st., Berkeley-sq., builder—J. Dawson, Hanley, Staffordshire, corn-dealer—C. Moresby, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, scrivener—G. Collis, Romford, Essex, ironmonger, auctioneer, and appraiser—J. A. Meyer, Great Tower-st, merchant and commission agent—P. Van den Ende, formerly of Bishopsgate-within, now of London-wall, and of Milton, Kent, wool merchant—J. Elliott, Birmingham, currier and leather-seller—J. M'Alister, Liverpool, upholsterer and cabinet-maker—A. Blaxland, Sunderland, merchant—H. Huddleston Byron, Lincoln, corn-merchant.

BIRTHS.

28th March, at Chudleigh, Devon, the lady of Captain JOHN EVANS, late 15th Regt. Bengal N.I., of a son—13th inst, at Grove-house, Twickenham, the lady of Major HARRIETT, of a son—14th inst., at Inhurst-house, near Newbury, the lady of T. KIRBY, Esq, R.N., of a daughter—In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Col. LLWELLYN, C.B., of a daughter—At Cork, the lady of Lieut. LONG, of a son—At Cove, on 2d April, the lady of Capt. DILLON, of a son—May 2, at Rosslands, Heavitree, the lady of Capt. MACKAY, of a daughter—4th inst., at Dorset, the lady of T. MALLOCK, Esq., Lieut. R.N., of a daughter—At Culverlands, near Farnham, the lady of Capt. Lord GEORGE PAULET, R.N., of a son—In Portsmouth Dock-yard, the lady of Lieutenant MALONE, R.N., of a son—8th inst., at Castle Pollard, Westmeath, the lady of Captain SMYTH, late 69th regt., of a daughter—At Parsonstown, the lady of C. E. WILKINSON, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son—At Rajeote, 9th March, the lady of Capt. G. K. ERSKINE, of a daughter—17th March, at Bombay, the lady of Lieut BLANSHARD, 63d Bengal N.I., of a daughter—At Bombay, 1st March, the lady of Capt. JAMES MACKENZIE, 8th Bengal L.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

11th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, JOHN, son of Jonas Gregory, Esq., of Upper Montagu-street to MARIA ANTOINETTE, ISABELLA CONSTABLE, grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel George Constable, E.I.C.S.—8th inst, at Winborne Minster, Major G. H. ROBINSON, Hon. E.I.C.S., to LAURA MARIA, daughter of the late F. Nicolay, Esq., of the Treasury—In Paris, on 11th inst, JOHN COPLING, jun, Esq., Officer of Hon. E.I.C.S., to MARY, widow of the late G. Brettle, Esq., of Raleigh-lodge, Surrey—14th inst, at Brompton, E. H. SMITH, Esq., to ADELAIDE, second daughter of the late Dr. G. R. Baillie, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals—At St. Vincent, on 12th March, J. D O'BRIEN, Esq., Capt 70th regt., and Dep.-Assist. Quarter-master-General in the West Indies, to HELEN, second daughter of A Cumming, Esq., of Rabaca—At Dawlish, C. K. WRAU, Esq., to LUCY, only daughter of C. Knighton, Esq., R.N.—At Kingston, on 23d April, Mr. D. ALLEN, to ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Fleming, R.N —At Tarbert, B. L. D'AVORENS, Esq., to MARGARET, widow of E. C. Bowen, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Gen Valancy —At Paris, T. MANSFIELD, Esq., of Scatwell, to MARY ANN HENRIETTA, daughter of Major Lutyens, formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons—At Malta, Lieut. J. WATSON, 47th regt, to Mrs. SHEDDEN, widow of the late W. Shedden, Esq.—11th inst, at St George's, Hanover-square, J. R. SMYTH, Esq., Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, to the Hon. CATHERINE ALICE ABBOTT, youngest daughter of the late Lord Tenterden—At Port Macquarie, F EVANS, Esq., son of the late Admiral Evans, to ANNA MARIA, only daughter of Captain J. Gordon, R.N., of Madeira—At Bow, O. FOWLER, Esq., of Kingsclere, to EMMA, daughter of Captain Connolly, R.N., of Bow-road—In U. Canada, Captain F. DOBBS, h.-p. 12th Foot, to LETITIA, daughter of the late J A Fairell, Esq., of Maberamorne, Antrim—25th ult., E. WYNDHAM, Esq, son of the late Col. Wyndham, Coldstream Guards, to ELEANOR, daughter of C. Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden-park, Westmorland—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, F. BELSON, Esq, Rifle Brigade, to MINA ELIZABETH BERKELEY, only child of the late Thomas Berkeley, Esq., of Grenada—At Launceston, Capt A. MACDOUGALL, late of the Royals, to FLORA, daughter of J Macdougall, Esq, late Collector of Customs at Tobermory—At Portsmouth, A. WINTZ, Esq., Captain in the Swiss Artillery, to MARGARET, daughter of the late J. Fillis, Esq, Purser, R.N., and grand-daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Worth—18th inst., at Plymouth, C. WOOLNOTH, Esq., to FANNY, daughter of Lt. Moore, R.N.—16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon H. S. LAW, to DOROTHEA ANNE, eldest daughter of Colonel Rochfort, of Clogrennane, Carlow, and niece of Lord Downes—11th inst., HARRY COMPTON, Esq., to ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of the late T. Wells, Esq., Commander, R.N.—16th May, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, T. B. BROWNE, Esq., of 25, Lincoln's inn-fields, to MARY, only daughter of Major Blakeney, of Stafford-place, Pimlico.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Farly Bank, near Perth, in his 69th year, Major-General WILLIAM FARQUHAR, of the Madras Engineer Corps, many years Resident and Commandant of Malacca, and subsequently employed in the formation of the new settlement of Singapore, in the East Indies, the chief local authority (both civil and military) of which he exercised for nearly the four first years of its infancy—At Calicut, 8th March, Mr. CHRISTIE HEWITT, Midshipman Indian Navy, aged 24—At Colaba, 13th March, S. J. CROSS, Esq., aged 63—At Mazagon, 2d March, J. J. FERNANDES, Esq, aged 45—At Bombay, 6th March, L. J. MEGUEL, Esq., aged 48—At Bombay, 23d Feb., Capt. J. S. DARBY, Paymaster 2d Foot, in his 71st year—6th March, at Newhaven, Lt. T. MARSHALL, R.M., Comptroller of Customs—14th May, at Liverpool, Mrs. GROSE, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Grose, in her 70th year—5th inst., at Brighton, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Captain Mills—PHILADELPHIA BARBARA, daughter of the late G. R. Redmond, Esq., Inspector-General of Military Hospitals—2d inst., at Weeke, near Great Torrington, retired Commander J. CUTCLIFFE, R.N., aged 71—At Pau, 3d inst., after giving birth to a still-born child, CHARLOTTE, the wife of Capt. E. R. Williams, R.N , and niece of Admiral Taylor—At Kinsale, 3d inst, L. KELLY, Esq., Barrack-Master of Kinsale and Charles Fort, aged 69 years—At Southwell, Chapelrizod, Major GEORGE NIXON, late of 3d Ceylon Regt., in his 74th year—At Millbrooke, Plymouth, on 8th May, FRANCES SOPHIA, daughter of Captain Ellis, R.M., aged 18—May 9th, at Waterloo, near Portsmouth, GEORGE PORTLAND, aged two years, the only son of Capt. Charles Paget, H.M.S *Howe*, Sheerness, and grandson of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H.—At Lymington, Hants, aged 74, DAME HARRIET SOPHIA ROOKE, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, and sister of Admiral Sir H. B. Neale, Bart.—At Orford, retired Com. G. STEELE, R.N.—Mrs. MARY JESSOP, lady of J. F. Jessop, Esq., Steward Rl. Hospital, Greenwich—12th inst., at Kensington, F. V. G. LANGLEY, eldest surviving son of E. A. Langley, Esq., late a Captain in 3d regt. Madras Cavalry—At Norwood, on 14th inst., MARY LOUISA, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fox, of St. Mary Church, Torquay, Devon, aged 15—18th inst., W. D. JENNYS, Esq., a Major in the Leicestershire Militia, aged 57—16th inst., at 10, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, JOHN MALCOLM, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Josiah Hewart, C.B., in his 17th year.

Advertisements.

THE DOURO CLOAK!—The elegance of its appearance, the facility of its advantages, its convenient portability—FOLDING IN A CASK THE SIZE OF A POCKET-BOOK!—its being perfectly waterproof and allowing the free egress of perspiration, recommend it as an invaluable personal accompaniment for the Opera, the Ball-room, and the Rout—to the Nobility and Gentry generally, to the M.P., to the Tourist, the Sportsman, the Traveller—to all exposed to cold, damp, or rain: whether from leaving the crowded assemblages of fashion, or by the sudden external changes of a variable climate.—"The Douro Cloak," the invention of GEORGE WALKER, 33, St. James's-st., London, is equally adapted for Walking or Riding.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, (opposite the Bank of England), offer the best rich SHELL-BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 9s. per ounce, or with chased centres, at 9s. 6d. per ounce.

Price, with Chased Centres.

	Diameter.	Oz.	£ s. d.
Round Silver Waiter, shell border	8 inch.	12 at 9s. 6d.	5 14 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	9	17	8 1 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	10	20	9 10 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	12	30	15 5 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	15	42	19 19 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	18	86	40 17 0
Round Silver Waiter, do.	20	124	58 18 0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, which are extensive, contain a large and choice selection of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, and every article requisite to complete a service.—Lists of Prices gratis.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THIS Elegant, Fragrant, and Pellucid Oil—is in universal high repute for its unequalled restorative, preservative, and beautifying properties. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to it original colour, frees it from scurf, and renders it beautifully Soft, Curly, and Glossy. In dressing Hair, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a beautiful Head of Hair.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe that each bottle is (with a Treatise on the Hair, 31st edition,) inclosed in a Wrapper, on which are their Names and Address, in *Red*, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN,
Counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

The *lowest* price is 3s. 6d.—the next price is 7s.—family bottles, containing four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Impostors call their trash the GENUINE, and omit the "&" in the signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being *che ap*.

Sold by the Proprietors (as above), and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

WEST END OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, BY

STACY & Co., GENERAL OUTFITTERS and TAILORS, 17, Tichbourne-st., Regent-st., London.

The Proprietors solicit the attention of the OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and the PUBLIC, to the convenience, comfort, and economy of this Establishment, where Gentlemen are supplied with every article of elegant and fashionable Dress; and, as the most experienced Artists are employed in every department, the annoyance of bad fits, and the inconvenience and fatigue of going to different houses are obviated, this one presenting facilities for first-rate equipment which are nowhere else to be obtained.

Stacy and Co. submit their List of Prices, which, embracing as they do the consideration that every article is warranted of the best quality, will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

TAILOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SUPERFINE SAXONY.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cffioured Frock, Silk Linings	3 10 0	to 4 4 0
Black and Blue Ditto, ditto	3 15 0	— 4 14 6
Coloured Dress Coats	2 15 0	— 3 5 0
Black and Blue Ditto	3 5 0	— 3 16 6
Marcella Waistcoats	0 12 0	— 0 15 0
Valencia and Tollinet Ditto	0 14 0	— 0 18 0
Silk Ditto	0 18 0	— 1 5 0
Velvet Ditto	0 14 0	— 0 18 0
Black Kerseymere Trousers	1 1 0	— 1 11 6
Woollen Buckskin Ditto	1 8 0	— 1 16 0
Tweed and Gazabroon Ditto	1 6 0	— 1 14 0
Macintosh Capes and Great Coats	0 16 0	— 1 6 0
Petersburgh Paltos	1 1 0	— 2 12 6
Milled Great Coats	2 12 6	— 3 13 6
Young Gentlemen's Suits	3 3 0	— 3 15 6
Ladies' Cloaks, &c.	2 2 0	— 3 13 6
Ditto Habits	4 4 0	— 6 6 0
Hosiery and every other article of outfit of every quality, and on equally moderate terms.	5 5 0	— 7 7 0

Terms for Gentlemen contracting by the year, the old clothes to be returned:—Three Suits, 16*l.* 16*s.*; Four Suits, 21*l.*; Five Suits, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Families and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences, within ten miles of London.

A CARD.—When the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by inheritance or imprudence are reduced to the most deplorable state of nervous debility, it is not in despair that relief is to be found. It has been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that these circumstances are occasioned by a general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that SEDDON'S genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES of STEEL are the best, if not the only, remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like a vapour through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and faculties paralysed, these lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, and exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss or depravity of appetite, and pallid countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. Prepared only by the Proprietor; and sold by his Agents—Mr. Gifford, 104, Strand; Mr. Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; in boxes at 7*s.* and 21*s.* each. Observe, each box is signed J. P. Seddon.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, ratified agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45*s.* each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13*s.* 6*d.*; Trafalgar, ditto, 7l*s.* 6*d.*; ditto mahogany sofas, 90*s.*; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21*s.*; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60*s.*, tent ditto, 20*s.*; furniture for ditto, 28*s.*; japanned chairs, 2*s.* each; cane seat ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.*; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6*s.* each; japanned drawers, 34*s.* each; mahogany ditto, 44*s.*; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25*s.* each; ditto couches, 6*l.* 10*s.*; ditto loo-tables, from 4*l.* 10*s.*; mahogany ditto, 70*s.*; fancy chairs, 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted,

71, Leadenhall street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurial Gout, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Whiskin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 4*s.* and 21*s.*, stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

DR. HANCOCK'S THERMAL, SULPHUREOUS, HOT MINERAL WATER, and MEDICATED VAPOUR BATHS, 49, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-sq. The Medical Faculty, the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, are respectfully informed, that these auxiliaries for the cure of Chronic, Inflammatory, and Cutaneous Disorders, are NOW OPEN, under the approbation of the most distinguished Physicians in the Metropolis. The Artificial Thermal Waters are composed of the same ingredients as the natural Springs of Bareges, Vichy, Aix-la-Chapelle, the Sulphureous Springs of Virginia, and the Island of Nevis, being in all respects equal to these, and possessing, moreover, the advantage of increased strength, and any additions to suit particular cases. They are available for the cure of a great variety of disorders, as gout and rheumatism, dropsy, scrofula, foul scorbutic ulcers, eruptions of the skin, coughs, and diseases of the chest, lungs, and nervous system. For the convenience of Invalids, apartments (with every accommodation and attendance) are provided on the premises.—Usual hours of attendance from Nine A.M. till Eight P.M.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumer superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance to days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, and 15*s.* each.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"SHEFFIELD, Oct. 11th, 1837.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years; hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity with which unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title [illegible] ance, and to substitute for it an article not merely [illegible] but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask [illegible]'s Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and [illegible] Sherwood is written on the outside wrapper, as [illegible] genuine.

Prepared [illegible] J. A. Sherwood, 15, Bishopsgate Without, London; [illegible], at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by all Medicine Vendors.—Any Vender not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

13, Great Marlborough-street, May 17.

MR. COLBURN has just Published THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:—

I.

MEMOIRS OF
SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
and of the Court and Times of QUEEN ANNE.
By Mrs. A. P. Thomson,
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II.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 331. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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THE NEW CODRINGTON FROCKS are especially adapted, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The merits of the process by which they are rendered WATERPROOF, as also of the garment itself, are now too well known and appreciated to need description or recommendation. This invention, which renders ALL KINDS of Clothing waterproof, WITHOUT IMPEDING THE ESCAPE OF PERSPIRATION, was first publicly introduced by W. BARNES, who, after trying all the others, believes the process of the "British Waterproofing Company" is the best.—A great variety of Waterproof Articles, suitable for all climates, seasons, and purposes, kept by WALTER BARNES, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly-invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-houses—6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; 12, Marshall street, Golden-square; and 46, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr F. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.
42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Walham Green, Fulham.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant—George Sprigg.

APPOINTMENTS

Lieutenants—J. F. Katon (1837) to *Britannia* acting as Flag Lieut to Hon. Adm. Fleeming). H. St. John Georges (1838) to *Revenge* R. Milbanke (1834) and M. Nolloth (1838) to *Childers*. C. G. Crawley (1838) to *Clio*. John Jenyes (1825) to Coast Guard.

Master A. B McLean to *Revenge*.

Second Master—P. Cotter to *Terror*.

Mates—J Woolward and George Boothby to *Curaçoa*. Joseph Nourse and C. B. Hamilton to *Benbow*.

Midshipman—S. Trevor Dickens to *Curaçoa*.

Surgeons—Dr. W. Gunn to *Curaçoa*. F. B. Rowley. Thomas Kidd (2) to *Clio*. John Melin to *Blenheim*. John Coulter to *Druid*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Henry F. Osman to *Curlew*. John McWhinnie to *Curlew*. David John Raymond (additional) to *Impregnable*.

Vols. 1st Class—Joukin Jones to *Curaçoa*. F. Fead to *Revenge*

Clerks—Chapman (additional) to *Melville*. J. Hobbs (additional) to *Britannia*. C. Mowbray (in charge) to *Terror*. —Norcock (in charge) to *Waterwitch* A. Park to *Revenge*. W. Cresser to *Hydra*. John Price to *Clio*

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

APOLLO, tr., Mast. Com. A. Karley (1814), arrived at Ceylon, from England, March 7.

FLY, 18, Com G. G. Loch (1837), arrived at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, from Marquesas, Sept. 21, and sailed for Valparaiso, October 1

HYACINTH, 18, Com. W. Warren (1832), arrived at Penang, from Quedah, Feb. 16.

JUPITER, 38, tr., Mast. Com. R. Fulton (1814), arrived at Ceylon, from England, March 7.

NAIAD, 16, Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), arrived at Mauritius, from Tamatave, Jan. 20.

WIZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1834), sailed for Bahia, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 26.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s. May 6, d. May 26

LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. May 20, d. June 9.

BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr 21.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. Apr. 29, d. May 19, r. May 19.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. May 13, d June 2.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY, Ellis, r. Mar 29.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1832), s. Jan 4, d. May 24.

HMB OROSMIN, Peter (1804), s Feb. 9, d. June 29.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813) s Mar. 8, d. July 26.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.

HMB MAGNAT, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.

America.

Lord MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.

HMB DONNET, Downey (1813), s Mar 9, d. May 11, r. May 18.

HMB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

HMB CYCLOPS, *Jamaica and Leeward Islands*.

HMB [illegible]owle (1807), s. Feb. 9, d. April 28, r. May 5.

HMB MURRAY, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26,

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s April 2, d. June 26.

HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1818), s May 3, d. July 26.

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

HMB DELIGHT, Fogy, s. Apr. 17, d July 10.

HMB PIGEON, Jones (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, Jones (1815), s. Dec. 17, d April 22, r May 3.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s Jan. 17, d. May 20, r. May 20.

HMB BRINDLER, Tucker (1815 s. Feb. 19, d June 28.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar 17, d. July 21.

HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825) s. Apr. 17, d. Aug 21.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s May 17, d. Sept. 21.

In Port.

HMB RANGER, Turner (1826) s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up this day,—and for Egypt and India on 8th June.—IBERIA for the Mails of this day.

Ship Letters from Hobart Town, Jan. 4th, by the MAYFLOWER, Hendly, arrived at Portsmouth. Mauritius, Jan. 26th, by the HERSEY, Black, arrived at Deal; and Jan. 29th, by the PARAGON, Cocke, arrived at Dover.

PORTSMOUTH, May 24.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Echo* steamer went on Saturday to Woolwich to be repaired. The members of the Court-Martial on Mr. Fuller, Surgeon of the *Lily*, resumed their duty on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, when that officer entered on his defence, and concluded it about 6. At 8 the Court was opened to hear the sentence, which pronounced a severe reprimand on Mr. Fuller. The Court considered the first charge to be in part proved; the second not proved; and certain parts of the third charge proved. The sentence and minutes having been forwarded to the Admiralty, their Lordships did not issue any directions on the subject until yesterday, when orders were received by Adm. Fleeming for the *Lily* to be taken in harbour and paid off, all standing. The *Hydra* towed her in, and she will be put out of commission to-morrow: this is by far the most desirable measure to put a stop to further squabbles. The brig will probably be commissioned again under the command of Mr. Fuller.

The *Hastings* anchored at Spithead on Wednesday night, and yesterday morning at Spithead. The Commander-in-Chief and the Lieut.-Governor of the Island went off early to pay their respects to Her Majesty, and settle when she would think proper to land. As the troops were arranged to celebrate the birthday of the reigning Queen, and the dock-yard closed in the afternoon, the Queen Dowager determined to remain on board the *Hastings* until this morning, when she was brought into harbour in the *Lightning* steamer, and at 9 o'clock quitted the dock-yard for London. The Admiral and General, and a select party, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty yesterday. Upon the steamer getting alongside of the jetty, the Captains of ships and Commanding Officers of corps stationed in the garrison were severally introduced. The yards of the ships were manned, and, on Her Majesty passing, the crews gave three hearty cheers. Crowds of persons were assembled in the yard and in the town, and cordially greeted Her Majesty as she passed. The streets leading from the Dock-yard gates to the Lion-gate were lined with troops, and on the carriage passing the barrier a royal salute was fired. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health: the suite, filling four carriages, accompanied her. The *Hastings* will go into harbour to be cleared of the fittings and stores put in her for the accommodation of the Queen and her suite. *Britannia* has been taken out of dock, and the *Queen* put in to be coppered, &c. The birth-day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated yesterday instead of this day. Royal salutes were fired from the batteries and shipping. All the public departments were decorated with the royal standard. Both yesterday and this day the *Victory* was uncommonly smart, and really looked well. The flag and ensigns were most tastefully arranged. *Revenge*, *Childers*, and *Clio*, are fitting in the harbour, but do not get on very fast. *Benbow* is nearly manned, and will go out of harbour early in June. It is expected *Hydra* will have her orders to go to sea next week. *Lightning* will be sent to the eastward again, and take the baggage of the Queen and her suite with her. Ships in Port—*Hastings* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Benbow*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Hydra*, *Childers*, *Clio*, *Lily*, *Lightning*, *Messenger*, *Emerald*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, May 23.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—17th—Arrived *Recovery*, on her way to Australia with emigrants, and proceeded on her voyage on the 21st. Sailed *Camel*, lighter, with stores for the packets at Holyhead. 18th—Arrived *Gossamer*, tender, from Portsmouth, with supernumeraries, and returned to that port the following day. Arrived the *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and sailed, on her return to that port, the 21st, with stores for the packet service. 20th—Arrived *Pandora* packet, 4, Lt.-Com. Robert W. Innes, from Falmouth, and came into harbour to have her defects made good. Fifty-five joiners and house-carpenters were entered in this yard to fit the *Sterling Castle*, 74, for the reception of convicts, they are engaged for three months, by which time she will be ready to receive them. 21st—Arrived *Goodwill*, tender, with stores from Pembroke. 23d—The *Calcutta* arrived from Sierra Leone, with timber for the Dock-yard. This being the day fixed for the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day, the troops in garrison, consisting of the 25th reg., 1st Royals, 15th, 46th, and 85th depots, with the Rl. Marines, were drawn up on the parade before Government House, and at 12 o'clock fired a *feu de joie*. The guns in the citadel, on the platform, on Mount Wise, and Mount Edgecumbe, also fired a rl. salute. The *Rl Adelaide* and *San Josef* likewise fired a royal salute; the latter ship was dressed in colours, and had her yards manned. A splendid ball took place in the evening at Whiddon's Royal Hotel, attended by the officers of the Army and Navy, with their ladies, as well as by most of the gentry in the neighbourhood. *Malabar*, 74, will be undocked on 29th inst. Two new second-rates are ordered to be laid down in this dock-yard, to be named the *Albion* and *Aboukir*; one of them on the slip of the *Nile*, which ship, it is said will be launched in July or August. We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from an officer belonging to the *Pique*, 36, Capt. E. Boxer, dated Jamaica, 3d April, from which place she was to sail on 9th with the 68th regt. for Montego Bay, and from thence embark the 8th regt. and convey them to Halifax. *Andromache* and *Wanderer* were also to proceed with troops to Halifax. The *Edinburgh*, 74, had been on shore, and knocked away part of her false keel, and was daily expected at Port Royal. In Harbour—*San Josef*, *Impregnable*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Pandora*, *Carron*, st.-v. In the Sound—*Curlew*.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the pensioners in this national establishment, in number about 2600, received a gallon of ale per man, with extra allowance of provisions. Thus accommodated, they were not remiss in the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day. Flags were displayed from the steeples in Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, and other towns in Kent; in short the whole county was a scene of rejoicing.

The *Kite* steamer, Lieut. G. Snell, will leave Woolwich for Jamaica the beginning of June; and *Buffalo* Chatham next week for New Zealand. The *Avon* steamer has arrived at Woolwich from Liverpool, to refit. The *Crane* packet will shortly be launched at Woolwich.

The *Cambridge*, 80, and *Russell*, 74, are nearly ready for commission, if required.

A Court-Martial assembled on the 17th inst., on board the *Victory*, to try Mr. Charles Henry Fuller, Surgeon, of H.M.S. *Lily*, on charges preferred against him by Commander Reeve. The Court consisted of R.-Adm. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, President; Capt. Searle, C. B., H.M.S. *Victory*; Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, H.M.S. *Revenge*; Capt. H. Stewart, H.M.S. *Benbow*; Capt. T. Hastings, H.M.S. *Excellent*; Capt. A. Ellice, H.M.S. *Britannia*; John Hoskins, Official Judge Advocate.

CHARGES. 1st—For disrespectful and insulting conduct towards Com. Reeve, on the quarter deck of H.M.S. *Lily*, on 13th Dec., 1838, in reference to a written order, dated 12th Dec., which the said Commander had issued, touching the conduct of the said Mr. Fuller, and of the Purser of the said sloop. 2d—For disrespectful and insulting language and conduct on 18th Jan., 1839, both in Com. Reeve's cabin, when Mr. Fuller came to report the sick, and on the quarter-deck, on the same day, for which he was placed under arrest. 3d—For having, on 2d Feb., written a letter to Hon. R.-Adm. Elliot, couched in very improper language, and wanting in respect to Com. Reeve; and for having, between 2d and 6th Feb., written two letters to R.-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, both also couched in improper language, and wanting in respect towards the said Com. Reeve.

The Court was occupied till eight o'clock the following evening, when sentence was pronounced:—

"The Court is of opinion that the first of the said charges has been proved, that the second charge has not been proved; and that so much of the third charge as relates to the said Mr. Fuller's having, on 3d Feb., 1839, *written* and *addressed* to R.-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Com.-in-Chief, a letter couched in very improper language, and wanting in respect to his Commanding Officer, and also so much of the said charge as refers to Mr Fuller's having, between 2d and 6th Feb., written two other letters to Adm. Elliot, both in the same way objectionable, have been proved, but that so much of the 3d charge as relates to Mr. Fuller's *sending* the letters to Adm. Elliot has not been proved. In consideration, however, of the high character hitherto sustained by Mr. Fuller, and of his long confinement under arrest, the Court adjudged Mr. Fuller to be severely reprimanded."

H.M.S. *Volage* and *Cruiser*, which arrived here yesterday, were, as stated in an Aden letter, to have brought the brass guns captured at that place. *Volage*, also, carries with her a pair of colours taken from the Sultan's palace, and which it is understood to be the wish of the captors to have presented to Her Majesty.—*Bombay Times*, Mar. 23.

The *Barrosa* tr., Lieut. Scrymgour, whose arrival at Portsmouth we notified last week, left Port Royal on 20th March, and was detained nearly three weeks at the entrance of the Channel by easterly winds. Two days before *Barrosa* sailed, *Hercules*, 74, had arrived to embark the 37th for Halifax. Sir R. Grant was conducting the port duties; Commodore Douglas was hourly expected with the squadron from Vera Cruz. *Cornwallis*, 74, was to proceed to Bermuda, and bring the family of the late Sir C. Paget, and effects, to England. *Hortio* transport had proceeded for Nassau and Honduras, to take the 2d West India Reg. to Jamaica, to replace the 8th reg., which, it was expected, would proceed in the *Madagascar* and *Pique* to America. On 19th and 20th April, between 42 and 37 W. long., the *Barrosa* met a considerable number of the outward-bound merchant-vessels—part of the spring fleet of timber ships. When *Barrosa* sailed from Jamaica, the following vessels were lying there:—*Hercules*, 74, *Charybdis*, and *Flamer*, *Tartarus*, and *Alban* steamers. *Flamer* and *Alban* have been reported unfit for service, and, it was expected, would shortly proceed to England.

The *Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer, Agent, is discharged from the service. The *Mary Anne* is fitting at Deptford for a female convict-ship, and the *Florist* for Quebec; *Sackville* for Sierra Leone; *Neptune* for Australia; *Admiral Moorsom* for Jamaica; *Marquis of Huntley* for Quebec; *Middlesex* for a convict-ship. Vessels have arrived from Penryn, with stone for the double dock-gates.

THE NEW THEORY OF STORMS.—Amongst the most curious, and if it can be perfected, the most useful of modern theories upon science, may be reckoned that lately brought into public notice by Col. Reid, and which he has called "The Law of Storms." This theory goes to prove that "storms," not less than other phenomena of the universe, are the result of causes which can be ascertained and defined, and are subject, even when at their greatest fury and apparently under no regulation, to certain fixed laws, by which their force, locality, duration, &c., are governed, and which may be so sufficiently distinguished by certain indications accompanying them as to enable shipping to avoid them, or escape from them. Although only in its infancy, Col. Reid's theory has, nevertheless, found support from many of the first philosophers of the day, and (as appears by the following official memorandum) has also attracted the attention of Government so far as to induce the latter to lend its influence in aiding that gentleman to collect, throughout the whole of the British dominions, such facts and data as may serve to confirm, illustrate, or correct his present views.

Memorandum respecting the Records to be kept of the state of the Weather in the British Colonies.

The Captains of Ports, Harbour-Masters, and keepers of Light-houses, or, where those Officers do not exist, some other competent public functionary, should be required to keep journals of the weather, on the principle of the log-books of ships. A column should be specially reserved for inserting the height of the barometer. Under the head of "Remarks," should be entered all meteorological observations considered worthy of particular notice. When the keeper of a journal may hear that a vessel has encountered a storm, he will enter in it any information on the subject which he can rely on, together with the name of the ship,

of her owner, and of the port to which she may belong. With the view of tracing the course of storms, the Trinity Board of London have given directions for the adoption of measures to obtain a more accurate record of the weather than has hitherto been kept at the lighthouses of Great Britain and Ireland. The keepers of these lights having the opportunity of taking their observations by night as well as by day, great advantage may be derived from employing them in this manner. Officers in charge of Colonial lighthouses should be instructed to keep similar journals. In noting the wind's force, both in the Harbour-Master's journals, and in the Lighthouse reports, it is desirable that the officers should adopt the numbers for noting the strength of the wind now in use at Greenwich Observatory, and about to be introduced at the lighthouse, under the Trinity Board. In the cases of St. Helena and Ascension, it is desirable that more precise information should be obtained by observation respecting the "Rollers" at those islands. As the object of H.M.'s Government in instituting these inquiries is the advancement of knowledge in science generally, the Governors of the several British Colonies will consider how far it may be in their power to obtain useful information bearing on the subject, from countries adjoining to their Governments in the possession of foreign powers, or how far it may be useful to the study of meteorology to exchange the Observations made within their Governments for those of other countries in the neighbourhood. If at any time desired, there would be no objection to the publication in the Colonial newspapers of extracts from the Journals.—(Signed) GLENELG.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting the other ships of Sir William Symonds' construction, there appears to be none regarding that magnificent vessel the *Queen*, of the following dimensions.

		ft.	in.
Length on the gun deck		204	0
Ditto of keel for tonnage		166	5¾
Breadth extreme		60	0
Ditto for tonnage		59	2
Depth in hold		23	8
Burthen in tons	No. 3099		
Extreme length aloft		247	6
Extreme height Forward		86	4
Extreme height Midships		50	8
Extreme height Abaft		62	6
Launching draft of water, Forward		14	1
Abaft		19	0
Height from deck to deck, Gundeck		7	3
Middle		7	0
Maindeck		7	0

We shall shortly give a more minute description of this confessedly the finest vessel in the British Navy, or in the world, and merely state for the present that she has capacity to stow one-fourth more water, provisions, and stores than the *Caledonia*; that she is six feet clear under the beams on all the decks, swims within a couple of inches of her calculated line of floatation, and will do so precisely when her bulkheads are up. She will bear the complement, masts, yards, &c., of a first-class first-rate, but carry 110 guns only.

MALTA, 5th May.—*Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, and *Talavera*, as well as *Castor*, which left this port nine days ago, have arrived at Corfu, having been sent to that island with the view of exercising their crews, who had for some time been in idleness. *Talavera* is to cruise in the Archipelago; the other vessels will return about the 15th, after touching at Patras. *Rodney* and *Bellerophon* will shortly return to England. As soon as the repairs to the *Princess Charlotte* are completed, the Admiral will sail for the Levant with that vessel, *Vanguard*, *Minden*, *Asia*, the steam-vessel *Rhadamanthus*, and the *Fusee*. To these will shortly be added the *Ganges* and the *Powerful*, which are expected from England. Prince George of Cambridge arrived here yesterday, on board the *Acheron*. H R H. was received by the Governor, accompanied by the officers of his staff, and a guard of honour of the 69th. Another guard of the 47th accompanied the Prince to the gates of the palace. H.R.H. proceeds to Constantinople. He will probably embark on board Admiral Stopford's vessel, to proceed to the Archipelago. The Prince visited the Governor's Palace and the Library, and also the Theatre. The brig-of-war *Zebra* is to be placed at the disposal of the Duke of Devonshire, who will shortly sail for Naples.

H.M.S. *Hyacinth* came in from Quedah on Wednesday last for water and provisions. We learn that her commander had experienced ill-health during the time he was in blockade of the Quedah river, and although it is with regret we have to communicate the intelligence, a different result could scarcely otherwise be expected, taking into consideration the locality he had been appointed to guard. Nevertheless the *Hyacinth* again proceeded to her station yesterday morning, on reaching which, it is understood, the steamer *Diana* will return to harbour.—*Penang Gazette*, Jan. 29.

The *Raleigh* at Sheerness is to be sold from the service. The *Barham*, 50, is docked, and the *Atholl* undocked.

COAST GUARD.—The Coast Guard at St. Mawes captured the schooner *Maria Victoria*, of Truro, on the 18th inst. 267 tubs of spirits were discovered in her false bottom. The crew escaped during the examination of the vessel, but are known and will be apprehended. The boats of the *Dove* r.-c. crept up 197 tubs at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour on the 19th inst. The Coast Guard at Cliff Creek have seized several cases of cigars, containing 266 lbs., which were thrown overboard from an Indiaman, and picked up by a collier sloop, the Master and crew of whom are under detention for having endeavoured to land the same.

ROYAL MARINES.—Officers serving in the battalion under the command of Col. T. A. Parke, in Spain:—

Lieut.-Colonels.	First Lieuts.	First Lieuts.
T. Aslett	E. A. Parker	J. E. L. Craig
W. Powell	E. W. Churchill	D. A Dorratt
	R. Wright	J. R. Jackson
Captains.	E. Rea	J. J Winne
T. Stevens	P. A. Campbell	C. T. Hockin
W. Laurie	T. Lemon	A. R. Savage
G. B. Bury	P. T. M. Payne	
F. Layton	A. H. Stevens	Second Lieuts.
W. Taylor	Wm. Langford	G. Lambrick
R. L. Hornbrook	G. W. R. Yule	H. Kennedy
J. Shute	J. H. Wright	R. Hockings
G. Spurin	H. C. Tate	W. G. Suther
J. B. Castleau	G. W. Congdon	P. C. Penrose
F. Graham	W. H. March	G. B. Rodney
S. R. Wesley	E. P. Snowe	J. C. Symonds

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Worcester Militia—Ens. Crewe Henry Maunde to be Lieut., v. George William Harris, resigned—Ens. Charles Hughes to be do., v. John Palmer, resigned.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 24.

Royal Horse Guards—Charles Earl of March to be Cornet by p., v. Bradford, who retires.

12th Light Dragoons—Cornet Howard John St. George to be Lieut. by p., v. Peyton, who retires. Cornet and Adjut. Sydney Augustus Capel to have the rank of Lieut.—May 25. Ensign Francis Delaval Gray, from 32d Foot, to be Cornet by p., vice St. George.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ens. and Lieut. William John Ridley to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Lord Walter Butler, who retires—Hon. Spencer Lyttleton to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Ridley.

8th Foot—Sec. Lieut. Hugh Percy Baker to be First Lieut. by p., v. Eyre, who retires—George Bryan Milman, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Baker.

21st—Serj.-Major John Vale to be Quartermast., v. Fairgrieve.

28th—Lieut. Hallam D'Arcy Kyle to be Capt. by p., v. Moore, who retires—Ens. Wm. George Cormick to be Lieut. by p., vice Kyle—Henry Mostyn Owen, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Cormick.

32d—Charles Davers Rushbrooke, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Gray, appointed to 12th Lt. Dragoons.

47th—Lieut. John Owen Lewis to be Adjut., v. Durham.

59th—Lieut. William Munro to be Adjut., v. Nixon, promoted.

61st—Lieut. Bertie J. Gray, from h.-p. Rl. African Corps, to be Lieut., v. Nepean, appointed to 77th Foot.

52d—Lieut. Evelyn Henry Frederick Pocklington to be Capt. by p., v. Eccles, who retires—Ens. Henry Moore Browning to be Lieut. by p., v. Pocklington.

67th—Capt. Chaloner Ogle, from h.-p. of 98th Ft., to be Capt., v. Henry Fothergill, who exchanges—Lieut. the Hon. Archibald George Stuart to be Capt. by p., v. Ogle, who retires—Ens. Thos. P. Onslow to be Lieut. by p., v. Stuart—Walter Caulfield Pratt, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Onslow.

Mem.—The Christian name of Capt. Bulkeley, Paymaster of 68th Foot, is Lempster, and not Dempster, as stated in Gazette of May 10, 1839.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 23.

Royal Reg. of Artillery—First Lieut. Arthur Gossett to be Sec. Capt., v. Lyster, retired on h.-p. Sec. Lieut. Ralph Shuttleworth Allen to be First Lieut., v. Gossett—May 1. Sec. Capt. Anthony Robinson Harrison to be Capt., v. Pringle, placed on the Retired List—First Lieut. Samuel James Skinner to be Sec. Capt., vice Harrison—Sec. Lieut. Wm. Swinton to be First Lieut., v. Skinner—May 16.

Rl. Sussex Militia—Charles Goring, Gent., to be Ensign.

CAVALRY.

Life Guards—Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the 1st and 2d reg. of Life Guards marched from the Regent's Barracks and Knightsbridge Barracks to Wormwood Scrubbs, for the purpose of being reviewed before the Grand Duke Alexander, and the Prince of the Netherlands. At 11 o'clock their Highnesses, accompanied by their suites, arrived, and were met by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Lord Combermere, and a numerous staff of British and foreign officers of distinction. The review then commenced, Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish giving the word of command. The troops went through their numerous evolutions with great precision and activity, which drew forth the acclamations of the distinguished foreigners. The ground was in excellent order for charges, several of which were made. From the nineness of the morning, the Scrubbs were covered by an immense assemblage of fashion in open carriages. After the review, the royal party proceeded to the Regent's Barracks, where a grand entertainment was given by General Lord Combermere, the Colonel of the 1st reg.

1st Drag. Gds.—Major J. H. Slade sailed in the *Great Western* on Saturday last, from Bristol, to join his reg.

6th Drags.—1 troop (making 3 troops) from Newbridge to Dublin, 18th May.

8th Hussars—Troop Serj.-Major J. Landers, and five privates, to march from Dundalk to Dublin, for the purpose of being examined by a Medical Board.

12th Lancers—We have heard it reported that Mr. Macdonall, late of the 12th Lancers, met with an accident, which proved fatal, at Naples a few weeks since. It appears the gentleman was riding with his lady, when his horse plunged and threw his rider. The unfortunate gentleman, who has not been married above two years, survived the accident but 16 hours.—*Morning Paper.*

13th Lt. Drags.—By accounts of 16th March, received overland this week, we find that Major Stones was in command of the regiment. An order had been received in the beginning of March for two squadrons to march to Bellary, a station about 170 miles from Bangalore; they marched on the 10th or 11th: the thermometer *in the tents* from 96 to 100. The object of Government in marching troops there was supposed to be merely to show the native powers that they had troops still to spare in case of necessity. The wing of the 13th, it was expected, would be back again at Bangalore the end of April or beginning of May; they had received the usual letter from the Horse Guards, requesting to know what officers were desirous of exchanging, or being removed to the regiment going out. The following had sent in their names:—Major Hake, Capt. MacMahon, Lieuts. Boalth, Jackson, and two or three others.

15th Hussars—Embark for India next week. Major Sir Walter and Lady Scott, and Capt. and Lady E. Wathen proceed with the reg.

INFANTRY.

Foot Guards—On Tuesday the corps were reviewed in the Birdcage-walk, St. James's-park, by the Grand Duke of Russia, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, and a number of General Officers. The troops went through their various evolutions with great minuteness. Their Royal Highnesses expressed themselves much gratified with the appearance and order of the soldiers.

Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.—On Monday morning the batt. was mustered upon parade in the Tower of London, to hear the minutes read over of the general Court-Martial upon the trial of Private Mitchell, for attempting to murder Corporal Furnival, on the 18th April. Our readers have already been made acquainted with the fact of the prisoner being found guilty, and on Monday the finding and sentence of the court, which had received the confirmation of Her Majesty, was notified. The sentence is transportation beyond the seas for life. The prisoner appeared quite unconcerned on hearing the sentence read. He was marched back to the main guard-room, and soon afterwards left the Tower under an escort for Woolwich, preparatory to his being sent away in a convict-ship to N. S. Wales. The prisoner's conduct, while in the reg. was very bad, and he was a man of drunken habits.

1st Foot, 2d batt.—30 men are under orders to embark on board the *Atholl* troop-ship, on her arrival at Plymouth, for Canada.

2d—Col. Willshire has been nominated to the command of the Bombay force employed in Scinde, in consequence of Sir John Keane having taken the command of the whole of the Indus army.

3d—The corps was on march to take up several posts on the Indus.

4th—Major Irving and Lieut. Roxton have landed with invalids this week from Madras.

5th Depot—Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll dined with the officers at Galway, May 8; next day he inspected the depot under Major Johnson, and expressed high approbation of their appearance and discipline. Major Johnson is an old Peninsular officer: he was wounded at Busaco, and again severely at the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo. Assist.-Surg. M'Bean will embark immediately for the Mediterranean.

6th—The regiment was quartered on the Island of Colaba, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Algeo, on 25th March last. Captain Pottinger had proceeded to Scinde in the Political Department, and was stationed at Kurrachee on the Indus with the 40th regiment.

10th—Ens. Longden has joined from leave.

11th Depot—A detachment embarked on Wednesday last for Canada in the *Earl of Durham* at Gravesend, under the command of Major Dennzy, K.H., &c.

15th Depot—50 men are under orders to embark on board the *Atholl* troop-ship, on her arrival at Plymouth, for Canada.

21st—This is the *first* regiment of Fusiliers that has ever landed in India. They arrived at Madras in March last, to relieve the 54th. Before sailing from Hobart Town, the inhabitants gave a splendid farewell ball and supper to Major Deare and the officers.

22d—The company from Downpatrick to Belfast, 15th and 16th May (withdrawn). The detachment from Carrickfergus to Belfast, on 16th (withdrawn). Six comps. and head-quarters embarked at Belfast on the 21st, on board the *Adelaide* steamer, and the remaining four companies on the 22d inst., on board the *Ballinasloe*, for Dublin.

23d Depot—Were inspected on Friday last by Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll, who expressed his highest approbation of their soldier-like appearance and discipline. Assist.-Surg. Dr. Browne embarks in the *Valleyfield* freight-ship at Cork, for the service cos.

25th—Lieut. Peel is about to exchange into the Rl. Drags. Lieut. Brooke is also negociating an exchange into the Cavalry. The comp. from Bandon to Cork on 11th May (withdrawn). The comp. from Mallow to Cork on 11th (withdrawn). 1 Sub. and 31 men from Haulbowline to Cork on 10th.

The *Hercules* st. arrived at Cork on the evening of the 18th from Plymouth, after landing the head-qrs. of the 25th, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Chambers. The last division of the reg., under Major D'Urban, was to have embarked immediately in the same ship for Plymouth; but it would appear that the Steam Company who contracted with Government for 1200*l.*, to take the 25th to England, were too knowing for the Quartermaster General's department, and absolutely humbugged the authorities out of the ship, after a considerable portion of the luggage had been put on board, in consequence of which 162 men, after having hoisted the moveables and the baggage lying on the quay, were obliged to return to quarters till Thursday evening. It really is too bad that soldiers are thus to be treated. Why do not the higher authorities look to this? Maj. D'Urban, Capt. Hamilton, Lieuts. Bristow, Peacocke, Brooke, and Ensign Cust, accompany the last division of the 25th reg.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The 25th were ordered to embark at Cork as follows, for Devonport, viz.—7 cos. and head-qrs. in the *Hercules* on 10th May; 1 comp. in the *St. George* on 11th; 2 cos. in the *Inniskfail* steamer on 16th. The *Inniskfail* steamer

arrived from Cork on 18th inst., with the remaining two companies; and on the 20th the reg. was inspected by Major Gen. Ellice.

26th—Capt. Paterson embarked on Wednesday last in the *Owen Glendower* for Madras, in command of 208 men for the 39th, 62d, and 63d regs.

27th—Col. Hare, previously to entering the regular Army, was an Ensign in the Tarbert Fencibles, from which he volunteered to serve in the expedition to Holland, and was soon after gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 27th reg. In Aug. 1800, he embarked with his regiment in the expedition under Sir James Pulteney; joined the Army of Sir Ralph Abercromby at Gibraltar, with which he served the campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He was afterwards at the taking of Ischia and Procida in 1809, and at the battles of the 12th and 13th April, 1814, at Bhar and Castolla; the siege of Tarragona; the blockade of Barcelona; and, finally, at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. —*Hart's New Army List.*

28th—Lieut. Andrews embarked on Thursday last in the *Buffalo* store-ship with a convict guard from the 51st reg. This vessel takes out drafts of several regiments to Canada, where she will take in convicts, and then proceed to New South Wales.

Sir Edward Paget served in the campaign in Flanders and Holland in 94. He was present in the Naval action off Cape St. Vincent, 14th Feb. 97; in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March, in Egypt (in the latter he was wounded), the investment of Cairo and Alexandria. Sir Edward lost his right arm in the action at Oporto, 12th May 09, and has received a medal for Corunna.—Major Irwin was severely wounded at Vittoria and at Waterloo.—Capt. Moore was severely wounded at Barrosa.—Captain Hunter was severely wounded in Spain, 9th Oct. 11.—Lieut. M'Phee was wounded at Waterloo.—*Hart's New Army List.*

32d Depot—Brev.-Maj. Swinburn, Capt. Hull, Lieuts. Baines and Campbell, Ens. Robyns, 3 Serjts., 100 r. and f., embark in the *Marquis of Hastings* freight-ship at Cork, for Canada. The Major served in the Peninsula.

34th Depot—The detachment from Killaloe to Nenagh, on 13th May. A draft, under the command of Captain Norris, has arrived at Cork, to embark for the service cos. The other officers are Lieut. Duff, Ensigns Money and Bentley, three non-com. officers, and eighty r. and f. Two cos. will march, 27th May, from Nenagh to Cork, where they will arrive 1st June, to occupy the barracks until embarkation for England. The remaining comp. and head-qrs., under command of Maj. G. Roxton, will march, 30th May, from Nenagh to Cork, where they will arrive 5th June, to occupy barracks until embarkation for England. A comp. will march from Roscrea 28th May, for Cork, where they will arrive 5th June, to join head-qrs., and will be relieved by a comp. of the 59th depot from Mullingar.

36th—Major L'Estrange was wounded at Bayonne, and at Toulouse (severely).—Capt. De Lacy was present at the battle of Buraco, 27th Sept. 1810; Albuhera, 16th May 11; Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. and Feb. 1812; Badajoz, 6th Apr. 12; Salamanca, 22d July 12, Vittoria, 21st June 13, Pyrenees, 28th July to 2d Aug. 1813, Nivelle, 10th Nov. 13, Orthes, 27th Feb. 14; Toulouse, 10th Apr. 14. Received a gun-shot wound in the right arm at Vittoria. Has served seven years in the West Indies since the Peace.—*Hart's New Army List.*

36th Depot—Capt. Home, Ens. Abbott, 2 Serjts., and 60 r. and f., embarked in the *Valleyfield* freight-ship for the service companies. Lieut. Hern is ordered to join the service cos.

37th—Lieut. Servantes (a Peninsular Officer) arrived last week at Portsmouth, in the *Barrosa* transport.

37th Depot—1 Sub., 1 Serj., 20 r. and f., from Spike Island to Haulbowline, on 10th May. 3 Officers, 3 Serjts., and 100 r. and f., embark in the *Valleyfield* freight-ship for the service companies.

39th—Ensigns Currie and Harvey, with draft for Madras, embarked on Wednesday last in the *Owen Glendower* at Gravesend.

40th—Capt. Powell is about to exchange from this reg. into the 6th, of which his father is Lieut.-Col.

41st—Brevet-Major Carpenter has joined the wing stationed at Poonah, having arrived by the overland route at Bombay.

42d—Major-Gen. Sir W. Macbean on Wednesday inspected the Royal Highlanders, under command of Lieut.-Col. Maddleton, at their quarters. The gallant corps presented a brilliant and most soldierlike front on the barrack parade, their appointments, movements, &c., all denoting the completest discipline.

43d—The draft for Canada embarked on Thursday at Chatham Dock-yard on board the *Buffalo*.

44th—Brevet-Major Johnston is about to proceed to Bengal to rejoin his reg., which is under orders for active service.

48th Depot—After the inspection last week, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Macbean expressed the great pleasure he felt, the Depot being composed mostly of young soldiers, whose appearance and discipline reflected high credit upon their Commanding Officer, the Captains of cos., and the Act.-Adjutant. Sir W. Macbean referred to the arduous services of the reg., both in the Peninsula and in India, where he had seen them; and to the young soldiers of the Depot he held up as an honourable example, the gallant exploits of the 48th during the late war, having shared with the British Army the laurels won on the Douro, at Talavera, Albuera, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, memorials of which were inscribed on the regimental colours. The three Field Officers of this corps have served in the Peninsula. 1 Sub., 1 Serj., and 20 r. and f., from Limerick to Killaloe on 13th May.

49th—The officers of the 49th Queen's are very much liked by the Company's, as they do not seem to be troubled with any vain ideas of superiority of service, a vanity sometimes supposed to exist in royal corps. Some of the privates have unfortunately fallen into the great temptation existing at this place, and taken to drinking; but it is supposed that, from the line consequently adopted by the Commanding Officer of the corps, and the great respect and affection which the men have for him, this great evil will be subdued. It is a pity that many of the numerous liquor-shops existing in the bazaars are not put a stop to, as it has been proved that a mixture intended as such is sold by them, of a nature to destroy being with the stomach of an elephant, surely no punishment ought to be considered too great for such wholesale murderers.—*Calcutta Englishman*, Feb. 25.

We have now before us a medal which has just been struck off at the Mint, for the Temperance Society of the 49th reg. The obverse of the medal contains in its centre the figure "49," with a crown above and a rose below, from the latter of which branch off two twigs, one of them terminates with the thistle flower—round the margin are the words "P. Charlotte of Wales." On the reverse are the words "Temperance Society established" round the margin, and in the centre "April 17, 1837." We hail with much gratification and pleasure the extension of Temperance Societies among the various corps of Her Majesty's and Company's services, and trust the example so laudably set by the 49th and Cameronians will meet with many followers in regiments who are at present without such an useful institution as a Temperance Society.—*Calcutta Courier*, March 5.

51st—The *Blenheim* convict-ship, having on board a guard, consisting of Ens. Kirby, one Serj., and 28 r. and f., also Ens. and Adjut. M'Gregor, 28th reg., sailed from Kingstown harbour, May 19, for N.S. Wales.

54th—The head-quarters of the reg. were in the fort of Madras, and the order for volunteering was anxiously expected. Shipping not having been tendered for, it was feared that the return of the corps had been further postponed.

54th Depot—has returned to Chatham from Canterbury, to aid the duties at the latter place. Major Clark, K.H., has proceeded on leave.

56th—Capt. Vicars, Lieut. Cuddy, and Surgeon Neill, came home last week in the *Barrosa* transport. Lieut. Cuddy (17 years service full-pay) has been abroad for the last seven years. A draft, consisting of Capt. Higgins, Lieut. Curran, Ens. Macpherson, Assist.-Surg. Bradford, 2 Serjts., and 80 men, arrived at Port Royal from Cork on 16th March.

57th—A wing of H.M. 57th are to move from Cannanore to Trinchindpoly immediately, to relieve the wing of the 54th, which then comes on to Madras.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, March 5.

58th—Embark for home in the *Apollo*, having been relieved at Ceylon by the 94th.

59th Depot—On Thursday se'nnight Major-General Sir W. P. Carroll made his half-yearly inspection of the depot, and expressed his entire approbation of the various manœuvres performed. He particularly complimented Major Hovenden on the steadiness and orderly conduct of the depot. Lieut. Heard has returned from Malta.

60th (1st Batt.) Depot—Second Lieuts. Burdett and Hicks are ordered to embark at Cork for Zante. Two cos. under command of Maj. Cockburne, to occupy Beggar's Bush barracks, Dublin, and two cos. Portobello barracks.

61st—Embark for England in the *Jupiter* troop-ship, having been relieved at Ceylon by the 95th. The *Jupiter* was to sail on 20th March.

61st Depot—At three o'clock on Monday morning, for a wager of 300*l.*, Lieut. Stephens began his herculean task of moving on foot 75 miles in 12 hours. The place appointed was Kilcommon, on the Anglesey road, a mountainous district of Tipperary, over a marked course of two miles and a half, rather up and down hill. When he had traversed forty miles, odds were made but not taken that he would accomplish the feat within time; but unfortunately, after the 47th mile, he was obliged to give in with a swelling in the right ancle, which it appears he had strained six months before. Lieut. S. got over the 47 miles in six hours 55 minutes, and until the last half hour looked an easy winner. He is a capital pedestrian; height, five feet eight inches, and weight, ten stone eight pounds. He wore a light flannel dress, and cloth ancle boots, laced. He took 22 minutes to breakfast, and made only one rest more, which was four minutes.

64th—Captains Lawrell and Mandeville came home in the *Barrosa* transport from the W. Indies last week. Capt. Fownes, Ens. Smith, and the Hon. G. F. W. Yelverton, 2 Serjts., and 80 men, arrived at Jamaica 16th March.

64th Depot—Major the Hon. G. A. Browne has resumed the command.

65th Depot—Ens. C. G. Trafford, O. Nicolls, 2 Serjts., and 60 r. and f., embark in the *Valleyfield* freight-ship for the service companies. The draft from Cork to Spike Island, on 18th May; head-quarters, &c., from Cashel to Fethard, on 23d—to make room for the workmen repairing Cashel Barracks.

66th Depot—3 cos. and head-quarters, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wingfield, will march from Youghal, May 31, for Cork, where they will arrive June 1, to occupy the barracks being relieved by the 69th Depot from Wexford. The co. at Dungarvan will be withdrawn, May 30, and will march for Cork the same day to join head-quarters, where they will arrive June 3.

67th—The left wing, under the command of Maj. Orange, has arrived at Barbadoes; the officers with it are, Capt. Deverell, Lieut. and Adjut. James, Lieut. Prower, Ensigns Collette and Onslow. The right wing are soon to be brought to head-quarters, as this regiment is the first on the rotation system for Canada.

68th—Assist.-Surgeon Leslie returned home in the *Barrosa* transport last week. Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Blount, Ens. Browne, two Serjts., and 100 men, arrived at Jamaica on 16th March.

69th Depot—Three cos. and hd.-qrs., under Capt. B. Pigot, will march from Wexford, May 27, to Youghal, where they will arrive June 1, to relieve the depot of the 66th reg. ordered to Cork. A comp. is ordered to remain at Wexford.

70th—Capt. O'Brien is appointed Dep. Assist. Quarter-master-General at Barbadoes.

71st Depot—Lieut. Ready, 2 Serjts., and 60 r. and f., embarked at Cork in the *Marquis of Hastings*, to join the service cos. Major Denny sailed for Canada last week.

73d Depot—2 Officers, 1 Serjt., and 40 r. and f., embark in the *Huntley* transport, for the service companies. The depot from Fermoy to Cork, on 20th May, there to remain until required to embark for Chatham.

74th—Capt. and Brev.-Major Harold is very ill, and expected to be sent before a Medical Board. The barracks are very crowded at St. James, Trinidad, and those at St. Joseph's are in very bad repair; a part of the regiment will certainly move from thence.

75th Depot—Under command of Maj. G. D. Hallifax, arrived in Dublin from Newbridge, May 21, and occupy the Pigeon-house Fort, until they embark for Devonport.

85th Depot—60 men are under orders to embark on board the *Atholl* troop-ship, on her arrival at Plymouth, for Canada.

87th Depot—Have been inspected by Maj.-General Sir W. P. Carroll, who expressed his satisfaction with the state of the depot.

91st Depot—The first division, under the command of Maj. Lamont, K.H., have arrived at Aberdeen from Dundee. Major L. has been 26 years on full-pay, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

92d Depot—Maj. Rose is expected to command in place of Captain Bayly. Lieut. Petley and Ens. Campbell embark for the Mediterranean.

93d Depot—Capt. Halliday, Ens. Seton, 1 Serj., and 40 r. and f., embark at Cork for the service companies.

94th Depot—1 Officer and 19 men (leaving an Officer and 20 men) from Skibbereen to Cork, 13th to 15th May.

95th Depot—2 comps. from Newry to Belfast, 15th to 17th May; remaining 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. from do. to do., 21st to 23d.

98th—Major Eyre commands head-quarters at Hull, in the absence of Lt.-Col. Campbell on leave.

99th—A co. is ordered from Athlone to Mullingar to relieve the 69th Depot, until a depot arrives there.

1st West India Reg.—Lieut. and Adjut. Bentley has proceeded to Europe on private affairs. Ensign Seddon Bush acts in his room. Ens. Bingham is Acting Quartermaster. Ens. Mushet has joined at Barbadoes. Captain Hughes and the Grenadier comp. go to Demerara. Capt. Delomel to St. Lucia, previous to relieving Capt. Douglas at the depot Sierra Leone. A third company will be sent to Demerara, and Major Chads to take the command.

Rl. Artillery—Col. Grant inspected in March last the Artillery at Trinidad, under the command of Captain Cookson. Capt. Richard Basset sailed in the *Great Western* from Bristol on Saturday last for Canada.

Majors C. E. Gordon's comp., 1st batt., and Sabine's, 6th batt., disembarked at the Rl. Arsenal on Tuesday, from the *Barrosa* transport. The following officers have come home with the comps., viz.—Capts. Harrison, Lawrence; Lieut. H. Morgan, on leave from Jamaica; Lieut. Elliot; and Assist.-Surg. Galliway.

Maj. Dunn's troop Rl. Horse Artil. marched for Barnet at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, *en route* for Weedon. The Master-General has approved of Lieut.-Col. Cruttenden assisting the Commandant in the duties of the garrison during the absence of the Brigade-Major, Capt. Cuppage, on leave.

Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Macbean on Tuesday inspected Major Louis' troop of R. H. A. quartered in Limerick garrison. Their appearance was calculated to excite the strongest admiration, whether we consider the men, horses, and material, or the superior equipment and condition of each. The troop was most effective in every particular.

G.O., 20th May, 1839.—Several claims having been preferred by officers of the Rl. Artillery for daily personal allowance when on passage by steam conveyance, with troops, companies, or detachments, from one station to another in Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable the Board of Ordnance have directed it to be notified to the regiment, by letter dated 13th May, 1839 (D. 899), with a view to prevent a repetition of such claims in future, that this daily personal allowance to an officer on board a steam-boat is admissible only in such cases as would entitle him to mileage had he proceeded by land.

J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col. A.A.G.

Rl. Engineers—Capt. and Brevet-Major Rutherford went before a Medical Board at Trinidad on the 25th March last, and returns to Europe on sick leave. Brev.-Major Victor will not return to England on sick leave, as was expected.

Yeomanry.—The Yorkshire Hussars, under the command of Colonel Earl de Grey, have received orders from the Secretary of State to hold themselves in readiness to aid the civil power in the West Riding, should their services be required.

At Penrith, on 12th inst., the Cumberland and Westmoreland Yeomanry Cavalry were reviewed, on Foot, by Col. Sir H. D. Ross. The various movements, and the manner in which they performed the sword exercise, elicited the warmest approbation. On the termination of the review the troops were formed into a square, when Col. Hasell addressed them. On the conclusion of the gallant Colonel's speech the troops, joined by the greatest concourse of spectators which ever met on a similar occasion at Penrith, gave three times three most tremendous cheers for the Queen and the constitution of England.—On the 13th the troops were reviewed in the large Holme, near Nine Churches. It is a fact too obvious to be unobserved, that the kindly feeling manifested towards this corps during their stay at Penrith, by individuals of every grade in society, proves that the mist of prejudice is passing away, and that the utility of such a body of men is every day becoming more apparent; the conduct of the men, both in the field and at their quarters in the town, adds much to their renown and character for good sense. First squadron—Commanding Officer, Sir G. Musgrave, Capt. Bushby, Lieut. Fetherstonhaugh Second squadron—Capt J. Parker, Capt. Craig, Lieut. H. Lowther, eldest son of Col. Lowther. Third squadron—Maj. Wilson, Lieut. Fatham, Cornet Sleddale. Skirmishers commanded by Capt. Salmond and Lieut. Burn. Cornet Saunders acted as A.D.C. to the Commanding Officer. On the 4th inst. 60 stand of arms were received from the Tower, which were distributed among the troops, 12 each; the men selected were nearly all six feet men, and the rapidity of the manner in which they learned the carabine exercise astonished Capt. Salmond and Serj.-Maj. Frankland, who taught them the exercise. The activity and exertions of the Serj.-Major during the last week must have gained for him the good wishes of both the officers and the men. During one of the days the Cavalry were in the field, one of the soldiers, of the name of Harrison, a labourer under Capt. Salmond's employment, had his leg broken by a kick from his comrade's horse.—medical aid having soon been administered, and the leg set, he was taken home to his family, and we are glad to hear will soon be better. The gallant officer, we understand, allows him his regular wages, and the officers of the corps subscribed for him one evening at mess the sum of 16*l.*—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Trinidad.—On Saturday, March 9, a meeting of the Council was held, when Col. Mein, 74th reg., senior officer of the troops, having taken the usual oaths, was sworn in to fill the situation of Lieut.-Governor. He addressed the Council briefly, and adjourned the Board until Monday the 25th March. Col. Sir H. G. Macleod, K.H., Lieut.-Gov. of St. Kitt's, is appointed from home, and proceeds to administer the Government of Trinidad. Lieut.-Colonel Tyler, K.H., Dep. Quartermaster-Gen., embarked in the *Columbia* steamer, on 19th March, to take the command of the troops of British Guiana, vice Col. Bunbury, going on leave of absence.

The numerical strength of the Military force in the south of Ireland, including Cavalry and Infantry, without going into Connaught, is 4000 men, exclusive of the Artillery at Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, &c.

Depots in Ireland.—5th, 23d, 32d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 48th, 53d, 56th, 58th, 59th, 1st Bn. 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 73d, 75th, 76th, 77th, 87th, 92d, 93d, 94th, and 95th.

There are six depots under orders for Ireland, viz., 27th, 47th, 52d, 2d Bn. 60th, 67th, and 74th.

Major Forster, K.H., has returned to Dublin from leave, and resumed his duties as Assist. Adjut.-General.

Woolwich.—On Thursday the whole of the troops in the garrison, consisting of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, Rl. Sappers and Miners, Rl. Marines, and Rifle Brigade paraded on the Common at half-past 11 o'clock. A royal salute was fired by the Rl. Horse Artillery on the right of the line, and a *feu de joie* by the Infantry, after which the line gave three cheers in honour of Her Majesty, marched past, and saluted the Officer Commanding, Col. Brown, 2d Batt. Rifle Brigade, and returned to the quarters. A song, dedicated to the non-commissioned officers of the Rl. Marines, who dined together at the Edinburgh Castle, was composed for the occasion by Corporal Bradshaw, and which will be found in our columns.

The present Army of Russia comprises 1,020,000 men.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of Ireland having proceeded to England on leave of absence, the Right Hon. the Judge-Advocate-General has been pleased to appoint John Endle, Esq., to officiate as Deputy Judge-Advocate at General Courts-Martial to be holden during the absence of David Walker, Esq.

The Lieut.-General commanding in Ireland directed white linen trousers to be taken into wear by the troops serving in his command on Thursday last, weather permitting.

Thursday morning an inspection of the Household troops took place on the parade in St. James's Park. At ten o'clock the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Lord Combermere, and other distinguished persons arrived, and were loudly greeted by the assembled multitude. The troops present consisted of detachments from the first and second regiments of Life Guards; the first (Grenadier) Guards, of which the Duke of Wellington is Colonel; the Coldstream Guards, and Scotch Fusilier Guards. The bands of the different regiments were in attendance, and played "God save the Queen." The Duke of Wellington, dressed in the uniform of his regiment, and Lord Hill, then mounted their horses and proceeded to inspect the troops, who went through their evolutions with remarkable skill and precision, which elicited the approbation of his Grace and the Commander-in-Chief. About eleven o'clock the troops marched off the ground, and the Duke of Wellington got into his carriage, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers from an immense multitude, who, as one man, joined in greeting the "hero of a hundred fights." His Grace was sensibly affected by this mark of public feeling, and saluted the populace repeatedly. The Duke of Cambridge was also much cheered.

Portable Field Telegraph.—It is some time since we noticed Capt. Sleigh's very useful invention, and we are rather surprised at the delay in its adoption, as we know that it has met the warmest approbation of several scientific officers, including the Quartermaster-General. At the present moment it might be most useful in Canada, to the army in India, and the constabulary force in Ireland. This invention, which is of the most simple construction, would relieve a General commanding in action of the precarious mode of conveying orders through Aides-de-Camp, &c.

West Indies, 27th March.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Spitfire* steamer, having on board Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. F. Whittingham, Commander-in-Chief; Capt. Considine, Assist.-Sec.; Capt. King, Dep. Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.; L.-Col. Grant, Commanding Rl. Artillery; L.-Col. English, Rl. Engineers; Capt. Rutherford, Rl. Engineers; Dr. Draper, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; Mr. Fidler, Deputy Commissary General; and Major Harpour, A.D.C. and Judge-Advocate: arrived in the Gulf of Paria on the 22d March. On the 23d his Excellency landed under a salute from Sea Fort Battery, Port of Spain, and proceeded to St. James' to inspect the troops and barracks commanded by Col. Mein, 74th Regt. On Monday, 25th March, his Excellency inspected the detachment 74th at St. Joseph's, and on Tuesday the detachment of the same regt. at San Fernando. His Excellency will visit all the islands and dependencies of his command, except the continent of British Guiana.

Half-Yearly Public Examinations at Sandhurst.—The usual half-yearly public examinations of the officers and Gentlemen Cadets studying at the Royal Military College, took place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 16th, 17th, 18th instant. At the close of the examinations, the following officers were presented with the usual first-class certificates of qualification: Lieutenant J. G. Weir, 29th Regiment, Lieutenant W. H. Cope, Rifle Brigade. In consequence of the very superior talents and acquirements displayed by Lieut. Cope in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to that officer's certificate; and the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to the General Commanding-in-Chief for appointment to Ensignecies in the Line, without purchase:—1. Hugh J. Campbell; 2. Robert Scott; 3. Richard H. B. Whittingham; 4. Stephen B. Gordon; 5. John W. Thomas; 6. Thomas M. L. Farmer; 7. The Hon. Charles R. Pakenham; 8. Edward F. Crowder; 9. Granville G. C. Stapylton; 10. Maurice Cane; 11. John E. Collings; 12. Robert J. Garden; 13. Arthur J. Otway; 14. Edward B. Cureton; 15. Edward C. Legh; 16. Robert S. Parker; 17. George H. M. Jones; 18. Lempster R. Elliott. By the result of the examinations, about fifty other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to Military purposes, in permanent and field fortifications, and the attack and defence of fortresses; in Latin and general history, and in the modern languages; and twenty had also, during the half year, completed the course of professional education, in Military surveying, and thirty-six in the actual construction of intrenchments and saps, in the field pontooning, &c. On the morning of the first day, the battalion of Gentlemen Cadets was, as usual, reviewed by the Commissioners of the institution; and among the Military exhibitions of the second day were the exercises of the riding-school, tracing of field works, making of fascines, gabions, &c., by the hands of the Gentlemen Cadets themselves; and the construction of a pontoon bridge, 12 feet broad, 120 feet long, and capable of bearing light artillery. The bridge was thrown from the shore to an island on the lake in the College grounds, by a class of Gentlemen Cadets, and completed in the short space of 14 minutes. The signal for its commencement was given by the blowing up of a raft on the lake by means of a charge of powder placed in the water several feet below the surface, and fired by a safety fusee, which was made (similar to Bickford's fusee) by two of the gentlemen.

The Military duties are so strict, pressing, and almost incessant, in the manufacturing districts of England, that none of the officers could procure leave to attend the great Chester race meeting, even for an hour. The troops are constantly on patrol, day and night.

When Her Majesty gives a ball, about half-a-dozen invitations are sent to each regiment—Blues, Life Guards, &c.—without specifying the particular officers invited. We believe it is decided by ballot who is to have the honour.—*Weekly Paper.*

Abstract of the force lately withdrawn from Ireland:—

1st Royal Dragoons, from Cork to Liverpool	500
1st Royal Regiment, from Limerick to Glasgow	750
10th, from Dublin to Manchester	750
25th, from Cork to Plymouth	750
79th, from Dublin to Liverpool	750
94th, Head-quarters from Cork to Ceylon, and the Depot under orders for England	750
98th, from Newry to do.	750
96th, from Dublin to Liverpool	750
12th Depot, from Cork to Aberystwith	250
23d Do., Draft for Nova Scotia	150
32d Do., from Cork to Canada	103
34th Do., do. do.	60
36th, Draft of	60
37th, Do.	60
53d, Depot from Dublin to Devonport	109
65th, Draft	300
66th, Do.	60
68th, Do.	60
69th, Do.	60
71st, Draft to Canada, and the Depot gone to England	60
73d, Draft	300
75th, Depot from Dublin to England	40
77th, Do. from Armagh to Carlisle	300
87th, Draft	300
95d, from Buttevant to Paisley	40
	4,852

The Military force in the south of Ireland now consists mostly of the 2d Dragoons, the 7th reg. at Kilkenny, the 42d at Limerick, and the Depots of the 5th, 32d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 61st, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 73d, and 87th regs.; and as most of those Depots have been lately considerably weakened by large drafts sent to head-quarters—indeed, to our own knowledge, one or two depots in the south could not lately muster more than 10 or 18 effective men—we do think we are rather over than under the mark in rating the effective force in the south of Ireland at 3000 bayonets.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

By the Overland Mail, letters from Bombay have reached us up to the 25th March last. The 58th and 61st regs., having been relieved at Ceylon by the 94th and 95th regs., have been ordered to embark for home in the *Jupiter* and *Apollo* troop-ships, which conveyed out the two latter corps.

The Royal Artillery, 6th Dragoons (three troops), 17th Lancers, 19th, 22d, 88th, and 97th regiments, assembled on the Fifteen Acres, in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Thursday, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the Queen's birth-day. The troops performed several evolutions, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, commanding the forces. The Lord Lieutenant was present. The weather was very favourable, and the spectators numerous, among whom were several fair equestrians.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to Article 14th * of the Rules and Regulations of the Institution for pensioning Widows and Orphans of Naval and Military Officers, you would confer a great favour on several of your readers in this quarter, by assuring them that, in case of becoming Subscribers to the Fund, they may not endanger the loss of the Government pensions to their Widows. One case will serve as an example:—

A Lieutenant in the Navy, holding four shares in the "Naval Annuitant Society," which would yield, say 44*l.* per annum to the Widow, subscribes to the "Naval Benefit Society," so as to give an additional annuity of 60*l.* (Art. 14), making the whole 104*l.* per annum. *Query*—Might not the Widow in this case (without children) lose her pension of 50*l.* per annum, in consequence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty not deeming her to be a "proper object of the public bounty?" See Rules and Orders for granting Pensions, Art. 1 (30th June, 1830), published in the Navy List? I am your constant reader,

Bristol, 21st May, 1839. B.

P.S. This is a most important question to set at rest, and should be publicly communicated.

[We consider this to be provided for by Art. 46.—Ed.]

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I am infinitely obliged for the promptitude with which you have favoured my request in giving us the rules and regulations of the proposed "Widows' and Orphans' Institution." Either I do not comprehend them, or else they are intended as a burlesque upon the proverbial poverty of the Naval and Military services. The ostensible object of such an Institution is that of providing for widows and children; which of course implies that subscribers have families. Now, I would be glad to learn by what power of magic officers (take Lieutenants R.N., of 5*s.*, 6*s.*, or 7*s.*—or 9*l.* 5*s.* a year) are, not only to feed, clothe, lodge, and educate those families, seldom less than seven persons in the mess, besides incidental expenses for doctors, agent's commission, postage, &c., and likewise dedicate to a *new source* of expenditure, as above, the sum of *ten shillings*

* Published in *N. and M. G.* 18th inst.

a month! But this is not all; there are likewise marriage fines and disparity fines, as profuse in amount as though the members of the United Services were joint proprietors of the mines of Potosi. *Guineas* by tens, twenties, thirties and forties spoken of, by way of contribution, with far less hesitation than the said family men would be apt to dole out the same number of pence at the butcher's stall! Let us see how Art. 5 bears upon our 5*s.* a day Lieut. with a wife and five children;—his age 40, that of his wife 30; deduct 5 years (the limit of disparity allowed), and he then has to pay for every year beyond that limit as follows, viz., age, 40 to 41—1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5 years disparity, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; to which add (Art. 1.) 10*s.* a month subscription, or 6*l.* a year—14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; then comes (Art. 3.) the requisition for 20*l.*, which, together with the marriage and other certificates, must accompany the *notification of the wish* (whether afterwards accepted or not) to become a subscriber. Thus, out of 91*l.* 5*s.*, the Lieut. R.N. has, *pour commencer*, 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to advance on admission; and, by way of accelerating this abstraction from his worse than footman's stipend, Art. 5 gives him to understand that if he, the said 5*s.* a day Lieut. R.N., or others, take longer than two years to collect this requisite sum of 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, without which he cannot be admitted, or exceed that time in reconciling himself to the precarious risk of advancing monies, which may or may not afford an ultimate return, the funds being guarded by restrictive regulations, which appear extremely coercive, that for such contumacy he shall be subjected to the fine of a further sum of 20*l.* (no matter *what rank*, however, in this case, a perfect *equality* in payments being established) in addition to the foregoing; nor shall he then be accepted unless he obtain the sanction of a majority of the subscribers assembled in conclave;—total 54*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which leaves him 37*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for the creature, comforts of family during 365 days; the Institution being satisfied after this with the exaction of only 10*s.* a month, for so long as it may please Heaven to allow him to sojourn among the inhabitants of earth; at the same time warning him, by Art. 22, not, at his peril, to neglect payments in due season. I need comment no further, as the foregoing will demonstrate that either I do not understand the affair, and shall be glad of an elucidation if erroneous, or else that it is a most excellent fund for the benefit of those whose circumstances in life place them above the want of it; whereas those who stand in need, will find it totally impossible to become subscribers, until they shall learn the art of expending half-a-crown out of sixpence a day, and still walk the middle-stone fearless of creditors.

AN OLD SAILOR.

[We are warm advocates for the establishment of a Benefit Fund for the United Service, and therefore should be glad to find our correspondents offering suggestions for the improvement of the proposed Institution. The Directors have undertaken a very onerous and responsible office; and their first task should be the revisal of the crude regulations that have been put forth. A Benefit Fund for the Army and Navy would, from various contingencies, and under sound regulations, afford much greater advantages to subscribers, their widows and children, than any other life insurance establishment, but at the same time it could not prove prosperous, indeed must fail, unless based on calculations somewhat in proportion to those adopted in Life Insurance Offices. Looking at the rules of the proposed Institution, we understand that the old and the young are to subscribe alike;—a few calculations would show the ruinous result of such an arrangement. We have, according to the promise in our last, this week given the remainder of the Rules and Regulations of this Institution, to which we most heartily wish success.—ED.]

INDIAN REWARDS AND JUSTICE!

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—From long service and intercourse with the world, few enter more warmly into the detail of public events; but I confess I do not understand old officers of long standing and distinguished service are to be wholly overlooked, whilst a favourite of fortune is brought before public notice almost daily without apparent reason. I would be the last to disparage any man. Justice should be impartial, and the oft-made promises of reform should, on this point, be carried out, and there would be more satisfaction and attachment amongst old officers and the troops. Lieutenant Burnes was assistant to Colonel Pottinger in the Cutch province, and, being employed to visit Bokhara and Cabul, he published a book, for which he was promoted to Captain, sent home with good pay, and a Cadetship given to his brother. Such is generally understood to have been his services as an enterprising young man. In a recent mission, and which, by the way, failed without blame of his, the rewards *preceded* not *followed* service. He was given by Her Majesty the *local* and *brevet rank* of *Lieut.-Colonel* and *knighthood!* But whilst all these favours are heaped upon this single individual, and the several papers announce his movements, as if Sir A. Burnes was Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief, *little is said of other officers.* This morning a public print, in allusion to the Indian news, stated that Sir A. Burnes was gone with a regiment of cavalry and two of infantry, to effect an object! The question is resolved simply. Is Sir A. Burnes employed in a *diplomatic* or *Military* capacity? There is no question the former, so the official Gazette announced; then it is by authority that the public are thus misled. No Military man would suppose or be satisfied with Sir A. B. being appointed to a brigade command who has *never served as a Field Officer*, or even as a *Captain regimentally*; whose advancement as it is has been most rapid, and whose publication of a work which rests on his own authority, without power of contradiction, has reaped advantages which have been withheld from that superior and distinguished old servant of the India Company, Colonel Pottinger, and whose nephew Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, displayed a courage and judgment without parallel, excepting in a single instance, and *yet he is a Lieutenant still!* As far as service goes, he, at least, would be well entitled to the Military rank and knighthood bestowed on the favourite author; *but it seems that services are no longer to be considered.* Authors, even of novels, obtain pensions, withheld from old officers. It is to be regretted that the information put forth to the public should depend so much on *private* letters, and that editors should so readily avail themselves of it. There are some who, by this means, seek a popularity and obtain rewards which the old and meritorious officer modestly abstains from; indeed his avocations give him little time or opportunity for such compilations, and, consequently, too often is therefore wholly lost sight of. The now comparatively small gains, even after a long residence beneath a tropical sun, are hardly earned, and I am quite sure that the suggestion which I would offer, through the medium of your valuable journal, will not be lost on others. Be just to all—avoid favouritism—and let faithful services be upheld, as justly entitled to reward. To supersede old officers is galling.

AN OLD OFFICER AND CONSTANT READER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square, Saturday.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I read with some satisfaction a very spirited letter from *A Private* in this regiment, which appeared in your Gazette No. 325; but I apprehend he is in error when he says that the *Court* are, as a body, averse to appointing a Serjeant of the Guards to drill the men. I have heard, Sir, from very good authority, that some of the members of that Court desire this measure as much as *A Private*, who, I presume, is aware there is a much higher power in the regiment than the "Court." I rely upon your impartiality for the insertion of this letter, as it appears to me but fair play only to place the blame, if any, in the proper quarter.

Since the above was written, I have seen a letter in your last Number on the subject of some of our Officers going to Court, and which is written with very bad feeling. That our Officers have an undoubted right to be presented at Court every one will admit; and it gave me great pleasure to see our regiment represented at St. James's by two gentlemen whose respectability and appearance are a credit to the corps. One word to my comrade in conclusion. If the *Private* would do his exercise better, especially his platoon, and become what is termed a *good soldier*, he will, no doubt, in due time, get promoted to a pair of epaulettes himself, when he can, if he thinks proper, abstain from being presented at St. James's, as perhaps his appearance there might doubtless be considered "*so derogatory to the character of the British Army, and so injurious to the reputation of Her Majesty's Court.*" ANOTHER PRIVATE OF THE H.A.C.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The late measures for the increase of the Army (although the alacrity with which thousands, on the lowering of the standard height, flocked to enrol themselves on the list of their country's defenders, proves the people's *game* not extinct,) nevertheless give rise to much melancholy reflection on the personal degeneracy of the nation, and confirm the observations which I have frequently offered on this subject through the columns of the *N. and M. G.* It was found difficult to obtain even grown men for the peace establishment at 5 feet 6 inches. The standard was lowered half-an-inch, and you soon afterwards remarked—"Reducing the standard from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 5 inches, and not requiring men to be twenty years of age for regiments in India, would, we are persuaded, do more towards the success of recruiting, than doubling, or even trebling the bounty." This further reduction has been made, and still men come in slowly. Such of the new levies as fall under your own inspection, you describe as generally short, but stout. There were, however, as I have been credibly informed, numbers enlisted in some of the districts, who did not answer to the latter part of this description, and, at best, although I am not one of those who, as you somewhere observe, from constantly seeing the Guards, "think that, to have good soldiers, we must have men six feet high;" and bearing, moreover, in respectful remembrance of what the Baron de Berenger has advanced in favour of a paucity of inches, I still think that when a race of men begin to decrease *longitudinally* in bodily dimensions, their *latitude* and corresponding strength soon partake of the diminution: at all events, the fact shows a national change in the human animal. I am partial to the old English breed, who were *tall* as well as *stout*; and at least it cannot be denied that there is something dignified in superior stature. I therefore say, "May our shadows never be less!" It is true that the medical scrutiny to which recruits are compelled to submit is perhaps unreasonably minute and particular. It is possible, also, that Chartist principles may cause many to hang back; and it is certain that thousands of our finest labourers, who might otherwise come into the ranks, are employed on the railroads. I also entertain no doubt that if the myriads of born Britons settled or sojourning in Canada and elsewhere* were collected together, their average stature, &c., would far exceed that of their countrymen left behind. Still it is plain that a real degeneracy, capable of proof and demonstration, does exist amongst us; and this would, in my opinion, be sufficiently deplorable, if it only extended to the body, which, with leave of the useful knowledge gentlemen, I know not to be the case.

But when you say—"It has been amply proved already by extensive inquiries and tables of stature in our countries, that 5 feet 6 inches is a stature at the age of 18 beyond the average in the British Islands," I should be tempted to think you even now rate as a trifle too low, unless confining the estimate to great towns, or those manufacturing and mechanical classes from which probably the most numerous, though not most valuable class of our recruits come. If the tables you allude to are those of M. Quetelet, on which some calculations on this subject in the *U. S. Journal* a year or two back were founded, I think they can scarcely be taken as an accurate guide for our population, being, if I mistake not, intended to apply to some continental nation, or to the human race in general. Quetelet estimated the English average height at above 5 feet 9 inches; but this was doubtless too high, being taken from that of a large number of students at the University of Cambridge.

But although I regret the *necessity* for lowering our military standard, I do not question the *policy* of doing so; on the contrary, as I believe one great cause of our diminished stature has been the sending multitudes of our finest men annually into unhealthy climates, thence never to return, or to return debilitated, and incapable of adding robust recruits to the State (*fortes creantur fortibus*), I think this very measure, although it may render the appearance of our Army less imposing for a time, may, by improving the nation at large, of which our soldiers are but a part, thus ultimately make the Army itself what it once was.

I therefore so far differ from a generally excellent paper lately published in the *N. & M. Gazette*, and called "Materials for the Army," and which advocates the "enlisting the flower of the youth of our country," that although I would render the service desirable for such recruits, I would not refuse others, and would endeavour to raise their character as far as possible by a course of discipline and recreation similar to that which the writer of that essay points out. I do not mean that I would accept any recruits of bad character or dwarfish and puny frames, but I would not insist on rejecting all those who did not appear expressly formed by nature for heroes, being confident that although we might thus maintain a most magnificent force for many years, we should in time repent having so carefully extracted the essence of our population for the purposes of a service not confined as in most of the continental states to home duty, but condemned to sure and almost perpetual banishment!

Whilst on the subject of the essay I have just quoted, I may be allowed to notice a few slips, perhaps merely of the pen or the press, which have crept into it, and tend to disfigure its otherwise consistent and beneficial tenor. In one sentence, "mere dandies and radicals in principle, or *roués* in practice," are classed somewhat drolly together. I could certainly name some dandy radicals; but I do not think that the two qualities are combined together so remarkably often as to *justify* their present juxtaposition in the essay. A *mere* dandy is incapable of any exertion, whilst a radical, good or bad, is generally at least an active personage. Again, whilst military men are exhorted to read "military history, and all other learned and ennobling subjects" in one passage, in another we are told that those who "embrace a variety of pursuits will fall short of all of them." We are also told that "the *lower classes*" are decidedly enemies "to the soldier." If the writer means those classes low in spirit, mind, and habits—the Humes and Humists, high and low, for instance—I doubt not that he is perfectly correct; but from the lower *ranks* of the people the privates of our Army are, and evidently must in the long run be principally taken—and such of these classes as have not had their unhappy heads turned by the schoolmaster have a strong native military spirit. How then can they be enemies to soldiers,—enemies moreover to their own kith and kin?

May 7th, 1839. T. T.

* The convicts of Australia, &c., excepted, numbers of whom are of the most diminutive classes of the community. I do not speak of banished *offenders.*

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It would be a novelty, indeed, if a writer on any subject (especially on a grievance connected with, or suffered by, a public body) should escape being misunderstood or misrepresented; I cannot, therefore, feel surprised at the misconstruction of the *Three Chevrons*, as exhibited in the letter addressed to you on the subject of "Drill." My remarks were *not* "so general"* as to induce your readers to imagine that the evil was universal." Your readers, Sir, know better; and, had I been foolish enough to make so sweeping a charge, would promptly have contradicted it. Your readers, Sir, both noble and humble, feel intensely the necessity of eradicating the few evils that remain in the "British Military system," but are not so obtuse of intellect as to exaggerate them or expect their *immediate* abolition. Well do we know, Sir, that there are corps where the evil complained of in my last is utterly repudiated—and I have no doubt but the regiment in which *mes trois frères* are serving is one of that class—then where is the necessity for the disclaimer? None whatever: "let the galled jade wince." With regard to the "*Three Chevrons* being ignorant of the manner in which they DO THINGS at Chatham," never having been on duty there, I am bound to remark, that since *my* first visit to that garrison on duty in 1816, subsequently in 1820, and again lately, I question if so great an improvement has taken place in any station in the United Kingdom. Witness the establishment of an extensive Military Bath—a Garrison Compassionate Fund—an Hospital for Women and Children—and security of money, sobriety, and safe journey of the hundreds of invalids to their homes, redounding to the infinite honour of the promoters and supporters. I have only to add, in reply to the closing line of my treble friend's letter, that "all drill-yards ARE, like Chatham," a mixture of good and evil; let those who have most experience say where the former or latter predominate. And now, Sir, to my task, lest my silence of three weeks, "from being so general," might induce your readers to imagine it would be continual. Not so, Sir; it would, indeed, be

> "Strange if the mind, that fiery particle,
> Should be puffed out by a single article."

But observing the vast increase of your letters in type, I have held rein for a breathing space, and am amply repaid by the perusal of your valued correspondents, who, notwithstanding their plain and forcible arguments in favour of improved bayonets, &c. &c., and the introduction of a bayonet exercise, have been misquoted. *Arthur* asks for cases where it might become valuable. Did it ever occur to an Infantry man, cut off from the main body by a sudden dash of Cavalry, to offer the defence suggested by *Maître d'Armes* in his 1st, 2d, and 4th guards? Never, Sir. Trained to the mere manual, he might, after firing, and, as a matter of course, missing, come to the charge with the muzzle higher than the *regulation*, but down he'd come from his perpendicular, either by the exertion of the man or horse. The advocates of a bayonet exercise, and the introduction of swords for occasional use, have been designated by a writer in a contemporary publication as contemning the "war-honoured but peace-despised bayonet." Thus it is and ever will be with the advocates for improvement: rash innovation must be and is despised by every intelligent mind; but when an improvement is suggested, let it be tried and tested in every possible shape,—the result, whether for or against, will be beneficial in some way or other. The bayonet (and musket) is not *despised*, but considered inefficient to the duties it has to perform: its size, its mode of fixing, the weight of the musket, its incorrect sight, its bad bore, its clumsy stock, and, above all, its chest-compressing cross-belts, with cartouch-box externally playing (unless in slow time) Saint Vitus's dance on our rear, are all capable of improvement. It is no argument to say that "our soldiers always fought well with these accoutrements, &c., and will continue to do so." They fought, and conquered too, Sir, in greased and powdered heads, queues, leather breeches, and jack-boots, alas the day! Some of us have lived to witness their extinction. They fought, and conquered too, Sir, in helmets, bearskin and basket caps, varnished and tin-lined chacos, trowsers, and highlows. These have all been borne cheerfully. What does the British soldier care about obstacles, led by gallant officers,— which, with scarcely a single exception, he always has been? His only idea was to "storm the place, and take it!" But will it not occur to the thinking mind how much better or with what less sacrifice of life all this might have been attained? Surely it must. Then close to the front, and, by a determined and vigorous attack, relieve us from heavy chacos, stiff unyielding leather stocks, cross-belts, and weighty knapsacks charged with (as well as for) necessaries, and provide us with a light and serviceable dress, waist-belts, good firelocks, correctly sighted, percussioned, a bayonet that will not come off in the manual exercise, and the strength that has hitherto been wasted in supporting (almost) useless burdens will, with the use in cases of emergency of a short sword, render a true and faithful account, written in legible characters, on the enemy who next shows himself in the field. CHEVRON.

18th May, 1839.

* Neither, were they general, would they imply universal.—"General=extensive, though *not* universal."—WALKER.

COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As a constant reader of the *N. & M. G.*, and a close observer of all the letters emanating from men who so fearlessly use their pens as they formerly wielded their swords, I must particularly offer my tribute of praise to the talented, the original *Tristram*: he not only deserves the thanks of the "blues" afloat and on shore, but a substantial proof of our opinion in this age of plate-giving. I, for one (on the point of coming down something weighty towards a tea-service to be presented to a worthy divine), would be happy to join in an offering to the able champion of Naval rights. *Tristram* has done much, but the Augean stable is not yet cleansed! I entirely agree in his remarks as to the efficiency of the Coast Guard;—the organisation of this service is near perfection. The crews being well paid, and sharing handsomely in seizures, &c., &c., do their duty, not only with spirit, but act with fidelity, and are most highly respected and looked up to by the farmers on the coast as a safeguard! Capt. Bowles has admirably disciplined this force, yet much remains to be done in ameliorating the situation of the Lieutenants. To them, as gentlemen, there are many asperities which continue to rub and goad their feelings; and they are on the one hand told the service is a civil one, and on the other a half-Military or Naval one. Let it be under the Board of Admiralty,—not connected with the Customs. This may be done by a stroke of the pen, and without infringing on the present internal and, in general, excellent arrangements. Train the men to gunnery—separate the Lieutenants from the crew as to numbering them—let the Chief Boatman be No. 1—the Lieutenant, not the mercantile appellation of "Chief Officer," but Commanding Officer, and to have his pendant flying, and his service to reckon, for every two years in the Coast Guard, as one afloat.

The subject of paying Military honours to Inspecting Commanders has been often discussed, but not settled. A friend of mine, a Lieutenant, who served the whole war, and shared in some of its most gallant actions, found it impossible to push his way to the second epaulette; he each time quitted the First Lord's Levee in sorrow—I may say in disgust—and joined with others similarly placed in giving vent to his feelings by a growl. A growl is the especial prerogative of a Naval man; and in the good old time, when England's heroes were nursed in all their glory in a cock-pit birth, how soothing to the feelings was a growl, after being pestered during a four hours' watch by a mizen staysail braile! Then have I, on board the old *G——h* off Brest, in 1804,

> "Scorn'd all command, drove lawless away to hell,
> And d——d the power allowed a white lapel."

In the Coast Guard, even, there are some causes for a growl. Let the subject of the honours to be paid a Commander be clearly understood, and as a Lieutenant is forbid to write to Capt. Bowles but through his Inspecting Commander, I request your insertion of this letter, that the gallant Comptroller-General may see how the highest Military honours are exacted by the Inspecting Commanders; that in this civil service, and in which martial law is not recognised, a semi-Military appearance is ordered to be kept up—a uniform appointed to be worn, and the force trained to the use of the sword and musket. My friend above alluded to, his quiver full of blessings, fruits of matrimonial bliss, not wishing to continue as an idler on half-pay, bore up to the port of refuge, the Coast Guard, and was soon snugly moored in a cottage where all the articles of life are cheap. He entered on his new duties with zeal, but considered the service in rather a more military point of view than he ought to have done; the truth flashing upon him of the degradation to his Military uniform by the exaction from him of high Military honours by the Inspecting Commander. The great man arrives in the quiet fishing hamlet of ——; his bits of blood, the wonder of all the urchins in the place—his groom alongside of him—pistols and letter bag over the quarter, and coin for the cattle lashed on astern. Up goes the jack to the mast-head—down tumble the crew to the watch-house—the C.O. is ordered to have his men under arms—the crowd press eagerly up to the very parapet to see the "Review." There, at the right of his "tail" of six men, is placed this veteran officer—all attention! The I.C. approaches—not in uniform; he might be, in the opinion of an indifferent spectator, a coachman! a butcher! a bagman! However, this man is the man; and deeply did I enter into my friend's humiliated feelings, which betrayed the tinge upon his cheek, when I heard him give the word "Present arms!" and bring his sword and hand to the Military salute: the honour was acknowledged by a nod of the head, and the hands of the man so unworthy of the honour were thrust into his pockets. This at once disgusted my friend, and commenced a coolness between him and the Commander injurious to the service.

I do not pretend to be a reformer; I want the talent, not the zeal, of *Tristram*. Officers should be spared these vexations. The numbers of old Military men residing in the neighbourhood, one of whom, a General Officer, intimate with my friend, has witnessed this burlesque; all despise it, as well as the arrogance of the man who so unwarrantably exacts, and so ignorantly receives, a salute from an officer who ranks with a Captain in the Army.—CRAYON.

SUBALTERNS RECEIVING DOUBLE HALF-PAY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Men who have, or suppose they have, grievances to complain of, are apt to make comparisons. It is well known to you, Mr. Editor, how many poor fellows there are holding Subalterns' commissions in the Army, who served honourably and bravely during a great part of the arduous struggle in Spain and France, who now with large families, and verging fast on old age, are receiving the miserable pittance of a Subaltern's half-pay. There are also others who, after purchasing their commissions, had their constitutions ruined by serving in unhealthy climates, who have been forced to take a *commuted allowance* and retire from the service. This being a fact well known to Military men, will it be believed that there are also many others (lucky fellows) who never served a day out of England, and some of them who never wore the British uniform six months, now *absolutely* receiving *double half-pay*? I allude to Officers of Militia who extended their services, *with the rank they held*, into the Line and Provisional Battalions at the close of the war in 1814; few of them ever joined their regiments, but were placed on half-pay, and again took Subalterns' commissions in the Militia, and have to the present time been receiving the half-pay of the Militia along with that of the Line.

Really, Sir, after the hardships and privations experienced for so many years by Subalterns of long and meritorious service, under the plea of economy and retrenchment, it seems a most unpardonable neglect that such an act of injustice has been allowed to exist so long, and cannot fail to be galling to the feelings of many gallant fellows who "deserve well of their country."—AN OLD SUB OF 1806.

[We publish this letter, though we disapprove of its contents. There are a *few* cases of Subalterns who volunteered to the Line living now on half-pay, and who also received retired allowances from the Militia. This is specially provided for by the Militia Acts, and the *Appropriation Act* also. We see no reason to begrudge the trifling good fortune of the individuals, and rather suspect our correspondent has written his letter in pique.—ED.]

CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The change in the dress of the Army made by His Majesty King William IV. was considered by all ranks most judicious, as regards comfort, neatness and economy. Much superfluity of costume was done away with by that worthy Sovereign, whose constant attention to the interests of the Army and Navy gained him the goodwill of all. Had he lived, greater alterations no doubt would have been effected; and the example of a simple and useful costume being once made, the prejudice in favour of a quantity of lace, &c. would have been as readily got over as the old one respecting pig-tails, hair-grease, and such-like encumbrances, without which, a few years back, no man was considered to have a Military appearance.

I have been in some measure induced to scribble my opinions on this subject from observing the plain soldier-like appearance of the officers of one of the regiments of Household Cavalry in what is, I suppose, their *jeune de guerre*, and the elegant similarity of this dress to that of the privates; the difference is little else than in the quality of materials, imperceptible to the closest observation an enemy could make, but easy to be distinguished by the admiring eyes of friendly observers. Why, therefore, should there be such a glaring difference between the officers and privates of the Infantry, the very nature of whose service in the field constantly brings them close to an enemy's marksmen? It is certainly necessary to make a change, for in his present costume an officer is almost certain of being picked out, whether in full dress or cloaked; for the difference between the blue cloak and privates' gray great coats makes the officer equally conspicuous. To effect this, divest the officer's coates of all ornaments but the epaulette; let it be single-breasted, having simply the regimental facings on the collar and cuffs, and this to be the dress for all parades and duties under arms; the present blue frock never to be worn when the privates are under arms with their officers, but kept only as an undress for walking or riding about, and ordinary barrack duties. The officer's cloak also to be gray instead of blue. In regard to the N.C. officers and men, do away with all the white worsted lace at present in use; make their coates the same in pattern as the officers', with brass buttons instead of leaden ones, and give them a pair of yellow worsted epaulettes that can easily be taken off when the great coat is worn. The present style of coates, with its laced collar, cuffs, &c., is only adapted for levees, balls, and such-like exhibitions, for which purposes it should be solely kept; in the field it must always be very dissimilar to the private's dress, and by day-light has a shabby and dirty appearance as soon as the lace begins to blacken, which very soon takes place, particularly as the British officer is so frequently on sea-voyages. SKIRMISHER.

*** Several letters are in type, and shall appear next week.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

We contradicted last week a paragraph going the round of the press, attributing to political motives the non-promotion of the Bishop of Exeter's son. This week the Reverend Divine has himself contradicted the paragraph, and declares it unauthorised by him or any of his family.

The letter of "Anti-Mildew" can only appear as an advertisement.

Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived at Bombay from Scinde on the 5th of last March. When our letters left Bombay, on the 26th March, his Excellency was confined to his room by a severe attack of gout. Head-quarters and staff from Bengal, were to remain at Bombay during the operations in Scinde, and to the North Westward.

The officer whose melancholy suicide was recorded in our last, was Capt. R. B. Galloway (retired Rl. Marines, 1826). We mention this, as there is an officer of the same name a Commander, R N. (1806).

The letter of "A Staff Assistant Surgeon, South Hospital, Chatham," is under consideration.

Although we have this week devoted considerable space to our correspondents, we yet have to ask the indulgence of several esteemed friends.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

THERE are two subjects connected with the Naval profession, the study of which we have frequently recommended to young officers,—we mean the theory and practice of steam navigation and of gunnery. It has been our custom, whenever, in the course of our labours, we met with any work calculated to facilitate these studies, by elucidating in clear terms points hitherto imperfectly explained, totally omitted, or involved in a cloud of algebraic definitions, to invite the attention of those engaged in improving themselves to the existence of such facilities, by reference in our leading columns, instead of dealing with them after the manner of ordinary reviews.

About a year and a half ago, Captain T. F. Simmons, R.A., published some very clever remarks upon the "Effect of Heavy Ordnance, directed against Ships of War," and he has just launched a pamphlet, supplementary to his former work, called for by the new armament, the bored-*up* guns, and recent experiments on penetrations, &c., made in England and the Continent. This he has entitled "A Discussion on the Present Armament of the Navy," and the indefatigable and talented author explains many points hitherto involved in obscurity. For instance, it is a well-known axiom in projectiles that the air's resistance to bodies in their flight is as their surfaces or the *squares* of their diameters, whereas the power to overcome the resistance to the air increases with their weight, or as the *cubes* of their diameters. This is an unerring law of nature, and it should prove, in practice, that, with equal charges, guns of large calibre possess a greater range, and that the extent of the shot's flight, as well as its velocity, in every stage of its progress, is augmented in increased calibre.

Now, we all know, that in practice there is little difference in the range of an 18, 24, or 32-pounder; whereas, according to the law alluded to, the largest gun should exhibit a considerable advantage; and this has puzzled practical men, who, ready enough to admit the value of theoretical study, are desirous that [illegible] so derived should be borne out in practice. They are now for the first time made aware—for we do not remember to have seen attention drawn to the circumstance hitherto—that in the regulated windage of guns, a larger allowance is given to the greatest calibre, and this to the extent of compensating the advantage they would otherwise possess; by providing, that as the shot increases in size and weight, a greater portion of the charge shall be blown away, with the amiable intention, we suppose, of producing an equality in the range of all *long* guns.

Captain Simmons has effectually exposed the absurdity of this anomaly, and made some excellent remarks upon windage, particularly as regards the bored-up guns, respecting which he has adduced a point which we trust to see explained, for he makes it appear that the greatest portion of metal has been taken out of the lightest gun, for which we can assign no reason unless that of reducing the expansive effect of the charge on the weaker gun, by providing that some of the powder may be blown away, and thus secure equal charges for all guns of that calibre, on all decks, to avoid confusion. This is an ingenious contrivance certainly, but one which we do not think would influence Captain Hastings; if, therefore, there is a mistake in this matter, it certainly needs explanation. When noticing Captain Simmons's former work, we alluded to the practice on Sutton Heath in 1818. We repeat, that the results of that practice are utterly worthless. The affair was, in fact a piece of unmitigated humbug, and performed solely for the purpose of puffing Congreve's gun; we had it from one of the persons employed that the most unworthy trickery was resorted to. Capt. Simmons accounts for the great superiority displayed by Congreve's piece by reason of its sensitiveness on the trunnions, and supposes that the muzzle flew *up* during the recoil, and thus produced an elevation. Without entering into the point, whether a shot is or is not deflected by the recoil of the gun, we may just observe, that unless the coin was *abstracted*, or *flew out*, the breach could not be lowered; and, moreover, that all platforms,—ship's decks as well as garrison,—are arched or inclined so as to produce a contrary effect, and, in fact, *raise* the breach, consequently depressing instead of elevating the muzzle during recoil.

We recommend the judges, during the proposed trials at Deal, to look close to these and other matters; to take care that the shot are of the *same* gauge and weight; and to insure that all things are assimilated, if it is proposed to draw any useful result from their labours.

Captain Simmons's Supplement will be acceptable to the Naval and Military reader, as containing the accounts of the recent practice at Brest and Metz—the foreign weights and quantities being reduced to English standard. In fact, every Officer who considers it worth his while to improve himself on this important subject should possess this and the former book published by Captain Simmons, at so small a price as to be within the reach of all. We trust the gallant and talented Officer will prosecute his inquiries, for he evidently possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the subject, and nothing, however minute, appears to escape his discrimination. We shall take an early opportunity to remark upon some other subjects he has treated on, particularly the proposal for boring up the heavy 32-pounders for lower decks into larger calibre.

WE have on more than one occasion noticed the increasing interest taken by the public in the well-being of the Army and Navy, and this interest seems to have increased exactly as that of our legislators has lessened. On Military and Naval matters, as also on our relations with Foreign States, the Ministry has sunk into a deep apathy. A struggle for the retention of place, or a contest for a seat in the House, are the only indications of power or of strength. Our Army, as also the Navy, seems delivered over to the public—and the requisite augmentations in both are for the first time urged by the Press, which formerly was exercised as a check on overgrown establishments. We have met additional confirmation of our views on this subject, by perusing a very able article on "Peace or War," which has appeared in the *West of England New Monthly Magazine*. The writer is well acquainted with his subject, and clearly proves our utter want of means, military and naval, even for the duties of peace, with the present establishments, and that we have no *immediate* way of increasing our Army. The following extracts merit attention:—

"Putting out of account entirely the *vast* continent of India, the colonial possessions of Great Britain embrace an extent of territory equal to the *whole* of Europe; and for the defence of these enormous possessions, scattered nearly over the globe, we have an Army of 84,000 - 16,000 of which are employed in Ireland alone. Let us look at the *Peace-establishments* of some of our neighbours. Russia, half-a-million; Austria, 200,000; Prussia, 150,000; and our nearest neighbour, France, with only a limited territory in N. Africa, two islands in the W. Indies, and one in the East, to defend- France, with a population little more than double of the British Islands, and no colonial territories of any extent—can parade 400,000 troops of the line, and *a million* of National Guards any Saturday morning she pleases. In order to put this country on a footing in the smallest degree respectable, the *Peace-establishment* of the Army ought to be 150,000 men; of which 20,000 Cavalry, and 10,000 Artillery; and we should never have fewer than forty sail of the line, and a proportion of frigates, sloops, &c, either at sea or ready to start *in a week*. We may be required to state how this addition of force can be kept up without an immense increase of expense and taxation! We will ask, in turn, how our questioners suppose the continental nations above named can support their large establishments! We will answer them. By a very simple and easy method. They allow one-third or one half of their troops that have been enrolled to be absent on furlough *without pay*. This plan has never been even thought of in England."

"Let us look to our present means, if called for on an emergency. It requires considerable time to make even militia *soldiers*—they have not been called out, or the ballots completed, for some years. Many months would therefore be required for anything like organisation. The Volunteer-force, whose arms rang in every parish in England, has gone to the tomb of the Capulets: in fact, there is now a new generation. The *actual* force of this country is limited to 84,000 regular troops of *all* arms—56,000 are scattered over every part of the globe, habitable or desert; of these, 30,000 are in the territories of the East India Company, and while there, of no expense to this country. There may be set down, on an average, 2000 men as in a sort of transition state, being reinforcements going out, and invalids coming home."—"Thus 58,000 are disposed of; leaving 26,000—16,000 for Ireland, and 10,000 for the British and Channel Islands—*including* the Household Troops and Artillery. This will be sufficient to show the *inadequacy* of the force for any sudden call."

We have established, we think, the fact of our being unable to meet the demands on our Army for colonial duties by our own previous statements, and by these extracts, and we trust shortly to learn that a very considerable increase will be made to our Naval and Military Establishments. The late additions to both have been "a mere drop in a bucket."

WE annex a plan for classifying and improving the rank, pay, &c. &c., of Naval Officers, furnished by a correspondent. We concur in the justice and utility of some of the suggestions; others we think objectionable, particularly those which relate to junior officers, or Cadets serving without pay, because such a regulation would entirely preclude from the service the sons of old officers, and all those, in fact, whose friends are not in a condition to support them entirely during their noviciate. We like to see scions of noble families enter the Navy, because their adoption of the profession adds to its respectability, and insures the support of their relatives in Parliament and in influential situations, and they gene-

rally make good officers; but our correspondent's plan tends to too great exclusiveness in this respect. As regards his proposition respecting Pursers, we do not concur in his views. The emoluments of Pursers are great, certainly, in large ships, but so is their charge and their responsibility; and, moreover, the country benefits from this, because the larger the balance bill, the more saving is effected. Now, if the Purser is relieved from all this responsibility, and has no interest in saving, beyond the mere performance of his duty, it is preposterous to give him as much pay as the Captain of a first-rate, who has a large establishment and so much higher rank to maintain. Notwithstanding these objections, the plan itself contains much matter worth the serious attention of those distinguished individuals who are labouring on the Commission for the benefit of the service.

Captains.—*All* Captains to wear the crown and anchor on their epaulettes, to be paid according to the following Table:—

1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
Full-pay, 800*l.* per annum.	650*l.* per annum.	500*l.* per annum.
Half pay, 15*s.* per diem.	14*s.* per diem.	13*s.* per diem.

The above are *equal* divisions of the Active List; and the rate of the ship a Captain commands is no longer to have anything to do with his personal pay.

Commanders—To wear the *same sized bullion* epaulettes as now, with an anchor on each, and to be paid according to seniority, as follows:—

1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
Full-pay, 400*l.* per annum.	350*l.* per annum.	300*l.* per annum.
Half pay, 11*s.* per diem.	10*s.* per diem.	9*s.* per diem.

Lieutenants—To sit as members of Courts-Martial; to wear two plain epaulettes of the same sized bullion as that now composing the sword-knot;—all other parts of uniform to remain as at present. The Active List to be divided into three equal parts, and to be paid as follows:

1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
Full-pay, 200*l.* per annum.	180*l.* per annum.	160*l.* per annum.
Half-pay, 7*s.* per diem.	6*s.* per diem.	5*s.* per diem.

Lieutenants in command of small vessels to have the highest rate of pay, 200*l.* per annum; and all First Lieutenants to have 10*l.* per annum more than the pay of the division to which they belong, except the first division, whose pay (200*l.* per annum) is never to be exceeded. Lieutenants embarking in mercantile pursuits, or in any way withdrawing from the service *from choice*, are to be placed on the permanent Retired List, with 5*s.* per diem if belonging to the first or second division, *or* 4*s.* per diem if belonging to the third division, which retired pay is never afterwards to be increased. Lieutenants being from constant ill health rendered incapable of serving (which must be proved by medical survey), to be placed on the Retired List, with the half-pay of the division to which they then belong, and which is never afterwards to be increased.

Lieutenants who, from wounds or hurts, are rendered incapable of serving, are to be placed on the Retired List, with the half-pay of the division to which they then belong, and the pensions to which their wounds or hurts entitle them, according to the medical regulations of the service on that head established: in this, and in all other cases, no increase of retired pay ever to be made after an officer is on the Retired List.

All First Lieutenants to be chosen by the Captains and Commanders as at present, i. e. *with their own consent*, but all other Lieutenants to take their *regular turns* afloat, beginning with the youngest on the list.

N.B.—The present mode of making Lieutenants go to sea, is very *vexatious* and *unfair*. Some are constantly kept afloat, and *forced* to lead a *life of exile*, while others are allowed to remain ashore for many years at a time. I am now in my 18th year *in the service*, and have only been on shore four months in that time, and when I am paid off again, I shall have completed 20 *years!* But, unless the present system is altered, I fear that I have very little chance of a *rest*. Country and friends are to me almost unknown. Surely this is neither *requisite* nor right; i. e. *in time of peace*.

Mates—To be appointed by Warrant from the Admiralty or from a Commander-in-Chief abroad (the same as all other officers); to be in future termed "Sub-Lieutenants; to rank with Lieutenants in the Army, according to the dates of their first Warrant; to receive 80*l.* per annum in all ships paid by quarterly bills; never to be dismissed from ship or service by any authority less than that of a Court-Martial; the coat they now wear to be made double-breasted, and in full dress they are to wear the same trousers and sword-belt as Lieutenants—in all other respects their uniform to remain as it now is *; they are not on any account to be promoted until they have completed 21 years of age, and are never to remain unpromoted after they have completed 25 years of age. Whenever they are Acting Lieutenants *pro tempore*, they are to receive the pay and prize-money of that rank, and to be obliged to mess in the Ward-room, but they are not to be obliged to wear the uniform unless they choose to do so; they are to receive no half-pay, and are never to be unemployed more than two months, except from choice, in which case, if they do not apply for a ship within six months from the date of being last paid off, they are to be considered as having quitted the service, and are not to be allowed to enter it again, unless they can prove, by such medical authority as the Admiralty may appoint, that *sickness* has been the sole cause of their absence and non-application for employment.

* Perhaps it would be better to let Sub-Lieutenants wear one *Lieutenant's epaulette* on right shoulder.

Masters' Assistants—To enter the service as such at the complete age of 15 (doing away with the term Volunteer 2d Class); to rank with and be subordinate to Midshipmen, taking precedence with the junior Ensign in the Army; to receive no pay until they become 2d Masters, and to be subject to the same regulations as Midshipmen with respect to remaining unemployed, &c.

Midshipmen—To be so called on entering the service (doing away with the term volunteer), not to be allowed to enter until they have completed 15 years of age; to rank with Ensigns in the Army according to the dates of their first appointments; to receive no pay until they become Sub-Lieutenants, which they are to be directly they have passed their examinations in seamanship, navigation, *and gunnery*; to pass at any time between the full ages of 19 and 21, but not to be allowed to do so before or after those ages. Should a Midshipman fail in this he must quit the service, being certainly in that case incapable of properly filling any higher rank in the Navy. Midshipmen never to be out of employment, *i. e.*, they are to be subject to the same regulations on that head as the Sub-Lieutenants.

Second Masters—To receive the same pay as Sub-Lieutenants in all rates, except when in charge of vessels commanded by Lieutenants, when they are to receive 120*l.* per annum, and the pilotage *in* and *out* of every place (where pilotage is usually given) for the three first times of their having been there: but after that it is to be considered their *duty*, and no pilotage will be allowed; the examinations to qualify them for the rank of Master to remain the same as at present; no Second Master to be appointed as such until he has completed 18 years of age; and none are to be appointed in charge of small vessels until they have completed 21 years of age; neither are they to be promoted before that time, nor to remain unpromoted after having completed 25 years of age; to receive no half-pay, and to be subject to the same regulations as the Sub-Lieutenants with respect to remaining unemployed; to be subordinate to the Sub-Lieutenants, but to rank with them, *i. e.*, they are to take the same precedence as the junior Lieutenant of the Army; uniform as it is now.

Masters—To be paid according to their seniority in three equal divisions—

1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.
Full-pay, 180*l.* per annum.	170*l.* per ann.	160*l.* per ann.
Half-pay, 7*s.* per diem.	6*s.* per diem.	5*s.* per diem.

They are only to be required (after they have served three years afloat as Master) to pass one examination, viz., that which will qualify them to take charge of *any rate* in any part of the British seas, &c., after which no further examination *can be* necessary; they are to receive the *full* pilotage (usually allowed) for the *three* first times they take their ships *in* and *out* of places previously unknown to them: but after the third time it is to be considered their duty, and no pilotage will be allowed; to be appointed to different rates according to seniority, the same as Pursers †.

Surgeons—To be paid according to seniority in three equal divisions of the list, viz.—

1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.
Full-pay, 300*l.* per ann.	250*l.* per ann.	200*l.* per ann.
Half-pay, 10*s.* per diem.	9*s.* per diem.	8*s.* per diem.

Assistant-Surgeons—To remain in all respects as at present, and to rank the same as Sub-Lieutenants.

Pursers—Instead of being allowed to *make* money afloat as now, are in future to receive regular salaries, according to the rates of their ships, one-third being withheld from them until their ships are paid off and accounts passed; the victualling stores, &c., being of course supplied by Government, and placed in their (the Pursers') charge.

Salary for 1st rate	£800 per annum.		
— 2d rate	750	—	Half-pay list in three equal divisions—1st div., 6*s.* per diem; 2d, 5*s.*, 3d, 4*s.*
— 3d rate	700	—	
— 4th rate	650	—	
— 5th rate	600	—	
— 6th rate	400	—	
— Sloop	300	—	

† 1st Division to be appointed, in regular rotation, to line-of-battle ships (*i. e.*, 1st, 2d, and 3d rates); 2d Division the same to 4th and 5th rates; and 3d Division to 6th rates and sloops.

Clerks—To enter as such at the complete age of 16; to receive the same pay as Sub-Lieutenants, and to rank the same; to pass the necessary examinations so qualify them for the duties of Pursers or Secretaries at the complete age of 19 or 20, but not after that time, and not on any account to be made Pursers until they have completed 21 years of age, and never to remain unpromoted after the complete age of 25. Not on any account to be appointed as Secretaries until they have completed 25 years of age.

N.B.—My reason for giving pay to Clerks and not to Midshipmen is, because the Clerk has no intermediate step to gain between entering the service and becoming a Purser, whereas the Midshipman must be a Sub-Lieutenant before he can be a Lieutenant.

Clerks in charge of stores, in small vessels, to receive 150*l.* per annum, but are not to hold such appointments until they have completed 21 years of age. One third of their salaries is to be withheld until they are paid off, and have passed their accounts. Clerks are not to receive half-pay, and are to be subject to the same regulations with respect to remaining unemployed, as Sub-Lieutenants, &c.

Gunners, Boatswains, and *Carpenters*, to be paid alike in three equal divisions of the seniority list, viz.,

1st Division.	2nd Division.	3d Division.
£100 per annum.	£90 per annum.	£70 per annum.

The rates of the ships in which they are serving are not to affect their pay, and they are to be appointed to seagoing ships by the Admiral's and Captain's selections, subject to the approval of the Admiralty. No man is to be made a "Warrant Officer," *i. e.*, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter, until he has completed 25 years of age. Boatswains to be selected from Boatswain's Mates only; Gunners to be selected from Gunner's Mates only; Carpenters to be selected from Carpenter's Mates only; or, at any rate, from 1*st Class* Petty Officers *only*.

Petty Officers to be in three classes, as follows:—

1st Class.—Admirals and Captains' Coxswains and Stewards, Ship's Cooks, Master-at-Arms, Seaman's Schoolmasters, Quarter-Masters, Boatswain's Mates, Carpenter's Mates.

2nd Class.—Commander's Coxswains, Ship's Corporals, Captains of Forecastle, Captains of Tops, Coxswains of Launches, Barges, and Pinnaces; Sail-makers, Ropemakers, Caulkers, Armourers, Coopers, Captains of the Hold, Captain's and Admiral's Cooks, Gun-room or Ward-room Stewards, Purser's Stewards.

3d Class.—Captains of Afterguard, Captains of the Mast, Yeomen of Signals, Sailmaker's Mates, Caulkers' Mates, Cooper's Mates, Armourer's Mates, Coxswains of Cutters and Gigs, Midshipmen's Stewards, Gunroom or Wardroom Cooks.

Each class to be paid the same in all rates;—the first class to wear a crown and anchor on left arm; the second class to wear a *crown only* on left arm; and the 3d class to wear an *anchor only* on left arm.

Petty Officers to mess together without regard to the classes, but never to mess with men who are not Petty Officers; this to be *enforced* by Admiralty order.

The word "Port" to be *universally* substituted for "larboard," by positive Admiralty order.

Midshipmen's chests never to be stowed in the hold, or in the men's messes; and the *external* dimensions of each chest never to exceed four feet long, two broad, and two deep;—this to be strictly enforced, and carefully reported on by Admiralty order. I have *too often* seen the necessity for this regulation.

All civil situations at home and abroad, connected with Naval matters, ought to be filled by Naval officers. All Storekeepers in Dock-yards, all Dock-yard Clerks, all Storekeepers and Clerks in Victualling-yards, all situations of Agent Victuallers abroad, all situations as Clerks in the Admiralty Office, ought to be filled by *Pursers*, with the full-pay salaries of the division of the list to which they belong. All Masters-Attendant should be Masters in the Navy; those at the regular Dock-yards at home should be paid *at least* 200*l.* per annum, and be allowed a house, &c., as at present; those at the regular Dock-yards abroad should have at least 200*l.* per annum, with a house, &c., the same as at home. All situations at Naval Hospitals should be given to Surgeons and Assistants of the Navy, which I believe is nearly the case already. There are many other situations in Dock-yards, Victualling-yards, &c., that should be given to Lieutenants in the Navy, with the highest rates of full-pay. In short, *every situation* under Government, connected with the Naval Department of the state, should be given to a Naval officer, with the highest rate of full-pay to which his rank and seniority would entitle him afloat, according to my foregoing scale, for it is a painful and disheartening thing at present to see so many of these situations filled by landsmen, who have no right to them, and are no better qualified to fill them than Naval officers would be, if the prospect of being so appointed were held out to them. As the Ordnance Board is composed of officers of both services, Naval officers should fill some of the situations in that office.

Widows of Naval officers ought to be entitled to pensions, if their husbands, at the time of their death, had *served* 20 years altogether, that is, in all ranks, or in any rank; of course I mean that the husbands must have attained Ward-room rank at the time of their death. At present the "ten years on the list" regulation is cruel and unjust; for why, I should like to know, should Midshipmen's berth *rank* go for nothing? Many Mates are 16 or 17 years *in the service* before they get promoted; and surely it is a great hardship that, in the event of their death before they have been "ten years on the list," their widows should benefit nothing by their previous 16 or 17 years' faithful service, although in a humble station! Let this be altered, in the name of *common sense* and *common justice*.

The Court.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended. The following officers of the Army and Navy were presented to Her Majesty:—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, on appointment to 89th reg., by Lord Hill. Lord Cecil Gordon, 42d, by Earl De La Warr. The Hon. Capt. Blackwood, R.N., by Sir James Graham. Lieut. Charles E. Law, on appointment to Rifle Brigade, by the Hon. C Law. Lieut. George O'Bryen Ottley, 6th Bengal N.I., by Sir J. Hobhouse. Cornet the Hon. W. S. Cotton, 7th Hussars, by the Marquess of Anglesey. Lord Jocelyn, upon going on service to India, by Lord Uxbridge. Capt. Powell, R.N., by Earl of Minto. Com. the Hon. F. Pelham, by Earl of Uxbridge. Com. the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., by Lord Denman. Mr. Becher, Bengal Eng., by Sir J. Hobhouse. Capt. Middleton, Rifle Brigade, by Colonel Brown. Lt.-Col. Austen, K.H., by Lt.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon. Mr. A. Leslie, on appointment to 8th reg., by Major Gen Sir J. Buchan. Mr. R Bourne, Rl. Dublin Mil., by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield. Lieut. Baker, Rl. Eng., by Sir F. Mulcaster. Ens. P. Somerset, 93d reg., by Lord F. Somerset. Maj. Farrant, attached to H.M.'s mission in Persia, on his return, by Visc. Palmerston. Maj. Marshall, 91st reg., on prom., by Gen. Sir R. Ferguson. Capt. Lord C. Paget, R.N., on prom., by the Marquess of Anglesey. Capt. S. Price, R.N., by Sir R. Price. Mr. Labalmondiere, 83d reg., by Gen. Sir E. Paget. Capt Saffray Nicholson, 90th reg., by Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot. Capt. Kelso, on prom., by Lt.-Col. Arbuthnot, 79d. Capt. Crosbie, 2d Rifle Brigade, by Gen. Sir J. Crosbie. Capt. Cornwallis Symonds, on embarking for N. Zealand, by Sir W. Symonds. Capt. Edwards, 98th reg., by Lt.-Gen Anderson. Capt. W. Jones, Queen's Own O. Y. C., by Earl of Stamford. Capt. J. S. Hodgson, 12th Bengal reg., by Gen. Hodgson. Capt. Lynar Fawcett, 65th reg., by Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton. Capt. Martin, 78th reg., by Sir B. Martin. Lieut. J. T. Daniell, Bengal Army, by Major-Gen. Sleigh. Lieut G. Fisher, 1st Bengal reg., by Gen. Hodgson. Dr. Robert Hindley, Staff Surgeon, by Gen. Callander. Mr. J. Wheble, Capt. R. Berks Mil., by Mr. Wheble. Mr. V. Tuthill, Queen's Drag. Guards, by Col Sir R Armstrong. Mr. Wedderburn, 2d Life Guards, by Col. Greenwood. Major E. W. Drewe, by Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Halkett. Lieut. Rodney, on appointment to Scots Fusilier Guards, by Lord Rodney. Lt.-Gen. Travers, by Marquess of Thomond. Capt. Dolphin, Rifle Brigade, by Sir P.G Egerton. Capt. W. F. Hylton, 3d Rl Lancashire Mil., by Lord Lilford. Lieut. FitzHugh, Gren. Guards, by Col. Lambert. Mr F. Wheble, Ens. Rl. Berks Mil., by Mr. Wheble. Mr. C T. Stanley, by Capt. E. Stanley, R.N. Mr. J. Maxwell, Yorkshire Hussars, by Earl de Grey. Mr. T. Harrison, by Capt. the Hon. W. H. Percy, R.N. Capt. C Vereker, on prom., by Visc. Gort. Capt. C. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Gds., on prom., by Col. Sir J. Hope. Lt.-Col. Kearney, on appointment to command the Queen's Drag. Guards.—Lt.-Col. S. Campbell, C.B., h. p. 1st Ft.—and Lt.-Col. Cooke, C.B., by Lord Hill. Lt.-Col. Paske, Madras Army, on return from India, and Brev.-Col. W. Miles, Bombay Army, by Sir J. Hobhouse. Major G. M. Stevenson, Rifle Brig., by Col. Browne. C.B. Capt. M. Hughes, 18th Bombay Army, by Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville. Capt J. G. Richardson, R. Marines, on return from foreign service, by Col. Wingrove. Maj. Bayley, E I C's Service, by Sir R. Jenkins. Mr. A. F. Codd, 63d reg., by the Duke of Sussex. Lt.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, on return from Madras, by the Duke of Richmond. Lt.-Col. Schreiber, on prom., by Major-Gen. Sleigh. Lieut. Stuart, 93d reg., by Sir W. Pym. Maj. Elliott—Admiral Sir H. Heathcote, on return from Germany—Sir J. Lawford, on being invested with the Order of K.C.B.—Lord A. Beauclerk, on leaving the command at Devonport, and Sir J. A. Gordon.—Capts. Julius J. Newell, on promotion and return from Mediterranean—W. F. Lapidge, on receiving permission to wear the laurelled cross of San Fernando—Waldegrave, on being appointed to *Revenge*—E. H. Scott, on prom.—Bowles, on nomination to C.B.—Commanders Halsted, Dunn, H. F. Peake, and Haultain.—Lieuts. C. Grey, on prom.—T. D. Stewart—Mends, on appointment to the *Blenheim*—George Snell, on appointment to the *Kite*—Skipwith, J. O'Reilly, Le Mesurier—B. Hains, on return from India—and G. Spong, on return from W. Indies;—by Lord Minto. Major-Gens. Frederick, C.B., and Sandwith, C.B., on prom., and their being appointed Companions of the Bath—Captains L. Maclean—M. White, on return to India—G. A. Smith, H. Jacob, A. Younghusband, J. Cooper—Lieuts. W. Master, H. Woodward, H. P. Voules, and C. E. Good;—by Sir J. Hobhouse. Generals Wyndham, Sir W. Johnston, on prom.—Hull, C.B., on prom. and appointment to C.B.—Sir J. Straton, on being appointed Colonel 17th Lancers—Shadforth, on being appointed to the Board of General Officers—Sir J. Buchan, on being appointed Colonel 95th reg.—and Sir H. Watson, on prom.—Majors Kelly and Spong, on prom.;—by Lord Hill. Lieuts Riddell, Grattan, A. J. L. Hay, and J. T. L. Nicole, on return from foreign service, by Sir H. Vivian. Capt. Biddulph, Lieut. W. M. Smyth—Messrs. J. Farrer and J. T. Clifton, on their appointment,—by Lord Combermere. Capt. E. Stanley, on prom. and return from India, by Lord Stanley. Captains Taylor and Jervis, Surrey Militia, by Lord Arden. Capt. Smith, by Lt.-Col. Badcock. Major Trevelyan, by Sir J. Maclean. Lieut. H. Smythe, by Lord Rodney. Major Jasper Hall, by Adm. Sir E. Codrington. Lieut Wm. Herries, 42d L.I., by Mr. Herries. Capt. Trafford, King's Cheshire Yeom. Cav., by the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham. Ens. Edgar Walker, Madras Army, by Lt.-Col. Sir G. Hopkinson. Lieut. R. C Mules, East Devon Yeom. Cav., by Mr. E. M. Parker. Lt.-Gen. Marriott, on prom., by the Hon. Gen. Lygon. Capt. Home Purvis, Gren. Guards, on prom., by Col. Lambert. Col. Delap, on appointment to the Colonelcy of 1st Rl. Surrey Militia, by Lord Arden. Col. Martin, on prom., by Lord J. Somerset. Col. Calvert, on being appointed a C.B., by Earl of Limerick. Lt.-Col. Cox, Madras Army, by Maj.-Gen. Fraser. Col. Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., on receiving the Star of the Order, by the Marquess of Normanby. Mr. Kerrison Harvey, Dep. Lieut. for Norfolk, by Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Hardinge. Col. Sir R. Williams, on being invested with the Star of the Order of the Bath, by Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Savage. Colonel Freestun, on return from Spain, by Visc. Palmerston. Colonel W. Barnett, on appointment to 5th Drag. Guards, by Gen. Sir R. Fergusson. Lieut. Jeston Homfray, 3d W. York Mil., by Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Barton. Ens. F. B. Morley, 90th L.I., on appointment, by Earl of Munster. Mr. G. H. Bainbridge, Bombay N.I., on marriage, by Lt.-Col. Harvey. Lt.-Col. N. R. Hartley, by Lt.-Gen. Lord F. Somerset. Mr. Batard, by Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Barton. Mr. Savage, 91st reg., by Earl Cawdor. Lieut. John Ewart, 55th Bengal Inf., by Sir R. Jenkins. Capt. W. O'Connor, 25th reg., by Sir F. Campbell. Lieut Hicks, 60th Rifles, by Col. Sir W Herries. Lieut. Calley, 19th reg., by Gen. Sir H. Turner. Lieut. A. Tod, 42d Madras Inf., by Lord J. Stuart. Major G. Huggins, Rl. Art., on prom., by Gen. Visc. Beresford. Capt. Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, on appointment to the command of H.M.S. *Blenheim*, by Sir J. Pechell. Capt Sainthill, R.N., on prom and return from foreign service, by Capt. Honble F. M. Berkeley. Com. Henry Vere Huntley, on return from Africa, by Visc. Adm. Sir P. Campbell. Com. J. R. R. Webb, H.M.S. *Ocean*, on appointment, by V.-Adm. Sir R. W. Otway. Lieut. Senhouse, R.N., by Sir G. F. Seymour. Ens. Croft, 77th reg., on appointment, by Col. Maberly. Ensign Purvis, 52d reg., by Major-Gen. Sir A. Dickson.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on Thursday afternoon, at St. James's Palace, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and at which the following officers were present:—

Generals Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Lord Bloomfield, Sir H. Wheatley, G.C.H., Sir C. Thornton, Sir G. Anson, Sir R. Barton, Sir F. Wetherall, E. Boardman, Sir R. Dundas, G. Michell, Sir T. Bradford, Thackeray, De la Motte, Sir H. Watson, Reeves, White, Hon. H. Murray, Sir J. Straton, Sir L. Otway, Wulff, E. Wallace, E. Frederick, Sir C. Egerton, Sir T. Arbuthnot, Stanhope, Sir P. Ross, Sleigh, Sir A. Clifton, Sir J. Buchan, Sir F. Trench, B. Reynardson, Sir Wm. Johnston, Sir J. Gardiner, Sir J. Cockburn, Dickson, Sandwich, Edward Walker, Sir C. Dalbiac, Sir L. Grant, Sir S. Macleod, Sir O. Carey, Sir J. Mulcaster, Alexander, Sir R. Donkin, Sir J. C. Crosbie. Admirals—Sir C. Ogle, Honyman, Sykes, White, Sir R. H. Hussey, Sir H. Heathcote, E. W. Browne, Sir W. Parker, Sir E. Codrington, R. Thomas, Sir B. Martin. Colonels—Sir S. G. Higgins, O'Reilly, Peel, Hon. L. Stanhope, Webster, Sir A. Maclaine, Tinling, Angelo, H. R. Hartley, Sir R. Mowbray, Baron Osten, Ferguson, C. S. Campbell, Copland, Elwood, Kearney, Findlay, Schreiber, W. Miles, Macintosh, Freestun, Sir B. Camac, Daniell, Money, Sir H. Seymour, Sir H. Townshend, Sir F. Stovin, Greenwood, Llwellyn, York, Paske, Webber, H. N. Douglas, Owen, Hon. Charles Phipps, Sir F. Watson, Wood, Conolly, M.P., Cochrane, Clinton, Cox, Davies, Hulse, Sir J. M. Doyle, Pratt, S. Cowell, W. Jones, Arbuthnot, Evatt, Cameron, Austen, R. Wallace, H. Colville. Majors—Waymouth, Lord A. Lennox, Sir J. J. Hamilton, Vivian, B. Edwards, Hartley, Hamilton, M'Queen, Anderson, G. Higgins, Trevelyan, Sir H. Bayly, Young, Matson, Bruce, Cooke, Marshall, Chetwynd, M.P., Sweetman, Trevor, Kelly, Elliot, E. W. Drewe, Bevan, C. Irvine, Spong, J. Anderson. Captains—W. F. Hulton, Hon G. Grey, R.N., S. Clarke, Cator, R.N., Sir G. Seymour, R.N., W. F. Lapidge, R.N., Hermingham, J. Leigh, R.N., Watson, E. Lloyd, R.N., K.H., F.W. Hamilton, Majendie, Trent, Standish D. Grady, h. St. John, D. Tyssen, Crosbie, Stuart, E. N. Scott, Rayner, Bowles, R.N., Sir T. Usher, Ellis, Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, R.N., J. Price, R.N., Finucane, Collard, I. Johnson, J. Cooper, Hon. Sir F. Pellew, R.N., Chappell, R.N.., W. Montagu, R. Maunsell, C.B., Grace, R.N., Wm. Stewart, Newell, Badcock, R.N., F. V. Cotton, R.N., A. Wathen, Home Purvis, H. L. Thomas, Corbally, Geo. Smith, R.N., Hindmarsh, R.N., D. A. O'Brien, R.N., C. H. Johnson, Dundas, Berford, Kelso, L. Dickson, J. Nicholson, J. Innes, M. G. White, L. M'Lean, Marsh Hughes, Robo, Lynar Fawcett, O. V. Harcourt, R.N., Meek, Meynell, Knox, Murray, Fair, R.N., Sir S. Vassall, R.N., G. A. Smith, Elsey, Murray, R.N., Le Starck, R.N., Norwich Duff, R.N., Chas. Vereker, R.N., Sainthill, R.N., Powell, R.N., Wallace, A. Younghusband, J. G. Richardson, C. Berkeley, Maughan, Sinn, Delamain, Onslow, E. Stanley, R.N., Herbert Jacob, Hodgson, Stewart, Waldegrave, R.N., H. Galton, Brew, J. Carter, R.N., C. Bagot, Wilson, H. W. Newman, Trotter, R.N., Jervis, Edwards, M. White, Thornton, R.N., R. Wilbraham, Wm. O'Connor, Hamilton, Hon. H. Dillon, R.N., Jervis, Nine, Trafford, Sir T. Troubridge. Commanders—Honble. J. Denman, Butterfield, J. R. R. Webb, Fitzgerald, De Saumarez, H. G. Hamilton, Hon. W. Devereux, S. E. Coot, J. B. Hay, Wm. Allen, W. G. H. Whish, Otway, H. V. Huntley, Farrant, Dunn, R. Eden, H. G. Hamilton. Lieutenants—C. E. Law, Pelly, R.N., Riddell, M'Intyre, H. Coode, R.N., G. A. Fisher, A. S. L. Hay, H. F. Gustard, E. Le Mesurier, R.N., Calland, Walford, Oldmixon, R.N., A. C. Dawson, R.N., S. J. L. Nicoll, Hawker, R.N., Taylor, Ottley, Savage, T. D. Stewart, R.N., W. H. Goddard, R.N., Baker, Irvine, Whalley Master, G. Skipwith, R.N., H. Woodward, F. M'Gregor, R.N., G. Spong, R.N., R. Fergusson, M. P. Drummond, Jenkinson, Farquharson, Freestun, R.N., R. B. Gwilt, W. Warde, Sabalmondiere, Senhouse, R.N., C. E. Goad, H. Smythe, Wm. Money, H. P. Voules, J. Ewart, Wm. Herries, Charteris, B. Haines, F. C. Colton, J. Homfray, Stephens, J. F. Daniell, Meads, R.N., Hicks. Cornets—Pollock, W. Barnett. Ensigns—E. Walker, H. Warr, A. Wallace, C. Woodhouse, Crofton, C. W. Tupper, A. Leslie, F. B. Morley.

Her Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, June 5th, and a Drawing-Room on Thursday, June 20th.

The Prince of Leinengen, brother by half-blood to Her Majesty, and his consort, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday night from Germany, and are expected to remain six weeks or two months on a visit to their august relatives in this country.

The Queen gave a state ball last evening at Buckingham Palace.

We are happy to announce the return to this country of the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty and suite arrived at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Marlborough House, from Portsmouth. Her Majesty's health, we rejoice to state, is greatly improved by her voyage. The Queen visited Her Majesty yesterday afternoon at Marlborough House.

Despatches, dated 11th Dec., were received at the Colonial Department on Saturday, from the Governor of New South Wales. On Monday despatches from the Right Hon. S. Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, were received at the Colonial Office; and despatches were forwarded from the India Board for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering the government at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Hussein Khan, the Persian Ambassador, who is daily expected in town from Paris, brings over twenty Indian shawls as a present for Her Majesty, equally costly as those he has presented to the Queen of the French.

The Grand Duke Alexander has given 300*l.* to each of the funds for the erection of monuments to the Duke of Wellington and the late Lord Nelson. Immediately after the arrival of the Grand Duke in this country, a great number of petitions were presented from the poor Poles resident in London, who do not participate in the funds that have been raised for the benefit of their countrymen. As soon as these petitions were placed before the Grand Duke, he gave orders for a weekly pension of 12*s.* to be paid to each individual during his stay in England. The number of Poles who benefit by this noble act amounts to 600.

An announcement in the papers of Thursday, that Lord Hill had issued orders for a grand review in Hyde-park yesterday morning, in honour of the illustrious foreigners now sojourning in the metropolis, turned out to be a complete hoax. No such orders were given. In the course of the morning thousands visited the park, in anxious expectation of the anticipated pleasure, but, beyond a few straggling companies of Grenadiers, who were going through their ordinary field exercise, and which tended at first to confirm the widely-circulated rumour, nothing whatever in the shape of a military spectacle was discernible. After losing a great part of the day, the multitude separated, sadly disappointed.

The Duke of Sutherland is named as likely to succeed the late Earl of Powis as Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire.

The late Earl Powis was remarkable for physical vigour; and though he spent some years of his life in India (he was son of the celebrated Lord Clive), and indulged freely in a life of pleasure, he might have been seen, when almost 80, digging in his garden at six o'clock in the morning, in his shirt sleeves.

The Earl of Ilchester, finding it inconvenient to fulfil the duties of Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, from the circumstance of his not residing in the county, has resigned that office, and Lord Portman is appointed his successor.

The Marquis Wellesley continues at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, in an infirm state of health. His Lordship has nearly completed his 80th year.

Mr. Goulburn, the candidate for the Speakership, had a pension of 2,000*l.* per ann., having filled various public appointments for twenty years except one quarter of a year, including the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The date of the grant of the pension is May 7, 1825, when the right hon. gentleman was Chief Secretary for Ireland.

United Service Museum.—The ordinary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Captain Parlby in the chair. The donations announced were a claymore, from the field of Culloden, from Dr. Clarke; part of a log-book, the juvenile work of the great Lord Howe, from the Rev. Mr. Newcome; a kaross or mantle, worn by the Bechuana chiefs, from Lieut. H. G. Hart; and a model, from F. W. Sadler, Esq., of the plan adopted by him in raising H.M.S. *Pincher*. A paper was read by Lieut. Shuldham, R.N., on his improved concentric blocks, the advantages of which consist in their superior durability, and in the facility which they afford for overhauling. Capt. Ramsay then read an essay on the Naval warfare of the ancient Greeks; the author's object being to prove that, though they excelled in Military tactics, their Naval tactics were rude in the extreme, and that for whatever improvements they exhibited in the more modern periods of their history, they were mainly indebted to the Phœnicians.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club had a grand sailing-match on Thursday for a gold cup and cover. The prize was won in capital style by the boat *Success*, the property of R. Hope, Esq. The other boats in the match were *Widgeon*, *Fortuna*, and *Queen Victoria*.

On Monday last 936 persons paid for admission to the armories in the Tower; on the following day the number of visitors amounted to upwards of 600, and on Wednesday and Thursday to about 500. The admission is now reduced to 6*d.*, but 2*s.* more is demanded to view the Crown jewels.

Five thousand persons paid to see the Painted Hall in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, on Monday, and nearly half that number on Sunday.

The Queen has appointed John Whitehead, Esq., Consul at Archangel, and John Rendall, Esq., Consul at the Cape Verd Islands, to reside at St. Jago.

Hanover.—It was stated some days ago that Major Fancourt had resigned his appointments at this Court, and was about to start for London. Whatever may be the cause of his departure, it is clear that he has not given any offence to the King of Hanover, for he has conferred on him the Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, together with the rank of Colonel in his Majesty's service.

Miss Braham, the eldest daughter of the eminent vocalist, will be married this day to a brother of the Earl of Waldegrave. The young lady possesses a considerable fortune in her own right. The Waldegraves, by matrimonial alliance, are connected with the family of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

The Hon. W. Ashley, Treasurer and Vice-Chancellor to the Queen Dowager, will be the successor of Sir H. Taylor, as Master of St. Katherine's Hospital.

The double mail to Dublin will commence running on 1st June.

The Hon. W. Cowper has been returned for Hertford by a majority of 19. The numbers were 297 and 278.

Col. Thompson, of radical notoriety, is again a candidate for representing Hull in Parliament.

The Hume-an Humbug.—O'Connell has intimated to Joseph Hume that he must retire from Kilkenny, in consequence of his vote against Ministers. [Pooh, pooh! the great Greek financier comes "too far north" not to have learned from the example of one of the "most incomprehensible of all imaginable vagabonds" how to conciliate the wholesale Irish boroughmonger. "A thousand pounds"—"say, a thousand pounds." Eh, Dan? Eh, Joe?]—*Salisbury Herald.*

The Treasury have given orders that there shall be a copper coinage for the Isle of Man. The coin is to have Her Majesty's profile on one side, and on the reverse the shield with the three armed legs, the armorial bearings of the isle.

Mount's Bay Breakwater.—On Saturday Lord Eliot, M.P., Sir H. Vivian, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Pendarves, Maj. Vivian, and Mr. C. W. Ellis, had an interview with Lord Melbourne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the presentation of the memorial to the Government for the construction of a breakwater and harbour of refuge in Mount's Bay.

A third regiment has been sent from Ireland to assist in curbing the Chartists; and the Irish government is ready to detach ten thousand men on the same service, should the necessities of the case unhappily require it. Life and property are as secure in Ireland, and have been so for the last five years, as in most counties in England; and they are much more secure than they would be in any other part of the United Kingdom, if the same provocation existed to exasperate the minds of the populace and arouse them to revenge.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Col Hervé de Montmorency, who died at St. Germain en-Laye, near Paris, on 9th inst., was, it will be recollected, arrested at Hamburgh as Mr. Harvey Morris, some 38 or 39 years ago, with the late Napper Tandy, the late Col. Blackwell, and the present General Corbet, of the French service, and with them brought over in custody to Ireland on a charge of high treason, but was saved, as it was said at the time, from the penalties by the favourable construction of the Amnesty Act. Others, however, ascribe the escape of Col. Montmorency and his companions to the threat of the Chief Consul, that if they were brought to trial and executed, he would put to death the late Gen. Don, then a prisoner in his hands, and who was compromised by papers found on his person.

Cardinal Fesch, the maternal uncle of Napoleon, died at Rome on 13th inst., in his 76th year. The Cardinal, who is believed to have died immensely rich, was the senior Priest Cardinal of the Sacred College. He was born on 3d Jan., 1763, and was raised to the dignity of Cardinal on 17th Jan., 1803.

The Duchess of Braganza (widow of Don Pedro) is about to visit Sweden.

The situation of executioner in Paris is now being warmly contested by a butcher, a horse-slaughterer, and a surgeon.

Mr. C Mathews has become the lessee of Covent-garden theatre.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday night a dramatic version, by Mr. Lover, of *La Camicia del Homo Felice* of Casti, called *The Happy Man*, was produced at this theatre. The piece is laughable and clever, and was well received throughout.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new piece by a Lady of Rank, entitled *My Lover*, was brought out on Monday night. Its incidents—for it cannot be said to have a plot—are contained in the hazardous experiment of a wife seeking to excite her husband's jealousy, and being very much frightened in consequence, and therefore resolving, like a sensible woman, never to make a second attempt of the same description. The piece was amusing in every scene, and its close marked with unanimous approbation.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The King has granted from his privy purse 10,000 francs towards the immediate relief of the families of the National Guards and soldiers who were killed or wounded on the 12th and 13th inst., the Queen and the Duke of Orleans 4,000 francs each, and Madame Adelaide 2,000 francs, the whole of which sums have been paid into the hands of Marshal Gerard. Marshal Oudinot (Duc de Reggio) is appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, in place of Marshal Count Gerard, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris and of the department of the Seine. Fresh arrests are constantly made, and the individuals seized since the 13th are far more numerous than those who have been released.

BARBADOES, March 25.—A French corvette has been here for some days past, having conveyed a commission from the French Government to inquire into and investigate the system of "free labour," and how emancipation works. Before long the foreign powers in the Leeward Islands will follow the example of England in emancipating their slaves, and the land of "*liberty and equality*" will alone remain with the honourable distinction of adding *two millions* of people in bondage.

CANADA.—KINGSTON, Mar. 19.—Six or seven deserters from the American Army arrived here last week. They state that they desert because they are used like galley-slaves. They were surprised to see our soldiers walking about the town at their leisure. The American soldiers are confined to barracks, cannot go out without a pass, and then only for two hours. Twenty-five deserters from American troops at Ogdensburgh are advertised in the *Times* of the 30th inst., and a reward of 30 dollars each is offered for their apprehension.—*U.C. Herald.*

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Russian intrigue and Russian gold are at work in these islands with as much activity as in Greece, in Turkey, in Persia, and in India. Wherever British influence preponderates, there will be found Russian agents busily engaged in attempts to weaken and destroy it. In these islands it is well-known that a strong Russian party, headed by the late Count Capo d'Istrias, has long lain dormant, whose sole object is their transfer of the Ionian States to Russia, with a view of enriching themselves at the expense of their country. Late events have brought these men again into active agitation.

Literary Notices.

Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and of the Court of Queen Anne. By Mrs. A. T. Thomson, authoress of "Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth," &c. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

THE publication of these highly interesting Memoirs at the present moment is one of those singular coincidences which, however accidental they must necessarily be, are calculated to excite a degree of curiosity which the intrinsic merit and importance of the work itself might have failed to excite. Not that a comprehensive and well-digested life of so extraordinary a woman as she whose name these volumes bear could fail, under any circumstances, to be regarded as an important feature in the literature of the day; and especially in a case where such a life is so much wanted as it is in that of "Queen Sarah"—as she was aptly called in her own triumphant day. But the present moment, we repeat, is singularly fortunate for the success of the work; since a large, and the most important portion of it—that portion too which is by far the most attractive and interesting in a personal point of view—relates to circumstances which are curiously coincident with those which have recently occupied, and which still occupy, the almost undivided attention of the English people. We allude, of course, to the alleged consequences of *female influence*, in connexion with the late movements in the political world. The nature of the coincidence may be judged of by a brief passage from the present volumes, relating to the accession of our last Queen Regnant, Anne, in March, 1702.

"Whilst the public were amused with the pageantry of this imposing ceremony, *busy cabals occupied the private hours of the Queen*, and *within her palace* (a contemporary writer has not hesitated to affirm) there was a very busy market of all the offices of Government. For, the Queen's own relations being kept at a distance, all things were managed by one woman," &c.,—"that 'woman,' it need scarcely to be stated, was the Countess of Marlborough, whose frank avowal of her exertions to form the Queen's household," &c.

Thus much for the adventitious interest which attaches to these volumes at the present moment. With regard to the work itself, it is one, as we have hinted above, that was much wanted—there being no life of the Duchess of Marlborough but a brief one, in one thin volume, and that but poorly and unsatisfactorily got up, as regards information, and of little value as a literary work.

Undoubtedly Sarah Duchess of Marlborough was one of the most extraordinary women, in various points of view, that the world has known; and the *personal* history of such a woman has all the excitement of a romance, united to all the instruction of truth. But her *political* history is still more important; and it is with *that* that the present volumes are chiefly occupied. There is no exaggeration in saying that, for the first ten years of Queen Anne's reign, the Duchess of Marlborough was neither more nor less than "viceroy over her:" and the political circumstances, both foreign and domestic, connected with these ten important years were of such vast import and influence on the subsequent destinies of the world, that the details of them, as here recorded, will be read with intense interest. After this period, however, the *personal* career of the Duchess becomes even still more interesting;—since nothing can possibly be more characteristic than the whole conduct and bearing of this extraordinary woman, after she was superseded in the Royal favour by her own relative and creature, Mrs. Masham.

Our limits forbid more than a passing reference, as above, to the leading features of the Duchess of Marlborough's public life. Suffice it to add, that her biographer has performed her task with care, judgment, and fidelity; with a rare and most valuable impartiality; and to a result that should command for her work a place in every library throughout the kingdom.

The Poetry of the Pentateuch. By the Rev. Hobart Caunter, B.D. 2 vols. Churton.

THIS work will prove a valuable addition to the libraries not only of the pious, but of all who desire instruction in history, zoology, and the rules of that noble art which descended from the prophets to such inspired moralists as Milton and Young. Mr. Caunter's remarks on Byron and Shelley do infinite credit to his taste, judgment, and religious feeling.

Dr. Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey People's Edition. W. and R. Chambers.

THOUGH we highly approve of Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill, we are free to admit that there are cases in which an extension of copyright might be injurious to the public generally, without at the same time benefitting private interests, and we have a remarkable instance of this fact in the work before us. Dr. Clarke's travels were originally published at, we believe, five guineas, and no one at the present time would think of reprinting them in their original form, or at any price in proportion to that of their first publication. The Copyright, therefore, is of no value, although the information of the traveller is almost as valuable at the present day as when it was first given to the public. The course, however, adopted by Messrs. Chambers, the copyright of the work having expired, may, indeed ought to answer. This five-guinea work is given in the "*People's Edition,*" with additional notes, for two shillings and sixpence. In this case, therefore, the public benefit, and the family of the traveller are not injured; for it is scarcely to be supposed that under an extension of the copyright they would have printed the work at this very cheap rate, and at any other price it could not have answered them, or any other person, to republish an old and voluminous work of travels. Great credit is due to Messrs. Chambers for their enterprising spirit, and we trust that, as their selections for the "People's Edition" are all most admirable, they will be rewarded by a very extensive sale.

The Royal Review at Windsor. T. Boys.

THIS is a very spirited and bold mezzotinto engraving by S. W. Reynolds, with whole-length portraits of Her Majesty, on her favourite grey charger, with the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, &c., forming the principal group passing under George the Fourth's gate way, on leaving the Castle. The portrait of the Queen is by far the best likeness, those of King Leopold and the Duke are too young. Her Majesty is in a riding habit and cap, with the star and riband of the Order of the Garter on her breast; and her youthful, as well as graceful though small figure, is admirably shown. The print is highly pleasing and characteristic, and does great credit to Mr. Reynolds.

H.B.—We have three more sketches from the prolific pencil of this prince of caricaturists (Nos. 587, 8, and 9.) "A Cure for a Broken Head" is an admirable group, representing Lord Normanby as the wounded, nursed by Dan O'Connell, and bemoaned by Lord Morpeth and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst Lord J. Russell is advancing with an adhesive plaster, "*Majority* 22," to apply to the broken head; Lord Melbourne is leading him, and Shiel following with a pair of scissors. No. 588 exhibits Peel and Lord John settling an affair of honour. The last is the most amusing, and is in H.B.'s best style, "A Coroner's Inquest that was to have been," and founded on a passage in Sir George Sinclair's speech, in which he alluded to a coroner's inquest on the defunct cabinet. Wakley sits as coroner, and the jury are

stating their *opinions*:—O'Connell, "wilful murder;" Peel, "*death by wilfully aggravating the wound*;" Lord Stanley, "a previously very unsound state of body;" others "*felo de se*," "natural death," &c.

La Mode à la Cour de la Grande Bretagne.—Cocks and Co.—We have before us the first Number of a set entitled the "Victoria Waltzer." It is a charming composition, and must become very popular. Messrs. Cocks have received for presentation to the Queen, from the celebrated Lanner, a superb copy of his last waltzes.

ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE.—By an Old Fifth Officer.

(*Continued from page* 318.)

I SHALL now mention an instance or two of the effects of abused power. When the Militia was encouraged to volunteer to the Line, two or three years before the close of the war, a commanding officer declared in Ireland, that if any of the Irish rascals dared to enter his corps, he would flog them out of their skins, or words to that effect. Such was the impression this language made, that the regiment remained incomplete, while many others were augmented with second battalions. Yet, although the officers lost the promotion they had anxiously looked for, the circumstance was passed over, as he was, notwithstanding his indiscretion and prejudice, a warm-hearted and generous man. About the same period, an unfortunate wretch, on whom kindness had never been tried, so far exceeded when on guard, that his turn of sentry was passed over, and the officer permitted him to make it up afterwards; the circumstance reached the ear of the Major in temporary command, who insisted on trying him: he was condemned to receive five hundred lashes. Every intercession was made for the unhappy man, and the President expressed strong doubts of the *legality* of the trial, under such circumstances. It was all in vain; the prisoner received *every lash in the severest manner*, and not unaccompanied with unfeeling comments; not one palliating consideration was admitted, nor was the inconsistency and irregularity of the officer of the guard once mentioned. What must have been the feelings of the Field Officer, if he reflected on this and other exercises of power, in the day of his destitution, that not long after followed? As to the poor soldier, he looked forward to his death or his discharge for that relief he dared not hope for in his corps; his constitution was of more than ordinary strength, he was inoffensive in his deportment, and, as it proved too late, might, under different treatment, have become a valuable man. Yet, without having ever committed any atrocious act, he was quite reckless, constantly in scrapes, and became a mere whipping block—having received, before he obtained his discharge, little less than *three thousand lashes*. I saw him afterwards near the falls of the Chaudiere, near the St. Lawrence, where I went with a party. We were weather-bound all night, and our provisions exhausted; a white-headed man, much worn, and apparently aged, having heard of us, approached with a loaf the next morning. When he saw who we were, his eyes brightened up, and I recognised the unfortunate soldier. He was then superintending timber works, content, and comparatively happy; his feelings seemed to overpower him. But this is not intended for any thing more than a plain statement of facts; I therefore omit whatever more might have been interesting on that occasion, and leave this *old man of* 32 *years* to the honest exultation he enjoyed at the confidence reposed in him by his civil employers.

Before I indulge further in American retrospect, I must revert to scenes in the Peninsula, Walcheren, and France, merely to observe that in four or five arduous campaigns I do not remember any glaring instances of severity; and the more I reflect on this subject, the more are my early convictions confirmed, that *at least one half* of the punishments of the service formerly arose from the worrying and tormenting practices of the old school, when the slightest irregularities were magnified into crime—when almost the only penalty was the sentence of a Court-Martial, and the severest drills treated as mere pastime. The most patient tempers were thus driven to desperation, but on actual service, when officers participated in its dangers and privations, the feelings and disposition soon altered; there was less time for fidgetting and unnecessary parades—more arduous and serious duties demanded their attention, and the soldier enjoyed *comparative peace in front of the enemy*.

The war once over in Europe, part of the Wellington army was sent to America, where it likewise soon terminated, and with *peace*, once more the soldier became liable to its *peculiar hardships*. This, on the very borders of the freest country in the world, tempted the men to desert; in vain were canoes and batteaux hauled upon dry land, and placed under sentries; the men were off as if by magic. This I witnessed at a certain frontier station, and thus only could I account for it. I had always observed, with deep regret, the fatigue unnecessarily inflicted, not only on the ignorant recruit, but on the best disciplined soldiers, with little distinction; incessant drills and parades, not only regimental, but on occasions too frivolous to be credited, except by practised *regimental* officers. The old doctrine, that soldiers never could have too much to do, was prodigiously convenient to those who had always employment for them, and who considered a passion for the drill a passion for their profession. Such men seldom discovered, that those who had for years endured all the drudgery of discipline, were entitled to consideration, and should not, without reasonable cause, be harassed with perpetual practice—that if their efficiency remained unrewarded by rest, a valuable distinction was lost, and with it the power to reward the well-trained soldier, and to stimulate the defective. Yet thus have the most active and intelligent members of a corps been placed on an equality with the most slothful and worthless; whereas the comparative comfort and relaxation to which the former are justly entitled, might act as a milder punishment to those who had not exerted themselves to merit the same indulgence. These are the readiest means of exciting emulation, and with this view the corps in question was shortly afterwards paraded but once a day; in the evening the well-conducted and efficient soldiers had only to answer at a roll-call, while all the others were paraded for evening drill under the officers on duty, to whom it afforded an excellent opportunity for practice (then much required), although the orders of the Commander-in-Chief upon this useful point have since been complied with.

It was highly gratifying to witness the honest pride of the men whose merits thus exempted them from attendance, the lively emulation it excited generally, and its happy effects. The sentries were withdrawn from the batteaux, which were no longer hauled up from the river, but appropriated to the use of the men off duty, for fishing, bathing, &c. Hope and confidence thus restored, the men were merely told, that if they could not be satisfied with the system adopted, and chose to desert, they would not be again received or pardoned, as a representation would be made on the subject to the Commander of the Forces. There were minor points that likewise tended to the success of these changes, in which I could not but attach great importance to the release of prisoners. The guard-house, I was assured, had been frequently inadequate to contain the number confined, but the examination of every case by the *Commandant personally* changed the scene; thus gave an insight to the characters, not only of the accused but the *accusers*. Charges of a frivolous character were no longer heard of as serious offences. A man might look wearied of fatigue duties without incurring the penalty of drill or guard-house, and the consequence was, that with this privilege grumbling gave place to cheerful submission and good will; but above all, the *morning explanations*, on the release or other disposal of the prisoners, though at first inconvenient, and possibly disapproved by the intermediate ranks, was soon found to be quite compatible with the truest support of just authority, as there are usually as many members of a corps over *relaxed* as over *zealous*, and these investigations tended almost imperceptibly to regulate the *general machinery and moral foundation of true discipline*.—(*To be continued.*)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE FITZGERALD HILL, BART.,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Trinidad—Colonel of the Londonderry Reg. of Militia.

We recorded in our paper of the 11th inst. the demise of this distinguished individual. He breathed his last at his residence, St. Ann's, Trinidad, on Friday, March 8th, at nineteen minutes after six o'clock, A.M. His Excellency's illness originated in a slight attack of fever the preceding Sunday; but, too much alive to his duty, and too anxious for the welfare of his command, he disregarded his indisposition, and transacted business the next day;—the fever then increased, and his advanced age precluding the physicians from using the usual mode of treatment, the enemy gained ground with rapid strides—his strength failed—and he ultimately sunk under the attack. Sir George Hill entered upon the Government of Trinidad in April, 1833, and he found the community, which, like Joseph's coat, was composed of divers hues and varied colours, torn by party feuds, and filled with decided oppositionists of all ministerial measures. By vigorous conduct, and shrewd political management, His Excellency conquered the angry feelings of all parties, and produced harmony and good will among them; and while doing this he effected *three great and important measures: first*, the amalgamation of the different Militia corps, thereby destroying the distinction of *colour* which had existed, and was perpetuated in that body, by enrolling the *white* and *coloured* inhabitants into *distinct* regiments; second, in the trying time of August, 1834, he displayed a firmness and discretion that proved alike the soundness of his judgment and the excellence of his heart; for, without riot or bloodshed, without harassing the troops, or oppressing the planters, he brought into full operation the *total manumission* of the negro population of his extensive and divided colony; and last of all, though not least, to Sir George Hill is Trinidad indebted for the *throwing open of the debates of Council*,—the most valuable boon which it was in the power of an individual to bestow upon the community under his control. Of a liberal and enlightened mind, and no bigot in religion, Sir George Hill received with equal cordiality the Roman Catholic bishop and the Protestant pastor; and, without favour or affection, he was the friend and supporter of the Christian ministers of all denominations. Hospitable and generous, open-hearted, and of a convivial disposition, his board was always free to the stranger;—a principal actor in the eventful drama of the stirring times of 1798 and 1803—possessing a raciness of humour, a fund of information, a retentive and powerful memory, and a *national* manner of conversation, he was at once the most instructive and agreeable historian of bygone days; and as one of the last members of the Irish House of Commons, his memory ought to be dear to the heart of every Irishman. That Sir George Hill had faults—that he committed errors during his administration, nobody can gainsay; but his faults were not those of wilfulness, but of age; and his errors those of *omission*, not *commission*. Be it remembered, he was *seventy-one* when he assumed the reins of his Government. How few, how very few men, could have conducted for *six years*, at his advanced age, such a Government, not only giving satisfaction to those under him, but receiving, *on several occasions, the marked approbation of the authorities at home*. On the death of His Excellency, the inhabitants of Trinidad gave an honourable testimony of their sorrow by a total cessation from business; and at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, attended by Col. Mein, and a guard of honour of the 74th regiment, by all the public officers, and a larger assemblage of inhabitants than were ever collected on any former occasion, the remains of His Excellency were deposited in the grounds of St. Ann's, beside those of his lamented lady, soon to mingle dust to dust and ashes to ashes, becoming as inseparable in death as they were in a long and weary journey of half a century in life.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.

(*Continued from page* 311.)

Having now anticipated the principal objection which will probably be offered to the proposed plan for ameliorating the mariner's condition, and securing his voluntary services to the State. On mature deliberation, the means by which these important ends are to be attained should partly arise from the shipowner and underwriter (whose riches the mariner contributes to by his arduous toil), and passing through the medium of Government, be regulated by its wisdom and laws, which would at once tend to bring the trading marine in intimate connection, and identify it with the State. Hence the fidelity, zeal, and patriotism of the mariner would be encouraged, and his attachment immutably secured, in place of being estranged and deceived, as at the present moment, by the existing arrangements.

Having made the foregoing outline of those proposals, which, however unconnected they may appear in the present form, must nevertheless prove, if placed in operation, of the veriest importance to the nation, shipowner, and mariner. It now remains to describe more minutely the method and arrangements essential to its full development and practical operations.

Keeping in view the first principle of our suggestions, and in order to attain that object for the purpose of placing the trading mariner in as near as possible connection with the Royal Navy, and also to accomplish the means of affording him a frequent opportunity of experiencing the equitable, beneficial, and considerate arrangements of that service; to this end, and in equal justice to the Legislature and the nation, which, invariably holding responsible the former for all and every important change in the re-organisation of the latter, it ought to be deemed expedient, for the welfare and honour of the realm, to place at the sole disposal, and under the control of Government, those funds arising out of the before-mentioned tonnage imposts, forfeitures of pay, foreign ship-letters' postage, per-centage or stamp duty on sea-policies of insurance, and the effects left on board of all seamen who die out of the United Kingdom, for the establishing of a national institution on the basis of Greenwich Hospital, for not only the future support of decayed trading mariners, but also for affording temporary relief to those who may be unavoidably unemployed and those invalided, and watching over their interest by those necessary measures before adverted to.

The internal arrangement of the first principle of this proposed plan would be found as simple and secure from abuses as the effects of it would prove beneficial, and are as follow:—Every trading ship or vessel of all classes or denomination which may be engaged for commercial purposes, and trading without the limits of harbours, bays, or rivers, to be provided with two sets of Articles when intended for long voyages, or an abstract document from it when only employed for short trips; one of those contracts to be appropriated to the signatures of such mariners as are inclined to avail themselves of all the previously mentioned privi-

leges, advantages, and benefits, in return for which, they should simply be expected and required, to give their services to the Royal Navy when called on, either in time of peace or war; or, should they change their intentions in the event of the latter circumstance, and wish to effect a release from the liability they had incurred, and desire to be exonerated from the contract, they accordingly might by purchasing their discharge*, the amount of which might be calculated according to the number of years which they derived benefits from the National Institution above mentioned, and by finding a substitute from amongst those seamen who do not subscribe to the above contract.

The other set of Articles of agreement to remain as at present formed; and those men who wish not to subscribe to the former National Contract, or become "national mariners"—and these advantages (both while in the trading marine and after their being worn out in that service) could not be extended to them. They would be obliged to remain in the present state they now are in. They could not ever expect to participate in any of those privileges or advantages offered by these arrangements.

The measure thus completed, the following privileges and support should be guaranteed to those mariners subscribing to the above conditions:—1st. That he should enjoy, in the fullest acceptation of the word, all the rights of free mariner citizenship in the United Kingdom; this to secure the franchise of one vote, to be exercised at any of the following ports, in which he may be during an election for Members of Parliament:—London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, in England, Glasgow, Dundee, and Leith, in Scotland; Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, in Ireland. These representatives to be either from the Royal Navy, or those men qualified by being commanders in the trading marine.—2dly. A free and uncontrolled appeal to a nautical tribunal, comprised of two officers of the Royal Navy, and one master of the trading marine, together with a magistrate of the peace, at which court the testimony of his brother seamen to be taken in all cases of trial.—3dly. The same protection against compulsionary service as all other subjects of the State enjoy.—4thly. Employment secured to them on board ship, while rigging, unrigging, loading or unloading cargo—in short, all avocations consistent with the duty and trade of a mariner.—5thly. Privilege to dispose of or receive a just consideration in money for surplus provisions, and an allowance on the footing of the Royal Navy.—6thly. Entitled to be received into an hospital, either abroad or in the United Kingdom, without deduction for medicines, except a due hospital stoppage from their pay.—7thly. A proper proportion of wages secured, if the ship in which they serve be lost on homeward-bound voyage.—8thly. A reasonable objection received should he refuse proceeding to sea in his ship after articles are signed, which is to take place on the day of his commencing to work on board of any ship bound on a voyage. Amenable at all times to the decision of a nautical tribunal, and be allowed to find a substitute.—9thly. To be entitled to a certain indemnification should the owner think fit, after engaging the mariner, not to prosecute the voyage, this sum to be regulated according to the probable length of the voyage, and as before spoken of in the preceding part of this work.—10thly. That he be admitted to pass before a naval chartered Board, as proposed in this work, for the post and warrant of mate or master, if qualified by time and ability; and that an increase † of ordinary seamen, in the proportion before specified, be employed in every vessel.—11thly. That he be considered a fit object to be admitted (free of any expense) into the proposed Royal National Marine Institution, or receive proper support from the funds appropriated to that establishment, if ill or disabled in the performance of his duty, or when unavoidably out of employment, till occupied; this latter privilege only to be extended to him when he has been four months without a ship, and in no case should he possess private resources.—12thly and lastly. A permanent provision in old age, by either being supported within the limits of the institution, or as out-pensioner, with an allowance to the widows of such mariners as possess approved testimonials of good conduct, &c., and proportionable to their length of service.

(To be Concluded next week.)

* This, it is to be presumed, would be unobjectionable, inasmuch as it is analogous to arrangements practised in the Army!

† The ships at present are shamefully short-handed. The author came to England in a brig which could only afford two men in each watch: the man at the helm very frequently obliged to leave his post to let go ropes in a squall at night—in one case the vessel was almost lost by this circumstance off Cape St. Vincent.

A Frenchman's Opinion of the Duke of Wellington.—"Wellington is an isolated character in England:—no one is able to assign to him his actual place among the nobility. He is the political hero of the Tories, as he is the Military hero of the age. With the Whigs (to whom he causes great embarrassment), he is a man that cannot be attacked—a person whom they neither can nor will touch; they fear him, but honour and respect him."

"PER MARE, PER TERRAM."

A SONG,

To celebrate the Birth-day of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria the First, on the 24th May, 1839. Dedicated to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines, by Corporal John Bradshaw, of the Woolwich division.

Air—"*Believe me, if all those endearing young charms.*"

With zeal for old England we've met to rejoice,
And a bumper we'll drink to our *Queen*,
Oh, long may she reign! shall re-echo the voice
Of each brave and true-hearted *Marine*.
To shield her from danger *by sea and by land*,
Our opponents we'll proudly disdain;
And to our foes, with her *Navy* well manned,
"*Britannia* shall still rule the main."

With friendship united we joyfully meet,
Mirth and loyalty reign o'er this scene;
Victoria's birth-day with honour we greet,
"Long life to our most gracious *Queen!*"
Oh! may her career be successful and bright,
Care or pain ne'er disturb her repose;
And peace and prosperity ever *unite*
"The shamrock, the thistle, and rose."

May *Victoria's* reign be tranquil and bless'd,
And her happiness daily increase;
Our nation by wisdom be ever caress'd,
And abound with health, plenty, and peace.
Now fill up your glasses; our toast this shall be,
"May God save our most gracious *Queen!*
"To shield her *from danger*, '*by land and by sea*,'
"Is the pride of each *Royal Marine*."

East India Intelligence.

On Tuesday last the overland mail arrived in London, that portion forwarded by Mr. Waghorn through Marseilles having been received on Saturday. The dates brought by this mail are from Calcutta 17th, Madras 14th, and Bombay 25th March. The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived at Bombay on the 20th March, with the mail of London 25th Jan., Paris 28th Jan., and Malta 6th Feb. The passengers by the *Hugh Lindsay* were the following:—For Bombay—Col. Whitehill, Mrs. Col. Powell, Miss Powell, Capt. Hughes, Capt. Hart (19th N.I.), Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Cormack, Mr. Huske, Mr. Foot (from Mocha), and Capt. Anderson (24th N.I.), from Aden. For Bengal—Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Capt. Westmacott (37th N.I.), Lieut. Mitchell (13th N.I.), Mr. Hume, Mr. C. K. Hume, Mr. Stopford, Mr. R. Stopford, and Mr. Potter. For Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

The following are the proposed arrangements for bringing the English mails to Bombay during the ensuing monsoon.

Hugh Lindsay leaves Bombay on 12th April; reaches Suez 13th May—leaves 16th May—arrives at Aden on 1st June—transfers the English mails to a sailing vessel to be conveyed to Bombay, and remains at Aden. *Berenice* leaves Bombay on 20th May—reaches Suez on 10th June—and returns with the English mails at Bombay on 2d July. The *Hugh Lindsay* leaves Aden (without a mail) on 19th June—reaches Suez on 6th July—leaves 9th July—arrives with the English mails at Aden on 24th July—and transfers the mails for Bombay to a sailing-vessel. A sailing-vessel, to be despatched from Bombay on 22d May, which will reach Suez on 6th Aug., leave Suez on the following day, and return direct to Bombay with the English mails about 6th Sept. A sailing-vessel to leave Bombay on 20th June, and transfer the mail to the *Hugh Lindsay* at Aden on 15th Aug. The *Hugh Lindsay* will deliver this Indian mail at Suez on 5th Sept., and return to Bombay with the English mail about 6th Oct. *Berenice* leaves Bombay on 19th Sept., and the regular communication will be continued.

Since our last we have received the north-western journals up to 9th March. So far there appears no obstruction to the progress of our countrymen beyond the Indus. Various reports are in circulation relative to the plan of operations in the ensuing campaign. Sir Henry Fane, on the authority of the *Delhi Gazette*, March 6, is said to have told Brigadier ——— that their movements were arranged as follows:—"To make no delay in getting through the Bolaun pass, no matter where we halted, if necessary, for a month, to complete arrangements. Then go on to Candahar, crown Shah Soojah, (who, by the bye, says it has been very kind in Government furnishing him with the force he has, but that he does not feel quite certain whether it is under our or his orders,) detach part of the Army to take Cabul, and pass the three hot months in its vicinity;" which over, Sir Henry conceives, the Army will return to Loodianah by the 15th of Oct. this year. The Bombay force were to join the Bengal column at Dauder. Sir John Keane is now on his way up the Indus in a steamer, towards that place, whence he will take Sir Henry's camp, the Bombay force going direct from Hyderabad to Dauder. Sir Henry Fane left for Bombay on 16th Feb.

The British Government is, it is said, about to send some costly presents to Runjeet Singh.

Upon the authority of private letters, it is stated that Mr. M'Naghten is to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of the north-western provinces. Some misunderstanding has arisen between that gentleman and Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, which is attributed to the jealousy existing between the two services; an instance of which was exhibited in the following occurrence. Mr. M'Naghten wrote to Sir W. Cotton, "By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby direct you to return to Roree with your column;" to which Sir Willoughby replied, he was under Sir John Keane's orders, and could not receive Mr. M.'s.

Our letters from the Scinde Army are to 2d March. It was then fifty miles south of Larkhana, upon the banks of a river, which, not having boats to cross, will, it is supposed, occasion considerable delay. Sir John Keane was still with the Bombay force.

Assist.-Surg. Andrew Drummond, of the Bengal Medical Service, has been tried by a Court-Martial, the particulars of which will be given next week.

We congratulate Major-Gen. Nott, commanding the Bengal Infantry Division of the Army of the Indus, on the honour he has had in leading the first body of disciplined troops that ever crossed that noble stream, on the morning of the 14th Feb. On the three succeeding days, the rest of the Infantry, Cavalry, &c. crossed, and the whole of the Bengal force, including Shah Soojah's army, were assembled at Shikarpore on the 20th; since which there has been nothing but parades, inspections, and reviews, before Shah Soojah. On the 19th he went in state to look at the Infantry; and after they had passed in review before him, His Majesty passed to the Cavalry camp, which were all drawn up in review order, together with the Camel Battery and Horse Artillery to, receive him. After the review, His Majesty presented Sir Willoughby Cotton with a sword, and bags containing 8,000 rupees were brought forward and presented to the troops assembled as a gift from Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk. The troops are now on the move for the Bolaun Pass—the Cavalry and Horse Artillery moved on the 23d; the 1st Brigade of Infantry march on the 24th; the 4th Brigade on the 25th; and the Park on the 26th. The whole of the Shah's army were to remain there until the 2d or 3d of this month: also the 31st and 42d N.I. The Bombay Army will, it is said, reach Shikarpore by the 8th March; so that, including the Shah's force, it is supposed the Army will enter Afghanistan with 20,000 men.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 13.

Some of the incidents alluded to in the following extract of a letter dated 12th February, from the army of the Indus, have already appeared in our columns, but as every item of information from the quarter alluded to possesses considerable interest, we submit it to our readers without any curtailment:—

"We are on our way to Shikarpore, and are to cross at Roree over the bridge of boats the day after to-morrow. We are to halt for two days or so at Shikarpore, and then make the best of our way to Candahar, where we expect to arrive on the 2d April. I hear that the Candahar chiefs have given in, and that Dost Mahomed has retreated to the mountains. Barnes says, that we are to summer at Ghizuee, of which place we shall be in the provinces by November next. You will have heard before this that the Amuers of Sy-dabad have agreed to pay the 36 lakhs demanded, and to maintain a contingent of 5,000 men in Scinde; they are also to defray the expenses of our march towards Hydrabad."—*Englishman*, March 8th.

A letter from Cawnpore informs us that the Court-Martial on Lieut. Elmslie (62d) had closed its proceedings, and that another Court was sitting on Ens. Campbell, H.M.'s 16th Foot. Captain Templar, the Brigade-Major, had been seriously ill, but had recovered. Ens. Oakes, of the 45th, was married on the 21st ult. to Miss Jemima Mackenzie, daughter of C. Mackenzie, Esq., of the Civil Service.—*Englishman*, March 4th.

The 2d brigade of Infantry was to remain at Shikarpore with Shah Soojah's force until 2d or 3d March, when all would follow the Bengal column.

Major Todd had quitted Shikarpore for the purpose of joining the Bombay troops under Sir John Keane, the greater part of whose force would occupy Upper and Lower Scinde.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 13th.

The 3d and 65th regts. Bengal N.I. are about to obtain a step each by the retirement of their respective Majors.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 2d.

We record with much regret the decease of Colonel Frith, C.B., late Principal Commissary of Ordnance which melancholy event took place, after only two days' illness, on the 2d March. Col. Frith's remains were attended to the place of interment, the burying-ground of St. George's Cathedral, by a numerous assemblage, both civil and military; amongst whom were observable most of the officers present at head-quarters of the Artillery, of which distinguished corps Col. Frith had been, during a period of thirty-five years, a much-valued and highly-honoured member.—*Madras U. S. G.*, March 5th.

Maj.-General Sir W. Casement, K.C.B., Military Secretary to Government, has returned to Calcutta preparatory to taking his seat in Council, on the expiration of the period of service of Col. Morrison, C.B., Deputy Governor at the Council Board.—*Delhi Gazette*,

The duties which the troops have to perform at Aden are harassing in the extreme, and all agree in the opinion that the present force is wholly inadequate to sustain them for a much longer period. We regret to learn that, owing to this overwork, sickness is beginning to make its appearance amongst the troops. The part of the European regiment now in Aden has at present 20 in hospital; of those patients, ten are attacked with scurvy, and ten men have died in that regiment since its leaving Bombay.—*Ibid.*

Military Movements.—We have just heard from Meerut that orders have been sent to the Buffs directing their immediate return to that station; this we have on the best authority. Brigadier Dennis arrived there, e

route to Cawnpore, on 4th March. The regiment is expected to arrive about the 27th inst. We have also just learned that the personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are ordered from thence to Bombay to join him, and are not a little annoyed; they are going by way of Ferozepore, having luckily, some time since, secured boats in case of such a contingency as has occurred.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 6th.

General Elphinstone, who is about to proceed to Calcutta, we understand, has taken his passage in the remarkably fine new ship *Maidstone*, which was launched at Blackwall last Tuesday, and will sail for that presidency on the 1st of July.

On dit that a gentleman in the Civil Service, well-known and of very long standing, is about to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that the schedule of his debts will exhibit a total of about seven lacs.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Feb. 20.

When Lady William Bentinck was about to quit India, the native community subscribed for a picture of her Ladyship, which might be suspended in some conspicuous part of a public building, and continually recall to the spectators the memory of their benefactress. This picture has been completed, and has reached Calcutta.

G. O. issued by Gen. Sir H. Fane on taking his leave of the Army of the Indus.

Head Quarters, Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus, Camp Bukkur, 16th Feb, 1839.

1.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, being about to leave the Bengal column of the Army of the Indus in its progress where his duty calls him, finds it due to the troops, previous to his departure, to record what he has witnessed of their conduct during their march from Ferozepore into Scinde, and to hold it up as an example for their brother soldiers on all future occasions.

2.—The excellent discipline and good behaviour of the troops have conciliated the inhabitants of the country wherever they have passed, and he is glad to be able to point out the consequences. These have been, not only the exaltation of their fame and character as soldiers, but the circumstances have greatly conduced to their personal advantages, because the confidence of the inhabitants which such good conduct has produced, has led to their freely resorting to our camp with the produce of their villages, by which means we have been free from all wants and privations.

3.—His Excellency desires that officers of all ranks and departments will accept the expression of his approbation of their zeal and of the good example they have set.

4.—He feels it just more particularly to notice the corps of Bengal Engineers and the Sappers. The manner in which they have completed the important work of throwing a bridge over the Indus (400 yards) reflects great credit on their zeal and industry; and his Excellency requests that Capt. Thompson—the Chief Engineer, the Officers, Non commissioned Officers and soldiers under his command, concerned in the work, will accept his thanks. By Order of H. E. the Com.-in-Chief in India,

P. CRAIGIE, Dep.-Adj. General.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial assembled at Dinapore on 2d Feb. 1839, Assist.-Surg. Andrew Drummond was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—First, In having, at various times, previous to June 1838, appropriated to his own use several sums drawn by him as Postmaster at Hazareebaugh, on account of a writer at Chyabassa, and of dawk bearers to and from Ramah and Kurhey. Second, In having, by habitual intemperance, contributed to induce a degree of mental excitement and disorder, which, on the 3d Sept. 1838, incapacitated him for the discharge of his professional and other duties."

Finding.—"The Court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Assist.-Surg. Andrew Drummond, on the charge preferred against him—Of the first instance, guilty; of the second instance, guilty. The Court is further of opinion, that the conduct of which it has found Assist.-Surg. Andrew Drummond guilty, was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—"The Court sentences Assist.-Surg. Andrew Drummond to be discharged from the service."

20th February 1839. Confirmed. JOHN RAMSAY, Maj.-Gen.

The sentence to have effect from the date of this order being made known to Mr. Drummond.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MEERUT, Feb. 26, 1839.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on 9th Feb. 1839, Lieut. Kenward Wallace Elmslie, 62d Regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—First, For having, on 6th Dec. 1838, entered the bungalow of Surg. John Menzies, and, with a loud voice and violent gestures, delivered a hostile message from Ens. Henry Bishop, grounded on circumstances which Lieut. Elmslie well knew had been officially reported by Surg Menzies to Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dundas, commanding the regiment. Second, In having subsequently, on the same day, sent to Surg. Menzies, and to other officers for general circulation, copies of a paper signed by Lieut. Elmslie, in the nature of a posting of Surg Menzies. Third, in having, on 10th Dec. 1838, in a note addressed to Surg. Menzies, asserted that the paper referred to in the second instance had not been circulated, and requested that it might be returned, but without making any apology for having written it, thereby suggesting the erroneous inference that it had not been shown to officers of other regiments."

Finding.—"The Court is of opinion, from the evidence recorded, that Lieut. Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d Regt. N.I., is—On the first and second instance of the charge, guilty; and on the 3d instance, guilty, with the qualification that the Court does not conceive that he had any wilful design to mislead Mr. Surg. Menzies with respect to the erroneous inference his note suggested. And the Court is further of opinion, that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—"The Court sentences Lieut. Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d Regt. N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowance for six (6) months."

26th February 1839. Confirmed. JOHN RAMSAY, Maj.-Gen.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore. By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Maj.-Gen., Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

At a European General Court Martial assembled at Rorce, 26th Jan., 1839, Lieut. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., 48th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

With conduct highly unlike an officer and a gentleman, and grossly disrespectful and insulting to Major R. A. Thomas, of the same regt., his then immediate commanding officer, on 13th Jan., 1839, the Major being in command of a wing of the said regt., and in charge of treasure, then in camp with the 1st Brigade, 1st Div., Bengal column, Army of the Indus, in the following instances:—First Instance, In having, when asked by the Major where Lieut. Bird was, replied "where the hell" or "devil she did he be but in his tent," or words to such effect. Second Instance, In having, on the same morning, when asked by the Major to make the Sepoys assist in loading the said treasure upon the camels, replied that "he (the said Major) was a damned beast, a brute, and if he was not such an old man, he (the Lieut.) would have liked to have given him a good kicking," or words to such effect.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that Lieut. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., 48th N.I., is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do acquit him of the same.

Revised Finding.—The Court, having attentively considered the letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the President, beg to state that they by no means intend to impugn the credibility of Major Thomas's evidence; but, being of opinion that the Major might have misapprehended the words uttered by Lieut Sir Alex. Mackenzie, owing to the hurry and confusion of the moment, the Court, with the above qualification, adhere to their finding of acquittal.

Confirmed. Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON, K.C.B., K.C.H. Major-Gen. Com. the Bengal column of the Army in the Indus.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., Feb. 22, 1839—Mr. C. Garstin has been appointed Mag. and Coll. of Dinagepore, vice Mr. E. Bentall. Mr. Garstin will continue to off. as Sess. Judge of Patna for the trial of Thugs until further orders. Mr. M. Luke has been appointed Mag. and Coll. of Sarun, vice Mr. C. Garstin. Mr. H. C. Halkett has been appointed Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of the second grade in Sarun, vice Mr. Luke, promoted. Mr. Halkett will continue to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Dinagepore until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., Mar. 4, 1839.—Int. Maj. T. Wardlaw to be Lt.-Col. 45th N.I.—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. T. R. Macqueen to be Maj., Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. W. Biddulph to be Capt. of a comp., and Ensign W. J. H. Charteris to be Lieut., from Jan. 27, 1839, in succ. to Lieut.-Col. A. White, dec. Eng.—1st Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. T. Greene to be Capt., and 2d Lieut. J. Laughton to be 1st Lieut., from Feb. 8, 1839, in succ. to Capt. T. Warlow, dec. Supernum. 2d Lieut. J. D. Cunningham is brought on the effective strength of the corps.

BREVET.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet from the dates expressed opposite their names. Lieut. P. Harris, 70th N.I.—Hon. R. V. Powys, 12th do. —G. Tyler, 53d do.—and J. Hunt, 25d do.—Feb. 18, 1839. J. Fulton, 55th N.I., and W. Gibb, 34th do., Feb. 19, 1839. T. H. G. Bessant, 21st do.—J. Hugonin, 56th do.—H. G. Metjeorge, 7th do.—and J. Wilcox, 4th do.—Feb. 21, 1839. C. Pickson, 31st N.I., and H. W. Matthews, 43d do., March 3, 1839.

INVALIDING.—Capt. W. Barnett, 53d N.I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Inv. Est.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—G.O., Feb. 18, 1839—Lieut.-Col. J. Caulfield, C.B. (on civil employ), from 8th to 2d L.C. Lt.-Col. W. Pattle, from 10th to 6th L.C. Lt. Col. J. W. Roberdeau, from 1st to 10th L.C. Lt. Col. H. L. Worrall (new prom.) is posted to 1st L.C.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., March 12, 1839—H. Dickinson, Esq., to act as 3d Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, during the absence of Mr. A. D. Campbell, or until further orders. C. J. Waters, Esq., to act as 1st Judge of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Div., during Mr. Dickinson's absence, or until further orders. A. Mellor, Esq., to act as Civil And. and Superint. of Stamps while Mr. Morris is employed on other duty, or until further orders. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as Judge and Crim. Judge of Canara, during Mr. Bird's absence. D. White, Esq., to be Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Malabar. J. Silver, Esq., to be Head Assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Malabar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.O., March 12, 1839—Major Gen. Mildmay Fane is permitted to relinquish the command of Trichinopoly, for the purpose of joining the head-quarters of his regiment in Fort St. George. Capt. W. Hertford, 5th N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Inv. Est. Assist.-Surg. C. Woodford is permitted to enter on the general duties of the Army. Assist.-Surg. M. F. Anderson, recently returned from the Tenasserim Province, to do duty with H.M.'s 54th reg.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O., March 12, 1839—Capt. J. C. Wallace, 6th L.C., from 16th to 31st March, to visit Presid. Ens. T. M. Warre to June 30, 1839, to visit Neilgherries, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, May 20th—CARNATIC, *Voss*, from Madras, Jan. 21—Cape, March 19. TRUE BRITON, *Beach*, from Madras, Jan. 21—Cape, March 19. LONDON, *Wimble*, from Bengal, Jan. 14—St. Helena, March 20. LUDLOW, *Thorn*, from Mauritius, Dec. 29. AMELIA, *Law*, from Bengal, Dec. 16. Clyde, May 23d—MALABAR, *Dunlop*, from Mauritius, Feb. 1. London, May 23d—ASIA, *Gillies*, from Bengal, Dec. 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per HUGH LINDSAY, at Suez—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Misses Nyland, and McKenzie, Mrs. Bruce and four children, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bax, H. Souencalb, Esq., Mrs. Robertson, W. Jardine, Esq., J. Orr, Esq., R. C. Jefferson.

Per CARNATIC—Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lake, Sir James and Lady Stirling, Mrs. Menzies, Captain and Mrs. Bower, Capt. Bell, Messrs. Cook, Young, Stirling, Const, Colebrooke, and Blair, 14 children, 6 servants.

Per TRUE BRITON—Maj.-Gen. Sir John and Lady Doveton, Mrs. Freese, Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Watts, J. C. Scott, Esq., M.C.S., Rev. M. Hill, John Clark, Esq. (Surg. H.M.'s 13th Lt. Drags.) Lieut. J. H. H. Ruxton, King's Own, commanding invalids. Landed at the Cape—Capt. A. Woodburne, Captain J. Briggs, David Virtue, Esq. From the Cape—Mrs. Maj. Rorison, Master Geo. Rorison, Major Charters (Royal Art.), C. J. F. Banbury, Esq.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, May 23d—SHEPHERD, *Jardine*, for Swan River. From Downs, May 23d—OWEN GLENDOWER, *Toller*, for Madras and Bengal.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per OWEN GLENDOWER—Col. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Layard, Messrs. Gilmore and Iggulden, Mr. Parbury, Mr. Gribble and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bazett, Mr. H. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Lumley, Lieut. Hore, Mr. Ravenshaw, Messrs. Nesbitt, Germon, Graydon, Giffard, &c., officers and troops.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, from Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomason, Mrs. Col. Fane, Maj. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Misses Fane and Webster, Capt. Yea, A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. C. Sawyer, H.M.'s 3d Buffs, Ens. C. N. Dickenson, 24th N.I, M. Pelmoller, and fifteen children.

Per THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, from Bengal.—C. Mac Sween, Esq., B.C.S., Mrs. Macsween and child, — Mellis, Esq., B.C.S., Mrs. Mellis, Mrs. Col. Hunter, Dr. Ghrimes, Messrs. Blackburn, Sigsmond, Reilly, and Nott.

Per DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, *Close*, from Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring and family, Rev. S. and Mrs. Malan and family, Mrs. Cantor and child, Hon. R. Forbes, Maj. Marshall, Capt. Balmain, A.D.C., Mr. G. Hosener and two children, Mr. Martin.

Per CLIFTON, *Green*, from Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. Morrieson, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Bengal Pilot Service, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Miss Watkins, Capt. Wallace, B.N.I., and Master Watkins.

REGULATIONS OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

(Continued from our last.)

Art. 52d—That officers in the East India Company's services be permitted to become Members of this Institution, under the same regulations as those of Her Majesty's services.

53d—That with reference to Art. 5, an officer must also produce two certificates from either Army or Navy Surgeons for the approval of the Directors.

54th—That Articles 39, 51, and 52, resolutions admitting retired officers of Her Majesty's services, and officers in the Hon. East India Company's services, be rescinded.

55th—That officers entering the United Service subsequent to the formation of this Fund, shall be eligible to become subscribers, commencing their subscriptions from the date of their first commissions, should they not join the Institution within twelve months of their appointment, they can only, after this period, be admitted agreeable to Art. 5.

56th—That officers wishing to take advantage of Art. 4, must intimate their intention of so doing immediately they attain the ages specified therein, or pay up the difference of subscription from the age of the rank they subscribe for; for instance, an officer, being a Lieutenant, and wishing to subscribe as a Captain, must intimate his intention when he attains the age of 30; should he pass that period, he must pay up the difference of subscription from that time, and so with the other ranks.

57th—All married officers who may henceforth join this institution, and whose ages exceed that of their wives ten years or more, shall pay a monthly subscription according to the following scale. This also to apply to the present members, who may hereafter marry.

From 10	to 15	½	more than that provided for in Art 1.	
15	20	¾	—	—
20	25	1	—	—
25	30	1¼	—	—
30	35	1½	—	—
35	40	2	—	—
40	45	3	—	—
45	50	4	—	—
50	55	5	—	—
55	56	6	—	—

After 60 not admissible.

Resolved—In Art 15, the word *year* be substituted for the words *two years*, and that the Article shall read thus—"The Directors shall fix the amount of pensions every year for the following year."

The following gentlemen were, on the 15th inst., nominated Directors until the first Monday in June:—

Major-General Wright, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, C.B., H.P. 1st Royal
— M'Donald (late) 35th Regt.
— H. D. Campbell, unattached
— F. Daere, Royal York Militia
Captain Hackett, Royal Navy
— Habenson (late) 1st Drag. Guards
Lieutenant H. G. Hart, 49th Foot
— Wright, H.P., Rifle Brigade

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 25, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93¾ ¼.	3½ Reduced, 99¾ 100.
Reduced 92¾ ¼.	New 3½, 101¾ ¼.

Consols for Account, 93¾ ½.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—W. Martin, of Union-st., Southwark, currier—J. Taylor, of Albion Wharf, Malden-lane, King's cross, Middlesex, stone-merchant—S. Wright, of Watton, Norfolk, grocer—W. M'Gill, of Liverpool, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. G. Smith, of Dundee, manufacturer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—W. Dawes, late of Tavistock-st., Covent-garden, bookseller—W. H. Maxwell, Portrush, Antrim, bookseller—R. Waring, Luton, Beds, grocer and ironmonger—T. Gowar, and W. D. Gowar, Blackheath road, coach-makers—T. Irving, Wheatley, Yorkshire, dyer and finisher—W. Henry Brown, Manchester, stone and flag-merchant, and coal dealer—J. Chittic, Warminster, Wiltshire, linen and woollen-draper—J. Pierce, Broad-st., Birmingham, thimble-manufacturer—H. Hickman, Sedgley, Staffordshire, builder, retail brewer, and coal-master—S. Wright, Watton, Norfolk, grocer—T. Potts, Birmingham, metallic tube-maker and brass-founder—W. Meore, Newark-upon-Trent, innkeeper—J. Smith, Liverpool, boiler-maker—E. Bowyer, Liverpool, merchant—W. Fulton and Lumsden Fulton, Rochdale, cotton-spinners—W. Keens, Bedford place, Commercial road, button and trimming-seller—J. Lambert West, Charles-st., Soho, victualler—J. Adams, George-st., Thrawl-st., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, feather-merchant, mattress and paillasse manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

In Limerick, on 3d inst., the lady of Capt. PARKINSON, 73d regiment, of a son—In Dublin, the lady of Major POWER, 10th regt., of a still-born daughter—At Everton, Liverpool, the lady of Captain A. HODGES, Bengal Army, of a son and heir—At Rosehill, Denbigh, the lady of Col. BEATSON, of a daughter—At Benares, 23d Feb., the lady of Colonel CAULFIELD, C.B., of a

daughter—At Barrackpore, 29th Feb., the lady of J. W. Carnegie, Esq., 15th N.I., of a daughter—At Calcutta, 18th Feb., the lady of Capt. Grant, 27th N.I., of a daughter—At Palaveram, 10th March, the lady of Lieut. R. Cotton, 37th M.N.I., of a son—At Schore, the lady of Captain W. Riddell, 60th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

23d inst., at St George's, Hanover-square, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., to Emilia Mary, daughter of the late M. Burne, Esq., of Sutterly and Dunwich, Suffolk—21st inst., at Highgate, H. T. G. Fitz-Gerald, Esq., only surviving son of Colonel Fitz-Gerald, of Maperton-house, Somerset, to Elizabeth Harriot, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. W. Yates, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading—18th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston square, Mr. D. Blacklock, to Hero Sarah, fourth daughter of the late W. H. Parkinson, Captain, R.N.—At Alverstoke, on 16th inst., H. Layton, Esq., Com., R.N., to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. E. Barnard—At Portsmouth, A. Wintz, Esq., Captain in the Swiss Artillery, to Margaret Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late J. Fillis, Esq., Purser, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Worth—At Ballybay, S. Gray, Esq., to Amelia, daughter of Lieut. Wymp, of Shircock, Cavan—At St George's, Bloomsbury, R. H. G. F. Pigott, Esq., M.P., to Eliza, daughter of the late Col. Ogle—At Allahabad, 15th Feb., J. A Arbuthnot, Esq., 51st N.I., to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of James Johnstone, Esq., M.D., Bengal Med. Est.—At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, on 18th Feb., by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, C. R. Prinsep, Esq., Barrister, to Louisa Ann, daughter of Lieut-ant.-Colonel H. L. White, Bengal Army—At Secunderabad, 2d Feb., Mr. J. C. M'Cuskill, 51st N.I., to Catherine Anne, third daughter of R. Smith, Esq., Cashel, Ireland—On Saturday last, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Alexander Rolls, Esq., 4th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Steward, daughter of the late Ambrose Steward, Esq., Stoke-park, Ipswich.

DEATHS.

22d inst., at Woolwich, William Edwin Hicks, only child of R. L. Hicks, Esq., of H.M. yacht *William and Mary*—18th inst., in Berners street, in her 78th year, Mrs. Isabella Hutton, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Charles Hutton, many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—14th inst., Miss Ingledon, of Walmer Farm, near Gosport, sister of the late Captain Ingledon, R.N.—At Woodbrook, near Portarlington, Major J. Chetwood—In Liverpool, Margaret, widow of Major Rainey—At Ardnagunnagh, in his 84th year, Mr. W. Bagley, late of 30th regiment—At Weymouth, in his 83d year, W. H. Phillips, Esq., formerly Capt. of the Notts Militia, and late Paymaster of the Bristol recruiting district—At Castle Rushen, Isle of Man, Capt. J. M. Wooler, late of Durham Militia—J. Jones, Esq., late Captain Sligo Militia—At Minard, Kerry, John, son of Francis Eagar, Esq., late Captain Kerry regiment—At Loughrea, Elizabeth Anne, relict of Major P. O'Keeffe Bodkin, 92d Highlanders—18th inst., at Vaynor-park, Montgomeryshire, in her 87th year, Anna Charlotte Christiana, relict of the late J. Winder, Esq., only daughter of the first Adm. Sir Charles Knowles, and sister of the late Adm. Sir C. H. Knowles—James Jones, Esq., Purser, R.N. (1811)—Capt. R. F. Hankey, late of 11st regiment—At Southampton, aged seven years, Augusta, daughter of Capt. R. Kirwan—At Pembroke, Major J. L. Phillips, late of 4th Lt. Dragoons—Drowned, by falling overboard, on his passage to Cuba, George Augustus, aged sixteen, third surviving son of the late J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., Devon—At Bellary, on 5th March, caused by a fall from his horse, Capt. G. H. Thomas, late commanding 7th L.C., aged 37—At Calicut, 6th March, Mr. Midshipman C. Hewitt, I.N.—On 28th Feb., at the Mount-house, Margaret, the wife of Brev. Capt J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., aged 27—At Bombay, 1st March, Lieut. W. Mason, 21st M.N.I.—Lieutenant Charles Bostock, R.N. (1802), aged 61 years—Lately, at Lisbon, on board H.M.S. *Ganges*, William Henry Gerveys, at the early age of 13—At Solihull, Galway, Lieut. Robert Persse, 71st regt.—18th inst., at Plymouth, Capt. J. Filmore, R.N. (1824), aged 51.

A number of medical and scientific gent'emen (amongst whom we noticed Mr. R. Crosbie Dawson, Secretary of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Liverpool) assembled on last Wednesday week at the house of Dr. Turnbull, in Russell-square, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of deafness and blindness. Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom it was stated by their parents had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies, and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief had been immediately obtained, or the complete cure effected, without delay, pain, or inconvenience. Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.

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The object of this Society is to promote co-operation in the numerous measures of preparation requisite for establishing a prosperous settlement.

The Society already numbers a considerable body of gentlemen, who have determined to emigrate with their families and property. Others, who may entertain similar views, are invited to join them. Qualification of a Member of the Society, the purchase of one hundred acres of land; of a Member of the Committee, five hundred acres—including, in both cases, part of the first town. The greater part of the purchase money to be expended by the Company on the emigration of the purchasers, their families, and servants. Members admitted by ballot only.

The Colony will depart in a body during AUGUST next, so as to reach their destination about Midsummer (in the Southern hemisphere), when the site of the first town will have been determined and prepared for their reception, by a preliminary expedition now on its way to New Zealand.

The Committee meets daily at the Offices of the New Zealand Land Company, No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, where further information may be obtained, on application (if by letter, post paid) to the Chairman of the Society.

May 20, 1839.

UNITED SERVICE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN H.M.'S SERVICES.

The First Grand FANCY DRESS BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Institution for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Officers, will take place on FRIDAY, the 21st June next, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, under high and distinguished patronage.

All the Members of this Institution who may be in town are particularly requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING, to take place on MONDAY, 27th inst., at Two o'clock, at the Rooms of Messrs. Alexander, Kerr, and Co., 8, Regent-street, Carlton-chambers. HENRY KARR, Hon. Sec.

POWERFUL MUSICAL BOXES, in Wood Cases, twelve inches long by five inches wide, each playing four airs, with the mechanism finished in a very superior manner, are offered for five guineas each. Also a few of the same description, larger sizes, at the following prices:—

Six Airs	£7 7 0
Eight Airs	8 18 6
Eight Airs, extra large	14 14 0
Three Overtures	14 14 0

The small Musical Boxes, 3½ inches long, continue selling in tin cases, price 19*s* each, or in composition shell cases, 25*s*. each.

A Catalogue, containing a List of the Music, may be had gratis, or can be forwarded by post as a single letter in answer to a post paid application.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES—Warranted.

With silver double-bottomed cases	£9 6 0
With silver hunting cases	6 16 0

This celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a watch can be made) is now offered, with the latest improvements, *i. e.*, the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above price, at

T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

N.B.—Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.
Capital—One Million.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

A most economical set of Tables, computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at two o'clock.
Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.
All claims payable within one month after proof of death
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during

Age.	First 5 Years.	Second 5 Years.	Third 5 Years.	Fourth 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 0
40	1 15 1	2 1 4	2 4 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,
a mild and innocent preparation, from beautiful Exotics it effectually eradicates Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, Spots, and all Cutaneous Imperfections, renders the most Sallow Complexion delicately fair, clear, and delightfully soft—imparting a healthy juvenile bloom, as well as realising a delicate White Neck, Hand, and Arm. It prevents and removes every unsightly irregularity, as well as tenderness of the Skin, whether occasioned by exposure to Cold Winds, the Sun, or any accidental cause.

This exotic preparation is perfectly innoxious, acting, in all cases, by promoting a healthy tone of the minute vessels; and is the most elegant as well as effective toilet appendage hitherto submitted to universal patronage.

GENTLEMEN, after shaving, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4*s* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per Bottle, duty included.

OBSERVE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,

is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the Cork, also printed, in RED, on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed. Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR."

Sold by them, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

HIGHLY-WROUGHT SILVER PRESENTATION PLATE.—Silver Candelabra, Silver Epergnes, Silver Plateaux, Silver Hebe Claret Ewers, Silver Fruit Baskets, Silver Fine Vases, Silver Wine Coolers, Silver Salvers, Silver Tea and Coffee Equipages, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, &c. JOHN COWIE, Silversmith, of Holles-street, has just added to his stock several entirely new patterns of the above articles, of unusual beauty and delicacy, which, combined with his very choice collection of JEWELLERY and SHEFFIELD PLATE, are respectively submitted to the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry. As J. C. sedulously aims at permanency of connection rather than chance business, he carefully excludes all goods not calculated to render substantial service.

John Cowie, Silver, Jewellery, and Sheffield Plate establishment, 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square (opposite Bull's Library).

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, May 25, 1839

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 332. SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—
The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, R.C.S., Commander, to Sail from Portsmouth 15th July.
The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st August.
The WINDSOR, 800 Tons, E. P. NISBET, Commander, to sail 15th August.

FOR CALCUTTA (touching at the Cape for Passengers).—The new ship VERNON, 1,000 Tons, fitted with Steam Machinery to propel her in calms, GEORGE DENNY, (late of the Seringapatam,) Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 10th September.

FOR MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, H.C.S., to Sail 10th August.

FOR BOMBAY.—
The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 550 Tons, P. CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August.
These ships possess superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry experienced Surgeons.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill; or the several Commanders, at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 25th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,060 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Leave the Docks on the 15th July, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the LORD HUNGERFORD, 736 Tons, Captain RICHARD SAUNDERS. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin Friars; to Capt. FARQUHARSON; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail early in July the Ship LADY FEVERSHAM, 500 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander. Has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 800 Tons, Captain HENRY BOURCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square, or to Mr. F. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Regular Trader, to Sail, as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 500 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R.N., Commander.—Lying in the West India Dock; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to M'GHIE, PAGE, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate-street within.

Under Engagement with the Honourable East India Company, and will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 15th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the fine New Frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, R.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 15th of July, and from Portsmouth on the 20th,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE, 950 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander (late of the *London*), lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; to Messrs. JOPP and SCARR, 72, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Under engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 5th July,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, R.C.S., Commander (late of the Alberton), lying in the East India Docks. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate st. Within; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD, 720 Tons, W. A. BOWEN, Commander; lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin-friars; or to the Commander, at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 15th July, the ship SCOTIA, 800 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander. Will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, and Co, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 1st August, the ship ROBERT SMALL, 750 tons, WILLIAM FULCHER, Commander. Will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be complete[d] [in] eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the [most] at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 27, POULTRY, [where] at this Establishment are of the best quali[ty] to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both [for] INFANTRY. Samples, with prices [and] saries, may be seen at the Warehouse.
M. & CO.'S CAMP COUCH, serving as a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-bed, is indispensible for Military Service.
27, POULTRY, near the Mansion-house.

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by
CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore-street.
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON,
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.
Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.
T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.
The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.
N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.
EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.
Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.
S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ARLETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 37, Cornhill.
Jean Jackets, 5s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 8s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 10s each. Dress Coats, 35s. each; Shirts, 12s. per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz. to the finest quality; Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Sheets, 3s. per pair; Chemises, 10s. per doz. Very fine do., 24s. per doz.; Night Gowns, 19s. per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—List of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.
To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.
To Emigrants to the Caradas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.
For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most convenient, and are strongly recommended to all who may require a number of Beds on a sudden emergency.
Prices —£3. 3s. £4. 10s. £5. 5s. £6. 16s. 6d. and upwards.
Made and Sold only at the Patentees', where may likewise be had every article of Solid Mahogany, Camp, and Cabin Furniture, (all manufactured on the premises). Drawing, with Estimates, forwarded by post. Address, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street.

MILITARY OUTFITS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of [illegible] from the most [illegible] Terms at
CHRISTIE AND GLENNY'S,
Next door to Somerset-house, Strand,
where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with [illegible] and every particular, may be had on application. [illegible] is formulated with Cards, Packing, Shipping, &c.
N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY,
No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting dresses; sheets, towels, tablelinen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.
R. N. HAYES, Agent.
An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly-invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-houses—8, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 12, Marshall street, Golden-square, and 16, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

[illegible] EAST INDIA PALE [illegible] and Co., Wapping, are exclusively [illegible] and Abbott, of Row Brewery, with [illegible] for home consumption. Orders for [illegible] for bottles, in medically attended to. [illegible] Office, 99, Gracechurch-street.

CONTRACTS FOR COALS AND CANDLES.

Office of Ordnance, 8th May, 1839.

THOSE PERSONS who may be desirous of contracting with the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, to furnish, from the 1st of July next to the 30th June, 1840, such quantities of Coals and Candles as may from time to time be required, for Barracks and Ordnance Stations in the counties in Great Britain, can receive Particulars of the Contracts on applying at this Office between the hours of Ten and Four.

Tenders for supplying either Coals or Candles must be sealed up and marked "Tender for Coals," or "Tender for Candles," and will be received at this Office, addressed to the Secretary to the Board, until Eleven o'clock on Tuesday the 11th June, but no proposal, either for Coals or Candles, will be noticed, unless made on, or annexed to, a printed Particular, and the Prices inserted in words at length; nor unless a Letter be subjoined to such Proposals from Two Persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the Party tendering, in the Sum expressed in the Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be made for the several Barracks and Stations, as specified in the Particulars of Contracts.

N.B.—The practice of allowing Letters, to and from Contractors and their Agents, to pass free of postage, is discontinued; but the Official Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsable for any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded. By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. John Forster to be Capt., v. Scott, resigned—Cornet Thos. Chawner to be Lieut., v. Hordy—William Flemming Freyer, Gent., to be do., v. Forster, promoted.

Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.—Devizes Troop—John Townsend Compton, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Polhill, resigned—John Newdegate F. Astley, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Compton, prom.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 31.

1st Drag. Guards—William Steele Wilkinson, Gent., to be Cornet by p.—June 1.

2d Dragoons—James Home, from Acting Veterinary Surgeon with the Depots of 1st Drag. Guards and 7th Light Drags., to be Veterinary Surg., v. Spencer, who resigns.

7th Light Drags.—Lieut. George Garrick Shaw to be Captain without p., v. Gillespie, app. to 13th Light Drags. Cornet Wm. Wellington Watethoo Humbly to be Lieut. without p., v. Ayers, dec.—Dec. 15. Cornet John Forster Fitzgerald to be Lieut., vice Shaw.

13th Light Drags.—Major Sir Walter Scott, Bart., to be Lieut.-Col. without p.—Capt. Augustus Wathen to be Major without p., v. Scott.—To be Capts. without p.—Capt. Robert Rollo Gillespie, from 7th Light Drags.—Capt. William Penn, from 13th Light Drags.—Lieut. Thomas Coventry Brandar, from 1st Drag. Gds.—June 6. Lieut. Charles Higginson Tench Hecker, v. Wathen—June 7. To be Assist. Surgeon—Henry Cooper Reade.

1st Foot—Ens. Richard Herbert Gall to be Lieut. without p., v. Desborough, appointed Adj.—Dec. 7. Ens. Kenneth M'Kenzie to be Lieut. by p., v. Gall, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled—James Hope, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. M'Kenzie. Lieut. Lawrence Desborough to be Adj., v. White, dec.—Sept. 26.

11th—Major Wm. Sadlier, from 58th Foot, to be Major, v. Irving, who exchanges.

9th—Capt. John Charles Campbell, from 45th Foot, to be Capt., v. Hind, who exchanges—June 1.

13th—Gent. Cadet Hugh John Montgomery Campbell, from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Tulle, promoted in 1st West India Regiment.

21st—Brev. Lieut. Col John Luard, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Major, v. Roche Meade, who exchanges.

25th—Ens. George Gravatt to be Lieut. by p., v. M'Donell, who retires—Samuel Rawson, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Gravatt.

27th—Lieut.-Col. Henry Christmas Cash, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut.-Col., v. Brev.-Col. James Simpson, who exchanges. Major John Vincy Evans to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Cash, who retires—Brev. Maj. Thomas Bennett Hicken to be Maj. by p., v. Evans—Lieut. John George Weir to be Capt. by p., v. Hicken—Ens. George Molle to be Lieut. by p., v. Weir—Frederick Coventry, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Molle—June 1.

38th—Gent. Cadet R. Scott, from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Ensign without p., v. Piper, promoted in 1st W. India Reg.

42d—Ens. George W. Macquarie to be Lieut. by p., v. Fergusson, who retires—Henry Shoito Douglas, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Macquarie.

45th—Lieut. Magens Mello to be Capt. by p., v. Reed, who retires. Capt. Charles Hind, from 9th Foot, to be Capt., v. Campbell, who exchanges—June 1. Ens. Geo. Anthony Leaton Blenkinsopp to be Lieut. by p., v. Mello—Jas. Butler Fellowes, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Blenkinsopp, promoted. Fred. Rice Stack, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Graves, promoted in the 1st W. I. Reg.—June 1.

49th—Gent. Cadet Richard H. B. Whittingham, from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. O'Toole, promoted in 1st W.I. Reg.

50th—James Russell, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Farquharson, whose appointment has been cancelled.

52d—Major Aubrey William Beauclerk, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Major, v. George Frederick Berkley St. John, who exchanges—Capt. Sydney Robert Streatfield to be Major by p., v. Beauclerk, who retires—Lieut. Richard Twopeny to be Capt. by p., v. Streatfield—Ens. James Holden Allevne to be Lieut. by p., v. Twopeny—June 1. Charles Francis Weddenburne, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Browning, promoted. Gent. Cadet Frederick J. Wilson, from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Ens. by p., v. Alleyne—June 1.

55th—Ens. Henry Hyacinth Warren to be Lieut. by p., v. Harris, whose promotion has been cancelled—Ens. Timothy Crowe, from Newfoundland Vet. Comps., to be Ens., v. Harris, dec.

58th—Major Henry Houghton Irving, from 4th F., to be Major, v. Sadlier, who exchanges.

70th—Ens. John Delons, from h.-p. 3d Ft., to be Ens., v. Webster, appointed Quartermaster to 78th Ft.

72d—Lieut. Arthur Lowry Balfour to be Capt. by p., v. Gowan, who retires—Ens. James Augustus Harding to be Lieut. by p., v. Balfour—John William Gainsford, Gent., to be Ensign by p., vice Harding.

78th—Ens. Joseph Webster, from 70th Ft., to be Quartermast., v. Gunn, appointed Paymaster to Capt. Mounted Riflemen.

82d—Ens. Francis Geo. Sherlock to be Lieut. by p., v. Ollivier, who retires—George Russell Nicholls, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sherlock.

84th—Lieut. William Henry Kelly to be Capt. by p., v. Rowley, who retires—Ens. James Considine to be Lieut. by p., v. Kelly—Mordaunt MacNaghten Smith, Gent., to be Ens. by v., v. Considine.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. Richard Irton to be Maj. by p., v. Gossett, who retires—First Lieut. John Hamilton Eaton to be Capt. by p., v. Irton—Second Lieut. Hon. H. Edward Hall Gage to be First Lieut., v. Eaton.

1st West India Reg.—To be Captains without p.—Lieut. John M'Causland, from 89th Ft.—May 31. Lieut. George Robison—June 1. Lieut. Richard Straker Wickham—June 2.

To be Lieutenants without p.—Ens. George Tulte, from 19th Ft.—Ens. James Wm. Graves, from 45th Ft.—Ens. Wm. Donald Piper, from 38th Ft.—Ens. Wm. Henry O'Toole, from 49th Ft.—May 31. Ens. the Hon. Thomas Clotworthy Skeffington Foster-Ens. Alexander Wm. Mackenzie-Ens. Edmund Hayter Bingham, v. Robison—June 1. Ens. Edward Algernon O'Donoghue, vice Wickham—June 2.

To be Ensigns without p.—Serj.-Major M. Mathews, from 19th Ft.—May 29. Serj.-Major S. Ballantine, from 25th Ft.—May 30. Serj. Edwin Walters, from 45th Ft.—May 31. Pierce Hackett, Gent., v. Foster—June 1. Robert Hughes Gent., v. Mackenzie—June 2. Henry St. John Clements, Gent., v. Bingham—June 3. George Jeffrey, Gent., v. O'Donoghue—June 4.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Quartermaster William Gunn, from 78th Ft., to be Paymaster.

Rl. Newfoundland Vet. Comps.—Colour-Serj. John Gillespie, from Rl. Artillery, to be Ens., v. Crowe, appointed to 55th Foot.

Mem.—The names of Cornet the Earl of March, of Rl. Reg. of Horse Guards, are Charles Henry Gordon Lennox.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—On 28th ult. a silver cup was presented to Lieut. and Adj. Anderton, through Col. the Hon. H. Cavendish, commanding the reg., with the following inscription:—"The Gift of Gen. Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Colonel of the First Regiment of Life Guards, to Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. Anderton, for his zeal, assiduity, and exemplary conduct, whilst he held the important situation of Riding-Master."

Rl. Horse Guards (Blue)—The Grand Duke of Russia reviewed this regiment and the 14th Dragoons, in the Home Park, Windsor, on Wednesday. The Grand Duke came on the ground attended by Lord Hill and a brilliant staff, and was received with the usual honours. After which the regiments marched past by squadrons and threes, trotted and cantered past, and went through various evolutions. At the conclusion, his Imperial Highness addressed the officers of the regiments, and passed a high compliment on the soldier-like appearance of the men, and the admirable precision in which the various evolutions were performed.

6th Dragoon Guards—We have elsewhere given a memoir of the late Colonel of this corps, Gen. Hon. R. Taylor.

7th Dragoon Guards—District Memorandum:—

Adjutant-General's Office, Edinburgh, April 14, 1839.

Maj.-Gen. Lord Greenock cannot allow the 7th Drag. Guards to leave Scotland without expressing to Lt.-Col. Kennedy and the officers of that reg. his very great regret at parting with a corps which has so perfectly acquired his esteem and regard, both in respect to their private relations and their public duties. The appearance, discipline, and efficiency of the 7th Drag. Gds. afford very satisfactory proof of the zeal and attention with which the service is conducted by them in every department. The Maj.-Gen., at the same time, requests that the Non-commissioned officers and soldiers may be assured, that he has fully appreciated their excellent and soldierlike behaviour on all occasions during the period the regiment has been stationed in the district under his command.—By order of Major-Gen. Lord Greenock, K.C.B., commanding in N. Britain.

ROBERT KERR, A.A.G., N.B.

2d Dragoons—Capt. Macquarie's troop is ordered to march from Ennis to Limerick, on the magistrate, S. Broker, Esq., dispensing with its services.

3d Light Dragoons—Cornet Roche is appointed A.D.C. to the Major-General commanding the Cavalry of the Army of the Indus.

8th Hussars—A party marched, May 30th, from Dundalk (hd.-qrs.) to Charlemont, for the purpose of escorting arms for the use of that corps.

13th Light Dragoons—Dr. Clark, Assist.-Surgeon, has arrived from India.

15th Hussars—The *Herefordshire*, in which the head-qrs. and the greater part of the reg. will embark for Bombay, was detained for some days in the East India Docks, in consequence of her having grounded, through the great quantity of cargo in her. She has, however, been lightened, and has proceeded to Gravesend, from whence she will sail the beginning of next week. The first division embark on Monday. Lieut.-Col. Badcock, and Majors Phillipps and Wathen, proceed in the *Herefordshire*. The second division, under Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, proceed in the *Malabar*.

17th Lancers—Lt.-Col. Pratt is on leave, and Major St. Quintin commands.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards (2d batt.)—Col. Hay and 33 r. and f. have embarked for Canada.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Yesterday morning a General Court Martial was held at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park, to inquire into the case of Charles Donellan, who stands charged with an attempt at murder. On the night of the 14th ult., (see *N. & M. G.* 18th) the prisoner was ordered to bed by his Corporal (Jeffery). He refused; and the Corporal was compelled to call in the picquet, who were about entering the room when the prisoner fired his musket, and the ball struck Private Henry Turner, entering his left shoulder and coming out under the bladebone of the right shoulder. Upon the prisoner being seized he declared it was his intention to have shot Corporal Jeffery, and he was sorry he had not done it. Turner, the wounded man, was taken to the infirmary, where he lay many days in a precarious state, and has only recently been declared out of danger. Evidence embracing the above facts was given in the court yesterday, and after the investigation had continued about two hours, the court found the prisoner guilty of the capital offence. The sentence will not be passed until Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief, has consulted the usual authorities; but it is generally expected that it will be transportation for life. The prisoner is as hardened as ever, and on Thursday last told the Serjeant who was on duty over him that he knew he should only get six months for it, and after that he would find means to shoot the —— Corporal.

10th—under command of Lt.-Col. Custance, proceeded from Liverpool, May 24th, by railway, to Manchester. The officers were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Liverpool, May 23d.

This reg., 700 strong (recently from Dublin), arrived in this town yesterday, by railway, from Liverpool. The Military force here at present, therefore, consists of one regiment of Drags., three regs. of Infantry, and a company of Artillery—a force amply sufficient to preserve the peace of the town and neighbourhood, if it should be threatened by the Chartists.—*Manchester Guardian.*

12th Depot—Hd.-qrs., Newport; detachments at Llanidloes and Montgomery.

13th—Capt. Meredith has arrived from Calcutta.

16th—Lieut. W. A. Kirk has arrived from Calcutta.

21st—Quartermast. Fairgrieve died at Hobart Town on the eve of the reg. embarking for Madras.

21st Depot—Capt. Bunbury has leave to July 13.

22d—Three officers and seventy men moved, May 28, from the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to Island Bridge, the reg. being so complete that there was not sufficient room for their accommodation in the royal square.

24th—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Capt. Williams to be Master of the Horse, in the room of Maj. Brownlow, who has declined the office.

25th—This fine reg. was reviewed by Major-Gen. Ellice, on the 27th ult., and went through their manœuvres and evolutions in such style as to elicit the highest praise of the General, and a great number of military officers who were present.

26th—Lieuts. Thompson and Sibley have arrived from Calcutta.

31st—Lieut. Stock has arrived from India.

32d—Lieut. Campbell, ordered to embark with the draft, has received a further prolongation of leave of absence until the arrival of the vessel at Cork.

32d Depot—The draft for the service cos. arrived at Cork, from Fermoy, May 27, for embarkation in the *Atholl.*

34th Depot—The route from Nenagh is countermanded, and the new destination of the depot is Buttevant, not Cork. Two cos., under Capt. Norris, Ensigns Still and Bertles, have arrived in Limerick.

36th—The band and a detachment of the 36th, under command of Capt. Wyatt, started this morning for Fredricton. The departure of those troops was witnessed with regret by many of the inhabitants of this village, to whom (from the gentlemanly deportment of the officers, and steady conduct of the men) they were much attached. The officers of the garrison at Woodstock entertained the Governor, Sir J. Harvey, on his visit, at which all the officers commanding corps and heads of departments were called in succession upon their legs, and the neat and soldierlike reply of Major Brookes (commanding 69th) seemed to elicit general satisfaction. One circumstance added much to the conviviality of the evening,—the meeting of the 36th and 69th regs.—two corps (as Col. Maxwell expressed it) whose friendship, feelings, and facings, were alike—"ever fresh and ever green." Previous to his departure, Sir J. Harvey reviewed the troops in garrison on the ice, on the Meduxnakik Creek. They consisted of the Rl. Artillery, 36th reg., 69th, Militia Artillery, 1st Carleton Inf., Woodstock Rifle Comp., and York Hussars."—*Woodstock Times*, March 1.

39th Depot—Lieut. Griffiths has leave to Aug. 14.

42d—Capt. Tulloch's comp., at Rathkeale, is ordered in to head-qrs., and a reinforcement of Serjeant and ten men is ordered to Capt. Cumberland's comp. at Newcastle.

43d—A detachment of 100 strong, under Capt. Talbot, left Dover for Chatham, to embark for Canada.

45th—Capts. Stack, Butler and Minter, were invited to Windsor Castle by Her Majesty on the evening of Wednesday the 29th ultimo.

58th—sailed Mar. 3d, for England, from Trincomalee, in the *Apollo*, and may be daily expected.

59th Depot—One comp. from Mullingar to Nenagh, 24th to 29th May. One comp. (2 Officers, 2 Serjs., 1 Drum., and 40 r. and f.), from Mullingar to Roscrea, 24th to 28th May. Remaining two comps. and hd.-qrs., from Mullingar to Nenagh, 27th to 31st May.

64th Depot—were called out at Derry, to check the mob, who lighted bonfires and broke windows, to celebrate the return of the present Ministry to office.

65th Depot—The company at Cashel marched, May 31st, for Templemore, to join hd.-qrs. The comp. at Fethard marched, May 29th, to arrive at Templemore May 31st, to join hd.-qrs.

66th Depot—The draft destined to join the service comps. left Youghal, May 27, for Spike Island, to await conveyance to Canada.

68th—H.M.'s frigate *Pique*, 36 guns, Captain E. Boxer, R.N., commanding, was to sail from Jamaica on April 9th last, with the service comps., for Montego Bay, and from thence embark the service comps. of the 8th Foot, and convey them to Halifax.

71st Depot—Capt. Austen has rejoined. Ens. the Hon. Hew Duncan is on leave. The depot expect to march for Cork to embark for Scotland. Assist.-Surg. Grant has joined from the service comps.

73d Depot—The detachment from Michelstown to Cork, 27th and 28th May. Dr. Russell, Assist.-Surgeon, has left for Canada.

74th Depot—Major Crabbe, K.H., is on leave to October, when he proceeds to the W. Indies. Maj. Mannin returns home to command the depot.

75th Depot—from Newbridge to Dublin, 20th and 21st May.

76th Depot—Major Clarke having given up the command to Maj. Grubbe, embarks at Cork for the service comps.

87th Depot—are to send out a draft to the Mauritius, of a Serjt. and 40 men, with two officers. One comp. marched, May 28th, from Boyle (hd.-qrs.) to Armagh, where they will arrive, June 5th, to occupy the barracks.

89th—Lieut.-General Sir C. B. Egerton commanded a detachment on board a line-of-battle ship, in Lord Howe's action of 1st June, 1794. Served at the blockade of Malta and surrender of Valetta, 5th Sept., 1800; from thence proceeded with Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt, and was present in the actions of the 13th and 21st March, 1801. Served with the army in Spain and Portugal in 1810 and 1811. Capt. Kenny was severely wounded 9th Oct., 1813. Capt. Moore was wounded in action in Canada in 1813.—*Hart's New Army List.*

90th—Capt. Eyles is appointed Staff Officer at Colombo, vice Capt. Mason, 58th.

92d Depot—The comp. from Banagher to Birr, 28th May. One comp. (40 r. and f.) from Birr to Maryboro', 3d to 4th June.

93d Depot—under command of Maj. Burgh, is ordered to embark at Cove, June 5th, for Glasgow. The draft from Buttevant to Cork, 27th and 28th May.

95th—This regt. arrived safe at Colombo March 7, in the *Jupiter*, from Cork. The officers who landed were:—Col. Campbell, K.H.; Major Walter; Capts. Saunders, Tathwell, Brooke, Dickson, Champion; Lieuts. Heyland, Ford, Hume, Master, Cornwall, Pratt, Dennis; Ensigns Smythe, Venour, Dowdall; Paymaster Feneran; Adjt. Rogers; Quarmast. Rogers; Surg. Ewing; Assist.-Surg. Clark; together with 31 Serjts., 10 drummers, 24 Corporals, 456 privates, 46 women, and 67 children.

99th—One comp. (35 r. and f.) from Athlone to Banagher 27th and 28th May. The comp. from Maryboro' to Athlone, 4th to 7th June. One comp. (40 r. and f.) from Athlone to Mullingar, 24th and 25th May.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—Three comps. at Birmingham, under Major Gossett; three comps. at Nottingham, under Major Boileau; two comps., with hd.-qrs., at Weedon; two comps. at Manchester.

Ceylon Rifles—Capt. Reyne is the Staff-Officer of Galle.

Rl. Artillery—The detachment under orders for Canada will embark on board the *Stakesby* freight-ship on 4th June. Lieut. Fs Cleaveland has been appointed to the Horse Artillery, in place of A. Gosset, promoted to Second Captain, and Lieut. Allen to the 3d batt., vice Cleaveland. On the promotion of Lieut. Luard, which is about to take place, vice Brewer, about to retire on half-pay, Lieut. G. L. R. Levinge is to be appointed to the Horse Artillery.

G O, May 19, 1830.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Second Lieut. R. C. Romer being transferred from Captain Eyre's company, 7th battalion, to Captain Manner's company, 2d battalion.—J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adj.-Gen.

G. O., 27th May, 1830.—Second Lieutenant Wilder is transferred from Major Whitty's to Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun's company, 6th battalion, by order of the Master-General.

J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col. A.A.G.

Garrison Orders, 29th May, 1830.—The remains of the late Serjeant-Major Shepherd, of the 2nd battalion Rl. Artillery, will be removed from the hospital to the parish church in the funeral car; the pall to be borne by two Serjeant-Majors of the battalions of Rl. Artillery, the Serjeant-Major of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Serjeant-Major of the Rl. Sappers and Miners, the Serjeant-Major of the Rl. Marines, and the Serjt.-Major of the Rifle Brigade; the whole of the Staff Serjeants to wear scarfs on this melancholy occasion. The party to be at the hospital in readiness to move at half-past two o'clock on Friday the 31st inst. The Royal Artillery band to attend. The guards to mount from their private parades on Friday morning next without music.

Rl. Engineers—At Limerick, on the Queen's birth-day, the Horse Brigade Rl. Artillery, Rl. Sappers and Miners, 42d Highlanders, and 46th Depot, paraded before Major-Gen. Sir W. Macbean, who, having rode up to the right of the line, at which the 16th company of Rl. Sappers and Miners, commanded by Second-Capt. Stotherd, Rl. Engineers, was stationed, addressed the men as follows:—

"I take this opportunity of expressing to you how highly pleased I am with your very good behaviour and conduct, since you have been under my command, and although I have not had the pleasure of inspecting you under arms before, I have been gratified to see the orderly and clean state in which you have had your appointments on going to, and returning from, your Sunday parades, and the creditable manner in which you have always appeared in the streets while in this garrison. Everybody now knows the nature of the duties of the Royal Corps of Engineers and of Sappers and Miners, and the manner in which those duties have been performed; and I am sure that when your services are again required, you will emulate the conduct and example of your predecessors. I am highly gratified in saying that, although the nature of the duties of the Ordnance Survey on which you are now employed causes you to be much dispersed throughout the country, and therefore liable to great temptation and irregularity, your conduct has been such, that since you have been in this district, not a single case of irregularity has been brought under my notice."

The Major-Gen. having concluded, Capt. Stotherd thanked him for taking that opportunity of expressing to the non-commissioned officers and men his approbation of their good conduct and appearance, assuring him that no body of men could more highly deserve it. In the evening the non-commissioned officers present, amounting to fifteen, dined together, and spent the evening in a most social manner. Second-Capt. Gordon proceeds to N. Britain, to establish recruiting parties at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Inverness. At present Capt. Gordon commands the 4th comp. at Woolwich, Capt. Oldershaw the 7th, and the newly raised company to be commanded by Capt. and Brev.-Major Du Plat, K.H., will be the 10th.

CIRCULAR.—Barrack Damages.

Horse Guards, April 29th, 1830.

Sir,—The monthly inspection of barrack-rooms occupied by officers having been represented as productive of much personal inconvenience, the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to bring the subject to the attention of the Ordnance Department; and the Master-General and Board, desirous of promoting the comfort of officers, as far as may be consistent with due protection to the public property, have issued an order to Barrack-Masters, directing the extension of the inspections to quarterly periods, and the assessment of damages in the officers' rooms until the movement of troops from barracks, with certain exceptions, as stated in the order. In transmitting for your information and guidance a copy of the document above alluded to, I have the commands of the General Commanding-in-Chief to desire, that you will cause all its provisions to be strictly adhered to in the regiment under your command. In the event of its being necessary immediately to place an officer in a quarter which has been vacated, during the period that a regiment remains at the same station, you will be pleased to cause every facility to be afforded to the Ordnance authorities in effecting the repair of all such damages as may have been committed by the officer who had previously occupied the quarter.

And in every case you will be held responsible for the due payment of the amount of barrack damages, in conformity with the provisions made in the royal regulations and orders of the army on that head, page 264, so soon as the assessment shall be made. I have, &c. J. W. Gordon, Lt.-Gen., Qr.-Mr.-Gen.

Officer commanding —— Regiment.

G. O.—Home and Foreign Stations.

Office of Ordnance, 20th April, 1830.

The attention of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance having been drawn to the subject of monthly inspections and assessment of barrack damages in officers' quarters, with a view to a modification of the regulations on that head:—They are pleased to order that, except for the object of effecting the repair of broken glass, officers' quarters shall not be visited more frequently than once a quarter, and then not to assess damages, unless called upon to do so by the commanding officer, but to make out a statement, for the Commanding Royal Engineer's Department, of repairs required by fair wear, and the assessment of all barrack damages committed by officers shall be allowed to stand over until the marching out of the regiment, depot, or detachment; but, in granting this concession, the Master-General and Board trust that no difficulties or disputes will arise as to payment of the claim for damages which Barrack-Masters may deem it just to make in the regular and due performance of the multifarious and arduous duties they are called upon to execute on troops quitting a barrack. It is at the same time to be understood that in cases where Barrack-Masters are called upon by Article 48, page 176, of the Army Barrack Regulations, and the same article, page 24, of Barrack-Master's Instructions, to take up the quarter of an officer absent on his private affairs for any period extending beyond that of the monthly return, the assessment of damages committed must then be made and the amount paid, so that no question may arise on such quarter being given up to another officer. And further, that in all cases where, under Article 47, page 273, of the Army Barrack Regulations, and the same article, page 23, of the Barrack Regulations, officers change quarters for their own accommodation, an inspection is to take place on such change being made, to ascertain and assess any damage committed, and which must be forthwith paid for and repaired, in order to prevent any disputes that might otherwise occur, as to which officer might be subject to the charge. By order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

R. Bynam, Secretary.

G. O.—*Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, May 18th,* 1830.

The whole of the troops in Ireland are to be under arms at noon, on 23d inst., in or near their respective garrisons or quarters, and will fire three rounds at one o'clock P.M., in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day. The Rl. Artillery will fire 21 guns at their respective stations. The General Officers commanding districts will attend at the stations most convenient to their respective quarters. By command of the Lieutenant-General commanding, R. H. Wynyard, Dep. Assist. Adjut.-Gen., in the absence of the Dep. Adjut.-Gen.

In obedience to the above order, the troops composing the garrison of Dublin, viz., the Rl. Artillery, 6th Dragoons (three troops), 17th Lancers, 19th, 22d, 89th, and 97th Regts., assembled on the Fifteen Acres in the Phœnix-park, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, 23d ult., and fired *a feu de joie*, at 1 o'clock, in honour of the Queen's birthday. The troops also performed some evolutions, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces.

A Court-Martial was held at the Marine Barracks, Chatham, last week, on a drummer named Dine, for disobedience of orders, he having refused to carry his sword. The excuse was, that it was against his religion to take up arms, he having become a member of the Society of Friends. Many of the Quakers from Rochester attended, and assisted him in his defence. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

The Rank of Full Colonel in the Army.—(*From a Correspondent*).—It is confidently rumoured that some change is under the consideration of the Military Commission, relative to the rank and pay of Colonels in the Army. That rank, not being attainable by purchase, is usually the result of long service, and which, when attained, has no increase of pay or remuneration of any kind. It is known that such a system does not exist in any other Army but the British. The system also is different even in our own Navy, where a certain number of the senior Captains who rank with full Colonels have an increase of pay. The newly-established remuneration of service money has also been conferred upon a certain number of the senior Post-Captains. In the Army the whole has been given hitherto to General Officers. It results, therefore, that by the present system no officer, however considerable his services, can ever attain anything beyond the half-pay of Lieut.-Colonel.

We have the painful duty of recording the murder of of Serjeant-Major W. Shepherd, 2d Batt., Rl. Foot Artillery, a man held high in the estimation of the officers of that corps, and who has been Serjeant-Major for nearly 24 years, and served in several of the Duke of Wellington's campaigns. The following are the depositions before the magistrates:—

Central Criminal Court to wit.—The information of Andrew Patten, acting bombardier in the fifth batt. Rl. Artillery, taken upon oath 26th May.—The said Andrew Patten, on oath, says as follows.—This morning, between the hours of 9 and 10, at which time the soldiers of the garrison were assembled on the parade in the front of the Rl. Artillery Barracks, in the parish of Woolwich, but had not fallen in, I saw the prisoner George Willis at about 10 yards in front of the flags or pavement of the said barracks. He raised his musket and took a deliberate aim at the late Serjeant-Major William Shepherd. He then fired, and I saw William Shepherd fall. The prisoner then turned round and threw his musket on the ground. I ran to the prisoner and Serjt. T. Polson did the same, and we both laid hold of the prisoner and took him into custody. Serjt. Polson asked him what made him do the act, and he (the prisoner) replied, "I meant this some time." I then took him to the guard-room.

(Signed) Andrew Patten.

John Snowbell being duly sworn, saith:—I am a Corporal in the 9th batt. Rl. Artillery. This morning, between the hours of 9 and 10, I was on the parade in front of the Rl. Artillery Barracks, and I heard the report of a musket. On looking round I saw the Serjeant-Major, William Shepherd, falling, and I also saw a musket lying on the ground at about eight yards from the Serjt.-Major, and the prisoner was walking from it. I immediately went to the Serjt.-Major, who was lying flat on his face. I took hold of him by his left arm and endeavoured to raise him, which I did, and perceived blood on his forehead and the blood gushing profusely from his breast. He cast his eyes slightly towards me, but never spoke. I then went to get a stretcher to remove him, but when I returned he had been carried away.

(Signed) John Snowbell.

Thomas Mason, being duly sworn, saith,—I am a bombardier in the 2nd batt. Rl. Artillery. This morning, between the hours of 9 and 10, I saw the late Serjeant-Major W. Shepherd lying on the parade in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks, apparently wounded. Soon afterwards I saw him conveyed into No. 7 barrack-room, to all appearance lifeless. Assist.-Surg. Richardson, of the Ordnance Medical Department, came in soon afterwards, and desired me, with some others, to take off the coatee of the Serjt.-Major. We did so, but found that he was quite dead.

(Signed) Thomas Mason.

On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict "Wilful Murder against George Willis." The prisoner heard the verdict without betraying the slightest emotion. The coroner's warrant for his committal to Newgate was then made out, whither he was removed in custody of the civil power. The prisoner is stated in the orderly book to be a native of Lymington, and was enlisted at Winchester on the 3d of May last year, when he represented himself to be 18 years of age. He refuses to disclose any particulars respecting his family. It is said that a correspondence has already taken place between Sir John Webb and Lord Bloomfield on the propriety (should the prisoner be convicted of the murder) of taking means to induce the judge who tries him to order his execution to be carried into effect on the spot where the crime was committed. The reason assigned for this departure from the ordinary rule is, that the sight would act as a lesson to the other soldiers stationed in this garrison. A communication has been made to the Secretary at War, embracing the principal facts of the diabolical act, by the Commandant.

We understand that poor Shepherd has left a wife and six children; two of them are Non-Commissioned Officers in the regt., and two other sons have been put on pay in the books of the regt. since this dreadful occurrence, and we have no doubt but that the Master-General will do everything in his power to ameliorate the unfortunate situation in which the unhappy widow is placed, *by her husband's loss of life while in the execution of his duty.* Although the wretched perpetrator of this vile act during the whole of the inquest did not appear to feel the awful situation in which he had placed himself, and when the jury returned their verdict, which consigned him to prison as a murderer, scarcely a change could be seen in his countenance, yet we understand that afterwards he fainted several times. On a careful examination of the evidence produced at the inquest, we are of opinion that nothing has appeared to palliate this dreadful act, but that, on the contrary, the wretched man Willis had been treated with great forbearance by the deceased, whose general character was that of an exemplary soldier, and a kind man; he was 49 years of age, and had served 32 years in the regiment.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—"The funeral took place this

afternoon (Friday); in addition to the pall-bearers (see the Garrison Order), there were two of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Serjeant-Major, and Quartermaster-Serjeant. Several Serjeants and Corporals of the Guards attended, as well as some of the Warders from the Tower. If I may apply the term *grand* to a funeral, the poor man had a much grander one than will fall to the lot of most officers. The greater proportion of the Artillery Officers attended the funeral, and also many of the Marines, as well as the Engineers. The Commander, Lord Bloomfield, was present. There were several respectable inhabitants of the town also there, and most of the shops were closed; the crowd immense. The excitement caused by this dreadful affair is extreme and unabated; every person wishes, that in case the prisoner is convicted, he may pay the penalty of his crime as near as possible to the spot on which it was committed."

Among the officers who followed in the procession were: Lord Bloomfield, Commandant of the garrison; Colonels King, Cruttenden, Bastard, Crawford, Petley, Dickson, and Gore; Major Sweeting; Captains Wingfield, Skinner, Teasdale, Furneaux, Mead, Rowland, Wright, Best, and Savage; Lieutenants Hamilton, Younghusband, Wilson, Clark, Rogers, Borroughwood, and Campbell, of Rl. Artl.; and the following officers belonging to the Rl. Marines—Col. Wingrove, Commanding Officer; Col. Mercer; Captains Hughes, Leonard, Gray, and Wood; Dr. Parkin; Lieuts. Onslow, Henley, besides a number of officers of the Rifle Brigade, and all the Quarter-Masters and Non-commissioned officers of the Artillery, Rifles, Marines, and Sappers and Miners stationed at Woolwich. The three Turkish officers who had been practising for some time at Woolwich were also present. Mr. Watts, the High Constable, and a posse of peace officers, preceded the procession, followed by Captain Wingfield, the Adjutant on duty, and Lord Bloomfield and his Aide-de-Camp on horseback. After his Lordship came the brass band of the Sappers and Miners, and the bands of the Rl. Artillery and Marines played "The Dead March in Saul." The body of the murdered man came next, followed by his eldest son George Shepherd, as chief mourner, and next to him two younger sons of the age of about eight and ten, and lastly, an exceedingly pretty little girl about three, and a fine chubby-faced boy about four or five years of age, who appeared to be quite unconscious of the cause that attracted the anxious gaze of the multitude. They excited great commiseration from the spectators. The Non-commissioned Officers of the same rank as the deceased, belonging to the Marines and Artillery, and wearing large crape scarfs, followed; and after them the warders of the Tower, and friends of the deceased, many of whom had known Shepherd in his most trying campaigns. The respective officers and privates of the three corps at Woolwich brought up the rear, and the procession altogether could not have been much less than a mile in length. The Rev. Mr. Greenlaw, Rector of Woolwich, met the Rev. Messrs. Henslow, Scott, and Guthrie, Chaplains to the garrison, at the entrance to the churchyard, and the corpse was taken from the gun-carriage, and borne into the church. Here also the deepest anxiety was displayed to witness the ceremony, and the galleries were densely crowded by ladies who had taken their seats two or three hours before. The Rev. Mr. Greenlaw and Mr. Henslow performed the burial service, and the band of the Royal Artillery executed with brilliant effect the anthem from the 15th chapter of Corinthians. The coffin was afterwards deposited in the churchyard, and three rounds fired over the grave by twenty-five Artillerymen, which is six above the usual compliment. In short, every possible mark or respect was paid by both the superiors and inferiors of this upright soldier. It is painful to add, that in all probability the children of the deceased will be bereaved of their mother. Drs. Goldsworthy and Richardson were unremitting in their attentions to the afflicted widow during Thursday night, and one of the Chaplains has repeatedly visited her, and afforded spiritual solace; but it is feared she will sink under the loss that she has sustained.

Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Macbean, K.C.B., has received leave of absence to proceed to England; and the troops serving in the South Western District of Ireland will report through the Assistant Adjutant-General to head-quarters during the Major-General's absence.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the Restoration, a general inspection of the Foot Guards, by their Commanding Officers, took place on the parade in St. James's Park, where the peculiar Military usages of the day were duly performed—the band at intervals executing several national and favourite airs.

At the Surrey Sessions on Wednesday, a private in the 1st batt. Coldstream Guards was convicted of robbery, but recommended to mercy on account of his former good character. The Serjeant was asked by the Court whether a soldier was taken back to his regiment after a conviction; and the reply was in the affirmative, if the sentence of imprisonment did not exceed 12 months.

We understand that the new pontoons, tried last week at Woolwich before the Master-General of the Ordnance, may, after some alterations, be found useful to pass infantry over narrow rivers, but that they will never compete with Blanshard's tin pontoons.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette*."]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G	Canada	York	11 May 38		
2d do	Glasgow	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Piershill	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Leeds	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Sheffield	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Ballincollig	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L.do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Newbridge	. .	. .	Nov. 18	Francey
7th Hus	Canada	York	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs	Dorchester	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D.	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	*
12th La.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D.	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Hounslow	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Chatham ‖	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th La.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds					
1st bn	Portman St. B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds.G					
1st bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	St. George's B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	19 Jan 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Galway	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Halifax	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov 32		
10th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Newport	27 Sept 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Dec. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Plymth.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan 37		
19th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do	Dublin	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Castlebar	22 May 37		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Plymouth	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Bristol	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Cork	21 Aug. 29		
35th do	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Tralee	14 Oct. 30		
37th Ft.	Halifax	Cork	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42nd do.	Limerick	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Ils.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Windsor	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Devonport	8 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Limerick	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	Van D.'s Land	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do	Barbadoes	Tynemth.	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	2 Nov 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Kinsale	5 Dec. 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon *	Templmre	June 28		
59th do	Malta	Nenagh	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon *	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct 28		
64th do	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Fethard	7 Nov. 29		
66th do	Canada	Cork	17 June 27		
67th do.	Barbadoes	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	America	Youghal	3 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Nenagh	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Cork	20 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Dundee	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Fermoy	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	Trinidad	Paisley	16 Oct. 34		
75th do	Cape of G.H	Dublin	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Armagh	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do	New S Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	New.on T.	15 May 34		
84th do	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth.	5 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies
87th do.	Mauritius	Boyle	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Ceylon	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	Cape of G.H.	Aberdeen	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Cork	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Belfast	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept 35	N Ameri.
97th do.	Birr	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do	Hull	. .	. .	June 37	C of G Hp
99th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	Weedon	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl
R. Sff.C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do, N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos, Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

† Ord. to East Indies. * On passage Home.

Alterations in the "Good Conduct Warrant."—In Rule 13, for "beyond simple admonition," is substituted, "beyond six days' drill, or seven days' confinement to barracks." In Rule 16, "for a longer or shorter period," altered to "any period not less than eighteen months." The following words are prefixed to Rule 26 "In establishing their claims to the good conduct pay," and at the end of the same rule are added, "but in claiming their discharges under the 11th Article, actual service only will be reckoned."

Exchanges during the last Month.—Bt.-Col. Fergusson, C B, 52d F, with Lieut.-Col. Murray, h.-p. Coldstream Guards. Major Young, 79th F., with Major Gilbert, Unatt. Brev.-Major Browne, 6th Dr Gds. (rec. diff.), with Capt. J. R Smyth, Unatt. Capt. Finucane, 38th F., with Capt. Peacocke, h.-p. 86th F. Capt. Bentham, 52d F., with Capt. Eccles, h.-p. 6th Drag. Gds. Capt. Fothergill, 67th F, with Capt. Ogle, h.-p. 28th F. Lieut. Vernon, 8th Dr., with Lieut. Longmore, 47th F.

Resignations and Retirements.—Lieut.-Col. Murray, 52d F. Majors Lord W Butler, Sco. Fus. Gds.—Peacocke, 38th F.—Houghton, 7th D.—Gilbert, 79th F. Captains—Phelps, 14th Dr.—Moore, 28th F.—Eccles, 52d F.—Ogle, 67th F. Lieutenants—Campbell, 2d Dr. Gds.—Martin, 3d Dr. Gds.—Gosset, 4th Dr Gds. Peyton, 12th Dr.—Jardine, 1st F.—Eyre, 5th F.—Collins, 58th F.—Price, 60th F.—Stewart, 86th F.—Burrowes, 97th F. Cornets—Bradford, Rl. Horse Gds.—Jacob, 2d Dr.

Naval Intelligence.

Appointments.

Commanders—Charles Deare (1829), from *Clio*, to *Lily*. Step. G. Fremantle (1836) to *Clio*. A. W. Willis (1835) to *Magnificent*. Lieutenant J. Henry Jackson (1825) to Coast Guard.
Masters—J. Saunders to *Firebrand*. T. Wheeler to *Lily*. R. W. W. Miller to *Clio*.
Mates—P. Tower and A. R. Henry to *Childers*. H. Bayley to *Benbow*. H. D. Blanckley to *Excellent*.
Midshipman—A. P. Arkwright to *Howe*.
Surgeon—W. West, M.D (1814), to *Revenge*.
Assistant-Surgeons—H. J. Domville to *Revenge*. H. Peacock to *Britannia*.
Purser—K. Ward to *Lily*.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

Acheron, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter.
Acorn, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1847), on passage to Cape.
Actæon, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.
Adder, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.
Advice, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.
Ætna, 6, rec. sp. (1824), Lt. Com. J. Willson (c.) (1811), par. serv.
African, st. v., (1825) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Ire.
Alban, st. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), W. Indies.
Algerine, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
Alligator, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.
Andromache, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Ame.
Apollo, tr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), part. service.
Ariadne, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.
Ariel, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.
Arrow, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1830), S. America.
Asia, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
Astrea, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.
Atholl, 28, tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.
Avon, st. ves., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.
Basilisk, k., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (c.) (1833), S. Amer.
Beacon, 8, sur. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.
Beagle, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
Beaver, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1818), Dover.
Bellerophon, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.
Bellisle, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Plymouth.

BENBOW, 72 (1813), Capt. Houston Stewart (1817), Portsmouth.
BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.
BLENHEIM, 72 (1813), Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, Kt., K.C.H., (1814), Sheerness.
BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.
BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), rur. Thames & Medway.
BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Captain Alex. Ellice (1831), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia
BUFFALO, st. ship (1813), Mast.-Com. Wm. Wood (1826), par. serv.
BULLFROG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.
BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.
CALLIOPE, 28 (1817), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.
CAMELION, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), S. America.
CARYSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.
CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.
CEYLON, 2 (1810), Comino. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1800), rec. sh., Malta.
CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.
CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. P Hust (1826), North America.
CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1836), Portsmouth.
CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), N. America.
CLIO, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1836), Portsmouth.
COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.
COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.
COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.
COMET, 2, st. v. (1822), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain
COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. Evan Napean (1828), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.
CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.
CORNWALLIS, 74 (1813), Capt. Sir R. Grant, (1828). on pass. home from North America.
CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Jersey.
CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. A. Milne (acting), West Indies.
CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Giffard (1838), East Indies.
CUCKOO, st. ves., Master-Com W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.
CURAÇOA, 24 (1809), Capt Jenkin Jones (1828), Chatham.
CURLEW, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1832), on pass. to Cape.
DAPHNE, 18 (1838), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.
DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.
DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), E.H., N. America.
DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.
DOLPHIN, 10 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
DONEGAL, 78 (1704), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.
DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.
DROMEDARY, con sh. (1799), Mas.Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm
DRUID, 44 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), Plymouth.
ECHO, st ves (1827), Lt.-Com W. James (1815), Woolwich.
EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), West Indies.
ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), South America.
EMERALD, ten to *Rl. G.* yt. (1826), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.
EREBUS, discovery ship, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), Chatham.
ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.
EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth
FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), N. Sea.
FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
FEARLESS, st. v, Master W Comben (acting), Weymouth.
FIREBRAND, 6, st v. Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.
FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), Woolwich.
FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Potbury (1823), Spithead.
FLY, 18 (1831), Com G. G. Loch (1837), South America.
FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.
GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt R. Reynolds, C B (1812), Lisbon.
GLEANER, st. v., Lt. Com O E. Davis (1815), Woolwich.
GORGON, st v. (1836), Mt.-Com C. B. Bellamy (1824) act., Sheern.
GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America.
GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut -Com. J G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.
HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), Portsmouth
HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1826), Mediterranean.
HERALD, 28 (1829), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.
HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Barnard (1817), on pass to W Indies.
HERMES, st. v. (1835), Lt.-Com W S. Blount (1824), Mediter.
HORNET, 6 (1841), Lt -Com. Miller, West Indies.
HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1836), Portsmouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., Capt Daniel Pring (1815), on passage to Bermuda.
JASPER, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1849), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (*d.*) (1833), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LEVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), C. of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), par. ser.
LILY, 16 (1837), Com. Chas. Deare (1829), Portsmouth.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Philipps (1815), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commod. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MASTIFF, 6, (1813), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
MEGÆRA, st. ves. (1837), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, 6. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), part. serv.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford.
MYCENE, st. ves , Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sahdom (1828), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1828), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (*a*) (1813), part. serv.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. F. Holland (acting), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.
PILOT, 16 (1836), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Cork.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
PROSPERO, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoseason (1826), part. service.
PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
RACER, 16 (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), on passage to North America.
RAVEN, 4 (1829), Lt.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837), part. serv.
REDWING, st. v., Com. Thos. Bevis (1829), Liverpool.
REVENGE, 76 (1805), Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, (*a*) (1811), Portsmouth.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1839), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part service.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jonkin (1829), Havannah
ROSE, 18 (1831), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth
SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (acting), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt -Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), Coast of Africa.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robillard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1839), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), part. service.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (*b.*) (1828), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8 (1828), cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly *a.* (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v , Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1826), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1813), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826, W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt -Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
TERROR, 10, discovery ship, Com. F R. M. Crozier, Chatham.
THUNDER, 6, surv. v. (1829), Com E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1809), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826., Capt. J. Townsend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), g.- hip, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 26 (1825), Capt. Hen. Smith, (*a.*) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.
WARE, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Portsmouth.
WHALER, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (*c*) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Capt. J. Parker (1838), Sheerness.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com Wm. Tucker (*b*) (1826), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R P. Stopford (1838), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Smail (1825), Holyhead.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s May 6, d. May 26, r. May 25.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. May 20, d. June 9.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.
IBERIA, Middleton, s. May 27, d. June 16.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. May 13, d. June 2.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, Ellis, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24, r. May 21.
HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 29.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 16, d. Sept. 27.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11, r. May 13.
HMB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.
HMB PETEREL, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28, r. May 5.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 26.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.
HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.
HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22, r May 3.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s Jan. 17, d. May 20, r. May 20.
HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.
HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.

In Port.

HMB RANGER, Turner (*c.* 1825), s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r. Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up on 8th June.

TAGUS for the Mails of this day.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres—HMB SPEY for the Mails of 4th instant.

HMB RANGER for Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of this day.—HMB MUTINE for the American Mail of 5th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, May 31.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Lily* was not paid off until Monday: in the afternoon she was taken charge of by the *Britannia*, and on Tuesday Com. Deare, from the *Clio*, assumed the command. Commander S. G. Freemantle has joined the *Clio*. *Lily* is to return to the Coast of Africa when she is manned. *Flamer* steamer came to Spithead on Tuesday last, from Plymouth, but previously from Bermuda. She is in a defective condition, and to add to it had a very bad passage home of 32 days: she brought despatches from the North American squadron, which were landed at Plymouth. An explanation of the affair between the *Medea* and French brig *Griffon* has arrived by *Flamer*. Commodore Douglas was at Bermuda on 6th April, with his broad pendant on board *Cornwallis*; *Ringdove* and *Medea* were there. *Edinburgh* had been on shore, and so seriously injured her false keel, as to oblige her to come to England to be docked. *Britannia* was taken out of dock on Monday, and afterwards masted: she is now in the basin fitting. *Queen* is in dock to be coppered: an alteration is about to be made in the bust of Her Majesty, which is found to be ill-proportioned. *Benbow* has bent her sails, and will probably go to Spithead to-morrow or Monday: she cannot go to sea, however, as her gun-carriages are not ready. *Hastings* is making good her trifling defects at Spithead, and will be able to go to sea again next week, if required. The cabins fitted for the Queen Dowager are to be dismantled, and the stores returned to the Dock-yard, an evident intention that in future the ship is to be sent to a foreign station: it is believed she will relieve the *Minden*. *Avon* transport steamer came here yesterday with the *Revenge's* Marines, and Mr. King, formerly Master of the *Messenger*, is appointed to command her: she will be employed in moving troops, volunteer seamen, or such other duties as may be required of her. The *Messenger* will still continue the tug-vessel in the harbour. *Revenge* is fitting alongside the jetty. *Childers* is to go to Plymouth next week, and afterwards to the East Indies: she was moved out of the basin this morning. *Hydra* is in harbour ready, but without orders. *Clio* is beginning to fit: she has only her Marines and a few boys. A strong party of men are at work on the *Magicienne*, and a few on the *Warspite*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Sapphire*. *Blonde* has been taken out of the basin: she is ready for officers and men, but no one yet appointed. *Diligence* transport is unloading alongside the Dock-yard: she is afterwards to take provisions from the Victualling-yard to Deptford. *Flamer* has gone to Woolwich. Ships in Port—*Hastings* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Benbow*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Hydra*, *Lily*, *Clio*, *Childers*, *Avon*, *Messenger*, *Diligence*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, 31st May.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—24th—Sailed *Curlew*, 10, Lieut.-Com. G. Rose, for Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa; she has taken out Supernumeraries for the men-of-war on that coast. Lieut. T. C. Ross appointed to the *Melville*, and Mr. Norcock, Clerk-in-Charge of the *Waterwitch*, have taken their passage in her. Sailed the *Sylph*, tender to the *Impregnable*, with Supernumeraries for the ships at Portsmouth, and returned here the following day. 25th—Arrived *Flamer*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. M. Polbury, from West Indies, and sailed again on 26th for Woolwich where she is to be paid. 27th—Arrived *Prospero*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Hoseason, from Pembroke, with volunteer seamen for the Navy. Off the Dodman, she fell in with and spoke the *Earl of Durham* transport, having on board a detachment of the 1st Dragoon Guards, bound to Canada. Lieut. H., on being made acquainted that Cornet J. B. E. W. B. Leigh, belonging to that regiment, was dangerously ill on board, he kindly took him on board the *Prospero*, and on his arrival here, Cornet Leigh was conveyed to the Rl. Military Hospital, and we regret to say he expired the same night. *Prospero* sailed on her return to Pembroke, the following day. 29th—*Malabar*, 72, was taken out of dock, and the *Forth*, 44, was hauled in to have her copper repaired and scrubbed. 30th—*Harpy*, 10, ordered to be sold, was hauled on the graving slip, to ascertain the difference between the composition copper and the copper generally used in the Navy, when it was found that the latter was far superior to the other. Nine joiners have been added to those already entered in the Dock-yard, making in the whole (joiners and house-carpenters) 64 in number; but they are only engaged for three months. The 28th of June, the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation, is the day fixed for the launching of the *Nile*, 92. 31st—*Pandora*, 4, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Innes, will be taken into dock this day, to have her copper repaired and scrubbed. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Pandora*, *Carron*, st.-v.

MILFORD HAVEN, 29th May.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Prospero* steamer, *en passant* from the Clyde, put in here for coals on Saturday last; her Second

Master, Mr. Pritchard, who has succeeded Mr. Yule, joined her on that occasion: on Sunday she left for Plymouth, having on board the seamen employed in navigating the *Hecate*. On Monday the *Tortoise* lighter arrived with Naval stores from Plymouth; she is waiting for fifteen shipwrights ordered from Pembroke to Plymouth-yard. To-day the *Prospero* returned to the station, having been absent between six and seven months undergoing repairs; she will relieve the *Monkey*, at present employed as an extra packet. Mr. T. C. Jones, the Surgeon of Pembroke-yard, is gone on public leave. The anniversary of our beloved Queen's birth-day was hailed on the 23d inst. throughout the port with every demonstration of respect. Up at the Dock-yard the *great guns* fired a royal salute, which was re-echoed to by the *small ones* of the Marine detachment. The *Royal Sovereign* yacht and the packets in port were tastefully decorated, and every signal staff, both here and up at the Arsenal, had its flag "fluttering in the breeze." The Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry are ordered for permanent duty on the 1st of August next; the corps consists of three troops, and is in an efficient state.

Deptford.—Sailed *Admiral Moorsom* for Jamaica; *Marquis of Huntley* for Cork and Quebec; *Neptune*, to Gravesend for Australia; *Sackville*, for Sierra Leone. Arrived—*Barrosa* transport, Lieut. Scrymgour, Agent, from West Indies, and *Stakesby*, for Quebec. Remain—*Middlesex* and *Mary Anne*, male and female convict ships; *Florist*, for emigrants for Australia; the *Devon* lighter, loading for Portsmouth and Plymouth. The *Lively* lighter has arrived with Queen Adelaide's baggage from Portsmouth

Jamaica, 6th April.—Commodore Douglas arrived here on 25th March, in *Medea* st.-frigate, 14 days from Vera Cruz, and from Havannah, four days; *Edinburgh*, 72, and *Cornwallis*, 72, had sailed from the Havannah, the former for Bermuda and the latter for Port Royal; *Dee* steamer arrived at Jamaica, on 31st March, with the mail from St. Thomas; *Andromache*, 28, on 1st April, 21 days from Vera Cruz; *Shipjack*, on 2nd, from a cruize; *Pique*, 36, on 3d, 20 days from Vera Cruz, and the *Wanderer*; on 4th arrived *Rover*, 12 days from Honduras; and *Pickle* schooner, from a cruize. *Hercules*, 72, sailed from Jamaica for Halifax, on 24th March, with 57th reg. on board, under command of Maj. Bradshaw; *Tartarus* st. sailed on same day for St. Thomas's; *Flamer*, on 28th, for Bermuda; *Sappho*, on 2nd April, for Carthagena; and, on 6th, *Charybdis*, for Bermuda.

H.M.S. *Wasp* was at Gibraltar 10th May; also the *Volcano*, Lieut. West. *Truncelo* was at Cadiz; at Lisbon, *Donegal*, *Ganges*, *Implacable*, *Daphne*, and *Espoir*. *Harlequin*, 18, was at Teneriffe on 10th May.

The Deputy, Master, and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House have munificently granted out of their private charitable fund the sum of 100*l.* to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society. This act of private benevolence will be fully appreciated as a testimony of the close sympathy existing between the Royal and Commercial Navies of this country.

The *Kite* steamer, Lieut. George Snell, R.N., leaves Woolwich for Portsmouth on Sunday next, on her way to the West Indies, and takes some supernumerary officers for ships on that station.

The *Fantome*, 16, was this week launched at Chatham.

The *Defence*, *Black Prince*, and *Tremendous*, seventy-fours, are to be moved from Sheerness to the Chatham Ordinary.

The *Barham* is to be docked and examined at Sheerness. It appears doubtful whether she is worth repairing.

The *Speedy* cutter has sailed from Sheerness, and the *Dolphin* cutter will soon follow, on the Scotch Fisheries protection duties.

Lieut. Crispin, R.N., of the Revenue Coast Guard Service, has been recently presented with a splendid set of silver dishes, for his zealous attention to a merchant-vessel in distress.

The *Cockbush*, Coast Guard Station, Chichester, has recently driven off a smuggling boat attempting to land, and has also taken 25 tubs and a flaggon of contraband spirits.

The *Firefly* and *Echo* steamers have been paid off at Woolwich. The *Alban* and *Flamer* are also expected at Woolwich, to be paid off.

The *Avon* steamer has taken 125 officers and men of the Rl. Marines from Woolwich to Portsmouth for the *Revenge*.

Royal Marines.—The Chatham division was inspected by Major-General Sleigh on Monday last, both in their field exercise and interior economy. We understand that the General expressed his high opinion of the corps in the most gratifying terms. The Woolwich division was inspected on Thursday. The Portsmouth will be inspected on the 4th, and the Plymouth on the 10th, of this month.

Malta, May 12.—Immediately upon the arrival of the French steamer *Lycurgue*, from Marseilles, Admiral Stopford gave orders to the brig *Jaseur* to be ready to sail, and the next day it immediately left for Corfu, with despatches from Commodore Parker. Those despatches contained orders for the Commodore to sail immediately for the Levant with *Rodney*, *Talavera*, *Belleruphon*, and *Castor*. On Wednesday the officers of the garrison gave a grand ball at the Hotel de Provence, in honour of Prince George of Cambridge's [illegible]

Royal Naval School Society.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the above-named society was held at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, Regent-street, Sir G. Cockburn in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and amongst others present were the Earl of Yarborough, Sir G. Seymour, Adm. White, Sir E. Codrington, Sir R. Dobson, Sir F. Ommanney, Capts. M. Smith, Carnac, Dickenson, Dickson, &c. The Chairman having opened the business of the meeting by an introductory speech, the Secretary read the annual report of the council of administration, which stated that the building fund had continued to accumulate, and that its more speedy augmentation might be fully anticipated when the building should be commenced. The amount also subscribed exclusively for this object, the report stated, was 2,203*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, including a third donation of 100*l.* from Sir Isaac Coffin, whose distinguished liberality and support entitled him to the warm gratitude of this institution. In reference to the system adopted by the institution, the report stated that drilling, so essential to youth for the attainment of a gentlemanlike carriage and deportment, now forms a part of the discipline and exercise of the pupils; a Drill-Serjeant having been recently appointed to attend regularly for that purpose; and that an alteration in the system of education had been experimentally adopted, by which, after acquiring the necessary rudiments, the attention of the pupils was directed more particularly to those branches of education suitable to their future prospects in life. The report further stated that, in compliance with the resolution of the last general meeting, pupils were now permitted to continue in the school until they had attained the age of 18, instead of 17, as heretofore, thus giving them the opportunity of completing their education at this establishment. The report was received and adopted unanimously.

Sir E. Codrington addressed the meeting at length, explanatory of several of the statements in the report; after which the especial thanks of the meeting were directed to be conveyed through the council to Sir Isaac Coffin, for the liberality and personal interest he had evinced towards the society.

Sir Richard Dobson proposed, as an enlargement of the rule relating to the qualification of members, that the Assistant Surgeons of the Navy be eligible to become members of this society, and participators in its benefits, to which he contended they were entitled by their education and permanent attachment to the service. A lengthy discussion followed, in the course of which several propositions were made to further enlarge the rule by a declaration of the rights of Mates, Second Masters, and passed Clerks (of six years' service), to become members, which terminated in the matter being referred to the council for their consideration, with a request that they would report on it at the next year's meeting. The vacancies by rotation in the council were then filled up, and the officers for the ensuing year elected. Capt. J. Jones, for whose valuable services the Chairman said the society was deeply indebted, was unanimously elected a vice-president of the institution. The receipts for the year ending 31st Dec. last amounted to 5,020*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and the disbursements to 4,905*l.* 14*s.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of 114*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Thanks to the Earl of Yarborough, the medical and legal officers, the members of the council, and the chairman of the meeting, were passed, after which the meeting broke up.

In the evening a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and including (besides the Earl of Yarborough, who was in the chair) the Earl of Devon, Lord Byron, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, the Hon. Sir C. Boyle, Major-Gen. Sir J. Savage, Dr. Russell, Sir F. Ommanney, and others, sat down to dinner at the London Tavern. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed, "Prosperity to the Rl. Naval School Society." He said that amongst the many advantages contemplated by the promoters of this institution, the one which was most calculated to attract the general benevolence of the British public was that which provided education for the orphans of the men who had served their country and had died in its cause. This was a valuable institution, in so far as it supplied a vacancy which the poverty, and perhaps the pride of many a widow of a deserving officer, who had served his country, left unprovided for. The noble Earl concluded an eloquent speech by calling upon all present not merely to send in their names, but to canvass their friends, and to render substantial support to the society.

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and, instead of the hackneyed "one cheer more," the jolly navigation guests substituted "one rattle more,"—a feature in the evening's entertainments which, if not *comme il faut*, was at least characteristic.

Several other toasts and healths were proposed, including "The memory of Dr. Bell," who bequeathed the munificent donation of 10,000*l.* In proposing the health of the Chairman, Adm. Sir G. Cockburn observed that, although the noble individual was not exactly attached to the service, yet he might not altogether be considered as a fair-weather sailor. Lord Yarborough returned thanks, and admitted that he was not altogether to be considered as a "foul-weather jack," but he confessed that he regretted that he was not more intimately connected with the service.

H.M.S. Hastings.—Queen Adelaide, on leaving the ship, was very much affected; Her Majesty several times cast her eyes towards the poop, and said, "Ah! there is my old place where I used to sit." She remained on the quarter-deck for half an hour, taking her last farewell, and remarking how nice the ship looked since her carriages were landed. She curtsied to all around her when she quitted the deck; and as the barge shoved off, the cheers given by the ship's company of the *Hastings* were warmly returned by every one in the barge. As the steamer passed close on the starboard side of the *Hastings*, Her Majesty was again cheered, on which she approached the side of the vessel and waved her handkerchief; the steamer went round the *Hastings* twice, and those on board describe the scene to have been very affecting; there was scarcely a dry eye on board the *Lightning*. Her Majesty made a very handsome present of silver plate to Com. Worth, and a necklace for his lady. After Queen Adelaide had quitted the *Hastings*, Capt. Loch addressed the officers and ship's company as follows:—"It is the Queen Dowager's gracious pleasure that I should take this mode of informing the officers and ship's company under my command of the gratification and satisfaction Her Majesty has received from their general good conduct while the standard has been flying on board the *Hastings*. Queen Adelaide also takes this mode of bidding the officers and ship's company farewell, wishing them health and prosperity."

Lt. Crighton, R.N., the Manager of the Leith and London Steam Navigation Company, is now engaged with a plan for converting all the merchant steamers of the United Kingdom into war-steamers. All he requires of Government is, we find, to have the steamers periodically inspected, and to have the proper guns always ready to place on board of them the instant a hostile demonstration is made by any of our continental neighbours. England, again, against the world in arms!

H.M.'s packet *Swift*, Lieut. Welch, arrived from the Brazils, has brought home on freight about 22,000*l.*, and did not touch either at Bahia or Pernambuco on her homeward voyage.

The Portsmouth Harbour Humane Society last week bestowed their highest reward on W. Corbie, a marine of H.M.S. *Childers*, for periling his own life in saving James Berry, a boy who had fallen overboard from the ship; at the same time Thomas Holloway, H. Hobbins, Corporal of Marines, and James Kingswell were also rewarded for extricating a woman from death, who had attempted suicide by drowning in the Moats.

The following ships of 80 guns are ordered to be built—*Majestic*, *Mars*, Chatham; *Aboukir*, *Albion*, Plymouth; *Centurion*, *Colossus*, Pembroke. These are *Vanguard* class, and precisely the same tonnage and dimensions as that noble ship.—The following brigs, of the same dimensions as the packets, are also ordered to be built—*Dispatch*, *Dove*, Chatham; *Cygnet*, *Heroine*, *Hound*, Woolwich; *Mariner*, *Martin*, Pembroke. They will be armed with 10 guns each.

Volcano, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. West (1814), arrived from Malta at Gibraltar, and sailed on her return May 10.

Calliope, 28, Capt. T. Herbert (1822), sailed from Hobart Town for Monte Video 18th May.

The late Capt. John Filmore, R.N., entered the Navy early in life as Midshipman on board the *Sirius*, Captain Prowse, which ship, at the battle of Trafalgar, having to take charge of one of the disabled prizes, Mr. Filmore was sent on board her. On being made Lieutenant, he soon became first of the *Crocodile*, Capt. Colombine, on the African station, where, on the death of that officer, he succeeded to the command. He subsequently was appointed to the *Ordinary*, at Plymouth; and having volunteered his services, he was a second time sent to the Coast of Africa, to command the *Bann* sloop-of-war, when, on the death of the Commodore, he became Post-Captain, and succeeded to the command of that station in the *Owen Glendower* frigate. After remaining there twelve months, he was at length so reduced by fever, as to be obliged to resign the command and come home; since which he never entirely recovered from the debilitating effects of disease acquired on that pestilential coast.

The crew of the *Tartar*, revenue cutter, have been presented with 50*l.*, and her Commander Lieut. Davies, R.N., with a pair of elegant Etruscan Models, through Capt. Rauberg, of the Danish Navy, for their recent services to a vessel of that nation.

The late Capt. Edward Hawkins, whose demise was recently recorded, had been in the service upwards of sixty years, and was the son of a very meritorious old officer, Mr. Hawkins, Master, R.N. Capt. Hawkins was one of five brothers who had devoted themselves to the country; and of whom four died in actual service, or from the effects of wounds received in action; viz., Lieut. Charles, perished in the *Mucheron* when she was lost; Lieut. George was carried off by yellow fever when first of the *Plantagenet*; Lieut. Abel lost his life whilst first of the *Endymion*, in boarding an American privateer; and Richard, the fourth brother, was desperately wounded at the Nile, when first of the *Theseus*; on which occasion he obtained his rank as Commander, and was subsequently posted: but though a severe sufferer from his wounds, and which ultimately caused his death, he could never be prevailed on to solicit a pension. Edward, the subject of the present memoir, was

the last of this patriotic family, and, like his brothers, was ever active and zealous, and saw considerable service in rencontres which the "profession" are in the habit of considering as "things of course," and which his extreme diffidence induced him to account as of little import. He, however, took an active part in the affair of Toulon, and was conspicuous for his gallantry, when commanding the *Dispatch* brig, in bringing to action the *President*, a French 44-gun frigate, one of the roving squadron from L'Orient, under Commodore Jean l'Hermitte, which had done much mischief in the West Indies and African coast. The *President*, having parted from her consorts, fell in with Sir T. Louis' squadron, and was chased; the *Despatch* taking the lead succeeded, after a hard run and skilful manœuvring, during three hours, in getting within gunshot, when a smart fire was interchanged between the bow and stern chasers of the brig and frigate, and maintained for upwards of an hour, not another vessel being within three miles. About 8 P.M. the *President* gave up the contest, wore round, hauled down her colours, and was taken possession of by the *Despatch*, and Com. Hawkins was honoured with Post rank very shortly after. The only scion of this gallant and meritorious band of brothers, is one boy, about 12 years of age, the son of Capt. Edward Hawkins, left to perpetuate the name.

THE LATE GEN. THE HON. ROBERT TAYLOR.

THIS veteran officer, uncle to the Marquis of Headfort, died at his seat, Davestown, in Ireland, on 23d ult., at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He was appointed Cornet, 5th Dragoon Guards, 26th Apr. 1783; Lieut., 1st Oct. 1784; Capt., 25th June, 1785; Major, 31st July, 1790; and Lieut.-Col., 28th Feb. 1792. He served in Ireland with these ranks till Oct. 1793, and from that period in Flanders and Germany until Dec. 1795. He was present at the investment of Landrecy and the actions that took place in consequence on 17th Apr. 1794; at the siege of the same place; at the action on 26th April, when the French attacked the covering Army at Cateau Cambresis, and were defeated, at the action on 10th May following, at Cysoing, when the French attacked the lines of the allies before Tournay; with the Duke of York's column when the allied Army advanced into the French territory, on 17th May, to join General Clerfayt in West Flanders; at the general attack made by the French on the whole line of the allies, on the 22d of the same month.

The 3d May, 1796, he received the Brevet of Colonel. From Feb. 1798, till July, 1799, he served as Brigadier-General in Ireland. He was second in command under Gen. Lake when the British Army pursued, attacked, and captured the whole of the French force, with their General, 8th Sept. 1798. His name was, on this occasion, particularly mentioned by General Lake in his despatch to Lord Cornwallis, as will be seen by the following extract:—"To Brigadier-General Taylor I have to return my most sincere thanks for his great exertions and assistance, particularly on this day."—The 1st Jan. 1801, he received the rank of Major-General. He served again in Ireland from Oct. 1803, to the 25th Apr. 1808; when he received the rank of Lieut.-Gen. The 12th Aug. 1819, he was promoted, by Brevet, to the rank of full General. The 30th April he obtained the Colonelcy of the 6th Dragoon Guards. His estates descend to his nephew, Capt. Taylor, of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALEX. BURNES.

SIR,—In your valuable Journal of 25th May, *An Old Officer and Constant Reader* has addressed a letter to you, headed "Indian Rewards and Justice." In this epistle he commences by saying he would be the last to disparage any man, and then proceeds to indulge in some ungenerous and sneering remarks on Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, whom he is pleased to denominate a favourite of fortune, and whose veracity of statements, in his "Travels to Bokhara," the *Old Officer* seems to doubt, characterising the book as a work which rests on his own (Sir A. B.'s) authority, without power of contradiction. Your correspondent then complains of the many favours heaped upon "this single individual," and draws an invidious comparison between two other officers and Lieut.-Col. Burnes. Even the notice of the movements of the latter in an *unauthorised* newspaper paragraph (taken, perhaps, from a Cadet's last letter to his mother), excites the indignation of the *Constant Reader*, while Her Majesty's Government is called to account for conferring honours upon him. It is also stated by your correspondent that Sir A. Burnes, for the publishing of his book, was promoted to Captain, and a Cadetship given to his brother. In answer to the first statement, I beg to inform him that Col. B. remained a Lieut. for *two years after* his book was published, when he became Captain by seniority after 14 years and 10 months' service. The Cadetship to his brother was the generous *private* gift of Mr. John Loch, late Chairman of the East India House, "in testimony of his opinion of Lieut. Burnes' eminent services." As to Col. B.'s good pay when at home, we presume it was such as would be given to an officer specially sent home by the Governor-General; Lord W. Bentinck, "to communicate authentic and valuable information obtained by himself to the Home Government." I forbear alluding to his remarks on the Government's neglect of other officers, and will now supply him with these few facts:—

First—That *three years before* receiving any mark of Government favor, Sir A. Burnes had obtained the gold and silver medals of the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Paris, a special honorary diploma from the Royal Asiatic Society, and had been elected an F.R.S., I believe, without his knowledge. Second—That he had received 800 guineas for his book from Mr. Murray, which called forth the praises of every Review, from the *Quarterly* and *United Service* to the *Penny Magazine*, and has since been translated into French, German, and Russian, and reprinted in America.

Surely these were evidences of the possession of some merit by Sir A. Burnes; but if further proof were necessary, I would recommend him to consult the eminent men under whom Lieut.-Col. B. had the honour to serve—Mr. Elphinstone, Sir Thos. Bradford, and the late Sir John Malcolm,—who first discerned his worth, and sent him on diplomatic service. In conclusion, Lord Auckland, the Governor-Gen. of India, has thought "our fortunate author and favourite of fortune" worthy of being removed from his own Presidency, and to act under the Gov.-General's orders; and I refer the *Constant Reader* to the voluminous Parliamentary Documents lately published, containing the valuable correspondence of Sir John McNiel and Sir Alex. Burnes, on the late intrigues in Persia and Cabul, for a further illustration of the services and merits of both these officers. DELTA.

TRISTRAM'S SURVEY OF THE MEASURES OF THE PRESENT NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*Concluded.*)

"I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batteries,
And there I left for witnesses an arm and a limb,
Yet let my country need me, with Elliot to head me,
I'd clatter on my stumps at the sound of the drum.
Lal de daudle, &c."

SIR,—I fully anticipated that Lord Minto would have obtained of his royal *Governess*, in 1839, the same nominal army rank for the subordinates of the Navy, conferred upon them by Governor Elliot, at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1782, viz. "*Midshipmen with Ensigns*;" however, as Military rank for the Mates and Midshipmen will consequently follow the report of the "Military Commission," the *Naval gentlemen* will be indebted to his Lordship for a title that will make them as stiff-necked in the dock-yards as Subalterns in a market-town.

Continuing the survey of his Lordship's measures, I will say, that the Order in Council respecting the service pensions for the non-commissioned and privates of Marines, was both wise and beneficial. They are henceforth to count two years' *playing at soldiers in barracks* or country quarters, for one year's service on the deep, or on the sod over the deep. It will give the Marines a *smack* for the *grog and prog* of our native sea—a *gusto* for the *wines and olives* of foreign lands. In the *four* divisions and the detachment at Pembroke, at least 400 idlers never sniff the saline breezes of the ocean, but inhale the fragrant zephyrs of the land—*marching*, not in regimentals with shouldered arms, but *promenading* in liveries or jockey-tights, flourishing canes or riding-whips, purchased with the extra fees of their situations or employment. This *selected battalion* consists of writers, grooms, orderlies, sick attendants, valets, and

"All be *Parade*-Musicianers."

Suppose this an objectionable measure in the opinion of this barrack-nursed and Sunday-mustering battalion, it cannot be so considered, *when* at least 200 of them will be taken from Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to form, with every officer and man at Woolwich, "the Gibraltar Division," and the Admiralty Memorandum issued for all Marines at home, holding *livery places* and staff appointments, to take their turn of service in the foreign battalion. The garrisoning of Gibraltar with Marines will redress their every *imaginary* grievance. It will give the officers army pay and allowances—the non-commissioned and privates equal pensions with those of the Infantry.

"The Rock" would have been garrisoned with Marines long ago, and Admiral Fleming Governor of Malta, had not the *battalion* in Parliament cried "Halt!" the magic or panic word of command to every Minister willing to honour or reward a sea officer. Sir Sydney Smith at Acre, and Sir George Cockburn in America, displayed the effect of combined Naval and Military evolutions and manœuvres. Both these Naval heroes are General Officers of Marines. What other Generals are more deserving of, or more eligible for, the command of the Naval Ports and Arsenals, Malta and Gibraltar, by right of conquest Naval governments? For the saving of 100,000*l.* per annum to the Exchequer, and in justice to the Navy and Marines, they who *stormed* and *defended* should *alone govern and garrison* Gibraltar.

Glorious the day, happy the hour, when *friend Tristram* sports his wine and walnuts upon that "table *en mosaique*," (which he would border with *lapis lazuli*, to remind him of *his friends* at the *Rock* and on the *main*,) and drinks "THE QUEEN," who dispenses her royal favours, *Military rights*, to "the proud old British Union," which has engraved on its heart "THE SIGNAL,"

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY;"

and to the standard emblazoned with the motto—

"PER MARE, PER TERRAM,"

which signal and motto mean, in British lingo, for their Queen and country, and to set the captive free. Seamen and Marines have but one hand, one heart, one chorus:

"At sea or on shore, boys, let us *fight* till we die."

Next, as to their Lordship's heavy-metal measure. I allude to the new armament of ships-of-war, which are now armed with GREAT GUNS. The broadside of each ship consists of 32-pounders, supported with *two* or *three* 68's. The enemy cannot hereafter choose his distance and riddle a *frigate* with impunity. "That tarnation *old country's* PIQUE is a *stick-legged*, long stinging serpent, blast her! I guess she'll be a tormenting close-hugging viper in our waters." It will be seen, in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 2d March last, by the scale of armament, that the only ships-of-war unable to defend themselves against long-gun antagonists are the School's and *Shipwright*-Surveyor's *Actæon*, *North Star*, &c. My Lords are, however, making troopers and store-ships of these beasts of burden and creeping reptiles. French, American, Russian, and British guns, being of one length and calibre, the strongest powder and the longest shot will have the greatest chance of *bearing off the bells*. These powers will avoid closing, if possible, with the British: the Yankee *don't mention it* since the *Shannon's coup-de-grace* in fifteen minutes. They will wait the attack, and take all advantages of the English bull-dog instinct—"*Not first* to bark, *but go right at him and seize him.*" Attacking an American, give him *shot for shot* after his *first*. If the British is the smaller ship, she would play *well bowled* single balls as she goes into action. The *Wasp* confessed that the worst part of the game between her and the British 18-gun brig of 24-pounders, was the *dead-play* of the *Reindeer's* forecastle 12-pounder before a broadside was *bowled* into her. "Shot," said Nelson, "will knock away spars of friends as well as *foes*." We shall soon boast of the fastest Fleet, the most *excellent* of gunners and expert of seamen,* for the protection of "ENGLAND, HOME, and BEAUTY."

The equalisation of the Petty Officers' pay and increase of the Seamen of the Fleet, are measures which must create pleasure and satisfaction to officers and men; for if officers did manage *to pull and haul their ships about* with over-reduced crews, they can now work them *like a top*. The entry of first-class lads, from 17 to 20 years of age, instead of *landsmen* of that *chicken age*, is adding helping hands to the tars whose duty is aloft. The Navy can always pick up *deck-rangers*. Tobacco reduced to 1*s.* per pound shows their Lordships' inclination to indulge the *relish of Jack the Sailor* and *Joe the Marine*.

I first submitted the equalisation and increase of the Petty Officers' pay four years ago, and have occasionally reverted to the subject, Sir John Barrow checking it to windward†. Although *the bill* is not *the whole bill* which I most respectfully submitted (as I wished the *executive Petties*, the *Quartermasters*, &c. equally paid in all rates, as with them the smaller the rate the greater the duty, which is the reverse with the *mechanical Petties*, the higher the rate the greater the work and charge), yet, so liberal is the general consideration to these deserving classes of Her Majesty's Fleet, that I must gratefully acknowledge the BOON in their honest-hearted style—

"*Long life* to their Lordship's honours—may their Honours' *Lordship live long*."

as the *Jacks* thanked BONLY on board the *Undaunted*, when his "EMPEROR'S HONOUR" ordered them a cask of rum to drink his health.

So immediately after the increase of seamen, I cannot but consider Sir Edward Codrington's motion "*to man the Fleet* in peace with war complements" both ill-timed and ill-judged—the more so, as the Naval system of promotion and retirement are under the considerate revision of the Government and Military Commission.

Thousands are required of the legislature to pension the superannuated, and to remunerate the active of the Naval profession. No *money bill* should, therefore, be laid upon the table of the House of Commons by any Naval Member who has the service at heart, which has not for object, the ARMY'S RIGHTS to the UNREWARDED NAVY.

The correction of the errors of former Boards being already known and felt by the Navy and Dock-yards, I will conclude my Survey of the Measures of the present Naval Administration, which I trust I have holden with the usual impartiality, care, and equity of their Lordships' and *thy friend*, TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 20th May.

* 24,000 Apprentices are training in the Merchant Service, besides those in the Navy.

† Sir James Graham spoke of it *twice* in the House of Commons.

Correspondence continued at p. 350

Letters in type—'Arthur," "A Lieut. R.N.," "An Advocate for Peace," "A Company's Officer," and "An Old Officer of the War."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*We cannot hold out to* "A Peninsular Lieutenant of 1809" *any expectation of an early Report from the Commission.—The lines commencing "Valiant sons" are not suitable to our columns.* "Minos" *has just reached us, but too late for this week.*

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORRONION PAINT, 15, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank.—WALTER CARSON (successor to the inventors), manufacturer by appointment to Her Majesty's Hon. Board of Ordnance, and the principal London Dock Companies, begs particularly to recommend the ANTI-CORROSION to the public, as it has been proved by the above and other public bodies, and by numbers of gentlemen of the first distinction, to be more durable and far superior to any other paint for the preservation of every description of out door iron, wood, brick, or stone-work, and old compo, &c., fronts Colours—Light stone, drab or Portland ditto, yellow ditto, light and dark lead, chocolate, and red, 34s.; invisible green, 56s.; deep green, 60s. per cwt.; oil and brushes Copy the address.

To Readers and Correspondents.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following measures have been arranged at the Horse Guards:—The Ceylon Rifle Corps is to be largely augmented, so as to render two regts. available for service in India. A Colonial Corps is to be formed immediately, for service at the Mauritius, which will afford the means of sending one of the regts. now there to India. These arrangements will cause the recall home of the 16th, 6th, and 55th Regts., in the course of 1840. Arrangements for corps not proceeding from Australia to India, not having been finally settled, the 50th Regt. is to relieve the 49th in Bengal. We have not heard what regts. are to proceed from Ceylon and the Mauritius to India, but we suppose the 18th and 90th from the former, and the 35th from the latter station. Such is the outline of the proposed measure for the relief of regts. from India, and we hasten to lay it before our readers even in this imperfect form.

"R. B." *calls our attention to a question which he says was put on the part of a pensioner in a contemporary paper a fortnight since, as to what becomes of 13s. per annum deducted from the soldier's pension? We have not the paper to refer to, but any person conversant with the Army, we think, must know that the deduction is the Chelsea poundage of 5 per cent.—We shall be glad to hear further from* "George."—*Next week the continuation of our abstract of Major Tulloch's Report on the Mediterranean.* (Continued at p. 343.)

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839.

We have several communications upon the subject of a collision in the West Indies, between H.M. steam-ship *Medea* and the French brig-of-war *Griffon*, letters, purporting to detail an account of which, have appeared in the daily papers; and from the opinions expressed by our correspondents, being those entertained by Naval Officers generally, and a perusal of the *exparte* statements—the authenticity of some of which is however doubtful—we come to the conclusion, that in the late affair, the misfortune was produced by the conduct of the British Commander; and, although the Frenchman may be accused of want of courtesy in not bringing to (when fired at with blank cartridge), or in not replying more satisfactory to the hail of *Medea*, it is probable that, all circumstances considered, many in command would have declined a closer communication with an armed vessel, of whose identity they had doubts—produced by her somewhat alarming manœuvres.

Let us state the case, as far as we can ascertain it to have occurred.

On the night of the 11th of April last, H.M.S. *Medea*, having on board Commodore Douglas, the Commander-in-Chief (*ad interim*) on the North American and West India station, fell in with, off the south coast of Cuba, a vessel suspected, by her square rig, to be a slaver, and immediately gave chase. After firing some blank cartridges from guns and muskets, *Medea* gets within hail, and ascertains the chase to be the French brig-of-war *Griffon*, bound to Vera Cruz from France. Some conversation takes place, differently reported in the three published letters; but the upshot is, that the French Commander had supposed *Medea* to be the English packet, and he doubtless saw no occasion why his course should be intercepted, or his brig brought to, by a vessel of that character.

Medea being satisfied that the chase was a French man-of-war, resumed her course (nearly in the opposite direction); but, in a short time, Commodore Douglas, conceiving he should have informed the Frenchman that hostilities between France and Mexico had ceased (of which, be it known, the Frenchman was ignorant), hove about, hoisted a light, pursued the brig again, and approaching too near, by some mismanagement on one side or the other, ran her on board, carrying away her studding-sail booms,—on which the French Commander became alarmed, and ordered a shot to be fired a-head of her; this, as is very likely, produced the discharge of a broadside, but happily with no greater effect than to wound one of the *Medea's* crew, besides damaging that vessel.

Now, let the reader consider this case fairly, and imagine himself in command of a ship, approaching an enemy's waters, unacquainted with the termination of war with Mexico, but prepared by the accounts prevalent in Europe to meet with vessels cruising under that flag.

He is chased in the night by a steam-vessel, which may or may not be the English packet, the vessel pursuing him on a course directly *contrary* to that she was steering when first discovered. It is his duty to prepare for action; and recognising no right to be brought to under such, or indeed any circumstances, he disregards her firing, and signals with that view, and continues his course with all sail set.

Presently she ranges up, hails him, and, being satisfied, puts about, and resumes her original course. But anon she returns to the chase, hoists a light, and comes up at the rate of nine knots (which is described at half steam), the Frenchman going five. A collision takes place, and the consequence is, that the men at quarters in the French vessel, misinterpreting the order to fire, discharge their broadside; but this is not repeated, the mistake is discovered, the French Commander repairs on board *Medea*, and makes the only reparation in his power—an apology.

Now this is an affair totally different from that of the *Express* packet—that *was* an insult; as such it was treated and considered by our Government, and the French, very much to their honour, made an ample apology—sufficient in the conventional usages of life, and of nations too, we suppose, to atone for a wrong, unless our contemporaries would insist, like some punctilious gentleman who has been horsewhipped, to be permitted to lay the whip on their antagonist's shoulders; and to satisfy those so scrupulous, our course would be to take a pilot out of a French vessel, and so cry quits. But the press, in dealing with this matter, has treated the two cases alike. The *Times*, to be sure, in publishing the letter, placed it in somewhat of a questionable shape, and headed it, "From a Correspondent," without a word of comment. But the *Herald*, our venerable relative and neighbour,—that untiring advocate of England's honour,—although expressing some doubts as to which party was in fault, in the present instance, rings the changes upon "British flag, equivocal outrages,' &c., and uses up its stock of expletives kept in type for these occasions.

The good old lady appears to disregard a homely saying much in vogue with people of her character, "that what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander," and forgets that a French Commander has also the honour of his flag to support, and that a strict account of his conduct is exacted from a Government and a nation extremely jealous and sensitive on the very score that disturbs grandmama. And does she wish our Commanders to roam about the world like bullies on the crown of a pavement, exacting tribute or submission from everything they meet, as was the case in the good old times? In which event, it appears to us, that, like the aforesaid bullies, we should find ourselves, on summing up our accounts, in the receipt of "more kicks than halfpence;" for the strong would assuredly resist, whilst the weak would be ready to strike, when they could take us at disadvantage; and such overbearing conduct would insure us the hatred of the world, and but little of its respect.

A renowned nation like England should not condescend to raise an alarm about every case of this kind, produced nine times out of ten from mistake or misapprehension. It would be like a merchant, whose credit is undisputed, displaying his banker's book in the window of his counting-house. Our officers have arduous and onerous duties to execute, and they are responsible to the authorities for the due performance of them; and our flag will be more respected by maintaining an exalted dignity, than if we resorted to bickering and squabbling on every petty occasion that accident produces. In the present case, we repeat that the principal blame rests on the British Commander, his movements and intentions being, not without reason, considered by the Frenchman to indicate a hostile purpose; for he no doubt supposed the *Medea* to be a Mexican privateer or national vessel, particularly when she resumed the chase.

Since the above was in type, the First Lord of the Admiralty has explained in Parliament, that the affair was the result of mistake, and the explanation was allowed to be satisfactory. His Lordship read the following letter from Commodore Douglas:

"*Medea*, Bermuda, April 20, 1839.

Sir,—I beg you to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the evening of the 11th inst., at seven P.M., a vessel was discovered, supposed to be a slaver, standing along the land to the southward of Cuba. The course was immediately altered with the intention of boarding her; a gun was fired without shot, and after that a volley of blank cartridges was fired, and as she did not shorten sail, the *Medea* stood after her, and on approaching her, and hailing, found her to be a French brig of war. The vessels separated a little, and wishing to inform him that all was settled at Vera Cruz, I ordered Commander Nott to approach him a second time; the vessels came in contact with each other from the *Medea* not answering her helm so quickly as was expected, when several shots were fired from the stranger, intended to cross our bows, which unfortunately wounded a seaman, Matthew Harper, whose leg was afterwards amputated.—The stranger proved to be the *Griffon*, French brig of war, 20 guns, from Brest, bound to Vera Cruz, and on the French Commander, Capt. Olivier, coming on board, he offered the most ample apology, and stated, the reason of his firing was, that he considered it possible that we might have been a Mexican vessel of war, as he had heard that several vessels had been fitted out in America to cruise against the French, and regretted very sincerely the unfortunate occurrence which had brought the two vessels in contact with each other, and declared that he never intended to fire more than one gun across our bows, but that his men disobeyed his orders, and that he would inquire into their disobedience.—I am, &c., P. J. Douglas, Commodore, Commander-in-Chief.

"C. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty."

Lord Minto also read a private letter from the same gallant officer to Sir Charles Adam. It is in these terms:—

"H.M.S. *Medea*, at Sea, April 13th, 1839.

"My dear Sir Charles,—You will perceive by my public letter that we have had the misfortune to be fired into by one of the French brigs of war, who unfortunately took us for a Mexican cruizer, as he had heard that several vessels had been fitted out in America, and were cruising among the islands; we had hailed him, but could only make out that he was a French vessel of war from France, and wishing to learn what news we could, as well as to tell him that all was settled at Mexico, I wished to speak him again, and in doing so (the *Medea* not answering her helm so quickly as Capt. Nott expected) we unfortunately hooked his quarter-boat, which he considered might be an attempt on our part to board. He had directed *one* of his guns to be fired across our bowse; but as his men were at their quarters, by one of those unforeseen as well as unfortunate occurrences, six of his guns went off, and I regret to say three shot struck us, and wounded one of our men. As I was aware that she was a French vessel of war, I did not like to fire into her (and occasion, God knows what mischief, to both vessels), but hailed him to heave to, which he did; when he came on board, made the most ample apology and excuses, and no one could deplore the accident more than he did, which he assured me most energetically on the quarter-deck, arose entirely from his men having mistaken his orders. I cannot tell you how much this unpleasant affair has distressed me, though it is one of those occurrences over which I had no control, and I trust that my forbearance in not firing into her, knowing her to be a French vessel of war, will meet your approval, as I could not consider this an attack on our flag, as it was perfectly dark, and no colours could be seen."

THERE is a report that Lord Hill is about to retire, and that the Marquess of Anglesey will succeed to the command of the Army;—that Lord Fitzroy Somerset will relieve Sir Henry Fane in India, and that Sir Frederick Stovin will be the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief

WE hear that further tenders for shipping to convey troops to India will be called for in the course of a few days It is many years since so many men have returned from India to be invalided, and those great exertions used to recruit the several corps Should the chartists cease to agitate the country, one or two infantry regiments could be sent out direct to India.

THE remarks which we made in a late number, respecting the complaints which had reached us from officers and men lately embarked in the vessels taken up for conveying troops to India, have had all the effect we contemplated The Honourable Court of Directors are now in possession of the facts, for the Military Secretary from the India House went on board the *Owen Glendower*—the first vessel which took troops—and personally inspected the excellent accommodations of that noble ship.

We have been informed by one of the passengers, that the Military Secretary held on board that ship a long conversation with Lieut.-Colonel Weare, who superintended the embarkation, and from him, we have no doubt, learned "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,"—we quote the words of our correspondent. We beg to remark, that on all occasions the arrangements on board the ships of Messrs. Green are satisfactory to all parties We must, however, here again observe, that to put men into the orlop for so protracted a voyage as that to India, during nearly the whole of which time the heat is excessive—is really to make the poor soldier a mere bale of goods to be taken to the East Indies! The troops should be always on the gun-deck, where they can have air and some light,—on the orlop-deck they are *under* water-line, and consequently have neither air nor light but what may come in from the hatch. How little of either visits the hold of a ship those alone can tell whose lot it has been to *stew* there for four or five months on a voyage, *twice* over the Line, to India

WE regret to state that small-pox has this year been very prevalent among the troops at Chatham, not have the officers escaped, five or six officers have either lately recovered or are still suffering from it Few can expect to escape, where no separation of the diseased from the healthy takes place; nor can this be done in consequence of the exceeding crowded state of the barracks, in which officers are congregated, not merely of the corps and depots at Chatham, but belonging to *all the colonial corps and the veteran companies*. There was not last week *even one vacant quarter* in the garrison of Chatham, and several officers were living at the hotels in the town.

ALTHOUGH we entirely coincide with the sentiments of a writer, whose letter we annex, we, at the same time, are too well aware of the innumerable difficulties attendant upon the measures he proposes, to hold out any prospect of their being carried into effect, at least for many years to come.

An *unlimited full-pay retirement*, upon a well-digested principle, is the thing above all others most to be desired; and if we add to this the promotion to Major-General of one Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel from the *full-pay* for every three casualties amongst the General Officers, the vacant commissions being filled up by promoting the greatest claimants in the respective ranks, we think very little complaint would exist on the score of promotion.

The present system of promotion by General Brevets is not only most injurious and ruinous to the meritorious hard working officer, but it holds out an absolute premium to inactivity In one regiment we find an officer, who has lately returned to full pay, receiving, at the same time, the Brevet of Major, with only six years' full-pay service—he having been on half-pay, *at his own request*, since December, 1825, and having also been promoted to a full-pay company out of his own regiment only two months prior to his voluntary retirement upon half-pay. In such cases, we cannot but consider that promotion is diverted from its legitimate channel; and having said thus much, we, at the same time, beg most distinctly to disclaim intending to cast the most distant reflection upon the authorities by which the Army is governed, they are, as we have before observed, the pure dispensers of a corrupt system.

But to return to our subject In the regiment to which the Brevet-Major in question belongs will be found four unbreveted Captains, two of whom have served twenty five years, and the other two twenty-four years on full-pay—three having also purchased their companies Such being, then, the distribution of promotion, would it not be better that the entire system of General Brevets should at once be overthrown, root and branch? We should unfeignedly rejoice to see so desirable a measure carried into immediate effect, and we know this to be the feeling of the Army at large These sentiments may obtain for us the appellation of Radicals by a certain interested class, and so were those, we dare say, denominated, who did not think it perfectly *comme il faut* that infants in their cradles should hold Major's commissions.

We will hypothetically state a case, and which will prove to demonstration the cruel injustice that could, and no doubt would be inflicted on the old officer by the Brevet We will suppose the regiment to which the above officers belong to be in India, and, together with a regiment of Native Infantry, besieging a fort On carrying the fort by assault, the few officers holding senior *Army rank* to the Brevet-Major are killed, the command of the *whole force*, consequently, devolves upon him, and a large amount of treasure being discovered, he takes his share of the prize-money as officer in command, by which he falls into a large fortune, whilst the four hard working long-service Captains receive some insignificant trifle. But under the most unfavourable circumstances he would receive prize-money as a Major.

We must conclude the subject for the present; but shall not fail to keep it, from time to time, before the public

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In a late number of the *N. & M. G.* appears a communication from Boulogne, which, after many very judicious and pertinent remarks on the present state of the service, and exhibiting by undeniable reference the withering position of the old Captains (many of whom have more full-pay service than most of the present General Officers) proceeds to point out a mode of providing for that class (which the writer himself evidently considers most adequate, as he merely "hopes that it may prove satisfactory to the Brevet"), viz., by giving them the unattached rank of Major, and thus placing at the disposal of Government their companies This would, I admit, unquestionably be a most admirable arrangement, if practicable, as it would not only at once get rid of the Brevet Officers (an objectionable rank, in many respects, in a regimental point of view), but place at disposal some 240 companies with an equal number of Lieutenancies and Ensignicies; thus affording the means of provision—say for 100 old Subalterns, by promotion to companies, *without* purchase, while the remaining companies, Lieutenancies, and Ensignicies, might be old

But, Sir, your correspondent cannot surely for a moment seriously suppose, that a Captain holding Brevet rank, who, in nine cases out of ten, in the present day, owes his position to long service, being generally without the means of purchasing, and, consequently, *peculiarly* dependent on his pay and allowances, he cannot suppose that so situated, he will voluntarily give up his full pay allowances and the 7*d* per diem for 9*s* 6*d*, and find himself with the certainty almost of never again being able to get upon full-pay,—the number of candidates rendering this nearly impossible, without paying a heavy difference, which be is, in most instances, utterly unable to advance to say nothing of the interest required to get promoted to full pay, even where the funds may be forthcoming! No Sir I do not believe that a dozen Captains, holding Brev. rank, would accept the boon which your correspondent hopes may prove satisfactory to the Brevet Officers," unless some *rara avis* of that class to whom their pittance may be of no great importance—as obtaining no additional rank The only advantage they can possibly derive from accepting it is the qualification to come in (*when they can*) as a Regimental Major and for this chimera they are to relinquish a serious portion of their income for, credit me, Mr Editor, that however trifling an affair to some of your more fortunate and aristocratic friends the loss of four or five shillings a day may appear, to the great mass of Brevet Majors it would be of serious and vital importance indeed independent of which, and the loss of their present allowances they would have the cheering prospective of being called upon for a sum almost equal to the purchase of a Majority, should they ever have the gracious offer of again being placed on full-pay

If, however, the plan which has been suggested, of doing away entirely with the rank of Major, be adopted thus placing the Line on an equal footing, in this respect with the Ordnance and Marines, making all Majors Brev. Colonels, those on half pay with the Brevet Majors, according to their Army rank, being, of course, Unattached Lieut. Colonels and if to this were added the right of retirement by the sale of that commission, after a full pay service of 25 or 30 years—if the former period be considered too short this arrangement would be received as a boon, while its accomplishment would entail trifling, if any, expense to the country—the sums attainable by the sale of the vacant commissions forming a fund to meet any addition to the half-pay that might be incurred

Should you, Mr Editor, consider the above remarks worthy of a place in your valuable Paper, you will perhaps, afford them an early insertion Yours, &c FIRELOCK

THE plan of *Miles*, subjoined, would certainly in time bring all the commissions into the hands of the Horse Guards, without any material injury to the sellers, if there existed an adequate retirement for old officers. Until this be established, the sale of commissions is the only means left to the veteran. All these plans are premature. Establish first a retirement, and then this scheme, among others, will merit attention

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am not now going to question the advantage or the disadvantage of the sale of Military commissions, though I know the practice has both advocates and dependents My present purpose is one which, in a measure embraces the views of each The sale of commissions in the British army whereat the patriots pay for the honour of serving the country had its origin, I believe in the system of raising regiment for the national service at the private expense of individuals for once sanctioned by Government To embody troops (as every one knows a considerable sum of money is for to be done, whereto as some aid towards the levy of necessary funds, an especial privilege was granted by the Crown to such chiefs authorising them to distribute commissions in these newly raised regiments, at a certain definitive price, according to rank the amount accruing from which sales being allowed as a compensation for the risk encountered in the outlay of private property in other words it was an indirect tax imposed by Government upon the purses of the ambition of youth to repay monies advanced by individuals for the increase of the national debt or instead of applying to Parliament for a grant to the same end being to the country at large, a cheaper mode of organising troops and as a tax on the voluntary principle only, least likely to excite the animadversions of legislative economists although as a matter of course, regiments once raised must according to the nature of the constitution, be paid and fed at the cost of the nation as a appendage to the Crown

Having thus shown what I understand to have been the origin of the purchase and sale of Military commissions, I would now draw attention to the reasonableness on the part of the Crown, in laying claim to a *progressive* reversion of a right which it had for especial purposes transferred as it were, by way of mortgage (unless, indeed the original grant for these sales express that the right of sale shall be *in perpetuo*) and observe, that if a first commission—say an Ensigncy at 400*l*, the second transfer of it shall diminish the cost 50*l*, making the purchase money 400*l*; the third sale 350*l* and so on diminishing the price 50*l*. at each succeeding transfer until eventually the last purchaser at 50*l* shall leave it as a restored right to the Crown, and to be ever after at the free disposal of Government,—by which arrangement no one can complain with reason, because 5*s* 3*d* a day pay is an ample annuity for the advance of 450*l* (even though a life interest be an excess of the purchaser's death, money laid out in the original purchase, besides a return of 350*l* on resale, and is full compensation for the loss, or rather for the diminution of 50*l* on any subsequent transfer, and thus a wholesome patronage would be vested in Government for the reward of meritorious officers, unbiassed with the boards of Croesus, and commissions of every grade in regimental rank, as well as of every shade in price will, from time to time, fall to the disposal of the Crown, and tend to cheer the spirits of numerous deserving men who under the present restrictive system, are doomed to pine in disappointment, but who, under the proposed altered scheme, may command small sums for purchasing in turn whereas the full prices must remain an insurmountable bar to advancement This suggestion is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Honourable Board of Military and Naval Commission, if not too late Miles

WE are really puzzled to understand the letter of *G. A. C.* In the first place, the writer strangely calls our *leading article* a "*Correspondent's communication*;" and again, in his confusion of ideas, he calls our statement "*an assertion*," in contradistinction

to *his own assertion*, which he calls "*a fact*." The Assistant-Surgeon may not be "*young*," but he is decidedly rather "*whimsical*." We can assure him that we have had no short experience ourselves in all matters respecting the recruiting and the examination of recruits; and we can give many instances of very fine young men who have been rejected, and *at Chatham too*, and that not only by Regimental and Staff Medical Officers, but by a *Board of them*, who are now serving in corps most rigid in the selection of recruits. Some of the *names* of these men can be seen at our office; and one of the finest young men *now* in the London Recruiting District is a man who was *rejected* at the South Hospital, Chatham. If the writer wishes to have *our facts*, in contradiction *to his assertions*, he can have the names. We did not profess to give "*an account of the medical examination of the recruits*,"—that account would be disgusting and indecent. The curious may see a very graphic description of the examination in the "Instructions," p. 145, published by the War Office, Nov. 20, 1830, at the end of "The Explanatory Directions for Paymasters and others." We would refer the thin-skinned *G. A. C.* to the *United Service Journal* for Dec. 1837, pages 441 and 442, where he will see more, probably, than he may relish to read respecting the "youth," "inexperience," and "whimsicality," of Assistant-Surgeons at regiments and depots, as developed in their rejections of recruits passed by their seniors, the District Surgeons. We extract a passage or two:—

Before this final approval takes place, the recruit has, however, to pass through another ordeal. It is not sufficient that he has been medically inspected, first, perhaps, by a civil practitioner, and then by a district surgeon; he has still to be examined by the medical officer in charge of the regiment or depot. Now, if this medical officer could be supposed to possess superior discrimination, or had longer experience than those who preceded him, there might possibly be some advantage in such an arrangement, but when we state that, in a great majority of instances, the person exercising this controlling power is an Assistant Surgeon, scarcely initiated into the first rudiments of his profession, while the District Surgeon has had some thirty years' experience, and probably passed in that time thousands of recruits, it must excite surprise how such an anomaly could so long have existed in our service.

It is true, a Medical Board has to be held upon the recruit before he can be discharged, but that Board may, and often does, consist of another Assistant-Surgeon, as raw and inexperienced as the original objector, and who, even if better acquainted with the tricks of recruits, would, to avoid those disagreeable altercations which generally result from a difference of opinion among medical men, probably be glad to give his concurrence to the discharge. All the money expended on the recruit from the date of his enlistment is thus lost to the public, and forms no small item in the recruiting expenditure.

The District Surgeon who inspected the recruit is generally called on to state why he passed such a man into the service—indeed, at one period he was forced to refund the whole expense incurred by the public; nor was this harsh regulation rescinded till it had been proved, from the subsequent inspection and evidence of several of the recruits who had been discharged, that it was the Regimental, and not the District Surgeon who had been the subject of imposition.

Though the District Surgeon has been thus freed from any pecuniary responsibility in this respect, still the dread of having his professional opinion cavilled at by those who are, both in a Military and Medical point of view, his inferiors, and the fear of removal from his situation, which the present regulations would still warrant if the recruits he passes are not perfectly in accordance with the taste of the regimental authorities, has been quite sufficient to induce an undue degree of fastidiousness in the selection of recruits; for to no other cause is it possible to attribute the large proportion of rejections. For doing so we have no less a warrant than that of his late Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who, in 1825, when the rejections averaged little more than thirty per cent., directed a circular letter to be addressed to the recruiting authorities, stating—"That he could not reconcile this large proportion of objections with a fair examination of the recruits."—How much more strongly must his remark apply now, when the rejections are, in some districts, nearly four times as high.

It is quite clear to us that *G.A.C.* is neither young, nor inexperienced, nor even logical,—but exceedingly sensitive; in short, the incarnation of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am induced to address you on the subject of a statement in your Paper of last week, containing a most erroneous account of the medical examination of the recruits, which I beg, in the fairness and impartiality which has ever characterised your Paper, you will suffer me to refute, in justice to that rank in the Medical Department of the Army to which I have the honour to belong, and which is the subject of the complaint.

It is there stated that a recruit who has been passed by an old and experienced District Surgeon can be and often is rejected by a "young and whimsical Assistant-Surgeon." Now, Sir, I am an "Assistant-Surgeon," but not one either so "*young*" or "*whimsical*" as to allow this assertion to pass without a most peremptory contradiction.

No Assistant Surgeon can reject a district recruit. He may object to him, and if that objection is tenable, a Board of "*older*" and more "experienced" officers than the said District Surgeons decide on the merits of the case. This is a fact, your correspondent's communication an assertion. I need make no comment. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A STAFF-ASSISTANT-SURGEON, South Hospital, Chatham.

P.S.—In regard to the objection or confirmation of the district recruit, the Assistant-Surgeons here have the advantage of the presence and experience of a Medical Officer, equal to most if not all District Surgeons in active service and experience.—G. A. C.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company have determined on augmenting the number of their officers in India, and likewise to form an additional regiment of Europeans at each Presidency, which will create very extensive promotion throughout the Army, and an additional number of Cadets.

WE annex the letter of a Correspondent, who, while deprecating the conduct of those that "bring forward exaggerated arguments, on one side, to carry a point on the other," lays himself open to the same censure, which the alarmists have so justly incurred, by underrating our own force, and exaggerating that of our rivals.

That we have not more heavy frigates is much to be regretted, seeing that the sum which has placed us in possession of fifty vessels of the *Hebe* class, built since the Peace, would have sufficed to provide between thirty and forty *Vernons*; but this is an evil in the course of remedy, and will not be repeated, we should presume, under any circumstances. However, our Correspondent, in making his statements, should have availed himself of the means open to every one, to state correctly, and then he would have ascertained that instead of *ten*, we do possess *nineteen* heavy frigates*, all—except the *Warspite*, not quite finished—ready for immediate service.

Independent of these, we have *Castor*, *Inconstant*, and *Pique* in commission, and six more of that class building, of greater tonnage and scantling than the fourth rates, and armed with guns of greater weight, although fewer in number, besides *Endymion* and *Isis*—so that if *Candour* had taken the trouble to ascertain our real position in this respect, he would have found that it approaches very nearly to what he considers it should be; and, moreover, he must not suppose that, because rival navies enumerate a number of first-class frigates, *ergo*, that they are all perfect, or, as some have assumed, in commission; but in different degrees of efficiency, some building, some worn out, and some requiring extensive repairs; whereas the vessels we have enumerated are all ready, and kept ready, for immediate service.

Neither is it fair for *Candour* to contrast this period of profound peace—which has now endured for nearly a quarter of a century—with the years 1805, 1810, and 1815, which were seasons of active war. Taking the average duration of a ship's existence to be fifteen or twenty years, it would be preposterous to maintain the whole amount required for war in peace, and to incur the expense of millions in providing vessels that might never be wanted, or, when wanted, unfit to match the fleets of our rivals, as events prove, owing to their having adopted classes of increased size. There must be a medium in these matters, and our argument has been to show, that, although we are not so perfect as we could wish, still we are more so than at any former period; and that, comparing the force we possess with that of rival nations, and supposing war to occur to-morrow, we are in a much better position, as regards the efficiency of our Navy, than in 1756, 1776, or 1793, at each of which periods the ships of France alone were nearly equal in number to our own—to say nothing of the fleets of other nations.

* *Chichester*, *Java*, *Lancaster*, *Portland*, *President*, *Southampton*, *Winchester*, and *Worcester*, of 52 guns; *Alfred*, *America*, *Barham*, *Conquestador*, *Cornwall*, *Dublin*, *Eagle*, *Gloucester*, *Vernon*, *Pindictive*, and *Warspite*, of 50 guns—being all fourth rates.

We acquit our Correspondent of any wilful inclination to mislead his readers, but we consider it the duty of every one who addresses the public through the columns of a newspaper, or any other channel, to inform himself of the real state of the subject on which he treats; and this *Candour* will perceive he has neglected to do. Very great and material improvements have been effected within these few years in the Naval departments; and although the discussion which has taken place of late may have had some effect in stimulating the authorities to greater exertion, we will by no means admit that they were negligent in this respect, for the increase to our Navy was commenced in 1836, and it has since been gradually made, and was in progress long before the alarmists commenced the attack, now generally admitted to have been raised for party purposes.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I felt flattered by your taking notice of my letter, but you did not go into particulars; but though I am an inefficient advocate, the topics are of deep if not of momentous interest. Let Sir J. Barrow look over his paper again, and answer the query, "How many first-class frigates does England now possess, and how many ought she to have?" I repeat, we have ten, and ought, in my opinion, to possess at least thirty.

There may be much point in what you say about the past state of the Navy, and no man disapproves more than I do, of the bringing forward exaggerated arguments on the one side, to carry a point on the other. However, you must admit that greater attention is paying to the state of the Navy this year, than was the case last or preceding years, and no doubt past administrations were to blame in allowing its strength to be cut down so far. But I disclaim all political bias when I remark that we are yet too far behind, and not at all in the position we one occupied. I will demonstrate this. Look at a Navy List of 1805, 1810, or 1815, and say how many ships we had in our Navy (about 1,000 on an average), and what proportion did this strength of force bear to united Navies of other countries? Then look to the state of this in 1839, why, in first class frigates alone, we have actually fewer than any respectable Naval power; and I have seen, of this description of ships alone, in the port of Genoa, nearly as many as we now possess, belonging to a power scarcely heard of before, that of Sardinia. What I complain of is, that we do not keep pace with the times. I know well that, in the event of a war, our great steam Marine could at once be brought into play, and could supply the deficiency of many line-of-battle ships, equipped for sea, by merely towing hulls into action, if necessary—*a la* Copenhagen. But battles may be fought at a distance, where smart ships are wanted, and steamers are scarce—and it is but fair to give our sailors fair play, in ships, men, and weight of metal. What chance would *Beahow* have with an American 74, or *Madagascar* with *United States*? Just Java and Guerriere all over again.

You must not lose sight of the loss of our Indiamen, those noble merchantmen were equal to a fleet of 30 or 40 frigates at any time. So let us keep up with other nations, it is required of us; our foreign possessions are not diminishing, rather the contrary; Aden is a grand acquisition, it's usefulness will tell some day.

CANDOUR.

7th May, 1839.

Designs for the Nelson Monument.—The Committee appointed to carry into effect the object contemplated by the public subscription for a Monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, met yesterday for the transaction of business, but as we were under the necessity of going to press before their deliberations were concluded, we postpone until next week a report of their proceedings. Meanwhile, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to be made acquainted with what has been done in the interval of two months, between the present and last meeting of the committee, which period was granted to the competitors who had already deposited designs for the purpose of altering or improving them, as well as to give those artists who had not entered the lists an opportunity for the display of their talents.

The place fixed upon for the reception of the models and drawings, is the large up-stairs room in St. James's bazaar, which is evidently much better adapted for the proper display of the various works than Mr. Ramy's Gallery, which was used on the former occasion. Saturday, the 25th inst., was the latest day allowed for the delivery of the designs, and long after midnight vans and waggons might be seen depositing their loads of talent at the door in King-street. Monday and Tuesday were given to the artists who deposited models for the purpose of touching them up, and arranging them in something like order, but on the evening of the latter day the doors were shut against any further ingress, in order to allow the attendants to hang up and display the *drawings*, of which there appeared to be a considerable number. We have

seen, and can speak of the models (which are 51 in number), but the drawings have not yet been exposed to view, consequently they must remain unnoticed for the present.

If poetry were sculpture, and sculpture poetry, we should say that the present exhibition of modelled designs gave abundant proof of the existence of a very large amount of corresponding talent in England; but as no two things can be much more opposite, we are bound to say that nine-tenths of the designs are failures, so far as a Monument to Nelson is concerned. Until the present display, we had no notion that the realms of imagination were peopled with half so numerous a progeny of non-descripts. With some few exceptions, there is not a design in the room in which the impersonation of fabled beings is not carried to a ludicrous extent. Had Homer lived in the times of Queen Victoria, he would certainly have been indebted to the creative fancies of English artists for a hitherto unknown imagery, and his epic poems would have abounded with mythological illustrations of a character, as the play-bills say, "entirely novel." But as Allegory-run-mad is not, or should not be, the motto of the Committee, let us hope that these imaginative creations will return to the studios of their respective inventors, as perpetual indices of a truth in art as well as nature which cannot be too strongly impressed on their excursive minds, namely, that the world goes forward, and not backward.

In the midst of much that is meretricious, there are, however, some few designs which possess great merit, as designs. The largest and grandest in the room has been deposited by Watson, who must have expended much time, labour, and money, upon its preparation. Bailey, in addition to the one which appeared in the former exhibition, has sent in another; but we do *not* like it so well as the first, to which a prize was very deservedly awarded. Woodington has also sent in a second design, which is, we think, no improvement upon the first. Fowler and Sievier, who obtained one of the prizes, have enlarged their former design. Goldicutt has furnished a globe with Nelson on the top of it, to be placed in the middle of a fountain in the centre of the square, and of which a drawing was exhibited on the last occasion. Hopper has deposited an open temple, and Messrs. Salvin and Smith a close one. Both these were in the last exhibition, but they have since been altered and improved. Behnes has sent in two new designs (sketches) alike in principle, though somewhat different in detail. It appears to us to be a very odd circumstance, that these, and one or two others at most, are the only models in the room which can lay any claim to the merit of simplicity and perfect freedom from allegory. The physical means by which Nelson obtained his immortal victories were sailors and marines, and we think Mr. Behnes has exercised a sound discretion in confining himself to these adjuncts to his proposed monument, which is intended to bear a colossal figure of Nelson at such a height from the ground as will enable passers-by to recognise the features. If we have an opportunity, we shall return again to this subject next week.

The Court.

The Queen, accompanied by her august mother, and the Prince and Princess Leiningen, arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday evening, escorted by a party of the Royal Blues. The Grand Duke of Russia, Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, and a number of distinguished visitors, arrived at the Castle in the course of the day.

Her Majesty arrived in town yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen.

Her Majesty, after dancing with the Grand Duke of Russia and Prince Frederic Henry of the Netherlands, at the state ball at Buckingham Palace last week, danced in quadrilles with the Prince of Lieningen, Earl Bruce, and Baron de Lieven. Her Majesty led off the last dance (a country dance) in the north ball room with the Grand Duke. This dance was kept up with great spirit till past three o'clock, when the ball concluded.

The Queen will hold a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, 5th June next, at two o'clock, and a drawing-room on June 20th, at two o'clock, when the Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars, Thursday, 20th June, being a collar-day.

The Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household, has been sworn of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. James Abercromby, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. G. S. S. Jermingham, now Secretary at the Court of Portugal, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Spain.

It has been announced from authority that the Queen Dowager, contrary to rumour, has no intention of holding any drawing-rooms this season. We look upon this, and so will the public, as an instance of marked good taste and discretion, not to say of forbearance. There does not exist in the world, perhaps, a person possessing a reputation so high and unblemished as Her Majesty Queen Adelaide. Even the voice of party slander, which formerly attributed political motives to her conduct, has been silenced by the purity of that conduct itself. The domestic virtues are those which she cultivates, and they acquire no weight from outward display.

Accounts have reached Marlborough House conveying the intelligence of the death of Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, nephew to the Queen Dowager. His Highness expired at Nimeguen on the 22d ult., after a few days' illness.

On Monday despatches, dated Feb. 20, were received at the Foreign Office, from the British Consul at Pernambuco, and from the British Consul at Rio de Janeiro, dated March 24. Despatches, dated 16th Jan., were received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; and despatches, dated March 12, were received at the Colonial Department from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and also from the Governor of Newfoundland. On Thursday despatches from Sir William Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, were received at the Colonial-office.

Yesterday the Grand Duke of Russia, the Prince of the Netherlands, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attendants, arrived at Deptford, where they were received by Captain Shireff, R.N., Captain-Superintendent of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Woolwich. A Captain's guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade received the Grand Duke on the parade, the fine band of that corps playing the National Anthem. A troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Colonel Whinyates, was in attendance, and fired a salute of 21 guns immediately on his Imperial Highness's arrival. Lord Bloomfield, Colonel Walcott, and several officers, were present. The *Firebrand* and *Lightning* steamers were to convey the Grand Duke and Princes to Rotterdam. The *Firebrand* was moored alongside of the parade, and had had a saloon built on deck for the accommodation of his Highness. Capt. Hornby received the Grand Duke on board. Shortly before the steamer left her moorings, the guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade advanced several paces and gave three cheers, uncovered, in compliment to His Imperial Highness, who then bade adieu to all the officers. A battery of four 12-pounders from the Field Batteries was on the wharf in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where the royal standard was hoisted, and on the Royal Duke passing he was saluted with 21 guns.

The marriage of the Duke of St. Albans with Miss Gubbins, youngest daughter of the late General Gubbins, took place on Wednesday, at Harby Rectory, Leicester.

The Hanoverian army, it appears, is to retain the scarlet uniform for the present, in consequence of the energetic remonstrances of the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

A few days since the Commanding Officer at the Horse Guards had occasion to inspect the guard-room in the Tilt-yard, and perceiving that a raised platform, which was used by the soldiers on duty as a bed, had become decayed, he desired its removal, and a new one to be substituted. Accordingly, while in the act of removing it, and the rubbish that had accumulated underneath, a number of gold, silver, and copper coins, of the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and II., were found. The soldiers who were at work, considering them as their perquisites, pocketed the money, and afterwards disposed of them. A few, however, were delivered up to the Adjutant.

The Countess de Lipona, ex-Queen of Naples, died on the 18th inst., at Florence, in the arms of her brother, the Count de Montford, and his daughter, the Countess de Rasponi. The ex-Queen sunk under the same disease as destroyed her brother, the Emperor Napoleon, and their father—cancer in the stomach. She was delirious, with occasional lucid intervals, during the last fifteen hours. The two sons of the Countess de Lipona are in the United States, where they are practising as barristers. Last year the French Chambers voted an annual income of 100,000f. to the Countess, as a compensation for certain claims of property which she had come to Paris to support. The Countess was born 26th of March, 1782, and was therefore in her 58th year.

On Monday evening, May 27th, Mr. G. A. Kollman, the inventor of a new patent piano-forte, gave his third concert of this season, during which he exhibited the powers of his new instrument. He was ably supported by Miss Birch, Messrs. Begrez, Phillips, and other very talented singers. Sig. Puzzi played a solo from *I Puritani* with great effect on his French horn, which very deservedly received an *encore*.

Trinity House.—The annual procession of this corporation by land and water, and the ceremonies and festival usual upon the occasion, were celebrated, according to ancient custom, on Monday. The elder brethren and the officers of the corporation left the Trinity House soon after eleven, and proceeded to the Tower, where they were received by a guard of honour and the wardens in full uniform, and immediately embarked on board their state barges for Deptford. As they passed down the river, the flags were hoisted on the public establishments, and salutes were fired from the cannon on the wharfs. arriving at Deptford, they were joined by the Duke of Wellington, the master of the corporation, and, after attending Divine service at the old church, they proceeded to inspect the almshouses for aged and decayed Master Mariners and others. The almsmen were mustered in their new dresses, and refreshments were bountifully supplied to them and the visitors, while buns and favours were distributed to all comers. The Duke was proposed and unanimously re-elected master for the ensuing year. The procession returned in the same state to the Trinity House, and the banners and flags on the shallops, waving in the breeze, had a very gay appearance. The corporation dined together in the evening.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, have pronounced sentence against Yore and his co-conspirators, for having feloniously enticed away and married the daughter of Colonel Tucker. Yore has got *nine* months' imprisonment, and his assistants three months' imprisonment each.

Ascot Races.—This fashionable meeting commenced on Tuesday, and was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and her distinguished visitors. On this day and on Thursday Her Majesty was greeted with cheers from all parts of the course, and immediately after her arrival the start took place for

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas—won by Mr. Pettit's St. Francis. The Ascot Stakes of 25 sov. each, 15 ft. and only 5, &c., with 100 added; second to receive 50 sov. out of the stakes—won by Mr Forth's ch. f. by Merchant. The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sov. each—won by Mr. W Ridsdale's Bloomsbury. Sweepstakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft.—won by Lord Exeter's c. Stamboul. Her Majesty's Gold Vase, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sov. each—won by Mr. Thornhill's Mendizabal. The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sov. each—won by Mr. Thornhill's Euclid. A Plate of 50*l.*—won by Capt. Gardner's Ochiltree.

Wednesday.—The Swinley Stakes of 25 sov. each—won by Col. Peel's Ion. The Albany Stakes of 50 sov. each—won by Duke of Grafton's Æther. Sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h. ft.—won by Mr. Thornhill's Euclid. The Postmasters and Innkeepers' Plate of 50*l.*—won by Mr. Corbett's Jenny.

Thursday.—The Buckhurst Dinner Stakes of 200 sov. each—won by Lord Lichfield's bl. c. The Corsair. A Sweepstakes of 30 sov. each—won by Lord Lynedoch's b. c. Jeffy. The Gold Cup, value 200 sov., by subscription of 20 sov. each, with 200 added from the Fund—won by Hon. Capt. Berkeley's Caravan. Sweepstakes of 100 sov. each—won by Mr. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury. The Grand Stand Plate of 100*l.* (Handicap)—won by Captain Williamson's Mervan. The Windsor Town Plate of 50*l.*—won by Capt. Williamson's The Drama. The Windsor Castle Stakes of 100 sov. each—won by Lord Lichfield's The Corsair.

A project was on foot some time since for lighting all Paris, by means of a light placed on one of the highest monuments in the capital, and the result to be obtained was to have been derived from a combustion of gas with certain chemical substances. The idea was laughed at at the time, but it seems about to be reduced to practice, and the public are, it is said, shortly to witness the experiment.

At the recent ball given by the Queen, Her Majesty made a point of giving a most cordial shake of the hand to Lady Peel, as if anxious to prove that her political sentiments did not interfere with her private feelings.

Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of an uniform Penny Postage is to be carried into full effect.

The Isle of Sheppy is fast decreasing. Over a week since a spot of land, about two acres, in the cliffs near Warden, sunk simultaneously from six to eight feet. A cottage standing on it was not in the least injured; the wife of the owner was ill in bed, and did not know till her husband told her. From Minster to Warden the inroads of the last two years tend to confirm the old traditionary tale, that the Isle of Sheppy at one time extended to the Nore.

The Radicals.—At a meeting recently held in Southwark, Alderman Humphery stated that in order to conciliate the people, the Ministry had determined to concede the penny postage, to make the ballot an open question, and to abolish the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill; also that an abandonment of the registration shilling was under consideration. Sir Lytton Bulwer has been stating the same facts to the liberals of Lincoln, and has added that Ministers intend to extend the suffrage by allowing 10*l.* voters for counties, and by creating a new class of freemen in cities and boroughs.

The Olympic Theatre closed last evening. *Madame* spoke the farewell address, in which, after returning thanks for the patronage received since her and Mr. Mathews's return from America, she stated their having become the lessees of Covent Garden Theatre, and that, although several had prophesied they must fail, she trusted, by adopting a proper course of management—having herself determined not to enact *Queen Catherine*

and Mr. M. having also resolved not to play *Macbeth*,—to ensure the same distinguished patronage as she had been honoured with for the last nine years at the Olympic.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, May 27.—Colonel Prince—*Charge of Murder*—Lord Brougham inquired whether any steps had been taken to stigmatise a person in the Canadian Militia of the name of Prince, who, if there were any truth in the reports of his conduct, had disgraced the name of a British officer—he meant the person who had ordered to be shot in cold blood four miserable persons, taken prisoners by the Indians, and afterwards released that they might be reserved for the tender mercies of an English Colonel of Militia, who instantly drew them out, one after another, and ordered them to be shot on the spot? That was true, for it had been reported by Col. Arthur, who stated that Col. Prince was excited at the time. There was but one kind of excitement which would justify his conduct if he were tried before a jury, and that was an unsound state of mind at the time when the act was perpetrated. Col Arthur stated that the four persons had been butchered in cold blood without a trial. He asked whether Col. Prince was still allowed to hold a commission in Her Majesty's service? The Marquis of Normanby said, the matter had been inquired into, and on the report made to Her Majesty's Government they had signified their disapprobation of Col Prince's conduct.—Lord Brougham had read the sentence, which was anything but satisfactory. The men had been taken prisoners, and quarter had been granted to them by the officer who took them. They were brought in one at once, and an hour or two afterwards were taken out separately and ordered by Col Prince to be shot. For an act similar to this Governor Wall had been hanged, having flogged a man to death without trial by Court Martial. He had no hesitation in declaring, as a lawyer, that Col Prince was guilty of murder. The Marquis of Normanby would observe, that Her Majesty's Government had conveyed their disapprobation of Col. Prince's conduct even after his explanations had been given. Lord Brougham said, that death was inflicted long after the action, after surrender, after quarter had been asked, in the streets, and in the presence of ladies. Disapprobation of murder no doubt there would be, but there must be something more—there must be punishment, and severe punishment too.—Lord Fitzgerald stated, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham, that Sir J. M'Neil received no salary whatever from the public, the whole expense of his mission to Persia having been defrayed by the East India Company.

TUESDAY, May 28.—The Lord Chancellor, in the name of Her Majesty, expressed the royal approbation of the Speaker being at the head of the Commons' choice of Speaker.—Conversation again arose regarding Col. Prince's conduct in ordering certain prisoners to be shot. The Duke of Wellington observed, that it was absolutely impossible to discuss this subject with reference only to the conduct of Col. Prince. It would be necessary to take into consideration the whole system of warfare carried on in N. America, to which he was perfectly able to show the entire mischief was to be attributed.—Lord Ellenborough said, that his noble and learned friend, in bringing this charge of murder against Col. Prince, at the same time brought a strong charge against the officers who had sat on the committee of inquiry. Lord Brougham said that the sentence of the Court of Inquiry had been printed in the *Gazette* by Sir G. Arthur, and the sentence did not acquit Col. Prince of having killed four or five men after the battle was over. Sir G. Arthur stated, that he severely reproved Col. Prince for having put to death the four or five men who had surrendered, without any trial or legal proceeding whatever.—Lord Ellenborough said that Col. Prince's statement was, that the five men were put to death while they were in momentary expectation of an attack.—The Marquis of Normanby would be prepared to produce the papers required by Lord Brougham, and make what he should consider a satisfactory statement.—Lord Brougham presented a bill declaratory of the power of the mother country in the colonies, and prohibitory of the practice of acting on "resolutions" in the colonies as if they were laws.

THURSDAY, May 30. Lord Strangford inquired whether Government had received any intelligence respecting the collision between the British Government steamer *Medea*, and a French vessel.—Lord Munro explained the circumstances, and said that the affair resulted from "mistake," for which the amplest apologies were made as soon as discovered.—Lord Strangford thought, although the explanation was full, that these "mistakes" occurred now much oftener than they used to do. [We have noticed this matter in our leading columns].—Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for papers regarding the conduct of Col. Prince, in ordering certain American prisoners to be shot.—The Marquess of Normanby entered into lengthened explanations of the conduct of Col. Prince, urging that it in a great degree arose out of the peculiar circumstances and nature of the service.—The Duke of Wellington gave a most appalling description of the warfare now carried on, on the frontiers of Canada. "It was a war," he said, "full of the greatest horror, misery, and outrage. At this moment our guards and picquets were necessarily kept on the whole line of frontier, from one end of the country to the other. If by any accident we were obliged to withdraw our troops from one part of the line, the persons very appropriately designated brigands came over in sledges, or some other description of carriage, crossed the country, and the houses of the inhabitants everywhere in that particular direction were destroyed, the taken, and property plundered [hear]. All along this frontier there was a perpetual fire kept up from the side of the United States, across the imaginary line, upon our Guards, our picquets, and even on the single sentinels posted along the line [hear, hear]. In war, every means was justifiable on both sides to get the better of the enemy; but certainly he had never before, in the whole course of his experience, heard of such a thing as firing on single sentries, not to say guards or picquets [hear, hear]. Yet this species of warfare is going on at present in this province." The noble Duke considered this the natural result of employing volunteers. "Volunteers and that description of troops would always carry on war after the manner of civil war, and the same consequences would always ensue." He had, in his experience, more than once had the offer of men of this description; but he had always sent them away, preferring rather to have a limited body of troops than to have a force of this description, which would not obey the orders received. Unless a sufficient Army were provided, we must," he said, "in the end abandon the country."

FRIDAY, May 31.—The Earl of Winchilsea brought forward his motion, of which the object (he said) was to compel Lord Melbourne to afford some explanation as to the principles on which he intended to conduct the Government. Referring to the statement by Lord Melbourne, when he announced his resignation, of the reasons which led to that step, that he had not the confidence of the other House, and consequently could not carry on the affairs of the country, either with benefit to the Sovereign, with interest to the country, or with that honour and dignity that become the Ministers of the Crown,—Lord Winchilsea would ask the noble Viscount, if the same principles which directed and guided the Government which was constitutionally extinct upon the resignation, and the acceptance of the resignation by the Sovereign, influenced and directed the present Government.—Lord Melbourne considered that he had already given the explanation. He had stated the grounds of his resignation, also, very shortly, very plainly, and very distinctly, the circumstances which induced him to resume the situation which he held—circumstances of such a nature as made it impossible for him, with a due regard to the interests of the country, and as a man of honour and a man of feeling, to act in any other manner than he had done. "I am prepared to admit," added his Lordship, "that the difficulties with which I had to contend are, as far as I know, still undiminished; sure I am that they have not diminished by any abandonment of principle on my side; and sure I am that the Government will not be conducted on other principles than those on which I understood it was originally formed. Those principles are principles unquestionably of progressive Reform."—Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Normanby addressed the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 27.—Election of a Speaker.—Mr. Handley proposed and Dr. Lushington seconded Mr. Shaw Lefevre; and Mr. C. W. Wynn proposed and Mr. Wilson Patten seconded Mr. Goulburn. The numbers were, for Mr. S. Lefevre, 317; for Mr. Goulburn, 299;—majority in favour of the Government nomination, 18.

TUESDAY, May 28.—The new Speaker took the chair.—New writs were moved for Ludlow, in the room of Lord Clive, now Earl Powys, and for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Abercrombie, called to the House of Lords.—Lord J. Russell stated, in answer to Mr. Hume, that the latest information of the Government was, that the Turkish army had advanced to the eastern bank of the Euphrates, but had not crossed. His Lordship declared that he knew of nothing calculated to make him believe that the efforts to preserve peace between the Porte and Egypt would not be successful.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that in a fortnight he hoped to propose resolutions on the subject of "postage of letters," and that he would then make his "financial statement."—Lord J. Russell said that a bill would be proposed for the amendment of the Poor Law Act, of which one feature would be the continuance of the Commissioners for one year longer. With respect to the plan for "national education," his motion was postponed.

THURSDAY, May 30.—Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the enactment of certain laws in Jamaica, in consequence of the abolition of slavery. His object was, now, to have the House of Assembly called together, and to afford that body an opportunity of passing laws on the subject of vagrancy, &c., and to renew various annual acts, the expiration of which would be productive of the greatest inconvenience. In the event of non compliance, to empower the Government to continue them.—Sir R. Peel expressed his approbation of this mode of proceeding; but reserved to himself the right to discuss the details. Motion agreed to.

FRIDAY, May 31.—Mr. Warburton adverted to Lord J. Russell's statement on the subject of an alteration of the postage, and wished to know whether the postage was to be one penny or twopence.—Lord J. Russell answered that the plan would be a uniform penny postage. If it received the sanction of the House, it could not be carried into effect for several months. He should deem it his duty to submit a resolution, pledging the house to make good any deficiency in the revenue that might result from its adoption.—The Attorney-General called attention to the decision of the Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of "Stockdale *v.* Hansard," and said that as Lord Denman and the other Judges had unanimously decided in favour of Stockdale, and against the right to cover with Parliamentary protection the sale and publication of the Commons' printed papers, it was urgent to ascertain what course ought thereupon to be adopted. He, therefore, proposed the revival of the Select Committee on this subject.—Considerable conversation ensued; but Sir R. Peel, and other members, admitted that not a moment ought to be lost in the institution of inquiry.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—The inquiry instituted by order of the Minister of War into the conduct of the Polytechnic scholars, with regard to the late riot, has ended in the condemnation of 31 of these young men to some weeks' confinement in the Military prison of the Abbaye.

The Prince de Joinville left Paris on Sunday night for Toulon, to assume the command of the frigate which is placed under his orders, and proceed to join Admiral Lalande in the Mediterranean, of whose staff his Royal Highness is nominated the Chief. The Duke of Nemours has also left the capital on a tour of pleasure up the Mediterranean.

Hanover.—Count Munster died on the 20th ult. His office as Hereditary Marshal devolves on his son, who is still in his minority. The King of Hanover will therefore have to appoint a substitute.

Egypt.—Hostilities have broken out in Syria, between Egypt and the Porte. Fifty thousand Turks have entered El-Bir, on the Euphrates, and have passed the frontier. Boghos Bey and the four Consuls have returned here. The Pacha has left Cairo, and is expected hourly at Alexandria.

Van Diemen's Land.—Capt. M'Konochie, it seems, accompanied Sir John Franklin to V. D.'s Land deeply imbued with all those prejudices which are so rife at home amongst the colonists, and more especially as regards the prison discipline observed on that island, and the treatment of the convicts. It appears, further, that this prejudice carried him so far as to induce him to write and forward with the despatches of the Governor to the Secretary of State, his own views of colonial policy, and this without in the least apprising Sir J. Franklin of his intentions. On discovery of this *under-current*, Sir John acted with all the decision which might be expected from his character. He informed his Secretary that all further official intercourse was impossible. Capt. M'Konochie, therefore, closes his official life, stamped with what is very like a breach of confidence, and branded with the stigma of having allowed his zeal to carry him far beyond the bounds of discretion.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

Literary Notices.

The Gentleman of the Old School. A Tale. By G. P. R. James, Esq. Author of "The Huguenot," "The Gipsy," "The Robber," &c. 3 vols. Longman and Co.

This is a beautiful book. It may not be the cleverest (according to the usual acceptation of the phrase), and certainly it is not the most powerful, of Mr. James's performances, but to our simple taste it is incomparably the most beautiful. It is not a work of exaggerated passion—of violent excitement—straining the feelings to torture as it were. Yet the excitement is sufficiently strong to create an intense and unflagging interest. With all the soft and sun-light beauty of Claude, it has all the deep feeling of Poussin.

The fable of "The Gentleman of the Old School" is artificially—or rather artistically—constructed, its characters and incidents are numerous, yet all its points are distinctly preserved, and every thing is worked out with the utmost clearness and precision. If the plot possess a fault, it is in the *denouement*, which carries with it too much of a melo-dramatic air. It is by no means our intention to describe the story; that is a penalty which we rarely inflict upon either ourselves or our readers. In the present instance the task would be extremely difficult, and unsatisfactory in proportion to its difficulty. But it is not in the plot that the chief merits of the work consist. It is rather in the fine portraiture and admirable discrimination of character, and in the pure and elevated sentiments and principles which are throughout inculcated. Nothing can be in more exquisite keeping than the character of Sir Andrew Stalbrooke, "the gentleman of the old school." Let not the reader imagine that the title of the book, or aught that it contains, bears the slightest reference to politics. Nothing so base or sordid, so heart-withering, as politics, has found its way into Mr. James's story. Sir Andrew Stalbrooke is a *gentleman*, in the best meaning of that sadly abused word. He is an elegant scholar—accomplished—of refined taste and manners, of highly cultivated intellect, of unstained integrity, of noble and lofty purpose in all things;—a man who fears God, honours his king, and does as he would be done by.

Lady Mallory is another character of surpassing beauty and interest. Young—possessed of every personal attraction and charm—impassioned in her nature—high principled—loving almost to madness—fierce are her temptations, deep and agonising her struggles against unrequited affection. Principle triumphs over all, and the moral thus enforced is noble. In drawing, sustaining, and conducting this character through all its manifold trials of heart and mind, Mr. James must have experienced difficulties of no common order. That he has been completely successful is high praise.

Edith Forrest, on the other hand, is the very *beau ideal* of loveliness and excellence in woman. Sweet and gentle—ingenuous—accomplished, yet unpretending—intellectual—firm—the very soul of faith and honour. If Mr. James had departed from the principles of poetical justice with regard to Edith Forrest, we could never have forgiven him.

As Sir Andrew Stalbrooke is contrasted with old Forrest, a villain of the deepest dye, so Ralph Strafford, the lover of Edith, a fine, frank, brave fellow, is contrasted with the junior Forrest, a rascal as worthless as his uncle. And then we have the honest young farmer, Castle Ball—and Lucy Williams, the charming little girl that he loves dearly—and his termagant but in the main good-hearted mother—and various others of minor note. But the most truly original character in the work—the most essentially serviceable, too, in working out the plot—is Timothy Meakes, Esq., landowner, retired soldier, amateur poacher, &c. &c. How to describe him we know not; nor have we space sufficient at command in which the author himself may be allowed to exhibit him with any tolerable effect. However, a glimpse—only a glimpse—of him must be given:—

"In early life he had been a wildish lad in the village of Stalbrooke; and his father, who was the miller there, and well to do in the world, used to treat his son Timothy with a degree of harshness which Timothy was not inclined to endure. He accordingly enlisted in a regiment destined immediately for foreign service; and went out to see the world, and to try the smiles of the fickle Goddess. He proved a brave and gallant soldier; received various wounds, of which the musket-ball through the hand was one; and might have gradually gone on by various degrees of promotion, till he had even mounted the epaulette, had

it not been for a certain sort of inherent fondness for the beasts of the field, which somewhat interfered with the regular discharge of his military duties. He had every quality on earth for a good soldier, but one. He was brave, active, clever, obedient, respectful, quick in thought and in deed, cleanly in his person and his habits almost to foppery,—boasting that his General had more often a dirty shirt on than he had; and with a certain degree of shrewdness and clear-headedness, which made him invaluable as a non-commissioned officer. He submitted to discipline without the slightest murmur; but the unfortunate point of his character was, that if there was bird, or beast, or fish, to be caught, shot, or hunted, from a rat to a rattlesnake, from a tortoise to a tiger, Tim Meakes could not resist it, let the time and circumstances be what they would. Indeed, all his comrades and friends applied to him, and none but him, on such occasions; for, whether by long conversation with birds, and beasts, and creeping things, he had acquired an intimate knowledge of their characters; or, by a peculiar instinct derived from nature, had a sort of sympathetic intelligence with the brute creation; or by some metempsycosical process he had been passed in succession through the bodies of every animal under the sun, and retained a recollection of the changes—he was certainly far better aware of what any given beast would do, under particular circumstances, than the beast itself. It was natural, therefore, that he should love to deal with things whereof he had so intimate a knowledge: it was natural, too, that his companions should constantly call for his aid, when they had anything to do with that part of the creation over which he seemed to exercise a superior influence: and these circumstances, during the six-and-twenty years that he remained in the service, and of which he had passed seventeen or eighteen in India, brought him into various difficulties, from which he would have found great trouble in extricating himself, had it not been for his excellent character in every other respect.—He thus, therefore, remained in an inferior rank, but nevertheless he contrived to acquire, by care and forethought, a very tolerable pittance, to enable him to return to his native country in comfort. That pittance was increased by a share of the property of his father, who just lived to see his son return; and buying a small patch of freehold ground, which happened to lie in the very midst of the common, Tim Meakes, with his own hands, and very little assistance, reclaimed the land, fenced it from the waste, built the house, made the furniture, and established himself as we have described."

This, we must repeat, is only a glimpse, presenting the faintest sketch imaginable of the original. The full-length is admirable. Altogether, we have not for a long time read a novel with so much *gusto* as "The Gentleman of the Old School."

History of the Navy of the United States of America. By J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," "The Red Rover," "The Water Witch," &c. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

We have perused this history with no little curiosity, and with great interest. Considering the brief existence of the American marine, its annals are more eventful—more romantic, and more various than any in existence. Nothing can surpass the energy which enabled the United States to form an effective Navy, at a time when they could hardly be said to have had a political existence; and when they were beset by greater difficulties than any which an infant nation had ever yet to encounter. This consideration has animated the present historian, whose enthusiasm seems to be kindled by his office of chronicler, even more than when he formerly sought inspiration from the same source, in constructing his famous stories of the sea. His national pride has, however, not tempted him to be, after the manner of his countrymen, vain-glorious as regards his own nation, and abusive towards others. His work, accordingly, is more fair and candid than could have been expected on such a theme from an American pen. It is true that he here and there suppresses an inconvenient fact or so; but then he acknowledges the bravery and ability of the English, even when they were conquered by the Americans in several frigate actions. On our side, it has been alleged that the frigates of the United States were seventy fours in disguise, an assertion industriously denied by our transatlantic enemies. This question may, however, be unequivocally and for ever set at rest by the following extract from an official paper presented to Congress by the American Secretary-at-War, in consequence of a complaint regarding the enormous expense in the construction of the *so-called* frigates, built for the express purpose of encountering English vessels of the same *nominal* rate.

"It appears, that the first estimate rendered to Congress was for frigates of the common size and dimensions, rated at 36 and 44 guns, and that the appropriations for the armament were founded upon this estimate. It also appears that, when their size and dimensions came to be maturely considered, *due reference being had to the ships they might have to contend with, it was deemed proper so to alter their dimensions, without changing their rates*, as to extend their sphere of utility as much as possible. It was expected, from this alteration, that they would possess, in an eminent degree, the advantage of sailing, that, *separately, they would be superior to any single European frigate of the usual dimensions; that, if assailed by numbers, they would be always able to lead ahead; that they could never be obliged to go into action but on their own terms, except in a calm, and that, in heavy weather, they would be capable of engaging double-decked ships.* These are the principal advantages contemplated from the change made in their dimensions. Should they be realized, they will more than compensate for having materially swelled the body of expenditures."

From the above state-paper it is quite clear, by their own showing, that we scarcely ever went into action at sea with the Americans on equal terms. In describing the engagement between the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*, Mr. Cooper is tolerably impartial. We think, however, that he ought not to have suppressed the previous chivalrous correspondence between Captains Broke and Lawrence.

Altogether the work is a valuable one, and cannot fail to pass into universal circulation. The incidents which took place in the Naval war with Tripoli, are grander and more heroic than anything in the circle of romance, and are detailed with all the vigour and animation of Mr. Cooper's genius. We may take another opportunity of examining some of the professional points.

Fair Rosamond; or the Days of Henry the Second. By Thomas Miller, author of "Royston Gower." H. Colburn.

We are delighted again to meet Mr. Miller "on the shores of old Romance,"—a locality that seems native to him, and (like our native air) calls forth powers and energies which he never exhibits elsewhere, in so high and valuable a degree, either for himself or for his readers. In those scenes of rural simplicity, in which this charming writer so loves to expatiate, he is doubtless quite as much *himself*, and it is possible that he may feel more at ease and at home, and therefore more simply and securely happy. But he is not performing so high an office in itself, or one that will lift him to that high place which we confidently believe he is destined to attain, in the annals of his country's literature. "Fair Rosamond" is in fact a production of rare and of high merit; it is really and truly what it aims to be—an historical romance of the Waverley school, and one which does at least as high honour to that school as any other which we are at the moment able to call to mind,—not forgetting the best of Mr James's productions; and of course not including those of Sir Lytton Bulwer, which do not belong to that or any school, but have created one of their own. We are most happy to report, too, that it makes a marked and important step in advance of the author's last production—"Royston Gower,"—which, with all its great merit, was deficient in some of those more delicate and refined features which cannot be absent from a first-rate work of this class. There is an elegance and a finish—"a grace beyond the reach of art"—in several of the scenes of "Fair Rosamond," and in the general execution of the heroine's character, which indicates a fair conception of what is needed in such a character, as regards the purposes of fiction, and a fine power of hand in exciting that conception. In some of the other characters too there is great skill and force displayed,—particularly in that of Thomas à Becket, who plays a most conspicuous part in the work—and also in Henry the Second,—who is conceived and drawn with admirable truth of effect. If, on the other hand, there is a degree of harshness about Queen Eleanor which it does not fully warrant, there is quite sufficient excuse for such a tone of character, in the absence of anything to the contrary in what we know of her, and in the contrast which the nature of a work of this class requires, to give it due effect.

We have often occasion to regret that our limits do not admit of extract; and we are especially reminded of this cause of regret now, since it prevents us from confirming our opinion of the extreme elegance and grace of some of Mr. Miller's scenes, by quoting the first introduction of Fair Rosamond to the notice of the King. As this, however, is one of the few novels of the present day which ought to command, and we trust *will* command, universal attention, we shall only further commend it to the readers, without exception, the most extraordinary and interesting proof our own day has afforded, of the beautiful power of the human mind to triumph over adverse circumstances, and prove its absolute supremacy over external things.

Insurrection of Poland in 1830-31, *and the Russian Rule preceding it, since* 1815. By S. B. Gnorowski. J. Ridgway.

The details in this political and military volume are of considerable interest. The author commences with a description of Poland, in the progress of restoration, and at the Congress of Vienna; and to this prelude succeeds an historical sketch of the administration of the "constitutional" kingdom, as established by the Congress, with the fifteen years despotic rule of the Grand Duke Constantine. Of the unprincipled character of the Grand Duke, M. Gnorowski furnishes abundant evidence, although he assures us that volumes would scarcely suffice to relate all the singularities of that remarkable tyrant. The accounts of the Secret Societies, of the Insurrection at Warsaw, and the various battles, terminating with the subjugation of the Poles, are narrated with apparent fidelity. M. Gnorowski is well acquainted with the political history of Russia, and he has shown himself no mean historian of the woes of Poland.

Iniquities of the Opium Trade with China. Allen & Co.

From the introduction we understand that several gentlemen connected with India placed in the hands of the Rev. A. S. Thelwall a number of documents having reference to the Opium Trade, and the information they afforded is condensed in this little volume. The purport of the publication is to point out the effects of opium, when used as a stimulant or intoxicating drug, to show the vast extent to which it is introduced into China, and in what light the Chinese look upon this traffic, and upon *us*, as a people engaged in it. A number of startling facts are adduced, to prove that this deleterious drug ruins those who indulge in it, in mind, body, and estate—depraves and enervates them, physically, intellectually, and morally, and finally brings them to an untimely grave; and that it is introduced into China in such immense quantities, as to effect the ruin of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of the inhabitants. The community owe a debt of obligation to Mr. Thelwall for his labours, which we sincerely trust may have some effect in diminishing such "wholesale murder."

H.B.—Nos. 590 and 591. The first is a Game at Whist; the Queen and Melbourne partners against Wellington and Peel: the Duke asks his Lordship to "see the last *trick*," which is covered by his Lordship's hand; whilst Sir Robert, addressing the Queen, says, "Pardon me, your Majesty has *revoked*." The nine of diamonds, a significant card, is just laid on the table by the Queen. The likenesses are excellent. The other is from the farce of the *Invincibles*. Peel, as a grenadier, protected by Wellington, as a wooden-legged old pensioner, is driven out by the *Household* troops, commanded "forward," by the Queen in person. It is a gallant charge, and the Bedchamber never turned out better.

East India Intelligence.

Burmah.—We have intelligence from Akyab to 22d Feb. Speculations of an unpleasant connexion were prevalent at that station upon the absence of all information from or concerning Col. Benson for two months preceding that date. The account of the Suddya affair had just reached Akyab, and seems to have created a greater sensation than it otherwise would have done, in consequence of a report which had spread from the Aeng Pass, that a party of 800 Burmese had appeared on our side the border, and burned a small guard-house constructed there by the British. The numbers of this party it was supposed might be exaggerated, but little doubt was entertained that the Burmese authorities, having intelligence of a recent visit which the Commissioner and Commandant of the province had made to the Pass, had sent forward a party to reconnoitre. From all this may be inferred the uncertain and suspicious state of affairs at the present moment in Arracan, as well as in other parts of Burmah.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 5.

Troops for Burmah.—Two strong detachments of the 13th and 40th Regts. are to proceed in the *Greyhound* and *Thalia*, which vessels are now busily occupied in taking in Ordnance and Commissariat stores for Moulmein.—*Madras United Service Gazette*, March 8.

Nusseerabad.—A case of heavy pecuniary involvement which has just come to light has created a considerable sensation at this station. The party involved is a young officer, generally reported to have possessed property at home, on which he drew to a very heavy amount. It now, however, appears that he had no property to draw against. It is even said forgery had been committed, and large sums obtained this way. A fashionable tradesman of Calcutta has, it is further reported, been duped out of jewellery to the amount of 12,000 rs. The affair, it is thought, will give employment to the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

We learn by letters from Kamptee, that orders from the Supreme Government had just been received by Major-Gen. Wemyss, directing him to send, with all haste, two corps to Jubbulpoor and Hoosheenabad. The 11th, under Lieut.-Col. Calder, and 42d, under Major Ely, have, consequently, moved, the former to Jubbulpoor, and the latter to the other station.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 28.

The Court of Directors have, by a recent resolution, determined that the effective strength of the Indian Navy shall henceforward consist of four Captains, eight Commanders, forty Lieutenants: the remainder, to complete in all one hundred officers, to consist of Midshipmen. By the retirements consequent upon the new arrangements, there will be many promotions.—*Bombay Times*, March 23.

A letter from Shikarpoor dated 18th Feb. states, that it is Mr. M'Naghten's intention to get us (the contingent) off from here the first week in March, and we shall be at Candahar the latter end of April, and there appears little doubt but that Candahar will be a station for half the Shah's force. The road between this and Candahar will be very good. Coolies and hackeries are abundant, and there will be always some troops at Tukkur.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 6.

The 7th Regt. Bengal N.I., arrived at Mhow on 16th Feb., under Lieut.-Col. Dunsterville, and in consequence the 71st B.N.I. move towards Nusseerabad. A wing of the Bombay 3d N.I. was to arrive at Mhow on the 1st March from Dhoolia, the other being from Asseerghur, to march towards that place when relieved by the Madras

20th N.I. about the beginning of next month.—*Bombay Times*, March 20.

Bombay General Orders announce the restoration of the Military Board at that Presidency, with one Stipendiary Member in addition to two or three Staff Officers. This is an improvement upon the constitution of the former Board, and we are bound to add that the Bombay Government have selected for their stipendiary member an officer very highly qualified for almost any military charge that could be given him. They have also appointed as Secretary, an officer of high character and considerable talents for business.

Mr. Tatham, the head of the firm of Ashton and Co., died suddenly on the morning of the 11th March at Madras.

Mhow.—Extract from a letter of a correspondent, dated 17th Feb., 1839:—"I was obliged to come here to get within the limits of the Bengal Presidency; for by the Court's late orders, the circumstance of my regiment being at Benares precluded my drawing pay, and my Indian service being reckoned from the date of disembarkation at the Western Presidency. This appears hard and particular in operation; for instance, an officer arriving overland at Bombay, whose corps is quartered at Loodianah, has, to enable him to join, to perform a journey of about 1,200 miles, but he is entitled to pay and allowances, &c., from the date of his landing at Bombay. An officer, on the other hand, arriving at Bombay under similar circumstances, whose corps is quartered at Benares, has only a journey of about 900 miles to perform to enable him to join his regiment, and yet he is not entitled to pay, or to have his Indian service reckoned till he arrives within the limit of the Bengal Presidency."

The Supreme Government have sanctioned the grant of field batta to the 20th and 21st reg. Madras N.I., now on their way to very distant stations under the Bombay Presidency.

A friend has communicated to us the sudden death, by a fall from his horse, of Capt. Thomas, of the 7th Madras Cavalry. It seems a dinner-party had been given by the officers of H.M. 39th reg. at Bellary, to the officers of the other regiments at the station, and it was in returning from this party on horseback that the accident happened. Capt. Thomas had mounted his favourite horse "Cetus," and saying he would be home before any of them, started off at a good canter. A short distance from the Fort Gate, there is a sharp turn at right angles over a bridge, which poor Thomas could not have seen. The horse ran against the parapet, Captain Thomas was thrown over into a small nullah, and was killed on the spot, the front part of the head being knocked in, and the face much mutilated. Thus has been cut off, in the prime of life, full of health and happiness, a good soldier and a most delightful companion. —*Bombay Times*, March 13.

BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Feb. 12, 1839—Mr. J. Curtis has been confirmed in the office of Sp. Comm., under Reg. III. of 1828, for the division of Calcutta, vice Mr. M. Blunt, proceeded to Europe. Mr. R. Barlow has been confirmed in the offices of Civil and Sess. Judge of Hooghly, v. Mr. J. Curtis. Mr. S. Wyatt has been confirmed in the offices of East Burdwan, vice Mr. R. Barlow. Mr. G. Gough has been appointed Civ. and Sess. Judge of Mymensing, vice Mr. G. C. Cheape. Mr. R. Torrens will continue to off. in those offices until the return of Mr. Gough from the Cape, or until further orders. Mr. F. Stirling has been confirmed in the off. of Col. of Burdwan. Mr. W. Dixon has been appointed Coll. of Rajshahye. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to be Mag. of do. Mr. E. Ivedes to be Civ. and Sess. Judge of Jessore, vice Mr. E. R. Barwell.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Feb. 18, 1839.—Art. Capt. G. H. Dyke (new prom.) to 1st comp. 5th batt. Capt. J. B. Backhouse (new prom.) to 4th comp. 5th batt. 1st Lieut. H. M. Lawrence (on staff employ), from 3d troop 2d brig., to 3d comp. 3d batt. 1st Lieut. G. Campbell, from 3d comp. 3d batt. to 3d troop 2d brig. 1st Lieut. G. Fihs (on staff employ), from 1st comp. 1st batt., to 4th comp. 3d batt. 1st Lieut. A. P. Begbie, from 3d comp. 3d batt., to 3d comp. 5th batt. 1st Lieut. E. Sutherland, who was removed to the mounted branch of the reg., by G.O. Oct. 29th, to 2d troop 2d brig. 1st Lieut. J. Whiteford, from 2d comp. 4th batt., to 1st comp. 7th batt. 1st Lieut. R. Smith (on staff employ), from 2d comp. 1st batt., to 3d comp. 3d batt. 1st Lieut W. Palley (new prom.) to 5th comp. 6th batt. 1st Lieut. C. Hogge (new prom.) to 4th troop 1st brig. 2d Lieut. H. A. Clareton, from 8th comp. 6th batt., to 2d troop 3d brig. 2d Lieut. H. R. Trevor (on furl.), from 1st troop 3d brig., to 4th troop 1st brig. 2d Lieut. W. P. De Teissier, from 2d comp. 1st batt. to 1st comp. 3d batt. 2d Lieut R. R. Bruce, from 3d comp. 1st batt., to 3d comp. 3d batt. 2d Lieut J. M. Fraser (new arrival) to 1st comp 1st batt. 2d Lieut A. Christie (new arrival) to 1st comp. 4th batt. 2d Lieut. C. V. Cox (new arrival) to 4th comp. 1st batt 2d Lieut. C. H. Dickens (new arrival) to 3d comp. 1st batt. 2d Lieut. H. Hammond (new arrival) to 2d comp. 1st batt.

BOMBAY.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., March 13, 1839—Mr. C. Price, second assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Surat, is placed in charge of the Pergunnahs of Walor, Kurod, Boharee, and Surbhon, from the date on which he was deputed for this purpose by the Act. Princ. Coll. Mr. R. C. Chambers to act as Sub Coll. of Nassick. Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to act as second assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Dharwar, agreeably to the prov. of Sect XXII. of the absentee regulation. Mr. A. H. Stracey to be third assist. to Coll. and Mag. of Ahmedabad. Mr J. D. Inverarity to act as sec. assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Ahmednuggur. Mr. E. C. Jones to act as third assist. to do.

Marine Department.—G.O., March 18, 1839—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—Lieut. Sharpe to the command of the H.C.'s brig *Euphrates*, from the date of taking charge of that vessel from Lieut. Frushard. Mr. Midn. C. Hewitt to the command of the *Bheema Pattamar*, from 12th Feb. Mr. Ommanney to be Acting Clerk of the *Clive*, from 8th Feb. last. Assist.-Surg. J. J. Atkinson is placed at the disposal of the Superint. of the India Navy for duty in that branch of the service, to relieve Assist.-Surg. Pitcairn, whose period of service has expired.

Furlough.—Lieut. E. Powell, I.N., is allowed a furl. to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, May 27th—Lord Hungerford, *Sanders*, from Bengal, Jan 30—St. Helena, Mar. 20. William Jardine, *Crosbie*, from China, Jan 21. Liverpool, May 27th—Argyle, *McDonald*, from Bombay, Dec. 20. London, May 30th—Arias, *Hunt*, from Mauritius, Jan. 31. Kite, *Noble*, from Mauritius, Feb. 18. Liverpool, May 31st—Patriot Queen, *Hoodless*, from China, Feb. 1.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Lord Hungerford—Mrs. Gen. Torrens, Mrs. Cowell, E. Macnaghten, Esq., and lady, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Spier, Mrs. Conwell, Capt. and Mrs. Farquharson, Hon A. and Miss Ross, — Larkins, Esq., Misses Farquharson, Macnaghten, Hamilton, Emily and Henrietta Smith, Masters Torrens, Macnaghten, Hamilton, and Hills.

Per William Jardine—G. Tradescant, Esq., — Lay, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Markes and family, Lieut. Birley.

Per Argyle—Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and servant, and Mr. Cahill, late Bombay Eur. Reg.

Ships Sailed.—From Portsmouth, May 27th—Owen Glendower, *Toller*, for Madras and Calcutta. 29th—Childe Harold, *Willis*, for Bombay.

Ships Spoken.—Feb. 21st—Archcombe Robinson, *Scott*, London to Madras, Lat. 8° 30. S., Lon. (was 18 days from the Land's End to the Line). April 7th—Marquess of Camden, *Reade*, London to Madras, Lat. 0° 10. S., Lon. 20. 30. W. Mar 25th—Ganges, *M'Donald*, London to South Australia, on the Line, April 7. Mary Ann, *Tarbatt*, Madras to London, Lat. 18. 53. S., Lon. 8. 38. W.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 343.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

As Chairman of the Directors of the United Service Benevolent Institution, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of officers, Major-General Wright, Royal Engineers, is of opinion, that many of the readers of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, who may be interested in the success of this Institution, will be desirous of knowing the sentiments of the Secretary at War with respect to its affecting Government pensions, has the pleasure to forward to the Editor a copy of Lord Howick's official reply to the Major-General on the subject.

U. S. Benevolent Institution, Carlton Chambers, May 30, 1839.

War Office, May 29, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary at War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, with its enclosure, and to acquaint you that the Regulation under which pensions are granted to widows of officers of the Army, directs, that pensions shall not be allowed to widows left in wealthy circumstances; and as it does not appear that the pensions to be granted from the private fund lately instituted would place the widows receiving them in the condition contemplated by the Regulation above alluded to, Lord Howick does not consider that the circumstance of a widow receiving a pension from the private fund would preclude her from obtaining a pension from the public, if she were in other respects eligible.—I have, &c.,

To Maj.-Gen. Wright, Rl. Engineers. S. Sullivan.

[We perceive that the suggestions we offered in a note last week are in strict accordance with the opinions of our excellent contemporary, the *U. S. Journal*. In the Number for June, published this day, the Editor says, "Let us request of those, to whose exertions this benevolent project owes its origin, calmly to investigate what is likely to be the number of claimants on the funds, in consequence of the contingencies of foreign service; and, when they have done so, to ascertain from some experienced actuary what rate of annuity and provision they will be able to afford to the widows and children of each rank, instead of setting down hypothetical sums—one-third of which, we may safely predict, can never, under any circumstances, be paid."—Again we recommend the Directors to revise the Rules and Regulations, and not to receive any subscriptions until they have consulted an experienced actuary. We have already explained that an institution of this kind originated with a deceased Field Officer and ourselves 25 years since; we therefore have some experience in the matter. Our first course was to obtain the approval of an eminent actuary—the late Mr. Morgan—of the various calculations. The Royal Family and the Army then offered us every support, but the Government opposed the measure on the *liberal* ground that, as it appeared from the calculations that officers would be made independent, "*they would have too great an influence in the state.*"—Ed.]

H.M.'S SERVICE IN INDIA. No. 15.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It is known on the best authority that a Lieut.-Colonel of H.M.'s forces had, at a very recent period, a conversation with the late Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors on the subject of the grievances of H.M.'s officers serving with regiments in India. The Hon. Chairman stated that Field Officers could have no possible cause of complaint, and on this being at once admitted, and the case of the three junior ranks (Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns) being brought forward to shew the degraded situation in which these officers were placed, the fact was readily agreed to, but the hon. gentlemen asserted that the Court of Directors never intended that H.M.'s officers who were qualified by a knowledge of the languages should be excluded from the offices of Brigade-Major, Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, &c. Now, Sir, my object in this letter will be to show that the three junior ranks in H.M.'s service in India are entirely, and most unjustly, sacrificed to the exaltation of the Hon. Company's own officers principally, but also to the Field Officers of H.M.'s Army; and that whatever may have been the intention of the Court of Directors, the Indian governments have wilfully neglected any orders they *may* have received to the effect above-mentioned. I will commence by observing that the pay of Field Officers in India is on the most extravagant scale when compared with those of the junior grades. In Europe a Lieut.-Colonel has four times the pay of an Ensign, and a Major three times, but in India the Lieut.-Colonel has *ten* times the Ensign's pay, and the Major *five* times! Your Correspondent produces Sir Thomas Munro as a great authority in this case, but Sir Thomas here displayed his ignorance; for whatever high reward the Company's officer may obtain by remaining in the service—which is said to be the reason why the Hon. Company make this extreme disproportion in the pay—not *one* officer in *one thousand* in H.M.'s service ever profit by the system, as shown in my letters, and in the able statement in the *United Service Journal* for April 1836. A Lieut.-Colonel commanding a regiment can save 1,000*l.* per annum in India, and a second Lieut.-Colonel (who Sir John Malcolm shows are useless) 600*l.* per annum, and a Major 400*l.* per annum. The Captains cannot save a shilling, as on them devolves all that extra expense at messes which in India particularly is unavoidable, and closely connected with the respectability of the service*. It is useless to repeat the statements regarding the Subalterns. The staff situations held by the H.M.'s officers in India, on the 1st January, 1839, were precisely EIGHTEEN in number, *exclusive* of eight garrison or brigade commands, and every one of these, with *three* exceptions, are held by Field Officers in H.M.'s service. The General Staff appointments are, with three exceptions, held by officers who would never have been in India only for those situations, thus leaving the three situations to be divided amongst—deducting Field Officers and Medical Officers—about eleven hundred and fifty officers of H.M.'s service: and not one solitary situation for a Subaltern officer! Now the Hon. Company's (4,100) officers lately divided upwards of eleven hundred Staff appointments amongst them, and this number has been much increased lately by the officers attached to the Oude and Cabul contingents. One thousand of these situations are probably held by the Captains and Subalterns, who not only thus obtain offices of great emolument and trust, which lead to distinction, but escape all the disgusting drudgery of garrison and general duties, which are thus thrown on H.M.'s officers. In the garrison of Bombay three entire native corps could only furnish four Subalterns for garrison duties, whereas a wing of one of H.M.'s regiments furnished nine! The rounds in many garrisons in India include a distance of *five* and *six* miles, and I presume no sane person—even a sane Director, if such an animal exist—will suppose this distance can be done on foot *twice in ten hours*. Yet the Brevet Captains of H.M.'s Army, who are *obliged* to do this extra duty, receive eighty rupees monthly less in the garrison of Bombay than the H.E.I.C. Lieutenants of one year's service, who do not this duty!! I now proceed to give a statement of the Staff situations held by H.M.'s officers in India on the 1st of January, 1839—with the exception of the garrison and brigade commands, which, as corps are constantly changing their stations, I cannot do. But these commands are all held by Lieut.-Colonels in H.M.S. generally of forty years' service. In this list H.G.A. stands for "Horse Guards' Appointment," and I.A. for "Indian Appointment."

Commander-in-Chief in India (H.G.A.), Sir Henry Fane.
Commander-in-Chief, Madras, (H.G.A.) Sir Jasper Nicolls.
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, (H.G.A.) Sir John Keane.
Major-General on Staff, Bengal, (H.G.A.) Sir Willoughby Cotton
Major-General on Staff, Bengal, (H.G.A.) Hon. J. Ramsey.
Major-General, Staff, Madras, (H.G.A.) Sir Hugh Gough.
Major-General, Staff, Madras, (H.G.A.) Sir Robert Dick.
Major-General, Staff, Bombay, (H.G.A.) Sir John Fitzgerald.
Adjutant-General H.M.S. (H.G.A.) Lieut.-Col. Torrens, h.-p.
Quartermaster-General, H.M.S. (H.G.A.) Lieut.-Col. Churchill.
Deputy Adj.-General, Bengal, (H.G.A.) Major Byrne.
Deputy Adj.-General, Madras, (H.G.A.) Lieut.-Col. Fearon.
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen., Madras, (H.G.A.) Lieut.-Col. Sewell
Dep. Adjutant-Gen., Bombay, (H.G.A.) Lieut.-Col. Macdonald.
Brigade-Major, Bengal, (I.A.) Brev.-Major Halfhide.
Brigade-Major, Madras, (I.A.) Brev.-Major Kitson.
Brigade-Major, Bombay (I.A.) Capt. Barnes.

* The Court of Directors have lately allowed Captains, H.M.S., when sick, passage-money home, but they turn the *gol.* into rupees at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and give them 650 when no passage is procurable for less than 1200!

(*To be continued.*)

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—G. F. Marsh, of Chelmsford, Essex, hatter—D. Dellier, of No. 58, Berners-st., Oxford-st., Middlesex, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. N. Harris and R. A. Ellis, of No. 74, High Holborn, Middlesex, woollendrapers—J. Butler, of Deptford-bridge, Kent, wheelwright—T. Poynter, Aldgate, High-st., London, butcher—J. Till, of Newhill, Derbyshire, earthenware-manufacturer—B. George, of New Sarum, Wiltshire, common brewer—J. Beck, of Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit-merchant—E. Cope, of

Birmingham, scrivener—J. Chettle, of Warminster, Wiltshire, linendraper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—G. East and H. Bulgin, Regent-st., booksellers—H. G. Collins, late of Jermyn-st., St. James's, and now of College-st., Fulham-road, bookseller, stationer, and bookbinder—J. Emmott, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—C. Gell, New-road, Middlesex, zinc manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS—J. G. Johnson, Nether Langwith, Nottinghamshire, draper and grocer—M. Reynolds and J. M. Knight, Rugby, Warwickshire, ironmongers, seedsmen, and chandlers—C. Farnworth, Dowgate-wharf, Upper Thames-st., tin-plate merchant—S. Ruffell, Stockwell-st., Greenwich, Kent, linen draper—W. F. Geach, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, corn and timber-merchant—J. Rodgerson, Hylton Ferry, Durham, ship-builder—J. Jones, Spitalfields-market, licensed victualler—J. Money Murry, Gorleston, near Great Yarmouth, merchant—J. Dawson and E. Pickup, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers—W. Shirley, Staines, dealer in horses—J. Johnston, Manchester, bed-tick manufacturer—H. Grove and C. Grove, Birmingham, grocers—T. S. Smith, Liverpool, brewer.

BIRTHS.

21th ult., at Hyde-park-gate, Kensington-gore, the lady of Major-General Durant, of a son—At Youghal, the lady of Brev.-Major Baylie, 66th regiment, of a daughter—May 15th, at Stonehouse, the lady of Capt. Puddicombe, R.M., of a son—At Waterford, the lady of Capt. Gillman, 66th Light Infantry, of a daughter—At Lochligilphead, Argyleshire, the lady of Lieutenant Martin, late 3d Dragoon Guards, of a daughter—At Brompton, near Chatham, on 27th May, the lady of Capt. Thomas Shadforth, 57th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

28th ult., at Clifton Compville, Staffordshire, Margaret Anne, daughter of the Rev. R. Taylor, M.A., to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, K.C.S.F., and K.S.C., Major, 99th regt., second son of the late General Le Marchant—28th ult., at Sholden, by the Rev. George Hanner, James Symington Shortt, Esq., Lieut. 4th or King's Own Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Shortt, of Her Majesty's 41st regiment, to Mary, daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., of Sholden-lodge, Kent—22d ult., at Windrath, Dorset, Capt. Wigston, 18th regt., to Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Haverfield—25th ult., at Christ Church, D. Evans, Esq., of Erwood-house, Breconshire, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Lieut. Joseph, 52d Foot—In Dublin, W. J. B. D'Arcy, Esq., son of the late Maj. T. D'Arcy, to Anna, only daughter of the late W. Cudworth, of Drogheda, Esq., Captain, Louth Militia—G. Sheppeln, Esq., of Effort, Hampshire, son of Lieut.-Colonel Sheppeln, of the Elms, to Barbara Elizabeth, only child of C. Sullivan, Esq.—Lieutenant D. K. O'Reilly, 66th regiment, son of the late D. O'Reilly, Esq., Captain, Royal Navy, to Catherine Ann, daughter of J. G. Cavenagh, Esq., Wexford—Lieut. Kennedy, 11th regt., son of H. Kennedy, Esq., Coltra, Downshire, to Georgiana, daughter of J. Macartney, Esq.—A. Hampstead, W. Payne, Esq., of New Bond-street, to Maria, only daughter of the late Capt. Bull—At Belle Vue, Lieutenant Lionel C. W. H. Fitzgerald, K.T.S., 2d W. India Regiment, to Sarah, daughter of the Hon. P. Brown, of the Bahama Islands—W. T. R. Powell, Esq., eldest son of Col. Powell, M.P., to Rosa Edwyna, eldest daughter of W. G. Cherry, Esq., of Buckland—James Macpherson, Esq., younger, Bealid, Kingussie, to Ann, daughter of Col. Alexander Macpherson, Inverness—At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Lieut. and Adjt. Macgregor, 21st Fusiliers, to Miss Connelly—At Kilturk, E. A. Robertson, Esq., M.D. 69th regt., son of D. Robertson, Army Medical Department, to Anna Frances, daughter of the late H. Archer, Esq., of Ballyseskin-house, Wexford—At Sydney, N. S. Wales, G. J. Rogers, Esq., to Martha, eldest daughter of Maj. Russell, formerly of 20th regiment—At Paddington, T. Parker, eldest son of the late Captain Arscot, R.N., Chudleigh, Devon, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late R. Hallett, Esq., of Castle-hill, Axminster—At Lesbury, Captain J. Forrester, R.N., to Miss Dinah Hay, daughter of the late W. J. Hay, Esq., of Lesbury—At Cheltenham, John de Courcy Dashwood, Esq., R.N., second son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, to Henrietta Willoughby, only daughter of the late S. G. Barrett, Esq.—At Fobarton, Hants, P. Rainer, Esq., son of the late Adm. Rainer, to Matilda, daughter of Col. Newhouse, late of Royal Artillery—25th ult., at Southampton, Captain De Courcy, 11th King's Lt. Dragns., to Anne Eliza, second daughter of Sir H. Onslow, Bart.

DEATHS.

27th ult., on his way to Canada to join his regiment, after a few days' illness, in his 23d year, Cornet Leigh, First or King's Dog Gds.—May 9th, in his 48th year, Mr. Thomas Rolfe, builder, of Shepherd's-court, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square—Mrs. Carey, widow of the late T. Carey, Esq., Capt. 3d Rl. Vet. Batt.—23d ult., at Cheltenham, Maj. Albert D'Aiton, formerly of 90th regiment—At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Deputy Commissary-General Archer Moodie—26th ult., in Condnit-st., Eliza, relict of the late Capt. J. Bradshaw, R.N.—18th ult., at Calais, W. Dunn, Esq., late Purser of H.M.S. *Griffon*—25th ult., at Canterbury, in her 11th year, Mary Sophia, daughter of Captain H. F. Hawker, Adjt. Queen's Own Militia, and late of 19th Foot—At Malta, on 5th ult., the wife of the Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, Chaplain to the Forces in that island—At Westgate, Chichester, Mrs. Mary Stamp, sister of the late Capt. G. Stamp, aged 83 years—At Retford, F. W. Foote, Lieut., R.N.—May 19th, Jane, fourth daughter of Maj.-Gen. Molesworth—At Clarence-terrace, Regent's park, John Malcolm, son of Lieut.-Col. Josiah Stewart, C.B., in his 17th year—At Chateau Bardelle, France, Lieut.-Gen. Baron de Muller—At Cookham, Berks, on 18th ult., Maria, daughter of the late Admiral Sir G. Young, in her 71st year—At Clonmel Barracks, Charles, youngest son of Ensign Jones, 61st regiment—At Cork, Catherine, wife of Captain Price, 17th regt.—At Bath, Mary Rebecca, daughter of the late Captain J. N. Soden, of Moneygola, Sligo—Captain William Hemings, late 25th regiment, and formerly 93d—At Woolwich, Mari, wife of Captain Andrew Heilot, Rl. Marines—In Great Cumberland-street, Mrs. Manby, aged 61, relict of R. Manby, Esq., late Deputy Commissary-Gen.—At Windsor-view, in his 67th year, Capt. James Harding, R.N., of Workington—At Carrick-on-suir, Mrs. Smyth, wife of L. C. Smyth, Esq., R.N.—At Montreal, G. Dunbar, son of A. Tovey, Esq., Paymaster 24th regt., aged 4 years—At Lake Lodge, in his 61st year, Lieut.-Col. Richardson.

Monthly Military Obituary.—General Hon. R. Taylor, Col. 6th Drag. Gds. Lieut.-Generals—Amalie, Edinburgh—D. Seddon, Major-Gen. W. Farquhar, E.I.C.S. Captains—J. Ellis, 62d F., Moulmin, Madras—J. W. Smith, late of Rl. Art., Charlton, Blackheath—R. B. Galloway, late of Rl. Mar. Lieutenants—French, 9th F., Chinsurah, Bengal—Harnett, 41st F.—Whittell, do., Vingurlah, Madras—Morris, 40th F., Chatham—Harris, 55th F., Secunderabad, Madras—Brush, h.-p. 44th F.—Pechon, h.-p. 7th W. I. Reg.—Foskey, h.-p. Cape Reg.—Williamson, late of Rl. Mar. Cornet and Ensign—Leigh, 1st Dr. Gds., Devonport—Williamson, h.-p. Staff C. Paymaster Anderson, h.-p. 3d Line Ger. Leg. Quartermasters—Fairgrieve, 21st F., Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land—Hudson, h.-p. 3d Dr. Gds.—Carlile, h.-p. 18th Dr. Commissariat Department—Dep. Com. Gen. A. Moodie, Van Diemen's Land—Dep. Com. Gen. Verbeke, h.-p. Messina—Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. V. Vella, h.-p. Messina. Medical Department—Assist.-Surg. Dr. Hibbert, 16th Dr.

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The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

The above are all warranted of the best gold and workmanship, the watches are examined on the premises and warranted to perform correctly.

A splendid assortment of Pearl and Coloured-stone Suites and fancy Jewellery.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE, established in 1802.—The undersigned Agents to the Calcutta Insurance Office beg to intimate to the Public, that they are duly authorised to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE on Risks to India and China, the losses being made payable by Messrs. Colville, Gilmore, and Coy, the Secretaries to the office at Calcutta.

GRAGSON, MELVILLE, and Co.,
Agents to the Calcutta Insurance Office.
14, Austin-friars, London. May 7th, 1830.

WHEREAS it having come to the knowledge of the Proprietor of TROTTER'S TOOTH POWDER, "from its long established reputation and great demand," that a spurious composition has been offered for sale by some unprincipled individual, he begs leave to inform the Public that no Tooth Powder, offered for Trotter's, can be genuine without M. TROTTER written on the stamp of each box by the Proprietor, to counterfeit which is felony.—Warehouse, No. 2, Arundel-street, Strand, established upwards of Eighty Years.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

IS now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial light; constantly illuminated from Four o'clock in the afternoon, and throughout the day in dark or unfavourable weather.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening.
Admission, One Shilling each.

UNITED SERVICE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

for the Benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Institution will take place on MONDAY 3d June, at the Rooms of Messrs. Alexander and Kerr, Carlton-chambers, No. 8, Regent-street, at Two o'clock. The attendance of all Officers are particularly requested.

A General Meeting will take place every Monday at the same hour, until further notice.

HENRY KERR, Honorary Secretary.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.

J. ALBERT, Tailor, 5, King William street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c. at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.
Capital—One Million.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

A most economical set of Tables, computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at two o'clock.
Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.
All claims payable within one month after proof of death.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during

Age.	First 5 Years.	Second 5 Years	Third 5 Years.	Fourth 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 0	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 [illegible] 6	3 [illegible] 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	[illegible] 6 5	5 6 [illegible]	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

THE DOURO CLOAK!—The elegance of its appearance the facility of its advantages, its convenient portability—FOLDING IN A CASE THE SIZE OF A POCKET-BOOK—its being perfectly waterproof and allowing the free egress of perspiration, I recommend it as an invaluable personal accompaniment for the Opera, the Ball-room, and the Rout—to the Nobility and Gentry generally, to the M.P., to the Tourist, the Sportsman, the Traveller to all exposed to cold, damp, or rain whether from leaving the crowded assemblages of fashion, or by the sudden external changes of a variable climate.—"The Douro Cloak," the invention of GEORGE WALKER, 38, St. James's-st., London, is equally adapted for Walking or Riding.

ENVELOPES, 1s. 6d. per 100, warranted to be the best that are made. An extensive and elegant assortment of Envelope Cases, filled with Envelopes, from 8s. 6d. Name Plate elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine Cards printed, for 5s. Printed Invitation and Return-Thank Notes, with gilt edges, 1s. 3d. per quire. Writing Papers of every description at wholesale prices. Superfine Bath Post, 9s 6d. per ream, or 6d. per quire; Note ditto, 6s. per ream, or 4d. per quire. An elegant assortment of Dressing Cases, from 8s 6d. (including Razor, Comb, Shaving Brush, and Strop) to 70 Guineas. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Bottles, &c. Travelling Writing-cases, Despatch Boxes, Wellington Cases, in Russia and other leather, from 15s. 6d. Blotting Books, at 1s 6d., 4to., with locks, 4s. 6d. The most choice selection of Bibles and Prayer Books in London. To be had at STOCKEN'S, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, two doors from Swan and Edgar's. Observe Name and Number.

DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Whiskin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 5s. and 21s., stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of MESSRS. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, June 1, 1830.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 333. SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—
The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, H.C.S., Commander, to Sail from Portsmouth 15th July.
The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st August.
The WINDSOR, 800 Tons, E. P. NISBET, Commander, to sail 15th August.

FOR CALCUTTA (touching at the Cape for Passengers).—The new ship VERNON, 1,000 Tons, fitted with Steam Machinery to propel her in calms, GEORGE DANNY, (late of the Seringapatam,) Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 10th September.

FOR MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, H.C.S., to Sail 10th August.

FOR BOMBAY.—
The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 550 Tons, P. CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August.
These ships possess superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry experienced Surgeons.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill; or the several Commanders, at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 15th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Leave the Docks on the 15th July, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the LORD HUNGERFORD, 736 Tons, Captain RICHARD SAUNDERS. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin Friars, to Capt. FARQUHARSON; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail early in July the Ship LADY FEVERSHAM, 500 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander. Has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

TO SAIL on the 10th August.—A new Clipper, for Bombay, building in Blackwall Yard, and will be launched in a few days, to be named the PEACOCK, Captain W. YOUNG. This elegant yacht, of 451 Tons, is constructed expressly for sailing, and is expected to prove the fastest vessel ever built. She will carry a Surgeon. Passengers to India are invited to inspect her accommodations.—For particulars apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC, SMITH, and Co., 3, Lombard-street; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY BOURCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. F. W. GREAN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Regular Trader, to Sail, as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 500 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R.N., Commander.—Lying in the West India Dock; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to M'GHIE, PAGE, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate-street-within.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 15th of July, and from Portsmouth on the 20th,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE, 950 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander (late of the *London*); lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; to Messrs. JOPP and SCARR, 73, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Under engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 5th July,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SPOTTISWOODE, R.C.S., Commander (late of the Abberton), lying in the East India Docks. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-st. Within; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July.
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD, 720 Tons, W. A. BOWEN, Commander; lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin-friars; or to the Commander, at their Office.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th of August, and Portsmouth on the 3rd of September,
FOR MADRAS, with leave to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, to land Passengers, the ship TRUE BRITON, 800 Tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SCOTT, BELL, and Co., 2, Alderman's Walk, Bishopsgate-street; Captain JAMES BARNES, 64, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

A Regular Trader, to Sail on the 20th of August,
FOR MADRAS, the ship DUKE of ARGYLL, 750 Tons Burthen, HENRY BRISTOW, H.C.S., Commander, will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helens; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 5th August from Gravesend, and from Portsmouth on the 10th August, the fine fast-sailing ship SCOTIA, 800 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander: Lying in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Captain JAMES BARNES, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage Messrs. BROTHERS, and Co, Great St. Helen's Pa[illegible] or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th July, and from Portsmouth on the 25th July, and to call at the Cape of Good Hope, the ROBERT SMALL, 750 Tons, WILLIAM FULCHER, Commander, [illegible] in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Co[illegible] JAMES, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or [illegible] apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by
CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore-street.
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.
Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.
T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FOREAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.
The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.
N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.
EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.
Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.
S. L. has no connexion whatever with the [illegible] now carrying on where he formerly resided.

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.
To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.
To Emigrants to the Caraccas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.
For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most convenient, and are strongly recommended to all who may require a number of Beds on a sudden emergency.
Prices:—£3. 3s. £4. 16s. £5. 5s. £6. 16s. 6d. and upwards.
Made and Sold only at the Patentees', where may likewise be had every article of Solid Mahogany, Camp, and Cabin Furniture, (all manufactured on the premises). Drawing, with Estimates, forwarded by post. Address, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street.

OVERLAND TO INDIA, via MARSEILLES.—A Despatch will leave London on the 18th inst., conveying letters to Alexandria, in time for the overland packet, which was made up in London on Saturday the 4th inst.
Information on this important Overland Route to India, with Letters of Credit on the various Continental Cities—Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and India—may be obtained of Messrs. Grindlay, Christian, and Matthews, 8, Cornhill, and East India Agents, St. Martin's-le-Grand, City.
N.B.—Letters and Packages of all descriptions [illegible] be had only [illegible] at this Agency.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, and stocks. In the tailoring department: complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture. Ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.
R. N. HAYES, Agent.
An excellent [illegible] for Sale, cheap.

THO. HA[illegible]SON'S TELESCOPES.
T. H. & Son [illegible] ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES are warranted to [illegible] in quality by any other house, at the prices noted [illegible]

	£. s. d.
A pocket telesc[illegible] objects 8 miles off . .	0 18 0
A pocket telesc[illegible] objects 12 miles off . .	1 10 0
A pocket telesco[illegible] objects 16 miles off . .	2 2 0
A pocket telescope[illegible] objects 20 miles off . .	4 0 0

N.B.—A distant object to test them with. Thomas Harris and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 52, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum, established Sixty years. No other connexion.

[illegible]SONS' EAST INDIA PALE [illegible]E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this celebrated Beer, for home consumption, orders for which [illegible]-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 96, Gracechurch-street.

CONTRACTS FOR PURCHASING MILL OFFAL.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset-place, June 3, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 13th instant at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for purchasing and removing from Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all such OFFAL,

consisting of Middlings, Pollard, and Bran, as shall be produced in Her Majesty's Mill in the said yard during a period of Twelve Months certain, and further until the expiration of Three Months' Warning to be given by either party.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Purchasing Mill Offal," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of 300*l.* for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—John Lawrence, C.B. (1817) to *Hastings*, v. Loch, superseded, at his own request, on account of ill health.

Commander—J. C. Fitzgerald (1829) to *Magnificent*, and not Commander Willis, as stated last week.

Lieutenants—H. E. B. Bennett (1838) to *Clio*. George Alexander Seymour (1835) to *Lily*. Patrick Campbell (1835) to *Volage*. Sansum, Page, Horton, and Douglas, supernumeraries, to flag ship in the West Indies.

Second Master—Richard O. Stuart to *Royal George*, for service in the *Emerald* tender.

Mates—Chas. D. O'Brien to *Benbow*. Charles R. Egerton to *Calliope*. Henry Warren to *Hydra*. Bridge, Moorman, Jones, Chamberlain, Greene, Napier, Austen, Belgrave, and Miller, to study at Royal Naval College.

Master's Assistant—James Crosby to *Buffalo*.

Clerks—W. Harris to be Clerk, and John Barnes (additional Clerk) to *Victory*. E. J. H. Holman, late of *Pelican*, to *Clio*.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s. June 3, d. June 23

LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. May 20, d. June 9.

BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. May 27, d. June 16.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. May 13, d. June 2, r. May 31.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY, Ellis, r. Mar. 29.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1801), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.

HMB ACKER, Jenkins (1813), s. Mar. 6, d. July 26.

HMB PENGUIN, Lurcy, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 24.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.

HMB SURV, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22, r. May 3.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.

HMB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

HMB FLIREL, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 28, r. May 5.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26.

HMB SPANIEL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 26.

HMB RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. June 3, d. Aug. 26.

HMB LAPWING, Copian (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

HMB DELIGHT, Loiy, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 16.

Mexico.

HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

HMB LYRA, Forester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.

In Port.

HMB PANDORA, Jones (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1816), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20, r. May 20.

HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11, r. May 13.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24, r. May 24.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up this day.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres—HMB SPEY, with the Mails of 4th instant, will sail on the arrival of the post of the 5th at Falmouth.

HMB MUTINE for the American Mail of 5th instant, will sail on the arrival of the post of 6th at Falmouth.

Ship Letters from Demerara, Valparaiso, Barbadoes, Port-au-Prince, Bahia, Havannah, and Pernambuco. Calcutta, Dec. 22, by the EXPERIENCE, McKie, arrived at Deal. Hobart Town, Jan. 11, by the MINERVA, Brown, arrived at Portsmouth. Mauritius, Feb 3, by the JOHN KING, Bynon, arrived at Southampton. Cape of Good Hope, by the LAURA, Crockley, arrived at Portsmouth. Java, by the CANTON, Mordaunt, arrived at Plymouth. Manilla, by the NILE, Anderson, arrived at Gravesend. New York, by the EUROPE, Marshall, arrived at Liverpool.

It affords us much pleasure to notify that Capt. Thomas Hastings, of H.M. ship *Excellent*, was honoured with Knighthood at the Levee on 5th inst.

PORTSMOUTH, June 7.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) The *Buffalo* troop-ship arrived at Spithead on Friday and the *Atholl* troop-ship on Saturday morning: the former disembarked her soldiers in the River Thames, principally belonging to the Guards, and was only here a day or two to refit and get some mechanics to enter, for the purpose of proceeding to New Zealand to convert timber: some joined the *Victory*, and she then put to sea. The *Buffalo* proceeded to Quebec to land part of her troops, and there embarks a considerable number of convicts for passage to New South Wales; she has a convict-guard on board. After they are landed, the ship will proceed to New Zealand, and load home with timber. *Atholl* embarked a detachment of the 24th regiment from this garrison, and immediately after went to Cork to take in others, and then go to Quebec. *Benbow* was towed to Spithead on Monday: it is said she is to go to sea early next week for a short cruise, possibly to the Clyde to obtain some seamen that have volunteered for her. *Avon* steam transport has gone to Chatham for troops: she has work of that nature cut out for her during the rest of the summer months. *Kite* steamer is hourly expected from the river on her way to the West Indies, to join Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey: she takes out some Supernumeraries for the squadron, and Lieutenants Page and Sansum to join the flag-ship. *Childers* goes out of harbour to-morrow, and afterwards to Plymouth, previous to proceeding to the East Indies. *Hastings* is refitting at Spithead: Capt. Loch has resigned the command of her, and the Admiralty have appointed Capt. J. Lawrence, C.B., in his room. *Hydra* has made the requisite alterations round her boilers in harbour, and is now quite ready for sea. *Britannia* and *Clio* are fitting in the basin, and *Revenge* and *Lily* in the harbour. A strong party of shipwrights are at work on the *Magicienne*. The *Queen* will not be out of dock for two months. The Naval College, upon the new plan of giving scientific instruction to Mates who have gone through the ordinary course on board the *Excellent*, opened on the 1st June. The regulation for "calling" the workmen of the Dock-yard in their own time, and thus making them go in the Yard a quarter of an hour earlier, has been annulled, as the people remonstrated against it. Ships in Port—*Hastings* and *Benbow* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Revenge*, *Royal George* yt., *Hydra*, *Childers*, *Clio*, *Lily*, *Messenger*, *Vulcan*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, June 7th.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—31st May—The *Forth*, 44, was taken out of dock, having had her copper scrubbed and repaired. Arrived the *Amelia Thompson*, on her way to Australia with emigrants. June 1—*Pandora*, 6, Lieut.-Com. Robert W. Innes, was taken into dock to be new coppered and to have her defects made good; although almost a new vessel, several parts of her are in a decayed state, owing to the dry rot. The *Tortoise* lighter arrived from Portsmouth, with stores for that dock-yard. 3d—Arrived *Pylades*, 18, Com. W. L. Castle, from the Island of Ascension, which place she left on the 28th April, she brought home despatches and invalids from the squadron. The *Pylades* has been three years and six months on the coast of Africa station, and has been very healthy the whole of that time, having only lost one man by sickness; she made the following captures while on that station, viz., *Gazatta*, with 233 slaves on board; *Esperanza*, with 471, and *Prova*, with 220. The *Wolverine* arrived at Princes Island with a vessel having on board 88 slaves. The *Buzzard*, Lieut.-Com. Charles Fitzgerald, arrived at the same island on the 3d of April, with 2 vessels which she detained, being fitted for slavers, but under American colours, with American Masters, and Spanish crews; one of these vessels was sent to New York in charge of the *Buzzard*, that the American Government might be made acquainted with the deception carried on under the protection of their flag. The *Scout*, 18, Com. Craigie, and *Wolverine*, Com. W. Tucker, sailed from Ascension, on a cruise, 27th of April; the former expected to be relieved daily, and would return to England. The *Bonetta*, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll, had proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope; *Viper*, 6, Lieut.-Com. W. Winniett, had sailed for St. Helena; and *Dolphin*, 3, Lt.-Com. E. Holland, to Sierra Leone. *Saracen*, 10, Lt.-Com. H. W. Hill; *Brisk*, Lt.-Com. A. Kellett, and *Forester*, 3, Lieut.-Com. F. G. Bond, were cruising on the Sierra Leone station. *Nautilus*, 10, Lieut.-Com. G. Beaufoy; *Termagant*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Henry F. Seagram; *Fair Rosamond*, 3, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Oliver, and *Lynx*, 3, Lieut.-Com. Henry Broadhead, were cruising in the Bights. The squadron had been very healthy with the exception of the *Brisk*, who had lost many of her crew, and all her officers but the Commander and Clerk-in-charge. The slave trade had considerably diminished, owing to the number of empty vessels (Spanish and Portuguese) having been condemned at Sierra Leone. Arrived the *Menai* yacht, Lord Francis Egerton, who is going to take a trip to the Mediterranean. 4th—Arrived the *Goodwill* lighter, with stores from Pembroke; also the *Steady*, tender to the *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and sailed on her return to that port on the 6th, with stores for the packets. 7th—The *Pylades*, 18, Com. Castle, is ordered to be paid off at this port, and is expected to come into harbour this day for that purpose. *Vengeance*, 84, has been brought alongside the jetty, and will be taken into dock to have her copper examined. *Druid*, 44, Captain Lord H. J. S. Churchill, will move into the Sound in the early part of the ensuing week. We are happy to state that the workmen in this Dock-yard are to have the benefit of superannuation, as heretofore. This is as it should be. Last Thursday seven men belonging to the *Belleisle*, 72, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, were severely hurt; in getting up the maintopsail yard, the purchase gave way, and the men becoming entangled in the sight, received violent falls; two of them were obliged to be sent to the Royal Naval Hospital, but are doing well: the others are able to return to their duty. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Pandora*, *Carron*, st.-v. In the Sound—*Pylades*, and *Amelia Thompson* emigrant ship.

DEPTFORD, 5th June.—Arrived and fitting the *Layton* convict-ship, and *Valleyfield*, for Quebec. *Barrosa* transport, Lieut. Scrymgeour, is preparing to be discharged; the *Middlesex* has embarked her convict-guard; the *Mary Anne* is fitting for a female convict-ship; her Chief Mate, a fine young man of 22, fell overboard 31st inst. and was drowned; body found 3d inst. Remain *Layton*, convict-ship, *Florist*, emigrant-ship, and *Stakesby*, for Quebec.

MALTA.—H.M.S. *Asia*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Vanguard*, and *Zebra*, sailed on 21st May for the westward. *Pembroke* arrived off Malta on 25th May.

Harrier, 18, Com. Carew, was at Sad Blas on 16th Jan., having been to the most northerly of the Mexican ports to collect treasures; she had then on board 700,000 dollars, the same ports having been swept very recently before her arrival there by an American sloop of war; large quantities of silver were, however, coming down to the coast from the mines, and it was anticipated the *Imogene*, 28, Capt. Brace, which was the next ship for Europe, would collect nearly 2,000,000 of dollars for England. *Harrier* may be expected at Spithead at the end of July or beginning of August.

An Admiralty Circular Order has been issued to H.M.'s ships, directing that soldiers, invalids, and others, passengers on board, and who are usually victualled at two-thirds of the allowance granted to seamen, shall, if admitted into the "ship's sick mess," be victualled at full allowance, so as not to infringe upon the comforts of the other people.

Lieut. Lord Henry Russell, invalided from the *Tyne*, took passage for England in the *Hastings*, and was unfortunately left behind at Lisbon.

The *Echo*, Lieut. James, and *Firefly*, Lieut. Pearce, steamers, were paid off at Woolwich on the 31st May.

The *Lightning* steamer has arrived at Woolwich with two beautiful gazelles, rare plants, and an orange-tree in ripe bearing, and the Queen Dowager's luggage from Portsmouth, having previously towed the *Defence*, *Black Prince*, and *Tremendous*, 74's, from Sheerness to the Chatham ordinary.

The *Buffalo*, store-ship, has sailed from Chatham to New Zealand for Naval timber.

A brigantine and large steamer are ordered to be completed at Sheerness for packet service, from whence the *Atholl*, troop-ship, Mr. Bellamy, Master, has sailed for Canada.

Rear-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald has left town for Portsmouth, where his Lordship, under the authority of the Board of Admiralty, is superintending the erection of a steam-engine for supplying water to different parts of the dock-yard. The Board are expected shortly to visit the port to inspect this and other public works.

The *Pylades*, from Africa, brings important intelligence from the coast respecting the slave trade, a new system having sprung up for the purpose of eluding the vigilance of our cruisers, under the protection of the American flag. It appears that American vessels are taken to the Havannah and sold, together with their papers, for employment in the nefarious slave traffic; they are there manned by regular slave crews, and sail under American colours. Two of these vessels have lately been captured by the English cruisers, and so complete were their American credentials, that in the absence of any representative from the United States at Sierra Leone, the Commodore has sent them under the charge of a man-of war to New York, in order that the circumstances may be investigated by the American Government, and their assistance obtained to put a stop to such practices. The *Pylades* has lost but one man on the coast; she brings, however, distressing accounts of some of the other ships, among whom the loss of life has been most serious, both of officers and men.

There is at present a scarcity of seamen in Liverpool. The scarcity is chiefly owing to the sailings having been numerous and the arrivals few, the easterly winds having now prevailed for several weeks. We have heard of outward-bound vessels having been prevented from sailing for several days from a want of hands.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The penny postage, which for years past has been added to letters and papers to all places without the fortifications of Portsmouth and Portsea, was on Saturday abolished; and ship-letters in future are not to be subjected to this tax. The letters for Copnor and Milton, which are not delivered, but are left at a house of call, will still be liable to this tax.

RUSSIAN NAVY.—*Present Yearly Pay.*—High Admiral 12,000 roubles (550*l.*); Admiral, 5000 (235*l.*); Vice-Admiral, 4000, (188*l.*); Rear-Admiral, 3000, (137*l.*); Capt., first class, 2300, (105*l.*); Capt., second class, 1800, (82*l.*); Captain-Lieut., 1500, (68*l.*); Lieut., 1400, (64*l.*); Midshipman, 1250, (57*l.*) Capt. of Marines, first class, 1600, (82*l.*); second class, 1500, (68*l.*); Captain-Lieut., 1200, (55*l.*); and Lieut., 1100, (50*l.*)

LAUNCH OF THE FANTOME.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—On Thursday week was launched from Chatham Dock-yard, in the presence of an immense number of spectators, the beautiful brig *Fantome* of 16 guns and 431 tons. This

vessel may be considered the *ne plus ultra* of Sir W. Symonds new mode of ship-building. In her are combined all the essential qualities required in vessels of this class. It is often asked, "In what respect are the ships of the present Surveyor superior to those of Sir Wm. Rule and Sir R. Seppings, the former Surveyors?" To this may be answered, one great feature is, the additional breadth of the beam; for instance, the *Fantome*, of 10 guns, is about three feet wider than the old 18-gun brigs used to be; this makes ships of this class particularly excellent sea boats. They have also a fine entrance forward, and a clean run abaft, and carry their guns higher out of the water than the old brigs, all of which adds much to their sailing qualities. The *Fantome* is called, we suppose, after the old *Fantome* taken from the French in the last war, which was a great favourite with our nautical men. The day was very fine, and we have never seen such a launch "go off" with greater *eclat*. Mr. Fincham, the builder, and his assistant, Mr. Moore, conducted the affair with great ability.

JOHN MITCHELL, Esq., PURSER, R.N.—This officer died at Bridport on 28th May, aged 63, after a lingering illness, which he bore with a patience and resignation truly exemplary. He was the son of a Greek gentleman who took refuge in England in consequence of the failure of one of those patriotic movements that so often distracted that country before it became an independent state. At the age of [illegible] he was placed at a Greek school in Leghorn, from whence he was removed to one at Constantinople, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the modern Greek language; this, with the knowledge he acquired of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, eminently qualified him for the situation he so long held during the last war—that of an interpreter; in which capacity he was of the greatest service to our Naval Commanders in the Mediterranean in their diplomatic intercourse with the surrounding states. He had the honour of serving in the capacity for two years with the late Sir Samuel Hood, and was in the fleet blockading Toulon. He served afterwards as Purser in several line-of-battle ships—the *Centaur* and *Warspite*—and was lately paid off from the *Caledonia*, Sir J. Rowley's flagship, for whose kind consideration of his infirm state of health at the time he always entertained the deepest gratitude. Mr. Mitchell naturally took a warm interest in the fate and fortunes of Greece, and was anxious to extend a knowledge of it by facilitating a knowledge of its language. With this view he published, several years ago, a translation of a work by Mr. Jules David, of Scio, entitled "A Grammatical Parallel of the Ancient and Modern Greek;" a work which did great credit to his literary talent as to his patriotic zeal. To those who knew him, and were acquainted with his mild and amiable qualities, it will be unnecessary to say more than that as he lived an honest and honourable man, so he died a sincere and humble Christian.

YACHT INTELLIGENCE, COWES, 3RD JUNE.—We anticipate an excellent season. Our Commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, arrived on Thursday evening. His new yacht *Kestrel* is ready to go out of harbour, and although it is generally understood that the noble Earl intends taking a cruize, the route is not yet determined on.—The *Thetis* (Sir H. Graham's) has sailed for Portsmouth. Sir Bellingham contemplates a cruise in the Mediterranean.—The Marquis of Anglesey purposes visiting us shortly in his yacht *Pearl*, accompanied by his son, Lord Clarence Paget.—Earl De Grey's *Nautilus* is undergoing a thorough repair, but will go afloat this season.—The following yachts are stationed here:—*Midge*, Col. Petre; *Amazon*, Sir J. Walsh, recently purchased from Capt. Keane; *Peri*, Sir A. Murray, *Hebe*, Mr. A. W. Corbet; *Witch*, Sir J. Copley, &c.—The Earl of Coventry's *Ariel* and the *Albatross*, *Owen Glendower*, *Wanderer*, *Gunynede*, &c., are still at their winter quarters.—The Earl of Wilton's yacht *Zephyr* is laid up at Plymouth, and it is not known whether his Lordship will go afloat until Aug.—Lord Francis Egerton, who has purchased Mr. Harvey's fine brigantine, is having it fitted up at Southampton. His Lordship and his lady and family intend a cruise to Gibraltar, &c.—Viscount Exmouth's beautiful schooner *Flower of Yarrow* is being fitted out at Plymouth for the approaching season, as also the Hon. H. Walker's yacht.—The Queen's Gold Cup is to be sailed for on Saturday 17th Aug., and, on the succeeding Monday, the annual dinner will take place at the usual *locale*, the R. Y. S. House. The grand ball, which terminates the festivities, is announced for the following evening. A more than ordinary number of members of the R. Y. S. is expected this summer.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

3d Reg. of Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Richard Phibbs, Gent., to be Ensign.

Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Lorenzo Hall to be Lieut., v. Robinson—Cornet Cecil Boothby to be do., v. Turner—Cornet Robert Wood Wilson to be do., v. Tomlinson—Right Hon. Granville George Lord Leveson to be Cornet, v. Boothby—John Clowes, Gent., to be do., vice Wilson.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 5.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Colonel William Warre, Commandant of the Garrison at Chatham, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Bento d'Aviz, and Knight of the Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 7.

1st Drag. Guards—Cornet Roderick Impey Murchison, from h.-p. 7th Lt. Drags., to be Cornet without p., v. Leigh, dec.

6th Drag. Guards—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hawker to be Col., v. Gen. the Hon. Robt. Taylor, dec.

15th Light Drags.—To be Lieuts. without p.—Lieut. Geo. Blair Hall, from h.-p. of 19th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. George Abercrombie Robertson, from 55th Foot—Lieut. Octavius George Perrot, from 26th Foot—Lieut. Henry Routh, from 49th Foot—Lieut. Philip D'Ormieux Von Strong, from 13th Foot—Lieut. Charles Alexander Sinclair, from 49th Foot—Lieut. John Macartney, from 13th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Thomas Brooke Jackson, from 13th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. John Hamilton Gray, from 18th Lt. Drags. To be Cornets without p.—Cornet Vincent Beatty, from h.-p. 24th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Hon. John Coventry, from h.-p. 10th Lt. Drags.

5th Foot—Capt. Augustus Blair, from 21st Foot, to be Capt., v. L'Estrange, who exchanges.

7th—Lieut. Richard Mordesley Best to be Capt. by p., v. Hutchinson, who retires—Ens. the Hon. John Wm. Fortescue, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut. by p., v. Best.

8th—Ens. John Long Maraden to be Lieut. by p., v. Plunkett, who retires—Jas. Johnston, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Marsden.

10th—Capt. Hugh Gore Edwards, from h.-p. 31st Foot, to be Capt., v. Richard W. Shinkwin, who exchanges. Lieut. George Staunton to be Capt. by p., v. Edwards, who retires—Ens. Wm. Fenwick to be Lieut. by p., v. Staunton—John James Hull, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Fenwick—June 8.

11th—Capt. Henry Blanckley Harrington Rogers, from 82d Ft., to be Capt., v. Pinckney, who exchanges—June 6. Capt. John Lee, from 90th Foot, to be Capt., v. Richmond, who exchanges.

19th—Lieut. George Tute, from 1st West India Reg., to be Lieut., v. Edwards, promoted.

21st—Capt. Arthur L'Estrange, from 5th Foot, to be Captain, v. Blair, who exchanges.

28th—James Halkett, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Fortescue, promoted in 7th Foot.

40th—Ens. Alfred John Magnay to be Lieut. without p., vice Morris, dec.—May 26. Gent. Cadet John W. Thomas, from R. Mil. Coll., to be Ens. without p., v. Magnay.

41st—Ens. John de Blaquiere to be Lieut. without p., v. Harnett, dec.—Gent. Cadet Thomas M. L. Farmer, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. de Blaquiere.

42d—Ens. and Adj. Duncan Cameron to have the rank of Lieutenant—June 1.

48th—Ens. Henry John Shaw to be Lieut. by p., v. Young, promoted—Gent. Cadet Stephen B. Gorgon, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Shaw.

55th—Capt. Augustus H. S. Young, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. John Forbes, who exchanges, receiving the difference—June 8.

60th—Assist.-Surg. Peter Lamond, M.D., to be Surg., v. Leigh, dec.—Assist.-Surg. Joshua Paynter, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Lamond.

79th—Ens. William Robert Brereton to be Lieut. by p., vice Murray, who retires—Howell Hodd Lloyd Clough, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Brereton.

82d—Brev.-Major Geo. Pinckney, from 11th Foot, to be Capt., v. Rogers, who exchanges—June 6.

86th—Capt. Matthew Richmond, from 11th Foot, to be Capt., v. Lee, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Hon. Robt. Elrington, Gent., to be 2d Lieut. by p., v. Gage, promoted.

1st West India Reg.—Lieut. Matthew Fitzpatrick, from h.-p. 97th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Tuite, appointed to 19th Foot.

Unatt.—Lieut. Augustus H. S. Young, from 55th Foot, to be Capt. by p., v. White, whose promotion, on 14th Dec. 1838, has been cancelled.

Lieut. Joseph Robinson, from 60th Foot, to be Capt. without p. Brevet—Capt. Hugh Gore Edwards, 10th Foot, to Major in the Army—Jan. 10, 1837.

Hospital Staff—To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces—George Wm. Powell, M.D., v. David Dumbreck, who retires upon h.-p.—Thomas Rose Dyce, Gent., v. Paynter, appointed to 60th Foot.

Mem.—The date of Lieut. Staunton's commission, in the 6th Foot, is 4th Dec. 1834, and not 22d May, 1835.

Erratum in the Gazette of 31st May last—For Second Lieut. the Hon. Henry Edward Hall Gage to be First Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade, v. Esten, read, Second Lieut. the Hon. Edward Hall Gage to be First Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade by p., v. Esten.

East Kent Regiment of Militia—Alexander Leith, Gent., to be Ensign—May 30.

CAVALRY.

2d Drags.—Lieut.-Col. Wyndham having proceeded on leave, Major Clarke is ordered from Cahir to Ballincollig, to assume the command in his absence. The troop lately sent into the county of Clare, in aid of the civil power, returned to its former station at Limerick on 28th May.

6th Drags.—Lieut.-Col. J. Ratcliffe, K.H., having proceeded to England on leave, Maj. R. White will assume the command of that corps in his absence. 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 r. and f., and two horses, will march from Newbridge, June 7, to Dublin, for passage to Liverpool, June 8, en route to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, where they will arrive, July 1, to attend Cavalry drill.

7th Hussars—Quartermaster Humphrys is on board the *Buffalo*, on passage to Canada.

12th Lancers—Have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday next for Gloucester. They will be replaced at Brighton by the 11th Dragoons.

15th Hussars—The officers had a farewell dinner at the Clarendon on the 25th ult. Amongst those present were—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. K. Grant; Cols. Sir W. Scott, the Hon. P. Arden and H. M'Alpine; Majors Sir G. Temple, Sir W. Joliffe, and M'Queen; Capts. F. E. Leech, Rose, Shedden, Ives, Fellowes (M.P.), Naylor, Drummond, Crompton, Campbell (Monye), Terry, &c. During the evening, the health of Sir W. K. Grant was warmly received; and it was unanimously resolved to re-assemble annually on 25th May, in compliment to the gallant General whose birth-day it happened to be. The grand banquet to Lieut. Viscount Jocelyn was given on Monday evening at the Clarendon Hotel. The Duke of Beaufort presided, and there were present the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Powerscourt, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Norreys, Lord Desart, Count D'Orsay, Sir F. Johnstone, Lord Cantilupe, Lord Alford, Lord Maidstone, Mr. M. Stanley, Hon. A. Villiers, Hon. C. H. Cust, Hon. J. Macdonald, Mr. F. Sheridan, Mr. H. Baring, Mr. Ricardo, Hon. W. Bagot, Mr. Boothby, and Mr. Sheridan. The table was placed in the celebrated banqueting-room built by the first Earl of Buckinghamshire. In the centre of the table was a plateau of silver gilt, which is said to have cost 12,000*l*. On Wednesday morning the *Herefordshire* sailed for Bombay from Gravesend, having on board the first division, under Lieut.-Col. Badcock, and consisted of 400, including women. A finer body of men, it is said, never embarked for India. The men had all been provided with white duck frocks and trousers, which, with their red caps, gave them a very clean and unique appearance.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Lieut. Kirkland is on passage to Canada in the *Buffalo*.

9th—Lieut. Farratt and Ensign Palmer embark for Bengal in a few days, on board of the *Plantagenet*.

10th—On Wednesday morning about 500 of the regiment marched into Ashton-under-Lyne, in consequence of the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-Law agitators, and took up their quarters in a large mill, which has been fitted up as a barrack for their reception.—Extract of a letter from Manchester:—

We had a garrison parade on Saturday evening, and performed a variety of movements, to the entire satisfaction of the Major-Gen., Sir C. Napier. The genuine hospitality of the British soldier was displayed in all its pride by the 10th. Their mess-rooms were thrown open—the officers regaled; and the Serjeants, not to be out-done, entertained in their mess-room the whole of the Serjeants of the 10th and 79th in the barracks.

11th Depot—Capt. Fordyce has leave to 14th Aug., and Lieut. Kennedy to 30th June. The depot is ordered to Gosport to relieve the depot of the 67th.

13th—Detachments embark for Bengal in a few days on board the *Seringapatam* and *Plantagenet*.

24th—Brev.-Major Stoyte, Lieuts. Blachford and Spring, Ens. Wodehouse, and 56 r. and f., have embarked at Portsmouth, on board the *Atholl*, which vessel will touch at Cork to take in other detachments for the same quarter. Brev.-Major Stoyte served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo: he was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, also at Bergen-op-Zoom, and taken prisoner. Major Doyle commands the depot.

26th—Brevet-Major Johnston embarks for Bengal in a few days, on board the *Seringapatam*. Lieut. Perrott has leave to 30th June.

27th Depot—Major M'Pherson has two months' leave.

31st—Lieut. White embarks for Bengal in a few days.

32d Depot—Lieut. Campbell will not embark for the service cos. at present.

34th Depot—1 comp. from Battevant to Cork, 1st to 3d June; 2 cos. *en route* from Charleville to Battevant, 31st May; 1 co. and hd.-qrs. from do. to do., 4th June.

36th Depot—Lieut. Maulevarer is ordered to Cork, to join the draft for the service cos.

38th—Major-Gen. Sir T. Pearson inspected this reg. in Enniskillen, May 28d, and found it in a very efficient state. The comp. at Cavan will be relieved by a company 3d June, from head-quarters.

30th—Capt. Strambenzee has leave to 29th June.

42d—1 Serj., 10 r. and f., from Rathkeale to Newcastle, 30th May; remainder of the company from do. to Limerick 30th.

43d—Major Forlong (an old Waterloo officer, and who was severely wounded at the battle), Capts. Talbot and Ford, Lieut. and Adj. Freet, Ens. Primrose and Lord F. Lennox, are on board the *Buffalo*, on passage to Canada.

44th—A detachment embarks in a few days for Bengal, on board the *Seringapatam*.

49th—Lieut.-Col. Bell (an old Peninsular officer, and who has been in the service forty years), has obtained 12 months' leave to proceed to England, previous to retiring from the service. He was wounded at the siege of Badajoz.

49th Depot—Capt. Sparks has left the Ri. Mil. College.

50th Depot—Brevet-Major Serjeantson has leave to 10th Sept. Lieut. Murray embarked on board the *Middlesex* for N. South Wales, in charge of a guard of the 51st, on 4th instant.

51st Depot—Ens. Scott, 1 Serj., and 17 r. and f., have embarked on board the *Middlesex* (with Lieut. Murray, 50th), for New South Wales; Assist.-Surg. Bartlett is on leave.

52d Depot—The steamer which conveys 77th depot to Carlisle will return with the depot. The Adjutancy is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Pocklington to a company.

54th Depot—Captain Clark (a Waterloo Officer of 25 years' full-pay service) has leave to 3d August.—Ens. Paget has leave to 30th July.

55th—Capt. Forbes (an Officer of 28 years' full-pay service) has leave to 31st July.

60th (1st Batt.) Depot—Head-quarters and two cos. of this battalion, under the command of Major Cockburn, have moved into Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin, from the Pigeon House Fort. Two cos. are quartered in Portobello Barracks.

60th (2d Batt.) Depot—H.M. st.-v. *Avon* will shortly sail from Portsmouth for Cork with two cos., and will return to Portsmouth with 73d depot, bringing back hd.-qrs. and two cos. to Cork.

61st Depot—The comp. from Golden to Cashel, 31st May.

62d—The Colonel of this corps, General Sir Frederick Augustus Wetherall, served in the American war, and was present at the siege of Boston, the battles of Brooklyn, Whiteplains, Fort Washington, Prince Town, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, &c. &c. Served in H.M.S. *Alfred*, in the battles off Cape Finisterre and St. Vincent's, previous to the relief of Gibraltar. He received two wounds at the taking of Martinique in 1794, as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Kent; and was again wounded in action with a French frigate, and taken prisoner, on his passage from St. Domingo to Barbadoes with dispatches from Admiral Sir W. Parker and General Forbes, to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1795; he remained a close prisoner at Guadaloupe upwards of nine months, closely confined in a dungeon, in irons, without any other clothing than a shirt and a pair of trowsers, or any description of bedding, and on a daily allowance of three biscuits and a quart of water. Served in the East Indies, and was second in command on the expedition to Java, for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a medal. His service abroad amounts to forty-one years.—*Hart's New Army List*

64th Depot—were on 25th ult. inspected on the walls of Derry, by Major-Gen. Sir T. Pearson, who expressed his satisfaction with the equipments and general appearance of the depot.

65th Depot—Hd.-qrs. and 3 cos. from Fethard to Templemore, 29th to 31st May; the co. from Cashel to do., 31st May and 1st June. The lady of Maj. Farquharson and family will embark at Woolwich, June 4, on board the *Stakesby* transport, for Halifax. The Major has served 32 years on full-pay.

67th Depot—are ordered to Cork, and will be relieved at Gosport by the depot of the 11th regt.

70th Depot—Major Reed, arrived from Grenada, joins the depot. The Major has been in the service 37 years, 36 of which on full-pay.

71st Depot—under command of Capt. Beresford, embarked at Cork, June 2, on board the *Innisfail*, for Glasgow.

73d Depot—under Maj. Vander Meulen (a Peninsular Officer, 31 years' service on full-pay, and wounded at Talavera and in the Pyrenees), embarked in H.M. st.-v. *Avon*, for Chatham. This, although a Scotch regiment, and formerly a kilted Highland regt., has not been in Scotland for upwards of twenty years.

74th Depot—This depot, under the command of Capt. Alves, embarked at Glasgow on the 5th inst., on board the *Innisfail*, for Cork, under the immediate inspection of Lord Greenock, who in his Lordship was pleased to express his high approbation of their appearance, and of the steady and creditable manner in which they embarked, as well as of their exemplary conduct while they had been under his Lordship's command for a period of three years, and of the excellent system of interior economy which existed in the depot, and his Lordship deemed that this expression of his high opinion should be communicated by the officer commanding the depot to the non-commissioned officers and privates.

77th Depot—Two comps. and hd.-qrs., under Maj. Wilson (29 years full-pay service), marched from Armagh, June 5, to Belfast, where they will arrive this day for embarkation, by a steamer, for Carlisle. The remaining company marched, June 6, from Armagh to Belfast, to join its head-quarters, and will arrive there June 10. The comp. at Newry marched from thence for Belfast yesterday, and will arrive there June 11, to join head-quarters.

81st—Lieut.-Col. Maclean has joined from leave.

82d—The half-yearly inspection took place on the 14th April, and the following Regimental Order was issued:—

"Lt.-Col. Hogarth has again the satisfaction (in conjunction with the many previous occasions) to convey to the regiment generally, his Excel. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford's entire approbation of the steadiness of the corps under arms, the correctness of the field movements, the cleanly appearance of the men on parade, and the neatness of the necessaries, at the half-yearly inspection which took place this morning."

Lieut.-Col. Hogarth has been upwards of 38 years in the service, and served in the E. Indies more than 21 years. By his retirement, the 82d will lose one of the kindest and most experienced of Commanding Officers—the widow and orphan a bountiful benefactor.

Regimental Order, Rosia Barracks, Gibraltar, 15th May.—Lt.-Col. Hogarth being about to proceed to England for the purpose of retiring from the service, cannot leave the 82d regiment, in which he has served for nearly twelve years, and commanded for six, without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, the high opinion he entertains of them collectively as a body, and without thanking the officers for the cordial support he has at all times received from them in the performance of his duty, the exemplary and uniform good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates have his best thanks, moreover, he will leave the corps with the fullest impression that wherever they may be destined to serve, they will carry with them his best wishes for their future prospects and happiness.

Brev. Lieut.-Col. Marshall, K.H. (a Peninsular officer, and of 40 years' full-pay service), gets the Lt.-Colonelcy, Capt. J. J. Slater (25 years' full-pay service) the Majority, Lieut. Whitluck the Comp., Ens. Sherlock the Lieutenancy—all by purchase. Lieut. Ollivier is on the point of retiring from the service. A Temperance Society has been formed in the corps, and upwards of 160 soldiers are enrolled as members. There are upwards of 110 non-commissioned officers and privates wearing honourable distinctions for good conduct. Capt. Maxwell, Assist. Milit. Sec. to Lt.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, at Malta, has leave; also Capt. Moore, Lieuts. Whitluck and Eccles, and Assist.-Surg. Dr. Anderson. Ens. O. West has joined from the Depot.

82d Depot—Ens. Diggle has leave to 4th July. The *Avon* steam transport will move the depot from Chatham to Portsmouth.

83d Depot—Ens. Wynniatt and Hext are on board the *Buffalo* on passage to Canada.

85th Depot—Capt. Browne is ordered to join the service cos.

87th Depot—1 co. of 3 Off. and 50 r. and f., from Boyle to Armagh, 30th May to 5th June; detachment of 4 Officers, 70 r. and f., from do. to do. 30th to 5th; and Newry, 30th to 8th.

88th—Col. O'Malley, C.B., has proceeded to Paris.

89th Depot—Under command of Brev.-Major Thorpe at Gosport, has within a very few weeks raised 107 men, and is now only three short of the full complement, after sending a large draft to the service cos. at Trinidad.

90th—Ens. Evatt has obtained leave to 30th July.

92d Depot—Major Rose has leave for six months. Lieut.-Col. Winchester embarked on 24th ult. for Gibraltar, on his way to join the service cos. The officers, on detachment at Maryborough, are Capt. Caldwell and Ens. Tattnall. Lieut. Mackenzie has gone to Galway to attend a Court-Martial.

At a riot, which took place on the evening of the Queen's birth-day, at Glasgow, when the police were nearly overpowered, and a stone having struck and severely injured Capt. Miller, Superintendent of Police, a private soldier of the 92d, seeing the police about to be overpowered, felt it his duty to lend his assistance; for that purpose he entered into the heart of the crowd, and was by Captain Miller's side when he was struck as above stated. The stones were flying in great numbers at the time. The Court (Police) highly complimented the soldier for his praiseworthy conduct, he having set an example to thousands of the inhabitants who stood by and saw the police assaulted.—*Glasgow Courier.*

93d Depot—2 cos. from Buttevant to Cork, 28th and 29th May; remaining 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. from do. to do., 31st May and 1st June. The depot embarked on 2d June on board the *Innisfail* for Glasgow.

94th Depot—The detachment from Skibbereen to Cork, 4th to 6th June (withdrawn).

96th—Mr. M'Kenzie, 20 years a Lieutenant, and senior in the regt., shortly obtains an Unattached company.

99th—Capt. Stayly's comp. arrived in Mullingar, May 27, and occupy the barracks vacated by 59th depot.

1st West India—This corps has got the well-advised and seasonable augmentation of 2 cos., and the consequent additional number of Lieutenants and Ensigns.

Royal Artillery—Detachments for the several companies in Canada, consisting of 1 First Captain, 5 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, and 165 Non-Com. Officers and Gunners and Drivers, embarked, from the Rl. Arsenal at 7 A.M. on Thursday, on board the *Stakesby* freight-ship. The following are the names of the officers embarked:—Bt.-Major Dowse, 2d Lieuts. Saville, Radcliffe, Knox, Younghusband, and Wilder; Surgeon Whitelaw. 2nd Lieut. J. A. Simmons, Rl. Engineers, is also on board the *Stakesby* for passage to Canada.—The remains of the late Mr. Stow were consigned to the grave on the 6th.—Mr. Cheetham, Ordnance Storekeeper at Gibraltar, is to have the appointment at Woolwich, vice Stow, and the Deputy Storekeeper at Gibraltar is to be promoted to Storekeeper.—A Fancy Fair was held in the Roughs on Tuesday, the 4th, for the Benefit of the Families of Soldiers Embarking for Foreign Service. The proceeds amounted to about 125*l*.—Lady Bloomfield presided at one of the stalls; the others were kept by the Hon. Mrs. Fox Strangways (lady of Capt. Strangways, of the Rocket Troop), and the ladies of the Field-Officers of the Royal Artillery.—There was a cast of brass ordnance at 12 yesterday, consisting of six 24 pr. and 2 12 pr. howitzers. The Master-General was present.—Lt.-Col. Arabin started since last paper to assume the command at the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin. Captain Harrison, lately arrived from Jamaica and promoted to 1st Captain, and to a company in Canada, in place of Bt.-Major Pringle retired on full-pay, has obtained six months leave.—On Thursday se'nnight, Capt. Dickens's field battery, at Charlemont, was minutely inspected in marching order, by M.-Gen. Sir T. Pearson, in the exercising field. The battery moved past the General, at a walk, in column of division; and at a trot in front of battery, at quarter intervals, and ranked past (left in front), at a walk, in column of route. After performing some 15 or 16 manœuvres, and expending between 15 and 20 rounds of ammunition per gun, the Major-General was satisfied with what he had seen in movements, and desired that the sword exercise might be gone through by the gun detachment, which having been performed, a general salute closed the review. The Major-General then repaired to the Fort, and examined the books, &c., while the company paraded in heavy marching order, under arms, for an inspection of accoutrements and necessaries. Upon the conclusion of his inspection, Sir Thomas expressed himself in terms of commendation at the excellent character given of this company by the Lieut.-Col. Commanding (there having been but one Court-Martial in the company during the last 12 months), and urged the men to a continuance in such good conduct. The Major-General also declared his satisfaction at all that had come under his observation at the inspection.

On the 31st ult., at guard-mounting on Woolwich Parade, another case, it is supposed, of intended assassination occurred. A Gunner and Driver, named Rattaway, of the 7th batt., was ordered to return to his quarters (to adjust his dress), by Col. Bastard. The man not returning in a reasonable time, a non-commissioned officer was despatched after him, who surprised him in the act of ramming down a ball cartridge into his musket. When questioned as to what he was doing, he replied he meant to shoot himself; but this was much doubted, and it was believed that some murderous intention was contemplated. The man was immediately secured and conveyed to the guard-room, where an inquiry took place in his conduct, when it was generally believed he was labouring under temporary derangement, and he was conducted to the Ordnance Hospital, where he is now confined.—*Daily Paper.*

G. Orders, 1st June, 1839.—1st. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Royal Regt. of Artillery—First Lieut. Robert Luard, to be Second Captain, v. Brewer, retired on h.-p. Second Lieut. E. W. Rodwell, to be First Lieut. v. Luard—dated 23rd May, 1839.

The Master-General has been pleased to appoint First Lieut. G. C. R. Levinge to the Rl. Horse Artillery, v. Luard. First Lieut. Rodwell is posted to the 8th battalion, v. Levinge.

2nd. The Master-General orders Second Capt. Dixon to be posted to Lieut.-Colonel Chesney's company, 4th batt.; and Second Capt. O'Brien, to be transferred to Capt. Anderson's company, 1st battalion. J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col. A.A.G.

G. O., 2nd June, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to appoint First Lieut. Stace to succeed Capt. Skinner, as Instructor, under Col. Patterson, in the Rl. Military Repository.

J. E. Jones, A. A. General.

General Order, 4th June, 1839.—The men who have been through a course of laboratory instructions, are to be marked, in each company's monthly return, as having been instructed, by placing opposite their names "Laboratory Instruction."

J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col A.A.G.

Garrison Orders, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield, 1st June, 1839.—1. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield having inspected the Woolwich Division of Rl. Marines on the 30th ultimo, has a most gratifying duty to perform, in promulgating in Garrison Orders his unqualified and marked approbation, not only of the appearance of the battalion under arms (although few in number, from their services being required in other quarters,) but every branch of their internal arrangements, the excellent condition and state of the men's barracks, and his admiration of the *real* comfort so visible, and the Medical and Purveyor's departments. His Lordship was also much gratified in the perfectness of the Gun exercise, and the attention paid to the schools of the regiment was highly creditable to those in charge. His Lordship requests Col. Wingrove, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Division, to accept his very best thanks for their good exertions, and which he shall not fail of bringing under the notice of the authorities concerned.

2. His Lordship, the Commandant, cannot refrain from expressing the deep sense he entertains of the kind sympathy evinced by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and the Garrison upon the melancholy solemnity of yesterday, manifesting thereby their abhorrence of the foul crime which has deprived Her Majesty's service, and more particularly the Rl. Regt. of Artillery, of a most exemplary and efficient soldier.

Yeomanry.—The West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry assembled at Farningham, in complete marching order, on Tuesday last, for three days' permanent duty, and inspection.

Regimental Orders. Head-quarters, Frognal, May 29.

Officers will march from their respective quarters so as to arrive by 11 A.M., and the troops to march with advance and rear guards. The Oxen-heath troop will occupy Farningham, and Chislehurst troop the Hop-pole and Birch-wood Corner. Each troop to be provided with 300 rounds of blank cartridge. The Commanding Officer requests officers commanding troops will see that their men are perfectly uniform, in every respect, as to dress and appointments, and that the cap scales fit close on the point of the chin, the men's pouch belt of a proper length, and their jackets buttoned up. Officers will also be pleased to see that the horse appointments are properly fitted, and the horses trimmed and singed, and the carbines, pistols, and swords, are in the best possible order. The men to have two changes of linen in their valise, a pair of shoes and brushes: the forage cap in the centre; a pair of white trowsers in the flap; nose-bag to be carried on the off side of the saddle, and a spare horse shoe in the shoe-case. On the arrival of the troops, the men will go to their respective quarters, to refresh their horses, and the squadron will assemble on the parade at two P.M. precisely, in a field opposite the Hop-pole, in drill order, with forage caps, and without valises. Officers in scales and regimental coats. The squadron will be inspected on Thursday morning, 6th June. The Quartermasters to arrive on Tuesday morning the 3d, at nine A.M., to provide quarters for their respective troops, and bring with them a correct return of the number of officers, men, and horses, for which they will require quarters, and report themselves to Lieut. and Adj. Albert, at the Lion Inn, Farningham. Officers commanding troops will be provided on the day of inspection with a nominal as well as a numerical return of the officers and men present on the parade that day, for the inspecting officer.

Sydney, Major-Commandant.

In compliance with the above order, the Chislehurst troop will parade in full marching order, on Tuesday, 4th June, at the Hop-pole Inn, at one clock.—James Chapman, Captain.

Movements, &c.—Receive the inspecting officer with open ranks—officers saluting. March past by squadron; rank past by threes; trot past by troops. Halt, and wheel into line on the original ground; perform sword exercise. 1—Advance in open column of troops from the right. 2—Form line to the rear on the rear troop. 3—Retire at a trot. 4—Reverse the front by the wheel-about of troops. 5—Advance in open column of troops from the left. 6—Form line to the left. 7—Dismounted practice. 8—Mount, and take up a position by three-rights back. 9—Advance at a trot. 10—Retire covered by skirmishers. 11—Attack to the front. 12—Retire to the original ground. 13—Advance in parade order, and general salute.

The West Somerset Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry, amounting to upwards of 500 men, terminated their permanent duty for the year on the 1st inst. On Friday the regt. was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, L.H.,

4th Dragoon Guards, who expressed his entire and unqualified approbation of the discipline and effective state of the corps. On Wednesday, 20th May, it being the birth-day of Col. Tynte, a splendid piece of plate (value 200*l.*) was presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regt. as a "testimonial of their attachment, respect, and esteem for him as their commanding officer,"—a similar tribute of regard having been presented to the gallant Colonel on a previous occasion by the officers of the corps. The exemplary conduct of the men in quarters, and the soldier-like bearing of the regt. in the field, during the period of their service, were warmly appreciated by the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

Lieut.-Colonel Reid, C.B.—The *Barlow*, with His Excellency, our newly-appointed Governor, on board, came to at Murray's Anchorage, on Thursday last, after a tedious passage of 51 days from Portsmouth. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock, His Excellency was conveyed from the *Barlow* by the government steamer, and landed at St. George's, under a salute from Fort Victoria, where he was received by a guard of honour of the 30th Regt., by the officers of the garrison in full uniform, by the Worshipful the Mayor and Magistrates of the town, and by many of the inhabitants—the well-organised band of the 30th being in attendance, and playing that beautiful national anthem, "God save the Queen,"—His Excel. then proceeded to Government House. At about 9 o'clock, His Excel., accompanied by Colonel Robinson, 30th Regt, Colonel Emmett, R.E., and Lieut. Papillon, R.A., left St. George's for Mount Langton, in His Excellency Sir S. R. Chapman's barouche, where, on arrival, he was met by the several members of the Hon. the Privy Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, by the Venerable Archdeacon Spencer, the Worshipful the Mayor of Hamilton, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the Collector of H.M. Customs, and other public functionaries. At 12 o'clock His Excellency took the customary oaths, and entered on his responsible office, as Governor of the Colony.—*Bermuda Gazette, 16th April.*

The Naval and Military Commissioners had a meeting This week at the Treasury. Among those present were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Charles Adam, and Sir A. Dickson. The Commission sat three hours.

Mortality in the French Army.—A very interesting discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday last, on the question that the annual levy of 80,000 conscripts for the year 1838 be authorised. Col. Paixhans, from documents to which he referred, refuted the statement in the report of the Committee to which the measure had in its usual course been submitted, that "the military profession was in time of peace favourable to the preservation of man" (those engaged in it). On the contrary, he showed that the annual mortality among young men of 20 years of age engaged in civil pursuits was only 12 in 1000; and among those of 27 years of age, similarly occupied, 14 in 1000. Now, the mortality in the ranks of the army was much more excessive. Among the non-commissioned officers it was 11 in 1000; among the senior soldiers (those of from 26 to 27 years of age) the deaths were 20 in 1000 per annum. Among those who were only five years in the service (they commence at 20 years) the mortality was 30 in 1000; among those who were four years in the Army it was 45 in 1000; among those of three years it was 52 in 1000; among those of two years it was 65 in 1000; and among the young soldiers, those in the first years of service, the mortality was 76 per 1000. He added, that the annual mortality among the veterans in the Hotel des Invalides was 50 in 1000; among the troops in the colonies 70, and among those in Algiers 80 in 1000.

The *Marquis of Huntley* freight-ship has arrived at Cove, and the drafts of corps, as under, were ordered to embark in that vessel on the 30th and 31st May, viz.—drafts of 65th and 66th, on 30th May; drafts of 34th, 71st, 73d, and 93d, on 31st.

Capt. Killikelly, of Youghal, has been appointed Barrack Master of the Cashel district, v. Capt. Hughes, who retires, receiving the usual pension.

The demoralised state of the Australian colonies has frequently been adverted to, and it appears by late accounts that the military stationed there have deeply partaken of the taint. The *Sydney Herald* of 14th Nov. says—"It is a melancholy fact that there are at this moment a Lieut. late of the 80th reg., and twenty-one private soldiers of different regiments in the colony (but principally the 80th and 28th) now in Sydney jail on criminal charges."

The *Buffalo*, after disembarking the detachments at Quebec, will receive on board there about 300 convicts for N.S. Wales. Lieut. Andrews, 28th reg., and Ens. Irby, 51st (with detachments of their respective regs., forming a convict guard), are on board.

Distribution of Her Majesty's regiments belonging to the Bengal Presidency:—

3d Light Dragoons—Cawnpore, arrived March, 1836, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1837.
16th Lancers—Army of the Indus, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1839. In the 1st Cavalry brigade in the advance.
3d Foot—Army of the Indus, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1827. In 3d Infantry brigade. In reserve at Ferozepore.
9th do.—Hazareebaugh, arrived Dec. 1831, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1835.
13th do.—Army of the Indus, full batta, landed in 1839. In 1st Infantry brigade. In the advance.
16th do.—Cawnpore, arrived Feb. 1834, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1839.
26th do.—Fort William, arrived Jan. 1837, half batta, landed in Bengal in 1839.
31st do.—Ghazeepore, arrived Nov. 1838, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1826.
44th do.—Kurnaul, not arrived, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1822. Proceeding from Ghazeepore.
49th do.—Dinapore, arrived Dec. 1838, full batta, landed in Bengal in 1828. *Alexander's E. I. Magazine.*

United Service Institution for the Benefit of Officers' Widows and Orphans.—A very full meeting of the members took place on Monday at Carlton Chambers; Major-General Wright took the chair. It was resolved that, several of the members having given the calculations on which the subscriptions were based their deep consideration, "All officers becoming subscribers from this date must come in on that date of subscription" (and their widows receive such pensions) as shall be determined by a general meeting, after an actuary shall have been consulted." Amongst the officers present were Adm. Sir D. Milne, Sir R. Williams, Bt. Marines, Col. Campbell, Major White, Capt. R. Kerr, R.N., Sir J. Lemon, Col. D. Campbell, Sir J. Jones, Capts. Longslow, Hay, Mackenzie, Gould, &c. A very satisfactorp letter was read by Capt. Kerr, Hon. Sec., from the Hon. Secretary of a local committee formed at Dublin, the members of whom were—Lieut.-Col. King, Inspecting Field Officer; Capt. Hackett, R.N., Capt. H. R. Wynyard, Dep. Assist.-Adj.-Gen., Capt. Trevor, Capt. Bonne, &c.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Cowper has obtained leave to 5th July.

Lt.-Col. Greaves, Military Secretary in Ireland, is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Capt. Finucane, h.-p., has replaced Capt. Sterling, 73d, as Brigade-Major at Corfu.

The Staff appointment of Quartermaster-General at Montreal, held by Major Hall, h.-p., is vacant.

Mr. R. Titley is appointed Barrack-Master at Troubridge.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Concluded from p.* 333.)

Having enumerated those privileges and benefits which it is to be presumed would irrevocably secure the voluntary services of the trading mariner to his country if called on, and which are founded alike on common law and simple justice, being, in effect, a civil agreement formed between two contracting parties, by which certain emoluments are given by the one for services promised by the other, it now remains to be added the nature of those documents which all trading mariners should be furnished with and obliged to retain in order to guard against fraud, and secure the interests of the national mariner inviolate. They are brief and simple: the latter should receive a document expressing a minute description of his age, name, station, complexion, marks, and place of birth, on the national contract being subscribed to, which should be renewed or backed every voyage he makes to sea. It would be his interest to preserve this, even if disinclined to comply with the contract if called on, as every mariner not in possession of such a testimonial should be deemed by law a defrauder of the State—as those who were "private mariners," and did not avail themselves of the beforementioned contract and advantages, should also be expected to produce their certificate of exoneration or protection, with which it would be necessary to furnish them—also containing a like description to that of the other. It would be to his advantage also to produce this testimonial, as, in the absence of which, he would be legally viewed in the same light as the former. These are the reciprocal and judicious terms that ought to subsist between the trading marine and the State; these are the measures and rights called for at the hands of the shipowners and underwriters of the country, the aid and support solicited from the Government, which, if once conceded, we would find the mariners but too willing to acquiesce, and desirous to avail themselves of the opportunity of giving to their country that valuable support and services, if required, which of old achieved her renown.

It may possibly be contended that giving the trading mariner such advantages, few seamen would be found to join the Royal Navy; but let it not be forgotten, that notwithstanding all these privileges, the seaman of the latter service is, and always must be, infinitely better off, and must be exposed to less hardships and toil; and also that the former, by the nature of his stipulations, is available under any circumstances: therefore this hypothesis could not hold ground.

In these plans there is nothnig abstruse, nothing more simple, and before the lapse of many years, nay, even many months, such fixed and uniform rules would work their beneficial end. The private mariner would soon perceive the advantages enjoyed by the "national" one; and the latter, in his turn, would readily be made intimate with the equitable regulations and merits of the Royal Navy, and every day would tend to undeceive him in the erroneous opinions imposed on his understanding relative to that service, and at last he would be found to covet admittance into it either in peace or war. England would then hold in reserve an increasing and efficient body of volunteer mariners ready at the mandate of their gracious Sovereign, to rise for the defence of that country in which they held so great a stake, and the Government in which they filled so prominent a position. We then, indeed, might with truth repeat the soul-inspiring theme—

'Tis to honour we call you, nor press you like slaves,
For who are so free as the sons of the waves?

Then would commerce and laws be defended and secured by the willing and bold hands by which it is created, while good conduct would have its due weight in all the arrangements of this important undertaking; and the character established in and received from the Royal Navy or the trading marine ought to be influential in either service, and be rigidly scrutinised on the mariner changing his pursuits; nor should the benefits or gratuities of the one interfere with those of the other, but allowed to act as an inducement to zeal and fidelity.

With a view to render the establishment or institution proposed economical in its expenses and perfect in all its bearings, it would be attended with many advantages of a various nature to divide it into four branches—one in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin; the two latter, from local circumstances, would be found to lessen the expenditure, which, being combined with the employment of those pensioners who were able to work on the manufacturing of sails, mats, gaskets, ropes, &c., it would lessen the burden of expenses and employ the minds of the inmates.

One circumstance, of not less moment than some of the preceding, yet remains to be proposed, and experience must suggest the propriety of such a measure. The trading mariner has been too long a dupe to fallacious and base misstatements, thrust on his equally too credulous and honest mind, and has fallen a victim to that specious design which incessantly represents the Royal Navy as a service of slavery. In justice to him, and for the welfare of his country, no means ought to be wanted, no exertion omitted, to set him right on this point, to prove the falsehood of those reports and ignorant assertions, in order to inform him of the true nature of the service with which he would become identified with under the preceding stipulations. Whether those proposals ever be adopted or not, this last measure would be found to answer a good end, but more particularly as a collateral auxiliary to the motives of the beforementioned arrangements. In the above intent it is advanced that the privileges of furlough which are granted to the soldier be also extended to the seamen of the Royal Navy, to a limited number men for every year, to depend on recommendation and good conduct; and during the period of his leave of absence (for reasons hereafter stated) a portion of his pay to be allowed him, provided he, during that time, proves he was employed in the trading marine. For this purpose he should be granted a term of from two to nine months' leave; this indulgence, (extended in reward for good conduct, and not as an admitted right, would not be at all incompatible with the nature of the service, or an innovation on discipline or law,) would be answering a twofold advantageous end. It, in the first place, would be sending forth a living evidence before the eyes of the trading marine, attesting the justice and encouragement of the Royal Navy; they would be promulgating the truth of the benefits derived from it, and giving a refutation to the slanderers and calumniators of his legitimate service. In the second place, he would be receiving a double reward for his labour and merit.

Under such circumstances, a line of distinction between the indulgence the soldier receives, and that which he equally merits, cannot be drawn; the former is allowed every year one month's furlough in England and six weeks in Scotland and Ireland, and also is admitted to frequent short leave, during which periods he may work at his trade, and receiving at the same time 8*d.* per day pay, although only gratifying his own private feelings; while, on the contrary, the seaman would be rendering an important benefit to his country in the manner before stated; he would be always ready, improving in his vocation, and serving the State, which would amply repay the expenses such a measure would be to Government. This end would be more readily attained by only allowing one of those liberty men to one trading ship, and imposing a fine on every master who transgressed this regulation, and every man who did not produce his certificate of leave from the Royal Navy; in short, this plan may be expected (with reason) to operate on the trading marine as the occupation of Lieutenants in that service does at present, but, in like manner, receive a vehement opposition at first, although now solicited by the shipowner, and the trading vessels which those officers command sought after by the mariner. But notwithstanding this anxiety on the part of the men to join such ships, from the report or recollection of the invariable considerate and just treatment which they receive of the officers of the Royal Navy serving in the trading marine, yet, nevertheless, there still lingers a feeling of distrust, a want of confidence, respecting the former service (originating in prejudice or inexperience) which deters the mariner from entering it, and too frequently the kindness and solicitude with which he is treated by the Naval Officer is attributed to the want of power, and that, once again officiating under the pendant*, he resumes

* In one trading vessel which the author commanded, his Chief Mate was an officer of 20 years' standing in the Royal Navy, and the second had been five years a Midshipman; when the ship was paid off, the men would remain for months out of employ in order to sail with these officers again, so impressed were they with their justice and kindness. Yet when the chief officer joined H.M.S. *Britannia* at Portsmouth, he could not get one to follow him.

that undue severity of discipline which he falsely has the credit of putting in practice when supported by the "Articles of War." Hence these unfounded impressions ought, as before said, be removed, and is at least one authentic fact, productive of more evil than possibly contemplated.

Again we must fully bear in mind, while perusing these facts relative to the position and state of our trading mariners, that they are not thus openly disclosed in order to render them discontented, or diffuse restlessness; if, indeed, they slumbered over their oppressions and were ignorant of their wrongs, it might then, uncharitably, be considered so. But they are as sensitive and as keen in observation, as they are bold and enduring in their habits, and they know, feel, and suffer, more, age, even tenfold, greater injustice than (from due motives of anxious zeal) are not at present herein enumerated.

Yet, notwithstanding, should no exertion be made, no rights conceded, to the trading mariner, a portion of these pages will, at least, remunerate the ardent desire of doing good by which they are dictated, and tend to accomplish (whatever opposition may be offered to their tenour) the great and important end of undeceiving the mariner in his unfounded opinions of the Royal Navy, and promulgate a few of the benefits attendant on that exalted service.

But should, happily, the legislature of the country give attention to the truths herein expressed, and entertain the expediencies humbly offered, we will then find the mariner, like the noble emblem of the British nautical empire, crouched at the side of his sovereign, prepared and willing to achieve, vanquish, "and conquer again and again."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

H.M.'S SERVICE IN INDIA. No. 15.

Concluded from page 350.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Here then, Sir, out of twenty-six situations (reckoning the general commands), twenty-three are held by Field Officers of H.M.S., who, in addition to all their other great advantages, have all these offices conferred upon them; and, although many of the officers of H.M.'s service now in India are distinguished for their knowledge of the languages, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Mahratta, &c., will it be credited that *not one single situation* above mentioned is held by such officers? Your Correspondent, who subscribes himself of "the last century," seems to have outlived his wits. He strings together a long list of flippant nonsense about "dead camels," "Lieut. Fitzgerald," and other animals, which is all pure fiction as far as I am concerned, as no such topics can be found in my letters. When he has settled the grounds on which he objects to her Majesty's officers being employed in staff offices, I am prepared to answer him. First *D.* and others declared H.M.'s officers had their "full share," and induced you, Sir, to publish this most unfounded statement. Then it was that they had all that belonged to their own service, which is sheer nonsense; and now, if I mistake not, this worthy asserts they (H.M.'s officers) are *incapable*, because they have always served with European troops, and therefore cannot know the natives. This assertion, I affirm, is unfounded, and that there are officers in H.M.'s service in India as capable of holding any staff appointment in the country as any Company's officer in it. But I shall leave this unfounded assertion to be answered by the officers of the Hon. Company's Artillery, Engineers, and European regiments, who are more particularly concerned in it, as they have on all occasions fully equalled, if not excelled, the officers of native corps, although they have no more opportunity of knowing the natives than H.M.'s officers. A Company's officer, in addition to the high rewards he has to look to for remaining in the service, and which Sir Thomas Munro so highly approves of, has the chance of *one* out of every *four* being on the staff at present, while H.M.'s officers (Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns) have a chance of *one* out of every *three hundred and fifty* being on the staff at present, and no hope of reward hereafter *for their Indian service of twenty years*, as that generally ends in being incapable of serving in any other climate; and they are then forced to sell out, or go on half-pay, worn down with disease and poverty. Am I then wrong in stating that H.M.'s service in India is the most degraded in the world, and that none but fools, or madmen, will any longer accept employment in it? As to your correspondent's paltry threat about the Judge Advocate, I value it not more than I do his flimsy statements; but it may as well not be repeated, or he may become acquainted with even more disagreeable persons than a Judge Advocate. The officers of the British Army, for whose information these letters have been written, shall no longer be *kidnapped* (as they literally were ten years ago) into a service replete with everything that is unjust, slavish, and self-debasing, and calculated to destroy both mind and body.

Why have the Hon. Company the power of employing all "adventurers" who go to India in lucrative offices of trust, and yet excluding H.M.'s officers? From the battle of Plassey to the present hour, in every war in which the supremacy or stability of the British power has been endangered, H.M.'s forces have secured the victory. And is it thus, then, they are repaid, by withholding from them all the advantages their matchless valour has gained? The pay of the *Second Lieutenant-Colonels* in India amounts to (30,000*l.*) thirty thousand pounds annually, which sum would enable the Indian Government to do much that honour and justice calls on them to do. But no! this would interfere with the home patronage, and hence honour and justice are forgotten. If the *senior* officers of H.M.'s service, who were examined before the Committee of Parliament had spoken out truly and independently, could this vile system have still existed? And is it possible that gentlemen of their rank had any future prospects—as commands at Madras and other places—hold out to them, which could tempt them to forget what was due to their own character, and the interests of those by whom their fortunes have been made? Your correspondent, he "of the last century," talks of a Committee, composed of *Subalterns*, inquiring into the expenses of Subalterns, by orders of the Supreme Government! I never did accuse that Government of any such foolery, and therefore leave them to answer this foolish supposition. I have also given my authority (*Captain Simmons, R. A. on Courts-Martial*) for my observation on the relative rank of Queen's and Company's officers, and therefore beg your sagacious correspondent will address his next objections to that talented officer. Who can read the details I have given, and doubt for a moment the reason this iniquitous system has been permitted to remain so long a foul blot on the justice of this country? All remonstrances must go through *seniors* in the British Army, and *they* having all they can possibly wish for, is it human nature to expect they would exert themselves for a change? I should rather ask if they might not be suspected of wishing to cloak the present atrocious and galling regulations connected with this much-degraded service? If H.M.'s officers are permitted to serve in Persia, by what right do the Indian Governments exclude them from offices in other countries of the East—Afghanistan, Cabul, Candahar, &c.—which are as independent of them as China or Japan are? When a Commander-in-Chief, and also one of the highest salaried officers of the Hon. Company, both made lately the strongest applications for the services of one of H.M.'s officers out of the territories of the Hon. Company, the application was refused by the Government under which both these high authorities and the Queen's officer served!! Is there then anything wanting to complete the measure of degradation?

London, Mar., 1839. ONE OF 1200 H.M.'s OFFICERS.

P.S. By "Horse Guards Appointments" I mean such as are given to *favourites* sent from home, and who would never have been in India only for the sake of these situations; thus excluding from all hope of "staff employ" the 1336 officers of H.M.'s regiments who *must* go and serve in that vile country. So that the degradation and injustice of the present system comes equally from the Home and Indian Governments, and affects all, even the Field Officers, as far as staff situations are concerned.

THE BAYONET, AND ARMING OF INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Some weeks since, your correspondent *Miles* accused me of proposing to substitute pikes and pitchforks, and I know not what beside, for Infantry muskets. Had I suggested any such nonsense, you would very properly have considered me a maniac, and have put my communication in the fire. Wherever the musket and bayonet *can be combined with the Cavalry sabre*, they are undoubtedly the best of weapons. Unhappily this is not always possible; and so long as Cavalry cannot ride up ladders, gallop over breaches, nor leap into second-floor windows, I cannot but think that Infantry ought to be qualified to close instantly, where the slightest hesitation to close must occasion inevitable defeat.

My axioms are simply those which follow. If *Miles*, by disproving them, will undeceive me and many others who now hold them undoubtingly, he may confer on the service no small benefit. If, on the contrary, he admits their accuracy, I rely on his aid to obtain the improvements which seem necessary to prevent disastrous results.

Firstly, no Infantry regiment can be certain that it may not be called out, like the 45th last year, without the aid of either Cavalry or Artillery, to quell revolt.

No Infantry regiment unacquainted with the bayonet exercise can, if so called out, force a church, or any other fire-proof building, or court-yard, held by men who, possessing prudence enough to screen themselves from fire by stooping down, are provided, in addition to fire-arms, with pikes long enough to reach over the Infantry bayonet.

Repulse under such circumstances might prove most mischievous. The repulse at Bunker's Hill gave rise to the American revolt. Had the Infantry employed there been trained to fence with the bayonet, they could at the utmost have sustained only one volley before dashing over the breastwork, which, although ball-proof, was but four feet high; and therefore, when the charge was actually made, after sixty rounds of cartridge had been wasted, opposed no effective obstacle to the onslaught.

Secondly, no Infantry regiment called out suddenly can be sure that it may not be closed upon. Col. Thompson was a most experienced officer; yet we all know that, out of the 650 soldiers, with whom he confronted 800 Arab swordsmen at Beni Boo Ali, barely the odd fifty returned alive. To enlarge on Lord Lake's defeat at Castlebar, the destruction of Col. Foote at Oulard, of Lord Mountjoy at New Ross, of Lord O'Neil at Antrim, or of Col. Walpole at Gorey, or of Col. Puleston at Bally Ellis," were absurd. The blunder of a Subaltern, the stupidity of a Serjeant, the perjury of a Private, may expose a corps to this danger. All of us have seen well-commanded corps mismanœuvred by accident, even on parade. The slightest inaccuracy may encourage insurgents to charge home before order can be restored; yet, *once closed upon*, it is not denied that Infantry yet possess *no* power of defence at all. Why should they thus remain incompetent, when by a dozen drills, they might, *even unloaded*, or wholly destitute of ammunition, defy pikes? *For let it be recollected that the acquisition of the bayonet exercise in no degree diminishes* the weight, the accuracy, or the amount of fire.

Thirdly. Infantry are liable, in disturbed districts, to be distributed by sections for defence of manufactories. Now, I believe it is admitted that, if the rioters can get possession of a dust-cart, with a mattress nailed to its bottom, they may always, under its cover, force the door, or sap the angle of the building, without sustaining a shot. But if the defenders are trained to fence with the bayonet, the task of the assailants is now only about to begin. If taught only to fire, they will be overwhelmed by numbers before they can reload; but a bayoneteer may lunge out ten or twelve times a minute with force irresistible, parrying at the same time his opponent's answering strokes. One stern soldier, darting his weapon like a lance, and prepared to dash the butt in the teeth of any man who, although mortally wounded, may yet in the death agony attempt to close, might hold a door-way or a passage, or a window, against one or one thousand assailants, whose mere weight would weigh down any depth of Infantry standing like statues, with muskets and bayonets at the charge.

Fourthly. Infantry are liable to be called on in small parties to preserve peace, against men evidently mischievous, but not attempting actual attack. How are they to behave? Suppose them deployed across the street. They must not fire without strong cause; but they cannot prevent the mob approaching their line, and if the mob approaching that line as friends suddenly dash on it, the men are liable to be borne down, broken and destroyed, before they can offer the slightest resistance. We have seen this at Merthyr and other places; and it cannot be helped so long as the bayonet projects only three feet eight from the fore-arm, and presents no guard, whilst the sword or bludgeon reaches five feet six, and protects the wielder. The bayonet exercise reverses these circumstances, and enables the soldier to strike well at five feet six.

For escalades, I certainly do think the storming party should exchange their fusils for swords. So thought the great Frederick, and the greater Suwarrow. This exigency might be provided against, by causing the Serjeants, and Drummers, and Pioneers, to exchange their hangers and bill-hooks for Sappers' falchions, which might easily be unbuckled and given to the Grenadiers told off for the onslaught. The bayonet might perhaps be retained to fix in the turf-work as a step to scramble up by, like a sailor's tomahawk in boarding. Suwarrow sometimes did this. The present swords of the Serjeants and Drummers are a positive nuisance, serving only to rap against the calf, or get between the legs at double quick. I think, though, that the falchion should be mounted *à la Turque*, not *à la Française*. The French spoil everything, and their infamous brass handles spoil the cleaving powers of this slashing tool.

I confess, also, that I consider a national regiment 700 strong, composed of *any one* of the races resident in Great Britain, armed with *Serjeants' fusils*, patent bayonets, and canana belts containing forty rounds of ball cartridge *made to fit*, a match for a thousand *mixed* recruits, encumbered with Line Infantry muskets, entangled by pipe-clayed cross-belts, and restrained by stiff stocks and stupid bear-skin caps from developing their power. If these opinions are deemed heretical, I must bear the brunt, yet remain, &c.

ARTHUR.

THE STORM AND CAPTURE OF ADEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It is natural for those who think themselves aggrieved to make their complaint where they expect to meet with sympathy, and to apply for relief where they hope to find the inclination, as well as the power, to do them justice.

A reference to your Paper, a few numbers back, giving an account of the taking of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, by a detachment of the Hon. Company's troops from Bombay, and a squadron under command of Capt. Smith, R.N., will show you that those troops behaved in such a way as to call for the commendation of every well-wisher of British superiority. They are now undergoing considerable privation, being pent up in a garrison (any wanderer from the garrison being immediately mercilessly murdered by the Arabs), and decimated from want of water, salt provisions, and burning heat.

Her most gracious Majesty has marked her approbation of the officers of her Navy employed, by granting them an additional step in rank, and I feel convinced that the situation of the officers of the E.I.S. above employed only requires to be

be fully known to our most gracious Sovereign, to find her as ready to cherish as to sympathise with and confer some mark of her royal regard on them also for their services, which could only be equalled by those of her Navy, who have so justly merited her approbation; and it is the hope of finding in you (from the spirit of justice that marks your Journal) a protector and guardian of the rights of our service, that leads me to trouble you with the dispassionate state of the case set forth, and this statement I beg leave to lay before you with unlimited confidence in your candour and love of justice.

Major Bailie, who commanded this expedition, is an old officer who has never been home since he joined the service, and was actively engaged, and with credit to himself, during the Mahratta war, and in the present instance has proved himself well deserving the praise acquired on former occasions. Major Osborne (Commanding Officer of the gallant Bombay European regiment, who have so frequently distinguished themselves at Seringapatam, Kirkee, Beni Boo Ali, as their colours attest) is well known as a distinguished officer, and one who has seen much service. Captain Morris (commanding 24th regiment Bombay N.I.) is also, although a younger officer, a highly deserving officer, and I believe I am correct in stating was present at the taking of Kittore in 1825; and to the orders of Major Bailie I confidently refer for his conduct in the present expedition.

As I am merely desirous of bringing to your notice those who were prominent from command in this expedition, I shall not enumerate further. Major Bailie, in his congratulatory orders, has not only proved that *all* employed behaved well and obtained his approval, but that not one instance of irregularity or complaint had come to his notice. I should, however, feel wanting in duty did I not comment on the conduct [of Lieut. Daniel, Indian Navy. Let the words of your correspondent speak:—"On this was the lower battery, mounting five guns, and inside of this the little schooner *Mahe*, commanded by Lieut. Daniels, took up her second position, and drove the remainder of the Arabs out of the lower battery. Her conduct was the admiration of both Navy and Army." Both Army and Navy have ever had two incentives to do duty—honour and reward; and whilst it has been the happiness of the Company's troops employed to merit the first, I can have little fear that you will not assist them in obtaining the last.

A Company's Officer.

[The details we have already published of the taking of Aden, sufficiently prove the claim of the Company's officers; and we will hope that Sir John Hobhouse, who is justly considered a warm friend of the Army, will not allow good service to pass without due reward.—Ed.]

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

Sir,—Although the subject of the Ava prize money is now almost as *threadbare* as the elbows of the unfortunate claimants, may I once more crave a brief space in your valuable columns, which have so often been open to the statement of real grievances wherever they exist? It is now several months since a question was asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Hume as to the cause of the non-payment of the Ava prize money, and to which the President of the Board of Control is reported to have replied,—"He was sorry to say, that although that order [for its immediate distribution] was sent out in 1831, yet no answer had arrived when he first became President of the Board of Control in 1835; the consequence of which was, that in 1835 a despatch was sent out by himself, asking what was the cause of the delay. A fresh order was sent out in 1836, but all that the Board of Control had heard was, that the Bengal Government had ordered the distribution of the prize money to the parties interested, and who resided in India, *and they promised to send a statement of the names of the parties interested who resided in England.* In 1837 the Board of Control sent out another despatch, requesting to know the cause of the delay which had occurred ever since that order; but he regretted to say, *that to that despatch the Board had not received any reply whatever.*"—Although Sir John Hobhouse has clearly shown by the above statement that the unreasonable period of delay, from 1831 (when the first instructions were sent out) to the middle of 1839, is in no way imputable to the Government at home, is it not "too bad" that the authorities in India should be allowed to perpetrate so gross an act of injustice to the claimants at home, as well as in various other parts of the world?

Corporal Trim.

RANK AND PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a crude plan for classifying and improving the rank and pay of Naval officers published in your excellent paper of 25th May, pages 329 and 330, and at which I was at once surprised and disgusted. I hope our friend *Tristram* will take up this subject, who is much more able than I am to do justice to it. The Navy wants nothing but what it is fairly entitled to, viz., the officers thereof to have equal privileges and equal immunities with their equals in rank in the Army. Any officer of the Navy who will so far forget himself as to figure off in the public press, and demand less, evinces a disposition to compromise the undoubted claims of the Navy, and deserves never again to tread the quarter-deck of a ship of war.

Where was the presumption of your correspondent leading him to when he took upon himself to classify and pay his superior officers in the way he has done? Where his knowledge—sense of justice—and *esprit de corps*, to proclaim the comparative worthlessness of his corps by placing a Commander on the half-pay of 9*s.* per day, when the junior Major in the Army has never less than 10*s.* 6*d.*? Where was his mind when his pen inscribed the figure 5 in 5*s.* per day for the Naval Lieutenant, when every Captain of the Army has 7*s.*? And where his memory when he forgot to claim the Brevet rank for his brother Lieutenant after a specific period of service, which is given to the Captain of the Army after 20 years' service in that grade?

The Naval Lieutenant, be it recollected, is forced upon half-pay when his ship is paid off: this frequently occurs for necessary repairs, &c.; nor has he the option of continuing to serve. He goes on shore with no Military distinction of rank; known merely as Mr. ———, the title he set out with, and is held prepared for another appointment at a day's notice, which he probably never gets; and however good his expectations might have been, from anxious zeal and indefatigable efforts; however distinguished he might have been as an officer; and however willing and desirous of again serving, hundreds of men of this description have failed in their applications for employment, and been consigned to the Half-pay List with no well-understood Military distinction to mark their career; left to pine on 2*s.* per day half-pay less than a Captain of the Army, and with little or no prospect of dying anything but a plain Mr. ———, with R.N. appended thereunto, and may be, forsooth, for what hundreds of persons know to the contrary, Mr. ——, the cook or boatswain.

A Naval Commander.

NAVAL SERVICES—VICE-ADMIRAL HONYMAN

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Being a very constant reader of your valuable paper, which has deservedly a more extensive circulation than any other publication connected with the united service, and as I have latterly seen so many names of gallant officers flourishing at the head of their respective eminent services, showing their friends how they distinguished themselves during our longest, most glorious, and arduously contested war; it has very often astonished me, (while musing at my quiet fire-side, in which the sad inactivity of half-pay in these piping times of peace leaves us but too much time to indulge in) that the services of a much respected and meritorious officer (whom I had the honour of being under, although for a brief space, yet long enough to feel that regard for him which seems indeed general in all who had the pleasure of either knowing or sailing under him), have not made their appearance in any one of the numerous publications of the day. I allude to the distinguished services of the now Vice-Admiral Robert Honyman, whose name, connected with devoted and faithful service to his country, will not yield in lustre when compared with any, even of his; long professional standing, in those days when England had to contend single-handed against the whole of Europe, and when the greatest man of the age put forth his whole strength to crush his last and only opponent to universal dominion.

The services of Admiral Honyman, so far as my very limited opportunities enable me to ascertain, are as follows: I think he entered the Navy in 1782; he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790, and served in this rank on board the *St. George*, in Admiral Hotham's action, 1795, when he was severely wounded. He was made a Commander in 1796, and appointed to the *Tisiphone* sloop,—her force of guns or men I do not know—but in her he captured two privateers of 14 guns each, as appears by the Gazettes of that day, viz. 25th July and 19th Sept., 1797; he received his post rank the following year, and the command of the *Doudrecht*; in her he served in the expedition to Holland: he was removed to the *Garland* corvette in 1800, and placed in command of a small squadron off the Isle of Bas, which he retained until 1801, when he was appointed to the *Topaz* frigate, under orders for or then in the West Indies. While in command of this ship, and cruising close in shore off Vera Cruz, he found himself one morning at daylight surrounded by a Spanish squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and three frigates, through which he was obliged to pass within half musket-shot, and, after having been briskly chased for twelve hours, succeeded in saving his ship; during this long and anxious chase Captain Honyman repeatedly endeavoured to bring the headmost frigate to action, but on perceiving his intention, she always waited for her consorts to come up: this escape was effected with so much judgment and tact, that Admiral Montagu, then in command of the station, expressed his admiration of the very judicious management and good conduct of the Captain, officers and ship's company, making a strong report expressive of such to the Admiralty. He was appointed to the *Leda* frigate in 1802, and served two years on the arduous and harassing duties off Boulogne, when he, alternately with that very distinguished and deservedly noticed officer, Sir Edward Owen, commanded the Blockading Squadron. While on this service, he had twenty-five actions with the enemy's flotillas, under the protection of their batteries, during which his ship frequently suffered much, and on one occasion was struck with a 13-inch shell which exploded in her hold. In these affairs a vast number of the enemy's gun-boats, &c., were destroyed, and among the prisoners captured was a Dutch Commodore, with a great part of his flotilla. It is believed that many of these engagements took place under the immediate view of the French Emperor. After this service, the *Leda* was employed at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, Monte Video, and Copenhagen, and he received public thanks from Sir Home Popham for his active exertions when attached to his squadron. Captain Honyman afterwards commanded the *Ardent* three successive seasons in the Baltic, where his services were again flatteringly noticed by the late Lord de Saumarez, the Commander-in-Chief. After this he commanded the *Sceptre* and *Marlborough* on the coast of North America, and was put on half-pay at the conclusion of the war, having served almost uninterruptedly afloat a period of 32 years. He then held, for a short time, the situation of Pay-Captain at Portsmouth, until the reduction of the Navy rendered that appointment no longer necessary.

Admiral Honyman, in addition to his wound received in a general action, seems to have been noticed in the Gazette for his distinguished services at least six times; viz., 25th July and 19th Sept., 1797; the 29th Sept., 1803; 29th April, 1805; 10th July, 1806; and 4th Dec., 1807. These are proud and faithful witnesses, which deserve to be recorded, and which I think few of his compeers have more justly earned. Should you conceive the above short sketch of the services of an excellent and much respected officer worthy of a place in your pages, pray insert them, and believe me, with sincere esteem for your manly, candid, and impartial paper,

An Old Officer of the War.

GUNNERY PRACTICE.

Sir,—As your Gazette of 25th of May directs attention to the subject of gunnery, may I may be permitted to make a remark upon the comparative ranges of small and large projectiles?

Shot of various dimensions, but of like specific gravity, would range to distances proportional to their diameters, if their initial velocities be equal: their flights impeded *only* by the air's resistance, and not disturbed by the action of gravity. By such hypothesis, a shot of four inches diameter, projected with a given velocity, would range four times the distance of a shot of one inch diameter, projected with a like velocity.

It appears from an application of Hutton's theorems, Tracts, vol iii., pp. 251, 252, that a ball weighing 9lbs., diameter 4 inches, and a ball weighing 9·64ths of a pound =2½oz., diameter 1 inch, pass through respectively the spaces of 3334·4 feet and 833·6 feet before the velocity of each is reduced from 1780 feet to 600 feet per second, and that the *time* required for such abatement of velocity is, in the 4-inch ball, 3·49 seconds, and in the 1-inch ball ·873 seconds. The inference is, that the larger ball passes through a space 4 times greater than the smaller before its velocity is reduced to that of the smaller, but in the interval of 3·49 seconds it will have descended about 195 feet, and the 1-inch ball in the interval of ·873 seconds will have descended 12·2 feet. If, therefore, the 4-inch gun be at a station 195 feet, and the 1-inch gun at a station 12·2 feet, above the plane upon which the ranges are measured, it may be presumed that their respective balls, discharged horizontally, would graze the plain below with like velocities, but at ranges 3334·4 and 833·6 feet, being as their times of flight, and as their diameters, 4:1. And generally, if they are mounted so high above the plane that their respective balls should lose *all horizontal* celerity before they graze the plane below, their ranges would be as their diameters, 4:1.

Balls propelled with equal velocities into timber, earth, or any non-elastic substance of uniform texture, penetrate to depths proportional to their diameters; consequently, if the 1-inch ball penetrate 5 inches, the 4-inch ball will penetrate 20 inches. The reason that large balls do not maintain a like superiority over small balls in projections through air, should be ascribed to *accelerated* descent, which throughout a ball's flight is always equal to 16 feet, multiplied into the square of the time that may elapse from the moment the ball quitted the piece, deducting the retardation of descent due to the air's resistance. A one-pound ball, projected with a velocity of 1,200 feet per second, will penetrate 15 inches deep into sound elm, and the time of penetration is computed to be ·00208 seconds; as the corresponding descent of a ball to so small a portion of time need not be appreciated, the action of gravity in such a case may be considered suspended. A reduction of windage will lessen the expenditure of powder, and contribute much to accuracy of practice; but I am inclined to think that we must not expect to attain ranges *sensibly* greater than those already produced by large charges of powder.

An Advocati for Peace.

[The above theorem is all very good, but we cannot see in what manner it applies to our remarks of 25th May. The larger calibre should, of course, produce the greatest range, but in practice there is little difference between the eighteens and thirty-two pounders; and the cause of this deviation from the axiom has been *published* for the first time, as we believe, by Captain Simmons.—Ed.]

Correspondence continued at page 366.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

Some of our correspondents are, we conceive, rather querulous respecting a note in our last having reference to the United Service Institution, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Officers. We stated that our suggestions in a former number agreed with an opinion of our excellent monthly contemporary, and we quoted a paragraph in support thereof. This paragraph had reference only to the miscalculations on which the rules of the Institution were based, and the absolute necessity of having the calculations approved by an Actuary. The Directors have adopted our suggestion: an entirely new code of rules will be formed, and an Actuary consulted. Such being the case, we can but augur well for the Institution, and the Directors may be assured of any assistance in our power. But the correspondents to whom we have referred, fancy our note to be an approval of the article in the United Service Journal. *This is not the fact. We wrote on the eve of our publication, almost before the* United Service Journal *was in the hands of the public, when we had only skimmed generally over its contents, and referred to its concluding passage on the Widows' and Orphans' Institution. We are warm admirers of the* United Service Journal, *but with the arguments in the article in question we differ* toto cœlo. *We have not time this week to complete the calculations which are necessary in support of our opinions: they shall be given in our next.*

We cannot this week attend to the Staff Assistant-Surgeon, who, though an apt disciple of "Grose," has but little acquaintance with "Lindley Murray."—" A Civilian" *shall have attention.*

In reply to " An East Indian," *we beg to inform him that the subject was referred to a committee who were to determine on ulterior proceedings, but that the Government and the East India Company are averse to an association with any commercial body in the management of the steam communications. The Joint Stock Company formed for this object was not successful in raising the necessary funds, and is, consequently, inactive. The East India Directors are silently, but effectively carrying forward the object, by providing the best description of steam vessels for the service, one of which floats now on the Thames; two others are in a state of forwardness; and four more are ordered to be laid down. The public withhold from the ruling bodies the just meed which belongs to their conduct in this affair; they have been the working party, whilst the other has contented itself with declarations*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

It is again most gratifying to us that we are the channel of presenting another hundred pounds from our gallant and esteemed friend, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, to the Royal Naval School. The letter which we subjoin from this noble veteran and excellent sample of the old British sailor will warm the heart of many a British tar; and we earnestly pray that the Peers and rich Commoners of the land may not be unmindful of the appeal. This is the third hundred pounds we have received from Sir Isaac Coffin for the same patriotic purpose.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Cheltenham, 6th June, 1839.

I have been some time fitting for foreign service, or, as a landsman would say, *terra incognita*, and remain ready to trip my anchor at a moment's notice.

The late festival meeting has revived my hopes that our Naval School will also meet with encouragement, from noblemen and gentlemen who cannot fail to remember what the Navy have done to protect them from invasion, plunder, and devastation.

With such names as the Earl of Devon and Lord Yarborough our advocates, we may expect the *host* of Naval Officers who have not subscribed will come forward to a man, and make up for lost time by a very handsome subscription. It would be invidious in me, or I could mention names high up in the service and well able to contribute, who have never subscribed one shilling, sheltering themselves under the *futile* pretext, that such an establishment was uncalled for: to those men I would say, *nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.*

In return for the general refusal of the Dukes of the empire to support the school, I wish, the next time the country is in danger, they may all pass a winter off Brest, with a batch of them at watch and watch: then they would see and feel what we poor sailors undergo. A thousand pounds from each of the potent nobles would affect their pockets much less than my humble donation. I live in hopes they will *yet* follow the Duke of Bedford's example, and *ponc dustum*. Fearful I may suddenly slip my wind, and in the hurry of departure forget to order (my bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co.,) 100*l.*, to be set aside as my *last effort* to maintain the credit of the Naval School, that always has had my fervent prayers for its success, you have herewith the necessary document. Please, when cashed, to hand the amount to my friend, Sir Edward Codrington, for and on account of the institution. I am, &c., Isaac Coffin, Admiral.

P.S.—I may now exclaim with the Greenwich pensioner—"Then put on my tarpaulin jacket, *sing, fiddle*, and *dance* to my grave."

The designs of Russia seem every day to receive fresh confirmation from the various publications issuing from the press, not merely on the current events of the times, but on events gone by. In the "Histoire de France sous Napoleon," lately put forth by M. Bignon at Paris, and cleverly reviewed in the "Foreign Monthly Review" of the present month, No. 2—some extraordinary designs of Russia are disclosed, particularly those against the power of England and the Turkish Empire. Fully thirty years ago Romanzof proposed the attack on India by a Russian army from the Caucasus, aided by 40,000 French; and we have lately had ample proof that her designs are unchanged, and that all her open and covert efforts are directed to the possession of Constantinople and the invasion of India. The only change, if any, in Russian design seems to be this: that the invasion of India has become the *end*—whereas formerly it seemed only the *means*—of seizing on Turkey. We invite our readers to peruse the whole article in the "Foreign Monthly Review" on "the Designs and Prospects of Russia in the East," although we by no means concur in the conclusion of the writer, that "*a direct invasion of British India by Russia is in the highest degree improbable.*" The writer has himself added to our own conviction of its probability.

Our esteemed friend and superlative correspondent, *Tristram*, has recently enumerated the most prominent of the beneficial measures produced by the Board of Admiralty of late, and they produce a total which every unprejudiced person will admit to be highly worthy of praise. These things are continually in progress, although effected without ostentation; for there is scarce a month—or indeed a week—but that some improvement is made known, either by general memorandum or otherwise, tending to the benefit of the service. Even since the receipt of *Tristram's* last letter, and pending its publication, a measure of great advantage to the Marines, and one which we suggested a year or two ago, has been promulgated. We allude to the issue of duck frocks and trowsers, which are henceforth to be supplied, instead of cloth half-gaiters. The principal attention of their Lordships appears to be directed to the comfort of the men, so as to make the Naval service popular, and to apply the means at their command in the way to produce the greatest efficiency.

There are many persons who believe that our Naval effective force, greatly increased as it has been within these three years, is still on too limited a scale. As regards steamers particularly, they point to the French, whom it behoves to be prepared in this respect, seeing that they do not possess the same facilities as ourselves for the manufacture of engines—a tedious work, which requires nearly a couple of years to accomplish even in this country. We have lately made inquiries, and are now collecting some data, by which it appears that we are more forward on this point than our readers, or indeed ourselves, had imagined; and we shall shortly place before them a correct statement of the present condition of the large steamers ready, and in progress.

The means at command are very properly applied to the production of first and second class steam-vessels, which require engines of two or three hundred horses power. Smaller can always be hired in sufficient numbers to meet any sudden occasion; but the machinery requisite for such vessels as *Hecate* and *Hecla*, now in the Clyde taking their engines, cannot be procured at will; and if it were not that the continual improvements effected in the marine steam engine forbid the idea of keeping many in store, it would be a wise and provident plan to have in reserve the machinery for a number of large steamers; for the vessels, themselves, could be converted, or indeed built, in less than a quarter of the time necessarily expended on the engines.

Many correspondents are anxious to know what may be anticipated from the Report of the Committee, every class expecting some peculiar advantage to themselves. On this point we can give them no satisfaction; but we concur with those who observe, that there seems on the part of officers a greater disposition to "growl," than to afford the distinguished members of that Committee any information that might assist their labours. Whatever changes may have been produced in the character of the present officers over the old, by superior facilities of study, and of cultivating their talents, they yield not a jot to their predecessors in the quality of "growling;" and if they have not greater cause, they must be admitted to do their best to maintain their reputation in this respect. Growling has been considered the "safety-valve" of the discontented, and such, no doubt, it will continue to the end of the chapter; and the First Lord of the Admiralty who attempts the task of pleasing everybody, will speedily find himself—we speak it with reverence—in the condition of the old man and his ass in the fable.

We are always happy to have it in our power to meet the wishes of our correspondents, by answering questions connected with United Service, though occasionally they subject us to a great deal of trouble. The inquiry put forth in the following letter is one of general interest to our excellent friends the Non-commissioned Officers of the Army; and, therefore, we have additional gratification in meeting it satisfactorily:—

R—— Barracks, Dublin, June 1, 1839.

Sir,—The Serjeants of the regiment to which I have the honour to belong have always taken into their mess your paper (the *N. & M. G.*), in consequence of which they wish the point in question to be referred and decided by you. About ten days since, at a meeting of the whole of the Serjeants, it so happened that the Serjeant-Major was absent on duty, and the Quartermaster-Serjeant was sick; we, as a matter of course, had to invite some Serjeants of another corps to *our mess*, who had been very kind to us on a former occasion. A dispute arose about who should preside;—the senior Colour-Serjeant, of very long standing, claimed the Presidency; one of the Staff Serjeants, not more than five years in the service, claimed it also, which created a great deal of murmuring. The affair was submitted to our Adjutant, from him to the Commanding Officer, who dismissed the case without giving either party any satisfaction; if you will be kind enough to decide who in this case should have presided, you will confer a great favour on the Serjeants of the regiment generally. The Colour-Serjeant has more pay, and wears a distinguishing badge. The Staff-Serjeant is allowed a room in barracks, and fuel. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. M., A Constant Subscriber.

P.S.—By giving this early publicity in your paper, you will give general satisfaction, as your decision will be considered final.

In the absence of the Serjeant-Major and the

Quartermaster-Serjeant, the senior Colour-Serjeant takes precedence of *every other* Non-commissioned Officer in the regiment; also of all Garrison or District Staff-Serjeants, or any other Staff-Serjeant whatever.

It was a very unwarrantable and unbecoming assumption of superiority on the part of the Staff-Serjeant, and especially considering he had been only five years in the service, to desire to take precedence of the old Colour-Serjeant, whom he ought to have regarded with some degree of deference at least. His conduct on the occasion showed a great want of proper feeling; and in this light we have no doubt the Commanding Officer views it.—A Colour-Serjeant in the Infantry takes exactly the same regimental rank and precedence as a troop Serjeant-Major in the Cavalry, of whom it is laid down in the King's Regulations and Orders for the Army, dated 1st June, 1837, page 170, as follows:—

"The *Troop Serjeant-Majors* are, in all respects, on the same footing as the other Serjeants of the regiment, of whom, however, they take precedence."

"*Colour-Serjeants of Infantry.*

"With a view of extending encouragement and advantage to the Non-commissioned Officers of the Infantry, corresponding to the benefit which the appointments of Troop Serjeant-Majors offer in the Cavalry, His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to direct, that, in regiments of Infantry, the pay of *one Serjeant in each company* shall be *two shillings and four-pence per day*, and that the said Serjeants shall be distinguished by an honourable badge."

At page 172, it is stated of the Serjeant-Armourer that "his pay, clothing, and all other appointments, are to be the same as those of other Serjeants." If it had ever been intended that a Staff-Serjeant should take precedence of a Colour Serjeant, it would have been distinctly stated so. A Staff-Serjeant takes rank with the other ordinary Serjeants, according to the date of his appointment.

We have observed with great satisfaction, that the grievances of the soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Company's Army have been discussed in India as well as in this country. In the *Madras Advertiser*, lately received, there is a very clear statement of the unjust deductions made from a soldier's pay *in* India, by issue of it, not in English currency, but in rupees. For instance, the soldier of Her Majesty is entitled by Royal Warrant to 5*s.* per diem, but the rupee is issued at 2*s.* 6*d.*, while in the market it will seldom fetch even 2*s.*, thereby causing to the soldier the loss of 6*d.* in every half-crown. In the Company's Artillery and Infantry the case is nearly similar. In this country the Company's Artillery, for instance, receive 1*s.* 4½*d.* per diem—but by being paid in rupees, often worth only 1*s.* 10½*d.* each, the Company's soldier receives half a rupee daily—thus causing him a loss of 11*d.* each, *i. e.* in every two days of his pay 11*d.*, and ½*d.* daily! This is monstrous! The officers are *housed* in a similar manner.

In the *John Bull* of Sunday last we noticed some sensible remarks on the increasing number of military murders. Three cases within a very short time have occurred—and another, at Woolwich, has just taken place. The conviction must be removed from the minds of the soldiers that capital punishment will not be inflicted, else the whole of our system of discipline must fall to the ground. Indeed, we shall soon find that non-commissioned officers will not enforce orders unless their authority be properly supported, and their persons protected by the laws of their country from the murderer. The blood of many is now crying aloud to Heaven.

In reference to this subject, we have received a copy of the Resolutions which have been entered into by the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, on occasion of the murder of Serjeant-Major Shepherd, and which Resolutions are to be forwarded to each company of the regiment. There is also a subscription for the benefit of his Widow and Family started among the Officers, and the Master-General's name is at the head of the list. The document we annex cannot be too widely circulated: soldiers of every grade will respond to the Resolutionists.

Woolwich, 31st May, 1839.

In order to mark as strongly as possible the detestation in which the soldiers of the Royal regiment of Artillery hold the unprecedented and horrible crime committed by Gunner and Driver George Willis, the murderer of Serjeant-Major William Shepherd, of the Second Battalion Royal Artillery,—It is proposed that a general subscription be entered into for the erection of a suitable Tombstone to the memory of the deceased, and for the behoof of the Widow and Children who have been so lamentably deprived of their protector; and as this is intended to shew to the world that the soldiers of the regiment discountenance violence of every description, a contribution to the Subscription List, however small, will mark the horror that each individual feels on account of the awful circumstance which took place on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, and testify their sense of the necessity of supporting discipline.

One Staff Serjeant, one Serjeant, one Corporal, and one Bombardier of the regiment at head-quarters, with a Gunner and Driver from each battalion and corps, have been appointed a Committee to conduct the subscription.

It is hoped that every subscriber who can write his name will do so, in order that it may be preserved as an honourable record.

The following non-commissioned officers and men were appointed by the General Meeting, held at the Non-commissioned Officers' Reading Room, in the Royal Artillery Barracks, at Woolwich, on the 31st May, 1839, viz.—

Quartermaster-Serjeant Alexander Steele, 2d Batt. Rl. Art.
Serjeant Robert Hay, Royal Horse Artillery.
Corporal James Brunton, 4th Batt. Royal Artillery.
Bombardier James Walker, 7th do. do.
Gunner Peter Danford, Royal Horse Artillery.

Gunners and Drivers	Charles Alexander,	1st Batt. Rl. Art.
	John Robinson,	2d do.
	Wm. Fairbrother,	3d do.
	James Morrison,	4th do.
	Thomas Cullen,	5th do.
	Francis M'Gill,	6th do.
	Henry Kirby,	7th do.
	Robert Templeton,	8th do.
	James Broomfield,	9th do.

The above non-commissioned officers and men having met at the Second Battalion Store on the 1st of June, 1839, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of their comrades, Quartermaster Serjeant Steele explained the object of their meeting, and acquainted them that they had the permission of the Master-General of the Ordnance, which they now respectfully submit to his Lordship the Commandant, to act upon the foregoing propositions. They unanimously appointed

Serj. Robert Hay, D Troop, Rl. Horse Art., to act as Treasurer.
Gunner and Driver Charles Alexander, No. 3 Co. 1st Batt. R.A., to act as Clerk.
Corp. Jas. Brunton, No. 8 Co. 4th Batt. Rl. Art. } to act as Auditors.
Gunner P. Dunford, D. Troop, Royal Horse Art. }
Gunner & Driver W. Fairbrother, Det. 3d Bat. R.A. }

And that all correspondence connected with the duties of this subscription be addressed to

A. Steele, Quartermaster-Serjeant,
2d Batt. Royal Artillery.

Of the services of Shepherd we will give a brief note. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery in 1807, and was speedily promoted to non-commissioned officer. He held the appointment of Drill-Master of the 2d Batt. from 1813 to 1824. In the latter year he was promoted to Company's Serjeant in Major, now Lt.-Col. Gordon's company. In 1825 he went out to Halifax, N.S., and for 7 years acted as Serjeant-Major to the Royal Artillery at that station. He returned to Woolwich in 1831 with his company, and afterwards served with it in Ireland till promoted to be Serjeant-Major in 1836.

The list of books intended to be supplied to regimental libraries, which has appeared exclusively in our Gazette, is a somewhat curious one; indeed, we very much question the taste and judgment of the selection. Whilst there are twenty copies of Napier's History (two of which *at least* ought to be in every military library) why should there be forty of Lindley Murray's Grammar and the Life of Franklin! It really appears as if a Yankee had chosen the books. Franklin was all very well in his way, but what his life or writings, or those of any of his countrymen, contain to claim for them (and in a collection for the use of soldiers and authors, we are at a loss to imagine. Throughout the list is a strange mixture—a regular hotch-potch; many books are mere trash, some much worse, and others seem quite unfit for the class of readers for whose use they are intended. There is no want of variety certainly. Colman's Broad Grins march well with Doddridge's Works and Death-Bed Scenes, &c. Head's Pampas is hardly worth a place anywhere. Milman's Fall of Jerusalem, Moore's Lalla Rookh, &c., and other elegant poems of their class, are perfectly unobjectionable, certainly, for such of our British grenadiers as can understand their merits, but we suspect will be caviare to the majority. As a contrast to this description of literature, we have, of course, all the dry, hard, mechanical rubbish of the Useful Knowledge people; and (which shows clearly enough the clique who have had the selection) Mother Marcet's Conversations—on political economy doubtless—a most inspiring topic for warriors. We wonder we have not the lives of Joseph Hume and Poulett Thomson, written expressly for the purpose. Byron's Life and Works, by Moore, will afford rather an edifying example of moderation and discipline to the youthful and wild recruit. All these objections, however, are nothing. But in the name of all that is wonderful, wherefore are twenty copies of the Life of Henry Martyn (*the regicide*), famous *otherwise*, as far as we are aware, only for his profligacy, to be furnished to the reading classes of the British—of Her Majesty's—Army? We could pretty well guess from this circumstance at one of the individuals who has had a hand in the selection. Many well-experienced military men have doubts of the expediency of having any regimental libraries, and probably think that a regimental cricket-ground, &c. &c. would be infinitely preferable; but if such libraries are to be established, they should be well selected, and would be better chosen by military men than by the sort of persons who have evidently got together the present list.

We confess, however, that we are of those who believe the whole "National Education" scheme a humbug. Everything advanced in its favour as fact is unsubstantial, and will not bear rough handling. A late traveller in Sweden (Mr. Laing) represents that people as at present the most vicious in Europe, although all who have visited the country before him (some very recently) give them a directly opposite character. It is certain, however, that what is called "Education" has been very much diffused there of late, and if Mr. Laing's statement be correct, it is evident that the natives have not improved, but the contrary, which tells "*rayther*" against the schooling theory. Again, one of our bishops lately adduced the superior morality of the people of Cumberland, as an instance of the advantages of education. It is possible that the people there may be better scholars than the generality of those in other parts of the kingdom, but we are much mistaken if the circumstance of their being *better fed* has not a considerable share in keeping the prisons empty; and we suspect that the simple habits, the general absence of manufactories and great towns, and the manly exercises in the open air, which they still retain, have much more influence on the admitted good conduct of the hardy mountaineers of that county, than the mere A B C work of hornbooks and primers *.

* Add to this, that their clergy are less rich, pampered, and idle than in most other parts of the kingdom. If the clergy in

But it is now discovered that mere reading and writing, which was formerly to work wonders, is not enough for any class of the community. Nay, it is admitted by the educationists, that their schemes so far have done harm, but only because they have not gone far enough. All ranks and sexes are now to be equally learned; and if there is to be a difference made, the poorest and weakest are to be most crammed with knowledge, and all poor children are to be kept at school till fourteen years, when the knowledge they will have acquired will teach them it is their duty and interest to work "like niggers" all the rest of their lives. We are to have not only infant but cradle education, &c. &c. All this is gravely laid down by Mr. Simpson, the lecturer, &c., and applauded with hand and pen. But if *morality* is *really* intended to be promoted by the furtherance of such schemes (as far as their actual practice is *possible*) their supporters must be mad, too mad for Bedlam.

Let us ask, then, have the most highly-instructed classes in any age or country been the freest from vice? What is the character of the teachers and apostles of the present "Educational" creed? Is Simpson—is the great schoolmaster, Brougham himself, a model of moral, physical, or even intellectual perfection? How mad to talk of men, women, or children of all ranks mastering even the rudiments of all sciences! How many minds are capable even of this? The least harmful effect of such plan, if acted upon, would be to people the world with shallow and conceited Jacks of all trades. Good effects it can have none.

It is said, that Lord Brougham, whom the present Ministry dare not trust with any office in which his vagaries might (as formerly) have the effect of shaking them from their seats, is to have the superintendence of public instruction, as if that were a thing of no importance, or a fit subject for the mad experiments or the Babel schemes of Atheists, or dreamers of human perfectibility!

Whilst on this subject, we may just remark that the *Examiner*, a newspaper, not many years ago, notorious for its insulting and even treasonable language respecting the late King, *now* finds it convenient to admit that "William the Fourth had all manly feelings." This is doing justice at last certainly. In the same article from which we have taken these words, is an able exposure of the hypocrisy, meanness, adulation, and other little foibles of the once Whig-idolised Brougham. It is true enough,—but should the blow come from such hands? It is well when rogues fall out, honest men have then a chance; but we fear even the sincerest men in this party-ridden country are generally too far blinded by political cant to profit much by the dissensions amongst the knaves.

WATERLOO.

[*Twenty-four years ago the battle of Waterloo was fought. The "victor of a hundred fights" still lives, rising higher—higher—higher on the highest pinnacle of fame than ever.*]

A REQUIEM FOR THE LOST HEROES OF WATERLOO!

They sleep in the bosom of earth—
All their high breathing raptures are o'er;
Their proud glory, their valour, their worth,
In life's pilgrimage now [illegible] more!

They sleep—and the strife of the field,
And the clangour of arms in its rage,
With the sword, and the helmet, and shield,
Their free spirits no longer engage.

They sleep—from their father-land far—
Where they fought in stern vengeance their foes;
Where they mocked the fierce havoc of war,
There they find their last earthly repose.

They sleep the sweet sleep of the [illegible]
O'er their sod the fresh laurel [illegible]
And the cypress shall mournfully [illegible]
As the night wind sweeps over the [illegible]

They sleep—but their memory lives;
They are dead—but the voice of their fame
Through the world immortality gives,
And for ever shall hallow their name!

Aldine Magazine. T. H.

The Court.

At the Queen's Levee on Wednesday, the following officers were presented to Her Majesty:—

Capt. J. R. Smith, on his marriage, by Lord Tenterden. Lt.-Col. Rowley, by Vice-Adm. Sir C. Rowley. Capt. Caledon Egerton, 89th reg., by Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Egerton. Capt. Beaton, Queen's Loyal Corps Taunton Yeomanry Cavalry, by the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere. Lieut. Cavendish, 52d L.I., on promotion, by Col. Cavendish. Capt. Straubenzee, 30th reg., by Lt.-Gen. Sir Robt. O'Callaghan. Capt. R. F. Rowley, R.N., by Vice-Adm. Sir C. Rowley. Capt Henry Nelson, Trinity House, by the Duke of Wellington. Major Chas. Barton, 14th Lt. Drags, by Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Barton. Capt. Russell, by Mr Greene, M.P. Com. Scale, R.N., by Sir J. Seale, Bart. Capt. Merryweather, S. Gloucester Militia, by Lord Segrave. Mr. Wm. Ott, Surgeon R.N., by Sir J. Wilson. Col. Warre, on receiving Her Majesty's permission to wear the Order of Knight Commander of Avis, by Gen. Visc. Beresford. Ens. Longcroft, on proceeding to India, by Sir Geo. Staunton. Com. St. Vincent King, on return from foreign service, by Sir C. Rowley. Mr. Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, on appointment to S. Mayo Militia, and Lt.-Col. M'Alpine, by the Marquess of Sligo. Lt.-Col Hon. H. Molyneux, on return from the Ionian Islands, and Lieut Robertson, by the Earl of Errol. Lt.-Col Griffith, on promotion, and Mr. E. Fellowes, on appointment to 53d reg., by Lord F. Somerset. Lieut. Cornock, by Gen. Sleigh. Capt. Henderson and Cornet A. R. Miller, by Sir R. Barton. Ensigns A. Lecky and Peacocke, on appointment, by Gen. Sir A. Brooke. Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., on receiving the ensigns of the order. Major Du Plat, on promotion and return from Turkey—Col. Turner, on promotion. Captains Hodge and Skinner, on promotion, —by Sir H. Vivian. The Earl of March, on being appointed to the Royal Horse Guards—Generals Sir C. Napier, on being invested—Sir W. Macbean, on appointment—Sir R. Jackson, on promotion—Lord C. Manners, on being invested with the ensigns of K.C.B.—Elphinstone, on appointment to the Indian Staff—Sir J. Lambert, on return from abroad—and Col. Proctor, on being appointed a K.C.B.,—by Lord Hill. Colonels Waters and Harris, on return from India—Major C. Christie—Capts. Eames, C. Denton, on return from India—Lieuts. Best, on return to India, and Walker,—by Sir J. Hobhouse. Admirals: Sir S. Warren, on being invested with the ensigns of K.C.B.—Sir C. Ekins. Sir C. Malcolm, on return from the command of the Indian Navy—Dacres, on promotion—Sir C. Buller, on being invested with the ensigns of K.C.B.—Capt. Lord H. S. Churchill, on appointment to *Dread*, and to take leave—Commander Keir, on promotion—Lieut. G. Butler,—by Lord Minto. Mr. Ross O'Connor, on appointment to 17th Foot, by Lord Anglesey. Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., by Lord Camden. Colonel Charrite, by Lord Segrave. Col Hornor, by Lord Ilchester. Lieut Randolph, by Sir P. Malcaster. Capt. W. W. Ross, by Sir J. M'Gregor. Lieut. Brooke, on return from India, by Sir B. Stephenson. Lieut. Dacres, R.N., by Rear-Adm. Dacres. Lieut C. Mills, on promotion, by Col Arbuthnot. Lt.-Col. Sir E. Bracebridge, on receiving Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of S. Bento d'Avis, by Gen. Sir W. M'Bean. Cornet T. Jacob, by Mr. P. Thomson. Capt. Mignon, by the Duke of Roxburghe. Lt.-Col H. Hall, by Sir H. Whatley. Lt.-Gen. Sir P. Riall, by Lt. Gen. Sir T. Lloyd. Major Gen Sir J. Doveton, on promotion and being invested with the ensigns of a K.C.B., by Sir R. Jenkins. Lt.-Col Fielding, by Lord Denbigh. Capt Chas. Crowdy, by Lord Colchester. Lieut. Martin, on return from India, by Col. Brotherton. Lieut. Everard, by Vice-Adm. Sir G. Hamond. Lieut. M. M. Smith, on appointment to the 94th, by Col. Wynyard.

Her Majesty held an investiture of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, after the Levee, in the royal closet.

Sir Alexander Dickson was introduced, and invested with the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Charles Manners, Major-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir John Thos. Jones, Bart., Major-Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Sir Thos. Whitehead, and Major-Gen. Sir John Doveton, were introduced, and severally knighted by Her Majesty, and received from the Queen the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Bath. Sir Leonard Greenwell, Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Bullen, and Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Warren, were introduced, and invested by Her Majesty with the ensigns of Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

On Thursday evening the Duchess of Gloucester gave a grand ball and supper at Gloucester House to Her Majesty and the Court circle.

The Queen had a dinner party yesterday evening at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards a grand evening party.

Mr. Seymour Sadler was presented to Her Majesty, at an audience in the royal closet, to receive the silver stick of office, as Exon of the Yeomen Guard, by the Earl of Ilchester, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

On Monday the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by the Princess Victoire and the Princess Augusta, and Leopold of Saxe Coburg, landed at the Custom-house, from the Netherlands. Two of the royal carriages conveyed their Highnesses and suite to Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, June 20th, at two o'clock. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Eliot, Lord Hatherton, and W. S. S. Lascelles, Esq., Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the roads in England and Wales.

The Queen Dowager has appointed the Hon. W. A. Cooper, to be Master, Governor, and Keeper of the Royal Hospital, a free chapel, of St. Katherine, in the Regent's Park, vacant by the decease of Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.

On Dit.—It is well known that Queen Victoria is extremely punctual. On the day preceding the ball at Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty sent to ask the young heir of the Russians, who has just left us, to ride. His Highness came a few minutes late, and the Queen was gone. He therefore started after the *cortège*, and found his proper position occupied by Lord Alfred Paget; the future Emperor therefore rode in the suite. At the ball the following evening, the Queen sent her Chamberlain, the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Prince, to command his attendance in the dance. His Highness answered he was engaged.—*Morning Post.*

The address proposed to have been presented to the Queen Dowager from the Court of Aldermen has been relinquished, Her Majesty being anxious to decline these marks of attention, which would be numerous if once the example were set by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

Wednesday was the birth-day of His Majesty Ernest the First, King of Hanover, heir presumptive to the throne of these realms, who completed his 68th year, having been born in 1771.

The Duchess of Kent patronises Mr. Charles Mungold's first evening concert on Monday next, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square; and from the talents and popularity of Mr. Mangold, particularly with our friends of the Royal Artillery, we anticipate that his *debut* will be well attended.

The Grand Duke of Russia expended no less than 10,000*l.* in the purchase of jewellery, at Storr and Mortimer's, for presents during his short stay. Previously to his departure he presented valuable snuff-boxes to all the great officers of state, such as the Earl of Albemarle, the Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Murray, Master of the Household, &c.

On Sunday despatches were received at the Colonial Office from Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Lieut.-Col. C. Head arrived on Monday at the Colonial Department, with despatches dated 10th May, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas. Despatches were also received from Col. Sir George Arthur, the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada; from the Governors of Van Diemen's Land and the Bahamas, and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the British Dependencies in North America. Yesterday despatches were received from Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales.

A notice was given last night of a motion on the subject of vote by ballot on Tuesday week, the 18th. Mr. Grote will make the motion, and Lord Worsley will second it. The list of votes will for the first time show the extent to which the members of the Government are converts to the question of the ballot. Hitherto there may have been occasionally one or two Ministerial votes in favour of Mr. Grote's motion; but the vote this session will show how the whole of the Cabinet in the House are *individually* affected.

Lord Hill has issued cards for a grand entertainment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the 22d inst.

The noblemen and gentlemen members of the Navy Club give their annual entertainment to the Earl of Minto, as First Lord of the Admiralty, on Thursday next, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Douro are expected at Apsley House on Tuesday or Wednesday next, from Strathfieldsaye; the contemplated continental tour is, we are informed, given up.

The Grand Fancy Dress Ball for the United Service Benevolent Institution (see Advertisement) should interest all Naval and Military men and their families. It will, moreover, be the most splendid ball of the season: all the officers will be in full costume, and Willis's Rooms fitted up in military style, the Master-General of the Ordnance having permitted every description of military ornament to be borrowed from the Tower for the occasion.

On Tuesday, Mr. Macaulay was elected for the city of Edinburgh. He will be a great acquisition to the House of Commons, where the memory of his brilliant speeches during the Reform Bill is still fresh.

Ludlow Election.—Final State of the Poll.—Alcock, 186; Clive, 182; Majority for Mr. Alcock, 4. This was the severest contest ever known in Ludlow. Mr. Alcock is understood to have polled not fewer than 20 bad votes, and a petition will be immediately presented against the validity of his election. All went off peaceably.

A deputation, consisting of Major-Gen. Sir J. M. Doyle, Baron Merle, and Mr. A. Byrne, had an interview with Lord Palmerston on Monday at the Foreign Office, on the subject of the civil and military claims of British subjects upon the Portuguese Government.

We are sorry to learn the serious illness of General Lord Howden. His son, Colonel Caradoc, has arrived from Paris, where he is Military Attaché to the embassy.

The Earl of Ilchester, the Lord-Lieutenant of Somersetshire, who is brother to the Marchioness of Downshire, has resigned his office. His Lordship's reason for taking this step was, it is said, the refusal of the Government to arm him with powers sufficient to repress the rebellious demonstrations of the chartists in his district. Lord Ilchester is a Whig.—*Salopian Journal.*

The Earl of Clarendon has resigned the embassy to Madrid.

Lady Dyer, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., was married at her seat, Ovington House, Hants, on Saturday last, to Count de Zandt, a Bavarian nobleman. The newly-married Countess is far advanced in life, and so infirm as to be lifted in and out of her carriage.

Obituary.—Lady Sudeley, wife of the Baron Sudeley, died on Wednesday, after a short illness. Lady Eleanor Lindsey, sister of the Earl of Lucan, died at Portsea recently, in her 71st year. Lord Langford died on the 3d inst., in his 43d year.

Colonel Prince, whose summary execution of four of the American "sympathisers" with the Canadian malcontents has been brought under the notice of the House of Peers by Lord Brougham, was, some few years since, a resident of Cheltenham, where he practised as an attorney under the firm of Stratford and Prince.—*Worcester Herald.*

On Saturday the Croydon railroad was opened to the public. The Lord Mayor, and a large party, accompanied the Directors in two trains to Croydon, where an elegant *dejeune* was served to the company, after which they returned to town.

On Monday morning a determined act of self-destruction was committed by Mr. James John Fraser, aged 44, late a Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, residing at 23, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, by precipitating himself from his bed-room window on the second floor into the area below. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in a verdict of temporary insanity.

Cock Fighting.—On Monday the inquiry into the cock-fighting affair at Hillingdon, which had been adjourned from 20th ult., was resumed before a full bench of magistrates. The investigation occupied several hours, and the result was, that the Honble. G. C. Grantley Berkeley, M.P. for West Glocestershire, was convicted for aiding and assisting, and fined in the full penalty of 5*l.* and costs, while the informations against the Right Hon. Thos. Morton Fitzhardinge Berkeley (commonly called Earl of Berkeley), Thomas Winter (otherwise "Tom Spring"), and John Harper, were dismissed for failure of sufficient evidence; and against Mr. G. Dashwood, M.P. for Chipping Wycombe, another summons was directed to issue. A letter from Count de Salis, on whose estate the cock-fight took place, explanatory of the part he had taken in the affair, was read to the bench; and Mr. Thomas, the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, complained strongly of the Count having first given information to the Society, and then neglected to support him in proving the charges. Mr. Berkeley also remarked strongly on the conduct of the Count, which he described had been towards (Mr. B.) "disgraceful to him as a magistrate and a gentleman;" and it being anticipated a hostile meeting would be the result, the Count was on Monday night bound down to keep the peace—himself in 1000*l.*, and two sureties of 500*l.* each. Mr. Grantley Berkeley was also taken into custody, as he was coming out of Cox's hotel, Jermyn-street, and entered into similar recognizances.

Italian Opera.—The announcement of Taglioni's first appearance, on Saturday, drew a crowd to the doors long before they were opened, and as soon as entrance was possible the pit was crammed to suffocation. *Anna Bolena* was the opera. Grisi, Rubini, and Lablache, played the respective characters of *Anna*, *Percy*, and *Enrico*. All three were excellent, and the opera went off with loud applause. Taglioni appeared in a divertissement, "the favourite ballet of *La Bayadere*." Her entrance was marked by enthusiastic applause, and her dancing was splendid; she has not departed an iota from her well-known excellence. Her Majesty entered her box when the first act of *Anna Bolena* was about half concluded, and remained till the termination of the ballet. The curtain of the box was not drawn, and she was plainly visible to the greater part of the audience.—On Thursday, Grisi's benefit night, Donizetti's new opera of *Lucrece Borgia* was performed for the first time, as well as Taglioni's new ballet of *La Gitana*, and both passed off most triumphantly.

Haymarket.—Mr. Charles Kean on Monday night made his appearance at this theatre in the character of *Hamlet*, being the first of a series of twelve performances which he has undertaken to fulfil previous to his intended departure for America in August next. The audience testified its delight at his return by the most enthusiastic cheering, and his general performance elicited frequent and ardent bursts of applause.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, June 3.—The Duke of Richmond, on presenting petitions for the uniform rate of postage, expressed a hope that, as the Government was about to adopt the plan, they would put in practice Mr. Rowland Hill's plan, and not that of the Committee of the House of Commons.—Lord Brougham moved the second reading of his bill for the repeal in part of the Sale of Beer Act, which called forth considerable conversation, and the support of the Duke of Wellington, as far as regarded its principle. It was eventually read a second time.

FRIDAY, June 7.—The Marquess of Londonderry inquired what steps had been taken to liquidate the claims of those officers who had been instigated to enter into the service of the Queen of Spain by Her British Majesty's Ministers.—Lord Melbourne said he had given the Noble Marquess, on a former occasion, all the information in his power, and he regretted that it was not satisfactory. The Commission to which the Noble Marquess alluded was appointed, one by the Spanish Government and the other by the committee of officers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 3.—Sir R. Inglis spoke of the alarming increase of the foreign slave trade, and inquired whether Government proposed to adopt any steps to check that traffic, which appeared to be carried on as extensively as ever.—Lord Palmerston answered, that it was the intention of the Government to propose a strong bill on the subject.—Lord J. Russell brought forward the Government plan for the future conduct of Canadian affairs, and moved resolutions declaratory of the expediency of "uniting" Upper and Lower Canada. His Lordship dwelt at considerable length on the evils that had resulted from forming them into two provinces.—After some remarks from Mr. Hume, &c., the further consideration of the subject was deferred till Monday.—The Metropolitan Police Bill and the Metropolitan Courts' Bill were severally read the second time, after much salutory discussion, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House, instead of a select committee, as some members wished.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.—Sir Stratford Canning instituted inquiries respecting the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the French, which had now lasted 18 months; and asked whether there was any prospect of its termination?—Lord Palmerston answered that the blockade still continued; but that Her Majesty's Government had used every effort, both in Paris and at Buenos Ayres, to bring about an adjustment.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained a vote of 70,000*l.*, in committee, for the erection of new stables at Windsor Castle.

THURSDAY, June 6.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold certain offices in the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland, and also to hold the office of Lord Chancellor.—Lord Duncannon moved (but afterwards withdrew his motion) for "A Return of any communications received by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department from the various local authorities in England and Wales, relative to the assembling together and arming of certain persons denominating themselves Chartists."—Mr. Rice obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make perpetual the Act of 1 Victoria, cap. 80, to exempt certain bills of exchange and promissory notes from the operation of the usury laws.

FRIDAY, June 7.—Mr. Grote gave notice, that on the 18th inst. he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of taking the votes of Parliamentary electors by ballot.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—A division took place in the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday, on motion for limiting the power of the Government to appoint indefinitely Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour. The division was 54 for thus restricting the Crown, and 66 against it. This strong minority of 54 voted in opposition, notwithstanding the declaration of Soult that abuses of the kind complained of should cease.

Turkey.—The heir-apparent to the throne was to leave the harem of his mother on the 15th ult., and to assume a regular establishment of his own. This was considered at Constantinople the greatest innovation on ancient customs which the Sultan had yet attempted. The young Prince in question is called Abdul Medjid, and completed his sixteenth year on the 20th of April. The Sultan has another son living, Abdul Aziz, now in his tenth year, and four daughters.

United States.—Letters and papers have been received from New York up to 16th ult. The only political circumstance worthy of note is the publication of a correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, in which the former proposes that no conference on the subject of the boundary line shall be held until a regular survey of the territory be made. The idea of a mission to London on the subject has, therefore, been given up.

Joseph Hume.—Few wits have ever contrived to keep the House of Commons in better humour than the member for Kilkenny's propensity to blunder enables him, from time to time, to do. On Monday, while expatiating on the virtues of the French Canadians, he exclaimed,—"I say, Sir, that they are the best and gentlest race in Europe (laughter)—ay, or in Africa" (roars).—On Tuesday Mr. Hume, while dilating on the great power of the "Liberals" throughout England, spoke of the importance of the Reformers "*in* this house, and *out of—the country.*"

The German Repository in Wigmore-street may boast of having the purest eau de Cologne in England. It has been just imported from the manufactory of Jean Marie Farina at Cologne, and for strength and odour it is superior to anything of the kind we ever met with.

Literary Notices.

The Diary of the Times of George the Fourth. Vols. 3 and 4. Colburn.

Now that we have the whole of this work before us, and can look at it in a complete shape, we are allowed to express an opinion that a singular work before harshly dealt by—at least as regards its life, we may be for the general public have received and treated most much as it deserves. The latter have thankfully accepted and eagerly perused the "Diary of the Times of George the Fourth," not as a profound literary production—to which it makes no pretensions; not as a series of homilies or moral essays, aiming to make their readers wiser and better—an idea which the nature of the composition precludes: not as a solemn and sedate history, professing to record unquestioned facts, and draw permanent and important inferences therefrom. They have regarded and received it only for what it pretends to be, and what it is—a simple and unscrupulous noting down (evidently without the smallest view to after-publication) of the writer's personal feelings and opinions on the various topics, of every class and kind, which have from day to day claimed his or her attention, during a series of years passed under circumstances and in a grade of society which afforded a singularly wide scope for observation, and an equally fertile soil for the subject of it. This is what the staple of the Diary consists of; and by the quality and nature of this it ought to be judged. The adventitious features that have found their way into it; the *on dits*, the tittle-tattle, the personal sketches and memoranda, the scandal (if so it must be called) of the times—now by-gone ones—to which it refers;—these are but like the gay yet worthless weeds that start up amid the goodly crop of corn, flaming and flaunting for a brief space in the vulgar eye, and withering almost as soon as they bloom; of little or no value in themselves perhaps, though certainly not wholly unworthy of preservation, as a sort of *hortus siccus* indicating the nature of the soil whence they sprang. The "Diary of the Times of George the Fourth" may perhaps be better qualified to take a permanent place upon our book-shelves when it has been weeded of these ephemera—as doubtless it will be some day or other; but certainly it would not have been so acceptable in the first instance without them. Such is the "Diary" portion of this work. The letters—which form so interesting and attractive a feature of it—serving virtually as extracts from the Diaries of their respective writers, many of them persons of distinguished reputation in various departments of knowledge and art; these, to the best of our recollection, have never been excepted against. That the publication of such a work as this—much of it relating to historical personages, most of it to public ones, and speaking of them, in nine cases out of ten, from actual personal observation—that such a work should, in these days of mordicate craving after "useful knowledge," be treated on the one hand as worthless, and on the other as little less than criminal, is what we cannot very well understand, and what we shall certainly not participate in.

Before proceeding to notice the contents of the two new volumes, we shall fortify our opinion as to the injustice with which this work has hitherto been treated, by that of a man of distinguished literary reputation, of unimpeached personal integrity, and who assuredly had nothing to gain and much to lose by compromising the truth, and running counter to public opinion, in a case of this nature. The following are portions of the preface which the late Mr. John Gait has prefixed to the new volumes of the "Diary," &c., in his character of Editor of those volumes *:—

"'The present work ought not to have appeared for the next fifty years,' is the general remark made on this publication. Granted: but it has been so harshly and so unjustly dealt with by critics and reviewers, and they have conveyed so totally false an impression of it to all who pin their faith on the dictum of those literary autocrats, that if the book could have been consigned to the 'contempt' and 'oblivion' which they affirm to be its desert, it must have met that fate long ago; whereas the reverse is the case. * * * *

"It is a curious circumstance, that not one of the clever pamphlets and reviews which this work, so 'insignificant' and 'contemptible,' has elicited from some of the most distinguished writers of the day, has given the lie to one single fact stated in its pages. A few errors in dates, a few discrepancies of time and place (which do not impugn the authenticity of the matter), are the only [illegible] have substantiated.

* * * *

"All the vituperation [illegible] lavished on the 'Diary' has, however, served to give [illegible] a marked consequence, which leads us to consider it [illegible] both in a literary and moral point of view. * * * *

"It has been asserted [illegible] work betrays and traduces Queen Caroline. This [illegible] is decidedly false. The character of that unfortunate Princess has for the *first time* been drawn in these pages with [illegible] rather eulogised beyond its deserts, as *some* have [illegible] condemned with the injustice shown by [illegible]

"A future gen[illegible]rever, give to the 'Diary' an impartial award [illegible] undoubtedly remain a standard work for historia[illegible] to, as 'notes' to future memoirs of the time of which [illegible]

* This lamented writer died, it appears, as the very sheets of these new volumes were passing through the press.

Having said thus much from a sense of [illegible], we proceed to give an account of the new [illegible] first place we portion of the "Diary," &c. And [illegible] what have been must state most distinctly that [illegible]es of the preceding deemed the exceptionable [illegible] the present; while all volumes are wholly [illegible] occur in more profusion, and the really valuable [illegible]elected and arranged in much better the second place, the new portion of the seem to [illegible]des features which the first portion did [illegible]ss, and which greatly add to its interest and importance, no less in a historical than a literary and social point of view. To show the nature and proportion of these latter, we will describe the new volumes. The first of them (forming Vol. 3 of the work) consists entirely of a continuation of the *Diary*, under regular dates, but interspersed with a large variety of letters from friends of the diarist, bearing dates corresponding with those under which they appear in the Diary. Many of these letters are openly assigned to their respective writers, and others are easily traceable by their initials or other circumstances. The most amusing of the Diarist's correspondents is (as in the former volumes) Sir William Gell. Mere gossip and *badinage* [illegible] his letters wholly consist of, there are few better specimens extant of the true epistolary style than those which appear in these pages, from the facile pen of the above-named accomplished and amiable person. We have also letters from Sir Walter Scott, Sismondi, &c., among distinguished *literati*; and from the Princess of Wales, Lady Caroline Lamb, Mr. Keppel Craven, &c. &c., among the denizens of that society to which these pages chiefly refer. The diary portion of the work also contains many curious and interesting copies of those *vers de société* which were so fashionable at the period referred to,—some of them by individuals who have since attained the highest grades of political and literary distinction; among others, Lord Melbourne and Mr. Thomas Moore. Thus much of the "Diary," which occupies the whole 400 pages of Vol. 3, and about 50 pages of Vol. 4. The remainder of the latter consists, first, of a series of additional letters from the Princess of Wales; secondly, of several from the Princess Charlotte, which are full of interest and curiosity; thirdly, of a considerable number of additional letters from Sismondi, Monk Lewis, Sir William Gell, &c. &c.; fourthly, we have a series of "Portraits of Public Characters of the Regency and Reign of George the Fourth," many of them drawn with considerable power and skill, evidently not by the hand of the Diarist, but, as we conjecture, by that of the accomplished editor himself; and lastly, the volume and the work closes by a very useful and carefully drawn-up digest of the political events of the regency and reign of George the Fourth. This latter feature of the work, like the "Portraits" just referred to, is apparently from a more practised hand than that of the Diarist; and being arranged under separate dates, each year having its distinct summary of political events, will be found a convenient historical compendium for those who have not time or inclination for more elaborate researches.

Upon the whole, then, we have no hesitation in pronouncing these two new volumes of the "Diary," &c. to be considerably superior in value and entertainment to those which preceded them, and there can be little doubt that they will be read with at least an equal degree of interest and avidity.

Stories of Torres Vedras. By the author of "Adventures of an Irish Gentleman." 3 vols. R. Bentley.

This is a capital companion to the famous "Stories of Waterloo." Like that stirring work of fiction, the present volumes abound in incidents of British heroism, and in other details connected with the most remarkable conflicts which the world ever saw. These warlike themes are diversified by narratives of the richest humour—comic events and situations which compel laughter from the most obstinately serious reader. Dr. Millingen, author of the present work, was a medical officer on the staff of Lord Hill, and was, therefore, present during most of the struggles between the English and French in the Peninsular war. His talent as a writer is perhaps more versatile than that of any of [illegible] literary contemporaries. In the production before us, [illegible] exhibited [illegible]ches of exquisite romance—curious and dramatic, [illegible] profound developments of character, descriptions [illegible] military enterprise, which even Napier might be [illegible]own, and passages of broad farce equal either to [illegible] or Smollett. [illegible] latter, we may give a [illegible] in our next.

British Naval Biography. [illegible] Webster, and Geary.

A VERY useful manual of Naval [illegible]graphy, and so compact in form, and moderate in price, that we could scarcely select a book better adapted for the sailor's library. It comprises the lives from Howard to Codrington, and has an appendix of particulars explanatory of the rank and duties of Naval Officers and the rating of ships, with a tabular view of the progress of the British Navy, since the accession of James II. to the present period.

Desultory Thoughts and Reflections. By Lady Blessington. Longman and Co.

FROM the Countess's very charming pocket-book we shall offer a few selections. This bijou volume will be an excellent carriage companion for our fair friends.

Men and Women.—A woman's head is always influenced by her heart; but a man's heart is generally influenced by his head.

Amusing Men.—We never respect those who amuse us, however we may smile at their comic powers. A considerable distinction exists between the amusing and entertaining man;—we laugh with one, but reflect with the other.

On seeing Prince Talleyrand suffering under a severe cold.

Why looks Prince Talleyrand so cold?
Why trembles he in every part?
It is as doctors long foretold,
His body's caught cold from his heart.

Politeness.—A substitute for goodness of heart.

Courage and Virtue.—A man should never boast of his courage, nor a woman of her virtue, lest their doing so should be the cause of calling their possession of them into question.

Courage defends the honour of man; modesty guards that of a woman.

Beauty without religion is the most dangerous gift that nature can bestow on woman.

Hatred.—We injure ourselves more than our enemies, by indulging hatred towards them.

Love and Friendship.—Love is a flower with which we adorn our youth; but friendship is a fruit with which we solace maturity.

Friends.—It requires sunshine to see our friends, for they become invisible when our horizon is clouded.

Genius is the gold of the mine—education the miner who elicits it.

Love.—Love in France is a comedy; in England a tragedy; in Italy an opera seria; and in Germany a melodrame.

Storms in the heart generally make a wreck of peace.

The Romancist and Novelist's Library. Clements.

A QUARTO volume, containing no less than fifty-two works of fiction. In this extraordinary cheap collection we have reprints of some of the most popular English and American novels, besides translations from several of the best that have been produced on the continent;—and all these at an outlay less than the original price of a single volume of any of the fifty-two works. Moreover, the typography and paper are very superior to what we usually meet with in cheap publications.

Paul and Virginia. Illustrated. W. S. Orr and Co.

WE consider this edition as one of the curiosities of literature, and in pictorial embellishment as unequalled, with the exception of Dr. Wordsworth's Greece, now in course of publication. The volume is completed, and far exceeds the expectations we entertained at its commencement; in truth, it is in every respect a most charming work, suitable for all libraries. No person of taste who can afford this cheap and elegant edition would deny himself the gratification of possessing it.

Pictures of the French. Drawn by Themselves. Part I. W. S. Orr and Co.—This is a translation of a very clever periodical now in course of publishing in Paris, and the idea of which seems to have originated from the no less clever periodical, "Heads of the People." The illustrations in this part are the Parisian Lady, the Grocer, the Grisette, and the Law Student. They are admirably characteristic, and give promise of a very beautifully executed work. The sketches are evidently taken from the life, and the writers are De Balzac, Jules Janin, and E. de la Bédolliere.

Thomas's Life of Napoleon. Part I.—A cheap publication, with 500 designs by Horace Vernet, must be popular. The celebrity of the artist as a Military painter will sustain no injury by the wood-cut embellishments herein introduced;—they are extremely spirited and forcible, and, as said in the introductory address, form in themselves a history of the great events which they illustrate, and leave scarcely a passage of the stirring life of Napoleon, "from the cradle to the grave," undepicted. Of the "Life" itself, we shall be better able to form an opinion when the work is more advanced.

Sporting Review. No. VI. R. Ackermann.—This magazine has entirely superseded the Old Sporting, now a very vapid affair. Nimrod and Craven against the Field;—such racy and clever writers must ensure popularity and success to a sporting publication; and then the illustrations are of themselves fully worth the price of the number; the one before us gives a spirited picture of a Spanish Bull-fight, and a print of Pike Fishing, from a painting by N. Fielding, both in the richest style of excellence.

The Illustrated Shakspere. R. Tyas.—The second part contains "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," with notes and introductory remarks. We scarcely know which most to admire, the typography or the engravings; both are first-rate.

H.B.—More sketches from the fertile and felicitous pencil of *H.B.* No. 592, "The Balance of Power," exhibits the Queen holding the scales of Justice, with Lady Normanby and Lady Tavistock in one, and the Duke, Sir Robert Peel, &c., in the other. The motto for the ladies' scale is, "Private friendship;" for the Duke's, "Public service." Private friendship turns the beam, and the Duke and Sir Robert are deficient in weight. No. 593, "The Thimble Rig." Lord Melbourne holds the table and the thimbles, the Duke and Sir Robert are the disappointed gamblers, who thought they had the pea, but have lost a *sovereign*. Lord Morpeth, an accomplice, dressed as a country bumpkin, offering to bet a pound, and a fair lady in disguise, whose name may be guessed at by her vicinity to Lord Normanby, is giving the word to the Premier that the flats are done up. Lord John Russell and Spring Rice are also prominent among the confederates. Lord Melbourne exclaims—"Try again—one, two, or three—now the pea is not found for a sovereign." The Duke says—"Too bad, Bob, that two old soldiers like us should be done *out of a sovereign* in this way." To which Sir Robert replies—"I was sure I had the pea (Query P.)—I strongly suspect there is a trick in it, and that they are all accomplices." The Queen's half-face is just behind the Premier's; Baroness Lehzen is significantly whispering Lord Normanby, whilst the lady of the latter and Miss Rice, dandily dressed, are looking archly after Wellington and Peel, who are leaving the table evidently and wofully cleaned out. No. 594 is a scene from "Don Juan." Brougham the Ghost, and Melbourne the Don. "My noble friend" was never more forcibly illustrated, even by the ex-Chancellor himself. The likenesses are among *H.B.'s* best.

East India Intelligence.

Army of the Indus, (further details.)—Sir W. Cotton and the cavalry brigade marched from Shikarpore on 23d Feb., and the other brigades follow. The first moved on the 24th, the fourth were to move on 25th, and the second brigade to remain at Shikarpore till the Shah moves, which it is expected he will do about the 2d March. The weather is most delightful, and the troops healthy and happy. The country, up to the second march, flat; the first part near Shikarpore, pretty well cultivated, but the rest jungle, with here and there a patch of kirbee stubble. The Bolaun Pass chain of mountains looks very pretty from this stage (Janeedeera) two marches from Shikarpore. Later letters from Sir W. Cotton's camp state that a scarcity of water had been experienced at Roghan, a place three marches in advance of Shikarpore, and our cavalry had been sent on by regiments in consequence. This occurred on 26th Feb., up to which date only one well had been found there, but subsequently two more wells of good water had been discovered, and the troops which had been halted were to move on again without delay. At Janeedeera and Roghan the grass was both scarce and indifferent. The leading brigade of the Bengal column expected to reach Dadur on the 7th March. The 16th Lancers had already passed through the forest, 26 miles in extent, between Roghan and Barshoree; they started at midnight, and accomplished this unusually long march with great ease. The Shah's troops were to move on through the Gugdava Pass, instead of following the Bengal column. Rumour had it that the 31st Regt. B.N.I., would, to a certainty, be cantoned for a time at Shikarpore, and that both the 35th and 42d Regts. (Bengal) would probably be left in Upper Scinde, until the return of our troops (through the Punjaub) from Cabul in September next.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 13.

Shah Soojah's Force, Camp, Shikarpore, 17th Feb., 1839.—My last despatch left that part of Shah Soojah's force on its way back from Larkhana; two days ago it rejoined the head-quarters. During the halt all parties have been equally busy in drilling and exercising. The chief provisions of the treaty at Hyderabad appear to be, first, a payment of 28 lacs of rupees, 10 whereof have been delivered; and secondly, the establishment of four cantonments of British troops in Scinde, namely at Kurachee, Tatta, Hyderabad, and Sehwan. The negotiations, it is said, were considerably forwarded by the aid of the *Wellesley*, 74, which ship having been fired at by the battery at Kurachee, when bringing troops from Bombay, astonished the weak minds of the Scindees, and still weaker walls of the fort, by a broadside that settled both at the same time. The first week in March is confidently spoken of as the time for an advance from this place.

Army of the Scinde.—Our letters from this army are dated Luckee, 20th Feb., all well, but complaining terribly of the supplies. Sir John Keane will not, it is said, pass through Shikarpore, as was at first intended. He will push on by Larkhana to overtake the Bengal force, thus leaving Shikarpore to the right.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Campbell, 1st L.C. He died of fever on the evening of 19th Feb., after an illness of four days. He was much liked and respected by both men and officers.

A kind of rond has been made here over the Luckee Hills, close to the river, and [illegible] cavalry and infantry move

again to-morrow to Sehwan, where we shall remain a few days to make preparations for crossing to the other side of the river, *en route* to Kandahar.—*Bombay Times*, 13th March.

The Army.—It is generally reported that but one brigade will be taken on to Cabool, and that the rest, with the exception of such details as may be necessary to garrison Bukkur and Shikarpore, will disperse to their respective presidencies: other reports say the whole will proceed as far as Ghiznee to summer, and return next season to the Indus.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 9.

Lieut. Ralfe, 3d Bengal N.I., who had been placed in arrest, has been released by orders of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

Kurnaul.—The C. troop Horse Artillery, and two squadrons of the 13th Light Dragoons, marched from Bangalore on the 7th March: their actual destination was unknown at that station. The force at Bellary is understood to have received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Kurnaul is the point upon which these military movements are directed, the turbulent population of that petty state threatening to take the opportunity the times are supposed to afford for acts of marauding and violence.

Capt. D. L. Richardson, Inv. Est., and Professor of Literature at the Hindoo College, has been appointed A.D.C. to the Deputy-Governor, Col. Morrison. The gallant officer formerly held the appointment of A.D.C. to Lord W. Bentinck.

Accounts were received in Bombay of an interesting and important discovery, both in a geographical and commercial point of view, having been made in Scinde, viz. the existence of another branch of the Indus, affording a safe and easy navigation for large boats from where it branches on the parent stream near Tatta, to its mouth at a short distance from Kurachee.

The Comm.-in-Chief will proceed from Bombay to the hills in eight or ten days; and from the fact of having engaged a bungalow till the middle of June, will, it may be presumed, continue his abode there for some time. There exists, it seems, much difference of opinion amongst non-official persons as to the nature and extent of the functions at present exercised by his Excellency. His resignation not having been accepted, he continues as hitherto Commander-in-Chief in India, with this difference, that he no longer commands the details in the Bengal Presidency. The army of the Indus by this time is wholly removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Comm.-in-Chief in India.—*Bombay Times*, 13th March.

Attention having been called during the last week to the destructive famines which are at present ravaging the northern provinces of Bombay and Madras, the following gentlemen have resolved themselves into a provisional committee for forming a society, to be designated the "British India Society," for bettering the condition of the natives, and drawing forth the natural products and commercial resources of British India. W. Adam, Esq., late of Calcutta; W. Oldam, Esq., of Leeds; Jonathan Backhouse, Esq., of Darlington; T. Clarkson, Esq.; Lord Brougham; Major-Gen. Briggs; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.; Sir Culling Eardley Smith; J. Bowring, Esq., LL.D.; and several others. A list of subscriptions had been entered into, at the head of which we see the names, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., for 100*l.*; Major-Gen. Briggs, and the Messrs. Pease, Backhouse, and Brown, for 50*l.* each; and a number of others for 20*l.* and 25*l.* each. The society will be speedily organised, and its operations commenced.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Feb. 15, 1839—Mr. C. Lindsay to be Mag. and Coll. of Mynpoory. Mr. Lindsay will continue to off. as Civ. and Sess. Judge till he is relieved by Mr. Bacon, on his return to that station. Mr. C. Gubbins to be Mag. and Coll. of Goorgaon. Mr. C. Gubbins will proceed to assume charge of his office at Goorgaon, and officiate as Mag. and Coll. of that district, pending the departure of Mr. E. P. Tyler for Europe. Mr. M. J. Tierney to off. as Civ. and Sess. Judge of Allyghur till further orders. Mr. N. H. E. Prowett to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Boolundshuhur till further orders. Mr. J. A. Craigie to off. as Special Dep. Coll. at Bignore till further orders. Mr. C. W. Kinloch to be Special Dep. Coll. at Meerut. Mr. H. Unwin to be Special Dep. Coll. at Boolandshuhur. Mr. J. H. Batten to be a Sen. Assist. to the Comm. of Kumaon, to be stationed in Kumaon Proper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., Feb. 25, 1839—13th N.I.—Lt. and Bt.-Capt. G. H. Edwardes to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. M'Culloch to be Lieut., from Feb. 18, 1839, in succ. to Capt. R. B. Britridge, ret. Mr. J. W. L. Bird is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Inf., and promoted to the rank of Ensign. March 11th—53d N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. O. W. Span to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. C. Lloyd to be Lieut., from March 4, 1839, in succ. to Capt. W. Barnett, inv. 55th N.I. —Ens. P.W. Luard to be Lieut., v. Lieut. E. Meade, resigned with rank, from Dec. 1, 1836, v. Lieut. W. Freeth, prom. Lieut. W. G. Horne to rank from Aug. 4, 1836, v. Lieut. E. Meade, resigned. Med. Dep.—Assist.-Surg. D. M'Queen Gray, M.D., to be Surg., from March 9, 1839, v. Surg. W. Grime, ret.

ASSIGNMENT OF RANK.—G.O., Feb. 18, 1839—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieuts., Cornet, Ensigns, and Assist.-Surg., from the dates expressed opposite their names:—Art.—2d Lieuts. J. W. Fraser, Alex. Christie, C. V. Cox, C. H. Dickens, and Henry Hammond—June 11, 1838. Cav.—Cornet A. W. M. Wylly—June 2, 1838. Inf.—Ens. G. W. Cunningham, T. C. H. D'Oyly, R. H. D. Tulloh, P. C. Clark, C. R. Malling, Jas. Travers, W. Champion, and T. P. Waterman—June 11, 1838. E. C. Gardner and E. M. Wylly—12th do. O. Straugways—16th do. B. E. Bacon and D. S. Dodgson—22d do. P. A. Robertson—7th July. T. M. Cameron—15th do. J. H. Reynolds—19th do. W. J. Hicks—1st Sept.

MED. DEP.—Assist.-Surgs: G. C. Wallich, M.D., G. M. Cheyne, T. A. Wethered, and T. R. Strovers—May 27, 1838. J. A. Guise, 30th do.—J. Edge, 16th June—Wm. Shillito, 7th July—R. V. Shuter, 16th do.—M. A. B. Gerrard, 19th do.—J. Macintire, 20th do.—Wm. Jamaison, 30th Aug.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Feb. 25, 1839—Capt. S. R. Wallace, 39th N.I., to Europe on med. cert. Lieut. John Millar, 26th N.I., to do. do. 2d Lieut. J. G. Balmain, M. Art., and A.D.C. to the Dep. Gov. of Bengal.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, June 3d—AURIGA, *Chalmers*, from Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 4. 5th—WILLIAM METCALFE, *Phillipson*, from Manilla, Jan. 6. FRANCES ANN, *Hay*, from Bengal, Jan. 6. 6th—ROBERT SMALL, *Fulcher*, from Bengal, Feb. 6—Cape, Apr. 14. MARY, *MacAuley*, from China, Feb. 3. ISABELLA, *Dickenson*, from Bengal, Jan. 8. 7th—DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, from Madras, Feb. 6—Cape, April 3. SCOTIA, *Campbell*, from Bengal, Jan. 29—St. Helena, April 10. DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, *Roxburgh*, from Manilla, Dec. 12. EMMA, *Pechell*, from Singapore, Jan. 28. PERSIAN, *Sparkes*, from Singapore, Jan. 27. WESTMINSTER, *Mollison*, from China. SUSAN CRISP, *Fleming*, from Mauritius, Feb. 23. BENGAL, *Morton*, from China, Jan. 30. ENMORE, *Nash*, from Bengal, Nov. 23. STRADANS, *Bower*, from Bengal, Jan. 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per WILLIAM METCALFE—HON. H.G. and Mrs. Brink, Capt. Peake, R.N., Miss Lemy.

Per ROBERT SMALL—Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, B.C.S., Mrs. Wintour and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and four children, Mrs. Tudor and four do., Mrs. Walker, H. Ricketts, Esq., H. Colquhoun, Esq., Jas. Clarke, Esq., 1st B. N.I., Misses Lindsay, Abbott, and Wilcox, two Masters Wilcox, two do. Becher, Masters Hawes and Manson. From the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and six children, Col. Henderson, Capt. Arckoll, Master John Thompson. Landed at the Cape—Col. and Mrs. Low (late Resident at Lucknow), Capt. J. D. Shakespear, B. Art.

Per SCOTIA—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mytton, Mr. and Mrs. Broce, Mr. and Mrs. Frier Smith, E. Bental, Esq., Maj. Johnson (H.M.'s 13th Foot), H. Harton, Esq., Dr. Inglis, Captain Johnson, W. Huggins, Esq., three Misses and Master Shaw, Miss and two Masters Mytton, Miss and two Masters Bruce, two Misses and Master Smith, Miss Eliza White.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Gravesend, June 5th—HEREFORDSHIRE, *Chapman*, for Bombay.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—March 27th—RICHMOND, *McLeod*, from Bengal, and sailed 2d April for London. 29th—LADY FEVERSHAM, *Webster*, from Bombay. ADELAIDE, *Guthrie*, from Bengal. ROXBURGH CASTLE, *Cumberland*, from Plymouth.

ST. HELENA.—April 9th—ALLERTON, *Chatterton*, from Calcutta, and sailed 11th for London. 11th—AURORA, *Cox*, from Bombay. 15th—RICHMOND, *McLeod*, from Calcutta and Cape.

A FRENCH DUEL.

A True Story, on which to found a Novel.

Hilaire and Ernest were schoolfellows and friends; both entered the French Military service—the former became an officer of Infantry, the latter a Lancer. On one occasion, having obtained two months' leave of absence from their respective corps, Hilaire invited Ernest to his mother's country house, at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the purpose of shooting and otherwise agreeably spending their short respite from garrison duty.—Hilaire had a sister, young and beautiful, and the brother was not long in perceiving that an attachment was forming between her and the gay Lancer; fearing that this attachment, if allowed to have its own free course, would not prove advantageous for his sister, Hilaire proposed to Ernest, some time before the expiration of their leave, to spend the remainder of it in Paris. Ernest replied—"I know why you make this proposal; you have discovered that Louise and myself are attached to each other, and you want to separate us. My views are honourable; I hope one day to make her my wife. Your family is Republican, mine is of the old Noblesse; but I hope to be able to induce my friends to agree to the union."

Hilaire felt assured that Ernest's intentions were correct, and after a time the friends returned to their regiments. Hardly had Hilaire rejoined his corps than his mother wrote to inform him that Louise was *enceinte* by Ernest. Hilaire flew to him, and upbraided him, at the same time urging him to save the honour of his family by immediately marrying Louise. Ernest protested that it was his intention to do so; that he had been urging his friends to consent to his marriage into a Republican family; as yet he was unable to obtain their consent. That an aged relative, whose heir he was, had apparently not long to live, he could not survive three years; but, whether he did so or not, at the end of that time he solemnly promised to fulfil his pledge to Louise. Hilaire could get no better terms, and, for ancient friendship's sake, he agreed to wait for three years without pressing the matter.

Ernest wrote occasionally to Louise, and, at the end of the three years, the mother and daughter left their peaceful retreat and journeyed to the north of France, to the town where Ernest was stationed. Louise, wishing to give him a surprise, wrote anonymously from the hotel that a lady wished to see him. He went immediately. Louise rose to throw herself into his arms; *he shrunk back.* Louise fell senseless on the floor, and the heartless libertine retreated to his quarters. The hapless Louise recovering herself, and finding that she was deserted, rushed in despair from the house, and, after wandering about, strayed into the churchyard and flung herself exhausted on a grave; she lay there till morning. At daylight, the Sacristan arrived at the field of his melancholy labours, and perceiving Louise, he raised her and humanely sent her home in a conveyance—for she was half dead with cold.

Hilaire, steady and attentive to his duties, now held an office in a Military Bureau in Paris. His mother wrote to inform him what had just happened. He posted instantly to where she was; then hastened to Ernest to ask an explanation of his conduct. Ernest said that he could not marry Louise—that his views were changed—that it was true he had promised to marry Louise; but now he could not. "If it is for want of means," said Hilaire, "I offer to give up the salary of the office I now hold to support you in comfort and respectability. Louise, too, has some money." "No," answered Ernest; "with all that I cannot marry your sister."

Hilaire went to the Commandant to ask his advice. He informed Hilaire that Ernest had, under promise of marriage to his wife's daughter (by a former marriage), seduced her also, and that he was utterly at a loss what to advise in this disgraceful case; but recommended Hilaire to speak to the second in command, an *Ancien.* The old soldier said, "I know Ernest to be such a libertine, that nothing can be done with one so unprincipled, in the way of persuading him to fulfil his promise of marriage; the only good thing I know of him is, that he is not deficient in courage."

Hilaire returned to Ernest, again implored him to do justice to his sister, and seeing he could make no impression on him, said, "One or other of us must now die." "Well!" replied Ernest, "since it must be so, I have no objection to fight you, and I would sooner die than marry your sister." The preliminaries of a duel were then arranged. Hilaire and Ernest proceeded to the ground, attended each by three or four seconds—as is the custom in France. Hilaire was a master of the sword, and Ernest equally dexterous with pistols. Lots were cast for the choice of weapons, and Fortune favoured Ernest, and also as to the first fire. The combatants were placed at the distance of 22 paces; a crowd of spectators had assembled; Ernest raised his pistol;—the spectators, knowing his skill, held their breath, thinking the fate of Hilaire was sealed; the ball, though fired with deadly aim, whistled harmless past the head of Hilaire. The latter then threw down his pistol, and approaching Ernest, besought him for the last time to save the honour of his family.

Hilaire's mother was on the ground in a carriage, and, seeing the proceedings of her son, she ran towards him and cried, "If your heart fails you, here is your brother, 14 years of age, who will take your place, and if he falls, I will."—Ernest said, "Hilaire's heart *does* fail him; I am fighting with a coward." Hilaire, stung to the quick, exclaimed, "I have given you every chance—now the die is cast, take your merited fate!" Then resuming his place, he fired; the ball passed through the right eye and brain of Ernest; a party of his men in fatigue dresses ran towards him, bore him off the field streaming with blood, amidst the cries of the spectators—"*L'Honneur est vengé!*"

J. E. A.

N[illegible] truth of this tragedy may be relied on—it was enact[illegible] ago—the names of individuals and places are supp[illegible] obvious reasons.

Whatever may be the value of the English coasting marine, we can scarcely say as much for the French, in reading the following:—"A fishing-boat," according to the *Echo du Nord*, "left Dunkirk a few days since, and owing to the ill-luck which it met with, the Captain threw himself into the sea. *As there was nobody on board who could be relied upon* to take care of the boat, the greatest apprehensions are entertained for its safety." When it is remembered that these boats are manned in the proportion of six to one as regards our own fishing-boats, the opinion of French navigation cannot be very exalted.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY [illegible]ARY.

PREVIOUS [illegible] the [illegible] of Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, [illegible] military seminary, the education of the Company's cadets [illegible] conducted partly at the Royal Military College, Marlow, [illegible] at Military Academy, Woolwich, or in part pr[illegible] number of Cadets at Woolwich was limited to 46; [illegible] average expense was 240*l.* each. The Company allo[illegible] guineas to each Cadet educated privately, and 45 gu[illegible] half the yearly expense, [illegible] Cadet educated at M[illegible]

[illegible] expense for [illegible] of each Cadet educated in the [illegible] seminary was [illegible]. The seminary was originally co[illegible] to the ed[illegible] for the Artillery or Engineer Corps, and th[illegible] for its establishment were framed in conformity [illegible] clause of the Act 53d George III., cap. 155. The [illegible] and object of the institution were sanctioned by a [illegible] of the General Court of the 7th April, 1809. It was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Andrew, who was paid at the rate of 80*l.* each per annum for 60 pupils. When the seminary was first established, the Cadets' subscriptions were at the rate of 30*l.* a-year, and they also paid for certain articles of military clothing, at an expense of 19*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The successive augmentations which have taken place are,—

1st.—April 1821, from 35*l.* to 40*l.* a-year, in addition to the sum of 13*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* for clothing. 2nd.—March, 1829. First year, 65*l.*, inclusive of military outfit; second year, 50*l.* There has been also, since 10th March, 1824, an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.*, payable by each Cadet for the use of the public library. On the 10th Jan. 1828, the seminary was opened for the education of Cadets for *general service*, exclusive of cavalry, the maximum number of students being 180. 3rd.—On the 11th Oct. 1815, the Court of Directors, considering that the payments of the Cadets was disproportioned to the value of their education, fixed them at then present rate, which, all expenses included, may be taken at 61*l.* 18*s* per term, or about 210*l.* for the two years' residence.

The annual total expense of the seminary, upon an average of the six years ending Midsummer, 1835, may be taken at about 20,000*l.*, of which the Company's proportion was between 11,000*l* and 12,000*l*. The number of Cadets qualified during this period was, Engineers, 58: Artillery, 80, Infantry, 242.

The age for admission to the institution is from 14 to 18, subject also to a preliminary examination in arithmetic and Latin of the candidates, who are nominated by the members of the Court of Directors and by the President of the Board of Control.

The plan for the seminary, according to a report of the 11th of April, 1809, "was first submitted to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman by Mr. Abington, of the India House, under whose direction the system has been digested and arranged, with a zeal, attention, and vigilance deserving the Court's liberal encouragement," &c. &c.

On the 2nd Nov. 1837, the Court of Directors resolved, that all the time during which Cadets actually continue at the seminary, after attaining the age of 16, and before they pass their public examination (provided they pass within the fixed period of *four* terms), shall count as a portion of the period which may eventually entitle them to retire upon *full-pay*, under the regulations as now established.

The establishment of the seminary consists of a public examiner, an oriental examiner, a lieutenant-governor, a staff-captain, two orderly officers, a broadsword master, 15 professors and masters (one of whom, being in orders, officiates as chaplain), six non-commissioned officers, a bugler, and a proportionate number of public domestic servants.

The course of studies consists of mathematics, fortification, military drawing, military surveying, Hindustani, civil and lithographic drawing, French, and Latin. Lectures, moreover, on experimental philosophy, chemistry, and geology, are delivered at stated periods.

Since June, 1836, an occasional detachment of Sappers and Miners has been employed in throwing up field and other works, which, in their gradual progress, afford most useful lessons of instruction.

Those Cadets for whom there is no room in the Engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive *honorary certificates*, and their names are announced to the Governments in India, and published in general orders to the army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the presidency in India at which they shall be stationed.

The infantry Cadets, educated at this institution, take rank in the Company's army above all other Cadets who receive *direct* appointments, from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the seminary Cadets passing their public examinations.

There are two public examinations held at the East India Company's Military Seminary in the course of the year, in the presence of the members of the Court of Directors, when a selection is made of those duly qualified for the Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry. Those who may be chosen for the *Engineers* proceed to Col. Pasley's establishment at Chatham, for the purpose of studying a course of the field duties of Engineer officers, and of practical architecture. This course occupies 10 or 12 months, the expense of which is borne by the East India Company. The Cadets have temporary commissions, and local rank as Ensigns in Her Majesty's army, whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction.

The Cadets selected for the corps of Engineers were, previously to the year 1839-21, sent on the trigonometrical survey prosecuted in Wales, under the authority of the Board of Ordnance. At this date, arrangements were made, at the suggestion of Major-General Sir Howard Douglas (the public examiner), for instructing the Cadets at the Company's Military Seminary in practical surveying. On the 8th Feb 1837, another arrangement took place for giving increased efficiency to the separate branches of military drawing and military surveying taught at the Addiscombe institution.

Since April, 1838, the course of surveying and military reconnoissance, previously practised at Addiscombe, has been continued at Chatham, upon an extended scale; and the Engineer Cadets are made fully conversant in the knowledge and application of all geodesical and astronomical problems of general and practical utility.—*Asiatic Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 359.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—"Whether it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," or, in other words, to die a lingering death under Whig imbecility, or receive the *coup de grace* from Tory despotism, is a problem I shall leave to the solution of more expert casuists than myself, whilst I am fully persuaded that both Whig and Tory, so far as regards our ill-fated profession, are perfectly agreed upon the Chinese principle of ruling barbarians, which is to be done by *miscule*. One of our sapient rulers, who I never think of without being reminded of our unhappy progenitor, who entailed on the human race "all the woes which mortal flesh is heir to," recently threw down a challenge in the House of Commons to the opposers of Government, "to prove that Lord Minto's patronage was not bestowed on deserving officers." A more egregious piece of effrontery I never heard. I suppose he concludes, that if it cannot be proved a man has run away from an enemy, or been disgraced by the sentence of a Court-Martial, it naturally ensues he must be a deserving character,—a very negative kind of merit, to say the least of it. Now supposing it could be clearly demonstrated that of all the officers who have been selected for lucrative appointments under the patronage of Lord Minto, very few have been signalised for any important service, and that many who have been *excluded*, have been most pre-eminently and repeatedly distinguished, I consider that it would prove *relative demerit*, which is all the reply such pitiful sophistry is entitled to; and to do this, I need only refer to the names of his lordship's favourites, and compare their services with many others who have been exhibiting claims sufficient to melt the heart of a stone; which claims remain unnoticed to this day, because they have neither family nor electioneering interest, though their claims have been stamped and sealed with their blood, in defence of our country. An exiled friend of mine, an officer of great merit, very justly observed to me that the Admiralty have a certain optical instrument, which has wonderful magnifying powers when applied to the services of their friends; but, when inverted, proportionate diminishing ones in scanning the merits of all others. In the month of December, 1836, the attention of the Admiralty was called to a very important subject, which they heeded not: I allude to the absolute necessity of selecting officers for commands out of those who can produce unequivocal evidence of *personal*, rather than *imputed* merit, and whose well-established reputation for fighting, with a readiness to resent any insult offered to our flag, would act as a restraint upon insolent Frenchmen, who calculate upon the possibility of their *fanfaronades* passing off with impunity. In illustration of this argument, I need only refer to what recently transpired in that untoward *Express* affair, whilst I declare my conviction that Admiral Baudin would rather have cut off his ears than have offered so gratuitous an affront to a British subject, had an officer of Cochrane's stamp been in the vicinity; and still more am I convinced that he would have received such a lesson had he so far forgotten himself, as to have insured future respect to that flag which he never viewed in time of war without quaking; a lesson more permanent in its effect than the obligation of telling a wilful lie. Before I terminate my lucubration, I would ask a question which some of your friends behind the scenes may possibly be able to reply to, namely, is it true that the directions under which the Military Commission are proceeding in their inquiries, confine their projects of amelioration to a recommendation of measures which are *to entail no expense whatever on the country**. I know positively that one of the Commission has declared it to be so, which offers but a sorry prospect to the Navy, when every other branch of the Military service have received from the nation some boon since the peace, and this at considerable expense. Alas, poor Navy! the day is fast approaching when that country thy services have saved, will weep upon her ruins over her ingratitude to thee! I should likewise be glad to know why Capts. Wise and Dundas were chosen to be the representatives of that class of officers to which I have the honour of belonging? That they are excellent samples of what Captains in the Navy should be, none will deny, but they are both of that number who obtained every step of their promotion by interest. Young men for their rank, in comparison with the mass, and have had all the fat things the service yields to the service, whilst others have fought their way up the ladder, and after half a century of increasing toil and hardship, are reduced to the miserable ultimatum of vegetating upon 200*l.* a-year, with many dependents on this wretched pittance. Amongst the Captains there are very many who would have advocated our cause before the Commission, not by talent or eloquence, but by a recital of *experimental* hardships, which, in all probability, would have ensured a favourable hearing and speedy redress†;—if it only consisted in a recommendation to Government to grant to us what has *already* been granted to the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, namely, the option of retiring with similar advantages to those which officers of these services have been permitted to retire on. As we know not what questions have been put to the above-named officers, it would be wrong to prejudge the probable effects of the inquiry; but should their examination have proceeded upon the same principle which manifests itself in the published examination of Lieut. Somerville, it is to be feared that the scrutiny is undertaken with reluctance, carried on with remissness, and that all defects will be touched with a gentle hand, from an apprehension of probing too deep or discovering too much, thus warts will be trifled with, and confirmed ulcers overlooked. In this case, happy shall I be when found a false prophet. Remember your motto—"impartiality‡."

May 26, 1839. MINOS.

* If our correspondent refers to the words of the Commission (see *N. & M. Gazette* of 23d March last), he will find that the Commissioners are to have "due regard to economy," and "the efficiency of the service." These words, we are sure, will receive from the Members the most liberal interpretation. In again publishing their names, we will repeat our conviction that the United Service generally admit that a better selection could scarcely have been made. The Dukes of Wellington and Richmond; Lords Minto, Melville, Howick, Hill; Sirs C. Adam, J. Kempt, T. M. Hardy, G. Cockburn, R. H. Vivian, A. J. Dickson, H. Hardinge, R. Williams; and Mr. Labouchere.—ED.

† Why did not these officers come forward? The Commissioners would have been glad of their assistance, and our columns were open to their communications.—ED.

‡ We trust that "*An Old Friend*" knows full well that we are not likely to forfeit it.—ED.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The United Services are becoming very anxious to ascertain, through your valuable Journal, when the Report, touching the labours of the Naval and Military Commission, is likely to be brought before the Commons House of Parliament, Lord Howick (one of the Commissioners) having stated in his place in the House some time since that the Report was *ready*, and would be brought forward after the Easter recess, since which we find meetings have taken place, and the services conclude that the Commission has closed. Any information that you can give on this very important subject, to which many hundreds of old and deserving officers are looking, will oblige your numerous readers, and none more so than WILL WATCH.

[We are not aware that Lord Howick made the communication as stated by our correspondent. However, the whole of the evidence has been received by the Commission, and each member will draw up a report relating to his own department. These reports will be submitted, and *then* a general report framed, but which, we regret to add, is not expected to be ready this Session of Parliament.—ED. *N. & M. G.*]

MILITARY BRIDGES AND BAYONET FENCING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having read in the *United Service Journal* an article seeking to confirm Col. Macintosh's claim as the original inventor of inflated substitutes for pontoons, I beg to maintain, that what has been advanced falls short of supporting that claim;—the writer fairly asserts, what I have already declared as *my* belief, *i. e.*, that Col. M. "was *not aware* of the suggestions of *other* ingenious officers on the *same subject*;" but is that not rather a lame way of establishing his claim to *priority* of invention? But more feebly still is it upheld by its being called his "modification of a very *ancient* expedient." Can he show that such, his modification, was antecedent to similar inventions—*say* modifications which others have contrived and published? Mine is as old as 1813, and *was printed and published in* 1816, as the accompanying book will convince you*. If the Colonel can produce *as strong* a proof that he took the field *before that period*, I will strike *my* colours and surrender at discretion—*but not till then*; and I say the same, and with perfect good will, to the other claimants, for cheerfully will I yield the palm to the ORIGINAL *imitator*, whoever he may be,—for such we are all likely to prove, and since Col. M. refers to an "ancient expedient," it certainly reminds me of what, however, was *not* a leader to my contrivance, namely, that the Asiatics cross rivers by means of pumpkins or gourds and a stick: also, by inflating the skins of animals, purposely carried. The Esquimaux also, although differently, use them; and the Chinese may have furnished Col. M. with much to *mislead him*, as well as fit for modification. I have refrained from troubling your columns of late, seeing that you have abundance of more valuable matter than I could hope to offer, and also because my whole time has been occupied in organising the exercises of my establishment, and its objects generally, previous to its being thrown open to (what I stand in *great need* of) generous and patriotic supporters of my humble endeavours, by the perfection of *Stadium* tuition, &c., to be useful to the United Service. Let me hope that, although "crippled in front," having *borne* ALL *the brunt* hitherto, I have a feeling as well as valiant reserve in THEM; and they may also, by witnessing our bayonet fencing (now in practice here, and tolerably settled by much pinning), become proselytes to *Arthur's* argument, in favour of the adoption of that *important* exercise†. I owe a final explanation in defence of the utility of riflemen, to that gallant and brilliant correspondent of yours, but really to write even this hasty paper I have been obliged to steal from my post; and, in despite of the Articles of War, and their pains and penalties, I will not return to it till after having offered you my grateful thanks for your many indulgencies.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, June 3, 1839. DE BERENGER.

* A book we have seen, and containing the quotation published in Baron De B.'s last.—ED.

† Having ourselves attended at the Stadium, to witness the bayonet exercise, we are satisfied that its introduction into the service, as there practised, would be of the highest importance.—ED.

"The Paymaster of a regiment," says the *Gazette de France*, "quartered in the south of France, having deposited a sum of 10,000 francs in the hands of a banker, suddenly learned, a few days since, that he had declared himself a bankrupt. The Paymaster immediately went to his debtor's house, and demanded his money. The unfortunate banker replied that he had delivered in his balance-sheet, and consequently it was too late. The officer, upon this, drew out a pair of pistols, and said, 'The 10,000 francs you owe me belong to the regiment; if they are not forthcoming, I am disgraced and ruined; therefore, you must either give me the money, or I will blow out your brains, and then shoot myself.' This mode of settling accounts defeated all the calculations of the banker, who took out his pocket-book and gave him the sum demanded."

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following communication, addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London :—

"Gentlemen,—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the valuable efficacy of your excellent MACASSAR OIL. For the last 15 years I have been bald, occasioned by a most dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used almost every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruitless, until, accidentally, a friend advised the use of your valuable 'HAIR RESTORER.' I can give it no better name), and after using a 3s. 6d. bottle, every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the joy, not only of myself, but my children. I resolved on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle; and before the whole of which was used, I had, and have now, as handsome a head of hair as ever man enjoyed, and I earnestly recommend that all who have not tried this excellent Oil will not fail to do so. I am, Sirs, your most grateful and obedient servant,

"J. WALKER, Colonel.

"*Whittly Lodge, near Taunton, May 10, 1836.*"

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents Hair from falling off, or turning grey; changes Grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from scurf, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.—Caution: Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, June 8, 12 o'clock.

Consols, Shut.	3½ Reduced, 100 ¼.
Reduced, 92⅝ ⅞.	New 3½, Shut.

Consols for Account, 93⅛ ¼.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—E. Parker, late of 184, Piccadilly, perfumer—A. Dickey, of the Old Jewry, linen-factor—W. C. Farr, of the Britannia Victualling House, Frederick-street, Vincent-square, Westminster, licensed victualler—E. Taylor, of Liverpool, drysalter—J. Runcorn, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—J. Binney and T. Binney, of Sheffield, merchants—H. Tompkins, of Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler—J. Jones, of Chepstow, Monmouthshire, wine and timber merchant—J. Stelfox, of Manchester, grocer—J. Coombe, of Bath, currier.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—Edward James Hargrave, Bishopsgate-st. Without, victualler.

BANKRUPTS—R. G. Collins, late of Jermyn-st., St. James's, and now of College-st., Fulham-road, Chelsea, bookseller, stationer, and bookbinder—J. Pope, Tor, Tormorham, Devonshire, builder—C. Hall, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, engraver—W. Ambrose, Awre, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant—H. Knight, Reading, common brewer—J. D. Penn, and E. Penn, Northampton, and Fleet-st, London, shoe manufacturers and shoe sellers.

BIRTHS.

At Maidstone, the wife of Cornet GLADSTONE, 3d Lt. Drags., and Acting Adjutant to 10th Hussars, of a son—26th ult., at Plymouth, the lady of J. POAD, Esq., Purser, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1st inst., at Lyonshall, ROBERT, son of the Rev. JOSEPH HIGGINS, to MARIA AUGUSTA, second daughter of Colonel Joshua Crosse, K.S.F., 36th regt.—T. JOHNSON, Esq., of Newry, to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Major Crampton—1st inst., at St. Mary's, Newington, JOHN H. RAINCOCK, son of Capt. Raincock, E.I.C.S., to MARY ANN, fifth daughter of the late R. H. Criddle, of Kennington—1st inst., at Stepney, J. J. HAVELOCK, Esq., to MARY, only daughter of Captain Rutherford, Commercial-road—23d ult., at St. Germans, MR TREMETHICK, second officer of Her Majesty's Coast-Guard Station, at Downderry, to Mrs. MARY MALLETT, of Port Wrinkle—At Newtownbarry, the Hon. F. SAVILLE, Rl. Artillery, to LESLIE ANTONIA, daughter of the Rev. W. Archdall, of Scawiew, Wexford—At Soberton, on 21st May, P. RAINIER, Esq., Woodend House, near Wickham, to MATILDA, daughter of Col. Newhouse, Rl. Artillery—In Dublin, R. H. WETHERELL, Esq., to CAROLINE CHARLOTTE VASEY, only daughter of the late Maj. Dawson, Royal Hospital—At Upton, the Rev. R. POLWELE, to EMILY CHRISTIANA, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Pigott, of Slevoy Castle, Wexford—At Worfield, J. JAMES, Esq., of Newnham, Gloucestershire, to CHARLOTTE FRANCES, daughter of Capt. W. P. Dana, of Roughton hall—At Monkstown, the Rev. J. DUNNINGTON, M.A., to ANNE MERVYNIA, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. M. Vavasour—At Warwick, J. A. WALFORD, Esq., to AGNES, third daughter of B. Hawkins, Esq., late Commander of H.M. cutter *Melville*—At Hampstead, L. J. H. ALST, Esq., son of Lieut.-Col. L. Alst, C.B., to LUCY ISABELLA, daughter of the late O. Tylden, Esq.—In Dublin, F. B. KNOX, Esq., to ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of W. Hutchinson, Esq., R.N.—At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, C. KNOX, Esq., son of Col. Knox, to Lady LOUISA BROWN—At St. George's, Hanover-square, 6th inst., HENRY BYNG, Esq., Lieut., R.N., son of the Hon. Capt. Byng, to MARY ANNE WEBB, of Quendon hall, Essex.

DEATHS.

At Ballygawley, Tyrone, T. BELL, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—22d March, at Fort Charlotte, St. Vincent, THOMAS MOODY, Lieut. 70th regiment, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Moody, Rl. Engineers—At Margate, on 31st ult., W. STACH, Esq., Storekeeper, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—31st ult., at Upper Edmonton, PHILLIS, widow of D. Mercer, Esq., late Captain 8th or King's Regiment of Foot—18th ult., at Calais, W. DUNN, Esq., late Purser H.M.S. *Grifon*—RICHARD, eldest son of Capt. Hassard, Waterford—At Runbruana, MARIA BARINGTON, relict of Lieut. J. Dunwoody, 7th Drag. Guards—At Douglas, Isle of Man, J. PICHARD, Esq., late Captain 47th regt.—In Monaghan, W. B. KEMPE, son of the late Col. A. Kempe, of Cornwall—At Holles-street, ISABELLA, relict of the late Doctor E. Eagle, Staff-Surgeon—At Plymouth, May 28th, J. MITCHELL, Esq., R.N., late Purser of H.M.S. *Caledonia*, in his 63d year—At Maidstone, in her 49d year, Mrs. TUCKER, wife of Captain W. Tucker, R.N., commanding H.M.'s sloop *Wolverine*, on the coast of Africa—At Torquay, in his 19th year, DUFF HOSTE, youngest son of Capt. Markland, R.N. At Newhaven, Lieut. T. MARSHAL, h.-p. Rl. Marines, and Comptroller of the Customs at that port—At the Semaphore, Thames Ditton, in his 55th year, Lieut. W. H. DORE, R.N.—2d Lieut. G. HILL, R.M. (1811); 2d Lieut. LINDSAY (1781); 2d Lieut. GEORGE WARD (1782), h.-p. R.M.—Mr. PETER HARRIS, Chief Officer, Coast-Guard, Ireland—At Peckham, 25th ult., Lieut. E. ROTTON, aged 50, of consumption—3d inst., at Falmouth, Capt. GEORGE BELL, R.N. (1809), aged 71.

Advertisements.

FINEST HAVANNAH CIGARS IMPORTED, viz. Woodville's, Silva's, and Cabana's, 28s. per lb. Large Manilla Cheroots, 20s., and small ditto, 22s. per lb. As the above are all of the finest quality imported, and only a very small profit being added, all letters must be post paid, and contain a remittance or an order payable in London. WALTER CARSON, Importer and Dealer, 15, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, 15, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank.—WALTER CARSON (successor to the inventors), manufacturer by appointment to Her Majesty's Hon. Board of Ordnance, and the principal London Dock Companies, begs particularly to recommend the ANTI-CORROSION to the public, as it has been proved by the above and other public bodies, and by numbers of gentlemen of the first distinction, to be more durable and far superior to any other paint for the preservation of every description of out-door iron, wood, brick, or stone-work, and old compo, &c., fronts. Colours—Light stone, drab of Portland ditto, yellow ditto, light and dark lead, chocolate, and red, 34s.; invisible green, 50s.; deep green, 60s. per cwt.; oil and brushes. Copy the address.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs, of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 6d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 7ls. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s., furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 34s. each; mahogany ditto, 44s., feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 1l. 10s; mahogany ditto, 70s.. fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers, that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

DR. HANCOCK'S THERMAL, SULPHUREOUS, HOT MINERAL WATER, and MEDICATED VAPOUR BATHS, 49, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-sq. The Medical Faculty, the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, are respectfully informed, that these auxiliaries for the cure of Chronic, Inflammatory, and Cutaneous Disorders, are NOW OPEN, under the approbation of the most distinguished Physicians in the Metropolis. The Artificial Thermal Waters are composed of the same ingredients as the natural Springs of Barèges, Vichy, Aix-la-Chapelle, the Sulphurous Springs of Virginia, and the Island of Nevis, being in all respects equal to these, and possessing, moreover, the advantage of increased strength, and any additions to suit particular cases. They are available for the cure of a great variety of disorders, as gout and rheumatism, dropsy, scrofula, foul scorbutic ulcers, eruptions of the skin, coughs, and diseases of the chest, lungs, and nervous system. For the convenience of invalids, apartments (with every accommodation and attendance) are provided on the premises.—Usual hours of attendance from Nine A.M. till Eight P.M.

J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfumers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.

No. 158, NEW BOND STREET (opposite Stevens's Hotel).

The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfumery has been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz.

BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing the Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c.

PATE D'AMANDE A LA REINE, so justly esteemed for its healing and softening quality.

The TRUE OPIATK of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

TO LADIES.—POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hairs.

DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

To GENTLEMEN.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Atomatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

*** J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 158, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Rouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 79, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—"Sheffield, Oct. 13th, 1837.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent, I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years; hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 84, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by most Medicine Vendors.—Any Vendor not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

WITHIN a period of Two Months upwards of Three Hundred Patients were successfully treated at the Metropolitan Hospitals with FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

By JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks' Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

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ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The Friends

and Supporters of this Institution are invited to attend the Second Annual General Meeting for the year 1839, at the Royal Naval School, Camberwell, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at 12 o'Clock, Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., in the Chair. The distribution of the Prizes (including the Gold and Silver Medals) will take place in the large School Room immediately after the meeting. By Order of the Council,

Camberwell, 6th June, 1839. J. M. HOPE, Secretary.

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An earnest appeal is made to the Public on behalf of an OLD FIELD OFFICER, who, after having devoted his life to the service of his country, was compelled to retire with the total loss of the use of his limbs by paralysis, being thus rendered unable to support himself and large family; he is reduced to a state of the utmost destitution, and is now confined in a prison, suffering the most painful and acute illness. The object of this appeal is to endeavour to raise a fund to enable his family to support their helpless parent.—Full particulars of their deplorable case may be seen at the Banking-houses of Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-Mall East, and Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., Lothbury, where also Subscriptions are received.

Lord Frances Egerton .	£10 0	Gen. Sir Moore Disney	£10 0
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from accidents, carelessness, or, what is still worse, from the vile principle of incendiarism. I READ having repeatedly been an eye-witness to this dreadful calamity, was induced to invent a Double action Pump on an entire new principle, for which he has obtained Patents for the United Kingdom. These Pumps are adapted for all purposes of Hydraulics, particularly FIRE ENGINES. They will discharge as much water in any given time as two Pumps of the same dimensions on the common principle, and with two-thirds of the labour. Some are so portable that they may be drawn by one man, and will pass through a door or passage three feet wide. The valves being spherical, can never get out of repair; if standing by for Months, would be ready to act in an instant. These Engines are well adapted for Villages, Factories, Agricultural Buildings, &c., and are worthy of a place in every Mansion in the Kingdom. Also for large Steam-vessels, as it can be placed in the space of the Truck which carries the Cable-chain, and removed to any part of the deck at pleasure. For Sailing Yachts, &c., it can be fixed in about half the compass of the common Pump. Made to order, if required, to discharge from 20 to 120 Gallons a Minute; and if fitted with a Suction Tube to reach the side of the vessel, would protect the largest Ships in the Navy, and might be usefully employed for wetting the Sails, &c.

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The Vouchers to be procured from the Ladies Patronesses only, and to be exchanged for Tickets, at the Rooms, and at the Office of the Institution, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street, on or before Wednesday, 19th of June, or they will be charged double.

HENRY KERR, Captain, Hon. Sec.

A GRAND MEETING of the FRIENDS

of POLAND will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th of June (Twelve for one o'Clock), at FREEMASON'S HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the Chair.

JUST OPENED.—DIORAMA,

REGENT'S PARK.—NEW EXHIBITION.—The CORONATION of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in Westminster Abbey, and the Interior of the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, with all the effects of light and shade, from Noon till Midnight. Both Paintings are by Le Chevalier Bouton.—Open from Ten till Five.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. ALBERT, Tailor, 5, King William-street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

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Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from . .	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
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Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
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MAKER TO THE ROYAL NAVY, in compliance with the wishes of his numerous friends, begs to inform them that he has opened a City Establishment for the sale of his Marine TIME PIECES, at No. 61, CORNHILL, where Merchants, Captains, and other scientific men, may always meet with Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches of the same sterling quality as those which have called forth from the Astronomer Royal the following important certificate:—

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"I certify that since the commencement of the annual trials of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, in competition for rewards offered by the Government for the best Chronometers, Mr. Carter, Chronometer Maker, of Tooley-street, has obtained a greater number of rewards than any other Chronometer Maker, and that he obtained the two last rewards given by the Government.

"I certify also, that since I have had charge of the Royal Observatory, several Chronometers constructed by Mr. Carter, either belonging to the Royal Navy, or on trial for purchase by the Government, have been rated at the Royal Observatory, and that they have generally been extremely good.

(Signed) "G. B. AIRY."

Chronometers carefully adjusted, timed, and rated.

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DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This

certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Whiskin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 4*s.* and 21*s.*, stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 335. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—
The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W H WAITER, H C S, Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 15th July.
The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R N, Commander to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st August
The WINDSOR 800 Tons, E P NISBET, Commander, to sail 15th August

FOR CALCUTTA (touching at the Cape for Passengers)—The new ship VERNON, 1,000 Tons, fitted with Steam Machinery to propel her in calms, GEORGE DENNY, (late of the Scringapatam,) Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 10th September

FOR MADRAS—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, F VOSS Commander, H C S, to Sail 10th August.

FOR BOMBAY—
The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 550 Tons, P CAMPBELL, Commander to sail 1st August,
These ships possess superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry experienced Surgeons—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F GREEN and Co, 64, Cornhill,—or the several Commanders, at their Office

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 15th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service—For Freight or Passage apply to I HAVILSIDE and Co, Sun Court, or 69 Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA.—Lying in the West India Dock, and will Leave on the 15th July, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth the LORD HUNGERFORD, 796 Tons, Captain RICHARD SUCKLING For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. COCKERELL and Co 8 Austin Friars to CHAS FARQUHARSON, ESQ I HAVILSIDE and Co Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill

FOR BOMBAY—To Sail on 15th July, the Ship LADY FEVERSHAM, 500 Tons, G WEBSTER, Commander Has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to F HAVILSIDE and Co Sun court or 69 Cornhill

TO SAIL on the 10th August.—A new Clipper for Bombay building in Blackwall Yard, and will be launched in a few days to be named the PEACOCK Captain W YOUNG This elegant yacht of 461 Tons, is constructed expressly for sailing and is expected to prove the fastest vessel ever built She will carry a Surgeon Passengers to India are invited to inspect her accommodations—For particulars apply to Messrs MAGNIAC, SMITH, and Co, 3 Lombard-street or to I HAVILSIDE and Co, Sun court or 69 Cornhill

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The new ship CLIFTON, Capt SYDENHAM GREEN to sail the 10th August For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs BRIGGS, THELLUSSON, ACRAMAN, and Co, Crosby square; to F W GREEN or to TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill

To Sail from Gravesend on the 15th of July, and from Portsmouth on the 20th,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE 950 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander late of the *London*, lying in the East India Dock—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, to Messrs JOHN and SCARR 72, Cornhill, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court Cornhill

Under engagement to the Hon East India Company, and will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 5th July,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT—The fine frigate built ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 700 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH H C S, Commander late of the Ab berton lying in the East India Docks Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers and will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs RICHARDS, LITTLE, and Co 1, Bishopsgate st Within, or to JOHN PIRIE & Co, 3, Freeman's court Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 5th August from Gravesend, and from Portsmouth on the 10th August, the fine fast sailing ship SCOTIA, 800 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL R N Commander Lying in the East India Docks—For Passage only apply to Captain JAMES BARBER, White Lion-court Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Messrs LYALL, BROTHERS and Co Great St Helen's Passage, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

To Sail on the 15th September,
FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak built ship MARION, 800 Tons, W L POPE, Commander will lie in the West India Dock Her Accommodations for Passengers are very superior—For Passage only apply to Captain GRINDLAY, 16, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Captain Pope, Jerusalem Coffee house; Messrs. GLENDINNING, KERR, and Co, 3, White Lion Court, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 29th of August, and Portsmouth on the 3rd of September,
FOR MADRAS, with leave to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, to land Passengers, the ship TRUE BRITON, 800 Tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Docks This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs SCOTT, BALL, and Co, 2, Alderman's Walk, Bishopsgate street, Captain JAMES BARBER 64, Cornhill, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill

A Regular Trader, to Sail on the 20th of August,
FOR MADRAS, the ship DUKE of ARGYLL, 750 Tons Burthen, HENRY BRISTOW, H C S, Commander lying in the East India Dock—For Passage only apply to Capt BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to Messrs ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St Helens; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail from Gravesend on 1st August, and from Portsmouth on the 5th August, with liberty to touch at the Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers, the ROBERT SMALL, Burthen 780 Tons, WM FULCHER Commander Lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon—For Passage only apply to Captain BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill and for Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. SAMUEL GOLDSCHOLDE, and Co, 8, Old Jewry to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD 720 Tons, W A BOWEN Commander lying in the West India Docks—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co, 8, Austin Friars or to the Commander at their Office

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope—A Regular Trader, to Sail as usual on the 10th of August and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 500 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R N, Commander—Lying in the West India Docks; carries an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to M GHIP, PACK, and SMITH 1, Bishopsgate street within.

THE BATAVIER, for Rotterdam and the Rhine—This well known and splendid steamer, Captain D DUNLOP, Commander, will leave from off the Tower on Sunday next, the 23rd instant, at half past 10 in the morning She has state cabins on deck and private cabins for families below, and is in connexion with the fastest and finest boats on the Rhine—Fare to Cologne, 2l, Mayence 3l 15s Tickets, out and home, at a considerable reduction to be made use of at any time within the year—For further particulars apply to Mr W May, 123 Fenchurch-street, to Messrs Hofman and Sheuk 4, Vine street, Minories, to Mr Chaplin, Regent circus, Piccadilly; to Mr Colman, 61, Charing cross or to Here's Steam Office, 18, Strand

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 76, New Bond street, near Oxford street—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

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CHRISTIAN & CO 11 Wigmore street
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages &c, may be obtained as above

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SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No 28, King William street Charing Cross within a short distance East of his old station where they will find the most extensive supply of every article form erly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders which for so many years merited their approbation shall mark his future dealings with them
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S L has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided

NOTICE TO OFFICERS—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Boxes, Iron Bedsteads, &c, advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c, which will answer, the Unexceptionable purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate, possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.
These Bedsteads, Couches, &c, so well known as "Merriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 153, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 32s to 150s, together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.
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T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST JAMES'S, LONDON
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.
Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy [illegible] Appointments, upon the [illegible] all to insure the same patronage and renew the [illegible] of [illegible] who may favour him with a trial.
T. S. respectfully [illegible] where he will be found always ready to wait upon [illegible] of all ranks, Seamen, Drum, Servants, &c &c
The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.
N B—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.
EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED
Printed List of Prices may be had as above

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S LEVY,
No 2, Hemming's Row, St Martin's Lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens Portable Drawers &c, &c
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required

MILITARY OUTFITS
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at
THRESHER AND GLENNY'S,
Next door to Somerset house, Strand,
where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application; also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c
N B—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES.
J and F MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 54, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit with the prices attached Cabin furniture, Bedding, &c.

TO MILITARY & NAVAL OFFICERS,
&c W PRITT, 379, Strand, two doors from Exeter Hall begs respectfully to state he has opened the above premises with a very superior Stock of Military Bedsteads, with Bedding complete, Real Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks &c for India, manufactured on the premises, which he is determined to supply at the lowest remunerating profit, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage

THO. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES.
T H & Son's IMPROVED ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES are warranted to be unequalled in quality by any other House, at the prices noted below:—

	£	s	d
A pocket telescope, to show objects 8 miles off	0	18	0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 12 miles off	1	10	0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 16 miles off	2	2	0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 20 miles off	4	0	0

N B—A distant [illegible] best them with the [illegible] Harris and Son, Opticians to [illegible] Royal Family, &c, Great Russell street, opposite the British Museum, established Sixty years No other connexion.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 5th June, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply MEAT, BREAD, OATS, and FORAGE, for the Foot to Her Majesty's Land Forces (Bread and Meat for the Foot Guards generally, and for the Household Cavalry in Middlesex excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks, in the Counties of England severally, in Wales, in North Britain, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands, for Three Months, from the 1st August next, inclusive.

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside 'Tender for Army Supplies,' will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Thursday the Eleventh Day of July next, but none will be received after Eleven o'Clock on that day.

Persons who make Tenders are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall, and of the Barrack Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Surgeon—James Lambert, of *Cornwallis.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F. E. Loch, late *Hastings*, to be Inspector-General of Coast Guard, Scotland, v. Knight, deceased. Wm. Honeyman Henderson (1838) to *Gorgon.*

Lieutenants—Samuel Hunt (1838) to *Clio.* E. C. Earle (1818) to *Adelaide*, r. c., v. Roberts, resigned. P. P. Inskip (1834) to *Royal George*, r. c., v. Keatley, time expired—appointed to Hill Head station. David Dooley (1828) to *Greyhound*, r. c., v. Petch, time expired. C. A. Baker to *Fox*, r. c., v. Best, time expired—appointed to Simon Cove.

Master—Jonathan Aylen (1823), to *Hastings*, v. Giles, superseded, on account of ill health.

Mate—Frederick E. Rose to *Clio.*

Surgeon—Wm. Bland, R.N., M.D. (1831), to be Surgeon-Superintendent of *Mary Anne*, convict ship.

Vols. 1st Class—Norman Bedingfield to *Clio.* John A. Sandford to *Revenge.* Alexander George West to *Benbow.* Francis W. Brown to *Lily.*

Clerk—J. W. P. Foord to *Lily.*

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Burney, s. June 2, d. June 23.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. June 17, d. July 7.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.
IBERIA, Middleton, s. May 27, d. June 15, r. June 15.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. June 10, d. June 30.
CITY OF HAMBURGH, Morris,

Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB GROSBEAK, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 30.
HMB ARROW, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.
HMB MAGPIE, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.
HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.

America.

HMB PELICAN, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6.
HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 26.
HMB RANGER, Turner (1825), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26.
HMB DELIGHT, Loy, s. Apr. 17, d. July 16.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 16.
HMB LYNNET, Downey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.

Mexico.

HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.
HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

In Port

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.
HMB SKYLARK, Laud (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20, r. May 20.
HMB SPITFIRE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, r. June 7.
HMB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8, r. June 9.
HMB LARWING, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r. June 11.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26, r. June 18.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, will be made up this day, and for Egypt and India on 6th July.

Ship Letters from St Vincent, Bermuda, St. Jago, Demerara, Tobago, Maranham, and Savannah.

PORTSMOUTH, June 21.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Benbow* sailed on Sunday; she is not to go to the Clyde, but only to Leith, and will therefore go by the north coast of England; she is to return here in a week or two. *Avon* steamer came from the eastward with the depot of the 62d regiment; and on Tuesday went to Cork with part of the depot of the 2d batt. of the 60th Rifles. *Lightning* steamer arrived on Sunday from Woolwich, in the afternoon Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and suite came down from London, and immediately proceeded to the Port-Admiral's house to dinner; the following morning early his Highness and suite embarked in the *Lightning* under a royal salute, and attended by a guard of honour, and immediately put to sea; the *Lightning* is to land them at Lisbon, and then return to Portsmouth. The division of Marines was inspected on Tuesday, and the Marine Artillery on Wednesday. A sad accident happened at Fort Cumberland by the explosion of a shell, which nearly killed one man and very much hurt two others, besides exciting great alarm; the unfortunate cause of the accident is the greatest sufferer, having lost a leg, and sustained a fracture of the other. It appears some sparks dropped from a match or port-fire into a shell, which ought not to have been there, and an explosion instantly took place: the accident put a stop to all further proceedings. The man is in Haslar Hospital. *Seaflower* is here from Guernsey to refit. *Hastings* and *Hydra* are at Spithead, ready for sea. *Britannia, Revenge, Lily,* and *Clio* are in the basin fitting; but, being miserably off for seamen, get on slowly: a working party is sent in from the *Hastings.* The *Edinburgh, Madagascar,* and *Harrier,* are daily expected: their orders are in the Commander-in-Chief's office. The *Dasher,* Post-office packet, has brought a few volunteers to join the flag ship. Ships in Port—*Hastings* and *Hydra* at Spithead. *Britannia, Victory, Revenge, Excellent, Royal George* yt., *Lily, Clio, Seaflower, Saracen's Prize, Messenger,* and *Dasher* in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, June 20.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—14th—Sailed *Buffalo,* store-ship for Cork, where she will embark some detachments and convey them to Quebec; and after landing them, she is to take on board convicts, and proceed with them to New South Wales, from whence she goes to New Zealand for a cargo of timber. Sailed the *Meteor* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, for the Clyde, to escort the *Hecla* st.-v. to Woolwich. Mr. Brodie, Master of the *San Josef,* and a party of men, have taken a passage in the *Meteor* for the purpose of navigating the *Hecla* to her destination. Sailed the *Wm. Money,* Indiaman, for the river Thames. 15th—*Pylades,* 18, Com. W. L. Castle, was paid off, and laid up in ordinary. *Hercules,* 74, Capt. E. Barnard, is ordered to take on board her lower deck guns, and will be supplied with 35 seamen from the *Impregnable* to complete her complement. Arrived *Cornwallis,* 72, Capt. Sir R. Grant, from Portsmouth, and came into harbour to be paid off; she will be taken into dock to ascertain if she has received any damage by getting on shore. Sailed the *Hamoaze* lighter, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard. 16th—Arrived *Shamrock,* 10, revenue cruiser, Lieut.-Com. John J. Keeling, from Cork. 17th—Arrived *Camel* lighter, with stores for the dock-yard, from Pembroke. 18th—Capt Palliser, and a party of Rl. Marines embarked on board *Hercules,* 72, Capt. E. Barnard, to complete her complement, a Subaltern's party only being on board while she was employed conveying troops. 19th—Arrived *Swale,* tender to *Astrea,* from Falmouth, with old stores belong to the packets; also arrived the Falmouth lighter, with stores from Woolwich and the eastern yards. 20th—This being the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to throne, a royal salute was fired from the batteries and shipping at 12 o'clock. *Childers,* 16, Com. Halsted, is still in the Sound, waiting to complete her complement of men. In the Harbour—*Impregnable, San Josef, Belleisle, Cornwallis, Druid, Rolla, Pandora, Carron* st.-v. In Barnpool—*Shamrock.* In the Sound—*Hercules, Childers.*

MILFORD HAVEN, 19th June.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—It is determined to launch the *Cyclops* steamer at Pembroke Yard, on the 11th proximo. The Marine detachment there has received orders to hold itself in readiness for embarkation on the shortest notice: it is to be relieved from the Chatham division. The *Advice* mail steam-packet on this station, on her last passage from Waterford, fell in with the barque *Alpha,* of Liverpool, from Monte Video, out 74 days, all well. The *Advice* took a large number of letters from her, which the Second Master, who has charge of the mail on board those packets, delivered to the Post-office at Hobbs' Point. In going up Waterford River the day before, a seaman named Wm. Murphy fell from the main gaff of the *Advice* on his head on the deck, by which his brains were literally dashed out. He lingered under medical aid until the next day, when he died, leaving a widow and family to mourn his untimely end. The *Monkey* steamer, although ordered off the station, has not yet left the Port.

We observe with pleasure that Capt. Denham of the Rl. Navy, and F.R.S., the zealous and enterprising officer so well known to, and so justly appreciated by the public, for his valuable surveys and new channel operations at Liverpool, is at present engaged in carrying out similar operations at Wyre Harbour, in Morecombe Bay, Lancashire. By this desirable undertaking, a new and easily accessible port, with adequate docks, available for ships of large burthen, will be shortly added to the maritime security of our western coast.

The splendid steam-frigate *Cyclops* will be launched from Pembroke Dock-yard about the 10th July, and will be fitted with engines of 300 horse power by Messrs Seaward, on precisely the same principle as the *Gorgon's,* which have given so much satisfaction.

The *Vesuvius* steam-frigate will be launched on the 11th of July from Sheerness yard. She will have engines of 250 horse power.

The *Stromboli,* a sister steam-ship to *Vesuvius,* is in a forward state at Portsmouth, and expected to be ready for launching in about two months.

JAMAICA, 26 May.—*Edinburgh,* 72, sailed this day for Bermuda. On 30th ult., *Vestal,* 28, arrived from Vera Cruz, with 300,000 dollars, and *Serpent,* 16, from Barbadoes, the *Pilot,* 18, sailed on the same day for Carthagena, and *Sappho,* 18, on a cruise. *Tartarus* st. arrived on 17th April from St. Thomas's; and *Skipjack* on 23d, from St. Jago de Cuba. *Dee* st. sailed on 8th for St. Thomas's; *Rover,* 16, on 9th on a cruise; *Pickle,* for Bermuda; and on 20th, *Hornet* st. for Chagres.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The second general meeting, for the present year, of the friends and supporters of this Institution, was held at the Royal Naval School, Camberwell, on Tuesday last. After the minutes of the general meeting on 28th ult. had been read and confirmed, the meeting adjourned to the large school-room, which was tastefully decorated with flags and union jacks, interspersed with laurels and evergreens, altogether giving a professional and imposing air to the proceedings. Sir E. Codrington presided on the platform, and there were present Admirals White and Oliver, General Watson, Sir R. Dobson, M.D., Col. Robinson, Capts. Shirreff, Dickinson, Fead, Forbes, Rideout, Lewis Carnac, Matthew Smith, Thomson; Lieuts. Cumberland, Garland, Stratford; besides the members of the council, and about 300 visitors, including a considerable number of ladies. The gallant Chairman opened the business of the day by stating, that the object of the present meeting was to distribute the prizes which had been awarded to the pupils, in accordance with the examiners' reports. After a few remarks on the advantages of the Institution, and the support it had recently received from the Earl of Yarborough and Sir Isaac Coffin, each of whom had sent a fourth donation of 100*l.*, the announcement of which was received with much applause, Sir Edward cited a very gratifying instance of the advantages resulting from the establishment of the school. A pupil on the full charge (whose name was withheld from motives of delicacy) having recently lost his mother, and hourly expecting the death of his father, would have been left perfectly destitute unless continued on the gratuitous list. The officer in question had had two sons in the school from its opening, and had always been punctual in his payments, until now, overtaken by misfortune, he was compelled to solicit the aid of this Institution. Under these circumstances, the last general meeting had unanimously concurred in the recommendation of the Council, and the youth is now a free pupil, unknown by name to any individual in the establishment (general applause). It was to meet this and many similar cases of hardship that the Service and the public generally were called upon to subscribe; and bearing in mind the ill-paid and arduous services of the officers of the Navy—services often rendered at the sacrifice of life and health—he (the President) could not help thinking that the objects of the School only required to be fully understood to induce the Naval service to come forward with the small amount of a day's half-pay; which, trifling as is the amount to individuals, would collectively be of the utmost possible benefit to the Institution (hear). Several of the late scholars were present at the recent festival, and one of them, Lieut. Ramsay, R.M., who was appointed to the same ship with a parent of two of the pupils, had become a subscriber, deeply sensible of the benefits conferred on him by this School (hear, hear). The gallant Admiral concluded his address amidst great applause, by exhorting the parents and friends to stimulate their children to exertion, and strongly urging upon them the necessity of observing punctuality in the return of the boys at the termination of the vacation.—The Secretary then read the reports of the examiners; viz.—Dr. Russell, in Classics; Rev. T. G. Hall, in Mathematics; and Professor Brasseur, in French. The reports relating to Mathematics, and the junior school in Classics, were highly satisfactory, as was also the Drawing department. The prizes were then distributed to the scholars, accompanied by appropriate remarks from the President, and the applause of their schoolfellows. The following is a list of the prize boys:—Morgan, gold medal; Birch, sen., silver medal (these two medallists were wholly educated in the Royal Naval School); Wilkinson, sen.; Morrison, sen.; Barnard; Thelwall, sen.; W. Soady; Halbon; Martyr; Lloyd; Incledon; Morrison, jun.; Croker; Sheppard; Ward, sen.; Forrest; Newenham; White, sen., Lory, sen.; Wilkinson, jun.; Bowden; Scott; Tindale; Cumberland, jun.; Ramshay; Carrington; Molesworth; Walker; Garland; W. Brydone; Keys; J. Domville; Stanley; Passingham; Tyte; Bullock, sen.; Wylde; Brydone, jun.; Parkin; Henderson.

Sir E. Codrington then briefly addressed the assembly, calling attention to the bearing and personal appearance of the young gentlemen, which fully warranted the encomiums passed by him on the Masters and Matron. The company, after partaking of luncheon, separated, well pleased with the day's proceedings. The following is a classification of the rank of the parents of the pupils now in the school, viz. Admirals, 2; Captains, 22; Commanders, 24; Lieutenants, 64; Masters, 7; Surgeons, 16; Pursers, 14; Chaplain, 1; Royal Marines, 15. Total, 165.

On the night of the 16th, the Coast Guard at Shoreham seized two rafts, each having 24 tubs lashed to an iron bar, floating up the middle of Shoreham Harbour. The *Lance,* of Chichester, with her Master, have been placed under detention, upon suspicion of having brought over this cargo.

Sailed the *Mary Anne* convict-ship, to embark convicts from Woolwich.

The *Barrosa* is discharged from being a transport, and hired for a convict ship.

The *Layton* remains fitting for a convict ship.

Mr. J. Shirley, late Gunner, Rl. Naval College, to be Warden, Melville Hospital, Chatham.

RIO JANEIRO, April 4, 1839.—We arrived at this beautiful place on 26th March, after a tolerably good passage of 56 days from Spithead, having touched at Lisbon, Madeira, and Porto Praya. On 25th and 26th March we captured two slavers from the coast, with 480 slaves on board; the brigantine *Carolina* gave us a 12 hours' chace, and did not heave to till the shot went over her. This inhuman traffic is carried on to such an extent that 60,000 are said to have been landed on the coast of Brazil during the last six months! and unless the British Government send out a number of fast-sailing vessels, the trade will increase. The Lords of the Admiralty have sent the *Camelion* and *Wizard*; they might as well send a cow after a hare—indeed the Brazilians do not suppose the British are in earnest, or that they wish to suppress the slave trade, or they would take more efficient means to stop it. To give you an idea what a set of rascals these Brazilians are, an English merchant was engaged to act proctor to the captors, on which he received a letter, saying, if he interfered he would be murdered. You may, therefore, imagine what a set of rascals they are. We ought to have an 80-gun ship, with a flag, at this port; the interests of the British merchants require an imposing force to protect them and their valuables. You will hardly wonder when I tell you that six and eight millions of British manufactured goods are imported annually to this country. On our arrival here we found the *Gossamer*, and she only got in two days before the *Electra*. April 2.—Arrived the *Stag*, from Falkland Islands in 17 days. Lieut. Sullivan came passenger, having invalided from the *Arrow*. Lieut. Robinson, the former Lieut of the *Stag*, had been appointed to *Arrow*. Commanders Mainwaring, of *Stag*, and Preston, of *Electra*, have exchanged ships. *Electra* will sail in the course of a few days, to join Adm. Ross in the Pacific; Commander Smith takes a passage in her to join the *President*. The *Dolphin*, U S. schooner, arrived from the river Plata, on her way to New York. She left there many French ships-of-war, assisting the Monte Videans against the Buenos Ayreans, and H.M.S. *Orestes* and *Actæon*. The ships here are *Stag*, *Electra*, *Camelion*, and *Grecian*, the latter sails to-morrow, to cruise off Cape Frio. From her superior sailing I have no doubt she will capture several vessels in a short time. Three schooners came in to-day, all in ballast. They certainly landed their black crop on the coast, as light vessels never come to Rio. When I boarded the pirate vessel *Electra*, took on 25th, they were stowed like pigs in an Irish steamer, and wallowing in their own filth; 58 of the poor devils were chained together, and had been so for 30 days. As soon as she arrived at Rio, the armourer of *Electra* was sent to knock their irons off; he coaxed them, which delighted the poor devils, and nothing could exceed their gratitude. The small-pox is very prevalent amongst them; since they left the coast they have buried about 50 children monthly. We are obliged to keep boats rowing guard at night to prevent the slaves from being stolen. The other night John Curtis (son of Sir Lucius), Prize Master, fired into a large boat that was coming nearer than she ought, and from the noise on board it was evident some of the scoundrels had been hit. Since that time they had given our prizes a wide berth. Some difficulty is thrown in the way of condemnation. The mixed commission is quite a farce. The next ship for England is the *Fly*, then *Imogene*, *Samarang*, *Sparrowhawk*, and *Electra*. Lieuts. Heseltine, of *Electra*, and Robinson, of *Grecian*, have exchanged ships. The *Calliope* sailed on 19th March for the River Plata, to strengthen the force in that river; as, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs there, the French are carrying everything before them.

PERSIAN GULF, 10th April.—On the 24th ult. Admiral Sir F. Maitland arrived at Bushire on a visit to the Governor of that place, the motive for which has not transpired. Previous to his landing, the Admiral ascertained that there was a disposition to treat him with disrespect, as the boats were directed to land him at the Custom house instead of the usual place of honour set apart for state occasions. To this indignity he would not submit, but came ashore at the usual place, and proceeded to his interview with the Governor without molestation, but on his return the boats were fired upon by some soldiery from the beach, luckily without serious mischief, and the forbearance of the Admiral prevented the fire being returned by the boat's crew, otherwise a serious conflict must have followed, and loss of life have taken place. The Admiral himself was personally insulted, and placed in considerable danger in his way to the beach. In consequence of these outrages, which were communicated to Capt. Hennell, the British Resident at Bushire, he has withdrawn from the place, but was induced to re land yesterday, in order to meet an officer, Jehanghir Khan, who it was understood had been despatched by the Prince Viceroy of Fars for the purpose of offering explanations of the outrage which had been committed on the person of the British Admiral. The result of the interview has not transpired, and the affair altogether is involved in great mystery.—[See also Lord Palmerston's explanation in the House of Commons last evening]

Nothing can more strongly evince the necessity of some alteration in the present system of paying wages to our men-of-war seamen, and of the still further necessity of instituting such a system of pensions as will make it the interest of the seamen to enter and steadfastly continue in the Queen's service, than the fact, that while the *Cornwallis* was at Halifax, she lost 60 men in a fortnight from desertion; nor can we wonder at it, for few or none of these men had 40*s.* due to them, their wages having been nearly all engrossed by slops, monthly pocket money, and allotments; and the tempting inducement was held out to them in all the ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the timber laden ships, *of* 15*l.* each for the mere run home. The bait was too strong to be resisted by men who must serve 20 years before they could obtain a pension; and at all times the love of change is stronger in a seaman's mind than in that of any other class of men.—While this high rate of wages was offered by our merchant ships, the Americans were willing to give seven pounds a-month to good hands, so that a prudent as well as a good seaman may, in a few years, be enabled to lay by as much as would make him comfortable in his declining age. It appears also that, during the last summer, not less than 500 merchant seamen died at Demerara; and the consequence was that 25*l.*, to assist in working the ships home to England was freely offered, and not only sailors jumped at such a present prize from the men of war, but soldiers also deserted to obtain the boon. Would it not be better to dismantle a man of war or two on foreign stations, lend the crews to assist in navigating the ships home, and return them immediately by steamers; of course charging the owners with all the expenses of the accommodation, including a reward to such men as were so lent, for the extra work they thereby performed? It is not our business to fashion out plans to remedy these inducements to desertion, but we shall be happy to promulgate any scheme in the shape of a remedy. Our wish is to support the entirety of the commerce of the country, and yet to maintain a warlike marine for the protection, in time of need, of that commerce, which is so essential to the welfare of the country.—*Hants Telegraph.*

A seizure of 70 pounds of cigars and cheroots has been made at Sheerness, and one man committed to Maidstone for ten months with hard labour.

OFFICIAL RETURN of the Names of the Mates in Her Majesty's Navy, on the 1st day of January, 1839, the date of their examination for Lieutenant, and the ship in which they are serving:—

1815 Brunton, Rich., Mermaid revenue-cruiser
1816 Matthews, G., Cornwallis
1819 Kooystra, J. B., Britannia
1820 Stagg, P. Barlot, Ætna
1823 Shearman, W. M., Cornwallis
1823 Sharp, Alex. M., Scorpion
1825 Wilkey, Chas. G., Niagara
1826.
Bernard, H., Hercules
Penny, E. B., Hermes
Wilkinson, G. W., Hornet rev.-cruiser
1827.
Derbishire, Alexander, Espoir
Maule, Francis, Bellerophon
Reid, Douglas, Royal Adelaide
Slade, Edgar, Prince of Wales rev. cruiser
Wilson, William W., Raven
1828.
Allen, J. (A), Cameleon rev. cr.
Broomion, W. Rule, Swift rev. c.
Disney, W. T., Malabar
Handford, J., Tribune
Helpman, Philip Aug., Fair Rosamond
Lowe, W. H. J., Donegal
Newenham, W. T., Howe
1829.
Bamber, G. C. C., Ranger r. c.
Barnard, E., Basilisk
Cranley, Alfred, Britannia
Gray, Herbert B., Active rev. c.
Hogge, E. M., Seaflower
Hoops, R., Ganges
Jenkins, R. K., Wolf
Robins, J. G., Sprightly, rev. cr.
Standridge, W. T., Stork rev. c.
Stoyle, H., Scout rev. cruiser
Turner, R., Nimble rev. cruiser
Vallack, J. E., Britomart
Wilkins, Milford, Inconstant
Williams, G. Bell, Talavera
Willyams, J. V., Harrier
1830.
Adams, J., Minden
Aldrich, R. D., Buzzard
Bailey, C. B., Volcano
Bridge, W. H., Excellent
Buchan, David A. Mastiff
Coffin, W. C., Ranger
Crawford, W. (A), William and Mary
Cudlip, Frederick A., Fairy
Dunsterville, J., Asia
Ellis, R., Thunder
Etheridge, T., Rodney
Kinsman, J. B., Rl. Charlotte yt.
Knott, Owen P., Pembroke
O'Brien, C. D., Meteor
Pyne, G., Acheron
Robins, H. J., Dido
Ross, T. C., Excellent
Ryves, Herbert T., Minden
Shears, J. A., Wasp
Short, S. F., Howe
Smith, H. T., Firefly
Snow, G. J. R., Pembroke
Somerville, Philip, Wellesley
Stephens, Frederick H, Rodney
Warren, C. B., Russell
1831.
Alldridge, T. A., Pembroke
Allen, J. (B). Asia
Baker, Vashon, Howe
Bevians, R. J., Lion rev. cruiser
Blennerhasset, Neale C., Victor
Borlase, J. (A), Charybdis
Carter, C. R., Ganges
Collett, C. F., African
Daly, J., Calliope
Dewes, G. B., Dee
Drake, J. W., Cornwallis
Dumaresq, Don Philip, Volcano
Falcon, Maxwell, President
Giles, H. J., Donegal
Glynn, Edmund A., Ringdove
Grandy, J. S. W., Harpy rev. c.
Hire, G. A., Lapwing rev. cr.
Hoblyn, E. Lee, Astræa
Johnson, G., Royal Adelaide
Julian, Humphrey J., Viper
Knox, Marcus, North Star
Ludlow, Christopher, Silvia r.c.
Maling, Irwin, Donegal
Moorman, Richard, Excellent
Page, T. H., Britannia
Power, E. R., Seaflower
Robinson, Walter F., Britannia
Stewart, T. B., Adelaide rev cr.
Stirling, Spencer, Eagle rev. cr.
Strettlett, J., Wellesley
Walters, W. H., Vulcan rev. cr.
Watson, J., Hercules
Williams, R., Royal Adelaide
Wood, J., Surveying on shore
1832.
Borlase, J. (B), Imogene
Broad, W. H., Shamrock, rev. c
Bullen, C., Asia
Christopher, T. B., Pylades
Crang, J. Hay, Donegal
Cumberland, Octavius, Bellerophon
Dawes, Daniel B., Volage
Everest, W. G., Britannia
Greet, W., Howe
Hardy, E., Excellent
Harston, H. Cooke, Fly
Jenner, R., Edinburgh
Johnston, Gabriel, Hercules
Jones, Oliver John, Excellent
Kennett, E. H., Winchester
Lloyd, E., Ringdove
Madden, J. B., Dolphin rev. cr.
Maddock, Searle T., Saracen
Noble, E. M., Samarang
Nourse, J., Royal Adelaide
Palmer, J., Rolla
Pridham, W. W. Princess Charlotte
Risk, J. E. F., Hercules
Rouse, R. J., Stag
Sanders, Edwin W., Bellerophon
Sibbald, T., Melville
Smith J. M'D, Minerod
Sprigg, G., Hastings
Somerville, Philip H., Russell
Tottenham, W., Howe
White, R. D., Pique
White, W. L., Briak
Woolward, J. H., Wickham, r.c.
1833.
Allen, Philip A., Daphne
Astle, J., Wellesley
Barnard, Fred. J., Inconstant
Barwell, Richard B., Conway
Bligh, W., Madagascar
Branch, J. P., Wolf
Bourchier, Macdonald, Ganges
Cashman, J., Asia
Christian, T. H., Pr. Charlotte
Croft, H., Rover
Cunningham, W. G. J., Donegal
Davies, Alex. B., Donegal
Ellerman, Gust. A., Favourite
Forsyth, W. C., Fox rev. cruiser
Gordon, J., Niagara
Graham, Godfrey, Snake
Griffiths, Herbert L., Hawke revenue cruiser
Hamilton, J. (A), Excellent
Hancock, J., Excellent
Harper, F. H., Serpent
Harvey, R. B., Vanguard
Heathcote, Edmund, Talbot
Hodgkinson, T., Ganges
Holmes, E., Racehorse
Hughes, J. C., Badger rev. cr.
Jamison, W. P., Rl. George yt.
Kingston, Arthur B., Vanguard
Kinsman, Hugh M. Royal Adelaide
Maitland, Lewis, Wellesley
Moore, Charles, Andromache
Moore, Robert S., Hastings
Mottley, H. H. N., Nautilus
Murray, Fred. S., North Star
Patey, G. E., Caryafort
Paynter, J. A., Tribune
Phillpotts, G., Royal Adelaide
Pittman, J. C., Rundamanthus
Roberts, E. F., Minden
Robertson, R., North Star
Scott, Matthew R, Talavera
Slade, Ferguson, Lynx
Smith, R. S., Pembroke
Smith, W. R., Seringapatam
Synge, R, Britannia
Whipple, T. C. O'D., Wheezle
Whyte, R. C., North Star
Wilcox, J, Watewitch
1834.
Austen, Herbert G., Excellent
Bacon, H, Minden
Balfour, E. R. J., Sparrowhawk
Bailey, W., Comet
Barnard, E. K., Salamander
Baugh, H. W, Madagascar
Bedford, R. T., Hastings
Bickford, J. G., Ganges
Burrell, Lindsay P., Hercules
Chapman, Wellesley P., Asia
Clarke, E. J. B., Magpie
Dickson, J. B., Melville
Dolling, S. B., Algerine
Dorville, J. W., Bellerophon
Douglas, W. M. W., Cornwallis
Dyke, C., Blenheim
Edwards, Rowland, Larne
Elliot, J., Niagara
Fellowes, W. A., Vanguard
Gennys, W. H., Caryafort
Gladstone, Arthur C., Minden
Heliman, Benjamin F., Beagle
Hickey, Frederick W. C., Dido
Hodgkin, J. A., Andromache
Hodgkinson, C. E., Conway
Hofmeister, C. J., Saracen
Jeffreys, G. B., Vestal
Johnson, C. R., Pr. Charlotte
Kay, J. H., Princess Charlotte
Kendall, Walter, Cornwallis
Leycester, Edmund M., Rodney
Lilburn, Selby, Scylla
Lloyd, H., Rhadamanthus
M'Kenzie, D. M'L., Pearl
Matthews, E. M., Melville
Mends, G. P., Talavera
Morris, Walter W., Stag rev. cr.
Moul'd, W., Ringdove
Paterson, G. Y., Donegal
Porteous, F. P., Hercules
Prevost, Lewis de T., Inconstant
Priest, Benjamin P., Excellent
Pritchard, J. A., Speedy
Probyn, H., Seringapatam
Rose, F. E., Hastings
Royer, Alfred, Scout
Sanders, W. S., Britannia
Sleeman, Francis B., Vanguard
Snell, J. C., Favourite
Solly, W. H., Edinburgh
Stenhouse, David H., Minden
Stokes, H., Dido
Stupart, R. D., Victor
Temple, H., Princess Charlotte
Thompson, J. R., Barham
Trollope, H., Asia
Walton, C. J., Vanguard
Warren, H., Tartar rev. cruiser
Webb, W. H., Cockatrice
Western, E. R., Vanguard
Wharton, R. H., Stag
Wilmott, A. P. E., Castor
Winthrop, H. R. S., Melville
Young, Alfred, Blazer
Young, Brock, Rhadamanthus
1835.
Alston, E. H., Magpie
Barrow, Arthur, Scout
Bayley, Samuel J., Vestal
Beresford, H. B., Imogene
Blackmore, J., Edinburgh
Bond, H., Leveret
Boys, G. S., Bonetta
Brickwell, Samuel J., Asia
Bullock, Horace, Talbot
Caldwell, H., Royal George yt.
Carter, E. P., Trinculo
Charlton, H., Cornwallis
Chimmo, C. F., Hastings
Clarke, E. F., Vanguard
Clarke, G. H., Excellent
Cooper, E. J. L., Russell
Cracroft, Peter, Vanguard
Derriman, Samuel H., Niagara
Dirom, J., Pembroke
Douglas, C. H., Imogene
Drake, T. G., Hyacinth
Drury, Byron, Alligator
Edye, Adolphus G, African
Egerton, Frederick A., Espoir
Elliott, David, Niagara
Ewart, C. J. F., Pembroke
Farquhar, Arthur, Pr. Charlotte
Floud, Ross M., Hazard
Gardner, G. H., Excellent
Halliday, G. R., Bellerophon
Hopkins, R., Savage
Ince, J. M. R., Medea
James, C. H., Pelican,
Jesse, R., Spider
Keast, J. H., Tyne
Kemble, Frederick, Stag
Kirkes, Martin S., Princess Charlotte
Lake, Willoughby J., Do.
Lay, E. J., Calliope
Leigh, Frederick G., Castor
Le Mesurier, G. B., Daphne
Lyesaght, T. H., Wellesley
M'Donald, W. L., Snake
Mackenzie, W. L., Malabar
Maguire, Rochfort, Wasp
Mansell, Arthur L., Beacon
Marcuard, C. R., Castor
Micklethwaite, H. S. N., Edinburgh
Moorsom, W., Melville
Morrish, Samuel, President
Munton, W. A., Malabar
Murray, Augustus C., Pembroke
Norman, C. S., Pilot
Paterson, J. Y., Ganges
Pigot, G., Talbot
Price, W. K. O., Wanderer
Probert, J. W., Rhadamanthus
Quinlan, W. S. L., Charybdis
Rivers, W. T., Calliope
Rushbrook, W. H., Rodney
St. Aubyn, R. J., Dido
St. Leger, J. A., Calliope
Scott, Peter A., Barham
Seccombe, J., Sparrow
Sharp, J. H., Favourite
Shore, S. S., Inconstant
Smith, Alex. J., Mastiff
Smith, G. T. C., Beacon
Spencer, Hon. J. W. S., Hastings
Spratt, T. A. B., Beacon
Stewart, H., Castor
Thomas, Fred. W. L., Mastiff
Turnour, Edmund E., Imogene
Vyner, Arthur, Harpy
Wilson, T., Ganges
Woldridge, G. R., President
Woolcombe, Belfield, Alligator
Wood, Arthur W., Princess Charlotte

(*To be concluded next week.*)

A cask of twenty kegs of spirits has been seized at Poole. Mr. S. Tricker, concerned with the property, attempted suicide.

£1200 worth of lace, which has been seized on board the *Monarch* steamer, has been forfeited to the Crown, and Mr. Thomas Young, of that vessel, has been liberated.

The *Crane*, *Fantome*, and *Bear*, are ordered for commission, it is supposed to try their sailing qualities.

In consequence of new arrangements of forwarding the mails from Dublin, a reduction of two packets (supposed the *Gleaner* and *Cuckoo*) will take place.

The Rev. Mr. Goldney, Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, to be Superintendant of the issue of religious books to the fleet.

The *Alban* steamer, Lieut. Hast, has arrived at Woolwich. Ten caulkers' apprentices are ordered to be entered at Woolwich Dock-yard.

The *Flamer* steamer is paid off at Woolwich.

The superannuation of artificers in the Dock-yards restored as it was in 1833, takes place by Order in Council, except hired men, or what is termed broken services.

The *Winchester* has left Chatham on her route to the West Indies, taking Lieut. Lowder, 2 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, and 31 privates, Rl. Marines, to join the *Niagara* on the American station.

Cameleon, 10, Lieut.-Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), arrived from Lisbon and Sierra Leone at Rio Janeiro 27th March.

Electra, 18, Com. W. Preston (1833), arrived from Portsmouth at Rio Janeiro 29th March.

Stag, 46, Com. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), arrived from the Falkland Islands at Rio Janeiro 2d April.

Madagascar, 36, Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), arrived from Vera Cruz at Havana 28th April.

The following Mates passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Monday:—Messrs. D. Lane, E. Wells, R. Chambers, E. Lacy, M. R. Dyett; and Messrs. Stark and Scare as Naval Instructors.

Commander W. J. Wilhams has joined the Naval College for the purpose of study.

Lieut. Keton has joined the *Britannia* as Flag Lieut. to Adm. the Hon. E. Fleeming.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

2d Life Guards—Corporal-Major Peter Sherwin to be Adjut., with the rank of Cornet and Sub-Lieut., vice Carr, dec.

15th Light Drags.—Ens. Thomas R. Crawley, from 45th Foot, to be Cornet without p.—June 19. Charles Erskine Stewart, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Beatty, who retires—June 20. Henry Brett, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Coventry, who retires—June 21. Blackwood Montray Read, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Cherry, who retires—June 22. Herbert Morgan, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Harvey, who retires—June 23.

16th Light Drags.—Lieut. Charles John Foster, from 3d Foot, to be Lieut., v. O'Grady, who exchanges—Dec. 22.

3d Foot—Lieut. William Stamer O'Grady, from 16th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Foster, who exchanges—Dec. 22.

4th—*Frederick* Paul Haines, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Bogle, who retires.

5th—Lieut. Emilius Ross, from 54th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Wm. Greene, who retires on h.-p. of 54th Foot.

6th—Lieut Robert Morris Beebee to be Capt by p., v. Minton, who retires—Ens. James Elphinstone Robertson to be Lieut. by p., v. Beebee—Thomas Bishton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Robertson.

9th—Ens. James Slater Cumming to be Lieut without p., v. French, dec.—Nov. 21. Alexander Taylor, Gent., to be Ens., v. Cumming.

11th—Ens. Augustus Fred. Jenner to be Lieut by p., v. Browne, who retires—James Hamilton Ross, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v Jenner.

18th—Brev.-Major Tristram Charnley Squire to be Maj without p., v. Johnson, dec.—Lieut. Francis William Stehelin to be Capt., v. Squire—Ens. Edward King to be Lieut., v Stehelin—Ens. Richard Edward Frere to be Lieut. by p., v. King, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled—Gent. Cadet Edward B. Cureton, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Frere.

15th—Capt. Wm. Robert Brudenell Smith to be Major by p., v. Grierson, who retires—Lieut. FitzWilliam Walker to be Capt, by p., v. Barnham, who retires—Lieut Chas. Horrocks to be Capt. by p., v. Smith—Ens Henry Bond Head to be Lieut. by p., v. Walker—Ens. Charles Edward Astell to be Lieut. by p., v. Horrocks—James Hutton, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Head—Charles Littlehales, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Astell.

18th—Anthony W. Samuel Freeman Armstrong, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Scroggs, promoted.

31st—Ens. William Bray, Gent., to be Ens., v. English, promoted in 62d Foot.

33d—Ens. Charles Pynder Beauchamp Walker to be Lieut, v. Shuckburgh, promoted in 1st W. India Reg.—Gent. Cadet John E. Collings, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens., v. Walker.

36th—Lieut John Hiern to be Capt. without p., v. Killikelly, dec.—Ens. Alfred James Bourdillon to be Lieut., v. Hiern—May 31. Edward Warwick Harvey, Gent., to be Ens., v Bourdillon—Lieut. John Pratt to be Adjutant, v. Hynes, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

37th—Ens. Wm. Hamilton to be Lieut. by p., v. Honeyman, who retires—Thomas Molyneux Keogh, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Hamilton

40th—Ens. Richard Oliphertz to be Lieut., by p., v. Mortimer, who retires. Malcolm Donald Laing Meeson, to be Ens., by p., v. Oliphertz.

45th—Gent. Cadet Robert J. Garden, from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Ens. v. Crawley, appointed to 15th Lt. Drags

49th—Robert Sampson Halfhide, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Michell, promoted. John M'Culloch O'Toole, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Gibbons, promoted.

51st—Ens. Edward Corbett to be Lieut., by p., v. Dickson, appointed to 70th Foot. Gent. Cadet Arthur J. Otway, from Royal Mil Col., to be Ens., without p., v. Corbett.

52d—Lieut. Thomas Miller Creagh, from 20th Foot, to be Paymaster, v. Winterbotton, dec.

60th—William Peter Cockburn, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Maunsell, appointed to 1st Drag. Guards.

62d—Lieut. John George Rawstorne to be Capt, without p., v. Ellis, dec.—Oct. 10th. Ens. John Thomas Joseph English, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Rawstorne.

70th—Lieut. William Matthew Bigge to be Capt., by p., v. Moody, whose promotion has been cancelled. Ens. Thomas J. Hawker to be Lieut., without p., v. Kensall, promoted—Feb. 23. Lieut. Charles Sheffield Dickson, from 51st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Hawker, whose promotion, by p., has been cancelled.

82d—Brev. Lieut.-Col George Marshall to be Lieut.-Col., by p., v. Hogarth, who retires. Capt. John James Slater to be Maj., by p., v. Marshall Lieut. William James Whittuck, to be Capt., by p., v. Slater. Ens. Frederick William Diggle to be Lieut., by p., v. Whittuck.

89th—Lieut. John M'Causland to be Capt., without p., v. Gray, dec. Ensign James Robert Macdonald to be Lieut., v. M'Causland—May 13. Charles Doyle Patterson, Gent., to be Ens., v. Macdonald—June 3. Lieut. Henry Edmunds to be Adjt., v. Egerton, promoted—May 12.

1st W. India Regt.—Lieut. Charles Robert Shuckburgh, from 33d Foot, to be Capt., without p., v. M'Causland, whose promotion has been cancelled.

Unatt.—Ens. W. Seymour Scroggs, from 18th Foot, to be Lt., by p., v. Gilbert Elliott, who retires.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ens. Hope, 3d F., are Jas. Reid.

The date of the commission of Capt. Thomas Donaldson Price, 62d Foot, is 28th Aug., 1838, and not 14th Dec., 1838, as before stated.

The Christian names of Ens. Fraser, 70th Foot, are Leopold S. C., and not James Gerge, as stated in Gazette of 17th ult

The date of the commission of Lt. O'Brien as Adjt. 87th Foot, is 26th June, 1838, and not 30th Nov., 1838, as before stated.

The Christian names of Capt. Shaw, 4th Light Dragoons, are George Gardine, and not George Garrick.

The name of the Gent. Cadet who was appointed an Ens. in 26th Foot, on June 14, is Maurice Cane, and not Maurice Cave.

Uxbridge Volunteer Infantry—John Francis William Fane de Salis, Gent., to be Ens., v. John Fane de Salis, resigned—June 10.

North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—John Harding, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Clark, resigned—June 12.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—The inspection of this regiment by Maj.-Gen. Sleigh closed on Thursday.

2d Life Guards—Were inspected on foot in barracks on Friday, and will be reviewed on Wormwood Scrubbs this morning.

1st Drags.—The corps are thus distributed:—hd.-qrs. one troop, at Sheffield; two, Burnley; one, Halifax; one, Todmorden; one, Nottingham.

2d Drags.—At the fair of Ballybrood last week, Capt. Macquarie's troop attended, with a mounted policeman as their guide, to preserve the peace. A battle soon commenced, and two powerful factions were engaged in deadly conflict with the usual ferocious war-whoop, when the Greys rode into the *melée* to separate the combatants, which these brave fellows succeeded in doing, with some difficulty, before lives were sacrificed. They received, in return for such kindly office, well meant, but unwelcome, a shower of stones, of no mean calibre, which rattled on the horses' flanks, and struck several of the riders. Capt. Macquarie sustained a sharp stroke of a stone in the sword-arm. Several of the rioters were made prisoners, and given up to the police.

11th Light Drags.—*From the Canterbury Journal.*—Monday was a gay day in Canterbury, in consequence of the troops in our barracks, under the command of Lieut. Col. the Earl of Cardigan, undergoing the review of the Military Inspector-General of the district, (Maj.-Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C.B.) This took place in the barrack-field, and the day being as lovely as e'er broke from the heavens, a vast concourse of persons was enticed to the ground, and a great number of carriages was also present, with most of the *élite* of the city and neighbourhood. The field presented a most animated appearance—the soldiers in full uniform—the equipages in all directions, adorned with elegantly dressed ladies, and other spectators dispersed in every part. Added to this the brass band of the regiment played some excellent tunes. There could not have been fewer than 3,000 persons present. The day happened to be the anniversary of the regiment's arrival at Canterbury, as well as that on which the Inspector-General arrived from India. The Inspector-General was attended by his aide-de camp, the Lieut.-Colonel, the Earl of Cardigan, and Col. Brotherton (the Commandant of the depot at Maidstone). The men, forming six troops, looked extremely fine, and were very orderly. Before entering upon the field movements, they went through the following on parade, with admirable precision—March past by squadrons—rank past by single file—form close column—the squadrons countermarched—rank past by threes from the left—form close column—the squadrons countermarched—advance in a column of troops from the right, and trot past—reverse the front by wheel about of divisions on the move, and canter past—file from the right of threes—sword exercise.

The undermentioned were the evolutions which were performed in the field:—1. Take ground to the left—troops left wheel—2. Close column of squadrons.—3. The column countermarched by the wheel-about of troops.—4. Take ground to the right and deploy on the second squadron.—5 Advance in open column of troops from the left.—6. Form line to the front on the second squadron, and advance.—7. Retire in open of troops from the right.—8 Form line to the rear on the second squadron.—9. Retire by threes from the right of squadron.—10. Form line to the rear, entering left points.—11. Advance in echelon of squadrons from the left.—12. Reverse the echelon, and advance.—13. The echelon changed front to the left.—14. Form line on the first squadron, and advance.—15. By echelon of troops change position, right back.—16. Close column of squadrons in rear of the first.—17.—Advance in column of squadrons, from line to the left on the third squadron.—18. Attack to the front in echelon of squadrons from the left.—19. By threes change position right back.—20. Advance across the ground in line.—21. Retire by alternate troops, covered by skirmishers.—22. Left flank thrown back on the move, a quarter circle.—23. Advance in double column of troops from the centre.—24. From line to the right—attack in line.—25. Change front, left back.—26. Advance in parade order—general salute.

In these evolutions, some of which were very intricate and interesting, the troops acquitted themselves most creditably, and gained the approbation of the spectators as well as of the gallant General who inspected them, and all the officers that were on the ground. Well may the Commandant feel a pride and satisfaction in having so fine and active a body of men under him, and the approbation of the Inspector-General was no more than due to them. The General expressed himself in the warmest terms of commendation—though he had heard much of their efficiency, he said, he could not have believed the progress they had made, and he was sure he should fail in representing it to Lord Hill, but he would request his Lordship to come down and see the regiment himself.

We are happy in being able to record this just appreciation of the high worth of the troops, and we doubt not they felt as much flattered and pleased as the gallant Colonel under whose command they are. The review was finished by one o'clock, when the several spectators returned to their homes, without a single accident occurring to spoil the gaiety of the day.

We have elsewhere given a faithful record of the services of the late Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, Colonel of this corps.

15th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, commanding the second division, awaits embarkation at Chatham, for India. Majors Phillips and Wathen are also at Chatham. The Captains have been excused from participating with their brother Captains of the garrison in the fatigue and irksomeness of guard-mounting. The Field-Officers and Subalterns take their regular share of duty with the other officers in the garrison.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, the battalion in the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park, were called out upon parade to hear the sentence of a General Court-Martial read to private C. Donellan, charged with attempting to murder private Henry Turner, on the night of the 14th ult. (See *N. & M. G.*, 18th May and 1st inst.) The men having formed themselves into a square, Capt. the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers read the minutes of the Court-Martial, and the sentence, which condemned the prisoner to transportation beyond the seas for the term of his natural life. The ceremony had great effect upon all but the prisoner, who looked on with the most perfect indifference, and when he heard the sentence he betrayed no anxiety. The prisoner was removed to the Penitentiary, preparatory to his embarking for N. S. Wales.

The Sergeants of this battalion held their anniversary dinner in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. A large apartment in the Wellington Barracks was tastefully ornamented with laurel and banners, and upwards of fifty "good men and true" (not a few of whom wore the honorary medals given to them for their services on that memorable occasion) sat down to dinner; after which the usual loyal toasts having been given, the chairman, Serj.-Major Lunoie, proposed the health of the Duke of Wellington, which was drunk with the most enthusiastic applause. The hilarity of the evening was kept up until a late hour.

Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt.—A grand ball was given at the St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross, yesterday week, by Capt. and Adjut. F. H. G. Seymour, to nearly 200 non-com. officers of this and other battalions of the Guards, in celebration of the gallant Captain's marriage with the youngest daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, to whom he was united about five weeks since. Two of the largest rooms in the barracks were fitted up with flags and appropriate devices, and in one of them the colours of the regiment shone prominently, and a third room was appropriated for refreshments, which were supplied most abundantly. Every non-commissioned officer was requested to bring either his wife or some respectable female acquaintance with him. The regimental band was in attendance, and at six o'clock the festivities commenced, and were continued until the same hour the following morning. Col. Scott, Captains Davies, Rushbrooke, Liddell; Lieut. Dalrymple, &c., were present, and several of the officers and their ladies occasionally mingled in the dance.

5th—The officers of this reg. are entertaining a select party of fashionables at the Shambles Barracks, Galway, who are enjoying the sport of salmon-fishing. The most successful among the sportsmen are—Lieut. Mackenzie, 92d, Count Lomanzoff, a Polish nobleman, who expresses himself highly gratified with the sport; John Brereton, Esq., of Parsonstown; and Capt. Phillips, 23d Rl. Welsh Fusiliers. The party killed no less than thirty-four fine fish during the last week.

10th—from Manchester—hd.-qrs. and 2 cos. will be at Burnley; two at Todmorden; three, Bury; three, Blackburne.

11th Depot—from Chatham, relieve 2d batt. 60th depot, at Portsmouth, on the embarkation of the latter for Cork.

20th—Head-quarters and two cos., Stockport; two, Rochdale; six, Duchenfield, Ashton-under-Lyne.

26th—Ens. Wallace has embarked in the *Seringapatam* for India.

28th—The military offenders in Sydney jail are so numerous and unruly, that they attempted to break prison last Jan., and it required a division of the 28th, under Major Messiter, to enforce order. Nineteen of the insubordinates were placed in irons.

28th Depot—Capt. Kyle has leave to 6th Sept.

32d Depot—H.M.S. *Atholl* having on board the draft, consisting of 2 Capts., two Subs., 2 Serj., and 102 r. and f., and two boys of the 34th reg. sailed from Cove, on 15th inst., for Quebec, to join their service cos. A detachment of 1 Off., 1 Serj., and 20 r. and f., marched from Fermoy to Buttevant, 14th June, to take charge of the barracks until a depot arrives, relieving the detachment 34th depot, ordered to join its head-quarters.

34th Depot—The detachment marched from Buttevant to Cork, June 14, and arrived there next day to join its head-quarters. The Depot moves to Chatham.

35th Depot—has arrived at Chatham from Stirling, and is the most effective depot in Great Britain in officers and men.

50th—Quartermaster-Serj. Moore, who, by his high moral character and qualities as an efficient soldier, has gained the respect and esteem of the officers, as well as the private men of the regiment, received his commission as Ens. and Quartermaster to the reg., upon which occasion several of his old comrades chaired him round the square, the band playing before him to the officers' quarters, where he was received by the officers of the regiment, and complimented on his promotion. In the evening, Mr. Moore sat down with his brother officers to a splendid dinner, prepared for the occasion, when his health was drunk, and testimony was borne, by those whose esteem was a marked distinction of his worth, to his honourable career.—*Sydney Monitor.*

50th Depot—Will march from Chatham for Canterbury at the end of this month.

61st Depot—Capt. Verner's comp. has marched into Cashel, and relieved the 65th.

64th Depot—A detachment, consisting of 1 Officer, 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., marched from Derry (hd.-qrs.) to Sligo, June 19, and will arrive there June 25, to relieve a detachment 87th depot.

67th Depot—embark at Gosport for Cork, being relieved by the 82d depot.

69th Depot—Capt. Pigot is in command.

71st Depot—disembarked from the *Innisfail* at Glasgow on 4th inst., and marched for Stirling Castle on the following morning.

72d Depot—have arrived at Dundee, and are under command of Captain Lacy.

73d Depot—Arrived at Chatham, June 8, and disembarked, leaving their luggage on board. The following day they re-embarked in the same vessel, and proceeded to Sheerness to relieve the 82d depot.

75th Depot—Last week Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney inspected this depot.

76th Depot—Major Grubbe is in command. A detachment, consisting of 1 Officer, 1 Serjt., 1 drummer, and 23 r. and f., arrived at Newry, June 13, relieving the detachment of 87th depot.

77th Depot—A non-com. officer and 4 privates, being an escort of a man of this corps for trial before a Court-Martial in Dublin, are ordered to embark at the North-Wall in a steamer for Belfast, as the depot will shortly

embark for Carlisle. Lieut. Powell will also embark in the same vessel.

79th—Hd.-qrs. 6 cos. Manchester; two, Newcastle-under-Lyne; two, Halifax.

80th Depot—under Capt. Steuart, are under orders to march to Canterbury on 30th inst.

81st Depot—Lieut.-Col. W. D. Jones (Rl. Artillery) has returned from Chester, where he was recently sent to investigate into circumstances which have occurred between Lieut. Hill and an Officer of the 81st. The particulars have not transpired; but the 81st has, in consequence, been displaced from Chester by the 9th. —*Weekly Paper.*

Major-General Sir C. Napier, after his recent inspection, thus addressed the depot:—

"Major Creagh, Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and private soldiers, I assure you that it gives me the greatest satisfaction to tell you how pleased I have been this day by your general appearance, the celerity of your movements, and your steadiness under arms; more particularly, as I have taken you unawares. I have nothing to find fault with, but many things to praise."

86th—The two flank comps., with the staff of this distinguished reg., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Creagh, which have occupied our barracks for the last fifteen months, marched out at seven this morning with their splendid band, *en route* to Manchester. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers, and the soldier-like behaviour of the men, had gained for them universal esteem, and they have quitted the town with the sincere regret of all classes of its inhabitants. They are succeeded by the staff and flank comps. of the 20th, from Manchester, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Thomas. The gallant Commander of this reg. is M P. for Kinsale, and lately returned from India. Previous to going out, he served under the Duke of Wellington through all the Spanish campaigns, had two horses shot under him while commanding his old reg. (the gallant 27th) at Toulouse, and has subsequently served in Canada, the W. Indies, and for seven years previous to his return in the E. Indies. Col. Thomas first joined the Army in 1799. The gallant 86th expect to leave Manchester for Dublin in Sept.—*Stockport Paper, June 13.*

87th Depot—Last week six recruits left Limerick Garrison for Boyle, to join the depot, which leaves that town for Drogheda, to replace 76th depot, going to Armagh; but it is said the 87th will subsequently proceed to the Pigeon House, Dublin, on the embarkation of 75th depot for England. The detachment stationed at Sligo, under command of Lieut. C. T. Graves, will march for Boyle June 25th, and arrive there next day, to join its headquarters. The detachment, under Major Mugenis, at Boyle, are to march for Dublin on being relieved. The company which recently left Boyle for Armagh, under Capt. Harvey, as well as the detachment under Lieut. Rush, for Newry, arrived in Drogheda, June 15th.

90th Depot—is to proceed from Chatham to Dover, and the 11th to Cork, on the arrival of the 34th depot in the *Avon* steamer, from Ireland.

93d—Mr. Forde, formerly a Lieutenant in this corps, on retiring, a fortnight since, to bed at Tuam, fell over the bannisters, was lifted up insensible, and expired the next day. His father and brother fell at Waterloo.

94th Depot—under Major Gascoyne, have landed at Liverpool from Cork, *en route* to Cork.

95th Depot—Major Maclean being on leave, Brevet-Major Raines is in command.

96th— Hd.-qrs. three cos., Bolton; three, Wigan; two Haydock-Lodge; two, Liverpool.

1st West India Regt.—Paymaster Webster and lady arrived in this country from St. Lucia last week.

Ceylon Rifles—Lieut. S. P. Joyce, Knight, has received the Adjt.-Gen.'s leave for six months from the Provisional Battalion at Chatham.

Royal Artillery—A Board of Officers assembled at the Rl. Ordnance Hospital on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting the men of the Ordnance corps unfit for further service.—The party at the Tower was relieved yesterday by a detachment under the command of Capt. Anderson. Capt. Trevor met with a severe fall from his horse at the review in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Tuesday.

The late Serjt.-Major Shepherd.—It is gratifying to record the following letter from the Rl. Artillery corps to the Royal Marines:—

"The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, appointed to conduct the subscription entered into as a token of sympathy with the widow and children of the late Serjeant Major W. Shepherd, gratefully acknowledge the kind participation of the Woolwich Division of Rl. Marines with the Rl. Artillery of their feelings of regret, with respect to the late melancholy event, and which that gallant corps' liberal contribution evinced that they so cordially entertain.

"The Rl. Artillery are under the most grateful obligation to the Rl. Marines, for this public avowal of detestation in which they hold the recent unrestrained violation of discipline, and they are sure so gallant a body as the Rl. Marines will justly appreciate the advantages that will accrue to the service, and country at large, by each soldier recording his individual protest against an act so derogatory to his sense of duty, and thus establish an honourable memorial of the noble part he took in the vindication of his corps from any community of feeling with the perpetrators of so disgraceful a crime.

"And we hope that the awful bereavement which we now unite in deploring, may produce a good effect, so that the same cordial sympathy that now exists between the several members of our respective corps, may ever continue among our successors. A. Steele, Quartermaster-Serjeant, President.

"Woolwich, June 6."

Messrs. Cox and Co. have opened a Subscription List at their office for the benefit of the widow of the late Serjeant-Major Shepherd. The Marquis of Westminster's name is on the list for 5*l.*, Messrs. Cox and Co., 5*l.*, Gen. Hopkinson, 5*l.*, Major Wolfe, 2*l.* We are confident that when this is known there will be many who will be happy to add their contributions. The Foot Guards and other corps have made a subscription. The Rifles, Marines, Sappers and Miners, and inhabitants of Woolwich, have all come forward.

Yesterday, at the Central Criminal Court, George Willis was indicted for the wilful murder of Wm. Shepherd. Messrs. Adolphus and Bodkin conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Doane defended the prisoner. Mr. Adolphus stated the facts of the case, and informed the jury that the officers of the regiment to which the prisoner belonged had furnished him with the means of defence. He then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, and called witnesses, after which Mr. Doane addressed the jury. Lord Chief Justice Tyndal then proceeded to sum up the evidence; and the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner stood with the greatest firmness during the trial, and was perfectly unmoved when the verdict was returned. Lord Chief Justice Tyndal addressed the prisoner, and said he had been convicted of a crime equally hateful in the eyes of God and man, and in his case there were circumstances of peculiar enormity. His victim was his own officer, whom he had treacherously destroyed. The circumstances of provocation, if any really did exist, were so slight as hardly to be of a nature to be brought forward. It was scarcely necessary for him to inform him that, under these circumstances, not the slightest hope could be held out to him, and he must prepare to meet his Maker. The sentence was then passed upon the prisoner in the usual form The prisoner listened attentively during the address of the learned Judge, and at its conclusion walked away from the bar with a firm step.

Rl. Engineers—Lieut.-Col. Slade, commanding Rl. Engineers in the Munster district, is on a tour of inspection.

Yeomanry—Brev. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, K.H. (9th Lancers), has been appointed to inspect the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell is an Officer of 33 years' full-pay service.—The North Devon, Col. Lord Rolle, met at Great Torrington on 6th inst., for eight days' training, under the command of Major Sir Trevor Wheler. On Sunday the regiment attended divine service at the parish church of St. Giles, where a sermon was preached by the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Peter Glubb, and for which he received the thanks of the regiment. This fine body of men was reviewed on Wednesday, 12th inst., by Col. Sisted, who spoke in the highest terms of the correctness of their evolutions and of their steady and soldier-like appearance. After the review, when the regiment was in close column, the Colonel called the Adjutant, Captain Lea, and Serjeant-Major Stoker to the front, and expressed his approbation of the manner in which the regiment had been drilled by them.

On Monday last the Prince of Saxe Leinigen, in company with several distinguished persons, visited Woolwich garrison, and, after viewing the extensive Government establishment, the dock-yards, Royal arsenals, and mortar-practice on Plumstead Marsher, returned to the garrison, where his Royal Highness was entertained by Lord Bloomfield and the officers of the regiment. On the same day the Prince of Oude paid a visit to Woolwich and examined the various establishments very minutely, and was highly gratified.

Assist.-Commissary General Geo. Maclean is appointed to proceed to Van Diemen's Land in charge of the Commissariat Department, and will embark the end of next month.

Anniversary of Waterloo.—On Tuesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet. On all previous occasions the nobility, friends of his Grace have been permitted to go over the apartments, and view the tables in the afternoon, as the dinner took place in the evening, but this time, to the many applications, the following circular was returned as an answer:—

"London, June —, 1839.—The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Justice to his servants and respect for his guests have always prevented the Duke from making a public show of his house on the day that he is to entertain company in it. He begs leave to decline to give any order of admission on the 18th instant."

Covers were laid for 74, but 60 only sat down to dinner. The following were among the guests:—Generals the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, Viscount Beresford, Hon. Sir Charles Colville; Lieut.-Generals Sir J. Kempt, Sir P. Maitland, Sir R. H. Vivian, Sir T. Reynell, Sir C. Halket, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir A. F. Barnard, Lord Harris, Sir H. Askew; Sir G. Quentin, Lord F. Somerset, &c.; Major-Generals Sir A. B. Clifton, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir C. B. Vere, Sir G. Scovell, Lord Saltoun, A. Macdonald, C. Hill, Sir W. Gomm, Sir E. Bowater, Sleigh, D'Oyly, H. Wyndham; Colonels the Hon. H. P. Townshend, Sir R. Gardiner, Sir De Lacy Evans, W. Drummond, Ellis, Lord M. Hill, Reeve, Sir J. Lambert, Sir J. May, Lord Sandys, Sir J. Clarke, &c. The party broke up at 11.

On Tuesday last, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, a dinner was given at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, by Lieut. Siborn, the projector of the Model of the Battle of Waterloo, to all non-commissioned officers and privates who were engaged upon the field, and are yet serving in the different regiments in London. Trophies and flags were kindly supplied from the Tower, by the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the effect was characteristic and imposing. The veterans were in high glee, expressed themselves much pleased, and broke up shortly after 10 o'clock, warmed and elated, but in good order and perfect regularity. The band of the 2d regiment of Life Guards was in attendance, by permission, and played several beautiful and appropriate airs. Mr. Thomas presided, as the representative of Lieut. Siborn, whose official duties detained him in Ireland, and prevented the possibility of his meeting his guests upon the occasion. The following healths were proposed and responded to with rapturous acclamations. "Health and long life to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen May she be blessed with a peaceful and prosperous reign, and may she ever be surrounded by Ministers, good and able men, desirous and capable of maintaining the privileges of the throne, and securing the constitutional rights of the people." —"Health and prosperity to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Long may his life be spared to serve his country by wisdom and discretion in her councils, as his arm and valour have already defended her in the field." "Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces." "Sir Hussey Vivian, the Master-General of the Ordnance." "The Marquess of Anglesey." "The Veteran Survivors of the glorious Field of Waterloo." Each of these toasts was preceded by an appropriate speech from the chair. The remarks respecting Her Majesty were replete with loyalty and attachment; but nothing could exceed the rapturous applause that followed a lucid exposition of the circumstances of the glorious field of Waterloo, and a refutation of those scandalous attempts which have been made to detract from the merits of the Duke, both in his military and political capacities. A request was made that the remarks respecting the Duke and the victory of Waterloo should be printed for the gratification of the soldiers. We hope that it will be complied with.

Military Commission.—The Duke of Wellington, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, and other members, attended a meeting on Tuesday, at the office of Viscount Melbourne in Downing-street. The commission sat upwards of two hours.

On Tuesday there was a review in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, in commemoration of the 24th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The following troops assembled on the Fifteen-acres, at twelve o'clock:—The Rl. Artillery, 6th Dragoons, 17th Lancers, 19th regt., 22d regt., 88th regt., 97th regt., and 60th depot. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant arrived about one o'clock, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns. The troops went through a variety of evolutions with admirable precision. Towards the close of the Review the Enniskillen Dragoons and the 17th Lancers make some brilliant charges across the line of Infantry. The poised lance and the heavy sabre coming in collision, excited considerable interest—though in bloodless fray. But we regret to state that two privates of the former fell from their horses in "the gallop up," and were somewhat hurt. The weather was favourable, and the spectators numerous, among whom were several fair equestrians. The review terminated at 4 o'clock.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Blakeney left Dublin on Thursday, on his tour of inspection of the troops in the eastern district. Major Foster and Capt. Bruce accompanied him.

Lieut. Daly, Barrack-Master, Newcastle, has been transferred to Kinsale, and Lieut. M'Donald has been appointed to Newcastle, vice Lieut. Daly.

The entire range of barracks at Cashel is undergoing a thorough repair, and the soldiers' range is being raised three feet, on the completion of which, the remainder of the 61st Depot will march in from Templemore, and there await the arrival of the service cos., daily expected from Ceylon.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bourke, late Governor of New South Wales, declined the Governorship of Jamaica.

Sixty-one additional cells for solitary confinement are ordered to be built in the different barracks in Ireland.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Captain Freeman Murray, 2d batt. 60th regiment, being appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to the Hon. Howe Browne, 8th Hussars.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith has been appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius; and Sir Charles Metcalfe, whose high character and experience are well known from his important services in India, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the place of Sir Lionel Smith.

Col. Reid, the new Governor of Bermuda, who arrived there early in April, has gone out as *Civil* Governor only, and not exercising Military authority. The command of the troops in the Bermudas consequently devolves upon Lieut.-Col. Robinson, 30th Regt., as senior Military officer. Lieut.-Col. Robinson is of 33 years' standing, and during that long period has seen much active service, and never been on half-pay.

The new cap for the Infantry is considerably lighter than the one now in wear. It is lower also. The peak projects horizontally, and in place of the brass scales are black leather straps passing under the chin. The cap-plate is reduced in size. At the back is an oil-case flap, to be let down in wet weather to protect the neck, and at the sides are vents to keep the head cool. The cap is ugly, but serviceable. It is to come into general wear next year.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant the Honourable Howe Browne, of the 8th or King's Royal Irish Hussars, being appointed First Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Captain Williams, 24th regt., who has been appointed Master of the Horse.

The *Strabane* and not the *Atlas* is the vessel which has been chartered by the E.I. Company to convey the drafts of the Queen's Regiments to Bombay in July next. The *Atlas* will take troops to Madras.

Steam conveyance is ordered for embarkation of the following depots to and from England and Ireland:—30th—102 men, from Carlisle to Belfast; 52d—160 men, from Carlisle to Belfast; 77th—295 men, from Belfast to Carlisle; 83d—154 men, from Carlisle to Belfast; 95th—252 men, from Belfast to Carlisle.

Colonel Riddell has returned to Armagh from England, where he had been on leave, and has resumed his duties as Assist. Quartermaster-General of the northern district.

Lieut. Black, 30th regiment, now on the recruiting service in London, has been appointed Garrison-Adjutant at Chatham, vice Harnett, 41st regt., deceased. The duties are now performed by Captain Errington, 51st Lt. Inf.

A series of Courts-Martial has arisen at Madras out of the brutal misconduct of a sailor on board the ship *Plantagenet* on her voyage to Madras with troops in 1838. It appears that the sailor nearly knocked out the eye of a soldier of the 62d Regt., and shamefully beat him, and on Capt. Price, of H.M. 62d, interposing to stop the quarrel, the sailor d——d him, and threatened to serve him the same. The Captain of the ship, a mild and gentlemanlike man, stated his inability to give redress, the consequence of which was a division in opinion and a party spirit amongst the passengers and officers, which led eventually to three Courts-Martial. The first on Capt. Wood, of H.M. 39th Regt., who was tried on a charge preferred by Major Wright for being drunk on duty three days subsequent to the above mentioned dispute, on which charge he was fully acquitted. The second Court-Martial, on Lieut. Heriot, H.M. 55th Regt., on charges preferred against him by Maj. Wright, H.M. 39th Regt., 1st, for having sent to demand satisfaction in a duel from Major Wright, for his conduct when interfering as commanding officer of the troops on board the ship *Plantagenet*, to suppress a quarrel likely to arise from language made use of by Lieut. Heriot to Assist.-Surgeon Smith, H.C.S.; and 2d charge, for having, in reply to a communication from the Deputy Adjt.-Gen., requiring an explanation of his conduct as detailed in the first charge, asserted, that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion; he, the said Lieut. Heriot, never having, either directly or indirectly, on board the ship *Plantagenet*, brought the same to Major Wright's notice; and well knowing and believing at the time he made the aforesaid statement, that it was false and unfounded. Of the first charge Lieut. Heriot was found guilty, and of the second also, with the exception of the latter part "and well knowing and believing, &c." The Court remarked that the assertion of the prisoner in his letter to the Deputy Adjt.-Gen. was fully disproved. The third Court-Martial on Capt. Wood, H.M. 39th Regt., on a charge preferred against him by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Peregrine Maitland, on his perusal of the minutes of the Court-Martial on Lieut. Heriot, for the evidence given on that occasion by Capt. Wood, on which charge Capt. Wood has been acquitted, but the Court-Martial and opinions of the Commander-in-Chief have not yet been promulgated. Nothing can be more explicit than Her Majesty's regulations with regard to the conduct expected from the crews and officers of ships in which troops are embarked, and the indentures of contract with the Hon. Company are also equally explicit, but the Captains of merchantmen generally complain of their legal inability to punish offences; so that if any of their officers or crew become insolent, and insubordination and drunkenness exist on board, confusion and disorder must be the inevitable result. It is not intended by this paragraph to convey the least reproach against the Captain of that splendid ship, the *Plantagenet*.

We (*Montreal Gazette, 27th April*) have much pleasure in publishing the following Address from the Ministers, Justices of the Peace, Officers of Militia, and other inhabitants of the county of Shefford, to Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Head, commanding in that district, on the eve of that excellent officer's departure for England, with Col. Head's reply, which contains the best advice that a commanding officer can give to those over whom he is placed in authority:—

To Lieut.-Col. C. F. Head, Commanding Shefford District.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Ministers of Religion, Justices of the Peace, Officers of Militia, and Citizens of the county of Shefford, having heard of your sudden departure for England, beg leave to approach you with some expression of our unqualified esteem and regard. We offer you not, Sir, the trite phraseology of ceremonious formality, nor merely the respectful and sincere acknowledgments of the present assembly, hastily convened for the purpose of thus bearing public testimony to your moral worth and well-earned fame; but we reverberate the spontaneous sentiments and unsophisticated feeling of thousands of every origin, religion, and grade. We cannot review the past, and reflect on the secret machinations within, and the wicked combinations around, and turn our attention to the present state of things amongst us, without feeling grateful to an overruling Providence, and acknowledging your timely presence, under God, as mainly necessary in restoring public confidence, and maintaining public tranquillity. This happy effect, Sir, you accomplished, not *vi et armis*, but by the more mild, and perhaps not less effectual power of moral suasion. By urbanity of manners and condescension of department, with seasonable advice, you most effectually suppressed, if you did not entirely eradicate, every seed of personal animosity, and the puny growth of civil discord; whilst by zeal, assiduity, discretion, and the military assumption of the most commanding positions, you so opposed every incursion from without, as to leave our loyal volunteers little else to do than to learn the art of war, while they reaped the laurels of peace. You have, Sir, justly merited, and will carry with you wherever you go, the lasting gratitude of this loyal portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and the approbation of that Government you so faithfully serve; and although we deeply regret your departure and the loss of your society, experience and counsel, as well as the blessed effect which your consistent piety and uniform observance of religious duties must have, in general, wherever felt, we cannot but congratulate you on the near prospect of being again received into the affectionate embrace of your beloved family, and the quiet enjoyment of your English home;—long may it be regarded as our "Father Land;" its liberties and protection as our common birthright,—and may our connexion be cherished with mutual and increasing attachment! Thither may you have a prosperous voyage, and the protecting care of an Almighty arm. May much happiness await you, and blessings spiritual be your portion for ever.—Waterloo, Shefford, 20th April, 1839.

REPLY.

Accept, Gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the honour you do me, by thus publicly testifying your favourable opinion of my public conduct, and for the confidence and support you have in variably given me, in the execution of my duties. The comparative position of this section of the country at the present time, and in November last, certainly affords a cause for exultation, and I join with you in contemplating, with feelings of satisfaction, the reigning peace, and returning confidence, that now preside, where much alarm and distrust were but too well established. At the time first named, an infuriated French populace threatened one side of your district, whilst an equally deluded, and not less formidable, party, were arming on its United States Frontier; and, worse than all, a sworn gang of conspirators, leagued with your enemies, were working their infamous plans in the very heart of your country.—In this state of things, the Administrator of the Government, and the Commander of the Forces, offered you arms, and proposed military organisation; and the call was at once responded to. At a large county meeting, you unanimously resolved to uphold your Queen and the British Constitution, and to defend your country against internal and external attack. From that moment your disconcerted enemies saved themselves by flight, or sought refuge in the insignificance of their homes. In a few days it became my pleasing duty to communicate to head-quarters, that the county of Shefford was united, and safe from further danger; and by continuing to do your duty, as honourable and brave men and as loyal subjects, you gave me the means carrying out such measures as speedily brought on quiet, and restored confidence. As long as the same upright spirit continues to exist in these townships, and the same happy combination of parties ready to maintain the laws and to defend the country, be assured there will be no renewal of troubles, and I leave you, relying on your good sense to act on this principle, and with a full belief that you will meet a just recompense for such conduct by witnessing the rapid growth of prosperity these townships are capable of.

The report on Canada, now under discussion in the Imperial Parliament, will lead to important results; for the information contained will not be disregarded by persons desirous to benefit you. The report alluded to attributes the troubles amongst the French inhabitants mainly to a want of education, but with education there may still be a political and moral ignorance—so that knowledge, especially directed to this end, is still necessary to secure contentment and to maintain the Government; and I cannot forego this opportunity of saying, that in these townships the means of obtaining both the above are denied to a large portion of the people, until better provision is made, under present circumstances, there cannot be a more patriotic and laudable enterprise, than those persons possessing the ability, seeking opportunities to contribute to remove this evil. If benefit has attended my exertions, as you flatter me it has, I attribute success to the simple operation of explaining the just and mild laws of our country, and telling men their duty, and I have found no instance of persevering opposition where those have been made known. But as on one hand the isolated cottager is susceptible of good, on the other hand he is peculiarly exposed to the designs of evil men.

As respects the more personal and private allusions contained in this kind Address, I am at a loss to reply to them, and can assure you, that your expressions of approbation of my conduct and character will be cherished by me as valuable tokens of regard from men whom I respect, and who are too deeply interested in the occurrences of the times to be careless to what is passing. Gentlemen, if I have combined private beneficial acts with public duty, I trust the same spirit that has directed me will also afford me further means and the same desire to benefit others. Private affairs have for some time rendered my return to England an object when it could be done consistent with public duty, and I have the satisfaction of leaving you with such being the case. I thank you for your kind expressions concerning my family, and I trust no distant period will cause them, by my report, to appreciate, with myself, the kindness now exhibited towards us.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT IN THE COLONY OF THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.—Boys from fourteen years of age and upwards, and young men of good character, and able-bodied, will be enlisted, without distinction of colour, in order to be trained to arms, in conjunction with H.M.'s regular forces, to serve in this colony only. Their engagement in H.M.'s service is to be for life, but they will receive a temporary discharge from Military duty after three years, or a shorter period if thought fit, excepting for short annual periods of training, or when their services may be deemed necessary for the defence of the colony. During the period of training, as well as when called out, they are to receive pay, clothing, and allowances, like H.M.'s regular forces. Enlistment for the defence of the colony is not to prevent those enlisted, trained, and temporarily discharged, from engaging as seamen, or to have the right to leave the islands, equally with other natives not enlisted; but being within these islands, or its harbours, whenever their defence may be deemed to require their aid, or whenever they are required for periodical training, they are as enlisted soldiers, immediately to join the Queen's regular forces, of which they will constitute a part; and to place themselves under the Queen's officers, or incur the penalties they would be subject to by law. They are to be subject to whatever orders are given to them for attending the Military Schools, and such orders which may be deemed necessary for maintaining sobriety and good conduct. H. E. ROBINSON, Lt.-Colonel, Commanding H.M. troops, Bermuda. St. George's, Bermuda, May 3d, 1839.

East India Intelligence.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House on Wednesday last, pursuant to the charter. The Chairman, Sir R. Jenkins, laid on the certain accounts and papers which had been presented to Parliament on the 25th March last. Sir C. Forbes complained that these accounts did not come down to so late a period as they ought, and as was provided for by one of their by-laws. The Chairman stated that the delay had arisen in completing the accounts in India, in consequence of steps which were necessary to be taken in winding up the commercial affairs of the Company. A portion of the accounts, too, which were put on board the *Duke of Northumberland* had been lost with that vessel.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery on Saturday the 6th July.

Sir C. Forbes said, it was at present of the greatest importance that the proprietors should know the real state of the financial affairs of India, especially as there was a war carrying on, the expenses of which ought to be borne by this country, and not by the East India Company. The Company had lost not less than 2,000,000*l.* in interest, in keeping up such large deposits in the different treasuries of India, the whole amount of which was not less than from 9,000,000*l.* to 10,000,000*l.* He hoped the finance accounts from India would be transmitted in future with more regularity. The Company might have paid off part of its debt with these deposits, and then, if they required a loan for political purposes, it could easily be obtained.—The Chairman assured the Court that the subject of obtaining the finance accounts regularly and speedily from India, was one which had occupied the anxious attention of the Court of Directors. He was also bound in justice to Lord Auckland to state, that the Governor-General had the same subject under his anxious attention. There were at the present time considerable sums in the treasuries in India, which he admitted were too large, but measures would be adopted to ensure a better arrangement for the future.

Mr. Poynder gave notice of the following motion—"That the petition of the clergy of Bristol and its vicinity addressed to the Court of Proprietors, and this day presented, praying that the Director's despatch of 20th Feb., 1833, may be carried into effect, be taken into consideration at the next quarterly Court."

Mr. Poynder wished to know if the Court of Directors had received any official particulars of a religious offering reported to have been made by the Governor-General at the heathen temple at Umritsir, on the occasion of his late visit to Runjeet Singh. The information was conveyed in a communication from a young officer who was present on the occasion in which it was stated that offerings were made to the temple.—The Chairman begged to state that the Court of Directors had not received any information on the subject, and he cautioned the Court of Proprietors not to pay attention to private reports of such a nature.

Mr. Poynder asked if the Court of Directors had any communication to make relative to Sir Peregrine Maitland. He (Mr. P.) happened to know, upon the best authority, that the despatch of the 8th August last, presented a most fallacious and unjust view of the circumstances which attended the resignation of Sir P. Maitland.—The Chairman replied that Sir P. Maitland was a Queen's officer, that he had tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The Court of Directors had nothing whatever to do with the resignation of Sir P. Maitland, or with his return to this country.

Mr. Montgomery Martin rose to submit a motion on the subject of the duties payable on various articles, the produce of British India, which was seconded by Sir Charles Forbes. It was understood that a requisition for a special Court for the above purpose would be drawn up and presented to the Directors.

Sir J. Bryant wished to know whether the office of Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India was vacant? He had heard a rumour to that effect, and also that Sir Thomas Reynells had been, or would be, appointed to fill the vacant situation. He likewise wished to know whether there was a probability of any of the Company's Officers ever being appointed to the command of the Indian Army. He did not wish that the Queen's Officers should be excluded from the command, but he thought that the Company's Officers ought to have a share of it.—The Chairman said he was not aware that there was any such vacancy at present as that alluded to. He had an opinion perhaps similar on the subject of one of the Company's Officers being appointed to fill that situation, but he was not called upon at present to discuss that question.

Sir C. Forbes then asked, "Are we at war or peace with Persia? Is there a Persian Ambassador in this country or not? Is he acknowledged? Have we an Ambassador in Persia, and is he acknowledged?"—The Chairman said it was not in his power to afford the

Hon. Baronet any information on the subject beyond what had already been laid before the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. [See also Parliamentary Report of last evening.]

Mr. Weeding said he was anxious to obtain some information relative to the overland communication with India. He wished to know whether any negotiations had been entered into with Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, in order to secure a safe passage to India?—The Chairman said that he did not think any negotiation on the subject was at all necessary, as this country was on the most friendly terms with Mehemet Ali.

The efforts of the East India and China Association to obtain, through the Government, an arrangement with France, for the speedy and safe conveyance of the Indian mails between Alexandria and Calais, have proved successful. The convention concluded with the French Government stipulates,—That the correspondence between England and the East Indies shall be conveyed through France in plate-iron or tin cases, hermetically closed as regards India, or in sealed bags from England, under charge of a special messenger; and to be forwarded from Marseilles to Alexandria, and *vice versâ*, in steam-vessels of 160 horse power. To leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. The time to be occupied between Calais and Marseilles, 4 days 6 hours; and passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, 12 days 12 hours; and passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, 14 days 5 hours; making the time required for the outward mail between London and Alexandria 18 days, and for the homeward about 20½ days. The postage, therefore, of letters from London to India may be calculated at 3*s.* 1*d.* per single letter. The new arrangements to come into operation in two months from this time, or sooner if it can be effected.

The *Iberia* steamer, which arrived last Monday at Falmouth with the Mediterranean mails, brought intelligence that the letters from India had not arrived at Alexandria 27th May. The *Hugh Lindsay* steam-vessel, which was to have left Bombay 16th April, had not arrived at Suez 23d May.

MADRAS.

The following is an analysis of the recent changes in the Madras Army, from death and other causes:—

Civil Establishment.—Casualties—Francis W. Robertson, died at Annultapoor, Dec. 16, 1838. Jas. C. Taylor, do. at Salem, Feb. 4, 1839. G. P. Dumergue, do. at Cape, Jan.

Military Establishment.—Deaths—Int. Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Colnet, at London, Dec 28, 1838. Maj. Anthony Monin, at Trinchinopoly, Jan. 5, 1839. Art.—Lt.-Col. J. H. Frith, C.B., at Madras, Mar. 2. Eng.—Maj. Gen. William Farquhar, at Scotland, May 11. 7th L.C.—Captain G. H. Thomas, at Bellary, May 5. 10th N.I.—Lieut. Walter Cook, at Cape Town, Nov. 8, 1838. 16th N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Peppercorne, in camp, near Coondoor, Oct. 9, 1838. 21st N.I.—Capt. Wm. Mason, at Bombay, March 1, 1839. 22d N.I.—Captain Fred. Darby, at Masulipatam, Nov. 20, 1838. 25th N.I.—Capt. C. A. Cosby, at Gookarun, Sept. 30, 1838. 42d N.I.—H. S. O. Smith, at Bombay, Jan. 15, 1839. Art.—1st Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe, at Masulipatam, Oct. 5, 1838. Inv. Est.—Maj. J. F. Palmer, at Wallajahbad, Jan. 23, 1839. Capt. Geo Gray, on board *Mary Ann*, May 12, 1838. Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, at Madras, Dec. 27. Dep Com David Hooker, at do., Aug. 30. Pension Est.—Lieut C. M. West, at do., Sept 29. Med. Dep.—Surgeon S. Higginson, at Moulmein, Oct. 12, 1838. Assist.-Surgs. J. Chippendall, at Bellary, Feb. 14, 1839. F. B. Stapp, on board *Strathden*—Richardson Colthurst, at Bombay—Dec. 17, 1838.

Retirements.—Art.—Lieut.-Col. T. T. Paske, Oct. 15, 1838. Eur. Reg.—Maj. Edw. Franckly n, Jan. 14, 1839. 16th N.I.—Maj. W. H. Smith, April 27. 41st N.I.—Capt. A. Macarthur, Oct. 19. 40th N.I.—Captain W. Nicolson, Dec. 19, 1836. 52d do.—Lieut. C. H. Horseley, May 3, 1839. Art.—Capt. R. S. Seton, Oct 5, 1838. 1st Lieut. S. W. Croft, Jan. 22, 1839. Eng.—Maj. Jas. Oliphant, Dec. 17, 1838. Inv Est.—Capt. H. W. Hatfield.

Resignations.—Eur. Reg.—Lieut. J. M. H. Phillips, from Jan. 29, 1839. 1st N.I.—Lieut. Jas. Majoribanks, Feb. 15. Mem. Med. Board.—Surg. John Underwood, Feb. 26. Jas. Richmond, Jan. 14. John Snum, do.

Invalided.—Art.—Lt.-Col. J. N. Abdy, from Nov. 27, 1838. 5th N.I.—Capt. Joseph Wright, Feb. 15, 1839. Lieut. Wm. Hertford, March 12. 37th N.I.—Major C. R. Bradstreet, Jan. 4. 42d N.I.—Capt. Evan Lloyd, Feb. 19. 48th N.I.—Capt. Robt. Watts, Nov. 13, 1838.

Pensioned.—Ord. Dep.—Conductor George Forth, Jan. 11, 1839. Struck off, having been absent five years—9th N.I.—Brev.-Capt. R. S. M. Spye, from Aug. 23, 1836. 30th N.I.—Lieut. H. F. Emery, from Oct. 12, 1838.

Name removed from Army List.—4th L.C.—Lieut. F. Y. Cooper, 39th N.I.—Lieut. D. T. Thompson—from Dec. 11, 1838.

Discharged.—42d N.I.—Ens. P. F. Thorne, from Oct. 23, 1838. Assist.-Surg. John Carden, M.D., from July 26, 1838. Assist.-Surg. C. S. Cuming, from Sept. 8.

Retirements at Home.—Bengal Eccles. Depart.—Rev. W. Parish, A.B. Madras.—Rev. Robt. A. Denton. Bombay—Lieut. A. Jukes, 17th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, June 17th—Windsor, *Nesbitt*, from Bengal, Feb. 28.—Cape, April 26. Moffatt, *Bolton*, from China, Feb. 19. Britannia, *Leith*, from Bengal, Jan. 17, 21st—Emu, *Howard*, from Van Diemen's Land.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Sir. Edward Paget—Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Leggett and two children, Capt. McKenzie, Dr. Hughes, Lieut. Lockyer, H.M.'s 57th, Master and Miss Saunders, Miss Hill, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Clementson, Mrs. Harris and two children, Major Donaldson, H.M.'s 57th, Lieut. and Mrs. Gahan, ninety-seven invalids.

Per Windsor—Mrs. Col. Fane, Maj. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Misses Fane and Webster, Capt. Yea, A.D.C. to Com.-in-Chief. Lieut. Sawyer, H.M.'s 3d Buffs. Ens. E. H. Dickenson, M. Pehmoller, Misses Thomason, Hutchinson, and Hutton, Masters Thomason, Fane, Grant, and Henderson.

Ships Sailed.—From Downs, June 19—Cherokee, *M'Kellar*, for Calcutta. Seringapatam, *Hopkins*, to Portsmouth, for Madras. From Portsmouth, 20th—Plantagenet, *Dunsell*, for Madras and Calcutta.

Casualty.—The Northumberland, *Compton*, from Bengal to London, was fallen in with March 18th, in Lat 20. S., Lon. 72. E., totally dismasted, and with loss of boats, rudder, and decks swept, and about 100 tons of cargo thrown overboard, having encountered a hurricane on 7th March, in Lat. 21 S., Lon. 77 E. The Northumberland was supplied with a compass and other necessaries, and proceeded for Mauritius.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DEPOT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I find by your paper of yesterday, that we are to be favoured with a visit from the Court of Directors, at which I am exceedingly gratified, as it will, if I am not much mistaken, prove of individual and general benefit. Visits of this class are generally looked forward to by all soldiers (from the private to the Colonel) as of interest;—the one calculating on praise for efficiency, personal appearance, &c., and the other as one of general congratulations (at least I suppose this to be the case here, though, having changed from the Queen's to the Company's, it may prove different). Having had some slight experience in matters of this kind in Her Majesty's service, I was somewhat surprised at the strength of the squads at drill; with the regiment I left, and where, as in other corps, the non-commissioned officer had no sinecure, 10, 15, or 20 men was a squad; but I here find 40, 60, and often 80. If Sir R. Jenkins is in possession of the Military tact he is reported to be, foregad he will stare at 800 being kept in order—drilled, messed, paid daily, and well looked after, by six or seven Serjeants: they have, it is true, three or four Acting-Serjeants, but from the uncertain and temporary nature of their situation (being pipeclay Serjeants), they have very little weight with the men. Different people have different ideas, even on the same subject, but having gained or imbibed mine in service, they may not perhaps coincide with those whose peregrinations have not exceeded the circuit of a depot.

It is a question with me, whether by giving a Serjeant too much to do, he will execute it so correctly as if he only had enough? whether it is likely to raise a non-commissioned officer in the opinion of recruits by "blowing him up," or "serving him out" on parade? whether the *fortiter in re* should not be accompanied by the *suaviter in modo*? whether those who command should or should not be a pattern of cleanliness, erect carriage, and soldierlike behaviour? whether, when a mess is complained of, it is most satisfactory to the party complaining, that those who are appealed to should "*eat it up, rump and stump*," by way of settling the point? This is "*bolting (not blinking) the question.*" These are difficult points, which you, Mr. Editor, perhaps will solve, and thus greatly oblige a C.R.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, my attention was attracted by some remarks which appeared in your paper of the 18th May, respecting the present system of medical examination of recruits. I perfectly agree with you in respect to the high importance you attach to a careful selection of recruits, especially at a moment so important as the present; and would even go farther, by urging that the same vigilance should be made to extend to the time of perfect peace, as well as to that at which there appears a certainty of our troops being employed in the active duties of the field.

It will, I presume, be at once admitted, that in the choice of men physically calculated for the active and efficient performance of Military duties, the Medical Officer acts a highly important part; and that the more he feels the high responsibility imposed upon him, and the more care higher authorities exert to ensure a strict fulfilment of this important duty, the more likely is the service to be benefited, and the greater credit is the person, who performs such a duty as it ought, likely to obtain. If the truth of this remark be admitted, as I hope it will, it appears to me evident that the now existing system of "double medical examination" of recruits, has a decided superiority over that which you propose as a substitute. The present system of "double medical examination" you condemn; and propose for adoption instead, one which would render the approval of a district Medical Officer *final*, and so place his opinion, I presume, (as you have not stated otherwise) beyond the reach of timely contradiction, merely because the vanity of such an officer is occasionally liable to be wounded by an exposure of his errors by a regimental Medical Officer, who may, or may not, be many years his junior in the service. While I advocate all due respect being paid to the feelings of those officers, yet, I apprehend, the degree of respect due to the feelings or opinion of any officer, of whatever experience or standing in the service, must, on certain occasions, have its limits, especially when, as in an instance like the present, an undue degree of influence would certainly operate against the general good. The adoption of the system you recommend would, I greatly fear, tend to engender carelessness and a feeling of irresponsibility, calculated by its results to reflect anything but credit on individuals, and to sow the seeds of self-destruction in the ranks of our Army. I am not altogether unacquainted with the operation of the existing system of "double examination" of recruits, and, more than once, have I seen recruits, approved in the first instance by District-Surgeons, by men too who pique themselves on being none of the least experienced or efficient Medical Officers of the Army, submitted to subsequent approval, with defects so glaring, that the simple consciousness of having passed them would have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of the merest tyro in the profession. To say that the rejection of those recruits was the result of mere whim or caprice, would be a miserable subterfuge; for I cannot believe that there is a Medical Officer holding a commission in the Army, who is capable of entertaining for a moment such base feelings towards a brother officer, or towards any other individual. On the contrary, I have ever evinced the strongest desire to give the primarily approving officer the benefit of any doubt which might exist respecting the case. Under these circumstances then, Sir, is, I would ask, the evil likely to be diminished by substituting that system you so strongly advocate? If such things occur while a check exists upon the opinion of a District-Surgeon, is the evil likely to be diminished by its removal? I should think not. Instead then of rendering the passage of a recruit to the ranks more easy than at present, I believe it would be more conducive to the benefit of the service, if the ordeal were rendered still more severe. In as few instances as possible perhaps, ought the decision to rest with an individual, and still less so with respect to district recruits. It is surely better that a *tolerably* efficient recruit should *occasionally* be rejected, than that men should be permitted to join by companies the ranks of regiments, whose bodily and constitutional defects would, on exposure to the usual duties of Military life, soon render them an incumbrance to the service. Actuated by no other motive than that both sides of the question should be fairly reviewed, I hope you will, on these grounds, give insertion to the above remarks. A Friend to the Service.

Edinburgh, 25th June.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—You will oblige a few of your readers and subscribers by stating in your next *who* are the *Staff*-Serjeants of a regiment, cavalry or infantry, the regulations we have not being explicit on the subject. Our list stands thus, but it has been disputed:—

Cavalry.	Infantry.
Regl. Serjeant-Major.	Serjeant-Major.
Farrier-Major.	Quartermaster-Serjeant.
Paymaster-Clerk	Paymaster Clerk
Hospital-Serjeant.	Hospital-Serjeant.
Armourer Serjeant.	Schoolmaster-Serjeant.
Saddler-Serjeant.	Armourer-Serjeant.
Schoolmaster Serjeant.	Orderly-Room-Serjeant.
Trumpet-Major.	Drum-Major.
Orderly Room-Serjeant.	

Your's respectfully, J. C.

[If our correspondent's question refer to *precedence*, our only answer is that we believe none to exist, with the exception of the Serjeant-Major. As a matter of courtesy the Quartermaster-Serjeant would take precedence next to the Serjeant-Major, but in point of right the Senior Colour Serjeant takes Military rank next to the Serjeant-Major, and would command the regiment in his and the commissioned officers' absence. With reference to the other non-commissioned officers in the above list, they could not, under any circumstances, be in command, any more than a Medical Officer, a Quartermaster, or Paymaster, not holding another commission.—Ed.]

MILFORD HAVEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It appears to me the strangest thing in the world, that while the foreign packets can scarcely be kept afloat in Falmouth Harbour, that unrivalled port Milford Haven should be overlooked. There is every accommodation at that place for a packet station of any extent, and above all, a dock-yard adjacent, indeed I may say contiguous, where repairs and refits may be undertaken immediately on the arrival of the packets in port. Surely it only requires the attention of the authorities to be directed to these facts to have such a desirable object effected; I mean that of transferring the foreign packet station to Milford, and I know of no better means of accomplishing it than by the insertion of this in the columns of your widely-circulated Gazette.

June 10, 1839. Philotheorus.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE BISHOPS.

(*Vide Speech, House of Lords, on Monday.*)

These Reverend Fathers why pursue,
What to this course can urge ye?
Is it the fact, Lord Brougham, that you
Want *benefit of clergy!*

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street: of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

The communication of "Moustache" has arrived by mere chance: it should have been addressed to the Editor.—We have no recollection of the letter of "A Serjeant-Major of the Militia."—"An East Indian" shall have attention.—We have this week addressed two packets to "T."

We beg to call attention to the Official Returns which we this day give of the Mates in Her Majesty's Navy on the 1st of January last, the dates of their examination for Lieutenants, and the ships in which they are serving.

In reply to "Nauticus," the Coast-Guard Inspecting Commander's appointments are not yet made.

We very much regret the unavoidable postponement of the letter of our able correspondent "Miles" till next week. "Chevron" has been received, and shall have attention.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

WHAT is to be done for the Services by the Commission? is now the question which prefaces every conversation among Naval and Military men. From communications received this week, we greatly fear that the hopes so long deferred will be grievously disappointed, and that the Commission will not recommend any organic change in the present system of promotion. It is asserted, that the evils which exist cannot be remedied without *very great expense* to the country, and the Commission has been rigidly instructed *to keep economy in view*. Every beneficial change, not involving increased charge, will, we doubt not, be proposed, and probably effected; but we have *excellent authority* for stating, that "no very great change in the system of promotion has been found practicable, or even expedient: the sanguine will be sadly disappointed."

THERE is a certain code, known as the "Articles of War," which were drawn up expressly for the maintenance of discipline in our Military establishments, and by which our Army and Navy were formerly governed; but in these days of innovation—commonly called Reform—these regulations have been made a dead letter; and the misconduct of military men is made amenable to civil jurisdiction, rather than to the awards set forth in the military code. If this arises from the supposition, that the awards of punishment for crimes, as therein set forth, are too severe, let them be altered; but let the fiat of punishment emanate from a military tribunal, and the execution of it revert back into the customary channel. Soldiers should have nothing to do with Petty Sessions; the penitentiary and tread-mill are not places for such men. The barracks, the cells, and (if necessary) the halberds, will afford ample scope for punishment, and that too without the chance of contamination by intermixture with other miscreants.

But in these sympathising days, every leveller considers himself competent to sit in the judgment seat; and it stands to reason that men of equally gross habits will raise a cry of "arbitrary conduct" against those in authority. Hence we may trace the now common occurrence of shooting at non-commissioned officers, the Serjeants and Corporals; and the decisions, instead of meeting the award due to attempts at deliberate murder, have the sentence of death commuted to that of transportation, in order to keep pace with the affected humanity of the age. What is the consequence? Why, that every turbulent scoundrel, tainted with the prevalent principles of equality, spurns subordination, gives way to his mutinous feeling, and, if thwarted, plans the assassination of him whom he has devoted as his victim; feeling assured, that should he fail in his vengeful intent, his own life will not be forfeited; but willing to hazard the chance, in exchange for the diabolical success.

To the numerous instances previously on record, since this intermixture of civil jurisdiction with military discipline, we now have two recent occurrences of attempts on the lives of petty officers; the one occasioning the instantaneous death of a most meritorious man, and which will lead to the execution of the perpetrator; the other instance terminating in a severe wound upon a man fired at by mistake, or not intended to be hit, has ended in transportation only. If this continues, where is the non-commissioned officer who will dare to exercise his authority, or attempt to maintain the requisite discipline of the Army?

Complaints were made that soldiers, when scuffling, made use of their side-arms, and by command of the "sovereign people" the military are now made to display empty scabbards;—whereas, had soldiers, who were guilty of such misconduct, been made amenable to a Court-Martial, instead of a Petty Sessions tribunal, this dignified personage, "the people," would have had no cause for the exercise of its potential voice, and thus stigmatise the Army? To be consistent, then, "the Majesty of the people" must now interfere, and prohibit soldiers from carrying locks to their muskets, for if they can shoot a Serjeant, they can also shoot a magistrate or a constable, who may deem it his duty to enforce regularity of conduct; and it is the fashion to consider all men in the light of civilians, and that the code military shall have no influence over any, a doctrine quite congenial with the times. All insubordination in the Army has its source in a laxity of discipline, and the non-commissioned officers are the executives of the military code under the direction of their superiors: if, therefore, they are not supported by a rigid enforcement of the regulations of the service against those who set them at defiance, it will not be possible for them to do their duty with efficiency; and it must follow, that the Army will dwindle in time to absolute insignificance. The people should constitute one class, the Army another; the intermixture bodes no good in these times of anarchy and chartism; without a total separation of the two, how are we to be assured of the services of the latter, if called on to act against the former? True it is they spring from the people; but barrack habits, military discipline, and the duties of a soldier, soon obliterate the sentiments of equality, and a dignified pride induces them to despise an assimilation. Hence the soldiery consider themselves a distinct and superior body: this is more immediately and familiarly exemplified in the deportment of the new police force, as contrasted with that of former times.

Mercy is a benign attribute, and justly vested in the Crown; but in the exercise of the prerogative the greatest discretion should be observed, as mistaken lenity only tends to the subversion of intended good; and it is mistaken lenity to transfer the soldier from the ordeal of a Court-Martial to that of civil jurisprudence,—they are armed men, and require coercive restraints inapplicable to civil society

COMPLAINTS have been frequent of late respecting the operations of the Act 4 and 5 of William IV., cap. 52, commonly called "The Merchant Seamen's Fund Act," and we perceive that Sir Edward Codrington recently, in presenting a petition to the House of Commons, expressed his intention to bring the matter under the notice of the Legislature.

Our readers are aware that, for a century or more, all mariners employed in trading vessels belonging to British subjects were required to contribute sixpence per month, out of their wages, towards the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital.

That noble Institution was originally designed as an asylum for maimed and aged seamen, whether belonging to the Royal Navy or the Merchant Service; but as the effects of the wars we successfully engaged in, with but short intervals of peace, produced more claimants from the Navy alone than the funds created by the sixpences—augmented by forfeited wages, unclaimed prize-money, &c.—could maintain, rendering it frequently necessary to apply to Parliament for grants in aid; the seamen employed in merchant vessels derived little, in point of fact, no benefit whatever from their contributions.

For a length of time affairs went on thus. In war, when wages were high, the object of sixpence a month was a trifling consideration; and although the anomaly was sometimes complained of, even then, the payments were continued, and defended, on the principle, that as merchant seamen could not follow their calling in safety, wanting the protection of a powerful Navy, they were more interested than others in maintaining a fund for the relief of those maimed or wounded whilst serving in the fleet.

Others argued, that as the State thought proper to compel the service of seamen in war, and to assign them wages considerably less than what they could earn, if left at liberty to choose their employers, it became an obligation—a general obligation—on the country, every person in which was interested in the maintenance of our maritime supremacy, as the mainstay of our greatness and prosperity, to provide for these men when worn out in the service, or prematurely maimed, and rendered incapable of earning their living; for it is one of the inducements for a man to enter the Navy, and remain therein, that he is provided for in old age, but it is too bad that the fund required to maintain him should be exacted from his hard earnings.

All this produced its effect on the public mind. About 1832 or 1833, the grievance of contributing to a fund from which they had no prospect of benefit, now or hereafter, was loudly complained of. Many petitions were presented to Parliament, and in 1834 the Act alluded to was passed, annulling the contributions to Greenwich Hospital, but providing that, in lieu thereof, 2*s.* per month should be paid by Masters and Mates, and 1*s.* per month by common seamen, to a fund created for their exclusive benefit.

Under this statute, a Corporation, with President, Governors, Trustees, &c., was established, having power to allot from the stock subscribed, for the relief of disabled seamen, their widows, and children, &c., and also to build a hospital for the reception of pensioners.

Now, at the end of four years, the parties contributing complain, notwithstanding that the payments are strictly exacted, that they are nearly in

as bad a position as before; for although the revenue collected is upwards of 50,000*l.* per annum, the allotments are quite inadequate, even for temporary relief. Cases have been published, when, after 48 years' service, the pension granted was only 4*l.* per annum; and, moreover, the difficulty of establishing the claim, and getting the smallest compensation, is scarcely worth the time and trouble expended in the attempt. Indeed, many assert, that were it not for the Benefit Societies of which they are members, and the gifts of charitable people, who have consideration for their distress when shipwrecked or in sickness, they would absolutely starve, although entitled to relief from a fund created by subscriptions exacted by law from themselves.

Whether this be the case or not, all will admit that very great dissatisfaction exists, as well as a general impression amongst seamen that they are not fairly dealt with; and this is what has induced us to notice the subject—for our mercantile marine we shall always esteem as the principal element of our Naval power.

When we consider that the seaman has everything provided—that after purchasing clothes, and allotting to his family, if he have any, his wages are disposable; it is evident he can, if so inclined, subscribe more largely and conveniently to a fund for his future support than almost any other class of persons in the State, who earn their bread by labour. But in order to induce him to this, it is imperative that he should not only have unlimited confidence in the security and the good management of the fund, but also that he should have some clear, some palpable perception of the benefits he becomes entitled to. For these reasons, we imagine the attempts hitherto made, and now making, by well-intentioned persons, to form societies with this view, will not succeed. A scheme for this purpose must be a general and comprehensive one, and, for many reasons which we will not now stop to notice, it should be under the control of Government.

We would, therefore, revert to Greenwich Hospital, and make that Institution what it was originally intended to be—a national asylum—a comfortable and happy asylum for *all* British mariners. *There* we have the ground-work and machinery of an establishment—a noble building, with Commissioners, Governors, Auditors, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Clerks, already provided. All that is required is, to increase the inferior departments, to establish branches, and, if need be, erect more buildings in the vicinity. Already Greenwich Hospital derives a considerable revenue from its estates—the forfeited estates of the rebel Lords—fines, unclaimed wages, and prize-money:—this might be augmented by appropriating a portion of treasure, freight, &c., and much may be calculated on from the donations and bequests of patriotic individuals connected with commerce.

A certain monthly contribution—say the same as at present—should be *exacted* from every mariner, and he should be *secured* a certain provision for life, either as in-door or out-door pensioner; those who *choose* to subscribe more largely should be entitled to, proportionately, increased allowance; and the establishment might embrace—schools, savings' banks, annuity payments to widows, and other advantages, on the most liberal scale of the best-managed benefit societies. Inspectors should visit branches established in the principal sea-ports, and villages might be built on healthy sites, for the accommodation of married pensioners.

We have hastily sketched an outline of such a plan as we think accomplishable, if experienced persons are employed to work out the details. Its advantages are, the confidence it would instil—that it would preserve the loyalty and nationality of our most valuable subjects, and induce them to remain at home, and under their own flag, where these advantages existed;—and our earnest hope is, that influential persons, like Sir Edward Codrington, who feel a disposition to reward and encourage our seamen, and spare neither time nor trouble in the endeavour, may direct their views to this rather than any isolated or partial measures, which all experience shows will never realise the extent which is necessary to their success. A little stimulus would induce the Government to take up the matter in earnest; and even should it be considered objectionable to graft this fund upon the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, an Institution might be formed in the port of London, with the necessary number of branches, which would, after a while, effect the same object. The present system has not given satisfaction, and we fear will never possess the confidence of seamen, without which they will not be induced to subscribe willingly, much less liberally, towards its maintenance.

The following infantry regiments will embark in the course of the present year for foreign service. We set them down in the order of their landing in England, but it does not follow as a consequence that they will embark in the same order. In this arrangement the rule often followed is that "the *first* shall be last, and the *last* first:"—96th, from America in Sept. 1835; Royals, 1st battalion, from West Indies in Jan. 1836; 7th, from Mediterranean in April, 1836; 25th, from West Indies in April, 1836; 38th, from East Indies in May, 1836; 42nd, from Mediterranean in August, 1836; 19th, from West Indies in August, 1836; 88th, from Mediterranean in Sept. 1836; Rifles, 1st battalion, from America in Sept. 1836; 97th, from Ceylon in Sept. 1836; 79th, from America in Oct. 1836. We have heard that the 96th will *certainly* proceed to New South Wales, and *as certainly* that the 7th Fusiliers will neither proceed to India nor to New South Wales.

In our remarks last week on the necessity of capital punishment for atrocious crimes, we find we have unintentionally been guilty of injustice (for so we suppose he would consider it) towards Colonel Maceroni. On again referring to his memoirs we perceive that he is "an enemy to the punishment of death altogether," and has on former occasions written against it. He would, however, substitute for it a punishment which most men would find more severe—perpetual hard labour in chains—in order that the caitiffs might thus afford a more lasting example, and at the same time benefit society by their labour. We differ from him wholly: we do not think mere example the only or chief desideratum in the punishment of atrocious malefactors. We think that they should be absolutely incapacitated either from offending in person, or instructing others to do so, which end can only be effected by removing them from a world which they pollute. We do not think the constant spectacle even of *punished* vice desirable for our youth to contemplate; and, with regard to their labour, whilst there are thousands out of employ, and we are sickened with cant about "surplus population," to thin which many of the individual clamourers for the abolition of hanging would suffer numbers guilty only of poverty to starve, why should we deprive the honest and willing from healthy employment, merely to inflict on the vicious punishment intolerable *but for the chance of escape?*

However, whatever may be Colonel Maceroni's opinions on this head, his testimony is good as to the facts, that capital and inevitable punishment will in a very short space of time almost eradicate the crime of murder, even in regions where it has so long flourished as to have become a national reproach: whilst that some kind of severe and certain punishment is necessary to effect this desirable end, he at least concedes; the means he proposes (being more severe than death itself) proving him not one of those philanthropists who would coax assassins to abstain from murder.

The standard of recruits for the regiments in Australia has been reduced from five feet six inches to five feet five and a half inches, which is the same standard as for the corps serving in India. This is one of the many most judicious alterations lately made in the Recruiting Department. We would very respectfully suggest, that at the end of one year, from the dates of the orders for lowering the standard to five feet five and a half inches in the regiments serving in India and Australia, that all recruits enlisted at *that* height should be re-measured, in order to ascertain the expediency or inexpediency of the measure. We have no doubt that the average height of those men will *then* be found to be at least five feet six and a half inches. Some old and experienced officers have informed us that it is a fact well known in every regiment, that the grenadiers are seldom enlisted as such—but are composed of men who have grown to the required standard while in the battalion companies. We would gladly learn that the reduced standard of five feet five and a half inches was limited to recruits *under* twenty years.

We have no knowledge of the "affair" of Lady Flora Hastings, except from the published statements of her own relatives, which we are bound to consider as correct, as they have not been contradicted. We have no interest whatever in the matter, except that it is one connected with the Service, as Sir James Clark is a Naval Surgeon, and that, as lovers of justice, we would warn the public against being led astray, even through the best feelings of our nature. Sir James Clark has remained silent, and his silence may be held as pleading guilty to the charge, but the delicacy of his situation ought to be recollected, and the continuance of the confidence of his Royal Mistress ought to be a pledge to the public, that he has done nothing which was not imperative upon him as a professional man. His friends (we suppose in compliance with his wishes) have also been silent, and we would have followed their example, but that a medical [redacted] the utmost importance, is involved [redacted]ion. To grapple at once with the [redacted]end that, in all suspicious cases (as [redacted] or moral character of the party be what [redacted] no medical man of character can prescr[redacted] without an examination, no matter whether such suspicions have arisen from his own observation, from intelligence from others,

or from both in conjunction. Under such circumstances, it is his duty to dismiss from his mind all considerations connected with the rank or character of the lady (unmarried though she be), and ascertain the real nature of the case before he prescribes.

Were a physician in good practice to confine his suspicions only to the loose and dissolute, and depend upon the "*ipse dixit*" of those of good moral repute, he could (we are sorry to say) scarcely expect to steer long clear of the commission of a much more heinous crime than the raising a blush upon the cheek of the most virtuous female in Great Britain. We have upon this subject the high authority of Professor Hamilton, of Edinburgh, as well as that of the best authors upon such subjects. Ladies are severe critics upon their own sex, and, like all keen-sighted people, they are apt to see things that never existed, except in their own imaginations; but the idea of a conspiracy to ruin the reputation of Lady Flora is too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment. If any such wickedness had been intended, no examination would have been proposed, and the suffering party would have been left in ignorance of the accusation, whilst the tongue of scandal would have been busy with her fair fame.

We would also ask any person of common sense, if he thinks there is to be found a physician in Great Britain such a compound of rogue and fool, as to lend himself to such an intrigue, *and at the same time press upon the party the certain means of vindication.* If we are correct in the principles we have laid down (and we challenge the profession to refute them), Sir James Clark did nothing but his duty; and, upon Lady Flora's refusal to submit to an examination, his acquainting the Duchess of Kent with the circumstances was also a paramount duty, as standing in "*loco parentis*" to Lady Flora. What would have been said of the Court and Sir James Clark, if he had been called in to see a young lady really "*enceinte*," and had, either from want of caution or design, brought on abortion? Would not the Court have been considered (if it had become known) a den of lasciviousness, and the physician held up to public detestation, and a parallel sought for his crime, only amongst the professional poisoners of the lower empire?

We have long and zealously advocated the claims of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India to a relief from their tropical service in a less period than TWENTY years. The grievance is one admitted and deplored, but to so low an ebb has the Army been reduced, and so injurious to its efficiency for the relief of corps from foreign stations, has the depot system proved, that the regiments which went abroad in 1819 have not yet been all relieved, nor does the means at present exist of relieving them. It is true that there are many regiments now in England which have lately been withdrawn from Ireland, but who will say that these regiments can be spared, in the disturbed state of this country? We sincerely believe that an anxious desire to relieve regiments from India, at a much shorter period of service than they now perform, has long prevailed at the Horse Guards, but unforeseen circumstances have arisen to prevent the contemplated arrangements from being carried into effect. Even *one* regiment cannot be sent to India, though the demand for European troops is most urgent. The 13th Light Dragoons and the 16th and 54th Foot are still in India, nor is it certain that the 13th Light Dragoons can be spared on the arrival of the 15th Hussars to relieve them—nor that the 54th will return home, though the 21st Fusiliers landed in Madras in March last as their relief. The 16th, we fear, must also remain in India at least another year. *These three corps have been abroad since* 1819!

We have much satisfaction in giving publicity to some Resolutions relative to a Monument to be erected in Ceylon to the memory of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, an Officer of whom the Army was justly proud.

We believe it is intended to convene a meeting of the surviving friends of the late General, for the purpose of entering into subscriptions to erect a Monument to his memory *in this country.*

Of the services of Sir Edward Barnes (having recorded them at the period of his lamented demise), we shall therefore briefly state, that in his early career he was an Officer of note in the West Indies, and that he assisted at the capture of some of the islands: he commanded a brigade at the chief battles of the war in the Peninsula. At the battle of Waterloo he held the important post of Adjutant-General, and was severely wounded. Subsequently he was distinguished by his judicious civil and military administration in Ceylon and the East Indies.

A monumental trophy to such a man will confer honour on the Army and the country, as well as on the memory of the departed soldier.

AT a meeting of several friends and admirers of the late Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., &c. &c., held on Wednesday the 19th instant, at 105, Piccadilly, the Right Honble. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G.C.H., &c., late Governor of Ceylon, in the chair, the following Resolutions, which had been passed at a public meeting in the Island of Ceylon, on the 28th of May, 1838, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in the chair, were read:—

1st—Resolved, That the most appropriate mode of perpetuating the respect and very high estimation in which the late Gen. Sir Edward Barnes was held in this colony, and of acknowledging the important services he rendered to Ceylon during his Government, is, to erect at Colombo some durable Monument whereon to record these sentiments.

2d—Resolved, That subscription lists be circulated restricting the maximum subscription to 10*l*, but, in order to afford to all classes an opportunity of contributing, not prescribing the amount of the minimum subscription.

3d—Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee in Ceylon to collect subscriptions, and that they be requested to submit, for approval of a future general meeting of subscribers, such measures for adoption as may secure the execution, in England, by Sir F. Chantry, or some other eminent sculptor, of a suitable Monument to the memory of Sir Edward Barnes:—Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Turnour, Lieut.-Col. Charlton, Capt. Devell, Capt. Skinner (the last-mentioned officer to act as Secretary in Ceylon).

4th—Resolved, That these Resolutions, with subscription papers, be sent home, to be laid on the tables of the United Service Clubs, the Army Club, and for general circulation, that the friends of the late Sir Edward Barnes in Great Britain may have an opportunity of testifying their respect for his memory.

5th—Resolved, That the chairman be requested to communicate these Resolutions to Lady Barnes, with the expression of the deep sympathy and condolence felt by this meeting, and by all the friends of the late Sir Edward Barnes in this colony, for the irreparable loss sustained by herself and her family on this melancholy occasion.

6th—Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to request of the Right Hon. the Governor to sanction the printing, at the Government Press, the proceedings of this meeting in the Singalese and Malabar languages, in order to afford the native inhabitants, for whose information they are to be circulated, an opportunity of joining in the tribute to be offered to the memory of the late Sir Edward Barnes.

7th—Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Governor, for his obliging and cordial co-operation in the proceedings of the meeting, and for his Excellency's able conduct in the chair.

T. SKINNER, Secretary.

It was thereupon moved, and carried unanimously—

1st—That this meeting observes with great satisfaction, from the above Resolutions, that the inhabitants of Ceylon have lost no time in marking their high respect for Sir Edward Barnes, by proposing the erection of a monument to his memory within the island, whose resources he was first to develope, and whose rising fortunes it was his pride to foster.

2d—That this meeting cordially approves of an object so creditable to its projectors and so honourable to the deceased officer, and pledges itself to use every effort to promote it by the collection of an auxiliary fund for that purpose in this country.

3d—That, from information laid before this meeting, it appears that the sum of 400*l*., in addition to the fund already raised in Ceylon, will be sufficient to complete the proposed Monument in an adequate manner.

4th—That for this purpose a subscription be entered into in this country, limiting the amount of individual contributions, as in Ceylon, to 10*l*.

5th—That subscriptions be received by Mr. Downes, Army Agent, Warwick Street, Charing Cross.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting adjourned to Saturday the 29th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 105, Piccadilly.

The Court.

The Queen gave a state ball on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty's Drawing-room, on Thursday, was attended by the following Naval and Military officers:—

Admirals—Sir Charles Malcolm, Thompson. Generals—Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Sir Charles Imhoff, Sir Edward Paget, Sir Robt. Barton, Sir G. Quentin, Hon. Sir H. Fakenham, Sir A. Brooke, Nicol, Sir W. Rooke, Sir L. Otway, Sir A. Dickson, Sir Thomas Dallas, Sir J. Doveton, Sir J. K. Money, Sir J. Limond, Sir S. Dickens, Sir L. Grant, Sir E. Lloyd, Sir G. T. Walker, Taylor. Colonels—Sir Samuel G. Higgins, Sir A. Maclaine, Sir H. Townshend, Copland, Steele, Nugent, F. Griffiths, Sir C. Dance, Browne, Findlay, Rowan, Sir W. Herries, Thorn, R. Wallace, Sir C. Hopkinson, H. White, Sir E. Brackenbury, H. Hall, Armytage, North, Rushbrooke, M.P., Challoner, Sir M. Wallace. Majors Symons, Phibbs, Power, Abbs, Cooke, G. Halford, Gage, Bowers, Smith. Captains—Locke (Trinity House), A. Hill, Maughan, Margary, Sir E. Travers, R.N., J. Forster, Hill, J. Johnson, S. D. Grady, Ellis, M. Merryweather, E. Stanley, R.N., Eames, Christie, R. F. B. Rushbrooke, Sutton, J. R. Smith, Knox, Denton, B. St. John, Ormsby, C. Vercker, M. G. White, Campbell, J. Montagu, R.N., Berkeley, R.N., W. S. Badcock, R.N., Northey, D. S. Davies, J. W. Jones, F. Seymour, C. Denton. Commanders—Washington, R. Morgan, De Saumarez, C. Houltuin, Cook, R. Douglas. Lieutenants—Dalrymple, E. Dalrymple, F. B. Ward, W. F. Crawford, Mackinnon, Johnston, E. De Mesmiler, R.N., Charteris, Oldmixon, R.N., J. F. I. Wood, R.N., Lipscomb, R.N., Rodney, F. Arkwright, Calland, Lamphier, Hon. C. West, Stewart, Farquharson, Ibbetson, H. Smythe, Samler, Savage, A. Jones, Cavendish, H. Irvine, J. C. Brooke. Cornet A. Hole. Ensigns—E. Crofton, Ross O'Conor, Longcroft, Paget. Mr. Stephens, Barrackmaster to the Forces, Antigua.

On Thursday evening Her Majesty honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Westminster with her company, at Grosvenor House. The Queen held a Court yesterday. The Bishop of Peterborough was presented in the royal closet, and did homage.

Her Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

The Duchess of Gloucester gave a divertisement on Tuesday afternoon, to her youthful niece, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. Her Majesty the Queen came, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, and the youthful Prince her son. The Duke of Sussex, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Augusta, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, formed the royal party. There was a dance. The company included many of the nobility, and there were upwards of 150 of the younger members of families of distinction. The party assembled at three o'clock, and broke up shortly before seven. The Queen Dowager came in the morning to see the arrangements, but was not present at the *petite fête.*

Progress of the Ballot since 1833 —

In 1833	For the Ballot	106
	Against it	211
1835	For the Ballot	146
	Against it	309
1836	For the ballot	88
	Against it	139
1837	For the Ballot	157
	Against it	267
1838	For the Ballot	200
	Against it	317
1839	For the Ballot (including Tellers)	218
	Against it	345

Thus it appears that the majority on Tuesday night is only 16 more than in 1835, while the minority is increased 72.

Sir James Graham emphatically affirmed that "he had never, in the whole course of his life, voted for the Ballot, or ever advocated the Ballot. He had constantly refused to support it, &c., &c." And we affirm as emphatically that there stands his name, James Graham, in his own handwriting, to the solemn recommendation of the Ballot to King William IV.'s Cabinet. Denied it by implication and inuendo he has; let him deny it directly if he dare. He cannot rail the signature from that bond. He cannot redeem the forfeiture incurred by his speech on Tuesday night. No, not if he were willing to cut his heart out to pay the penalty. There they stand; the damning characters burning into him, like the letters of fire that blasted the sight of ancient honour "fallen from its high estate," and emblazoned its shame on the eternal pages of history. "I always hated the Ballot, witness my heart, James Graham." So goes one testimonial; and the other, "I recommend the Ballot, witness my hand, James Graham."—*Morning Chronicle.*

On Monday, despatches, dated June 7, were received at the Colonial department from Gibraltar; dated May 30, from Malta; and dated May 24 from the Ionian Islands; dated April 20, from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; also despatches, dated Feb. 22, were received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India. On Thursday, despatches were forwarded from the India Board, for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India. Despatches, dated May 14th, were received at the Colonial Department, from the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

The final adjudication on the Nelson monument case will take place by the Committee this day. We have elsewhere offered some further remarks on this interesting topic.

The Duke of Cambridge left Cambridge House on Thursday afternoon, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Cardigan at Canterbury. After inspecting the noble Earl's fine regiment, the 11th Lt. Dragoons, His Royal Highness intends to proceed to Maidstone, and then return to town.

Mr. Edward Hobhouse, brother of Sir John Hobhouse, has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary, in place of Lord de Roos, who has resigned.

The Marquess of Anglesey, with his sons Lords Alfred and George Paget, are shortly going to Russia, on a visit to the young Czarowitch. The aquatic part of the excursion will be performed in his Lordship's own yacht.

Lady Flora Hastings is labouring under severe and alarming illness. The Duchess of Kent, as she has been exceeded by none in her anxieties, so has she been unremitting in her attentions to the afflicted lady. Her Royal Highness and her whole household were in consequence absent from the drawing-room on Thursday.

A Military Officer, the brother of an Irish Peer, is said to have been detected in concealing or marking a card in play at one of the Clubs, and that the subject has been brought under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, who has instituted an inquiry, the result of which has not been yet suffered to transpire.

The Eglinton Tournament.— The Knights and Esquires already enlisted meet at St. John's Wood Barracks every Tuesday evening for practice. The *fete*, it is expected, will cost Lord Eglinton twenty thousand pounds. It takes place in August next.

On Saturday, a numerous meeting of the friends of Poland was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The Duke of Sussex, who was in the chair, addressed the meeting at great length in behalf of the Poles; several resolutions were carried unanimously, and a subscription was entered into.

United Service Institution.—On Monday evening (the last meeting of the season), Mr. Snow Harris exhibited experimental illustrations of natural electrical phenomena, forked and sheet lightning, the aurora boreulis, &c.—Mr. Bucknell was present with his artificial process of incubation; and Mr. Forsyth explained the principle of the patent safety-gun, which cannot be discharged until brought to the shoulder.

United Service Benevolent Institution.—The grand fancy dress ball last night, at Willis's Rooms, was a very splendid affair. Several of the foreign ministers were present, with their ladies, as well as a great number of Naval and Military officers, in full uniform, which, with the splendid fancy costumes of some of the ladies, had a most brilliant effect. Many of the nobility, including several officers of the two services, had been for some time indefatigable in their exertions to "get up" this assembly with suitable splendour, and the result was one of the most brilliant and agreeble *re-unions* of the season.

Metropolitan Police.—It appears from official documents furnished by the Commissioners from 1830, the period when it was embodied, that the average number of officers in the force is 3,300 in the 17 divisions, making an average of 195 men, the smallest, or A, containing 116, and the largest number in the K division being 290. There are every year received 1,100 new members; the number resigning or discharged being 1,068, and those who die annually being 38. Of those admitted, two-thirds are of the ages between 20 and 31, and the remainder from that age to 38. Being a selected body, the value of life is above the usual average, and the tendency to fall is counteracted by the constant discharge of the unhealthy. The bodily labour is considerable, each walking on the average 20 miles per day, which with attendance at police-offices may be estimated as 25. Out of the 17 districts, the most healthy are those of Whitehall, Westminster, and Kensington, and the least healthy are Holborn, Finsbury, and Hampstead. Out of the whole force, two and three-quarters per cent. are always sick; in the least healthy on the average of twelve days and three-quarters, and the most healthy six and three-quarters per *man*. The *maximum* illness was in January, and the *minimum* in June and July, with the exception of epidemical seasons, when there is a slight variation. The rate of mortality is proved to be of the same character regarding the months as at the most popular benefit societies.

Italian Opera.—Mademoiselle Pauline Garcia appeared last Saturday in *Cenerentola*, and has given a much higher impression of her powers than she did in the part of *Desdemona*. Except in her sister, the lamented Malibran, we recollect no *artiste* who has given promise at so early an age of so decided a nature, and if what she has yet to do in point of cultivation is carefully matured, so as to save her from that extravagance which was Malibran's only fault, she will not be, as a singer, at all her inferior, and must necessarily acquire high consideration in all the theatres of Europe. Even in point of feeling, apart from the mechanism of the art, and constituting its only permanent attraction, we are disposed to form equally great anticipations of Mademoiselle Pauline. There is little room, however, for its display in *Cenerentola*, and her manner in this performance was subdued rather than otherwise, but the whole regulated by a pure and sound taste. The opera, however, afforded abundant means of distinction, but none greater than in the finale of the second act, both her solos in it being honoured by an encore. In the *tours de force*, with which they abound, none was more conspicuous than her descent of the scale for a double octave, every note of which was as pure and distinct as a clarionet. The curtain fell amidst a thunder of applause. The Queen and the Duchess of Kent were present.

Mr. Kollman's Concert.—Mr. Kollman gave his fourth concert on Wednesday morning at the Hanover-square rooms. It was attended by a brilliant and overflowing audience; in fact the rooms were so full, that great numbers were obliged to obtain seats in the orchestra for want of other places. Miss Birch was more than usually delightful in Weber's scena, "Softly sighs," as was Miss Dolby in Beethoven's difficult aria, "Per pieta non dirmi addio;" and as for Giubilei, he was excellent in everything. In the accompaniments to the vocalists, as well as in various instrumental concerted pieces, Mr. Kollman proved himself to be a brilliant as well as skilful musician. With regard to the piano-fortes invented by him, the statement that they are particularly adapted for tropical climates, in consequence of an improved method for retaining them well in tune, deserves the attention of musical purchasers.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, June 17.—Lord Brougham having moved the third reading of the Beer Act in Part Repeal Bill, found himself rather hard pressed, without receiving the support of the Bishops, on which he had calculated. His Lordship indulged in the following observations:—"But the fact was, although their Lordships were very anxious about the privileges of the people, there was one other matter which, just about this period of the evening, they generally had deeper at heart—something more intimately connected with the nobler parts and functions of many of their Lordships [a laugh]—and it was not the lay Lords only of whom it was true: there was the Right Reverend Bench [a laugh]. The Right Reverend Prelates were the especial guardians of the morals of the people, and had implored him to come forward in their behalf in this matter. He had yielded to their wish—he had consented to become their tool—he had brought forward this measure; and now, out of the twenty-six Right Reverend Prelates, two only had sacrificed their dinner [a laugh],—their love for their bellies—their belly, which was their god!"

The Marquess of Salisbury rose to move that the words be taken down; but the Noble and Learned Lord, professing that he had no objection to repeat the words, contrived, with some dexterity, to put their Lordships on a wrong scent, till the time had gone by for taking the words down. The Bill was ultimately recommitted.

FRIDAY, June 21.—Lord Lyndhurst presented a petition from Mr. Burge, praying to be heard at the bar against the Jamaica Bill.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from certain West India planters and merchants, praying to be heard by Counsel against the same Bill.—The petitions led to a long discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 17.—The House proceeded to take into consideration the second report of the select committee on the case of privilege involved in "Stockdale v. Hansard," the debate thereon occupying the whole night. Lord J. Russell moved a resolution, declaratory that, under the special circumstances of the case, it was not expedient to adopt any further proceedings for the purpose of staying the writ, &c.; but that, the circulation of the printed Parliamentary Papers being conducive to the public interest, the House would consider measures requisite to be adopted, in consequence of the result in the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard," for the maintenance of the power of the House, after the committee had completed their inquiries, and made their final report.—Mr. Warburton moved, as an amendment, a resolution declaratory of the expediency of enforcing the privileges now.—Sir R. Peel, the Attorney General, Mr. Sergeant Wilde, Mr. Pemberton, Sir R. Inglis, and Lord Howick, took part in the debate.—The House divided—for the resolution 184, for the amendment 166, majority 18. The House then divided on the second resolution, when the numbers were for it 132, against it 36, majority 97.

TUESDAY, June 18.—Merchant Seamen.—Sir E. Codrington presented a petition, signed by a number of Merchant Seamen, complaining of the deduction now made from their monthly wages for the support of Greenwich Hospital, under certain acts of Parliament, and praying for inquiry.

Danish Claims.—Mr. Cresswell moved an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct the commissioners, to whom it was referred, to examine the claims of certain British subjects, in respect of losses sustained by the seizure of ships and cargoes by the Danish Government in 1807, to proceed to adjudicate upon the claims which they have received, and upon which they have made a report to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.—It was carried by Ayes, 95; Noes, 32.

The Ballot.—Mr. Grote moved for leave to bring in a bill "To provide that the votes at election for members of parliament to be taken by way of ballot."—Lord Worsley seconded the motion.—Mr. Gaskell opposed it, as calculated alike to affect the morals and the constitution of the country.—Mr. Macaulay supported the motion, contending that, however, he only pledged himself to support the principle of secret voting, as the only specific remedy for intimidation.—They were followed by Mr. Milnes, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Shell, Sir J. Graham, Lord Howick, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Grote (in reply).—The house divided—Ayes, 216; Noes, 323—Majority, 117 against the motion.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—The Jamaica Enactments Bill was read the third time, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, after which Mr. Goulburn moved the omission of the three first words of the first clause of the bill.—After some discussion thereon the house divided—for retaining the clause as it stood, 267, against, 227; majority in favour of the clause, 10. The bill was of course passed.—The adjourned debate on the subject of Education was resumed, Mr. Wyse opening the renewed discussion. He was followed by Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Acland, and Sir S. Lushington.—On motion of Mr. D'Israeli the debate was adjourned until the next day.

THURSDAY, June 20.—The adjourned discussion on the National Education Plan was resumed, Mr D'Israeli opening the debate, followed by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Plumptre, Sir G. Staunton, Mr. G. Knight, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Graham, Lord J. Russell, and Sir R. Peel.—The house then divided—for the original motion, 280; for the amendment, 274; Majority, 6

FRIDAY, June 21.—The Deptford Pier Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the Redcar Harbour Bill, which led to an extended debate. Eventually the House divided—for the Bill 32, against it 114.

Affairs of Persia.—Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Mr. Mackinnon, said, that the difference which existed was very far short of an absolute rupture. Sir John M'Neill was at home on leave, which had been granted to him, before the occurrence which gave rise to the retirement of his successor. The chargé d'affaires had withdrawn from the territories of Persia on account of difficulties which arose with the Shah, and was ordered to remain at Erzeroum, the nearest point to the Persian frontier, for the express purpose of being at hand to receive any communication which might be made. On the other hand the Persian Government had sent an Ambassador to this country, but he had been told that he could not be received until the differences between the two countries were arranged. Sir J. M'Neill was subject to the regulations which existed in other instances, and his salary would be reduced one half during his absence. The chargé d'affaires did the duties and received the salary of the envoy. With regard to the affair at Bushire, no difficulty had been experienced by Sir F. Maitland as to his landing, and after his landing he had an amicable communication with the Government. The difficulty was as to the manner in which he should embark. The Governor insisted that the embarkation should take place at the Custom House quay instead of at that which was opposite to the residence; and Sir F. Maitland having been informed that an indignity was intended to be offered to him which he ought not to submit to, insisted on embarking at the quay opposite the residence. He had taken measures of precaution, and had the boats of the *Wellesley* ready, and shots were exchanged. He, however, embarked as he had announced his intention to do, and, in consequence, the Resident of the East India Company had accompanied the Admiral to the Island of Karek. A communication was afterwards made on the part of the Government of Fars, and when the last accounts left, Admiral Sir F. Maitland was going back to Bushire, to have some communication with the authorities upon the subject.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Spain.—Gen. Espartero is raised to the rank of a grandee in Spain, with the title of Duke de Vittoria. Despatch from the Spanish Ambassador residing in Paris to the Consul of Spain in Bayonne:—

"I hasten to inform you that the French Government has just made known to me, that it has resolved to reinforce its Naval stations along the coast of Spain, for the purpose of preventing the landing of men and warlike stores for the enemies of Her Majesty. The French ships of war are hereafter, in conjunction with our vessels, to watch the coasts, and to be placed at the disposal of our competent maritime authorities, in order to be employed in securing the communications between the different harbours, in facilitating the Military operations, in transporting troops and ammunition, and in obstructing, by timely executed movements, those of the partisans of Don Carlos."

Portugal.—General Macdonald has been arrested at Oporto, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from Lisbon. He had been searched, and also his lodgings, but nothing was found tending to criminate him in treasonable purposes. The charge against him was for organising a revolution at Lisbon, Braga, and Oporto, which was to have broken out simultaneously. The passport by which he travelled was in the name of Mowbray. It is said that he will be detained for some time, to be confronted with Gen. Cordova.

Canada.—The peaceable are fast leaving the colony, and coming to the United States. Sir George Arthur is returning to England, and the whole province seems to have lost their senses. Their last outrage is on a United States vessel, that touched at Brockville. The 16 000 British regulars can hardly keep them in order.—*New York Herald*. 25th May.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts have come to hand to the latter part of April. No further hostilities had taken place after the retreat of the emigrant farmers, as mentioned in the *Government Gazette* of 1st Feb. last, and a convention concluded between the Zoola chief and the emigrants, by which the former agrees to restore the horses, cattle, and arms of the latter, and relinquishes for their use the country south-west of the Togala river. The emigrants were healthy, and did not appear to have suffered from want; so little, indeed, that a quantity of rice, landed at Natal, had been shipped again for Cape Town.

SONNET.

Farewell! it is a common word, and day
By day is uttered by the multitude:
But when in that one breath doth pass away
The vital hope that had our life endued
With love of life, filling with noble thought,
And glorious action, that which else had been
A dream obscure;—when from that word is wrought
An agony that, to the world unseen,
Within the core of the bereaved heart,
Like fire doth quiver, and like ice congeal;—
When, to survive in their own sphere apart,
It sunders two betrothed souls,—the soul
Of thought for no use farther marks it, save
To syllable sweet love into the grave!

Monthly Chronicle.

Literary Notices.

Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle. 3 vols. 8vo. With Appendix. H. Colburn.

This truly valuable work is the result of nearly ten years' voyaging, for surveying and other scientific purposes, partly on coasts little known, of H.M.S. *Adventure* and *Beagle*, between the years 1826 and 1836, describing an examination of the southern shores of North America, and the *Beagle's* circumnavigation of the globe. The narrative is divided into three parts: the first, Vol. I., by Captain Philip Parker King, containing the results of the first expedition between 1826 and 1830, and principally confined to the southern coasts of South America, with a minute account of Patagonia and Fierra del Fuego, and their inhabitants; the second part, Vol. II., by Captain Robert Fitzroy, giving the proceedings of the *Beagle* during the second expedition, from 1831 to 1836, comprising the completion of the former surveys of the southern coasts of South America, and Captain Fitzroy's observations in circumnavigating the globe; and the third part, Vol. III., by Charles Darwin, Esq., M. A., Secretary to the Geological Society, who accompanied Captain Fitzroy as Naturalist, comprising his observations during the second expedition. The Appendix is a half volume, containing a great variety of papers on scientific subjects connected with the voyages.

These volumes may, therefore, in some degree, be considered as three separate works appearing simultaneously on the same subject, and, for the vast extent of new country described—the importance of the discoveries disclosed—the value of the information conveyed—and the results to science to be deduced from the observations of men of such intelligence and discrimination, we know of no work of modern times of greater public utility, or that sheds more lustre on the enterprise and hardihood of the British character. Through the indefatigable exertions of the officers and seamen on these fatiguing and dangerous expeditions, the southern shores of South America, hitherto but imperfectly known, and the intricate coasts and intersecting channels of Fierra del Fuego, hitherto almost a *terra incognita*, are now as clearly defined and set down in the charts as any bays and channels whatever in the most frequented parts of the world; and the aborigines of Patagonia and Fierra del Fuego, of whom we have had no written accounts for upwards of sixty years, and of whose present state we were entirely ignorant, are now rendered as familiar to us as it is possible to understand a people from a mere coast acquaintance, and speaking an unknown language; with such particulars of their habits, ceremonies, laws, superstitions, and religion, as could be gathered under such circumstances. To dilate, however, upon all the important discoveries and observations made during these voyages, would require more time and space, and a greater degree of minute attention, than in our limits we can possibly afford; and as they are written principally in the shape of journals of each day's proceedings, we can do little more than merely cull here and there, from either volume as it may best suit us, such facts and observations as we may consider most likely to interest our readers.

The natives of Patagonia first seen were in Gregory's Bay, at the entrance of the Second Narrow in the Strait of Magellan, who received the advances of the strangers without the least distrust.

"They were eight or ten in number," says Captain King, "consisting of an old man, his wife, three young men, and the rest children, all mounted on good horses. The woman, who appeared to be about 50 years of age, was seated astride upon a pile of skins, hung round with joints of fresh guanaco meat and dried goose flesh. They were all wrapped in mantles, made chiefly of the skins of guanacoes (llamas), sewed together with the sinews of the same animal. These mantles were large enough to cover the whole body. Some were made of skins of the 'zorillo' or skunk (an animal like a pole-cat, but ten times more offensive), and others of skins of the puma, or South American lion.

"The tallest of the Indians, excepting the old man, who did not dismount, was rather less than six feet in height. All were robust in appearance, and with respect to the head, length of body, and breadth of shoulders, of gigantic size; therefore, when on horseback, or seated in a boat, they appeared to be tall, as well as large men. In proportion to the parts above-mentioned, their extremities were very small and short, so that, when standing, they seemed of but a moderate size, and their want of proportion was concealed by the mantle, which enveloped the body entirely, the head and feet being the only parts exposed."—Vol. I., pp. 16, 17.

"While the ship," continues Captain King, "was getting under weigh, I went ashore to a larger number of Indians who were waiting on the beach. When my boat landed, they were mounted and collected in one place. I was surprised to hear the woman accost me in Spanish, of which, however, she knew but a few words. Having distributed presents to each of the party, they dismounted (excepting the elders), and in a few minutes became quite familiar. By this time Captain Stokes had landed, with several of his officers, who increased our party to nearly double the number of theirs, notwithstanding which they evinced neither fear nor uneasiness. The woman, whose name was Maria, wished to be very communicative; she told me that the man was her husband, and that she had five children. One of the young men, whom we afterwards found to be a son of Maria, who was a principal person of the tribe, was mounted upon a very fine horse, well groomed, and equipped with a bridle and saddle that would have done credit to a respectable horseman of Buenos Ayres or Monte Video. The young man wore heavy brass spurs, like those of the Gauchos of Buenos Ayres. The juvenile and feminine appearance of this youth made us think he was Maria's daughter, nor was it until a subsequent visit that our mistake was discovered. The absence of whiskers and beard gives all the young men a very effeminate look, and many cannot be distinguished, in appearance, from the women, but by the mode in which they wrap their mantles around them, and by their hair, which is turned up and confined by a fillet of worsted yarn. The women cross their mantle over the breast like a shawl, and fasten it together with two iron pins or skewers, round which are twisted strings of beads and other ornaments. They also wear their hair divided, and gathered into long tresses or tails, which hang one before each ear; and those who have short hair wear false tails made of horse-hair. Under their mantle the women wear a sort of petticoat, and the men a triangular piece of hide instead of breeches. Both sexes sit astride, but the women upon a heap of skins and mantles, when riding. The saddles and stirrups used by the men are similar to those of Buenos Ayres. The bits also are generally of steel; but those who cannot procure steel bits, have a sort of snaffle, of wood, which must, of course, be frequently renewed. Both sexes wear boots, made of the skins of horses' hind-legs, of which the parts about the hock joints serve for the heels. For spurs they use pieces of wood, pointed with iron, projecting backwards, two or three inches on each side of the heel, connected behind by a broad strap of hide, and fastened under the foot and over the instep by another strap. The only weapons which we observed with these people were the 'bolas' or balls, precisely similar to those used by the Pampas Indians."—Vol. I., pp. 18, 19.

The huts or *toldos* of the Patagonians are all alike; of a rectangular form, ten or twelve feet long, ten deep, seven feet high in front, and three or four in the rear. The frame is formed by poles stuck in the ground, having forked tops to hold cross-pieces, on which are laid poles for rafters to support the covering, which is made of skins of animals sewn together, so as almost to be impervious to wind or rain. The posts not being easily procured, are carried from place to place in all their excursions.

With respect to the so-long-mooted point of stature and dimensions of the Patagonians, Captain King says, subsequently, that of the number he saw, none measured more than six feet two inches; but he supposes it possible that the preceding generation may have been a larger race of people, and that by a different mode of life, or a mixture by marriage with the Fuegian tribes, they may have degenerated into a smaller race.

"Taking," he says, "all the evidence together, it may be considered that the medium height of the males of these southern tribes is about five feet eleven inches. The women are not so tall, but are in proportion broader and stouter than they are generally plain-featured. The head is long, broad, and flat, and the forehead low, with the hair growing within an inch of the eyebrows, which are bare. The eyes are often placed obliquely, and have but little expression; the nose is generally rather flat, and turned up; but we noticed several with that feature straight, and sometimes aquiline. the mouth is wide, with prominent lips, and the chin is rather large; the jaws are broad, and give the face a square appearance; the neck is short and thick; the shoulders are broad; the chest is broad, and very full; but the arm, particularly the fore-arm, is small, as are also the foot and leg; the body long, large, and fat, but not corpulent. Such was the appearance of those who came under my observation.

"As to their character, the Patagonians are friendly, without the disposition to quarrel, after the novelty of first acquaintance has worn off, which is so common among savages in general."—Vol. I., pp. 102, 103

Captain Fitzroy says, that he has nowhere met an assemblage of men and women whose average height and apparent bulk approached to that of the Patagonians. He is not aware, however, that a Patagonian has been seen, during late years, exceeding in height six feet and some inches, but he sees no reason to disbelieve Falkner's account of the Cerique Cangapol, whose height is given at seven feet and some inches.

The Fuegian tribes differ materially from those of Patagonia. Those on the north-eastern part, however, somewhat resemble them, and seem to be much in the condition the Patagonians must have been before they had horses. The south-eastern tribes, or Tekeenicas, are low in stature, ill-looking, and badly proportioned, having bodies much larger in proportion to their cramped and crooked limbs. If not altogether naked, they wear only portions of skins on their bodies, which are variously painted. The sling is their principal weapon of defence or chase. They build their wigwams totally different from the Patagonians, or any other of their own nation. It is of a conical form, made of a number of poles, or young trees, placed, touching one another, in a circle, with the small ends meeting, and only sometimes have bunches of grass or pieces of bark thrown upon the side exposed to the weather. The remaining (Ahkhoolip) tribes are stouter and hardier. Their huts are of the beehive, or haycock form, not more than four or five feet high, and two, three, or four yards in diameter; they have, however, an excavation in the centre, which gives another foot or two in height. Branches of trees stuck in the ground, bent together towards the top, form the structure, upon which skins, pieces of bark, and bunches of coarse grass, are roughly fastened. The Chonos tribes, on the western shores and islands of Patagonia, are less savage than the Fuegians. Their wigwams are of the bee-hive shape, but their canoes are very large, and propelled by oars.

"The most remarkable traits in the countenance of a Fuegian," says Capt. Fitzroy, "are his extremely low, small forehead; his prominent brow, small eyes (suffering from smoke), wide cheek bones, wide and open nostrils, large mouth and thick lips."—Vol. II., p. 175.—"The neck of a Fuegian is short and strong; his shoulders are square, but high; his chest and body are very large. The trunk is long, compared to the limbs and head. His arms and legs are rounder, and less sinewy, than those of Europeans, his joints are smaller, and his extremities are likewise comparatively less. Most of them are rather bow-legged, and they turn their feet a little inwards in walking."—p. 176. "When discovered by strangers, the instant impulse of a Fuegian family is to run into the woods with their children, and such things as they can carry with them. After a short time, if nothing hostile is attempted by the intruders, and if they are not too numerous, the men return cautiously, making friendly signs, waving pieces of skins, rubbing and patting their bellies, and shouting. If all goes on quietly, the women frequently return, bringing with them the children; but they always leave the most valuable skins hidden in the bushes."—p 177.

"From the concurrent testimony of the three Fuegians abovementioned," says Capt. Fitzroy, alluding to the aboriginal natives brought by him to England, and afterwards returned to their native country, "obtained from them at various times, and by many different persons, it is proved that they eat human flesh upon particular occasions, namely, when excited by revenge, or extremely pressed by hunger. Almost always at war with adjoining tribes, they seldom meet but a hostile encounter is the result; and then those that are vanquished and taken, if not already dead, are killed and eaten by the conquerors. The arms and breast are eaten by the women, the men eat the legs; and the trunk is thrown into the sea. During a severe winter, when hard frost and deep snow prevent their obtaining food as usual, and famine is staring them in the face, extreme hunger impels them to lay violent hands on the oldest woman of their party, hold her head over a thick smoke made by burning green wood, and pinching her throat, choke her. They then devour every particle of the flesh, not excepting the trunk, as in the former case."—Vol. II., p. 183.

The whole account of the education of the Fuegians above alluded to, and of their return to their native land, after an absence of three years, and their reception and treatment by their family and tribe, is exceedingly interesting, and forms one of the most remarkable incidents connected with the expedition.

On the summit of Mont de la Cour, near Port Gallant, in the Strait of Magellan, were found the remains of a glass bottle, and a roll of papers, which proved to be the memorials stated to have been left by Don Antonio de Cordova, and a copy of a document that had previously been deposited there by M. de Bougainville. The originals are placed in the British Museum; but before Captain King finally left the Strait, copies were made on vellum, and deposited on the same spot.

We shall again recur to these highly interesting volumes; and in the meantime beg strongly to recommend them to our readers.

The British Angler's Manual. By T.C. Holland, Esq. Whitehead and Co. R. Ackermann.

Not only a most useful, but a very exquisite, amusing, and interesting work. Holland, a lover of nature, is one of our most favourite landscape painters; and we have in this volume nine of his paintings, engraved by that celebrated artist, W. R. Smith, with upwards of forty delicious wood-cuts, many of them rich and mellow landscapes, and all calculated to captivate every lover of the fine arts. The information on the "Art of Angling," and the instructions "on fly-fishing, trolling, and angling at the bottom, and more particularly for the trout," will be prized by all the brothers of the gentle craft, especially as they are the result of more than thirty years' practice in the principal rivers, lakes, and trout streams of Great Britain. Moreover, they are put forth in the most simple and unaffected style, with occasional anecdote, reflection, and sentiment, so that the volume may be classed as a fit companion to "Izaak Walton," and, therefore, a literary luxury that should be in the library of every gentleman and sportsman. We must limit our extracts, though, if space would admit, we should gladly give many passages of great taste, in which the volume abounds:—

Thames Fishing.—"The vast metropolis of the British empire contains many thousand brothers of the angle, 'who have few opportunities of exercising their gentle craft' at any great distance from home; it is, therefore, a happy circumstance that they have so noble a river as the Thames, in which to practise their art. The scenery on its banks is of unrivalled beauty, and few streams contain a greater variety of fish, and fishing stations. I have met with anglers, who affect to despise Thames fishing; but for myself, after having cast a fly in many of the principal rivers and lakes in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, I can still enjoy a day's barbel, or roach, and dace-fishing at Richmond, Teddington, or Hampton. A fine balmy day, the delicious scenery, a cheerful and skilful companion, a pic-nic dinner on board your punt, and ten or fifteen brace of barbel to carry home, are pleasures not to be scorned, and give me leave to tell those gentlemen who despise Thames fishing and cockney anglers, that many of them would cut a poor figure in a punt, or on shore, if they had to contend with the practised neatness, quickness, and dexterity of a London Artist."

Again:—

"I am not ashamed to own, that, although I have for many years enjoyed the highest excitement of trout and salmon fishing, I can find much pleasure in taking a young friend with me for a day's gudgeon fishing at Hampton, and partaking, in the intervals of sport, of a meat pie and a bottle of sherry, with an appetite earned by exercise, and an eye alive to all the beauties which surround me."

We will conclude with a salmon-fishing anecdote:—

"When I visited Loch Awe, in the year 1835, I met an intelligent Highlander (of course, in that district, a Campbell), who related an anecdote, connected with the weight of a salmon, that I shall repeat, and leave my reader to his own share of credence. A tall, stout, young Campbell, from Glenorchy, celebrated for his success as a salmon fisher, left his native glen for the river Awe, which runs from the Loch of that name to Loch Etive, through a narrow ravine at the foot of the mighty Ben Cruachan. The bed of this river is stony, and, in many parts, the water is rapid

and turbulent, but it subsides occasionally into deep pools, which are the favourite resorts of large fish. Our experienced Highlander reached a well-known deep of this description, with a strong eighteen-feet rod, and an immense wooden pirn, on which was wound eighty yards of strong line, and had only cast his fly a second time when he struck a fish. The fish ran out his line with such furious rapidity that he was obliged to follow with his utmost speed over rocks and stones, and frequently through the water also, for he soon found that he had no chance whatever of turning his fish until they should reach a broad deep pool, above a mile below him. At this haven he at length arrived, much exhausted with fatigue; not so the fish, for he seemed to be as vigorous as ever, and the angler, on finding he had room to try his skill and the strength of his tackle, soon recovered his spirits, when, as if in derision of both, the fish, after a violent plunge or two, took to the bottom, and there remained immovable, resisting every effort to rouse him. Suddenly, however, he again ran up the stream, carrying the Highlander after him through the same rugged route, to the imminent peril of life and life, till he reached the pool where he was first struck. After a short struggle, in which the angler so far succeeded as to turn the fish down the stream, or, rather, submitted to be himself taken down, and that, as before, in no gentle fashion, they reached the deep pool once more, when after a few fruitless efforts on the part of the Highlander, the fish again took to the bottom, where he lay in the most dogged sullenness, defying all the powers of the enemy to draw him from his retreat. Night was now coming on, and even our hardy angler was exhausted by his long contest, he therefore sate down between two rocks on the bank of the river, in a secure place, and determined to rest there till certain fishermen arrived, as was their custom, at break of day, from whom he might obtain assistance. He fixed his rod securely, and contrived that his pirn should give out the line freely, and then placed the line between his teeth; so that if the fish should leave the bottom, the running of the line might awaken him. In this situation he slept soundly till three in the morning, at which time the fishermen found him—the rod and line were undisturbed, and the fish still at the bottom;—but the Highlander was now awake, and, with the assistance of the friends in question, he soon succeeded, with their nets, in capturing this doughty fish, which proved to be a fine salmon, weighing seventy-four pounds. The truth of the above anecdote was vouched by several respectable Highlanders at the inn of Port Sonachan."

Castle Martyr; or, a Tale of Old Ireland. 2 vols. Cunningham.

After a long, unreadable, and intolerable bore of an "Introduction," abounding with anachronisms and blunders of all sorts, we enter upon a melancholy tale—melancholy, yet with little true pathos—in which, with incidents and episodes of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and something very like an abduction or two, the usual (or more than the usual) number of love-makings, seductions, marriages, deaths, &c., attract and distract the attention of the reader. The fable of "Castle Martyr," though ill-constructed and in bad keeping, is not altogether without interest; but the scenes, characters, and incidents are scattered about in a strangely zig-zag, harum-scarum manner. The language is not remarkable for accuracy, the style for purity, or the diction for refinement. However, if the work be that of a young writer, as we suspect to be the case, there is reason to hope for improvement. This we shall readily greet in his two three-volume productions announced—"The Ormonde Annals," and "Reginald the Bachelor."

Gray's Elegy, written in a Country Churchyard. Van Voorst.

We noticed, some months since, Mr. Van Voorst's beautiful edition of this most celebrated composition. The volume before us is a polyglot edition, with the most approved versions of each stanza in Greek, Latin, German, Italian, and French: it has, therefore, even greater claims to praise that the former tasteful publication, and there can be no question of its success. The patronage afforded to re-publications like this is the best testimony of the increasing estimation of our old English Classics.

The Tragedy of Count Alarcos. By the Author of "Vivian Grey." H. Colburn.

This fine tragedy is another of the fruits of Macready's endeavour to revive the English serious drama on our stage; and though circumstances have not allowed of its being produced in action, it will be among the least fugitive of the many testimonies to the praiseworthy attempt which is about so prematurely to close. "Alarcos" is founded on an old Spanish ballad, which relates the fatal loves of the Count Alarcos and the Infanta Solisa, daughter of the King of Castile; and it is no sparing commendation to say, that it fully answers to the high reputation already attained by its writer in other departments of literature. It is in fact, though not, as we conceive, peculiarly adapted to the stage, one of the finest dramatic poems that our day has produced—full of passion, finely discriminated in character, and, though extremely simple and condensed in plot, with quite sufficient incident to keep the attention alive from the opening to the close.

There is evidently no reason why this in many respects admirable work should not ultimately appear on the stage, especially if the author would carefully overlook it with an express view to that end. In the meantime we commend it to our dramatic readers in particular, as presenting scenes of passion and of pathos that have scarcely been surpassed, if equalled, by any living dramatic writer.

Portrait of the Earl of Roden. Hodgson and Graves.

A very clever mezzotinto engraving from the original picture by Say. The friends of this noble Conservative have now the opportunity of obtaining not only a striking likeness of his Lordship, but a print that deserves to be prized as a work of art. We have seldom seen a better engraving from the *burin* of Lupton.

The present number of the "Aldine Magazine," the cheapest and most respectable of the cheap[er] class of monthly periodicals, completes, we observe, the first volume. Its opening paper, on "the Royal Academy of Arts," triumphantly vindicates the character of that institution. Amongst the original articles, we also find a long, curious, and highly-interesting notice of the late James Bird, the celebrated Suffolk Poet. The Aldine poetry this month bears the impress of more than usual merit.

The Nelson Memorial.—The exhibition of the models and drawings for the projected monument to our greatest Naval hero, which has been partially open to public inspection for the last three weeks in St. James's-street, differs in one very marked feature from the previous one held at Mr. Rainy's Gallery; namely, in the much larger proportion of monuments of the columnar kind brought forward on the present occasion. In the first exhibition, out of upwards of one hundred and sixty designs or models, there were but six of a columnar character; and of these two only were strictly triumphal columns. In the present exhibition, on the contrary, we find not fewer than forty-six projects for a monumental column of some sort or other, out of a total number of designs and models amounting to about one hundred and sixty-seven—being more than a fourth of the whole. The cause of this marked difference in the opinion and inspirations of the artists may readily be traced; first, to the former *decision* of the Sub-Committee, by which the highest prize was awarded to a Corinthian column; and secondly, to the strong and unanswerable arguments, brought forward by the author of a letter to the Duke of Wellington, touching that *decision*, in support of a column as a fitting memorial for this particular occasion. Of that letter we, in common with many of our contemporaries, took proper notice at the time in this Journal; and we are glad to find that the letter has worked out the intention of its writer, not only by inducing many more artists than before to adopt the columnar character in their designs for the monument, but also by persuading the architect, who had received the first prize on a previous occasion, to alter his column in every point respecting which judicious and critical observations had been offered by the writer of the letter in question. Thus the intended situation of Mr. Railton's column, which was shown to be injudicious, and likely to produce local inconvenience, has been changed by that architect for the one which the rest of the artists had already adopted. The rusticated plinth, which was deprecated as ridiculous, has been removed. The cabling of the lower portion of the shaft, which was declared to be a violation of all the rules of good taste, has disappeared, as the top gallery has (which was justly called an eyesore), and with it all access to the summit of the column. At the same time the capital, which Mr. Railton had commended, as an example from *Mars Ultor*, on account of its *simple grandeur*, has now assumed, in imitation of the capital adopted by another competing architect, a richer and more complicated form. In fact, the *rewarded* column is no longer what it was, and is much better than it was; but then the improvements in it are not the results of Mr. Railton's own inspirations—they are the suggestions of another.

A weekly journal of considerable influence, the *Spectator*, without surrendering its former objection to a column as a monument, is inclined to think that in all probability it will be the class of memorial which the Committee will adopt for execution. The *Spectator*, setting aside Mr. Railton's column, has distinguished *two* only, out of the many proposed columns to be found in the present exhibition, as being worthy of consideration—Case's granite Corinthian, and Granville's non Corinthian; the one 207, the other 217 feet high, including the statue. We agree in the justice of singling out these two specimens; but for more reasons than one, which must occur to every one of our readers, we cannot agree with the *Spectator* in preferring the granite column of Mr. Case to the iron column of Mr. Granville. Supposing that no physical objections exist against an iron column (and we do not profess to decide that question, although we have been assured that none exist in reality), then we say that a column such as Mr. Granville has so exquisitely delineated in all its minutest details, far outstrips all stone columns, for originality of conception, grandeur of idea, richness of composition, usefulness of arrangement, and, finally, for its eminently national character and appropriate destination. A great iron column is the imitation of no other as yet in existence. A granite column, on the contrary, can only be a repetition. The emblem of strength is iron. The emblems of Naval power are the iron cannons and shot. A spiral band covering the lower half of the shaft, with figures in cast-iron three feet high, relates very legibly to every eye the whole history of the hero, which a granite shaft cannot even hint at. The richness of the brass or iron-gilt ornaments, the base and capital, contrasted by the blueish tint of the iron shaft, must be such as no bronze ornament or granite can rival. The gilded statue of Britannia "hurling (to use the artist's own words) the thunderbolts as emblems of universal power, and holding in her left hand the sceptre of the sea, becomes at once typical of the pre-eminence of Great Britain over the ocean, and is a much more appropriate termination to a lofty column, raised to the glory of the first Naval Commander that ever lived," than Mr. Case's proposed statue of Nelson in his Admiral's uniform, whose lineaments could not be perceived at that elevation. These alone are sufficient features of superiority over every other form of triumphal column hitherto proposed for the Nelson Memorial, by which *Mr. Granville's* iron column recommends itself for a preference. But there is a feature in the present amended plan of that young architect—whom we understand to have been a student of the French and (subsequently) of the English Academy of Arts—which adds greatly to the importance and value of his project; and that is, the peculiar character of the marble pedestal and octagonal sub-basement of his column, enriched by the chisel of the sculptor in caryatids, bas-reliefs, and the statues of renowned Naval Commanders. That peculiarity consists in this, that in its interior the sub basement will offer "four spacious rooms, forty-one feet by twenty-five feet each, and nineteen feet high, lighted from the top, and presenting an excellent opportunity for forming a Naval library and gallery of pictures," or, indeed, admirably calculated for the reception of the United Service Museum.

Other journals have each chosen their favourite model or design from the great mass before them, and recommended it to public favour. We have selected the iron column, because, although mentioned in more or less distinct terms by almost all our contemporaries who have given an account of the present exhibition, it seems not to have received that degree of attention which its originality and intrinsic merits deserve, and which our present notice will secure to it, among the very class of enlightened readers who, more than any other, must feel interested in this question.

THE LATE GENERAL LORD WM. BENTINCK.

His Lordship entered the Army 27th Jan. 1791, as an Ensign, in the Coldstream Guards. In 1792 he received the King's leave to serve as a volunteer with the Prussian Army, under the Duke of Brunswick, about to enter France; he joined that Army, but immediately returned, the Duke not permitting him to serve. The 1st Aug. 1792, his Lordship was appointed Capt. in the Scotch Greys, and 20th Feb. 1793, Capt. in 11th Drags. In April, 1793, he accompanied his reg. to Flanders, and was appointed A.D.C. to the Duke of York. He was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and other affairs. He returned to England when the Army went into winter quarters, and accompanied Lord Moira as A.D.C. in the expedition to the coast of France. In the spring his Lordship returned to the Duke of York's Army, and remained until it again went into winter quarters. The 21st Feb. 1794, he was appointed Major 28th Foot, and 20th March Lieut.-Col. 20th Drags., which corps was reduced 20th Sept. 1802. The 1st Jan. 1795, he was appointed A.D.C. to the King, and received the rank of Col. In May, 1799, Lord William was appointed to remain at the head quarters of Suwarroff's Army in Italy, where he continued till the beginning of 1801, and was present at the several battles that took place during that period. In July, 1801, he went out to the Army in Egypt, and returned in Jan. 1802. In April, 1803, his Lordship sailed for India as Governor of Madras, and returned in Jan. 1808. The 1st Jan. 1805, he was appointed Major Gen. In Aug. 1808, he was appointed to the Staff of the Army under Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Burrard in Portugal. His Lordship was subsequently selected to proceed on an important mission to the Supreme Junta of Spain. In the frequent conferences he had with Count Florida Blanca, he urged the adoption of such energetic measures as he conceived would prove advantageous to the Spanish cause; but he soon saw, with regret, the supineness with which the Junta beheld the gigantic efforts of Buonaparte to complete the subjugation of their country. Still there was a good disposition in the people, and a patriotism, which only wanted a proper and vigorous direction. In a despatch, about the beginning of Oct., Lord William observes, "I am more and more convinced, that a blind confidence in their own strength and natural slowness are the rocks upon which this good ship runs the risk of being wrecked." His Lordship's opinion proved but too correct: the events in the Peninsula evinced the penetration and judgment with which he viewed the actions of the Spaniards. He continued with the Junta, corresponding with his Government and Sir John Moore, until the latter end of Nov., previous to which Mr. Frere had arrived at Aranjuez, as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and Lt.-Gen. Moore, conceiving that his Lordship's services, now that he was superseded in his diplomatic character, would be useful to the Army, gave him an order to join. The sense entertained of Lord William's Military talents by Sir John Moore is particularly expressed in a letter to Mr. Frere, of 10th Nov. 1809, from Salamanca. Lord William accompanied the Army in its retreat. At the battle of Corunna, owing to local circumstances, the right wing of the British Army was placed on very unfavourable ground, and it was of the utmost consequence that this point should be maintained to the last. Lord William's brigade, consisting of the 4th, 42d, and 50th, occupied this important point in the British position; the Brigade of Guards was in the rear, and Sir John Moore directed the Hon. Major Gen. Paget to bring up the reserve to the right of Lord William.

Sir David Baird, leading on his division, of which Lord William's brigade formed the right, had his arm shattered with a grape shot, and was obliged to leave the field. The French Artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of In-

fantry mutually advanced beneath a shower of balls. They were still separated from each other by stone walls and hedges, which intersected the ground, but as they closed, it was perceived that the French line extended beyond the right flank of the British, and a body of the enemy were observed moving up the valley to turn it. An order was instantly given, and the half of the 4th regiment, which formed this flank, fell back, refusing their right, and making an obtuse angle with the other half. In this position they commenced a heavy flanking fire, and Sir John Moore, watching the manœuvre, called out to them, "That was exactly what I wanted to be done." He then, accompanied by Lord William, rode up to the 50th, which had got over an inclosure in the road, and charged the French in the most gallant style — They succeeded in driving the enemy out of the village of Elvina with great slaughter. In this conflict, Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded severely, and taken prisoner; Major Stanhope, also, of the 50th, received a mortal wound. Sir John then proceeded to the 42d, forming the left battalion of Lord William's brigade, and addressed them, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" They rushed on, driving the French before them, till they were stopped by a wall. Sir John accompanied them in the charge, and told the soldiers he was well pleased with their conduct. He sent Capt. Hardinge to order up a battalion of the Guards to the left flank of the Highlanders, upon which the officer commanding the Light Company conceived that as their ammunition was nearly expended, they were to be relieved by the Guards, and began to fall back, but Sir John, discovering the mistake, said to them, "My brave 42d, join your comrades, ammunition is coming, and you have your bayonets!" They instantly obeyed, and all moved forward. At this period, and just as he had directed the most able dispositions, the gallant Moore fell by a cannon shot. The troops, though acquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed. By the most determined bravery, they not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it—a judicious and well timed movement, which was made by Maj. Gen. Paget with the reserve, upon the right of Lord William's brigade, defeated this intention. The Major-Gen having pushed forward the 95th (now Rifle Brigade) and 1st battalion 52d, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid advance threatened the left of the French position, and this circumstance, with the position of Lieut.-Gen. Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

Lord William's next appointment was to command a division of Sir A. Wellesley's Army, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen., and shortly after to the important situation of Minister at the Court of Sicily, and Commander-in-Chief of all H.M.'s forces in that island. On his first arrival in Sicily, finding the Court of Palermo under the influence of Buonaparte, and that the inhabitants deprecated the Queen as the adviser of measures which would have led to the invasion of the island from the opposite coast, Lord William returned to England, preferring to make his representations in person, instead of entering into a detailed correspondence with ministers, as to the real state of affairs, and so much confidence was placed in his judgment, that full powers were granted him to adopt such a line of policy as might appear best adapted to secure the independence of the island, and prevent the Queen's party from obtaining any ascendancy in the State. Her Majesty did not submit to these arrangements without manifest reluctance and great exertions to place matters on a different footing, but in vain, and Lord William released from their dungeons those virtuous nobles whom the Queen had confined, in consequence of their opposition to her views. Lord William was for some time Commander-in-Chief of the Army employed on the Eastern Coast of Spain towards the close of the Peninsular war, and, from 1813 to 1815, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

The 4th June, 1811, his Lordship received the rank of Lieut.-Gen., 27th Jan 1819, the Colonelcy of the 11th Light Dragoons; and the 27th Jan. 1825, he was promoted to General. Lord William had the honour of wearing a medal for the battle of Corunna. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The demise of this gallant nobleman took place on Monday evening, after a long illness, at his residence in the Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. His Lordship was in his 66th year, and next brother of the present Duke of Portland, he married in 1803 the Lady Mary Acheson, daughter of the first Earl of Gosford, by whom he has left no issue. It was only at the close of last week a new writ was moved for Glasgow, of which city he was till then the representative. We will add, from many years' personal knowledge, that in private life he was no less respected than in Military command.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, June 22, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 91¼ ¼.	3½ Reduced, 98¾ ¼.
Reduced Shut.	New 3½ Shut.

Consols for Account, 93¼ ¼.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT J. Vaughan, Pratt-st., Lambeth, oilman.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—W. Fisher, Lincoln, and G. Fisher, Newark upon-Trent, wharfingers. W. Hickman, Rutland place, Upper Thames st., rag merchant.

BANKRUPTS—I. Gust, New Brentford, grocer—J. Channing Gummer, Hart-st., Mark-lane, wine-merchant—E. J. Hargrave, Bishopsgate st. Without, victualler—T. Hedgcock, South Lambeth, shipwright—E. Knubb, Liverpool, tailor—J. Webster and R. Brown, Liverpool, sugar-manufacturers—G. Withey, Bristol, grocer—R. Hartland, Taunton, Worcestershire, mealman—J. Newsome, Toug, Yorkshire, worsted stuff-manufacturer—T. Davies, Dewes, Sussex, tailor—J. Winskill, J. Harwood, and J. Hutchinson, Barnard Castle, Durham, carpet-manufacturers—T. Spencer, A. Selby, Yorkshire, farmer—J. Rowbotham, Bollington, Cheshire, wheelwright—J. Newell, Shibden, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer.

DIVIDENDS—H. A. Douglas, S. Anderson, and J. Anderson, Old Broad-st., City, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—R. Ewing, and D. M'Lean Wright, Glasgow, merchants.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED—G. Scholes, Sheepridge, Yorkshire, fancy stuff manufacturer—M. H. Lewis Gaetano Colnaghi, Cockspur-st., printseller.

BANKRUPTS—J. Upton and J. Nickolls, Battersea, engineers and machinists—J. F. W. Brewer, Lime-st., now of Lower Kennington-green, wine-merchant—M. Davis, and J. Davis, Bolton, Lancashire, timber-merchants—N. Colston, Brixham, Devonshire, draper—M. Barret, Old Lane Mill, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn-miller—J. Jeffs, St. James's place, St. James's-st., Westminster, hair-dresser—J. Martin and M. Hall, Waterloo-place, Pimlico, linen-drapers and haberdashers—T. Howard, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner and manufacturer—W. P. Coope, Manchester, victualler—T. Peachey, Brighton, draper—C. Fenton, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., plumber and glazier.

BIRTHS.

20th inst., at No. 8, Kingsland crescent, the lady of Captain MIDDLECOAT, Madras Artillery, of a son—In Stephen's-green, North Dublin, the lady of Major HARRISON, of a son—At Sorel, Canada, the lady of Lieut. RAINSFORD, 60th regt., of a daughter—At Park Hill, Melbourne, Canada, Mrs. Capt. MATHESON, late 79th Highlanders, of a daughter—At Annesgrove, Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. A. G. ANNESLEY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Capt. R. CROZIER, R.N., to JULIA, daughter of G. Stone, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent—18th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir J. HAWLEY, Bart., to SARA DIANA, daughter of Gen. Sir J. G. Crosbie, G.C.H.—11th inst., at St. James's Church, Captain FLOWER, Bengal Army, to JULIA, eldest daughter of Major Forester—19th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, W. S. WINT, Esq., 13th Lt. Dragoons, to MARIA, only child of John Roe, Esq., of Jamaica—H. CHALMERS, Esq., R.N., to ANN, daughter of the late Rev. T. Brown, of Innerkip—The Rev. J. DONNINGTON, to ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. M. Faronson, Bart.—In Liverpool, Mr. E. HOLMES, to CATHARINE, daughter of H. Adams, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Major Adams, of Shiveock House, Cavan—At Oswald, N. S. Wales, C. F. H. SMITH, Esq., Captain, 28th regiment, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late W. Harper, Esq., of Oswald, Hunter's River—At Albany, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. A. C. BISSETT, eldest son of Lieut. A. Bissett, R.N., to SARAH, daughter of the late Lieut. R. Lamont, of the 1st Royals—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lord FITZALAN, to AUGUSTA, daughter of Sir E. Lyons, K.C.H.—11th inst., at Crediton, W. H. HUGO, Esq., to STOWE MARGARET, daughter of the late Maj. Temple, and niece of Admiral Temple—At Leamington Priors, F. H. STEPHENS, Esq., Captain, 14th Lt. Dragoons, to SOPHIA LOUISA, third daughter of A. R. Prior, Esq.—At Bishop-Wearmouth, J. C. EVISON, Esq., Lieut., R.N., to HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of J. Spence, Esq., Bishop-Wearmouth—In New South Wales, Capt. BOOTH, Commandant at Port Arthur, to Miss EAGLE.

DEATHS.

At Paris, MARIETTE, wife of Capt. C. Hill, 54th regt.—17th inst., at No. 10, Brunswick-square, Commander JOHN HATHORN, R.N., 39 years of age—In Paris, at the advanced age of 78, Lieut.-General SADDON—At Rochester, on 10th inst., G. S. WESTROP, Esq., Commander, R.N., aged 63—April 6th, at St. Helena, Capt. GEORGE MURRAY, 72d Highlanders—At Douglas, Isle of Man, MARIA, widow of Captain Sabine, Foot Guards, and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.—At Ballygawley, Tyrone, T. BELL, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—10th inst., in the King's-road East, Chelsea, Lieut. CHARLES BLOOD, of the Chelsea Semaphore, aged 54—At Fermoy, aged 18 years, JANE, daughter of the late Major Moore, R.M., Woolwich—At Clatterford, Lieut. T. HEWITT, R.N., in his 49th year—Miss PIKE, daughter of Lieut. Pike, R.N.—At Southsea, on 10th inst., in his 20th year, Mr. R. G. JACKSON, youngest son of Mr. W. Jackson, R.N.—At Gloucester-place, Bath, on the 12th inst., ANN, widow of the late Major Burn, R.M., aged 67—17th inst., Mr. JOSEPH SHAW, R.N., aged 69, Warden, H.M. Dock yard, Deptford—At Sydney, New South Wales, J. A. DE MOLTIN, late Surgeon, 50th regt., in his 63d year—On the coast of Africa, Mr. WHITE, Mate, Mr. WEBBER, Second Master, and Mr. MANDLEY, Assist.-Surg. of H.M.S. *Brisk*—Maj. M. MOLESWORTH, late 39th regt.—On board the *Richmond*, on voyage from Calcutta, Lieut. J. W. FORBES, 13th Lt. Infantry, eldest son of Capt. Forbes, R.N.—At Carwythenick, near Penryn, the infant child of Capt. MAULE, R.N.

Advertisements.

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II

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A List of Ships in Commission, their Stations, Peace Complement of Seamen and Marines, the year in which they were Built, names of the Officers, the date of their appointments and personal pay

A List of Officers employed on the service of the Coast Guard and Signal Stations

The Officers of the Dock-Yards, Medical and Victualling Establishments at home and abroad, showing the dates of their appointments and allowances.

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New Zealand Land Company's Office, 30th June, 1839.

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MR. MOON HAS THE DISTINGUISHED HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. SALTER, WHO HAS BEEN SO LONG AND ANXIOUSLY ENGAGED ON THIS GREAT AND INTERESTING NATIONAL PICTURE, RECEIVED FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF BEING PRESENT AT THE BANQUET ON TUESDAY LAST, WITH A VIEW TO ITS COMPLETION.

MR. MOON is about to place this splendid and remarkable Picture in the hands of an eminent engraver, with a view to publication. The peculiar character of the interest which attaches to such a work has determined him to have it executed in the very highest style of art; and to seek his remuneration for the great outlay incurred rather in the increased value of the impressions than in their number. The scene includes between sixty and seventy striking portraits of the old warriors who fought by the side of their illustrious host, in those brilliant campaigns which terminated with the Battle of Waterloo. Year after year is thinning the ranks of these "heroes of a hundred fights," and striking out some names from the muster-roll of the veteran companions in arms who assemble on this remarkable occasion. Year by year is therefore adding to the value of a picture which presents a most touching, and will, in all probability, be an imperishable, record of this unparalleled event—including, as it does, a union of extreme brilliancy with minute truth. The artist has so contrived his materials as to introduce into the Picture no single ornament of the table or banquetting-room, but such as—like the shield on the sideboard, and magnificent plate on the tables—contribute an interest historical as well as pictorial,—as having some direct reference to the great event after which the banquet is named, and being the gift of some one or other of those Sovereigns and Chiefs whose fortunes hung upon its issue. Mr. Moon's object is, on his part, to add to the value of the publication by so limiting the number of impressions as shall enable him to insure fine copies to the whole of his subscribers; who are, therefore, requested to favour him with early applications, to prevent disappointment, for this, the only authentic engraving of the Waterloo Banquet.

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From the TIMES.

The room in which the Banquet is held is in the picture an exact copy of the real apartment. The numerous paintings in the possession of His Grace, which decorate the walls of the apartment itself, are, in the representation in Mr. Salter's picture, all faithfully copied, and the details of furniture, the candelabra, the superb plateau, &c., are all elaborately set forth. The numerous portraits are good likenesses of the original; indeed the eye of the spectator discovers without difficulty the face of every individual, and recognises the closeness of its resemblance to the features with which he is familiar. * * * The engravings will be most interesting records and excellent illustrations of the great day of victory which resulted from the talents, valour, and military skill of the illustrious Duke and his companions on the field of battle.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

The subject is an extremely bold and difficult one, but Mr. Salter has treated it with consummate skill, and his success may be said to be complete. A masterly style of composition has enabled him at once to preserve the order of the table, and yet to overcome the unpleasantry of straight lines in the arrangement of his figures. The dinner has been eaten, the dishes have been removed, dessert and wines have followed, the table is laden with the costly plate which grateful nations have heaped upon the invincible defender of their liberties and independence—the veteran chief himself has risen to address that remnant of his old companions in arms (upwards of sixty in number) who, surviving the shock of a hundred battles, are still left unvanquished by the hand of time. The stiffness of the party has relaxed—the chairs have somewhat receded from the table—the old warriors have grouped themselves in knots (here the mastery of the composition, aided by the fine perspective, is most conspicuously evinced), and are either attentively listening to their illustrious host, or engaged in earnest and brief conversation amongst themselves. There is a wonderful reality in the picture. The likenesses are positively startling.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 336. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. WENNYSS, R.N., Commander, to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st August.

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Tons, E. [illegible]ss, Commander, H.C.S., to Sail 10th August.

FOR BOMBAY.—

The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 600 Tons, P. CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—

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TO SAIL on the 10th August.—A new

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FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The

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New Ship MAIDSTONE, 950 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander (late of the *London*); lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; to Messrs. JOPP and SCARR, 72, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

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To Sail on the 15th September,

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The

fine teak-built ship MARION, 600 Tons, W. L. POPE, Commander; will lie in the West India Dock. Her Accommodations for Passengers are very superior, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and Co., 16, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Captain POPE, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 29th of August, and Portsmouth on the 3rd of September.

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A Regular Trader, to Sail on the 25th of August,

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GYLL, 750 Tons Burthen, HENRY BRISTOW, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Capt. BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill, and for Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helens, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail from Graves-

end on 1st August, and from Portsmouth on the 5th August, with liberty to touch at the Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers, the ROBERT SMALL, Burthen 750 Tons, WM. FLETCHER, Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Captain BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-

ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD, 720 Tons, W. A. BOWEN, Commander; lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co., 9, Austin-friars; or to the Commander, at their Office.

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good

Hope.—A Regular Trader, to Sail, as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 500 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R.N., Commander.—lying in the West India Docks; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to M'GHIE, PAGE, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate street within.

To Sail the 15th July,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine Ship ASIA,

Burthen 1,070 Tons, ROBERT GILLIES, Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. This ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. J. COLBURN and Co., 11, New Bond-street; to Captain JAMES BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to J. H. ARNOLD and WOOLLETT, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

FOR CALCUTTA, calling at Madeira, to

Sail from Bristol the 20th August, the armed passenger ship ST. GEORGE, 750 Tons new measurement register.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., 8, Crosby-square, London; or to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol

THE BATAVIER, for Rotterdam and the

Rhine.—This well-known and splendid steamer, Captain D. DUNLOP, Commander, will leave from off the Tower on Sunday next, the 30th instant, at half past 10 in the morning. She has state cabins on deck and private cabins for families below, and is in connexion with the fastest and finest boats on the Rhine.—Fare to Cologne, 3l.; Mayence 3l. 12s. Tickets, out and home, at a considerable reduction, to be made use of at any time within the year.—For further particulars apply to Mr. W. MAY, 129, Fenchurch-street, to Messrs. Hermon and Shenk, 4, Vine-street, Minories, to Mr. CLARKE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, to Mr. Colman, 61, Charing-cross, or at Hore's Steam Office, 18, Strand.

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES.

J. and E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 103, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for [illegible] with the prices attached. Cabin furniture, Bedding, &c.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE,

78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and

Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer, the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate, possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.

These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass-bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 30s. to 150s., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.

All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 155 Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY,

No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET,

ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to ensure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more [illegible] and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Cabin Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charge of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New

PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chests of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved Waterproof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFAN-

TRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 27, POULTRY. The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the Warehouse

M. & CO.'S CAMP COUCH, serving for a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-bed, is indispensible for Military Service.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion-house.

CONTRACT for RE-MANUFACTURING OLD IRON.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, June 25, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 1st August, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for taking OLD IRON from Her Majesty's several Dock-Yards, and Re-Manufacturing the same into all or any of the following Articles as demanded, viz.:—BOLT STAVES, SQUARES, FLATS, SHORT BROADS, ANGLE IRON.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Re-Manufacturing Old Iron," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

SAILING and STEAM-VESSELS WANTED for PERFORMING the MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ABERDEEN or PETERHEAD, and LERWICK, in the SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 20th June, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Tuesday, the 6th of August next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to receive Tenders, under conditions, which may be seen at the above Office, or upon application to the Collector of Customs at Aberdeen or Lerwick, or to Lieutenant Litt, R.N., at Leith, for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS, commencing on the 22nd of September next, between Peterhead and Lerwick, by a sailing vessel, or between Aberdeen or Peterhead and Lerwick by a steam vessel or vessels, or by sailing and steam vessels.

Persons tendering for more than one of the three above-named modes of conveyance must send a separate Tender for each.

All Tenders are to be made upon the printed form provided for the purpose, which may be had upon application as above, and they are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, with the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails," and "Comptroller of Victualling," in the left-hand corner of the envelope.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the Party, or an Agent for him, attends.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and it by an agent be accompanied by the written authority of the parties tendering, and it must also express when the Vessels will be ready for survey, and when they will be ready to commence the performance of the service required, and also state the address of the party tendering.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Bucks Militia—Lord Carington to be Col., v. Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, h. p., deceased.

West Essex Regular Militia—Quintin Dick, Esq., to be Capt., vice Judd.

East Essex Regular Militia—Abraham Johnson, Esq., to be Capt., vice Jessop.

Wilts Regular Militia—Wm. Arthur Heathcote, Esq., to be Capt., vice Poore, deceased.

The Queen's Own Royal Reg. of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cav.—Wm. Lawrence Gilpin, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Chawner, prom.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 28.

11th Light Drags. Lt.-Gen. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, K.C.B., to be Col., v. Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, deceased—June 22. Cornet Thomas Mathias Luz Weguelin to be Lieut. by p., v. French, promoted—Henry Gilmatone Bale, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Weguelin.

15th Light Drags.—Lieut. George Horne, from 89th Foot, to be Lieut. by p., v. Hall, who retires.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards—Brev. Maj. Thomas Wood to be Capt. and Lt.-Col. by p., v. Nugent, who retires—Ens. and Lieut. the Hon. Montague Peregrine Bertie to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Wood—Ens. Henry Buckworth Powell, from 10th Foot, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Bertie, promoted.

8th Foot—Lieut. Wm. Seymour Scraggs, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Emilius Bayly, who exchanges, receiving the diff.

28th—Capt. George Minter, from 45th Foot, to be Captain, v. Kyle, who exchanges.

38th—Capt. Charles Robert Shuckburgh, from 1st West India Reg., to be Capt., v. Sherbrooke Lowe, who retires upon h.-p. Unattached.

45th—Ens. Robert Pratt to be Lieut. by p., v. Langdale, who retires—June 27. Ens. Charles Anderson Morshead to be Lieut. by p., v. Gray, who retires—June 28. George Wm. Hessing, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Pratt—June 27. Charles Timothy Tucker, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Morshead.

45th. Capt. Haslam D'Arcy Kyle, from 28th Foot, to be Capt., v. Minter, who exchanges.

48th—Assist. Surg. Edward Wm. Stone, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Mitchell, removed to the Staff.

64th—Ens. Wm. Henry Lee to be Lieut. without p., v. Bowen, dec.—May 13. Maj. Major Webb, from 12th Light Drags., to be Ens., v. Lye—June 28. Lieut. Edward Jones Coxe to be Adj., v. Norris, promoted—May 12.

69th—Ens. James Handasyde Edgar to be Lieut. by p., v. Gibbes, who retires. Gent. Cadet Thomas George Lord Glamis, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. by p., v. Edgar.

70th—Robert Walton Tooke, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Delany, who retires.

[illegible]—Henry Lawrence Nolan, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Stewart, removed to the Staff.

89th—Ens. Timothy Hutchinson to be Lieut. by p., v. Horne, appointed to 15th Light Drags.—Frederick W. Oakley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Hutchinson.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Second Lieut. Henry Gibbs Remmett to be First Lieut. by p., v. Kelsey, who retires—Gent. Cadet John Brewse Kerstemann, from the R. Mil. Col., to be Second Lieut. by p., v. Remmett.

1st West India Reg.—Capt. John Griffith, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Shuckburgh, appointed to 38th Foot.

Unattached—Major Thomas William Nicholson, from 55th Ft., to be Lt.-Col. without p., v. Johnson, whose promotion has been cancelled—Lieut. Lucius Henry French, from 11th Light Drags., to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. John Mitchell, M.D., from 45th Ft., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Bell, dec.—Assist.-Surg. George Stewart, from 81st Ft., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Stone, appointed to 48th Ft.

Mem.—Capt. George Jobling, upon h.-p. of 104th Ft., has been permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of Unatt. Comp., he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Potts, jun., Gent., to be Cornet, v. Field, resigned—June 17.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Guards.—There are now in this town, studying the "art of war," under the auspices of the officers of the 1st Drag. Gds., several detachments from the Cavalry troops of the districts. Capt. Martin, we understand, is highly pleased with the appearance and discipline of these representatives of our Yeomanry Cavalry, and there is no doubt but the instructions received from that gallant officer will be most beneficially felt in the provincial service.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

4th Drag. Guards.—Hd.-qts. and three troops, Birmingham, with officers, Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, Captains Hodge, Mayow, Archer; Lieuts. Mcynell, Arkwright, Coster; Cornets Souter, Jacob, Turner; Surg. Flanagan; Quartermaster Andrews; Lieut. and Adj. Ibbetson. Two troops at Coventry, with Major Makepeace; Captains Heighan, Place; Lieuts. Clerk, Rochfort. One troop at Dursley, Capt. Tait, Lieut. Eliot. On leave—Lieutenants Harper, Rolls; Cornet Symons, Assist.-Surgeon McGregor.

6th Dragoons—The troop, under command of Captain Crichton, ordered to be withdrawn from Gort, marched for Newbridge, June 7, and will arrive there July 2, to join head-quarters.

8th Hussars—Major the Hon. E. Wodehouse has returned from leave, and taken command of the regiment at Dundalk, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. B. Molyneux, who is purchasing remount horses.

15th Hussars—The following officers embark in the *General Palmer* for Bombay, to sail 1st July:—Maj. Phillips, Brev.-Maj. M'Queen, Capt. Chambers, Adjt. Cox, Assist.-Surg. Bisset. In the *Malabar*, to sail 10th July:—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Scott, Lieuts. Higgins and Pilgrim, Cornet Nolan and Assist.-Surg. Reed.

Last week as a boy, named John Blurton, twelve years of age, son of a soldier in the 17th, was bathing in the Medway, near the barracks, he suddenly disappeared, and was observed to rise only once, when his head came up to the level of the water. An alarm was immediately given at the barracks by one of his companions, when Col. Brotherton and a number of the soldiers instantly rushed to the spot and the gallant Colonel, throwing off his coat and stock, plunged into the river, hoping to recover the poor lad, by diving, before life was extinct. Unhappily, the humane and intrepid effort was unsuccessful, as it was not until a considerable time had elapsed that the deceased was found, by means of drags, twelve feet under water, and of course quite dead. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.—*Maidstone Journal.*

16th Lancers.—The cups were disappointed of their Indian turf sports this year for the Lancer's shield and tankard. The *Englishman* laments this the less, having the hope that, "after a glorious campaign, it will be confounded for over a race-course established at Cabul or Herat." The design of the shield is chaste and simple:—a wreath of barrel and an interior circle of snake-work, encompass a centre flute, in perfect relief, of a Lancer in the act of charging infantry. The design is superior to the execution. The design of the tankard is equally chaste, and the execution of the Lancer, surmounting the lid, is much better than that on the shield.

17th Lancers.—Cornet Hon. G. O'Callaghan, extra A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to retire from the Army.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Col. Aitchison and the officers of the regiment gave their annual grand dinner at the Clarendon Hotel on the 21st inst. About thirty officers sat down to dinner.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—A General Court-Martial assembled at Chatham on Monday, for the trial of Paym. Sharp of this battalion, on charges preferred by the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War, for entering into bill speculations with a person of the name of Hoare, unconnected with his regimental duties—Col. Fitzmaurice, Coldstream Guards, President. Mr. Anderson appeared from the Horse Guards as prosecutor. The Court continued sitting till Wednesday, when the proceedings closed. We shall give the result when approved by Her Majesty.

5th—Capt. L'Estrange, late of this reg., is about to leave Ireland, having exchanged into the 21st, at Madras.

8th—arrived at Halifax 5th May, in the *Pique*, *Andromache*, and *Wanderer*, men-of-war, from Montego Bay, Jamaica. They disembarked at two o'clock yesterday. The 8th left Halifax about five years ago, and brings back some familiar faces, but few of the gallant corps who left our shores in health and vigour have withstood the effects of the pestilential climate.—*Halifax Times*, May 7.

9th—The *Plantagenet* sailed from Portsmouth, June 20th, for Bengal, with Lieut. Farrant and Ens. Palmer.

10th—At a General Court-Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, 21st Feb. 1839, Ens. J. A. Campbell was arraigned on the following charges:—*Charge*.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

First.—In having neglected to attend parade for muster on the 1st Jan., 1839, (though he had been on the 10th of the preceding month censured for neglect of duty as officer of the day, and having in a letter addressed to Lieut. and Adjt. John Bruce, falsely assigned illness as the cause of his absence from muster parade.

Second.—In having, on the 1st Jan., 1839, entertained and associated with soldiers' wives, and other women, in the house of, and in company with, Harriet Monks, a woman of bad character, during which evening the house was visited by Gunner James Printon, 3d comp., 5th Batt. Art., who, for a short time, sat at the table, notwithstanding that Ens. Campbell had been earnestly and repeatedly cautioned by his commanding officer against the ruinous consequences of intimacy with Harriet Monks, and had led his commanding officer to believe that he had separated himself from her entirely.

Third.—In having, on the evening of the same day, whilst in an extreme state of intoxication, severely beaten and kicked, without any immediate provocation, Khoda Bux, Khudmutgar.

First Additional Charge.—With having at Cawnpore, on the evening of 10th Jan., 1839, broken his arrest, by entering the bungalow of Dr. Charles M'Cardy, Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore.

Second Additional Charge.—With conduct highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—*First Instance*.—In having, on the above mentioned occasion, without the slightest provocation, grossly abused and maltreated Khoda Bux, Khudmutgar, in the service of Dr. M'Cardy. *Second Instance*.—In having at the same time, during the absence of Dr. M'Cardy, broken open a box, and supplied himself with beer, after drinking which, he, Ens. Campbell, was conveyed to his buggy in a state of intoxication.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—*Finding*.—The Court having considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that Ens. J. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 10th Foot, is, with respect to the first instance of the charge, guilty, excepting the word "falsely," of which the Court acquits him.

That in the second instance he is guilty, with the exception of the word "entertained," of which the Court acquits him, as well as of the criminality conveyed in the following passage, "during which evening the house was visited by Gunner James Printon, who, for a short time, sat at table;" the Court considering the evidence insufficient to establish the fact here represented. In the third instance, that Ens. Campbell is guilty of having, on the evening of the same day, whilst in a state of intoxication, beaten and kicked Khoda Bux, Khudmutgar, but the Court finds him not guilty of the remainder of this cond., and acquits him thereof.

The Court is of opinion, with respect to the facts found in these three instances, that Ens. Campbell is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. The Court is further of opinion, that on the first additional charge Ens. Campbell is guilty. That in the first instance of the second additional charge he is guilty, and, in the second instance, that he is guilty, with the exception of having "broken open a box," and of being conveyed to his buggy in an extreme state of intoxication, of which exception portion the Court acquits him; and with respect to these two instances the Court finds Ens. Campbell guilty of unbecoming conduct.

Sentence.—The Court sentences Ens. J. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 10th Foot, to be cashiered.—Approved. H. FANE, Gen.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having discharged its duty in trying the above sentence, in obedience to the Articles of War, would, in consideration of Ensign Campbell's youth and experience, and the earnest request and contrition by him expressed, respectfully recommend him to such alleviation as the Commander of the forces may be able to afford him.

Remarks by His Excellency.—The Commander in Chief can see no grounds for the "alleviation," which the members of the Court recommend, because the misconduct of the prisoner was in direct disregard of, and inattention to, the warning of his Commanding Officer, conveyed in the letter of Dec. 9, 1837. The sentence to have effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore.—By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. BYRNE, Major, Assist. Adj. Gen. H.M.'s Forces in India.

23d Depot—Were inspected on Monday at Castlebar, by Sir E. Blakeney.

25th—Ens. Lindsell has joined from leave.

30th Depot—on landing at Belfast from Carlisle, will occupy barracks there.

32d—H.M.S. *Athol*, having on board the draft as under, sailed from Cove on 15th inst. for Canada.—2 Capts., 2 Subs., 2 Sergts., 102 r. and f. Lieut. Case has arrived from Canada.

34th—Colour-Serj. Miller has been presented with a purse containing 76 dollars, by the officers of the 2nd and 3d regs. Essex Militia, U. Canada, as a testimony of their respect, and his desire to instruct them in their duties as officers.

34th Depot—2 boys accompanied the draft 32d in H.M.S. *Athol* for Canada.

36th—Capt. Reeve, Lieut. Rothe, Ensigns Jennings, Butler, and Surgeon Lloyd, have landed at St. John's, New Brunswick, from Plymouth.

40th Depot—Ens. Eagar has leave until required for embarkation.

42d—The detachment at Newcastle had a splendid ball on the 18th, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. When Capt. Cumberland, the gallant Commander of the detachment, entered the room, he was welcomed by his men with three loud and hearty cheers. The kilted sons of Caledonia sounded their gathering, and the barrack was tastefully decorated with laurels, a star of bayonets facing the door, and St. Andrew, surrounded by the Scotch thistle, underneath the Sphynx, Egypt, and the other memorable insignia of the regiment's heroic deeds; a triumphal arch in the centre of the room, with a crown of laurels suspended from it, and two cross swords over the crown, with the words "This we will defend." The entertainment was altogether splendid.

44th Depot—Brev.-Maj. Johnston has leave to 21st July.

48th—Maj. Willatt, in command at Gibraltar, is about to exchange with Maj. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, 99th. Col. Bell, C.B., being about to retire, it is expected that the promotion will go in the corps.

51st Depot—The convict-ship *Middlesex* arrived at Kingstown Harbour, Dublin, June 19, with a guard of the 51st (Ens. W. D. Scott, 1 Serj., and 29 r. and f.) under command of Lieut. S. H. Murray, 50th. 3 Serjs. and 20 r. and f. have embarked at Deptford in the *Leighton* convict-ship. Maj. St. Maur and Ens. Corbett accompanied this detachment. The depot is now attached to the Provisional Battalion.

52d—embarked at Bowness, Carlisle, on June 21, on board *St. George* steamer for Belfast. The steamer will bring over to Carlisle the depot 95th reg., under Maj. Maclean, from Belfast. The depot under the command of Major S. R. Sneatfield, arrived, June 27, at Newry, from Belfast.

58th—The *Apollo* tr.-ship, Capt. Hailey, from Trincomalee, 3rd March, arrived in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 15th April, bound to England Passengers—Lt.-Col. Frith, Capts. Grant and Bridge, Lieuts. Hutton, Hume, Laye and Nugent; Lieuts. Dressing, Mayers, and Ens. King; Quartermaster Timbrell, and Assist.-Surg. Pitcairn, 434 men, 43 women, and 103 children. The *Apollo* arrived at Portsmouth June 23d.

58th Depot—from Templemore, will arrive in Dublin July 6th and 8th, in two divisions, to embark for Portsmouth. The comp. at Thurles will join head-quarters at Templemore June 29.

59th—Lieut. G. Nares Heard has returned from the service comps. at Malta, and been appointed to the recruiting service at Sheffield, in the room of Lieut. Grant, 30th, who has completed the regulated period on the recruiting duty, and been ordered to rejoin his corps.

60th, 1 t Batt.—On the Queen's birth-day, all the Sergeants present at head quarters assembled with the Sergt. Major and Quartermaster Serjt., to celebrate the same: good fare and decorations were not spared. After dinner the following toasts were done justice to—"The Queen," "The Queen Dowager and Royal Family," "Our late Colonel, the much lamented Duke of York," "Army and Navy," "The Hero of a Hundred Fights, Wellington," "Lt.-Col. Melyneux and the Officers of the Regiment," "Our absent friends, but not forgotten those present" The reg. is in excellent health, under the command of Captain Walford, Lt.-Col. Melyneux being on leave.

60th, 2nd Batt. Depot—The last division, consisting of 3 officers and 75 r. and f., arrived at Cork June 20, on board the steamer *Avon* from Plymouth, which disembarked and occupied barracks at Cork. The steamer returned to Plymouth for the remainder of the depot.

61st Depot—Lieut. Gloster is on leave. A company will march from head-quarters at Clonmel to Tuarles, June 28, to relieve the comp. of the 58th depot, ordered to join head-quarters.

67th Col Barnsley, K.H., has arrived in London.

69th—The depot companies, under the command of Major R. W. Huey, are ordered to move from Waterford to Cork.

69th Depot—Lieut. D. K. O'Reilly, with his wife and family, proceed to embark in the *Valleyfield* to join the service cos., could not be provided with a passage in that vessel, but will proceed by some other

76th Depot—Ens. Braddell is on leave. Major Reed joined at Clare Castle, June 9th, and assumed the command.

77th Depot—A party marched from Belfast, June 24, to Charlemont, to deliver into the Ordnance stores ammunition and flints. Col. Hamilton, K.H., Inspecting Field Officer, having proceeded on leave, Brev.-Maj. Stuart, 77th, has arrived at Newry, to superintend the Northern Recruiting department, Ireland.

82d Depot—From Chatham, have relieved 2d batt. 66th depot Portsmouth.

83d Depot—From Carlisle to Belfast, to be moved to Derry, to relieve the 64th.

84th—This regiment is ordered to embark at Portsmouth for Dublin.

87th Depot—were inspected by Sir E. Blakeney on Saturday at Boyle.

90th Depot—Capt. Eld has leave to 30th Aug.

91th "We feel pleasure in announcing, that H.M.S. *Jupiter*, anchored in the Cannanore Roads on 21st inst., having on board H.M.'s 91th reg., destined for that station. This enables the remaining wing of H.M.'s 57th reg. to commence its removement towards Trincliinopoly, and it is now on the march to that place"—*Madras Daily Advertiser, April 27.*

94th Depot—The officers presented a silver snuff-box to Mr. Killmurry, Messman, as a testimony of his services, previous to their leaving Cork for Chester.

95th—A party marched, June the 21st, from Belfast to Charlemont, escorting ammunition and flints, unserviceable, into store, where they arrived June 28, returning to join their depot at Belfast. The depot under command of Brev.-Major Raines, in the absence, with leave, of Major Maclean, embarked at Belfast, on board the *St. George* steamer, June 24, and sailed for Carlisle the same evening.

96th—This corps, now lying at Bolton, are under order for Chatham to embark for New South Wales as convict guards, and ultimately to go on to India, the whole of the 51st having sailed.

98th—Have moved from Hull to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

99th—Three non-commissioned officers and 24 privates marched from hd.-qrs. at Athlone to Mullingar, June 25, and arrived there next day, to increase the company to 64 r. and f., until a depot arrives to relieve it.

RL. ARTILLERY—The Master-General of the Ordnance and Major-General Sir A. Dickson, D. A. Gen., proceeded to Deal on Wednesday, in order to be present at the experimental practice, which was to be carried on yesterday with the new 56 and 42-pounders. The three new 32-pounders of nine feet, eight feet six inches, and eight feet, respectively, have been ranged; and it has been found that the eight-foot gun, of 42 cwt., with a charge of six pounds, has given greater ranges than the gun of nine feet, and 50 cwt., with a charge of eight [illegible] vant), *Tyne*, in quarantine from Constantinople, whence she arrived on Sunday last, and *Weasle*, caulking, will remain in port, besides *Ceylon*, receiving-ship, and the st..packets *Achel* and *Blazer*, waiting their turn of service. *Confiance* left Naples on 28th ult., on which day *Megera* arrived from Alexandria, but brought no Indian Mail, the same not having arrived Alexandria down to 22d, although five days over due, owing, is supposed, to the inefficient state of the *Hugh Lindsay*, which turn it was to convey the same from Bombay to Suez. *Megera* returned to Alexandria on the 31st ult, with the London Mail which arrived by *Blazer* from Gibraltar on the preceding evening. On 31st, *Volcano* sailed for the Ionian Islands and Patras and *Hermes* for Gibraltar. On Monday last, Mr Hall, of *Castle* Midshipman, passed his examination for a Lieutenant on board *Rodney*. In Port—*Ceylon* (bearing the flag of R.-Adm. Sir [illegible] *Pembroke*, *Tyne*, *Weasle* steam frigate, *Rhadamanthus*, Major G. Higgins has proceeded to Gibraltar to join his company at that station. Capt. James has arrived from Gibraltar on 12 months' leave. Captain Lindsay has arrived from Bermuda on leave for the purpose of retiring on half-pay. Capt. Todd has arrived at New York from Liverpool, *en route* to Canada. There was gun, mortal, and howitzer practice at the Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin, this week.

On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, a ball was given by Major M. Louis's troop R. H. Artillery, at the barracks of that corps, in Limerick Garrison. The dancing, which commenced to the air of "The Plains of Waterloo," lasted for full two hours, and consisted of about 100 couples on the floor. It was then immediately followed by "The Triumph," and was carried on with renewed vigour for above an hour, and was followed by a hornpipe, after which the healths of our Sovereign Lady and the Duke of Wellington were drank by all present with three times three, together with the healths of Lieut.-Col. J. Michell, C.B., commanding Rl. Artillery in the district, Major M. Louis, commanding the troop, and the only two of the troop now serving, who were present at Waterloo, viz., Quartermaster-Serj. David Best, and Master-Tailor Robert Law. Everything was carried on with the strictest propriety and regularity, and it may not be unnecessary to add, that it was intended for some time by Captain A. Macbean at present commanding the troop, Captain Macquarie, Scots Greys Lieut. Needham, R.H.A., and Sam Needham, together with several other ladies. The young men composing the troop were each accompanied by a ball partner invited from the garrison, all of whom were strictly respectable. The ball room was decorated with laurels and bouquets, and at either ends were formed stars made of dream swords, bayonets, and other cavalry appendages. The music consisted chiefly of violins and clarionettes. The principal entrance was covered over by a canopy of evergreens, and guarded at either side by two brass pieces of ordnance, a demonstration likely to recal to the remembrance of many present the use to which similar ones were converted twenty-four years since. The only regret manifested by the troop on this occasion was caused by the absence of Major Louis, who is on leave. The *fete* terminated at six o'clock the following morning, in the greatest order and harmony.

The Right Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B. and K.C.H., accompanied by Maj. Forster, A.A.G., and Capt. Hon. R. Bruce, A.D.C., arrived in Longford, June 24, on a tour of inspection. He proceeded to the barracks, where he remained for upwards of an hour, inspected the detachments of the 8th Hussars and 99th Foot, and lunched with Maj. Macpherson and Lieut. Read, 99th, and Capt. Shewell and Cornet Wilson, 8th Hussars, the officers in command there. Sir Edward left Longford Barracks about two o'clock for Boyle, where he arrived in the evening, and inspected the depot of the Rl. Irish Fusiliers. The gallant [illegible] 27th [illegible] new [illegible] le to [illegible] ched [illegible] her [illegible] feet [illegible] adth [illegible] age, [illegible] epth [illegible] 4th. [illegible] on 36, [illegible] sail [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] lifax [illegible] ated [illegible] *Sarte*, *San* [illegible] *tron* [illegible] the [illegible] ceas [illegible] ving Mes. [illegible] and [illegible]

The remains of the gallant veteran will be interred at the Rl. Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth, with Military honours, this day at 2 o'clock. The Lords of the Admiralty have signified that every mark of respect that can be shewn the deceased will be agreeable to them. The Rl. Marine Artillery, which Sir Richard so long and so ably commanded, will fire nine guns previous to the usual three rounds of small arms, which will be fired by a detachment of all the troops off duty, under the command of Col. Jones, R.M. The bands of the Royal Marines and 84th regiment will attend, as will of course all the officers of the Army and Navy at Portsmouth. We also understand it is the intention of every householder in the town to shew the respect for the deceased by closing their windows during the time of the funeral.

Electra sailed from Rio Janeiro for Valparaiso 10th Apr.

Hermes arrived from Malta at Gibraltar on 6th, and proceeded on her return 7th June.

STEAM PACKET CONTRACTS.

War Office, 30th May, 1839

The British and Irish, and the St George Steam-Packet Companies, respectively engage, from the 1st June next, to provide passages by steam vessels, with suitable accommodation, and complete protection from the weather, for all military persons entitled to be conveyed at the public expense, and also to find good and sufficient provisions during the voyage, viz. a breakfast, dinner of meat, bread, and vegetables, and a supper, upon the following terms, *viz.*—

British and Irish Steam Packet Company.

Between what Place.	Officers, in First Cabin.	Men, Women, and Children above 14.		Children between 1 and 14 years.	
	Fares.	Fares.	Rations	Fares.	Rations
	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
London & Gravesend & Plymouth.	1 10 0	10 0	1s. 6d. per diem.	5 0	9d. per diem.
Do. and Falmouth	1 15 0	12 6		6 3	
Do. and Dublin	1 17 6	15 0		7 6	
Plymouth & Falm.	0 12 6	5 0		2 6	
Do. and Dublin	1 10 0	10 0		5 0	
Falmouth & Dublin	1 16 0	10 0		5 0	

REMARKS.—Children under one year, no fee or charge. No payment to be required for breakfast only; but if breakfast and dinner be supplied, then a full day's rations are to be charged. The Inspecting Field Officer and Adjutant are to have access to the vessel at all reasonable times.

N B. The usual deduction of stoppence per diem for rations is to be made from the pay of soldiers on duty embarked under the the contract in question, of which you will apprise the Paymaster.

St. George's Steam Packet Company.

Between what Place.	Officers in First Cabin	Men, Women, and Children above 14		Children between 1 and 14 years.	
	Fares.	Fares.	Rations	Fares.	Rations
	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
London & Gravesend & Plymouth	2 10 0	10 0	1s 6d per diem	5 0	9d. per diem.
Do and Falmouth	1 15 0	12 6		6 3	
Do. and Cork	2 11 6	20 0		10 0	
Plymouth & Falm.	0 12 0	5 0		2 6	
Do. and Cork	2 7 6	12 6		6 3	
Falmouth and Cork	2 7 6	12 6		6 3	

REMARKS.—Same as above.

War Office, 15th June, 1839

SIR,—I am directed to apprise you, that an agreement, to take effect from the 1st inst., and upon the usual conditions, has been entered into with the London and Gravesend Steam Packet Company, for the conveyance of troops on the undermentioned terms, and to request that every precaution be taken to ensure the full accomplishment of the agreement to the Company's satisfaction, and particularly by specifying on the routes that it is to be performed by the Steam Packets—

Officers, 1*l.* 5*s.* each in the Saloon.
Soldiers, their wives or widows, 7*s.* 6*d.* in the Fore Cabin.
Children between 1 and 14 years of age 7½*d.*, do.
Children in arms, free

To the Officer Commanding.

It is strongly rumoured at Bombay that three Queen's regiments are to be immediately sent to that Presidency—one from Ceylon, the other two from Bengal and Madras. May we ask which corps are to be found available for the duty just at present?—*Madras U. S. G.*, April 5th.

The *Seringapatam*, 42, Capt. J. Leith, sailed from Deal June 26, for Bombay with the following drafts.—30 men 14th reg., Brev.-Maj. Johnstone, and Ens. Wallace, 26th, 30 men 31st regt., and 30 men of the 44th.

The Woolwich Murder.—The soldier, George Willis, immediately after sentence had been passed, was conducted back into the prison, where he partook of some dinner, of which he ate heartily, and then was strongly secured with handcuffs, place I in a post-chaise, in company with two turnkeys, and conveyed to Maidstone

Pritchard, Sam.—Madagascar
Proctor, Edward H. B.—Princess Charlotte
Reid, John—Excellent
Reid, Robert—President
Ricketts, Simpson H., Pembroke
Risk, Richard H.—Hercules
Robertson, John S.—Talavera
Rodd, John R.—Pss. Charlotte
Rodney, Mortimer H.—Talbot
Rundle, Joseph S.—Volage
Rutherford, Gilbert B.—Melville
Sanlez, Jas. N. T.—Bellerophon
Scott, R. A. F.—President
Slight, Julian F.—Malabar
Smyth, Thomas J.—Tyne
Stephens, John—Inconstant
Stewart, Robert A.—Volage
Taylor, Clarence—Watch
Tickell, Thomas—Andromache
Toole, Henry W.—Britannia
Tower, Arthur—Ganges
Townsend, John—Talavera
Tremlett, Fran. S.—Harlequin
Turner, Wm. T.—Seringapatam
Warre, John P.—Pss. Charlotte
Wharton, J. A. L.—Lily
White, John Wm.—Comus
Willoughby, Francis—Donegal
Wills, William B.—Actaeon
1837.
Baker, George—Partridge
Ballard, James B.—Vanguard
Bentall, Octavius—Talavera

Briggs, George C.—Pique
Buchanan, Ralph A.—Talav
Burton, Augustus J.—Barha
Carkett, Wm. D.—Salamand
Cam[illegible], William—Edinbur
Chr[illegible], F. T.—Hastings
Cle[illegible]land, G.—Pss. Charlo
Cochrane, Robert A.—Imog
Coles, Cowper P.—Ganges
Conli, F. P.—Britannia
Craven, Henry V.—Excellen
Crofton, S. S. L.—Russell
Curtis, J. G. C.—Sulphur
De Blaquiere, Wm B.—Vol
Drummond, John William—B tannia
Dundas, Robert B.—Partrid
Fisher, John—Hastings
Fisher, Wm. Edw—Vanguard
Gaussen, Thomas—Asia
Gore, G. E. K.—Pique
Greene, Aug. P.—Excellent
Haswell, Wm. Henry—Talbo
Hawkey, Charles—Daphne
Hempsted, Edmund—Excelle
Hillyar, Henry S—Ala
Hodgson, George Henry—Si
Hope, Henry [illegible] Hercules
Hunter, Fre[illegible]k W—Tonc
Jackson, George M—Ely
Jeffrey, H[illegible]—Charlott
Lake, Le[illegible]—Excellent
Lockyer, W. N. [illegible]—Orville

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Troops and Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L. G.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D. G.	Canada	York	11 May 36		
2d do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	Nov. 15	France.
3d do.	Piershill	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Leeds	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Ballincollig	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L. do	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Newbridge	. .	. .	Nov. 16	France.
7th Hus	Canada	York	11 May 36		
8th do	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs	Dorchester	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L. D	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 28	
12th Ls.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L. D	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Hounslow	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Chatham ‖	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	Portman St. B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
2d bn	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St J.'s Wood	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. G					
1st bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	St. George's B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do	Kilkenny	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Halifax	Guernsey	16 June 36		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do	Burnley	. .	. .	29 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do	Canada	Portsmth	3 Jan. 37		
12th do	Mauritius	Newport	27 Sept. 37		
13th do	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Plymth.	12 May 37		
16th do	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do	Dublin	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do	Halifax, N.S.	Castlebar	22 May 38		
24th do	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do	Plymouth	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do	Bristol	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do	Bermuda	Belfast	22 July 34		
31st do	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 36		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do	Canada	Chatham	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Chatham	4 Jan. 37		
36th do	N. Brunswick	Tralee	14 Oct. 30		

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Troops and Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
37th Ft	Halifax	Cork	12 Oct. 36		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
[illegible]		Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Madras	Chatham	Apr. 36		
41st do.	Jamaica	Kinsale	5 Dec. 31		
42d do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
43d do.	Portsmouth	Templore	. .	23 June 38	Ceylon.
44th do	Malta	Nenagh	Sept 34		
45th 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 36		
2d bn	Corfu	Cork	15 Dec. 35		
46th do.	Ceylon	Clonmel	July 28		
47th do.	Madras	Chatham	June 20		
48th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
49th do.	Jamaica	Loudond.	22 Feb. 34		
50th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
51st do.	Canada	Cork	17 June 27		
52d do.	Barbadoes	Cork	14 Jan. 32		
53d do	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
54th do.	America	Youghal	3 Dec. 31		
55th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 34		
56th do.	Canada	Stirling	20 Apr. 38		
57th do.	Cape of G. H.	Dundee	July 28		
58th do.	America	Sheerness	4 Sept. 27		
59th do.	Trinidad	Cork	16 Oct. 34		
60th do.	Cape of G. H.	Dublin	May 30		
61st do.	Demerara	Armagh	16 Jan. 34		
62nd do	Malta	Carlisle	21 Nov. 37		
63rd do.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
64th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Oct. 36	Canada.
65th do.	New S. Wales	Canterbry	Mar. 37		
66th do	Gibraltar	Hull	28 May 36		
67th do.	Gibraltar	Portemth.	12 Jan. 37		
68th do.	Canada	Londond.	15 May 34		
69th do.	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
70th do.	Canada	Plymouth	8 July 36		
71st do.	Canada	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
72nd do.	Manchester	. .	. .		
73rd do.	Mauritius	Boyle	Feb. 31	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
74th do.	Dublin	. .	. .		
75th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
76th do.	Ceylon	Dover	16 Nov. 35		
77th do	Cape of G. H	Aberdeen	17 Nov. 35		
78th do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
79th do.	Quebec	Glasgow	23 Jan. 38		
80th do.	Madras	Chatham	4 Oct. 38		
81st do.	Ceylon	Carlisle	13 Oct. 36		
82nd do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
83rd do.	Birr	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
84th do.	Newcas. on T.	. .	. .	June 37	C. of G. Hp.
85th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	Weedon	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. Sff. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do, N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos, Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

‖ Embarking for East Indies.

* Ordered Home.

The Army.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Col. Aitchison and the officers of the regiment gave their annual grand dinner at the Clarendon Hotel on the 21st inst. About thirty officers sat down to dinner.

1st Foot, 21 Patt.—A General Court-Martial assembled at Chatham on Monday, for the trial of Paym. Sharp of this battalion, on charges preferred by the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War, for entering into bill speculations with a person of the name of Hoare, unconnected with his regimental duties—Col. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, President. Mr. Anderson appeared from the Horse Guards as prosecutor. The Court continued sitting till Wednesday, when the proceedings closed. We shall give the result when approved by Her Majesty.

5 L.—Capt. L'Estrange, late of this reg., is about to leave Ireland, having exchanged into the 21 t, at Madras.

8th—arrived at Halifax 5th May, in the *Pique*, *Andromache*, and *Wanderer* men-of-war, from Montego Bay, Jamaica. They disembarked at two o'clock yesterday. The 8th left Halifax about five years ago, and bring back some familiar faces; but few of the gallant corps who left our shores in health and vigour have withstood the effects of the pestilential climate.—*Halifax Times*, May 7

9th—The *Plantagenet* sailed from Portsmouth, June 20th, for Bengal, with Lieut. Farrant and Ens. Palmer.

10th—At a General Court-Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, 21st Feb., 1839, Ens. J. A. Campbell was arraigned on the following charges:—*Charge*.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

First.—In having neglected to attend parade for muster on

The corps, after the termination of the siege operations, assembled in columns in close order in the square at Brompton Barracks, and opening out from the front to wheeling distance, marched past Sir W. Waire and the deputation in slow and quick time. Shortly after a charge of 30 pounds of powder was fired at the bottom of the Medway, to shatter a supposed wreck. The charge was fired by the battery at a distance of 500 feet, and in very deep water. The whole of the arrangements were well managed, and not the least *entertaining* portion of the day's proceedings was the dinner at the Crown, given by the Court of Directors. This was followed by a subscription ball, at which all the rank and fashion of the county attended. We regretted the absence of Sir Richard Jenkins, the Chairman, and of the Marquess of Douro, who were both compelled to attend the debate of Monday in Parliament.

Memorandum. *Horse Guards, 8th June*, 1839.

The General Commanding-in-Chief desires that, henceforth, all applications for passages for individual soldiers' wives, who are recommended by commanding officers, for permission to join their husbands on foreign stations, and all applications for leave to embark a proportion of women with drafts proceeding from the depots to the service companies, be made to the Quarter-master-General.—By Command of the Right Hon. the General Commanding-in-Chief. John Macdonald, A. G.

The Army in Canada.—The Governor-General has made the following appointments, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Plomer Young, of H.M.'s regular service, to be Dep.-Adjut.-Gen. of Militia, L. Guy, junr., and E. A. J. Duchesnay, Esq., to be Assistant-Adjutants-General of do., with the rank of Major. *Arrivals at the Caledonian Springs.*—Viscount Amiens, 1st Drag. Guards; Capt. H. A. Kerr, Rl. reg., W. Mitchieson, ditto. *From St. John's.*—The *Crocodile*, Capt. Milne, four days from Bermuda, arrived off St. John's on 17th inst., landing 3,000 stand of arms, brought from Plymouth by the *Inconstant*. After delivering the arms on board a schooner, she proceeded to Halifax.

Exchanges during the last Month.—Brev.-Col. Simpson, 29th F., with Lieut.-Col. Cash, Unatt. Major Irving, 4th F., with Major Sadlier, 58th F.—Meade, K.H., 21st F., with Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. Luard, Unatt.—St. John, 52d F., with Maj. Beauclerk, do. Brev.-Major Pinckney, 11th F., with Capt. Rogers, 82d F. Captains—Steuart, 2d Drags., with Capt. Griffith, 35th F.—L'Estrange, 5th F., with Capt. Blair, 21st F.—Hind, 9th F., with Capt Campbell, 45th F.—Shiukwin, 10th F, with Capt. Edwards, h.-p. 31st F.—Richmond, 11th F., with Capt. Lee, 96th F.—L'Estrange, 44th F., with Capt A. W. Gr y, Unatt.—Forbes, 58th F. (rec diff.), with Capt. Young, do.—Passley, 6oth F., with Capt. Temple, 82d F. Lieut. O'Grady, 16th Dr., with Lieut. Foster, 3d F.

Appointments Cancelled.—Capt. Moody, 70th F. Capt. M'Causland, 1st W.I. Reg. Lieut. Harris, 55th F. Lieut. Miller, 74th F. Ens. Farquharson, 80th F.

Cashiered.—Ens. Patterson, 6th F.

Resignations and Retirements.—Lieut.-Cols.—Grierson, 14th F.—Cash, 29th F. Majors—Edwards, 10th F.—Beauclerk, 52d F.—Gossett, Rifle Br. Captains—Evans, 1st Drag. Gds.—Minton, 6th F.—Hutchinson, 7th F.—Barnham, 15th F.—Reid, 45th F.—Frazer, 47th F.—Gowan, 72d F—Rowle), 84th F. Lieutenants—Schnell, 6th F—Plunkett, 8th F—Evans, 26th F—M'Donnell, 28th F.—Honeyman, 97th F—Mortimer, 40th F.—Fergusson, 42d F.—Murray, 70th F.—Ollivier, 82d F.—Gerard, 92d F. Cornets and Ensigns—Murchison 1st Drag Gds.—Hollingsworth, 4th Drag. Gds.—Newman, do—Beatty, 15th Dr.—Hon. J. Coventry, do.—Cherry, do.—Harvey, do.—Bogle, 4th F.—Browne, 11th F.—Annesley, 69th F.—Miller, 74th F. Vet. Surg. Spencer, 2d Drags.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant—*F.* W. Horton, of *Talbot*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—John B. Woodthorpe (1838) to *Blenheim*.

Lieutenants—W. B. Strugnell (1814) to the Semaphore Station at Esher. George Clarke Mends (1820) and Edward Chas. Smith (1837) to *Blenheim*. Richard Combauld (1827), Richard Adams Nicholson (1815), and Edward Lake (1827), to Coast Guard.

Master—W. Hornby Thompson to *Blenheim*.

Midshipmen—Hon. Oliver Lambert to *Benbow*. C. Cerjat to *Cleo*.

Surgeons—James E. Goodridge (1839) to *Clio*, v. Mulrhead, appointment cancelled. John Mein (1829) to *Blenheim*.

Assistant Surgeon—W. P. Cumming, M.D. (1838), to *Blenheim*.

Purser—R. W. Whichelo to *Blenheim*.

Vol. 1st class—Frederick Frankland to *Revenge*.

Naval Instructors and Schoolmasters—George Jackson to *Revenge*. Wm. Searle to *Druid*. G. F. Parker to *Blenheim*.

Royal Marines—Capt. James Whitcomb and Second Lieuts. Geo. W. Whiting and Rich. Farmar to *Blenheim*. Capt. Dowman, of the Portsmouth Division, is ordered to join the Division at Pembroke.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

Tagus, Burney, s. June 3, d. June 23, r. June 21.
Liverpool, Lewis, s. June 17, d. July 7.
Braganza, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.
Iberia, Middleton, s. May 27, d. June 16, r. June 16.
Royal Tar, Brooks, s. June 10, d. June 30.
City of Hamburgh, Morris, s. June 24, d. July 14.

Brazil. and Buenos Ayres.

HMR Alert, Jennings (1813) s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB Penguin, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.
HMB Magnat, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.
HMB Spey, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB Sheldrake, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, r. June 7.

America.

HMB Mutine, Powle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10.
HMB Lapwing, Coglan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r. June 11.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 25.
HMB Ranger, Turner (*n.* 1825), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26.
HMB Seylare, Ladd (1816), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20, r. May 20.
HMB Delight, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10.
HMB Pigeon, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10.
HMB Linnet, Downey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.

Mexico.

HMB Reindeer, Picken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 28.
HMB Star, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMB Lyra, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.
HMB Hope, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB Swift, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

In Port.

HMB Pandora, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 19, r. May 18.
HMB Tyrian, Crocker, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8, r. June 9.
HMB Express, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26, r. June 18.
HMB Petrel, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6, r. June 22.
HMB Cronsum, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29, r. June 23.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up on 6th July.

Taxes for the Mails of this day.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres—HMB Sheldrake for the Mail of 2d July.

HMB Skylark for the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 1st July.

HMB Lapwing for the American Mail of 3d July.

Ship Letters from South Seas, Pernambuco, Sydney, by the Ann, Bull, arrived at Milford.

Portsmouth, June 28.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Boadicea* transport, *Apollo* troop-ship, and *Pantaloon* brig, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, have arrived during the last week. The transport from Bermuda, with upwards of 100 convicts, whose transportation is near at an end, and some invalids and stores; Captain Lindsay, of the Royal Artillery, had them in charge. The *Boadicea* has since gone to Woolwich, having previously removed the convicts into the hulks here. The *Apollo* was from Trincomalee and the Cape of Good Hope; she had the 58th regiment on board from Ceylon, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Frith; they have been landed on the other side of the water, and are in Haslar Barracks for the present: the *Apollo* is in harbour refitting. The *Pantaloon* was from Quebec (18 days), brought invalids, discharged men and despatches; she is ordered to Milford to take some marines, and to return with supernumeraries. *Hydra* steamed yesterday to Plymouth on her way to the Mediterranean *Cuckoo* Post-office steamer came in harbour yesterday afternoon. *Avon* steamer returned from Cork on Saturday evening, and this morning she embarked about 110 of the 2d battalion of the 60th Rifles, and has gone with them to Ireland; there is another draft left, which she will carry over. *Messenger* steamer has been engaged during the week in the trial of Mr. Grant's newly-invented fuel for steamers; in this case it answered very well; Captain-Superintendent Sir E. Chatham went in her; the vessel took a turn round the Isle of Wight. *Hastings* is at Spithead nearly ready for sea; a part of her crew are at work on the *Revenge*, still lying alongside the jetty; they have got some victualling stores on board, and made as much progress as their means will admit. *Lily* is in dock under refit, and *Clio* in the basin. *Britannia* is very nearly ready to go to her moorings. The anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation has been celebrated in this port in the customary manner, by the ships and batteries being decorated with flags, and the former firing a royal salute at 12 o'clock. The people in the public departments have not been at work since noon. The *Gorgon* has opened a rendezvous in Portsea for seamen. Ships in Port—*Hastings*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Lily*, *Clio*, *Apollo*, *Seaflower*, *Pantaloon*, *Messenger* st.-v., and *Saracen's* prize, in harbour.

Plymouth, June 28.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—21st—*Rolla*, 10, Lieut.-Com. C. Hall, having had her defects made good, went out of harbour, and sailed for the coast of Spain on the 26th. Arrived the *Netley*, tender to the *Impregnable*, from Liverpool, with volunteers for the *Belleisle*, 74, Capt. J. T. Nicolas. 24th—Sailed *Aud* lighter, with stores for Portsmouth and Sheerness Dockyards. 25th—Sailed *Swale*, tender to the *Astrea*, with stores for the packets at Falmouth; also *Camel* lighter, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard. 26th—Sailed *Devon* lighter, with stores for Lord John Hay's squadron. 27th—*Vengeance*, 84, was hauled out of dock, having been new coppered, and *America*, 50, was taken in the same tide to have her copper cleaned. 28th—*Nile*, 92, will be launched this afternoon at a quarter past five; the following are her dimensions, viz.:—Length of keel for tonnage, 170 feet 4 inches; length of gun deck, 205 feet 6 inches; breadth to outside of wales, 54 feet 3 inches; breadth for tonnage, 53 feet 7 inches; breadth moulded 52 feet 9 inches; depth in hold, 23 feet 2 inches; burthen in tons, 2,598 and 1-94th. *Cornwallis*, 74, Capt. Sir R. Grant, will be paid off on Tuesday next. We have seen a letter from *Pique*, 36, Capt. E. Boxer, dated Halifax, 31st May; she was to sail for St. John's, New Brunswick, the next day, return to Halifax, and it was thought she would then be ordered to England. *Inconstant*, 26, Capt. D. Pring, was at Halifax on 31st May. The following ships have been appropriated for the accommodation of the public, at the launching of the *Nile*, viz.:—*Caledonia*, *Calcutta*, *Lancaster*, *Forte*, *Phœbe*, and *Pallas*. In the Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Cornwallis*, *Belleisle*, *Druid*, *Pandora*, *Carron* st.-v. In the Sound—*Hercules*, *Childers*.

Malta, June 6.—On Thursday morning the division under the orders of Commodore Sir Thos. Fellowes, consisting of *Princess Charlotte*, *Vanguard*, *Asia*, and *Zebra*, returned into port, having extended their eight days' cruise no further than the Faro of Messina, during which they anchored at Syracuse and Catania, and having remained two days at each port, many of the officers were enabled to ascend Mount Ætna. The nobility and Sicilian gentry visited the respective ships, and were quite delighted with the civility and attention shown them by the Commodore and officers. On Thursday, at sunset, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, re-shifted his flag to *Princess Charlotte*, from *Rodney*, and at daylight yesterday put to sea with *Vanguard*, *Belleraphon*, *Minden*, *Talavera*, *Castor*, and *Dido*. We understand *Castor* will be despatched to Athens, and the rest will proceed to Palermo, and probably thence to Naples, but will be back here before the end of the month, to receive final orders from England as to whether they are to proceed or not to the Levant this summer. On Sunday last *Zebra* sailed for Catania to recover an anchor left there last week owing to a grou'd swell, and from thence she will join the Admiral, who has left orders for *Asia* to follow him to-day, and *Rodney* to morrow, so that after these departures only *Rhadamanthus* st.-frigate, *Pembroke*, refitting (to proceed to the Levant), *Tyne*, in quarantine from Constantinople, whence she arrived on Sunday last, and *Weazle*, cashing, will remain in port, besides *Ceylon*, receiving-ship, and the st. packets *Acheron* and *Blazer*, waiting their turn of service. *Confiance* left for Naples on 28th ult., on which day *Megæra* arrived from Alexandria, but brought no Indian Mail, the same not having arrived at Alexandria down to 22d, although five days over due, owing, it is supposed, to the inefficient state of the *Hugh Lindsay*, whose turn it was to convey the same from Bombay to Suez. *Megæra* returned to Alexandria on the 31st ult, with the London Mails, which arrived by *Blazer* from Gibraltar on the preceding evening. On 31st, *Volcano* sailed for the Ionian Islands and Patras, and *Hermes* for Gibraltar. On Monday last, Mr Hall, of *Castor*, Midshipman, passed his examination for a Lieutenant on board *Rodney*. In Port—*Ceylon* (bearing the flag of R.-Adm. Sir J. Louis), *Rodney*, *Pembroke*, *Tyne*, *Weazle*, steam-frigate *Rhadamanthus*, steamers *Acheron*, *Blazer*.

Malta, June 15.—An English squadron, composed of three ships of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and two steamers, left on the 8th for the coast of Syria. The *Bellerophon* has just sailed for the coast of Sicily, to join the ships which are to proceed from thence to the coast of Syria.

H.M.'s sloop *Ætna*, Sir J. Wilson Commander, arrived here on Sunday morning, it is understood, for the purpose of receiving recruits for the Navy. This vessel has been, it is stated, in Scotland, for a similar purpose, but has received very few seamen, and, in all probability, her success here will be little better. Forty years ago she mounted 28 guns;—she was under the command of Lord Exmouth at Toulon, and is well adapted for shoal water and bombarding. She was made to give, on that occasion, to the gallant Admiral efficient support. Her Commander is also like the *Ætna*, a veteran in the service;—when Captain of the foretopmast of the *Shannon*, he was promoted for gallantly risking his own life in aiding to save the life of the brave Sir Phillip Brook, in the celebrated action on board the *Shannon*. It is several years since a vessel of this class was in Shields.—*Gateshead Observer*.

Jamaica, May 14.—Vessels ordered home—*Andromache*, 28, Capt. Baynes, C.B.—*Nimrod*, 20, Com. Fraser—*Ringdove*, 16, Com. Hon. K. Stewart—and *Wanderer*, Com. Bushy. *Serpent*, 16, Hon. Com. Gore, left for Havannah on 4th—*Vestal*, Captain Carter, left on 5th for Barbadoes, and *Dee*, 41., Com. Sherin, on 6th, for St. Thomas's. *Nimrod*, 20, left on 28th ult. for Nassau.

Barbadoes.—By the brig *Stormont*, twenty-five days' passage, we are informed of the following movements of H M.'s ships at that island:—*Charybdis*, Lieut. Tinling, arrived May 14th, from St. Thomas's, in twelve days, and sailed on 17th for Jamaica. *Columbia*, st., Lieut. Thompson, arrived there on 15th, and the brigantine *Buzzard*, Lieut. Fitzgerland, on the same day, from Prince's Island, in thirty-nine days. *Racer*, Com. Byng, arrived on 16th, from Martinique, in two days.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th April.—[We give an extract from another letter.]—H.M.S. *Electra*, Commander Wm. Preston, has just returned to this port from England, having captured two more slavers trading under Portuguese colours. This success has created no slight sensation in the slave market here, from the circumstance that one of the captured vessels, the *Carolina*, being held in high estimation as a fast sailer, bets were made that she would escape any of Her Majesty's ships. She was taken after a very interesting chase of 13 hours. The slaver *Diligente*, previously captured by the *Electra* on her passage to England, has been condemned by the mixed Court of Commissioners. The three prizes, having nearly 800 slaves on board, are lying in the harbour.

The late Colonel Sir Richard Williams (whose demise took place at Portsmouth on the 21st Instant) was appointed Second Lieut. 26th Aug., 1778; First Lieut. 17th Feb., 1781; placed on the reduced establishment of the corps 1st Sept. 1783, but employed on foreign service until 27th May, 1785, re-appointed to full-pay on 2d Mar. 1787; Capt.-Lieut., 14th May, 1795; Capt. of Rl. Marines, 27th Jan. 1796; Major in the Army, 25th Apr. 1808; appointed senior officer of an establishment of Rl. Marine Art., formed 1st Sept. 1804, and continued with that establishment until promoted to a Majority in the Rl. Marines, 15th Feb. 1809. He was appointed to form and to command a battalion of Royal Marines for foreign service, subsequently denominated the First Batt., on 27th Sept. 1810, and continued in the command of that battalion, variously employed in Portugal, in Spain, and in America, until the latter end of May, 1815, when, upon the return of the battalion to England, it was disbanded. The 21st Jan. 1813, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Col., and 20th Dec. 1827 that of Colonel; the 1st Jan 1816, he was appointed Maj. Commandant of the corps of R. Marine Art., consisting of four companies. For his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath.—He was on the retired full pay of the corps. Sir Richard was one of the Commissioners of Naval and Military Inquiry; an officer of high merit and distinction, highly esteemed as a soldier, and who in private life secured to himself, by his unaffected urbanity and benevolence of heart and demeanour, the regard of all his acquaintance. It falls to the lot of few men to leave behind them such sincere and heartfelt regret.

The remains of the gallant veteran will be interred at the Rl. Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth, with Military honours, this day at 2 o'clock. The Lords of the Admiralty have signified that every mark of respect that can be shewn the deceased will be agreeable to them. The Rl. Marine Artillery, which Sir Richard so long and so ably commanded, will fire nine guns previous to the usual three rounds of small arms, which will be fired by a detachment of all the troops off duty, under the command of Col. Jones, R M. The bands of the Royal Marines and 84th regiment will attend, as will of course all the officers of the Army and Navy at Portsmouth. We also understand it is the intention of every householder in the town to shew the respect for the deceased by closing their windows during the time of the funeral.

Electra sailed from Rio Janeiro for Valparaiso 10th Apr.

Hermes arrived from Malta at Gibraltar on 6th, and proceeded on her return 7th June.

Official Return of the Names of the Mates in Her Majesty's Navy, on the 1st day of January, 1839, the date of their examination for Lieutenant, and the ship in which they are serving:—*Concluded from page 387.*

1836.

Aldridge, George M.—Beacon
Alexander, Wm. C.—President
Althorpe, Shirley—Scylla
Ashe, Edward D.—Daphne
Bainbridge, Henry—Scout
Bateman, Rowland—Wellesley
Bayley, Henry—Jaseur
Beauclerk, Lord A. W.—Hastings
Belgrave, Thomas—Excellent
Boxer, James M.—Cornwallis
Bouverie, F. W. P.—Vanguard
Bowyear, G. Le G.—Andromache
Bridges, John E.—Bellerophon
Bryan, Richard L.—Cruizer
Bull, James—Confiance
Bunce, George P.—Talavera
Campbell, Robert G.—Sparrowhawk
Carmichael, Thomas—Larne
Cator, Bertie C.—Alligator
Clarke, Robert W.—Minden
Clavell, Charles—Howe
Cockburn, James H.—Castor
Crawford, Wm. B.—Pelorus
Creyke, Rich. B.—Bellerophon
Crouch, Edward—Samarang
Curtis, Roger L.—Electra
Davies, Thomas—Ganges
Davison, James S.—Hastings
Deane, William G.—Actæon
Diggens, Francis J.—Larne
Dyett, M. R.—Royal Adelaide
Everest, Henry B.—Minden
Fitzgerald—Modeste
Foote, H. R.—Royal Adelaide
Ford, William—Racehorse
Forsyth, Charles C.—Pelorus
Fortescue, T. Knox—Medea
Fowell, Samuel (2)—Caryafort
Franklin, John—Orestes
Freeling, Francis—Comus
Fuge, Edward—Trinculo
Gardner, Alan Henry—Dido
Gibson, Paul W.—Bellerophon
Glinn, C. J. P.—Pilot
Gordon, W. E. A.—Seringapatam
Grant, John C.—Minden
Hallett, Charles Wm.—Melville
Hamilton, C. B.—Howe
Hamilton, James (2)—Excellent
Hansard, Alfred O.—Malabar
Heath, Leopold G.—Harrier
Hinde, Edwin T.—Donegal
Hire, Henry William—Pilot
Hoblyn, Charles R.—Skylark
Ionacuou, Charles Augustus—Bellerophon
Jolly, Archibald D.—Pickle
Kingston, George T.—Actæon
Lautence, George B.—Thunder
Le Vesconte, H. T. D.—Calliope
Lyster, William D.—Blazer
M'Kinnon, L. B.—Arrow
M'Kulloch, William—Stag
Marshall, Edward—Sappho
Maxwell, Hamilton—Acheron
May, Charles Hen.—Columbine
Mooney, William—Thunder
Morgan, Edward Edwin—Rose
Mottley, Henry B—Savage
Moyle, Granville R.—Niagara
Norcock, Geo. L.—Wolverine
Norman, John N.—Rodney
Ovendon, James Henry—Princess Charlotte
Parkhurst, Percy—President
Pawle, Wm. Henry—Talavera
Phayre, George A.—Electra
Place, Lionel R.—Princess Charlotte
Powell, Richard A.—Tyne
Preedy, George Wm.—Rodney
Pritchard, Sam.—Madagascar
Proctor, Edward H. B.—Princess Charlotte
Reid, John—Excellent
Reid, Robert—President
Ricketts, Simpson H., Pembroke
Risk, Richard H.—Hercules
Robertson, John S.—Talavera
Rodd, John R.—Pss. Charlotte
Rodney, Mortimer H.—Talbot
Rundle, Joseph S.—Volage
Rutherford, Gilbert R.—Melville
Sanlez, Jas. N. T.—Bellerophon
Scott, R. A. E.—President
Slight, Julian F.—Malabar
Smyth, Thomas J.—Tyne
Stephens, John—Inconstant
Stewart, Robert A.—Volage
Taylor, Clarence—Waterwitch
Tickell, Thomas—Andromache
Toole, Henry W.—Britannia
Tower, Arthur—Ganges
Townsend, John—Talavera
Tremlett, Fran. S.—Harlequin
Turnèl, Wm. T.—Seringapatam
Warre, John F.—Pss. Charlotte
Wharton, J. A. L.—Lily
White, John Wm.—Comus
Willoughby, Francis—Donegal
Wade, William B.—Actæon

1837.

Baker, George—Partridge
Ballard, James R.—Vanguard
Bentall, Octavius—Talavera
Birch, Thomas T.—Beagle
Bonham, Charles W.—Actæon
Bowles, Charles—Victor
Brenchley, E. W. R.—Bonetta
Butler, William—Opossum
Chamberlain, Wm. C., Excellent
Clarke, Henry—Edinburgh
Collier, G. B. B.—Malabar
Compton, Lord Wm.—Melville
Coventry, Percy Wm.—Comus
Cumming, Arthur—Hastings
Curtis, Alf. Jn.—Seringapatam
Dalton, Rich Henry—Volage
Dornford, Josiah James—Tyne
Dunlop, Andrew R.—Termagant
Fegen, Charles G.—Surveying Service
Fitzmaurice, Lewis R.—Beagle
Fowler, George C.—Alligator
Freese, A. T.—Beagle
Glen, Alexander—Wolfe
Glinn, Constantine G.—Royal Adelaide
Grierson, Wm. Charles—Surveying on shore
Hall, William K.—Salamander
Hannant, Henry—Columbine
Hillyar, Charles F.—President
Johnson, William P.—Vestal
Keane, George D.—Edinburgh
Kerr, George—Wizard
Kerr, Lord Fred. H., Inconstant
Kynaston, Aug. F.—Rodney
Lambert, William L.—Tyne
Lang, Edward W.—Imogene
Lee, William A. R.—Echo
Lower, William T.—Crocodile
Luckraft, Charles M.—Hercules
Lyttleton, Hon. Spencer—Samarang
M'Naghten, Alexander—Jaseur
Marriott, George—Forester
Marshall, W. C.—Minden
Maxwell, R. T.—Asia
Miller, William L.—Volage
Millman, Fred. John—Sparrow
Mitchell, Jas. John—Excellent
Molloy, Charles E.—Edinburgh
Mottley, William—Wasp
Moubray, Rbt. H.—Madagascar
Moubray, Wm. H.—Hastings
Need, Henry—Ganges
Nettleton, Peter G.—Pembroke
Oakeley, Henry—Edinburgh
Parson, H. L. P.—Electra
Pasco, C. A. D.—Britomart
Payne, William H.—Russell
Perkins, Chas. James—Harrier
Pickard, Spencer H.—Royal Adelaide
Pollard, Walter J.—Buzzard
Rainier, Charles—President
Rattray, William—Caster
Robertson, David—Castor
Ross, M. G. H. W.—Happy
Sandom, Robert M.—Niagara
Selwyn, Fred Aug. L.—Asia
Shawe, W. E.—Talavera
Strangways, E. L.—Medea
Taylor, George S.—Calliope
Thurburne, Jas. P.—Wolverine
Toby, Henry C.—Belvidrophon
Tonge, L. C. H.—Inconstant
Vansittart, Edw. W.—Wellesley
Veitch, Hen. Thos.—Cornwallis
Voules, Ed. J.—Fair Rosamond
Walker, George—Edinburgh
Warren, William Fred.—Vestal
Willoughby, Jas. B.—Niagara
Wilson, John—Pss. Charlotte
Wood, Granville H.—Electra
Wright, G. K. E.—Malabar
Yule, Charles B.—Boxer

1838.

Baskerville, Charles—Russell
Berens, George S.—Russell
Brickdale, Chas. John—Rodney
Briggs, George C.—Pique
Buchanan, Ralph A.—Talavera
Burton, Augustus J.—Barham
Carroll, Wm. D.—Salamander
Cashman, William—Edinburgh
Chetham, F. T.—Hastings
Clearland, G.—Pss. Charlotte
Cochrane, Robert A.—Imogene
Coles, Cowper P.—Ganges
Coull, F. P.—Britannia
Craven, Henry V.—Excellent
Crofton, S. N. L.—Russell
Curtis, J. G. C.—Sulphur
De Blaquiere, Wm. B.—Volage
Drummond, John William—Britannia
Dundas, Robert H.—Partridge
Fisher, John—Hastings
Fisher, Wm. Ed.—Vanguard
Gaussen, Thomas—Asia
Gore, G. E. K.—Pique
Greene, Aug. P.—Excellent
Haswell, Wm. Henry Talbot
Hawkey, Charles Daphne
Hempsted, Edmund—Excellent
Hillyar, Henry S.—Asia
Hodgson, Geo. Edw.—Dido
Hore, Henry P.—Britannia
Horton, Percy Wm. Talbot
Jackson, Conrad—Lily
Jones, H. C.—Pss. Charlotte
Lane, Barry—Ganges
Lockyer, W. N. L.—Melville

Lowther, Marcus—Hastings
Lyons, Edmund M.—Melville
M'Clintock, Francis L.—Ceylon
Maitland, Wm. F.—Wellesley
May, Philip W.—Vanguard
Milloway, H. S.—J.—Talbot
Morton, W. P. S.—Magnificent
Mowll, Charles W.—Grecian
Napier, Gerard J.—Excellent
Newcomen, George—Russell
North, Sd. F.—Pss Charlotte
Paley, Russell—Harrier
Pede, John—Hercules
Purvis, Thomas W.—Hercules
Read, Charles R.—Conway
Rees, Walter W.—Orestes
Richardson, R. M'K.—Sulphur
Rosland, William R.—Pelican
Simpkinson, F. G.—Snowdrop
Surridge, William R.—Rover
Tatnall, Robert C.—Donegal
Tayler, J. C. W. N.—Salamander
Temple, C. H. V.—Wellesley
Walker, William W.—Conway
Webster, Sir Godfrey, Bart.—Volcano
Wood, Charles O.—Bellerophon
Yonge, Frederick Buke—Princess Charlotte

Capt. Pechell has recently given notice of a motion in the House of Commons, on the subject of a bounty granted last session of Parliament to Captains of county vessels fitted as slavers, the purport of which motion is to show, by a memorial of Mr. Woodhead the Navy Agent, on behalf of the officers and crew of H.M.B. *Buzzard*, that the captors of these vessels derive little or no benefit from the Act of Parliament, in consequence of the bounty being paid on the number of tons those vessels measure under the present mode of admeasurement; whereby, as in the case referred to, a vessel built for this trade, capable of carrying from 270 to 300 slaves, and measuring 122 tons, according to the mode of admeasurement up to Sept., 1835, would only give bounty on 38 tons, according to the present mode of calculating the tonnage.

Sir James Clark, R.N., is the son of a respectable farmer on the Boyne. After studying in Edinburgh, and passing at Surgeons' Hall, London, for the Navy, Sir James was appointed Hospital Mate at Haslar, and in due time after serving afloat promoted to the rank of Surgeon. On the peace taking place, he returned to Edinburgh and took the degree of M.D., and soon after went to the Continent with a young gentleman, on whose death he settled in Rome, and eventually came to London, where he attained his present exalted station.

Mr. Edm. Hempstead, Mate of the *Excellent*, has joined the R.N. College upon the new principle.

The *Boadicea* tr., Lieut. Ward, Agent, arrived from Bermuda, whence she sailed on 21st May, has brought home 1,500 convicts, and a few Military invalids, under the charge of Capt. Lindsay, R.I. Artil. *Madagascar* and *Snake* were lying at Bermuda, the former had arrived there a few days previously from Vera Cruz, with freight on board for the Commissariat, and was about to proceed with freight for the Commissariat at Quebec and Newfoundland. *Snake* was refitting, and when completed was to go to Jamaica. The Com.-in-Chief, Sir T. Harvey, sailed for Halifax, with his flag on board *Inconstant*, on 14th May; Commodore Douglas, with his broad pennant on board *Modeste*, on 14th May for Jamaica; and *Crocodile* on the same day for Newfoundland.

Recruiting for the Navy is prosecuted with much vigour in Portsmouth. Every street nearly has its rendezvous for seamen.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders prohibiting women and children, when embarked on board any of H.M.'s ships or troop-ships, the usual proportion of spirits; but in consideration thereof have granted them double allowance of tea, cocoa, and sugar.

The *Camperdown*, 104, is to be docked and examined at Sheerness. This small and compact three-decker is admirably adapted for a flag-ship (should such ever be required) in the Baltic.

The crew of the *Pylades*, recently paid off at Plymouth, before discharge, presented, through Commander Castles, the Boatswain with a gold chain and call, the Carpenter with a handsome gold snuff-box, as a proof of good feeling after nearly four years' service together.

The Hon. Col. Morton's yacht that was seized has been released, but some of the crew are still in jail.

The *Cambridge*, 80, is ordered for commission at Sheerness, and it is reported Capt. Taylor, of the *San Josef*, will command her. This noble ship is built after the late Danish *Christian the Seventh*.

The *Layton* convict-ship has sailed from Deptford, and to call at Woolwich.

The *Worcester*, 52, on the slip at Deptford, has been surveyed this week, and found in good order.

Orestes arrived at Rio Janeiro from River Plate, 24th April.

Fleets in the Mediterranean.—Toulon, June 9.—The Porte has 7 ships-of-the-line, 8 frigates, 4 brigs, 2 cutters, and 2 steamers. Total, 23 well-armed and well-armed and well-equipped vessels. The Egyptian fleet comprises 12 ships-of-the-line, 4 frigates, 4 sloops, 3 brigs, and 1 steamer. In all, 24 vessels. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is composed of 2 120-gun ships, 1 of 110, 8 of 84, 3 of 74, 6 60-gun frigates, 4 44-gun frigates, 5 24-gun sloops, and a considerable number of small vessels. In all, a fleet of about 50 sail. The French fleet consists of 4 ships-of-the-line, 1 sloop, and 1 brig. The English fleet, under Adm. Sir R. Stopford, comprises 8 ships-of-the-line:—*Princess Charlotte*, 104; *Rodney*, 92; *Asia*, 84; *Vanguard*, 80; *Bellerophon*, 80; *Minden*, 47; *Talavera*, 74; *Pembroke*, 74; 2 frigates—*Castor*, 36; and *Talbot*, 28; *Tyne* sloop, 28; and *Jaseur* brig, 16.

Fly arrived from Cobija at Valparaiso, 19th March. *Harrier* arrived from San Blas at Valparaiso, 18th March.

Royal Marines.—Capt. Palmer, Sec.-Lieut. R. B. Monds (Woolwich division) 2 Serjs., 1 Corporal, 1 drummer, and 23 privates, have embarked on board the *Hercules*. Capt. Barnes, First-Lieuts. Payne and Hollingsworth, with 5 Serjs., 4 Corporals, 2 fifers, and 66 privates, embarked on board the *Winchester* for Pembroke, to relieve the detachment there.

We give another letter from the Persian Gulf:—

H.M.S. Wellesley, April 16th.—"Sir F. Maitland being on a visit to Capt. Hennell, the British Resident, and his lady, at Bushire, and about to return to the ship from the landing-place he debarked at, opposite the Residency, it was intimated to him by the Persian Governor at a visit of ceremony, that when he re-embarked for the ship with his luggage, it must be from the landing place near the Custom House in the town, and that a deviation from that regulation would be opposed, but Sir F. told him that as he had landed so also would he embark from the beach opposite the Residency, and that the consequence of resisting him would be on the head of the Governor. Accordingly being desired, after this avowal, to be in readiness on the preceding evening for fighting service, I kept into the armed boats, on the morning of the 26th ult., at daylight, and, after a pull of eight miles, approached the shore, when the Persians, under cover of some redoubts, opened a brisk fire of musketry on both our flanks. Two men were slightly wounded, Serjt. Evans and Private Hill. Some few shots were returned, but I did not wait to let the Marines with me discharge their muskets, the boat I was in being on the left of the whole, but pulled instantly for the beach, and formed my party of 70 as rapidly as possible, this being quickly effected the firing ceased, the Persians flying in all directions, leaving one killed and one or two wounded. Sir F. did not wish to pursue the advantage we had gained any further, and he embarked as he had told the Governor he would do, accompanied by Lady Maitland and Mrs. Hennell; the boats remained for some time taking off the luggage and furniture of the Resident. I remained on shore with 40 men, Lieut. Urquhart and Lieut. Walker, of the Bombay Engineers, a volunteer, for the protection of the Residency, and the Resident's own guard of 24 Sepoys, added to my royals, gave me *an army* of 61 for the general protection—blowing weather, which cut off all communication with the ship, detaining me on constant garrison duty until the 30th, the Persians hourly increasing by large armed tribes coming in from the country, mounting guns, and entrenching themselves near us. I was not idle in getting a brass gun and two swivels on the parapet of a high building which commanded them, which was my citadel and last hold in case of being overpowered by numbers, but we were on host in ourselves and a dread to the Persians. The morning of the 30th dawned in beauty and calmness, and at daylight all the boats of the ship armed to the bows were seen approaching to the shore, they were soon at the landing-place, and in an hour or two all the remaining furniture and effects of the Resident and his number six suits being safely deposited in them, I marched my small band of 50 men through an assembled crowd of between 400 and 500 armed Persians down to the beach, and immediately embarked, the boats backing out, with their guns to the shore, but no further hostilities were offered. After the lapse of a few days an embassy arrived to arrange the differences between the Governor and the Resident, and Sir F. was requested to remain a short time. The following is an extract from a letter sent by Captain Hennell to the Governor of Bushire on the proceedings:—"The conduct of the party of Royal Marines left in the residency for its protection, by His Excellency Sir F. Maitland at my request, was most satisfactory, and I feel greatly indebted to Capt. Ellis, of the corps, the officer in command, for the very able and efficient measures adopted by him to place the building in a state of defence, under the menacing attitude assumed by the local authorities. J. Hennell, Resident, Persian Gulf."

The Coast Guard.—I understand that a commission, composed of several Lords of the Treasury, is at present investigating into the manner in which this important branch of the public service is conducted. The spare time of their Lordships cannot be better employed, and as they do not act in the capacity of paid commissioners, the gallant Sir Thomas Hyde Page will not attempt to stay their proceedings, nor throw obstacles in the way, if they are inclined to make most searching inquiries into the state of the Coast-Guard Service, not only as it may affect the protection of the revenue by the prevention of smuggling, but also as to its efficiency as a useful augment to the Naval Service, which the public believes it to be, and which, on its original formation, was held out to Parliament as a justification for its great cost to the nation. I have no documents that could enable me to ascertain the amount which must have been expended on the various marine barrack villas, adorned with white painted flag staffs, with which the coasts of the United Kingdom are studded. But in looking into the last year's finance accounts, under the head "Customs' Department," I find 170 000*l.* charged for the *maintenance* of the preventive land and water-guard of Great Britain and Ireland, besides revenue cruizers 115,000*l.*, together nearly half a million per annum. The worthy board of civilians, the Commissioners of the Customs do not, I see, condescend to afford Parliament any information as to this expenditure, nor as to the amount of the disposable force under their command, consisting of 5,000 men, over which the Admiralty have no control, besides 200 or 300 Naval officers! Nor can I find the number, names, tonnage, force, or description of their cruising craft. I hope some independent member of the honourable house will supply these deficiencies, and move also for a return of any capture or captures which either or any of the said Custom house cruizers may have been fortunate enough to make for the last three years. If Parliament chooses to exercise no control over so large an expenditure, what is to be said of the Admiralty which delegates its power to such a Board as the Customs? making officers of Her Majesty's fleet dependent for promotion on a certificate of their being good Custom-house officers; and, should a war break out, apparently qualifying them for the command of frigates and line of-battle ships, because they have been promoted over the heads of their sea-going brethren, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board of Customs, and in all probability for their subserviency to the Honourable Board, by having given the Commissioners and Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard as little trouble in their vocation as possible? If the commission now sitting would move for copies of the correspondence of the Coast Guard officers with the Board of Customs, they will obtain some curious information, which I trust may lead to putting an end to a system which is derogatory to the character of the Navy, and prejudicial to the interests of the public. I shall hereafter trouble you with a few further remarks on this subject.—*Correspondent, Morning Chronicle.*

The Coast Guard station at Salcombe detained one man for having been concerned in landing some tubs on the 18th inst.; the boat and 19 tubs were secured at the same time. On the 20th, the Yanflett Creek Coast Guard boat seized 16 boxes of cigars (about 36lbs.) on board the *Windsor* homeward-bound East Indiaman. On the 24th, a seizure of 149 tubs, and the capture of one man, who was in the act of carrying away one tub, was made by the Coast Guard at Whitenose station in the Weymouth district. A small number of those were picked up by the Osmington station. On the 22d inst., a seizure of 63 tubs and 5 men was made at Budleigh Salterton, under circumstances which reflected very great credit on the boatmen who had the look-out. It was necessary to haul the smugglers and the tubs up over the cliff. Mr. Robert Synge appointed Mate of the *Ranger*, R.C. vice Bamber, resigned. The appointments of Inspecting Commanders for the 5th July have not been received.

Yachts. Cowes, June 26th.—Lord Yarborough, in his yacht *Kestrel*, returned here yesterday from a cruise. The *Elizabeth*, Hon. A. H. Moreton, has arrived at the rendezvous. Lord Exmouth has sailed in his yacht for Naples. Several of the vessels belonging to the members of the squadron are at anchor off here.

The *Morning Star*, R.Y.S., arrived in the Bay of Cadiz, with the Hon. H. Upton, Lord Lovain, and the Hon. Josceline Percy on 8th inst. Several of the R.Y.S. are expected to rendezvous in this delightful harbour in the course of the ensuing month.

PUNCH SONG.—From the German.

Four noble elements,
Joined in the bowl,
The mirror of life are,
The light of the soul.

Crush first the golden lime,
Crush his bright mad,—
Aye sharpness and bitterness
Joy leaves behind.

With the sugar cane's milk,
from
The Isles of the West,
Tame his fierce lava-floods,
Calm him to rest.

Push in the water, now,
Foam-gleaming tide,—
Water embraceth
The universe wide.

Next the Spirit who builds on
The wine-press his throne,—
He that the life of life
Giveth alone.

Quick ere he vanisheth,
Fill for the brave,
While yet glows the nectar,
Drink deep of his wave!

Fraser's Magazine.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE LINE THE BAYONET, NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—A few weeks since you were so good as to insert in the *N. & M. G.* some observations of mine on the *claims of the Line*; and, in conclusion, I expressed my opinion of the musket and bayonet, as being the best of weapons for Infantry.

Your correspondent, *Arthur*, in an article in your last week's Paper, complains that I have accused *him* of recommending scythes and pitchforks in place of the musket and bayonet. I must beg your correspondent to peruse again with attention the article in question, and he will find that I have mentioned neither his name nor that of any other person as upholders of the scythe and pitchfork system, and deterrers of the musket and bayonet; and I am therefore quite at a loss to conjecture why he has drawn such conclusions from any part of my letter to you. There are some persons to be found who, not until long since the termination of the war, have most ingeniously discovered that the musket and bayonet, by which the British Infantry long ago raised itself to the highest pinnacle of fame and glory, is a vile and worthless tool. This weapon, which has ever been the terror of our enemies, and the sheet anchor of the British Army in every situation in which it is possible that troops could be placed, it is now the fashion with a few (a very few only) to denounce. Since the war, all sorts and descriptions of nostrums have been recommended in various periodical works as substitutes for the musket and bayonet. Broad-swords and pikes are held up to our admiration by some; scythes, pitchforks, and bludgeons, by others; and I saw, not long since, an article in some publication or other, in which one or two *swivels*, on a *traverse*, were recommended to be attached to every company of Riflemen: and a most portable and efficient accompaniment it would undoubtedly prove in the desultory description of warfare so frequently carried on by that description of troops, and especially so in rough and mountainous districts.

I have seen these and various other modes for destroying our enemies suggested, and I therefore felt myself perfectly warranted in expressing an ardent hope (which I now repeat) that "we may long cling to the musket and bayonet, and that it may long continue in use in our ranks, in preference to broad-swords, pikes, scythes, and *pitchforks*, so strongly recommended by some few theorists of the present day."—Ninety-nine out of every hundred of practical and experienced soldiers will agree with me in thinking it by far the most perfect and the most formidable weapon ever invented; and it would be almost superfluous to add, that it enabled our unrivalled Infantry, during a long and sanguinary war, to bear away the palm from the most experienced and the best commanded troops in Europe. If, then, it has ever sufficed against such opponents, I am at a loss to

conceive how any doubts can, for one instant, be entertained as to its efficacy against any lawless rabble which may be rash enough to put it to the proof. A mere handful of Infantry sufficed for the Welsh miners and colliers at Merthyr, and a detachment of the 45th regiment taught the deluded followers of the lunatic Courtnay such a lesson in Kent, as will, in all probability, prevent them from trying a similar experiment again. Should enemies of that description deem it better generalship to shut themselves up in barns or other buildings, with a view of setting at defiance the troops sent to suppress them, they would very soon discover that they had committed an egregious mistake; for if a piece of Artillery happened not to be immediately at hand, wherewith to blow open the doors and windows, some *pioneers*, with crowbars, and other implements of a similar nature, which are used in real warfare for forcing doors and windows of barricaded buildings, would speedily effect an opening, through which the Infantry would rush with fixed bayonets, and the business would be settled in a manner by no means satisfactory to the garrison.

Arthur invites me to *disprove* certain axioms of his; but as I have never touched on either of those points in my letter to you, Mr. Editor, but merely stated my opinion of the musket and bayonet in general terms, I do not feel myself called on to enter into a lengthy discussion in defence of a weapon to which our Army is so mainly indebted for its numberless splendid victories. The facts speak for themselves. *Arthur* lays great stress on the bayonet exercise. That our Infantry soldiers would be more profitably employed in practising to poke and thrust with the bayonet than in learning the *sword exercise* (a weapon with which they are not armed), I am very ready to admit; but I need not remind *Arthur*,—if he has ever served in the field,—that the magical effect so constantly wrought by the musket and bayonet in the hands of our Infantry has not been by a few *isolated men* (to use a phrase of our French neighbours) stabbing and poking, and thrusting at each other, but by the *irresistible charge in line*, whether in the attack or in the defence of positions, preceded by one volley and a loud cheer. It is *this* mode of applying the weapon in question that has caused our enemies, in all parts of the globe, so often to recoil and to fly before it in utter confusion and dismay. In the dark and unenlightened age to which I allude, the Imperial Legions of Napoleon were such simpletons as to fly in terror before an Infantry which was totally uninstructed in bayonet fencing; and I am sanguine enough to believe that similar results will follow if our Infantry are again brought in contact with any troops of any nation.

I have already stated what all the Military world knows, or ought to know, that our Army owes its glorious victories to its always endeavouring to close with its opponents, and to settle the business with the bayonet; and, in my opinion, *Arthur* need not entertain those doubts and apprehensions which he expresses as to the result, if our Infantry are called on to suppress Chartists or others of the same kidney, who will, undoubtedly, find that meddling with edged tools is a most unsafe and unpleasant experiment. With the particulars of Colonel Thompson's affray with some Arabs I am not sufficiently acquainted, and shall, therefore, offer no opinion on the subject; but my belief is unshaken, that 650 regular British Infantry (which is the number stated to have been under Colonel Thompson's command) are, if ably directed, quite a match for any 650 human beings on the face of the earth, whether Cavalry or Infantry, in mountains or in the plain.

I must be permitted to believe, that had bayonet fencing been introduced at so early a period as the American revolutionary war, the result at Bunker's Hill would have been precisely the same; and I shall probably be deemed an incorrigible sceptic by some few for doubting whether a single soldier more would have fallen on either side if this new theory had been then known.

As to the fate of detachments of Infantry which may be employed to defend manufactories in disturbed districts, I am obliged again to differ in opinion with *Arthur*. Is it to be conceived that an Infantry which successfully resisted, hour after hour, the reiterated and desperate attacks of the brave, numerous, and highly-excited troops of Napoleon, fighting under his own eye, and aided by the fire of an overwhelming Artillery, which poured death and destruction every instant on the dauntless defenders of Huguemont and La Haye Sainte,—is it to be conceived, I repeat, that such an Infantry, well supplied with ammunition, would be dislodged from manufactories properly barricaded by an infatuated rabble, aided by dust-carts and hair mattresses?

Surely I am not singular in holding an opinion on this point diametrically opposite to that of *Arthur*. It was my lot to be employed in the disturbed districts of the northern part of the kingdom, in 1819 and 1820, and I am enabled, therefore, to say a few words in reply to the queries of *Arthur* as to the steps which ought to be taken when troops are called out on this most unpleasant duty.

I have many times seen troops deployed quite across streets, and I never remember to have witnessed anything like an attempt on the part of the populace to crowd in too close on the soldiers, provided they were cautioned by the officer commanding to keep back, and the front rank (if Infantry are employed) brings his musket and bayonet to the charging position; for the populace, the mob, the rabble, or by whatever name you are pleased to call them, *have* an aversion to approach too close to a line of musketeers, and they have an additional objection to a too intimate acquaintance with certain drachms of powder and the ounce of lead, which they well know is contained within that tube called a musket.

The best and most harmless mode of obliging a mob to get out of the way and to recede rapidly, (unless they are becoming mischievous and proceeding to extremities) is to deploy a few dragoons across the street, who, by backing their horses on the toes of the most forward of the mob, will instantly cause them to get away in all haste. Of this I have had frequent ocular demonstration, and that too in one of the most densely populated cities in the kingdom, where an exceedingly bad and turbulent spirit existed at the time. I agree with *Arthur* that the musket and bayonet is less adapted for *escalades* than a *sword*, to which I would add also a pistol; but as in every other situation in which troops are liable to be placed, it is generally admitted to be an extremely perfect and formidable weapon, we must take it "for better, for worse," and not discard it from our ranks because it may not be so applicable in one particular instance, as weapons of another kind. Unhandy as is the weapon in question in scrambling up ladders, yet Picton's brave division contrived to mount and to carry the tremendously lofty walls of the castle of Badajos with it, in spite of the resistance made by the veteran troops lining the top. Such facts as these should never be lost sight of; they are better than half a million of theories. Sir Charles Napier has (in my opinion) very ably replied to *Arthur's* doctrine as to the superiority of *national* over *mixed* regiments, and I shall touch on that point no further than by stating that I happen to have seen a great deal of national as well as mixed regiments, both in campaigns and elsewhere, and until *Arthur* recently started the question, I never once, during a long Military life, recollect to have heard the subject mooted. I cannot but think it rather puerile, as well as injudious and unprofitable, to draw invidious comparisons, from whence no benefit can possibly be derived to the service, to individuals, or to the country. I entertain as high an opinion of *national* regiments as *Arthur*, and an infinitely higher one of *mixed* ones than he appears to do. In fine, I believe national corps to be, generally speaking, as good in every sense of the word as mixed ones; but that they have ever proved themselves better, braver, more devoted, more highly disciplined, or that they have outstript the mixed ones in any one excellence which we most appreciate in soldiers, I positively deny; and I am most certain my opinion on this score coincides with that of the great mass of officers and soldiers of practical experience.

My letter has extended to a much greater length than I at all intended, but before I conclude I beg to say a few words on an article, I believe of *Arthur's*, (if not his, I trust he will pardon my mistake) written some weeks or months ago in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, in which, speaking of riflemen, he wrote something like the following, or at all events words to that effect—"Riflemen can never be safely trusted at any distance from the support of cavalry, and it would be easy at any time to *settle them* with a body of sailors."

This appears to be the opinion of *Arthur*; but Arthur Duke of Wellington thought very differently. What the fate of the Rifle Brigade might have been (which formed no inconsiderable part of that splendid light division of the Peninsular Army) if, during the seven campaigns in that country, it had constantly been liable to be attacked by sailors instead of veteran French soldiers at the out-posts, I cannot take upon myself precisely to say; but I am strongly inclined to think that the labours of the rifleman would have been of a somewhat less arduous nature. No one holds our gallant tars in higher veneration than myself, yet am I so very unconscionable as to believe that British Riflemen on their own element (terra firma), are not less formidable than our seamen are on theirs. Neither Wellington nor any of the different chiefs of the light division ever hesitated to entrust to the Rifle Brigade the most perilous and most advanced posts of the Peninsular Army, frequently far away from the support of cavalry. Nor was this confidence misplaced; for during the whole of that protracted war, no one instance occurred of the Rifle Brigade, or of any of its detachments, being surprised by the vigilant enemy, in whose very teeth they were so constantly posted; nor had the French cavalry, at any one time during the war, the smallest success to boast of against them. I could give *Arthur* instances enough where the riflemen were detached many, many miles from the support of cavalry or artillery, but the following anecdote (for the accuracy of which I pledge myself) may suffice perhaps to prove to *Arthur* the very erroneous opinion he has formed as to the *helplessness* of riflemen.

In the month of March, 1810, previous to the invasion of Portugal by Massena's Army, the Rifle Brigade held the most advanced posts along the line of the river Agueda, and four of its companies were stationed at Barba del Puerco, having no cavalry nearer to their post than some of the 1st German Hussars, who were at Villa de Ciervo, a distance of ten or twelve miles at least. The French General, who commanded 9000 men on the opposite side of the river at San Felices, attacked the British at Barba del Puerco at midnight, with a chosen band of 600 grenadiers and light infantry, hoping to surprise, and, perhaps, to "*settle*" these helpless riflemen; but in casting up his accounts at the termination of the affray, the *balance* was most certainly not in favour of the attacking party. Before the assailants could reach the summit of the pass, the riflemen, under the gallant Sidney Beckwith, after having poured in their fire, fixed their swords on the rifles, and, with a loud cheer, charged right down on these midnight adventurers, who fled down the pass in an infinitely shorter space of time than was occupied by them in ascending it. They recrossed the bridge, and joined their reserve of 1500 men, having left many killed, wounded, and prisoners in the hands of the Rifle corps. Both the Duke of Wellington and General Craufurd expressed their approbation in the highest terms of this business: and it was such a lesson to the French, that during the five following campaigns in that country and in the south of France, a similar attempt was never again made against the green jackets.

Arthur will perhaps be convinced that Generals of no small note *did* venture to entrust posts of the utmost importance to riflemen, when immediate support from cavalry or artillery was impossible; and had he belonged to the light division in those days, he would know that "*settling*" British Riflemen is infinitely more simple in theory than in practice. In offering some observations a few weeks since on the *claims of the line*, it was solely with a hope that the suggestions therein contained might be considered worthy of notice, and not with a view of seeking a controversy. Yet I am ready, and, I hope able, if required, to defend the opinions I have offered on that subject. I have, &c.

14th June, 1839. MILES.

MILFORD HAVEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your last *Gazette* is a proposition from your correspondent *Philotheorus* to change the packet station from Falmouth to Milford. After what Captain Manderson and an old officer some years since stated on the subject, I concluded no *seaman*, with the slightest knowledge of the two places, would ever advocate such a measure. In a few words I will endeavour to show that with a westerly wind blowing hard, a packet leaving Falmouth may, by carrying sail, weather Ushant, and proceed on her voyage; while the one on clearing the harbour of Milford Haven, would be unable on the larboard tack to get to windward of Ireland, or on the starboard to go to the westward of the Land's End, in truth it is a *cul de sac*, and with the prevalence of westerly winds quite an unsuitable place for packets. Then as to the convenience of a Dock-yard, Plymouth is quite near enough to afford all that is wanted. As to the packets being *scarcely* kept afloat, there is water enough for a line-of-battle ship if they wish to anchor in deep water.

ISAAC COFFIN, Admiral,
A PILOT FOR FALMOUTH AND MILFORD HAVEN.

Cheltenham, 23d June.

COOPER'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Senior United Service Club,
Thursday, June 27th, 1839.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting the copy of the following letter in your columns when convenient.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Captain, R.N.

(COPY).

United Service Club, Pall-Mall, Wednesday, June 26, 1839.

SIR,—Having read in the second volume of the "History of the Navy of the United States of America," by J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., at page 259 of that volume, the following mis-statement of the force of H.M.S. *Phœbe*, in the action between that ship and the United States frigate *Esser*, off Valparaiso, on the 28th of March, 1814, viz.—

"Captain Porter, who had every opportunity of observing the armaments of the two English vessels, states, in his official communication to the department, that the *Phœbe* mounted 30 *long eighteens*, sixteen 32lb. carronades, with one howitzer, and six threes in her tops."

And again, in page 270 of the same volume—

"The *Esser* (with a very trifling exception, while closing) fought this battle with her six long twelves, opposed by *fifteen* long eighteens in broadside."

I have to request you to inform Mr. Cooper from myself (as I had the honour to serve on board the *Phœbe* on that occasion) that the above is a *mis-statement*, the *Phœbe* mounting only twenty-six long 18-pounders altogether, and, in fact, having only thirteen ports on either side of her main-deck, as may be ascertained by inspection of that frigate actually at this moment in Plymouth Harbour. Trusting that this evident *mis statement* may be duly corrected in your next edition, I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, SAMUEL THOMPSON, Capt., R.N.

To R. Bentley, Esq., New Burlington-street, publisher of the "History of the Navy of the United States of America," by J. F. Cooper, Esq.

*** Letters in type—"Arthur;" "Chevron;" "An East Indian;" "Anon."

At Aberdeen the largest iron sailing ship in the world is now building. Length of keel, 180 feet; breadth of frame, 30 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; length over all, 137 feet; tons register, 537.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

A correspondent, under the signature of "Moustache," suggests to the Military Commission a plan which he describes "as trifling in point of expence," and just to all ranks; it is to grant 1s. a-day extra to each officer, without any reference to rank, for every seven years' full-pay service; so that an unfortunate Ensign of fourteen years' service, would have 2s. a-day extra, and a Field Officer of twenty-eight years' service, 4s. a-day extra, and so on for every seven years, up to the Field-Marshal. We recommend "Moustache" to furnish an estimate of the expense.

"A Constant Reader" has mistaken some remarks in our last. In defending Sir J. C. we made no "attack" on others. We most sincerely deplore the conduct a distinguished and amiable lady has met with, but, at the same time, consider Sir James as blameless in the matter.

Our attention has been called to a long statement put forth by Capt. Barber, respecting Steam Communication with India; the simple answer to the whole of which is, that the public does not come forward to supply the funds, and it is invidious to cast reflections on the Company for not doing that which the complaining party would be the first to condemn, under other circumstances, viz., to disarrange the existing system, although imperfect, before a most comprehensive one has acquired a consistency. The scheme proposed would be found prodigiously too expensive, and the Directors have to answer to the Proprietors for any waste of finances.

We cannot inform a correspondent at Higham Ferrers why the Wellingborough troop of Yeomanry Cavalry were selected to be disbanded, in preference to the other troops of the county, Wellingborough being the chief manufacturing town, and having the greatest population, except Northampton, in the county, and the only place where it has ever been necessary to call the Yeomanry out in aid of the civil power, to suppress riots, &c., since the formation of the force in 1831.

We complete the Official Return of the List of Mates, but cannot find room for the Naval Distribution till next week.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

THE Military Commission sat twice this week, and will, if possible, meet twice next week; in which case the Report will be made at the end of the week.

The members of the United Service who have been examined before the Commission have, with one solitary exception, observed the most rigid secrecy in regard to their evidence. The exception referred to is that of the Naval Lieutenant, who thought himself at liberty to print his evidence and circulate printed copies through the public press.

THE constant theme for months past in our files of Cape papers has been the comments on the accusations of Lieutenant-Governor Stockenstrom against the English and Dutch settlers of the Cape Colony, as delivered by him before the committee on the aborigines previous to his obtaining his appointment to the Eastern Province of the Colony—the indignant denial of the colonists of the truth of the accusations of cruelty towards the Caffers—the counter-charge laid against the Lieutenant-Governor of having himself, some twenty years before, shot a Caffer youth, in cold blood, who was endeavouring to hide himself from his pursuers in a bush;—the action raised by Lieutenant-Governor Stockenstrom against the magistrate, Captain Campbell, for conspiracy, and for improperly taking the affidavits of the witnesses regarding the death of the Caffer youth; the opinion of the judges at the Cape that a Caffer youth had been shot by Captain Stockenstrom; their acquitting Captain Campbell of any conspiracy against the Lieutenant-Governor, who had then, with damages and costs, to pay to the amount of 3 000*l.*: finally, we have the Court of Inquiry (consisting of the Governor of the colony, his military Secretary, Captain Dundas, R.N., &c.) assembled by orders from England, to investigate the truth or falsehood of the charge against the Lieutenant-Governor. We subjoin the opinion of His Excellency Sir George Napier, who, with the other members, admits that the act of shooting the Caffer youth was committed, but who palliates it as having been justified by the usages of border warfare.

OPINION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, 11th June, 1838.

After mature deliberation upon the evidence before the Court of Inquiry, respecting the grave charge against Captain Stockenstrom, the Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Districts of the Cape of Good Hope, of having 24 years ago "shot an unarmed helpless Caffer boy, while hiding under some driftwood, and in a cold-blooded deliberate manner," I have come to the following opinion:—

1. That Capt Stockenstrom was on the Commando in Caffer land in the year 1813.

2 That the Commando was under the orders of Major Fraser, an officer of high character and honour, and well known for his great humanity towards the Caffers on all occasions.

3. That the general orders promulgated on that Commando, by the Governor and Commander in Chief, were "to destroy and lay waste" and these orders were consequently issued to the troops and burghers on the Commando, and also to shoot all the male Caffers, as appears by evidence on the minutes of the Court.

4. That the Caffers on that day were in the bush on the banks of the Blinkwater River, and various other parts, as clearly shown in evidence, and that during the general rush, which was made to scour the bush on the banks of the river, Capt. Stockenstrom's party saw two Caffers concealing themselves under some driftwood in the bed of that river, and upon a cry of "the Caffers throw," Capt. Stockenstrom and others fired, and killed 2 Caffers.

5. That although several shots were fired, only two Caffers were found dead; but it appears *clear* to me from the evidence of several witnesses, and the statement sworn to by Capt. Andrews, an old and highly respectable officer, respectable officer, respecting Major Fraser's report, which Capt Andrews *saw him* write in his bed room at his house, that those two Caffers *were armed* with assagais, and were not *helpless boys*, but grown up *young men*

6 That all the witnesses who were present on that Commando fully agreed that Capt. Stockenstrom, the day before the shooting of the two Caffers, *saved the lives of seven others*, who were on the point of being shot in the camp, by running forward and placing himself between them and the pointed guns of the burghers who were just going to put them to death.

7. That from all the foregoing facts and circumstances, I am *clearly and decidedly* of opinion that Captain Stockenstrom, in shooting the Caffer, acted according to *orders* and the *established custom of Commando warfare against Caffers* as stated by all the witnesses, and I therefore fully and honourably acquit him of shooting an unarmed young Caffer boy in a cold blooded or cruel manner. He shot the Caffer in the bush, as any young officer of one-and-twenty years old, or indeed any officer would have done under the same *circumstances* and *orders*. I further declare it to be my opinion, according to the statements of every one of the evidences, without a single exception, that Captain Stockenstrom, although it was only a year after the barbarous murder of his father by Caffers, was totally incapable of a cruel cold-blooded murder of a Caffer boy in order to revenge that father's death,—the crime attempted to be fixed upon him by his enemies.

8 and lastly It appears to me that that the Civil Commissioner, Capt Campbell, certainly acted very injudiciously as a magistrate, by delaying to send the depositions of Klopper and Botha to the Governor, but in this I do not conceive he was actuated by any wish to injure Capt. Stockenstrom; and I am therefore, in justice to that magistrate and also to Mr. Van Ryneveld, called upon to acquit them of conspiracy against the Lieut.-Governor, but I am of opinion that there were persons who, in collecting evidence against Capt. Stockenstrom, did not conduct themselves in a fair or open manner, and that pains were taken to excite the angry feelings of the burghers or boers against the Lieut. Governor. Capt. Stockenstrom, for his evidence given so fearlessly before the Committee of the British House of Commons.

GEORGE NAPIER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope.

WE understand that the 96th Regiment cannot be spared from the manufacturing districts in which it is now quartered, but, as convict guards may be required, they will proceed to Chatham for embarkation. *Six months ago* we informed our readers that the 96th Regiment would proceed to Australia, and that the 7th would neither embark for India nor for N. S. Wales. We, though not Yankees, can "guess" pretty well at these arrangements.

THE standard of recruits for all regiments of infantry in India and Australia has been lowered since our last publication another half inch. The recruits are now taken at five feet five inches. The remarks which we made last week are now still more applicable, and we trust that no men above the age of twenty may be enlisted, unless they be five feet six inches:—growing lads, from sixteen to nineteen, at five feet five inches, are excellent recruits and imbibe at that early age a love for the service, which recruits more advanced in years are seldom found to acquire.

ASHAM fight took place at Chatham on Thursday last in the presence of the Master-General of the Ordnance and many distinguished visitors. The attack was made by a *coup de main*,—and the escalade having been successful, a series of instructive operations took place between assailants and defendants inside the works. We cannot too highly commend this system of practical instruction adopted by Sir William Warre in his garrison,—so superior to the mere *parade* displays with which the English troops are so often teazed, for the amusement of the ladies and the cockneys, without instruction to either the officers or the men.

The Hampshire Telegraph, in giving publicity to a garbled statement respecting a night disturbance at Portsmouth, on the 19th instant, between drunken men and women, policemen, and some soldiers, makes the following libellous attack on the gallant 84th regiment:—

"It originated in the ignorance naturally arising from the worst regulated regiment in England, and fostered by the pride, contempt, and fool hardiness of a boy, who, because he appends *Honourable* before his name, thought he could outrage with impunity the liberty of men, in very many senses infinitely his superior. We trust he will be convinced of his error at the next Sessions, and will then learn, as he ought now to know, that his duty is to support the law, and not thwart it—to lend his aid to the civil authority, and not to degrade it—to support order, and repress all innovations of the peace and quietude of the civil society in which he is thrown;—in these qualifications we suspect the Hon. Lieut. Blackwood will be found wanting, and has, consequently, while intrusted with an important charge, failed in his duty, for which he will have to answer in a civil point of view before our forthcoming Sessions, and in a Military point of view to the report which will be made of the transaction by a Court of Inquiry, held to-day, at which Colonel Menzies, of the Marines, presided."

A paragraph so gross and insulting to a distinguished corps, and a young officer, because, forsooth, he has "*honourable*" to his name, we might have looked for in the *Weekly Dispatch*, but we confess our astonishment that the *Hampshire Telegraph*, a paper claiming the support of the United Service, should thus attempt to sully the reputation of a corps, and injure the prospects in the Army of a youth. At least, we might have expected that so virulent an attack would have been withheld till after the Military investigation.

We have the satisfaction of stating, that the Court of Inquiry referred to, and consisting of three Field Officers of other corps, after a full examination of all the circumstances, have entirely exculpated the 84th regiment from the charge, and to the complete satisfaction of the Major-General commanding the South-West District.

We are not yet aware of the result of the trial for the alleged assault on the police, which was to take place at the Quarter Sessions, to be held in Portsmouth yesterday. We trust, however, that the young officer, though "*Honourable*," will be honourably acquitted; but, whether or not, the attack on his character before trial is discreditable in our contemporary.

We have reason to believe that the foundation of the disturbance in this case, and in many others at Portsmouth, arises from irregularity on the part of the police, in constantly allowing public houses to be open all night with impunity; but this fact, as affecting the conduct of the civil force, seems to have escaped our contemporary in his anxiety to vilify the 84th regiment, the young "Honourable," and the respected Town-Major White.

THE undeviating exaction of documentary evidence, in testimony that the claimants for pensions are the actual individuals entitled to payment, is

in itself evidence that frauds of this nature have been practised. Nor is this altogether surprising; for the widow who cannot obtain the residue half-pay of a deceased husband, and likewise establish her claim for pension without being subjected to the compulsory payment of some seven or eight pounds, at the least, Government stamp duty, under the formula of "Letters of Administration" (which is, indeed, grasping at a shadow and losing the substance, as it most generally swallows up the pittance due; at a period, moreover, when funeral charges form an additional bill to medical expenses, and nurse attendance on protracted illness, &c.), which leads to the employment of lawyers and vexatious objections from public offices, and the like, is very apt to imagine herself treated with an asperity widely estranged from that feeling of compassion and sympathy which her state of distress might be thought to elicit. When, therefore, in addition to this, we take into consideration the various dispositions which must pervade so numerous a class of sufferers, together with the grades they hold in the scale of society, we ought not to feel surprised at finding that some individuals among them should prove unprincipled enough to glory in a scheme of retaliation, which is not only productive of profit, when successful, but which is, perhaps, the only source of subsistence. Hence, notwithstanding the precautions observed in the above exaction, as well as examination of documentary testimony, frauds upon the Pension Fund are, from time to time, discovered. What was there in times past to prevent, for instance, the unscrupulous widow of a soldier or sailor (pensioner, we will say, for wounds or long service) from concealing the death of the husband, taking to herself a substitute, who is willing to pass in his name, and by removal to a distant town evade the chance of detection, and continue in receipt of the Government boon! By availing ourselves, however, of the facilities afforded by the new "Registry" scheme, such frauds may be effectually prevented in future; and, as regards the consideration of the widows, in respect to their pecuniary necessities (and to most of whom the half-crown fee for *burial certificate*, which is required to accompany the petition for pension and pay, is of some moment), if the suggestion is taken in the spirit of charity, this document may, hereafter, be dispensed with in their case. The plan is simply this: that the several Registrars throughout the kingdom be instructed to insert, in *red ink*, the name, and date of demise, of all persons who die in their districts, and were in the receipt of pay or pension from Government, noting whether officer, and of what rank; soldier, sailor, Dock-yard, Customs, Excise, &c.; together with the number of pension-ticket or other document (if any), which must be produced to him when the death of the individual is announced for registry. This distinction of *red ink* will facilitate the proposed scheme, by demonstrating, at a glance of the eye over each page of the Report, whether the lists contain any such. These returns, being sent to the principal office in London *quarterly*, the Chief Superintendent may be required to furnish an extract of such deaths to that particular department by which the individual was paid, or under which he served; and this documentary evidence, or notification, of the death of the persons designated, being furnished by an authorised Government agent, should carry the same weight of testimony as to the fact as would the half-crown certificate from under the hand of the officiating clergyman, and prove a greater relief to the widow than benefit to the church. A further advantage would likewise accrue to both Admiralty and Horse Guards; for the reported death of officers is frequently a subject of considerable doubt, as is exemplified by the retention of names, known to be extinct, on the Army and Navy Lists; whereas, as every district has its Registrar, no individual can depart this life without the fact being known; and if he be required to particularise the dependants of Government, as proposed, so even, though an officer's necessities should drive him into obscurity, still his demise must be reported in the public announcement.

We are well satisfied to find that the models and drawings for the Nelson Testimonial are to be open for three weeks to the public, and more especially as the profits arising from the exhibition are to go to the fund of the Sailors' Home and the Destitute Sailors' Asylum—two Institutions deserving the support of every member and connection of the United Service. We intend shortly to review thoroughly the pretensions of the several Institutions professing advantages for the soldier and seaman; but, in the mean time, we recommend all who value a Memorial to Nelson to gratify themselves with an inspection of the models, especially as they will, in so doing, perform an act of benevolence at a very trifling outlay.

It is now several years since a refuge harbour was projected on the eastern coast of England, and the vicinity of the Tees was considered the most central and eligible, not only on account of the facility of reaching that leewardly position in north-east gales, but because the work is already partly effected, by the natural formation of the salt scars off the village of Redcar, in Yorkshire, and needs but an inconsiderable outlay to accomplish, compared to the benefit which navigation will derive from such an undertaking.

When we inform our readers that the number of vessels annually wrecked between the Firth of Forth and the Humber, averages more than six score, and that in the whole of that extent—a line of coast always thronged with shipping—there is not a single harbour for which a vessel can run for refuge at low water; and when they consider the loss of life, and the calamity to the families of the sufferers, which such a dreadful sacrifice involves, year after year, they will agree with us, that any means which can avert, or even palliate, such an evil are most desirable.

Were it only for the feelings of humanity, a harbour of refuge should long since have been constructed in that or some other position on the eastern coast, available at all times and seasons for vessels in distress; but there are also more worldly or more politic reasons which render it imperative that it should be accomplished with as little delay as possible.

In case of war, we have no arsenal along that coast—nothing, in fact, between Sheerness and Leith, capable of receiving a vessel requiring refit and repairs; and this, to say the least of it, is an inconvenience to which a nation like England should not be exposed.

It is now several years since—we believe so far back as 1833—that, when our Editorial labours were just commencing, our attention was requested to this very subject. Unwilling to give our approval—humble as it is—to any project, until perfectly satisfied of its merits and utility, we recollect inquiring of officers, and others, competent to judge, and the result was, as we have stated, not only that an obvious necessity existed for a deep and commodious harbour on the eastern coast, for Naval purposes in case of war—that the existence of such an asylum would save many valuable lives—but that the site selected presented great natural facilities for the purpose, and possessed in its immediate neighbourhood, and of easy transport, the requisite materials for completing breakwaters, docks, &c.

Various causes have operated since that time to delay the progress through Parliament of the Bill brought in for granting the necessary powers to the parties who proposed the undertaking; and, in the mean time, the project was honoured with the approval of his late Majesty, who was, moreover, pleased to permit the intended harbour to be called "Port William." At length the Bill arrived at that stage, the second reading, when it is usual to take the sense of the House, and, on the 21st instant, it was thrown out by a large majority. The objection that proved fatal was, that, being a private Bill, proposing to levy a toll upon passing vessels, the principle was a bad one, and not compatible with Parliamentary usage, except in some special cases.

Now, in this objection we entirely concur; for not only was the principle sought to be established an injurious one, but it is our opinion—and we have often expressed it in these columns—that it would be a great national benefit if all tolls, taxes, dues, &c., exacted upon tonnage, were abolished, and the charges to which they apply borne by the community at large. The ship-owners being relieved of these onerous and, in some cases, unjust demands, would be the better able to compete with foreigners, and, *cæterus paribus*, our navigation and commerce would be extended. But, although we admit the full force of this objection, we by no means concur in the reasons delivered by one influential member in particular, who voted against the Bill. We allude to Mr. Aaron Chapman; and it is because we esteem that gentleman's character highly, and are fully aware of its great influence with the "shipping interest," that we are induced to revert to the matter on the present occasion.

Mr. Chapman was pleased to denounce this proposal for forming a refuge harbour at Redcar, as "a visionary scheme—the mere coinage of the engineer's brain;" for which expression he was rebuked by Sir Edward Codrington, who used a very happy quotation,—

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound;"

thereby implying, that the sufferings of unfortunate seamen exposed to shipwreck are little regarded by the ship-owners, those "Gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," who think little, and care less, about the "dangers of the seas," while they take especial heed to insure their vessels.

This reproach, which too many ship-owners deserve, cannot apply to Mr. Chapman, who, for his kindness and regard of those in his employment, may be held up as a pattern to his fraternity. But, although the worthy member for Whitby, a tidal port, was certainly entitled to vote against any scheme prejudicial to his constituents—as the formation of an at all times accessible harbour in their vicinity undoubtedly would be—we think he might, like the member for Scarborough, another tidal harbour, have confined

his observations to the very reasonable and sufficient objection for throwing out the Bill, without running counter to the expressed opinion of those who are certainly, in every respect, as competent to judge as himself, and, moreover, unprejudiced by local influences.

Admirals Codrington and Adam, in Parliament, and several other distinguished Naval Officers, out of Parliament, including Captain Beaufort, the talented hydrographer, are not only patrons, but warm advocates of the project, and we trust that they possess sufficient influence to induce the Government to take this matter in hand, so that the work may be commenced, either at Redcar, or some more eligible position, if such can be found. A small vote, taken annually, would, in a few years, enable the engineer to make sufficient progress to show the utility of the design, and render it partially applicable; but as this, like every other work of magnitude, will require time to perfect, our opinion is—and we have reason to know that we speak the opinion of the Navy generally on the point—that it is one of those matters that cannot be commenced too soon.

We resume this week our abstract of Major Tulloch's Report, which is daily attracting the increased attention of the public, both civil and military, in this country, and has been noticed most favourably abroad, both in France and Germany:—

Section III.—Ionian Islands.—The seven islands—Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Zante, and Cerigo—are comprised in one Military command. The physical aspect of these islands is very much alike. They are by no means remarkable for that exuberance of vegetation which in warm latitudes is supposed to be a source of insalubrity. They differ little in the nature of their climate; but, like all mountainous regions, are subject to sudden atmospherical changes, which are more sensible to the feelings than the mere range of the thermometer would indicate. The N. and N.E. winds are cool and pleasant, but the S. wind, and that of the collateral points, is hot and humid, frequently accompanied by the sirocco. The average annual heat is 65½, and the average number of days of rain in the year is about 105, which falls not in torrents, but in genial showers. Earthquakes are frequent, but they seem to exercise no evil influence on health, and have not caused any deaths among the troops, as far as we can learn.

The troops in this command consist of the service companies of several regiments of Foot, two companies of Artillery, and a party of Sappers and Miners—a force varying from 3000 to 4500 men. The troops have been in these islands much employed in making roads; and the *most severe* cases of disease came from these working parties; but sickness *generally* has not been more prevalent among them than among the men engaged merely in garrison duties. That working on the roads and fortifications, which has given to the soldiers extra pay, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per diem, has not operated prejudicially to health, is proved by the simple fact, that at Corfu and Vido, where the soldiers have been constantly employed in this way, the average deaths for the last twenty years have not exceeded two per cent. annually. Barracks and hospitals formerly were of the most wretched description, but both are *now* much improved. The rations consist of one lb. of fresh meat and one lb. of bread on six days in each week, and one lb. of salt meat and ¾ lb. of biscuit on the other day. All kinds of provisions are cheap and plentiful, and the soldier's pay is here found sufficient for all his wants. No wine is issued to the troops, but the soldier is forced to purchase it from the canteens *only*, where it is adulterated more than elsewhere.

The admissions to hospital have averaged 1201 per 1000 of the strength annually, being only one-twentieth more than in Malta, but the mortality greatly exceeds the average at that station, having been, on an average of twenty years (from 1817 to 1836), 25·2 per 1000 of mean strength annually. Thus the climate of the seven islands has proved more inimical to the troops than that of the other Mediterranean stations; and in some of the Islands the mortality has equalled occasionally that of the West Indies. The mortality among the natives is not more than one in thirty-nine per annum, which is the same as at Malta. During the last six or eight years a great decrease in the mortality among the troops has taken place, which, *we think*, may be attributed to improved barrack and hospital accommodations, progressive agriculture, and the draining of lakes and marshes. The prevalence and fatal character of fevers is one of the leading features in the Ionian climate—nearly half of the admissions and deaths being attributable to that class of disease. Remittent fever has cut off about nine per 1000 annually, while in Malta and Gibraltar it has not destroyed above one in 3000, if we exclude the year 1828. Though not *so prevalent*, this fever is *as intense* as in the West Indies; one in eleven having died out of those attacked, and, occasionally, at some stations, one in every three. Its prevalence is confined to July, August, Sept., and Oct; in this respect differing from remittent fever in the West Indies and Western Africa, which rages at all seasons, but more commonly from July to October. Intermittent fevers are most common in winter and spring; and it has been noticed, that those who have had remittent fever in the summer are particularly liable to intermittent in winter, even if removed from these islands to a station where it is rare. The 7th Fusiliers removed to Malta in 1828, and almost every person who had suffered from *remittent* in the Ionian Islands was seized with *intermittent* at Malta. This was also observed in the cases of fever, so fatal to our troops at Walcheren on their return to England.

The natives do not suffer from these fevers as our troops do. It has been demonstrated by most accurate investigations, that *mortality by fever is nearly twice as high among the soldiers above twenty-five as among those under that age.*—(A strong argument in favour of the present rotation system, which sends the newly-recruited corps *first* to the Mediterranean.)

Eruptive fevers are here exceedingly rare; and diseases of the lungs are less prevalent and less fatal than at Malta or Gibraltar. The same remark applies to liver complaints. Diseases of the stomach and bowels are within a fraction the same as at Malta; but it may be observed, that cases of chronic dysentery are very fatal here, as also in the other Mediterranean stations, and even more so than in the West Indies, though, fortunately, less common. The seven islands have hitherto escaped cholera in its epidemic form, though it ravaged the adjacent continent and the other Mediterranean stations. *Delirium tremens* has been five times as prevalent and fatal here as in Malta or Gibraltar. The causes, probably, are the increased means for intemperance, arising from working pay—the low price of liquor—the numerous detachments, and the *unenclosed* state of the barracks. The other diseases do not call for any especial notice, except the comparative exemption from venereal affections in this command. The plague, however, is one of the contingencies to which troops in these islands are subject, though it has not broken out since 1816. In Dec. 1815, it appeared at Marathea, on the S. side of Corfu, and in a few days it cut off *one-fourth* of the inhabitants of that village, and spread to several adjacent ones. By excellent precautions, and strong cordons of troops, the disease was confined to the upper and lower districts of Leftimo, and the capital escaped. The plague ceased in May, 1816. Out of 700 in Leftimo attacked by it, only 70 recovered; and of the troops, out of twenty-eight seized, only three survived. After it had ceased in Corfu, it broke out early in June, 1816, at Comitato, in Cephalonia, and caused death in almost every case in a few hours. In this instance the Military suffered less than at Corfu. It is remarkable, that this plague appeared at the period esteemed the most healthy of the year, and that it was as virulent in the middle of winter at Corfu as in the middle of summer in Cephalonia.

Having made these *general* observations, we shall next follow the Report in its investigations into the *relative* salubrity of the islands

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In our last number we inserted a letter, signed *C. R.*, complaining of the deficient means at the East India Company's Depot, Chatham, for the instruction of the large body of recruits lately raised. We believe that the press of duty on the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Company has been, and still is, most severe; but we trust that measures may be promptly adopted to lighten the toil of these zealous and meritorious servants of the monarch-merchants. We are aware, from our own personal knowledge, of the excellent interior economy established by Colonel Hay, the Commandant of the depot, and the temperate manner in which he exercises his command; we must, therefore, utterly condemn the complainings in which *C. R.* indulges in the concluding part of his letter, and recommend the writer in future to lay his grievances before his Commanding Officer, by whom they will be fairly inquired into, and by whom they can best be redressed. Such a letter as the one we refer to is calculated to produce the very evil it seeks to remedy. Any appeals to the public on personal and private wrongs, without having *first* been made to Commanding Officers, and in vain, we wish to discourage; for they are not only calculated to create distrust between superiors and inferiors, but are productive of retaliation on one side and a spirit of insubordination on the other.

The Court.

At Her Majesty's Levee, on Wednesday, the following officers were presented:—

Hon. Capt. Cavendish, R.N., on his marriage, by Lord Waterpark. Earl of Winterton, by the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Symons, on appointment to 4th Drag. Guards, by the Hon. Captain Poulett. Lieut. Charles Ellice, Coldstream Guards, by Maj.-Gen. Ellice. Capt. Charles Lewis, by Lord Lynedoch. The Marquess of Douro, by the Marquess of Tweeddale. Lord De Ros, on succeeding to the title, by Lord Hill. Hon. Spencer Lyttleton, Scots Fusilier Guards, by Lord Lyttleton. Dr. Lidey, 25th reg., by Gen. Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B. Mr. R. M'Cormick, Surgeon, R.N., on appointment to H.M.S. *Erebus*, by Sir J. J. H. Pechell, Bart., K.C.H. Mr. T. Bland, Yorkshire Hussars, by Earl De Grey. Mr. F. Huddlestone, Dorset Yeomanry, by the Earl of Il-

chester. Mr. Lockyer, Cornet North Devon Yeomanry, by Sir W. Pym. Mr. Samuel Jas Brown, Yorkshire Hussars, by Earl De Grey. Lt.-Col Clarke, 16th reg., on promotion, by Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Macdonald. Lieut.-Col Trickey, late 19th reg., by Captain Pechell, M.P. Major Hope, Edinburgh Militia, by Lord Dunglas. Major Power, by Col. Fox R.-Adm. Sir Arthur Farquhar, on return from abroad, by the Marquess of Huntly. Capt. Sir James Stirling, R.N., on return from service, by the Marquess of Normanby. Lieut.-Col. Townshend, by Major-Gen. Sir C. B. Vere. Vice-Adm. Hollis, Capt. Inglefield, R.N., on being appointed a Companion of the Bath—Capt. Kingcome, R.N., on promotion and return from India—Capt. C. F. Daly, R.N. C.B., on receiving the Companion ship of the Bath—Commander J. Reeve, on paying off H.M.S. *Lily*—Commander Castle, on return from foreign service—Lieut. Wm. James, R.N., on return from West Indies—Lieut. H. Dunlop, R.N., on return from abroad—Capt. Burnett, R.N.—Capt. W. H. Henderson, R.N., and Commander Larcom, — by the Earl of Minto Lt.-Gen. Lord Charles Manners, on being nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, and receiving the insignia of the Order—Major-Gen. Count F. Rivarolo, K.C.H., Col. R. Malta Fencible Reg.—Lieut.-Col. Butler, Unattached, on promotion—Lt.-Col C. Kennedy, 7th Drag. Guards, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath—Col. Bunbury, 67th reg., on return from Demerara—Lt. Col. Ferguson, 79th Highlanders—and Major Irton, Rifle Brigade, on promotion, by Gen. Lord Hill. Capt. Meadows Taylor, in the service of the Nizam—Captain J. Gray, 16th Bengal Inf.—Capt Sampson, 22d Bengal Inf.—Lieut. Joyce H. Coombe, 1st Bombay Lt. Cav.—Lieut. H. Delamain, Bengal Art.—Lieut. Wm. Lindsay, 10th Bengal Inf.—by Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Major-Gen. Wright, Bl. Eng.—Lieut. Fitzroy, on appointment and Lieut. Thorndike, Rl. Art.—by Lt.-Gen. Sir R. H. Vivian. The Hon. C. Wrottesley, 29th reg., by Lord Wrottesley. Major Ramsay, 77th reg., on return from Malta, by Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Macdonald. Lt.-Col. Buller, Royal Devon Yeomanry, by Lord Portman. Lieut. Frith, 25th reg., by Gen. Sir H. F. Campbell. Lieut. Somerset, R. Art., by his father, Lord Edward Somerset. Lieut B. Granville Layard, 39th reg., on return from India, by Sir R. W. O'Callaghan. Lieut. Greene, 7th Dragoon Guards, by Lt.-Col C. Kennedy. Lieut. F. Seymour, 19th reg., by Gen Sir Bulgrove Turner. Lieut Le Mesurier, by the Insp.-General of Fortifications. Lieut. F. H. Lang, 84th reg., by Col Wynyard. Lieut. Stuncey, Scots Fusilier Guards, by Col. Aitchison. Lieut Cuddy, 55th reg., on return from Jamaica, by Lord Beresford Lieut. J. S. Shortt, 4th reg., by Gen. Hodgson. Lieut. Trehawny, Gren Guards, by Col. Lambert. Lieut Percy, Rifle Brigade, by the Bishop of Carlisle. Lieut. Grant, 52d reg., by Sir J. M'Gregor. Lieut G. M'Coll, by the Duke of Hamilton. Lieut. F. P. Bryant, by Adm. Sir J. Lawford. Lieut. W. R. Lewis, 45th reg., by Col. C. A. Vigoureux, C.B. Cornet Monro, 12th Lancers, by Col. Stawell. Ens. E. W. Harvey, on appointment to 36th F., by Viscount Lake. Cornet Francis, 4th Lt Drags., by Lt.-Gen Lord R. E. H. Somerset. Ens Walter Prout, Bengal Army, by Gen Sir G. Walker. Ens. Sydenham Ross, on appointment to 85th reg., by Major-Gen. Sir P. Ross. Ens. Ewart, 95th reg., on appointment, by Col Ewart. Ens. J. Butler Fellowes, 45th reg., on appointment, by Sir J. Fellowes. Ens. Wedderburne, 52d, on appointment, by Col. Lord J. Somerset. Ens. Charles Lygon Cocks, 54th reg., by Vice-Admiral Ens. Thos. C. Inglis, on appointment to 69th reg., by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Major Allen, 1st West York Militia, on being appointed one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber, by the Earl of Belfast Capt. Wm. Ridley, Scots Fusilier Guards, on promotion, by Col. Aitchison. Capt. Shaw, 1st R. Lancashire, by Lt.-Col. C. Cruttenden. Capt. Hill, by the Earl of Albemarle. Capt. Alexander Boddam, 58th reg., on return from Ceylon, by Maj. Gen. Sir J. K. Money. Capt. Henry Wilson, by Maj. Gen. Wright. Col. Sir Henry M'Leod, on return from the W. Indies, and appointment to the government of Trinidad, by the Marquess of Normanby. Major-Gen. Andrews, C.B., Madras Army, on promotion, by the Earl of Camperdown. Major Gen. Shuldham, promotion, by the Hon. M. Elphinstone Commander J. L. Parkin, R.N., on promotion, by Vice Adm. Sir W. Lake. Lieut. Kynaston Corbet, R.N., from foreign service, by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N. Major-Gen J. Goodfellow, India service, by Lt.-Gen Sir T. Bradford, G.C.B. Major J. W. Henderson, K.H., 41st reg., on return from abroad, by Lt.-Gen. Sir Jas. S. Barns. Major Irving, 55th reg., by Gen. F. Maitland. Capt. H. A. Jackson, 5th Drag Guards, on appointment as Paymaster, by Lord Howick Capt. Boulton, Upper Canada Militia, by the Marquess of Normanby. Capt Weir, 29th reg., on promotion, by Sir D. J. Baird. Capt. Mackenzie, 21st reg., N. B. Fusiliers, by Sir E. Filmer, Bart. Capt. Brind, Coldstream Guards, on promotion, by Major-Gen Elliot. Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Hawker, K.C.B., on appointment to be Col. of 6th Drag. Guards, by Lord Hill.

The Countess of Burlington and Viscountess Forbes have succeeded the Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Caroline Barrington as the lady and women of the bed-chamber in waiting on the Queen; and Lord Gardner and the Hon. W. Cowper have succeeded Lord Byron and Mr. Rich as the lord and groom in waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches were received on Saturday at the Colonial Department, from the Governors of British Guiana and Bermuda. Despatches were forwarded for Major-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, the Governor of Gibraltar; for Major-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, the Governor of Malta; and for Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. On Monday despatches were received at the Colonial-Office from Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar; from Major-Geneneral Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick; from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia; and from Col. Cockburn, Lieut.-Governor of the Bahamas. Despatches were forwarded on Tuesday from the India Board, for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Despatches were received at the Colonial-Office, from the Governor of Van Diemen's Land. On Wednesday and Thursday despatches were received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne, the Governor of the Canadas, from Sir George Arthur, the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, and from the Governor of Newfoundland. Also yesterday from the Governors of Southern Australia and New South Wales,

The Queen has appointed Arthur Aston, Esq., Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain; Henry Lytton Bulwer, Esq., Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburgh, to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris; and the Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, Secretary to the Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburgh.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold confirmations throughout the diocese this summer.

Lady Flora Hastings, we regret to state, still continues seriously indisposed. The Duchess of Kent, the Marchioness of Hastings, and Lady Sophia Hastings, have been constant in their attentions to Lady Flora. In consequence of her Ladyship's melancholy state, the Court Ball announced for last night was postponed by Her Majesty. The greatest sympathy prevails in the Court circle towards the universally-esteemed lady.

The Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie are the two noble ladies excluded from the Palace on the ground, as they suppose, that Her Majesty had been misinformed as to certain marks of disapprobation of Her Majesty, which took place at Ascot.

Yesterday (the 28th June), in celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation, the Tower and Park guns fired a royal salute. The river presented a very brilliant and animated appearance: nearly all the shipping were decorated with flags and banners of all descriptions. At Woolwich a review of the troops took place on the Barrack-field, fronting the garrison, and the Royal Artillery poured forth their heavy pieces of ammunition in commemoration of the joyous event.

Prince William Alexander of Orange, eldest son of the Prince of Orange, and grandson of the King of the Netherlands, was married at Stuttgart, on 18th inst., to Princess Frederica Sophia Matilda, second daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. The young Prince is in his 23d year, and the Princess in her 22d year.

Sir John and Lady Conroy and family left town, on Sunday, for a tour upon the continent.

It is expected that a promotion will take place in the Navy on the anniversary of the coronation, which will include the remainder of the Post Captains of 1800, &c.; and also that the Colonels of the Army of the same year as the last-made Major-Generals, and who were Lieut.-Colonels in 1831, will be promoted, most of these officers having been in the service from 40 to 48 years!—*Morning Herald.* [Our contemporary's anticipations were rather improbable, pending the sittings of the Military Commission.]

Banquet to the Duke of Wellington, at Dover.—The preparations of the ancient ports for this festival in August are of the most spirited description, a splendid pavilion is to be erected in the field of St. Martin's Priory, immediately opposite the Maison Dieu, capable of dining 2,225 persons, besides spacious galleries for the accommodation of 500 ladies, 50 musicians, and 40 vocalists; so great an interest has it excited on the continent that many distinguished foreigners have solicited the committee to allow them to join in doing honour to the great Duke. His Grace has not fixed the day in August for the *fete*, but it is hoped that it may be on the 21st, the anniversary of the Battle of Vimiera (1808), when Sir Arthur Wellesley, with a very inferior force, routed the French army.

and not taken any means to obstruct our progress, except by endeavouring to excite religious prejudices against us. The troops were in perfect health. The Camel Battery surpassed all expectations. The great want is that of camels, many having died, but cafilas of 8000 were following the Army at no great distance. There had been snow above the pass on the 17th and 18th March. Very decided measures had been resolved upon for dealing with the predatory Beloochees, in prosecution of which Mr. Ross Bell had been deputed to Shikarpore. The Army it was hoped, would be collected at Candahar before the end of April. It is not improbable that our next accounts will announce the King has been rescued.

The Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, have drawn up a petition to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to repeal the statute of celibacy which prevents them from marrying.

The Nelson Testimonial.—On Saturday a numerous meeting of the general committee was held at the Thatched House Tavern. The Duke of Wellington having been called to the chair, asked the amount of subscriptions that had been received? Sir G. Cockburn replied about 18,000*l.*, and that it was intended that the statue should cost 30,000*l.* On its being proposed that the committee should proceed to the ballot, Mr. Croker moved that, whatever design the committee might adopt, they should have the power of making any variations or alterations in the details which they might deem expedient. A Gentleman remarked that if they did not succeed in raising the 30,000*l.*, he would vote for returning the money. It would be better to erect no monument at all, than to erect one unworthy the reputation of Nelson. A Gentleman wished to know whether the power it was intended to confer on the committee would extend so far as to enable them to lop off one of Nelson's arms, in the event of the artist whose design should be adopted having given him two, which, as the committee were aware, several of the artists had done, though the arm had been shot off? Several noblemen and gentlemen answered "Oh, certainly." The motion was put and carried. The committee then proceeded to the ballot. Sir P. Laurie and Sir G. Cockburn were appointed the scrutineers. At four o'clock Mr. Boulton was declared to be the successful competitor, there being a majority of votes in his favour. The model which has been selected is No. 65 in the list, and consists of a fluted column surmounted by a statue of Nelson, and having on one of the sides of the square pedestal a carved representation of his being carried below deck when mortally wounded at Trafalgar.

The *Great Western* arrived at Bristol on Wednesday night, having performed the voyage in 13 days. She brings home 114 passengers.

A general meeting of the friends of the late Admiral Sir P. Malcolm was held yesterday at the Thatched-house Tavern, to decide upon the report of the Committee for the erection of the proposed monument. The Earl of Powis was in the chair. The report stated that 756*l.* 18*s.* had been received, exclusive of a local memorial in Eskdale, amounting to nearly 200*l.*, which would be sufficient to erect a handsome tablet in the parish church of the Malcolm family at Westerkirk. The Committee had had an interview with Mr. Bailey, and had ascertained that a handsome marble monument might be erected to the memory of Sir P. Malcolm for 1,000*l.* in St. Paul's. Colonel Pasley moved that as soon as the subscriptions should amount to the last-mentioned sum, Mr. Bailey should be requested to submit designs for the approval of the Committee. Colonel Graham seconded the motion, and it was carried.

An affair of honour took place on the 9th inst., between Col. Charritie and Mr. Sanguinetti. The parties met, each attended by his friend, on the old race-course, and the distance being taken, and the word given, the latter gentleman fired—the gallant Colonel discharging his pistol into the air. The cause of dispute, we understand, arose from some disagreement at billiards.—*Cheltenham Looker-On.*

Thames Royal Yacht Club.—On Saturday the great below-bridge sailing match took place, for boats varying from 10 to 18 tons, and described as yachts of a middle class; and the distance as usual, from Greenwich to Coal House Point (two miles below Gravesend) and back. The *Royal Sovereign* steamer had been engaged to accompany the match, for the accommodation of members and their friends, and she left her moorings at Adelaide Wharf about half-past nine in the morning. On the arrival of the steamer at Greenwich, the Commodore and Captain waited upon Adm. Sir T. Hardy with the cup, and at 11 o'clock the following were at their stations:—*Petrel*, 15 tons; W. Egan owner; colours—red, white, and blue. *Victorine*, 13 tons; T. and W. Stokes, owners; colour—blue with white cross. *Lady Louisa*, 13 tons; T. Smith owner; colour—blue. *Fortuna*, 18 tons; W. Pegg owner; colour—red over white. *Petrel* was the weathermost yacht, the others being in the order above set out, the *Fortuna* lying most to leeward on the north side of the river. The signal gun being fired, the start took place amidst the cheers of the spectators. The *Lady Louisa* took the lead, and cut gallantly through the water, followed by *Fortuna*, *Victorine*, and *Petrel*, the last three being nearly in a cluster, and making after the leading vessel at a good pace. At Woolwich the state of things changed, *Victorine* passed all her competitors in fine style, and became the first boat in the match; *Lady Louisa* was then second, *Fortuna* third, and *Petrel* last. Between Woolwich and Gravesend *Fortuna* passed *Lady Louisa*, and took the second place in the race, *Petrel* being considerably astern of the other vessels, and indeed altogether out of the match. At half-past 2 *Victorine* rounded the flag-boat, which was achored two miles below Gravesend, and 15 minutes to 3 she was followed by *Fortuna*, and at 13 minutes to 3 by *Lady Louisa*. The contest was now back to the place of starting, at which *Victorine* arrived at 5 minutes to 6, winning the match. *Fortuna* came in at 10 minutes past 6, and *Lady Louisa* at 18 minutes past 6. The cup was then presented to the owners of *Victorine* by Commodore Harrison, and the health of the Queen drunk out of it by many of the company, with the usual honours. The match was well contested, and every vessel well handled.

Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square.—*Truefitt and another v. Rose.*—*Cure an Moustache.*—Mr. Webb, the plaintiffs' attorney, said that this was an action brought by the executors of the late Truefitt, hairdresser, of New Bond-st., against George Pitt Rose, a gentleman serving as Major in the Army, for goods supplied from 1834 to 1837, and also in 1839 by deceased's widow. The defendant was remarkable for the peculiar choice mustachios which he wore, and that would account for some of the items in the plaintiffs' demand. There was little doubt

his person was known to many of the jury, as sometimes he appeared in horizontal mustachios, and at other times with them tastefully twisted, and inclined to his forehead. The jury would see by the account that the claim is principally for "cire au moustache," which is a kind of wax they place upon moustachios to give them a fine colour, and to stiffen them (a laugh.) John Budges examined: Was foreman to the late Mr Truefitt. Knew the defendant, and went to him in 1837, in Berkeley-sq., to request payment of his account of 12 guineas. Capt. Rose referred witness to a Mr. Lewis, in the neighbourhood of Russell-sq., but upon witness asking that gentleman for the amount, he said he thought Capt. Rose must be mad to send witness to him for the money (laughter). In March last, Capt. R. called upon Mrs. Truefitt, and wished her to alter the colour of his mustachios, and he promised to pay his account in two or three days, as he said he was "surprised" his solicitor had not paid it before. Witness had forwarded "cire au moustache" for the defendant to Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and to the Carlton Hotel, Regent-st. John Young, formerly porter to Mrs. Truefitt, proved the delivery of goods on 15th March last. The Under-Sheriff: Was that "cire au moustache?"—The witness gave an inquiring look and remained silent. The Under-Sheriff: Was it wax to make the hair stiff?—Witness: Yes, it was. The Under-Sheriff: You never used it yourself, did you?—The witness shook his head, and passed his hand along a smooth chin. Bridges, the foreman: We don't trust the porter with the "secret," sir, (loud laughter). A juror asked to look at the plaintiffs' bill. The Under-Sheriff: The most of the charges appear to be for "cire au moustache." There is, in addition, razors, *1l.* 4*s.*; "eau de Portugal," 10*s.* 6*d.*; hand glass, *1l.*, and ivory shaving brush, 15*s.*; that, I suppose, was tipped with silver? A Juror, to Bridges: Are these your "uniform" charges?—Bridges: Yes, and I have heard the defendant say that he wouldn't mind giving a hundred guineas if his mustachios were black instead of red (general laughter). The jury found for the plaintiffs for the sum of 13*l.* 3*s.*, being the full amount claimed.

ITALIAN OPERA.—*L'Elisir d'Amore* was performed for the second time on Saturday night. With some few exceptions, the opera does not contain songs of that peculiar excellence which make an indelible impression upon the memory, but it is throughout so full of pleasing music, that it is impossible to withhold from any part of it the tribute of applause. *La Gitana*, one of the most beautiful ballets ever produced, concluded the performance of the evening. How shall we do justice to the incomparable dancing of Taglioni? Every term of admiration has been exhausted, and it is in vain attempting to describe the grace, the lightness, and at the same time the perfect chasteness of her dancing. The most prudish moralist could not complain of it.

HAYMARKET.—A new entertainment, called the *Organ of Order*, has been produced; and well sustained by Farren, Strickland, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam; the latter of whom, in the character of a Frenchwoman, sings a capital ballad, and is nightly encored. The piece itself consists of practical jests played by Strickland, an old joker, on Farren, who is no joker at all. Kean is engaged for six nights more.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, June 25.—Earl STANHOPE presented several petitions in favour of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, short parliaments, &c., and spoke at considerable length in illustration of the causes that led to so much dissatisfaction.—Extended conversation arose; Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, and the Duke of Wellington took part in it.—Lord MELBOURNE remarked that he was against the prayers of the petitioners, and that when the Reform Bill was under discussion he had said that it would not realise, but disappoint expectations, and that if it passed it must lead to large ulterior measures.—The petitions were laid on the table.

FRIDAY, June 28.—A long discussion took place on the Jamaica Bill. Eventually it was agreed to hear council this evening, to have the second reading on Monday, and to go into Committee on Tuesday. Mr. Burge appeared at the bar, on behalf of the Assembly of Jamaica, and addressed their Lordships at great length.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 24.—Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward the Education Grant—namely, 30,000*l.* for public education in Great Britain for the current financial year.—Lord MAHON said that he felt it to be his duty to meet the proposal with a direct negative. He complained of the misrepresentations of the sentiments entertained by the opposition on this question, and denied that they were against education, or the amount of the grant. If the grant were proposed as heretofore it would not be opposed.—The subject led to an extended discussion.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Litton, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Shell, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord J. Russell (in reply) took part in the debate that followed.—The numbers of the division were—Ayes, 273; Noes, 273; Majority, *two!*—The result was received with tremendous cheering by the opposition side.

TUESDAY, June 25.—Lord MORPETH announced that, in consequence of the communications from all parts of the House, the railway plan with regard to Ireland was abandoned, and the field would be thus left open to private competition and speculation.—In answer to a question from Sir R. Inglis, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that Government had come to the determination of adopting steps that would probably lead to the establishment of a colony in New Zealand; but the measures were still under consideration. He also said that the New Zealand Company was recognised by Government, who would, in any future steps they took, consider themselves bound, in making grants, to acknowledge the rights of parties to property in that country, unless fraudulently acquired.—Mr. WARD moved a series of resolutions regarding the occupation and cultivation of waste lands in the British Colonies, by means of emigration, &c., which led to considerable debate, Mr. Labouchere and Lord Howick admitting (though the adoption of the resolutions might lead to practical inconvenience) that benefit might result from observing the principles recognised by them in the future conduct regarding the appropriation of colonial lands, and the encouragement given to emigration. It was recommended that they should be withdrawn. The resolutions were then withdrawn.—Capt PECHELL rose to bring forward his motion as to the allowance made for the tonnage of slave ships taken by Her Majesty's ships, when, there not being 40 members present, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 27.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiry from Mr. Hume, said that accounts had been received from Constantinople, which did not actually state that hostilities had commenced, but that there was great apprehension they might soon be expected to commence. There never had been any treaty or formal document drawn up between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt, but an arrangement was made by which the Sultan undertook to nominate Mehemet Ali as the Governor of certain pashalics, but the execution of that agreement had not been embodied in any convention; the fact was merely communicated in the annual list of pashalics.—Sir R. PEEL stated, in answer to a question from Lord John Russell, that it was not intended to take the sense of the House again on the education vote. Upon this, the resolution for the vote was reported and agreed to.—The Beer Bill was considered in committee, and received amendments, which totally change the nature of the measure.

FRIDAY, June 28.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not mean to press the second reading of the Bill which provided for the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada this Session. Despatches had been received from the Governor of Upper Canada, communicating some important circumstances with respect to the state of that Province, which induced him to think that it would not be expedient, unless absolute necessity should compel the adoption of such a course, to have any discussion in that House on the question, lest some unforeseen mischief might be produced in the Province. It was the intention of the Government, then, having proposed their Bill, and having laid it before the House, to send it out to Canada, accompanied by instructions, with a view to obtain as general a concurrence as should be possible in the plan, which might be of such general benefit to both Provinces, and he hoped that at an early period in the ensuing Session of Parliament they might be prepared with a plan which would be likely to lead to the permanent settlement of the question.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber of Peers the Bill for a supplementary credit of 900,000 francs for military pensions was carried by a majority of 109 against 2; the Bill for pensions and indemnities to the National Guards and troops wounded in the insurrection of 12th and 13th May, as also the widows and orphans of those that fell, by a majority of 111 against 3; and the Bill for the levy of 800,000 men in the class of 1838 by a majority of 110 against 2. The whole of the Polytechnic pupils have now been released, and have returned to their studies.

CANADA.—A Return of the Sums paid, or directed to be paid, to Sir Francis Head, as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, as Outfit, Pay, or Allowance.

H. LABOUCHERE.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, June 17th, 1839.

For passage out	300	0	0
Extra allowance for ditto	500	0	0

[illegible]ery person who had suffered from *remittent* in the Ionian Islands was seized with *intermittent* at Malta. This was also observed in the cases of [illegible]ver, so fatal to our troops at Walcheren on their return to England.

The natives do not suffer from these fevers as our troops do. It has been demonstrated by most accurate investigations, that *mortality by fever is [illegible] as high among the soldiers above twenty-[illegible]* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and helter-skelter, down the muddy ride, come floundering on the field.'"

Next to the writings of Nimrod, there is nothing that claims precedence of this delightful volume. Besides very characteristic portraits of Mr. Meynell, and Mr. Lorraine Smith, there are numerous head and tail-pieces from original designs by the Rev. C. Radcliffe, engraved on wood by E. Landells, and a fund of valuable information for every sportsman.

With another, and a very sensible passage, we close the book :—

"He who excels in anything is never in a hurry. The beauty of riding over a country is in doing it quietly. It should appear as the pleasure which it is, rather than as a labouring effort to man and horse. It is only young hair-brain—Messrs. Harum, Scarum, and Co.—that are tearing up the ground, here; making the splinters fly, there; dashing, splashing, cracking. Now, well on the back of one unfortunate hound, then over another; slamming a gate in the face of one man, begging pardon of the next; bruising their own knees, losing their hats (their heads have been long gone), and ending their sport with a regular 'grasser,' which disposes of them, less to their own satisfaction than to that of their dearest friends, for the remainder of the day. Observe the Rev. Mr. Mallard, who does honour to his cloth alike in the field as in his parish. He is never out of his place with the hounds, but you can hardly tell how: he is never in a fuss. Look at Mr. B; he seems calmer than still water; but who can beat him? Who are going better than Lord C. R. and Mr. G., if half so well? But they are never at their wit's ends, and, consequently, never lost. Nothing will turn their heads, and they will turn from nothing, they have been going brilliantly, straight as arrows, rather wide than otherwise of the hounds; they have been nearly in a line with the head of the pack. They must have gone the pace, but they have pulled up on the first indication of a check; and behold their horses are not blown, not covered with blood and foam, like some which have been doing wonders. They know well what they are about, for they ride well to hunt, and they have learned to know when hounds are running with or without scent. They have a pretty shrewd idea how far hounds carried, and where they overshot it; they know the points, and can render a good account of all the incidents in the run. These are sportsmen. A novice in the art of riding to hounds should learn early to depend entirely upon his own eye and judgment—to follow no one—and become acquainted, as soon as possible, with the country; to take his own line, and keep it."

Many good instructions follow: and, Young Sportsmen, we advise you to get the book.

Solomon Seesaw. By J. P. Robertson, author of "Letters on Paraguay" 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

WE wish we could give to the present volumes like praise to what we bestowed on the "Letters on Paraguay:" that publication satisfied us. Mr. Robertson was a very intelligent traveller; but we are now equally convinced he has but secondary talent for a work of fiction. We admit the style of his three volumes to be good, and the characters frequently graphic and humorous; but, as a whole, the work is a decided failure. Indeed, the illustrations, by "Phiz," are the only portion we can commend.

Thirty-six Years of a Seafaring Life. By an Old Quartermaster. W. Woodward.

THIS narrative of a "chequered life" will be read with interest; the yarn is well spun out with adventures, cares, and troubles, written with the excellent design of proving to seamen that every thing depends on their own good conduct, sobriety, and attention to orders, and that every man may, if he conducts himself properly, confidently look forward to something better than mere pauper's allowance when sickness and old age shall have made him unfit for active exertion. No one should doubt that the plain blue jacket of the seaman covers a heart largely endowed with the best and warmest affections of our nature, and one that readily and gratefully responds to kindness and good treatment; and to exhibit this to those in authority over him, has been the second object of the Old Quartermaster, whose book we sincerely wish may prove to him a profitable speculation.

Argentine. An Autobiography. Smith and Elder.

WE presume this is a first attempt. The story is that of a young English nobleman, and though too sentimental and occasionally romantic, it is not badly constructed. The style is far from inelegant.

H. B.'s—We have a fresh batch from the prolific pencil of this Prince of Caricaturists. One, "Gulliver and his Nurse"—Lord Melbourne and the Duke, in the situation described Chapter V. of the "Voyage to Brobdignag." The Queen is in the background, dreadfully alarmed for her favourite; but it is evident that the nurse will rescue him from his dangerous predicament. Another, "Child's Play." The Queen in the circle, and round her, linked hand in hand, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Normanby, and the ladies of the bedchamber, all shouting in chorus, "Can't get out! can't get out!" "A New Version of Can't Get Out," played by Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, &c. &c.; and Brougham is looking in at the window, wondering at the game, and saying that he understands "*Can't Get In*" perfectly. But by far the best of the set is, "Curious instance of (Ministerial) Resuscitation, effected by distinguished Members of the *Royal* Humane Society." The premier, *en costume de nuit*, lies on a sofa bed, *sans* night-cap, and with hair much tumbled; in short, very like a man who, having made a night of it, has got considerably floored, and is "coming to" by dint of restoratives. He is surrounded by the *first* and fairest of the land, the chief of whom, with an air of tender solicitude, is supporting his head with one hand, while she holds a smelling-bottle to his nose with the other. Another lady is feeling his pulse, a third pouring out a cordial, and all are ministering, in some way or other, to his wants. The likeness of Lord M. is excellent, and no one can mistake the expression of his countenance, which says, as plainly as language can speak, that were it not for the ladies he were indeed "a lost *mutton*." An illustration of the "Complete Angler," represents Warburton throwing out a bait to catch a gudgeon (Lord John Russel), a most exquisite little fish, swimming off, but still hankering to rise. The Duke says, "There was a nibble but no bite," whilst Peel declares that the angler is an old hand at the work, and will be sure to hook his fish. In these dull times, the *H. B.'s* surpass all publications, and must actually afford relief to Ministerial cares.

Polytechnic Institution.—This excellent institution has recently added to its valuable collection of objects, both of scientific and of general interest, a most curious model, which explains in a very beautiful and novel manner that hitherto unsolved problem, the intermitting spring. Our space precludes us from giving any detailed notice of this interesting novelty;—we can only say, that it adds one more to the numerous attractions which render this institution more worthy of a visit, especially for the young at this holiday season, than almost any other in the town.

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India arrived on Wednesday evening, bringing news from Bombay, May 8—Madras Apr. 20—Bengal, Apr. 25. The *Hugh Lindsay* st. had been compelled to put back to Bombay on the 4th May, after having been 17 days at sea, and met with strong westerly gales, which exhausted her stock of coals to such an extent as to prevent the probability of her reaching any port to get a fresh supply. On her return, the *Berenice* was immediately prepared, and sailed on the 8th.

We have received, *via* Simla, letters from the Bengal column of the Army, dated 1st April. It had reached Quetta on the 26th March, and was to have halted there for the arrival of the Shah, Sir John Keane, and Mr. M'Naghten. Accounts had been received from the Shah's camp to the 30th March; he was then at Keerta, two marches within the Bolan Pass, and expected in about a week to overtake the Bengal column; Sir John Keane was then with him. Letters stated that he was then at Abigoom, all well. Sir Alexander Burnes had proceeded to Kelat with a Commissariat Officer. Orders had been issued by Sir W. Cotton authorising the purchase of forage, through their own means, by officers commanding corps, and it was believed that it would be procurable if sufficient quantity. Supplies of all sorts were expected in the Pisheen Valley, but three marches from Quetta, and within the territory of Candahar. The inhabitants of Pisheen were said to be well-disposed towards us, and it is believed that the Chiefs of Candahar had not taken any means to obstruct our progress, except by endeavouring to excite religious prejudices against us. The troops were in perfect health. The Camel Battery surpassed all expectations. The great want is that of camels, many having died, but cafilas of 8000 were following the Army at no great distance. There had been snow above the pass on the 17th and 18th March. Very decided measures had been resolved upon for dealing with the predatory Beloochees, in prosecution of which Mr. Ross Bell had been deputed to Shikarpore. The Army, it was hoped, would be collected at Candahar before the end of April. It is not improbable that our next accounts will announce that the King has been reseated on the throne at Candahar, which is one of the royal cities. The other three are Cabul, Ghuznee, and Peshawar, the latter of which is now in the hands of the Sikhs, but will probably be restored to the kingdom of Cabul on Runjeet's demise. The whole of the three armies will rendezvous at Quetta.

By accounts received from the Bombay column, dated Daudur, 5th April, we find that it had left Gundava on the 31st March; advanced to Gujan, five miles; next day to Shoonar, fifteen miles; next to Soonee, twenty miles; next a halt; next to Nowshana, eighteen miles; and arrived at Daudur on the 5th. They had been annoyed with small bands of plunderers; but the annoyance had lessened in consequence of several parties having been severely dealt with by the cavalry and Cunningham's horse. Sir John, with Mr. Macnaghten and Shah Soojah, had got through the Bolan pass, which was found more practicable than had been anticipated. From Daudur to the foot of the pass is ten miles, the length of the pass sixty-six; and from thence to the final halting-place ten miles. The great difficulty is want of supplies and forage, the whole of which are obliged to be carried forward. Thermometer at Daudur 102°; whereas in the Bengal camp, in the mountains, there had been a snow-storm.

Since the above, we have accounts from the advance field force, dated Daudur, 8th April; they speak of the Army being in high spirits: the first division was to have started for the Bolan pass the next morning, consisting of the Horse and Foot Artillery, Park Engineers, left wing 19th N.I., H.M.'s 17th, and Cunningham's Horse; and that General Willshire, with the Queen's, &c., were to follow on the 11th, leaving a wing of the Bengal troops to come after when they can get carriage. The following appears to be the line of route:—From Daudur to Cundye, 11 miles—cross Bolan stream six times, depth two feet; Gurmab, near Kutah, 10¾—cross river seventeen times, three feet water, Babeenance, 9; Abegoor, 8¾; Lin Bolaun, 9½; encamping ground near some rain-water, two miles and three-quarters in advance of the head of the Bolan defile, 12¾; Seriah, 15½; Quetta or Shawl, 10.

Extracts of letters have been received from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The troops with him and Shah Soojah had reached within one march of the top of the pass without any Beloochee annoyances; not so the Bengal 35th N.I., which followed him some days in the rear, escorting camels loaded with stores. Its rear-guard was attacked on the march by about 500 horsemen, whom they thrashed soundly, killing between twenty and thirty, and having only six sepoys wounded.—*Bombay Times*, May 8th.

Sir Willoughby Cotton's division got safely through the Bolaun pass on 21st March, the chief of Kheiat rendering material assistance. They intended to halt in the valley of Shawl or Quetta, until joined by Sir John Keane.—*Ibid*, May 4th.

On the night of 21st March the River Indus overflowed, and carried away the bridge of boats, destroying a considerable quantity of grain and flour in charge of the Bengal Commissariat Department. Capt. Stockley had been obliged to throw himself into some kind of fort, while *en route* from Shikarpore to the advance with 500 camels and one month's provision for the force. He escaped from the body of Beloochees that attacked him, but the camels were all taken. It is reported that Brigadier Dennis had despatched a regiment from Shikarpore after them. Capt. Outram had met with an accident by a fall from his horse near the Gundava pass. —*Ibid*. April 20th.

A letter has been received from Cutch, which gives intelligence that the cholera had broken out with great violence at Kurachee. Col. Powell, of the 40th, had died, and Mr. Magony, of the same regiment, was not expected to live. Capt. Hand, of the 2d Grenadier reg., in taking his morning ride four miles from camp, was cut to pieces by some Beloochees. Lieut. Clarke, of the same corps, escaped by the fleetness of his horse. The following are the particulars extracted from a private letter, dated Camp, Kurachee, 27th March :—

"About 8 o'clock A.M. on 21st inst., young Clarke was observed galloping into camp; and just as he reached the quarter-guard of the 40th reg., fell off his horse, streaming with blood, and was picked up and carried into his tent by some soldiers of the 40th. We all rushed to his tent, and found him lying in great pain from the effects of a matchlock bullet, which had passed through the upper part of his thigh, but fortunately without injuring the bone or rupturing any large artery. He appeared very much excited, exclaiming, 'The villains! they have killed Hand!' There is a small hill plainly visible from the camp, distant about three miles, in the direction of which young Clarke had been out with his rifle, and two followers looking for deer. He had observed Hand at the top of the hill, mounted, and looking in the direction of the camp, which was plainly visible from where he stood, and where he was plainly seen by Clarke. A short time afterwards, on Clarke again looking up, he could not see Hand; but the little hillock near which he had last seen him was covered with armed men, who immediately disappeared from his view. Thinking there might be something wrong going on, Clarke immediately made towards the table-land, and ascended; but, on reaching the top could not see any signs of Hand, but saw the men, 15 or 20 in number, making off as hard as they could, one on a camel, and another on a horse, but which he did not then recognise to be Hand's. He mounted his horse, and galloped off in the direction he had seen them; but, from the rocky nature of the ground, did not overtake them until they had gone nearly a mile, when he suddenly came upon them in turning the corner of a hill, and halloced out, asking what had become of the Sahb. They immediately stopped and discharged their matchlocks at him, one of which struck him in the thigh, just grazing the pommel of his saddle. Feeling himself wounded, he turned his horse's head, and rode back as fast as he could, and reached his tent. A party immediately mounted in pursuit for seven or eight miles, but could not find any trace of them, but they suddenly came on the body of poor Hand, lying on the other side of the table-land, immersed in a pool of blood, covered with wounds. The light companies of the 40th and 2d Grenadiers, who were ordered out, succeeded in falling in with one of the gang, who, upon being examined, said

that he belonged to a gang who had gone to the hill in question, for the purpose of plundering any one who might wander out from the camp. He said that poor Hand was murdered merely for the sake of his horse You may form some idea what a lawless state the country must be in, when a person taking a quiet morning ride, within sight of a camp, is set upon and murdered, merely for the sake of his horse."

The Lord Lowther.—We regret to state that a disturbance of a very serious nature occurred on board the *Lord Lowther* on her passage from England, the inquiry into which has occupied the attention of the Beach Magistrates for the last few days Several of the officers and crew of the *Lord Lowther* have been committed to take their trial at the Admiralty Sessions, and a Court of Inquiry was yesterday assembled to investigate the conduct of some of the Military officers whose names are implicated in the charge made by Captain Yates. Pending the decision of the tribunals we forbear all remarks.—*Madras U. S. G.* 5th April.

The following very general conspiracy against the Government is stated to have gained much credit in the Upper Provinces :—

A conspiracy has been announced by the Government in the Secret Department to the head of every political office in India. Dost Mahomed Khan, the King of Persia, and Maun Sing, of Jodpoor, are at the head of it, but its ramifications include almost every chief of note. The Nawab of Bhopal was the last to join it. His agreement was to murder Mr. Wilkinson, the Political Agent at Bhopal, and to march instantly to join Holkar in an attack on the cantonment of Mhoro. His share of the spoils was to be the country from Rueseen to Ratghur. The Bundelcund chiefs were to make a simultaneous attack on Saugor. The signal for the insurrection was to be the approach of the Persian and Afghan armies, who, it was presumed, would advance unchecked, as our troops would have had enough to do to meet the outbreaks on all sides of India. This conspiracy was discovered by an active magistrate in the Madras Presidency, who apprehended two men calling themselves pilgrims to Mecca. They subjected themselves to suspicion on matters they seemed to have no business with; this led to their apprehension. At the first examination nothing was proved against them, but they were put into confinement and the matter reported to Government. Before any reply was received, the whole of them most extensive and minute instructions was found sewed up in their clothes, much of which instructions was in cypher. The report is that the number of emissaries thus employed amounts to 200. For the truth of this rumour we cannot vouch, but if the facts are as stated, this discovery was probably the motive of the vigorous measure taken against Dost Mahomed and the Persians by the Government.

It is our painful duty to announce the decease of Maj. Haig, of the 31th L. I., Officiating Adjutant General of the Army. This melancholy event occurred on the 1st April. Major Haig had for some weeks past been seriously ill, but a favourable change subsequently took place, so that his medical attendants had sanguine hopes of his recovery till the middle of last week In the death of Major Haig, the Government has lost a valuable public servant, whose zeal and abilities were equally conspicuous.—*Madras U. S. Gazette.*

It is with much pain we announce the death of Lieut. D. Ramsay, 3th regt. Bengal N. I., which took place at Dandpr, 20th March. This promising young officer fell a victim to the privations under which our troops in that district are suffering, to which his strength was unequal. —*Agra Ukhbar*, April 27.

Further accounts from the Army on the 9th March mention that the Cavalry were obliged to pass the desert by wings. The 1st brigade had been separated for three days for the same cause Water was very scarce. Forage is said to be so scarce that many of the officers have been obliged to carry kirbee finely cut up for their horses.—*Bombay Times*, April 17.

Jhansi.—The inquiry at Jhansi has, we hear, been brought to a finale, and that the state will be left to the management of the lawful possessor.—*Agra Journal*, April 6.

The reason of the non-arrival of the Madras mail by the last overland mail has been accounted for by a notice from the Postmaster General, stating that the *Atalanta* had sailed from Bombay when it arrived there.

Newmarket.—Lieut. James Oatly, of sporting celebrity, has been ordered down under arrest to Dinapoor, to attend his trial for maltreating natives when on his way up the country from Calcutta, and for having made a mistake in an affidavit sworn before Brigadier Hamptons It is generally supposed that the gallant sportsman take. the field with the odds very considerably against him.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 6.

Some Parsee youths having renounced the religion of Zoroaster and embraced Christianity, has caused considerable sensation in Bombay. The Parsees have held meetings and passed very strong resolutions, one of which is to raise a subscription to send two European gentlemen to England to present a petition to Government to prevent them in future sending missionaries, or in any way interfering with the religion of the natives.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., March 12th, 1839.—Mr. H. C. Hulkett has been deputed to exercise the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. at Jessore. Mr J. J. Ward has been deputed to off as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. at West Burdwan. Mr. G. P. Leycester has been deputed to off. as Mag. of Hooghly, during the absence of Mr. Saunders, or until further orders. Mr. C. R. Trevor to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Barraset. Mr. J. Grant to off. as Civil and Sess. Judge of Dinagepore until further orders Mr. R. M. Skinner to off. as Coll. and Mag. of Dacca, v Mr. J Grant. Mr. J. Wheler to off. as Mag. of Mymensing, v. Mr. Skinner.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS — G.O., Mar. 11, 1839 -5th N.I.—Lieut. and Prev Capt. W. O. Span to be Capt., and Ens. W. C. Lloyd to be Lieut., from Mar. 4, 1839, in succ. to Capt W. Barnett, inv. 55th N.I.- Ens. P W. Luard to be Lieut., v Lieut. Edward Meade, resigned, with rank, from Dec. 1, 1836, v. Lieut. W. Freeth, prom. Lieut. W. G. Horne to rank from Aug. 1, 1836, v. Lieut. Edw. Meade, ret. Med. Dep.—Assist.-Surg. D. McQueen Gib), M D , to be Surg., from 9th inst., vice Surg. W Grime, ret. Art.—Second Lieut. Frank Turner to be First Lieut., from Mar. 11, 1839, v. First Lieut. and Brev.-Captain A. P Begbie, transferred to the pension establishment. 29th N I. Ens. J. C. Johnston to be Lieut., from Feb. 3, 1839, vice Lieut W St. L. Forrest, dec Capt D. L. Richardson, inv. est., to be an A D C. on His Honour's personal staff, from March 12, 1839.

RETURNED TO DUTY,—G O , Mar. 5, 1839—The following officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Court of Directors - Capt J S. Davies, 32d N.I.—Lieut. B. Kendall, Eur. Reg.—Lieut. G. G Chewner, Art.- date of arrival at Fort Wilhom, Feb. 26, 1839.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., March 4, 1839.- Art.- Lieut. W. Paley to proceed to Europe on furl., on med. cert. Ens Chas Wright, 44th N.I., permitted to proceed to Europe on furl., on med cert. Lieut.-Col. Robt. Blackall, 5th N I , for two years, to proceed to Cape of Good Hope, for benefit of health. Lieut. H. J C. Shakspeare, 25th N I., in the service of H.H the Nizam, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, from Aurungabad, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for eighteen months.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O , May 1, 1839—Spencer Compton, Esq., reappointed Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side, and examined on the Equity side of the Supreme Court, and common Assignee for the relief of insolvent debtors April 9th—Mr. W. Courtney, first assist. to the Coll of Ratnagerce, is to be placed in charge of the Talooks of Manwan and Vizadroog. Mr. F. Sims is set as second assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Surat.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.- G. O., Apr. 13, 1839.—2d N.I.—Lieut. P W. W. Hart to be Capt., and Ens. W. Falconer to be Lieut., in succ. to Hand, dec.—date of comm., Mar. 21, 1839. Med. Dep.—Assist.-Surg. W. B Taylor to be surg., v. Barry, ret.—date of vacancy, April 1, 1839. Capt. G. Macan, 13th N.I., to be Brig. Maj. in Candeish—date of app., April 18, 1839. Lieut Hart is appointed Assist. to the Superint. Eng. at the Presid. 20th N G.- Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Thos. Candy to be Capt., and Ens. F. J. Lord to be Lieut., in succ. to Lang, inv. —date of comm., April 20, 1839. Capt. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., to conduct the duties of Brig.-Maj at Baroda during the absence of Capt. Elwood, on sick cert. Capt. L. M. McIntyre, Eur. Reg., is appointed to act as Commissariat Agent at Aden during the absence of Lieut. C R Hogg, on sick leave at the Presid.

RETIREMENT —Surg J. Anderson, of the Galundauge Batt., permitted to retire from the Hon. Comp.'s service, from the 1st of May, agreeably to the Regulations.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Portsmouth, June 24th—H.M.S. APOLLO, *Hartley*, from Timoneulee, March 3. London, June 26th- LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Dorfold*, from China, Feb. 5. 26th—INDUS, *Routh*, from China, Feb 25. 28th—ATALANTA, *Kyle*, from Ceylon, Feb. 23. HENRY, *Walmsley*, from Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 22. MADRAS, *Hunsicker*, from Van Diemen's Land, Mar 2. HYDERA, *Hannah*, New South Wales, Jan 20. Liverpool, June 25th—LORDS, *Adam*, from Bengal, Feb. 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per BERENICE, from Bombay, at Suez - Brig. Roberts, C B , bengal Cav., Lt.-Col. H. B. Smith, M.L C., J. Feigusson, Esq , W. Gisborne, Esq., M. Dussumier, Ceylon C.S., Capt. Murray, Lieut. Burgh, Dr. Burns, Mr. Gibson, G Ashburner, Esq., Capt. Harris, I.N., F. Burdet, Esq., two Moonshees Purser.

Per BERENICE, from Suez, arrived at Bombay April 10th Capt. and Mrs Graeme, M.L C., C. Poulain, Esq., H P. Marshall, Esq , J. L. Kerr, Esq , C. C. Schoone, Esq., W. Graham, Esq., R. Polstead, Esq., C. S. Compton, Esq , H. Gribble, Esq., W. H. Hughes, Esq , Lieut. G. Reid, 1st B. L.C., Capt. Alex. Jack, 30th B. N.I., Lieut. R. Magrath, H.M.'s 3d Buffs, Francis Brown, Esq., Capt. Haines, I N., Capts. Elder and St. John, Eur. Reg., Lieuts. Shaw, Hoge, and Duncan.

Per INDUS—Mrs. Colledge and child, Mrs. Vachell and children, Mr Price, Mr. Harkness, Mr. Oldfield, Rev. Mr. Vachell, died at sea, Feb. 22.

PENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—March 5th—SIR EDWARD RYAN, *Pybus*, from China, Jan 26. 7th—EARL GREY, *Mawson*, from Liverpool, Oct. 13. 8th- GRAHAM, *Allen*, from Mauritius, Jan. 12. 9th—PARAGON, *Coleman*, from Liverpool, Oct. 21. 15th—PRINCE GEORGE, *Chilcott*, from Madras, March 10. 23d—LAWRENCE, *Shaw*, from Liverpool, Nov. 11. HINDOO, *McGill*, from do. Nov. 18. ROBARTS, *Elder*, from Madras.

Departures from —March 1st—ANN, *McAlpin*, for London. CAMBRIA, *Robertson*, for Liverpool. 7th—BLAND, *Cullan*, for Liverpool 11th DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, *Close*, for London. 12th—BAHAMIAN, *Tennent*, for Liverpool. CHINA, *Biddle*, for London. 14th—REPULSE, *Pryce*, for London. 15th—SOPHIA, *McNair*, for do. and Cape. LORD AUCKLAND, *Fraser*, for London. CLIVTON, *Green*, for do. 17th—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, for do. JAMES MATHESON, *Milward*, for Liverpool. 21st—ALEXANDER, *Ramsay*, for London. 23d—MARY TAYLOR, *Williams*, for London. 24th - MARION, *McCarthy*, for do.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at.*—March 29th—H.C.'s st. SEMIRAMIS, *Porter*, from Kurachee. April 2d—HIGGINSON, *Heath*, from Liverpool, Nov. 14. CASSANDRA, *Greig*, from Glasgow. 11th —H.C.'s st. BERENICE, *Lowe*, from Suez. 20th—EARL OF CLARE, *Scott*, from China. CATHRIAN, *Armstrong*, from Liverpool, Dec. 6. May 1st—BOYNE, *Richardson*, from Sydney, Feb. 10. COMPETENT, *Robinson*, from Liverpool, Dec. 6. 2d—MARIA, *Black*, from London, Dec. 16. 3d— HUGH LINDSAY, *Wabb*, from sea. ATALANTA, *Lowe*, from Suez, April 17.

Departures from.—March 28th—LADY ROWENA, *Cleyton*, to Liverpool. April 5th—JAMES MCINROY, *Cleland*, to Glasgow. 15th—ELIZA, *Mann*, to London. 21st—OSPREY, *Kirk*, to Liverpool. 16th—HUGH LINDSAY, to Suez. May 1st—BOLTON, *Young*, to London. 2d—KIRKMAN FINLAY, *Scott*, to Liverpool. 4th—HIGGINSON, *Heath*, to Liverpool. CORNWALLIS, *Clark*, to China. CALEDONIA, *Trogan*, to Liverpool.

ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS AND REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE.—By an Old Field Officer.

(*Continued from page* 375.)

I shall next observe on the advantage of having competent Superintending Generals,—how much it is in their power to check every evil that may exist in the management of a regiment. Formerly the black list of punishments was comparatively but little noticed. The half-yearly inspection was usually a little jubilee—a brilliant display of well-practised manœuvres, a few questions of form, succeeded by a compliment to the corps, and an entertainment to the General. To a regiment not well prepared, this was no doubt agreeable and convenient, but the improved system of later years must always gratify good officers and a Commandant whose paternal management will bear investigation. It requires more than a single day to discover the real state of a corps, even when most favourable; but when otherwise, all the arrangements demand the most indefatigable and *inquisitive* attention;—and should corporeal punishment not be at once abolished, I believe that nothing can promote its gradual dissolution so effectually as a system of records and reports, embracing every particular of the crime, sentence, character, and services of each person tried. These, signed by the Commanding Officer, Judge-Advocate, and Surgeon, and investigated by the District General, would enable the Commander-in-Chief to form a tolerable judgment of the management of every corps in the service. The late Duke of R——— passed three whole days with one corps a short time before his lamented death, and looked into everything thoroughly; above all, the system of rewards and punishments, to which he was pleased to ascribe the absence of severity on one side, and of desertion on the other.

It has already been shown that a change of Commanding Officers may at once alter the whole scene, and that a corps is always liable to this contingency. What can more strongly imply the necessity of a more general and established code by which *all* should be guided? If the newspaper reports are to be relied on, in the debates of the Session of Parliament, 1836, it was stated that a regiment, having fallen into irregular habits, or from some other cause, was drilled under the burning sun of a hot climate (East Indies) until the men absolutely wished the punishment changed to the sentence of a Court-Martial. Is it possible that it could have been otherwise? In the latter case, the punishment only falls on the guilty, but the former sweeping measure does not spare the most innocent, or the most efficient, from an indiscriminate community of suffering. Can anything be more unjust? It is not difficult to perceive that such evils grow out of early neglect of the true principles of authority. A young Ensign first joins, we may suppose, with every warm and generous sentiment, but he hears the men ordered by others of every rank; he sees them applied to various purposes, to which they submit,—insensibly, his feelings become blunted, and he imbibes an inclination to command, and fancies it a love of his profession. But what, I would ask, can be more humiliating to a man of mind than to see a fine soldierly-looking fellow stand cowed before him? What can speak more forcibly of the state of a corps than this silent accusation? Thank God! we may hope it is of rare occurrence. I have known the sharpest officers appealed to frankly by the men, and answer in the same tone, and never yet heard a complaint of disrespect where this manly, generous course was encouraged and adopted. Such officers need never drill their men into seeking for the merciful alternative of a flogging; they make allowance for the rugged variations of human temper and human frailties, and, in return, their very wishes seem to be anticipated in the prompt obedience of those they command.

It is, then, quite clear that judgment and humanity may accomplish much in this interesting cause; still, discretionary powers leave a Commanding Officer *liable* to error, and those under him to its consequences. But it may be asked, if the sailor and soldier are as worthy of legislative protection as any other class of Her Majesty's subjects, are they not equally liable to the degradation the law inflicts on the civil culprit at the *cart's tail*? This, however, is easily answered. Let the soldier who disgraces his uniform suffer the punishment he incurs, or *work as a convict*, but never have the power to tarnish it again. I presume not to offer an opinion respecting the discipline of the other service. Prompt and decisive measures are indispensable at sea; and I know not of any abuse of power in that, or any other branch of the Queen's service, for which men of talent and experience cannot find a remedy.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following communication, addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London:—

"Gentlemen—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the valuable efficacy of your excellent MACASSAR OIL. For the last 18 years I have been bald, occasioned by a most dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used almost every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruitless, until, accidentally, a friend advised the use of your valuable 'HAIR RESTORER' (I can give it no better name), and after using a 3s. 6d. bottle, every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the joy, not only of myself, but my children. I resolved on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle; and before the whole of which was used, I had, and have now, as handsome a head of hair as ever man enjoyed, and I earnestly recommend that all who have not tried this excellent Oil will not fail to do so. I am, Sirs, your most grateful and obedient servant,

"J. WALKER, Colonel.

"*Whittley Lodge, near Taunton, May* 10, 1836."

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents Hair from falling off, or turning grey; changes Grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from scurf, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.—Caution: Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—H. Nelson, of Watling st., warehouseman—S. Salomonson, of 52, Threadneedle st., merchant—W. Cole, of Crane court, Fleet st., printer—S. J. Boileau, late of Greville-st., Brunswick-square, dairyman (but now a prisoner in the Debtors' Prison, Whitecross st.)—G. C. Dowe, of 8, Regent-st., Pall Mall, printseller—J. R. Grant, of Liverpool, coach and harness manufacturer—P. C. Nicolle, of Southampton, wine-merchant—T. Wilson, of Manchester, hatters' trimmings manufacturer—W. Jones, late of Newport, Monmouthshire, shop-keeper—N. Colston, of Brixham, Devonshire, draper—R. Blyth, of Lynn Regis, Norfolk, common brewer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—T. Nicholas, Truro, Cornwall, money scrivener

BANKRUPTS—J. Vaughan, Pratt-st., Lambeth, oil and colourman—T. Whitby, Upper Thames st., coal-merchant—N. Currie, otherwise Neil James Currie, Regent st., army accoutrement-maker—B. Richards Pemberton, Basinghall-st., wood-broker—T. Shipway, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier—J. Smith, Newbury, Berks, baker and grocer.

BIRTHS.

21st inst., at Margate, the lady of HUGH EDWARDS, Esq., a fourth present, of a daughter—At Dunolly, on 9th inst., the lady of Capt. M'Dougall, R.N., of a son—At Walmer, on 9th June, the lady of Sir R. A. JACKSON, Bart., H.M. 4th Lt. Dr., of a daughter—At the Mauritius, the wife of Capt. JOHN ROWLEY of a daughter—At Canterbury, on 23d inst., the lady of Capt. PEAT, wife of Capt. Peat, Bombay Engineers, of a son—At Kentish town, the lady of Captain CONRAD JOHN OGLE, 1st Light Cavalry, Bombay, of a son—At Hollybrook, Portsmouth, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel DICKSON, E. I. Co.'s Service, of a son—13th March, on the river near Bhaugulpore, the lady of Capt. MELLISH, 10th L.C., of a son—At Bareilly, 12th April, the lady of R. H. P. CLARKE, Esq., C. S., of a son—At Gun Inn's Buildings, 22d April, the lady of Lieut. F. W. CORNISH, Bengal Art., of a son—At Poonah, 4th May, the lady of Major MARSHALL, 25th N.I., of a son—At Mazagon, 29th March, the lady of Major R. CARRUTHERS, 2d Queen's Royals, of a son—The lady of Major MARSHALL, Royal Engineers, of a daughter—In Manchester street, the lady of Major CHARLES BOYD, of a son—At Lanerald, Lanarkshire, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel HALL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

27th inst., at Stoke Newington, Captain EDWARD HALLUM, Bombay Army, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of B. Massey, Esq., of Stoke Newington—12th January, HENRY W. J. BONNYCASTLE, Esq., son of Lieut.-Col. Bonnycastle, R.E., to ELEANOR MARY SUSAN, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Rowed, R.N.—At Thame, H. C. A. CLARKE, Esq., 3d Foot, and eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, C.B., to ESTHER ELIZA, daughter of W. G. Harrison, Esq., of Upper Bedford place—T. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., to GERALDINE CAULFIELD, daughter of Capt. J. M. Gordon, R.N.—At Stoke Damerel, T. W. HUTCHINGS, Esq., to MARGARET, relict of the late Capt. George Vallis—June 13, at Falmouth, Mr. H. P. H. HOSKIN, 6th regt. Bombay N.I., to CHRISTIANA FRANCES, daughter of Capt. Mapleton, R.N.—At Madras, 10th April, Capt. H. W. COTTON, 57th N.I., to SOPHIA, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Celebrooke, C.B., of the Madras Army—At the Cathedral, 22d April, Lieut. J. J. F. CRUICKSHANKS, Bombay Engineers, to HELEN, third daughter of J. H. Crawford, Esq., Bombay C.S.—At Hazareebaugh, 14th March, Maj. A. BERESFORD TAYLOR, K.H., commanding H.M.'s 9th Foot, to ELIZA MATILDA, only daughter of Maj. F. G. Lister, 52d N.I., Commandant of the Sylhet Light Inf. Batt.—At Montreal, on 21st ult., Assist.-Surg. JAMES MURRAY DRYSDALE, 24th regt., to ELIZABETH ANNE, daughter of Alexander Tovey, Esq., Paymaster of the same corps—At Quebec, Lieut. W. CAPEL CLAVTON, Coldstream Guards, to GEORGIANA, eldest daughter of R. Wood, Esq., of that city—20th inst., at Newbury, ISABELLA CAROLINE DOWNING, daughter of the late Capt. Downing, R.I. Engineers, to the Rev. A. H. GRANGE.

DEATHS.

25th inst., MARY, relict of the late Lt.-Col. HUXLEY—28d inst., in her 34th year, LOUISA JANE, wife of G. Irvine Scott, Esq., of Kensington-sq., and third daughter of the late Vice-Adm. H. Scott—At Rennes, Brittany, Colonel CHARLES SILVERTOP—In Waterford, A. CONGREVE, Esq., formerly Captain 14th Lt. Dragoons—At Maguiresbridge, ANNE JANE, lady of Lieut. Johnson, 76th reg.—At Anglesey, on 21st inst., aged 10 years, CHARLOTTE SARAH BARYNE, fifth and youngest daughter of R. Halkley, Esq. R.N.—At Secunderabad, 9th April, MARY, the wife of Major A. Ross, Eng.—March 11th, at Calcutta, W. THOMPSON, Esq., indigo planter, aged 41—At Calcutta, March 20th, G. A. PRINSEP, Esq., aged 48—Major M. MOLESWORTH, late 59th regt.—At sea, Brev.-Major W. KILKELLY, 36th regt.—June 24th, at Clifton, PETER HUGH JERVIS LEWIS RYE, Esq., only son of Captain Peter Rye, R.N., aged 32—At Bride of Allan, Captain JOHN C. WOTHERSPOON, E.I.C. Service—At Edinburgh, Major W. BERTRAM, of Nisbet, late of the E.I.C.S.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Gen. Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., Col. of 11th Lt. Drags., Paris. Lieut.-Gen. Corner, K.I.C.S., London. Major-Gens.—Turner, C.B., E.I.C.S., Edinburgh—Morlin, C.B., E.I.C.S., Trichinopoly, Madras—Harriott, E.I.C.S., Paris. Col. Sir Richard Williams, K.C.B. late of R. Mar., Portsmouth. Majors—J. Johnson, 19th F.—Billikelly, 36th F., at sea—Campbell, 61st F., Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land—D'Alton, late Vet. Co.—Fitzgerald, h.-p. Glengarry Fenc., Town Major of Kingston, U. Canada—Maddan, K.H., Unatt. Capts.—Murray, 73d F., St. Helena—Gray, 89th F., at sea—Jervis, h.-p. 2d Prov. Bn. of Mil.—Donald, Unatt., Aberdeen. Lieuts.—Carr (Adj.), 2d Life Gds., Hyde park—Bowen, 6th F., Jamaica—Moody, 70th F., St. Vincent—Friend, h.-p. 60th F., do.—Bremer, do.—Nott, h.-p. 63d F.—Forbes, 12th F., at sea. Second Lieut. Cornet and Ens.—Harris, 55th F.—Dagge, h.-p. Rl. Mar.—Unwin, h.-p. 18th Dr. Quartermaster Rehnoy, h.-p. 69th F., Dartmouth. Commiss. Depart.—Lenoy Barbadoes. Medical Depart.—Surg. Dr. Leigh, 60th F., Gibraltar. Surg. Dumoulin, 60th F., Sydney, N. S. Wales—Assist.-Surg. Bell, Staff, Gibraltar.

Advertisements.

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Leather Travelling Cases, from	12s. to 70 Guineas.
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LOCOMOTIVE TRAVELLING by MANUAL LABOUR.—On Monday last Mr. COLES exhibited his PATENT CARRIAGE at the Egyptian Hall, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Friends, when the following experiments were made, viz., six ounces weight looped on to the carriage by a string, and passing over a pulley, propelled, on a level surface, nine pounds weight upon common wheels. The Patent Wheels being set in motion, the same propelling power drew eighteen times greater load, viz., 168 lbs. Mr. Coles will give a LECTURE on LOCOMOTIVE TRAVELLING, at the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, on the 5th of August, the 2d of September, and the 7th of October next, between the hours of Four and Eight in the Evening of those days. Cards for admission may be had at the Theatre, Southampton-buildings; of Mr. Wyld, Geographer to Her Majesty, 210, Regent Street, and of W. H. Clark, Stationer, 6, Charing Cross.

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Mr. FRANKS may be consulted daily until Two o'clock.

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"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years, hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely ineffeacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

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Table Spoons and Forks, full size, fiddle handles, per doz.	13	0
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Gravy Spoons, each	4	0
Fish Knives	7	0
Butter Knives	2	0
Salt and Mustard Spoons	0	6
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Sauce Ladles	1	6
Sugar Tongs, each	1	0
Table Candlesticks, per pair	16	0
Chamber do. complete each	10	6
Cruet Frames, shell Mountings	28	0

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Do. Dessert do. per doz.	23	0
Do. Tea do. do. do.	12	0
Do. Gravy, do. do. each	7	0
Do. Fish Knives, do.	11	6
Do. Salt and Mustard Spoons, ditto	1	3
Do. Soup Ladles, do.	13	0
Do. Sauce Ladles, do.	4	6
Do. Sugar Tongs, do.	3	0
Decanter Stands, chased edges, per pair	21	0
Snuffers, do.	5	6
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Bread Baskets, Tea & Coffee Sets to match, &c.		

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Table Knives, with Ivory Handles, per dozen, 14*s.*—Dessert Knives, 12*s.*—Carvers, per pair, 5*s.*—The Long Set of 36 Pieces, 40*s.*—The same to Balance Table Knives, 16*s.*—Desserts, 14*s.*—Carvers, 5*s.* 6*d.*—Large size Ivory-handled Table Knives, 18*s.*—Desserts, 16*s.* per doz.—Carvers, 6*s.*—The same to Balance Table, 21*s.*—Desserts, 15*s.*—Carvers, 7*s.* 6*d.*—White Bone-handled Table Knives and Forks, 9*s.* per doz.—Black Horn-handled Table Knives and Forks, 11*s.* per doz.—Desserts, 8*s.*—Carvers, 2*s.* 6*d.*—The Knives and Forks both warranted.

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CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore-street.
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 37, Cornhill. Jean Jackets, 8s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 8s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 10s. each; Dress Coats, 35s. each, Shirts, 12s. per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz. to the finest quality. Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz; Sheets, 3s. per pair; Chemises, 10s. per doz.; Very fine do, 24s. per doz.; Night Gowns, 19s. per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—List of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 39s.
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAVES, Agent.
An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-houses—8, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 12, Marshall-street, Golden-square; and 46, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. ALBERT, Tailor, 5, King William street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.
52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s to 50s.; frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s; pilot coats, 16s, 21s, and 30s; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s; dressing gowns, 10s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s., a suit of clothes, 2l. 12s; superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

TROTTER'S TOOTH POWDER.—The Proprietor begs leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has removed the Manufactory to 35, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. This much-esteemed and fashionable Dentifrice has been established upwards of eighty years, conspicuous for superior efficacy in cleansing and preserving the Teeth. Sold wholesale and retail at the Warehouse, 35, Norfolk-street, Strand.

NELSON TESTIMONIAL.—An Exhibition of the Models and Drawings of several Artists for the Nelson Testimonial, will be open to the Public, on Wednesday, July 3, 1839, at the Room lately occupied as the St. James's Bazaar, at the corner of King-street, St. James's-street. The Artists themselves have kindly proposed to allow their works to remain for public inspection for the benefit of the Funds of the SAILORS' HOME, and the DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM, in Well-street, London Docks. The Exhibition is expected to continue until about the end of the same month. The doors will be open from Ten o'clock in the Morning until Six in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling each person.
N.B. The Drawings of the Design selected for adoption, from nearly 170 fine specimens of Art, will also be seen at the Room.

THO. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES.
T. H. & Son's IMPROVED ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES are warranted to be unequalled in quality by any other house, at the prices noted below:—

	£ s. d.
A pocket telescope, to show objects 8 miles off	0 18 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 12 miles off	1 10 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 16 miles off	2 2 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 20 miles off	4 0 0

N.B.—A distant object to test them with. Thomas Harris and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 52, Great Russell street, opposite the British Museum, established sixty years. No other connexion.

LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made-Dishes, &c. Lopresti's pure DISSOLVED ANCHOVIES for Fish, his Liquid Cayenne, his Brown Salt for Gravies, his Epicurean Seasoning for general purposes, and various other wholesome Condiments, unparalleled for their economy and excellence. The genuine bear Lopresti's seal, signature, and address, and may be ordered of all respectable Grocers and Sauce Venders. "Lopresti's Economical Receipts for Dressing Game, Fish, &c.," price 1s., may be ordered of all Booksellers; and a New List and Directions, with useful Receipts in Cookery, may be had (Gratis) of C. W. Lopresti, 100, Piccadilly.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WINE COOLERS.—JOHN COWIE, Silversmith, 11, Hollies street, respectfully apprises the Nobility that he has now on SALE an extremely choice collection of WINE COOLERS, warranted of Sheffield manufacture. They are especially worthy of notice:—The Roman Vase, 14l. the pair. the Elizabethan Vase, 14l. the pair; the Louis Quatorze Vase, 16l. the pair, the pure Grecian Vase, 17l. the pair, likewise the Etruscan, Medicean, and Warwick Vases, &c.—John Cowie's Silver and Sheffield Plate Establishment, 11, Hollies street, Cavendish-square, opposite Bull's Library.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank of England). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the King's Pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	70 at	7 2	10 1 8
12 Dessert ditto	20	7 2	7 3 4
12 Table Forks	70	7 2	10 17 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7 2	7 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7 2	3 11 8
1 Soup Ladle	10	7 2	3 11 8
4 Sauce ditto	10	7 8	3 16 8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)			1 0 0
1 Fish Slice			2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 8	3 16 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			0 15 8
KING'S PATTERN.			
12 Table Spoons	40	7 4	14 13 4
12 Dessert ditto	20	7 4	9 10 8
12 Table Forks	40	7 4	14 13 4
12 Dessert ditto	26	7 4	9 10 8
2 Gravy Spoons	12	7 4	4 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	12	7 4	4 8 0
4 Sauce ditto	12	7 10	4 11 0
4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)			2 2 0
1 Fish Slice			3 5 0
12 Tea Spoons	14	7 10	5 9 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0

A Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and of the different articles of Plated Ware, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter; the Plate Rooms of this Establishment contain a large selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are to be used for hours, made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge, and a combs of all descriptions.—At METCALFE'S, No. 130, Oxford street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

TEETH.
MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the Profession on the most modern and scientific principles.
23, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton. At home from Ten till Five.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 3, Gloucester Terrace Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, June 29, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. : 37. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
The ROYAL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A HENNING, R N , Commander, to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st August.
The WINDSOR, 800 Tons, E. P. STEWART, Commander, to sail 15th August

FOR CALCUTTA touching at the Cape for Passengers.—The new ship VERNON 1,000 Tons, fitted with Steam Machinery for propel her 150 calms, GEORGE USSHER (late of the Nellingapatam,) Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 10th September

FOR MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons J VOSE, Commander, H C S., to Sail 10th August

FOR BOMBAY.—
The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 550 Tons, P CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—
The DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 850 Tons, M. C. CLOSE, H C S , Commander, to Sail the 15th Sept r.
These ships possess superior accommo as for Passengers, and will carry experienced Surgeons Plans, and Terms of Pas e apply to J C aw and Co , 6 ornhill; or the several Commanders, at t Office

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will l on the 15th August, the teak Ship THOMAS C VILLE, 1,000 To. ted as when in the Honourable Company's Service — for Passage apply to J HAVILAND and Co Sun Court, 60, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Lying in the West India Dock and will Leave on the 15th July, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth the LORD HUNGERFORD, 750 Tons, Capt RICHARD SAUNDERS —For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs COCKERELL and Co , 8, Austin Friars, to Capt HARDINGHAM, or to J HAVILAND and Co Sun Court, or 60, Cornhill

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail on 15th July, the Ship LADY FLEVERSHAM, 500 Tons, G WEBSTER, Commander Has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to J HAVILAND and Co Sun court, or 60 Cornhill

TO SAIL on the 10th August.—A new Clipper ship Bombay building in Blackwall Yard, and will be launched in a few days to be named the HAGOCK Captain W YOUNG This elegant yacht, of 511 Tons, is constructed expressly for sailing and is expected to prove the fastest vessel ever built She will carry a surgeon Passengers to India are invited to inspect her accommodations —For particulars apply to Messrs MACNAG, SMITH and Co , 9 Lombard street or to T HAVILAND and Co , Sun court, or 60 Cornhill

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The new ship CLIFTON Capt SYDENHAM GREEN, to Sail the 10th August—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs BRIGGS, THORBURN, ACHMAN, and Co Crosby square or to J W GREEN, or to LOCKYER and MAN, 1, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill

To Sail from Gravesend on the 14th of July, and from Portsmouth on the 20th,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the superior New Ship MAIDSTONE, 650 Tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander late of the *London*, lying in the East India Docks—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, to Messrs JOHNSTON, 72 Cornhill or to JOHN PIRIE and Co , 9 Freeman's Court Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 5th August from Gravesend, and from Portsmouth on the 10th August the fine fast sailing ship SCOTIA, 800 tons Burthen JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander Lying in the East India Docks For Passage only apply to Capt JAMES BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Messrs LYALL, BROTHERS, & Co , Great St Helen's Passage to Messrs WATKINSHAW & Co , 102, Leadenhall street, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co , 9 Freeman's Court, Cornhill

To Sail on the 15th September,

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak built ship MARION 800 Tons, W L POPE, Commander will lie in the West India Docks Her Accommodations for Passengers are very superior, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon —For Passage only apply to Messrs GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and Co , 16 Cornhill and for Freight or Passage to Captain POPE, Jerusalem Coffee house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co , 9 Freeman's Court, Cornhill

A Regular Trader, to Sail on the 25th of August,

FOR MADRAS, the ship DUKE of ARGYLL, 750 Tons Burthen, HENRY BRISTOW, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks —For Passage only apply to Capt BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St Helens, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co , 9, Freeman's-Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 25th of August, and Portsmouth on the 3rd of September,

FOR MADRAS, with leave to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, to land Passengers, the ship TRUE BRITON, 500 Tons, CRAMER, Manager, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs SQUIRE, BELL, and Co , 9, Alderman's Walk, Bishopsgate street, or to Capt JAMES BARBER, 54, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 9, Freeman's court, Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail from Gravesend on 1st August, and from Portsmouth on the 5th August, with liberty to touch at the Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers, the MOIRA SMALL, 460 Tons, J. P SCOTT late Chief Officer), Commander Lying in the East India Docks This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Captain BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to the Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. SMALL, Gracechurch, and Co., 6, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co , 9, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD, 750 Tons, W. A. BOWEN, Commander lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin-friars, or to the Commander, at their Office.

FOR MADRAS, touching at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Regular Trader, to Sail, as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 580 tons, JAMES LINDSEY, R.N., Commander.—Lying in the West India Docks, carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to M'CRIE, PAGE, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate street within.

To Sail the 15th July,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine Ship ASIA, Burthen 1,020 Tons, ROBERT GILLIES, Commander Lying in the East India Docks This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs J COCKERELL and Co , 11, New Broad street, to Captain JAMES BARBER, White Lion court, Cornhill, or to T H ARNOLD and WOOLLETT, 9, Clement's lane, Lombard street.

THE BATAVIER, for Rotterdam and the Rhine.—This well known and splendid steamer, Captain D DENLOP, Commander, will leave from off the TOWER on Sunday next, the 6th instant, at half past 10 in the morning She has state cabins on deck and private cabins for families below, and is in connexion with the fastest and finest boats on the Rhine — Fare to Cologne, 9/ Mayence 3/ 12s Tickets, out and home, at a considerable reduction, to be made use of at any time within the year — For further particulars apply to Mr W May, 1, Fenchurch street) to Messrs Hoffman and Shenk, 4 Vine street, Minories to Mr Chaplin, Regent circus, Piccadilly, to Mr Colman, 61, Charing cross, or to Hore's Steam Office, 18, Strand

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES
J and I MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 16, Fenchurch street, and 58 High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached Cabin furniture, Bedding, &c

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE,
78, New Bond street near Oxford street — The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at Home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chests of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards Canteens fitted up to wine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c Also his improved Waterproof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J T THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c , advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer, the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate, possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster

These Bedsteads, Couches, &c , so well known as "Morrison's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 183, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass-bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, (two) 18s. to 16os., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All goods sent to the premises, and warranted of the best assortment and make. All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 183 Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPAGE.
ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY,
No 8, Hemming's-row, St Martin's-lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c , to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c , &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
T. SHORTER, 295, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN &c. &c.
Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial
T S respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS FOR ANY CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES BELTS, SWORDS &c. &c. &c.
The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.
N B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.
EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED
Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No 2, King William street Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends that the same punctuality and attention to their orders for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark future dealings with them
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent below the charges of any other house in the trade
S L has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, &c may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by
CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore street
Lists of necessaries with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c , may be obtained as above

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will answer for any length of time, a fact well known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others — Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c all full 40 per cent under Houses pretending to this particular branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Took of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the Country if required R N HAYES, Agent.
An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap

SAILING and STEAM VESSELS WANTED for PERFORMING the MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ABERDEEN or PETERHEAD, and LERWICK, in the SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 26th June, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Tuesday, the 6th of August next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to receive Tenders, under condition, which may be seen at the Navy Office, or upon application to the Collector of Customs at Aberdeen or Lerwick, or to Lieutenant Fitt, R.N., at Leith, for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS, commencing on the 2nd of September next, between Peterhead and Lerwick by a sailing vessel, or between Aberdeen or Peterhead and Lerwick by a steam vessel or vessels, or by sailing and steam vessels.

Persons tendering for more than one of the three above-named modes of conveyance must send a separate Tender for each.

Additional Tenders are to be made upon the printed Form provided for the purpose, which may be had upon application as above and they are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, with the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails," and "Comptroller of Victualling," in the left-hand corner of the cover.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the Party, or an Agent for him, attends.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and it by an agent be accompanied by the written authority of the parties tendering, and it must also express when the Vessels will be ready for service, and when they will be ready to commence the performance of the service required, and also state the address of the party tendering.

CONTRACT for RE MANUFACTURING OLD IRON.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset place, June 25, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 1st August, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for taking OLD IRON from Her Majesty's several Dock Yards, and to Manufacture the same into all or any of the following Stores as demanded, viz.—BOLT STAVES, SQUARES, FLATS, SHORT BROADS, ANGLE IRON.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear on the left hand corner the words "Tender for Re Manufacturing Old Iron," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—William Nevile Powell.
Lieutenant—David Elliot.
[The above are special promotions for services on the Lakes in Canada.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Wm. Mellsome (1838), Henry Duncan Twysden Tyssen, Chas. James Franklin Newton (1839), John Wheatley (1821), James Gordon (h. p. 1841), Edward Ingoldsby Parry (1839), Wm. Shallard (1841), and Charles Wilson Riley (1838), to be Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard, v. R. S. Hay, Josiah Coke, A. S. Penrice, T. Richards, J. T. Warren, Geo. Baker, D. Pott, and J. Palliser, from other services expired.

Lieut.-Commds. Henry Dumaresq (1838) to *Melville*. H. E. S. Winthorp to *Princess Charlotte*. Joseph Williams (1807) to the Semaphore Station, Chelsea. Wm. Robinson (1837) to command *Arrow*, v. Sullivan, invalided.

Mate G. H. Clarke, from *Excellent*, to *Hydra*, steam-frigate. James Hamilton, from *Excellent*, and Thomas Woodman, to be *Orchester*.

Midshipman—Rowland Berrington to *Lily*.

Second Master—William Torsiter, (additional) to *Britannia*, for service in *Emerald* tender.

Assistant Surgeon O'Hagan, M.D., to *Gorgon*.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains—Alexander Milne, *Richard Crozier, Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Edward Paget, Richard Henry King, Richard Lloyd Vernon, Hon. Plantagenet Pierrepoint Carr.

Commanders—John Baker Porter Hay, Charles Cooke Otway, John Duffy, Owen Stanley, Robert Waller Otway, Thos. Peter Dobree, Humphrey Butler, Alexander Loudmun Goldie, Hon. Robert Cole, John Richardson, Charles John Bosanquet, Richard Maurice Lombury.

Retd. Commanders, under H.M.'s Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1838—William Lecoor, Thomas Innes.

Retired Commanders, under H.M.'s Order in Council of Nov. 1, 1836—Frederick Lewis, Francis Swaine Price, Edw. Mountifyan, John Bingham.

Lieutenants—William Manners Wellington Douglas, Philip Augustus Holpoyd, Charles Rainier Warren, Thomas Courtis Ross, Ray Fiekin, Digby Winthrop, Thomas Henry Page, Lewis Maitland, Joseph Henry Key, Robert Arthur Stewart, Joseph Spankie Rourke, Thomas Wilson Charles Henry Douglas, Frederick Wm. of Burton, Arthur Sansum, Charles Conrad Grey, Thomas William Peydell Bouverie, George Spring.

Master—George Lee Bradley.

Assistant-Surgeons—Stephen Edwards Ivens, Frederick Harvey, [illegible] Haire, Henry Fowler Mackenzie, Thomas Ayling, [illegible] Johnston Paul, Nathaniel John Daydon, James G. [illegible], Lawrence Martin, M.D., Robert Pottinger, David [illegible], Joseph O'Hagan, M.D., Joseph Dalton Hooker, Henry [illegible], David John Raymond Robinson, Henry Fenwick [illegible] Mollet, Thomas Le Son Hitchard, Hugh Henry [illegible], Philip Crampton, M.D., David Lyall, Hugh Ted Spalding Peverell, Charles Kincaid.

Surgeons—William Dyer, James Andrew Smith, Frederick Siddall, Thomas Jefferson, Christopher Nelson Frampton, Wm. Percival [illegible], Lockhard Geo. Charles, Edward Ward, Valentine Boswell.

Royal Marines—First Lieuts. Pitcairn Onslow, Richard Searle Bunce—Second Lieuts. James Anslie Stewart, James Pickard, Henry Charles Penrose Dyer.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Acheron, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, 6th 19th, and proceeded 19th June, on her return.

Algerine, 10, Lt.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), arrived at Bombay, from Ceylon, May 15.

Beagle, 10, surv.-ves., Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), arrived at Sydney, from Fort Philip, March 9.

Buzzard, 3, Lt.-Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), arrived at Barbadoes, from Prince's Island, May 14.

Curlew, 10, Lt. Com. G. Rose (1826), arrived at Madeira, from Plymouth, June 8.

Lightning, st. ves., Lt. Com. R. N. Williams (1813), arrived at Lisbon, from Portsmouth, June 22.

Modeste, 18, Com. H. Eyres (1827), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, May 23.

Satellite, 16, Com. J. Robb (1829), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, May 18.

Scout, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1826), arrived at St. Helena, from Ascension, May 17, and sailed on a cruise.

Serpent, 16, Com. Hon. R. Grey (1830), arrived at Havannah, from Jamaica, May 12.

Wellesley, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1815), arrived at Bombay, from Kurrachee, 10th May, and sailed 15th for Ceylon.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—d. due—r. returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

Tagus, Bortoy, s. July 1, d. July 31.
Liverpool, Lewis, s. June 17, a. July
Lisbon, M'Cloud, s. April 1, d. April 21, r. Apr. 21.
Iberia, Middleton, s. May 27, d. June 16, r. June 15.
Royal Tar, Brooks, s. June 10, d. June 30, r. June 28.
City of Hamburgh, Mettis, s. June 24, d. July 14.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMS Alert, Jennings (1835), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMS Pelorus, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 26.
HMS Magnet, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.
HMS Seal, Jones (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMS Shelduck, Passingham (10), s. Mar. 3, r. June 7.

America.

HMS Medina, Lawlie (1807), s. June 5, d. Aug. 16.
HMS Lapwing, Coolan (1814), s. May 17, d. June 9, r. June 11.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMS Seagull, Peterson (1812), s. May 3, d. July 26.
HMS Ranger, Turner (a 1825), s. June 3, r. Aug. 26.
HMS Skylark, Todd (1811), s. July 5, d. Sept. 25.
HMS Pigeon, James (1821), s. May 7, d. Aug. 10.
HMS L. Safe, Dewey (1818), s. June 4, d. Sept. 9.

Mexico.

HMS Seal, Smith (1991), s. Mar. 27, d. July 21.
HMS Lark, Forrester (1825), s. Apl. 17, d. Aug. 21.
HMS Hope, Reese (1814), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMS Swift, Welch (1814), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

In Port.

HMS Pandora, Innes (1824), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.
HMS Tyrian, Crocker, Apr. 6, d. June 5, r. June 9.
HMS Express, Croke, s. April 1, d. June 26, r. June 1.
HMS Pet[illegible], Croke (1814), s. May 1, d. July 6, r. June 22.
HMS Grosbeak, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29, r. June 23.
HMS Dee[illegible], Lee, Apl. 17, d. July 10, r. June 29.
HMS Reindeer, Tucker (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25, r. June 28.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up this day.

Royal Tar for the Mails of this day.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres—HMS Shelduck, with the Mail of 2d inst., will sail on the arrival of the post of the 4th at Falmouth.

America and West Indies—HMS Tyrian for the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of the 15th inst.

HMS Express for the Mexican do. do.

HMS Lapwing, for the American Mail of 3d inst., will sail on the arrival of the post of 4th at Falmouth.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

Acheron, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter
Acorn, 10 (1838), Com. J. Adams (h.p. 1837), on passage to Cape.
Acteon, 24 (1836), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.
Adder, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.
Advice, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.
Ætna, 6 (1824), Lt. Com. J. Willcox (ac.) (1815), par. serv.
African, st. v., 1825, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1807), surv. C. of Af.
Algerine, 10 (1839), Lieut. Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
Alligator, 28 (1840), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.
Andromache, 28 (1812), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1827), N. Ame.
Apollo, fr. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), Portsmouth.
Arundel, 25, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.
Ariel, st. ves., Master Luke Smithett, (acting), Dover.
Arrow, 10 (1839), sch., Lt. Com. Wm. Robinson (1837), S. Amer.
Asia, 84 (1824), Capt Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean
Asp, st. v. 1, Lieut. Com. W. Henry (1815), Portpatrick.
Astrea, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.
Athole, 28, (1839), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.
Avon, st. ves., Second Master Henry Hunter, particular service.
Basilisk, 6, (1824), Lt. Com. J. Russell (ac.) (1833), S. Amer.
Beacon, 6, (1814), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.
Beagle, 10, surv. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
Beaver, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.
Belleisle, 74 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Plymouth
Belleropho[illegible], 84 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean
Benbow, 72 (1813), Capt. Houston Stewart (1817), part. service.
Blazer, st. ves. (1824), Lt.-Com J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.
Bermuda, 72 (1820), Capt. Sir B. F. Senhouse, Kt, R.C.H., (1814), Sheerness.
Bonetta, 3, (1826), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.
Boxer, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.
Brisk, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.
Britannia, 120 (1820), Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Captain Alex. Elliot (1831), Portsmouth.
Britomart, 10, (1826), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia
Buffalo, st. ship (1814), Mast.-Com. Jas. Wood (1813), par. serv.
Buzzard, 3 (1831), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.
Calliope, 28 (1847), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.
Campbell, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), S. America.
Carysfort, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.
Caston, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.
Ceylon, 2 (1816), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.
Charon, st. ves., Master Ethell Lane, acting (1837), Dover
Charybdis, 3 (1830), Lt.-Com. F. B. Tinling (1825), West Indies.
Chilidos, 10 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1826), Plymouth.
Cleopatra, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), N. America.
Clio, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1826), Portsmouth.
Cockatrice, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.
Columbia, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.
Columbine, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.
Comet, 2, st. v. (1832), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N. C. Spain
Comus, 18 (1828), Com. Evan Napean (1828), West Indies.
Conquest, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.
Conway, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.
Crauker, cutter (1830), tender to *Scorpion*, Jersey.
Crocodile, 28 (1825), Capt. A. Milne, West Indies.
Cruizer, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Giffard (1838), East Indies.
Cuckoo, st. ves., Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.
Curacoa, 24 (1860), Capt Jenkin Jones (1828), Chatham.
Curlew, 10 (1840), Lt.-Com. Geo Rose (1842), on pass. to Cape.
Daphne, 18 (1838), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.
Dasher, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Clugg (1828), Weymouth.
Dee, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1809), K.H., N. America
Dido, 20 (1836), Capt Lewis Davies, C.B. (1827), Mediter.
Dolphin, 16 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
Donegal, 78 (1791), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.
Dotterel, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead
Drombeary, com. sh. (1799), Mas.-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm.
Druid, 44 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), Plymouth.
Edinburgh, 74 (1811), Capt W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), West Indies
Electra, 18 (1827), Com E. R. P. Mainwaring (1826), S. Amer.
Emulous, ten. to *Bl. G.*, 51 (1826), Sec. Mast. R. O. Stuart, Port.
Erebus, discovery ship, Capt. J. C. Ross (1841), Chatham
Esprit, 10 (1806), Lt.-Com. J. T. Pamson (1822), La bon station.
Excellent (1810), Capt. Sir T. Hastings, Kt. (1836), Portsm
Fair Rosamond (1830), Lt.-Com. W. E. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.
Fairy, 10, surv. ves. (1820), Capt. W. Hewett (1827), N. Sea.
Favourite, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
Fearless, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.
Firebrand, 6, st. v. Master Com. Jos. Saunders, Woolwich.
Fly, 18 (1811), Com. G. G. Loch (1817), South America
Forrester, 3 (1832), Lt. Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa
Ganges, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Lisbon.
Gleaner, st. v., Lt. Com. G. F. Davis (1815), Holyhead.
Gordon, st. v. (1838), Capt. W. H. Henderson (1838), Sheerness.
Grecian, 10, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America
Griffon, 3 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
Harlequin, 16 (1828), Com. Edw. F. J. Russell (1847), C. of Africa.
Harrier, 10 (1841), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1831), South America
Hawkins, 74 (1845), Capt. J. Lawrence (1817), Portsmouth.
Hazard, 10 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828), Mediterranean.
Herald, 28 (1824), Capt. J. Nias (1837), East Indies.
Hercules, 74 (1851), Cap. F. Bartard (1817), Plymouth
Hermes, st. v. (1835), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1821), Mediter.
Hornet, 9 (1841), Lt. Com. Miller, West Indies
Howe, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Edward W. D. Owen, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.
Hyacinth, 18 (1829), Com. W. Walker (1838), East Indies.
Hydra, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milwell (1840), Mediterranean
Iroquois, 28 (1841), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1824), South America.
Implacable, 74 (1805), Capt. E. Harvey (1811), Lisbon.
Impregnable, 104 (1810), Adm. Sir G. Martin, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Capt. Henry Eden (1827), Plymouth.
Inconstant, 36 (1836), Vice Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., Capt Daniel Pring (1815), North America.
Jackdaw, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Pelham (1820), Gibraltar.
Jasper, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1824), Pembroke
Jupiter, 78, tr. ship (1813), Mas. Com. R. Fulton (1811), p. serv.
Kite, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. G. Snell (1827), West Indies.
Lake, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt. Com. T. Smith (d.) (1833), W. Indies
Larne, 18 (1829), Com. W. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
Leveret, 10 (1825), Lt. Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1841), C. of Africa
Lightning, st. v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. N. Williams (1813), par. ser.
Lily, 16 (1837), Com. Chas Doare (1829), Portsmouth.
Lucifer, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Philipps (1815), Liverpool.
Lynx, 2 (1823), Lt.-Com. Henry Brendhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
Madagascar, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.
Magnificent, 4 (1806), Commo. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
Magpie, 4 (1830), cut, Lieut. Com. T. S. Breck (1827), Medit.
Mastiff, 6, (1815), sur. v., Mas. Com. G. Thomas (1806), Scotland
Medea, 4, st. ves. (1839), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
Medusa, st. ves. (1837), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
Melville, 72 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope
Messenger, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
Meteor, 8, v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. B. Pitt-hard (1807), part. serv.
Minden, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1811), Mediter.
Modeste, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1835), N. America.
Monkey, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), part. serv.
Myrtle, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
Nautilus, 10 (1840), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
Niagara, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1828), Lakes of Canada.
Nimrod, 20 (1828), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
North Star, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N. C. of Spain.
Ocean, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1818), Sheerness.
Orestes, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Pambly (1819), S. America.
Oiter, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1811), Holyhead.
Pantaloon, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, part service.
Partridge, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com W. Morris (a, (1813), part. serv.
Pelorus, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
Pembroke, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
Pickle, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. Y. Holland (acting), West Indies.
Pigmy, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Pembroke.
Pilot, 16 (1838), Com G. Ramsay (1835), N. America.
Pique, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.
Pluto, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
Poictiers, 74 (1909), Capt Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
Powerful, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Cork.
President, 58 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
Princess Charlotte, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
Prometheus, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hosanson (1826), part. service.
Rackhorse, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1834), N. Amer.
Racer, 16 (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
Raven, 4 (1829), Lt. Com. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837), part. serv.
Redwing, st. v., Com. Thos. Bevin (1829), Liverpool.
Revenge, 76 (1805), Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, (a) (1811), Portsmouth.

RHADAMANTHUS, st v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1839), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut Charles Hall (1815), Coast of Spain.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821, Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1807), N. America.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822, Capt W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1784), Capt J. N. Taylor, C.B (1813), Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1814), Com. Thomas Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut. Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1806), part serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com C. Clayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Cragie (1826), Coast of Africa.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1823), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1809), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st vsc, Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt. Com J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com T. Baldock (1813), part. service.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt Com. R. Lowery (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807, Com J. Shepherd (5.) (1829), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8 (1828), cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1812), Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly a (1815), S America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting., Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1826), Com. T. B Sullivan, C. B 1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H Rellett (1828), South America.
STEPHER, 8 (1826), Com E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st ves., Master G. H. K Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1918), Capt. W. B. Mends (1811), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt H. J Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1827), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1839), C. of G. Hope.
TERROR, 10, discovery ship, Com F. R. M. Crozier, Chatham.
THUNDER, 6, surv. v. (1829), Com E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TRIDENT, 24 (1804), Capt. C H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H E. Collin (1829), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J Townshend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1828), Capt T. W. Carter (1831), North America
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T Searle, C B (1808), 2 -ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt. Com. W. Winnett (1821), C of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825, Capt. Hon. Smith, (ac.) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st v (1836), Lt. Com. J West (1814), Mediterranean
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com Thomas Bushby (1822, N. America.
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W A Pelham (1826), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. B. J. Matson (1835), Coast of Africa.
WEAVER, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com J. Simpson (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F L. Maitland, K C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (acte), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807, Capt. P. Hornby. C B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILTSHIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Captain J. Parker (1818), on passage to W. Indies.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. T. F. Birch (1831, South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com Wm Tucker (6) (1826), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 10 (1815), Capt R F Stopford (1839), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Smart (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5 h.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—*Winchester* arrived on Sunday from Shearness, and will probably proceed to North America next week. An officer and a party of marines for service on the Lakes; Commander Fitzgerald to join *Magnificent*; Lieutenant O'Brien, as a disposable officer, and some Mates (if they can be induced to volunteer) also from Lake service, are to go out in the *Winchester*. *Pantaloon* went to Milford on Sunday evening. *Horatio* transport arrived from Bermuda on Monday, and has since gone to Woolwich. *Britannia* has been hauled out of the basin, and is again at her moorings with the flag flying; there is still much painting and internal fitting required. *Revenge* has been moved to moorings off the Hard; it is reported that she will go to Spithead on the 20th; but she cannot obtain any seamen: the general service men put on board of her are almost lumber. *Lily* is out of dock, and fitting alongside the hulk. *Clio* is to go to South America when ready. *St. Vincent* is in the basin to be inspected and caulked. *Apollo* troop-ship is alongside the dock-yard, and has this day taken in the baggage of seven companies of the 84th regiment, who embark early in the morning to be conveyed to Dublin; after landing them, she is to take some detachments to Cork and bring back the depot companies of the 58th regiment, to join the head-quarters; the remaining three companies of the 84th will then be put on board and taken over to Ireland. The *Apollo* will be employed all the autumn in moving troops; her active and intelligent Master, Mr. Kailey, in this week been engaged in suggesting the internal fittings of the *Sapphire* and *Rattlesnake*, two troop-ships, nearly prepared for service. *Hastings* is to be paid wages to-morrow, and will probably go to Plymouth early next week, and then to Lisbon. *Avon* steamer returned from Plymouth on Wednesday, bringing up the *Cornwallis*' marines; she is to take the third and last detachments of the 60th Rifles to Cork to-morrow. The 59th regt. move into this garrison from Haslar Barracks to-morrow morning, as soon after the 84th quit, as can conveniently be managed. *Scaflower* has returned to Guernsey. Ships in Port—*Hastings* and *Winchester* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Clio*, *Lily*, *Apollo*, *Avon*, *Messenger* st.-v., in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, July 4th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—June 28th—Arrived *Hydra* st.-frigate, Com. Anthony W. Millward, from Portsmouth; she was paid wages on 29th, and on 30th she sailed for the Mediterranean. She has taken out some marines to fill up the vacancies occasioned by sickness in the ships on that station. 29th—The *Druid*, 44, Capt. Lord H. J. S. Churchill, made the signal for going out of harbour; in casting, the hauser snapped, and she ran foul of *Belleisle*, 72, Capt. J. T. Nicolas; fortunately there was a dock-yard lump between the two ships, otherwise serious consequences must have taken place; the damages sustained were trifling, only the boat's davits were carried away, the anchor-stocks broke, and a small part of the bulwarks splintered. *Druid* was towed into Sound on the 1st inst., but has since come into Barnpool, to be fitted to take out Capt. W. Hobson, appointed Governor of one of our settlements in New Zealand. The *America*, 50, was hauled out of dock, having had her copper cleaned and repaired. Arrived the *Hamoaze* lighter from Holyhead, with old stores. 30th—Arrived *Duck* lighter, from Chatham, with stores from the dock-yard. July 2d—Sailed the *Falmouth* and *Duck* lighters, the former for Woolwich, and the latter from Pembroke and Holyhead, with stores. Arrived the *Avon* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Charles H. Townley, from Liverpool. The *Cornwallis*, 72, Capt. Sir Richard Grant was paid off. Her marines were landed at the dock-yard, and marched to Royal William Victualling-yard, and embarked on board the *Avon* st.-v., and she sailed the following morning for Woolwich. 4th—*Belleisle*, 72, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, was towed into the Sound by the *Carron* st.-v. The *Ferret*, a brig (in name), lately laid down in this dock-yard for the packet service, is to have some alterations made, and she will be a 10-gun brig when finished. Artificers have been put to work on her this week as well as on the *Spartan*, 26, and the *Hindostan*, 78, is progressing rapidly. Reports are very current that the *Akonhir* and *Albion*, two new ships, ordered to be laid down in this dock-yard as 90's are to be 68's, with all 68-pounders. We give this merely as a report, but we have some reason to think that this will be the case. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Pandora*, *Carron*, st.-v. In the Sound, *Hercules*, *Belleisle*, *Childers*. In Barnpool, *Druid*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 3d July.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Pantaloon* brig from Chatham is hourly expected at this port, with the relief for the detachment of Royal Marines at Pembroke, but there is this year to be no increase of the force; the reason is, the scarcity of men at the divisional head-quarters. The *Monkey* steamer, employed as an extra packet on this station, has been ordered to the coast of Ayr on a surveying expedition under Lieut. Robinson. She left on Saturday last for her destination. The *Cyclops* is positively to be launched at Pembroke on Wednesday the 10th inst., she being much wanted. Another large class steamer is forthwith to be laid down at that arsenal. The *Camel* lighter, with Naval stores, arrived on the 24th, and is now under weigh for Plymouth, with unserviceable stores. A certain number of the sawyers at Pembroke-yard are weekly employed by task and job instead of day-work. It is supposed the former system will again come shortly into general use. It is very strange that there was no salute fired from the fort in this port on Friday last, the anniversary of our beloved young Queen's Coronation; the workmen of the arsenal had a half-holiday, but that was all the mark of respect paid on the occasion.

On Saturday, 29th, Lord Minto, Sir C. Adam, Sir W. Parker, Lord Dalmeny, with Mr. Tufnell, examined the schools of Greenwich Hospital, according to annual custom. Several premiums were awarded, and twelve boys selected for skill and ability, who will be sent to the Packet Service, to be brought upon the list of Masters only. After examination, the schools broke up for the usual summer vacation of six weeks. The above members of the Admiralty Board were entertained at dinner by the Governor, Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Hardy, who, we regret to add, is in a very infirm state of health.

We understand that Sir William Beatty is about to resign his appointment as Physician at Greenwich Hospital, and retire on superannuation. His situation will not be filled up. Sir Richard Dobson will superintend the two medical departments. It is also confidently reported that four Commanders are to be added to the Hospital.

Mr. Doubrain, Inspector-General of Coast Guards, Ireland, is on a tour of inspection round the coast.

Lieut.-Col. Sir F. G. G. Lee, R.M., has been ordered to join the battalion under Col. Parke, C.B., on the north coast of Spain, in lieu of Lieut.-Col. Powell.

The *Nile*, designed by Sir R. Seppings, was laid down in 1827. She is a sister ship to the *Rodney*, 92, launched at Pembroke in 1833, and now on the Mediterranean station. The *London*, 92, building at Chatham, is also a sister ship of the *Nile*.

Lieut. Franklin, R.N., who for several years past commanded the Coast Guard station at Hove, has been appointed second officer in command of the *British Queen* steamer.

Upwards of sixty petty officers and able seamen have been entered at the rendezvous for the ships lately commissioned within the present week.

The *Hydra* steamer took 40 supernumerary boys to Malta, for the disposal of Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.

H.M.S. *Powerful* has sailed for Kingstown from Cork, and thence proceeds to Malta.

The Queen Dowager has directed a handsome silver salver to be presented to Mr. J. D. Jones, late Supernumerary Purser of the *Hastings*, as a mark of Her Majesty's approval of his attention to her comforts during the voyage to and from Malta.

A splendid dinner was given at the Royal Hotel, Falmouth, on the 22d ult., by the passengers who came to England by H.M.S. *Petrel* to her Commander, Lieut. Crooke; the party was exceedingly convivial, Capt. Brooke, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, presiding on this pleasing occasion. All united in testifying as to the excellent accommodations and superior sailing qualities of the *Petrel*, together with the hospitable entertainment of her Commander during the passage from Halifax.

Mr. Lluze, Gunner, and Mr. Chapman, Carpenter of the *Royal Adelaide*, have been superannuated; the former on 35*l*., and the latter on 80*l*. per annum.

THE TRINCULO.—A suit was brought in the Admiralty Court on Tuesday by the Commander, officers, and crew of H.M.S. *Trinculo*, for salvage services rendered to the *Majestic*, which was found deserted off the Portuguese coast, and, after much hard labour carried into Oporto. The value of the ship and cargo was stated at about 2,150*l*. The Court awarded a moiety of the value of the ship saved to the Commander and crew of the *Trinculo*.

TRAFALGAR.—A most characteristic letter from Lord Collingwood to Admiral Sir Peter Parker, written shortly after the battle, is given in the *U. S. Journal* of this month, and from which we take the following passage:—

"It was a severe action—no dodging or manœuvring. They formed their line with nicety, and waited our attack with great composure. They did not fire a gun until we were close to them, and we began first. Our ships were fought with a degree of gallantry that would have warmed your heart: everybody exerted themselves, and a glorious day they made of it. People who cannot comprehend how complicated an affair a battle is at sea, and judge of an officer's conduct by the number of sufferers in his ship, often do him a wrong. Though there will appear great offence in the loss of men, all did admirably well, and the conclusion was grand beyond description—eighteen hulks of the enemy lying amongst the British fleet without a stick standing, and the French *Achille* burning, but we were close to the rocks of Trafalgar, and when I made the signal for anchoring, many ships had their cables shot, and not an anchor ready. Providence did for us what no human effort could have done—the wind shifted a few points, and we drifted off the land."

At Newport, before a full bench of magistrates, Daniel Amier, steward of the yacht *Elizabeth*, belonging to the Hon. Col. Moreton, was fined 100*l*. which he immediately paid, for having in his possession (concealed) on board the *Elizabeth*, on 8th June, off Pembridge, 1231lbs. tobacco, and which was seized by Thomas Morgan, Commander of the *Adder*, revenue cutter, together with the yacht and three of the crew; but as the steward took the whole blame on himself and paid the penalty, the yacht and the crew have been liberated.

FRENCH NAVY.—JANUARY, 1836.

The Line

Guns.	In Commission.	Ordinary.	Port Duty.	Building.	Total.
120	..	3	1	4	8
110	..	..	1	..	1
100	1	..	..	12	12
90	3	..	..	10	12
86	3	2	..	..	5
80	2	6	1	..	9
	8	11	3	26	48

Frigates.

60	2	6	..	10	18
58	1	2	..	..	3
52	5	2	..	1	8
50	4	1	..	6	11
46	8	7	2	..	18
40	..	..	..	5	5
	18	18	2	25	56

Corvettes of War.

30	6	4	..	..	10
28	3	..	..	..	3
24	4	3	1	..	8
20	2	2	..	..	4
	15	9	1	..	25

Corvettes Avisos.

18	2	3	1	..	6

Brigs.

Guns.	In Commission.	Ordinary.	Port Duty.	Building.	Total.
20	17	1	..	..	21
18	3	1	..	..	4
10	3	1	..	..	4
	23	6	..	..	29

Brigs Avisos.

10	16	3	..	..	19

Bricks Cannonieres.

4	3	..	..	2	5

Schooners, Cutters, Luggers.

8 to 6	11	1	..	..	12

Flotilla.

4 and under	42	8	..	..	42

Corvettes de Charge.

600 Tons.	12	2	..	3	17

Gabares.

600 to 200 tn.	21	10	..	2	33

Transports.

925 Tons.	1	2	..	..	3

Steam-Vessels of War.

Horse Power.	Guns.	In Commission.	Ordinary.	Port Duty.	Building.	Total
220	6	1	1	—	5	7
160	6	12	1	—	..	13
150	5	4	—	—	6	10
140	5	1	—	—	..	1
120	5	1	—	—	..	1
100	5	1	1	—	..	2
60	4	1	—	—	..	1
60	1	1	—	—	..	1
		22	3	..	11	36

Total in Commission (excluding those on Port Duty), 125 Sail, mounting 2,719 Guns.—*U. S. Journal.*

The *Barrosa* is discharged as a convict-ship at Deptford, and hired to fit for male convicts. The *Diligence*, Naval transport, is in Deptford basin, loading spars for Portsmouth.

Alterations are making in Deptford Dock-yard to enable a steam machine to be erected to make rope.

List of Prizes advertised for payment in the "London Gazette," between 20th March, 1839, and 19th June, 1839.—*Bonetta*, for Felicidade, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 4 Nov. 37—pay. 15 May, 39—Agents, W. and E. Chard, 3, Clifford's Inn. *Ditto*, for Ligera, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 15 Nov 37—pay 22 June 39—Agents, W. and E. Chard, 3, Clifford's Inn. *Curlew*, for Princeza Africana, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 26 Dec 37—pay. 22 June 39—Agents, W. and E. Chard, 3, Clifford's Inn. *Forester*, for Dous Irmaos—cap. 2 Apr. 38—pay. 30 May 39—Agent, J. Woodhead, 1 James Street, Adelphi. *Grifon*, for Don Francisco, Bounty Money—cap. 25 Apr. 37—pay. 22 May 39—Agent, J. P. Atkins, 7, Walbrook. *Harpy*, for Florida, Bounty on Slaves—cap 13 May 37—pay. 22 Apr. 39—Agents, Halford and Co., 41, Norfolk Street, Strand. *Pylades*, for Prova, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 3 June 38—pay. 19 June 39—Agent, J. P. Muspratt, 84, Abchurch Lane. *Viper*, for Dous Irmaos, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 2 Apr. 38—pay. 30 May 39—Agents, W. and E. Chard, 3, Clifford's Inn. *Wolf*, for Pirates, Destroyed—cap. 26 Apr. 38—pay. 7 June 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George Street, Westminster. *Ditto*, for Elizabeth, Salvage—cap. 18 June 38—pay. 7 June 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George Street, Westminster. *Ditto*, for Pirates, Destroyed—cap. 18 May 38—pay. 7 June 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George Street, Westminster.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Royal Sussex Militia—Rush Martin Cripps, Gent., to be Ens.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, July 5.

7th Dragoon Gds.—Cornet G. R. Stevenson to be Lieut. by p., v. Blake, who retires; O'Neal Segrave, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v Stevenson.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards—Ens. and Lieut. James Du Pre Earl of Caledon to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Dent, who retires; James Richard Wigram, Gent., to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. the Earl of Caledon.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut.-Col. George Morton Eden, from 56th Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. v. Charles O'Neal Prendergast, who retires upon half-pay Unattached.

10th Foot—Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Powell, promoted in the 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards.

19th Ensign George King to be Lieut. without p., v. Forbes, dec.—Jan. 20. Ens. George Mein to be Lieut. without p., v. King, whose promotion, on April 21, has been cancelled—April 21. Ensign Richard Edward Frere to be Lieut. without p., v. Mein, whose promotion, on June 14, has been cancelled—June 14. Ens. Francis Levett Bennett to be Lieut. by p., v. Frere, whose promotion, by p., has been cancelled. Gent. Cadet Robert S. Parker, from Royal Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Bennett, promoted.

50th Assist.-Surg. John Reid, from 60th Foot, to be Surg., v. Dumoulin, dec.

55th Lieut.-Col. Robert O'Hara from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lt.-Col., v. Eden, appointed to Scots Fusilier Guards.

70th—Ens. Edward Freeman Edwards to be Lieut. by p., v. Dyke, who retires. Thomas Leonard Leader, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Edwards.

80th—Arthur Colquhoun Macnish, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Reid, promoted in 50th Foot.

83d—Lieut. George Floyd Duckett to be Capt by p., v. O'Toole, who retires. Ens. Francis Orlando Henry Bridgeman to be Lieut., v. Duckett.

97th—Gent. Cadet Edmund C. Leigh, from Royal Milit Coll., to be Ens. without p., v. Hamilton, promoted in 1st West India Reg.

Rifle Brigade—See Lieut. Edward Rooper, to be First Lieut., by p., v. Cope, who retires.

1st West India Reg.—Ensign William J. Hamilton, from 97th Foot, to be Lieut. without p., v. Pinder, appointed to 55th Foot. Robert Giles Montgomery, M. D., to be Assist.-Surgeon.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Lieut William Dickson to be Capt., by p., v. Stewart, who retires. Second Lieut Henry Torrens Walker to be First Lieut., by p., v. Morris, who retires, July 4. Sec. Henry Alexander Raitt to be First Lieut., by p., v. Dickson. William Hopson Hopson, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut., by p., v. Walker, July 4. Henry Lucas, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut., by p., v. Raitt.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Ens. William Jenkins to be Adjut., v. Skinner, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Hospital Staff—George Barlow Fry, M.D., to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v. Boleyn Gordon Webb, who retires upon half pay.

Mem.—The Christian name of Assist.-Surg. Stewart, transferred from 81st Foot, to be Staff Assist.-Surg., on 28th June, 1839, is Grigor, and not George.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—moved on Monday from Regent's Park barracks to Knightsbridge Barracks.

2d Life Guards—moved on Monday from Knightsbridge Barracks to Windsor.

Rl. Horse Guards (Blue)—moved on Monday from Windsor to Regent's Park Barracks.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. Vincent Amiens has joined at Montreal.

3d Drag. Gds.—were reviewed on 20th ult. on Portobello Sands, by Major-General Lord Greenock. His Lordship passed a warm eulogium on the state of the corps, and was highly gratified with its evolutions.

6th Drags.—A troop was ordered to march from Newbridge for Dublin 5th July, and occupy Portobello barracks.

8th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. R. Molyneux has returned to Dundalk, and resumed command. Lieut. W. N. Barry has proceeded from Dundalk, on leave of absence for a month.

11th Lt. Drags.—Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Cardigan left town for Canterbury early yesterday morning, intending to return in time for the House. His Lordship visits the regt. about three times a week.

13th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. Ready is on leave.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—This battalion is to proceed to Gibraltar in the autumn of this year.

2d Depot—Lieut. Macdonald and a draft are held in readiness for embarkation to join head-quarters.

3d—Capt. Christie, in charge of invalids, has this week landed from Bengal.

5th Depot—Lieut. W. Chene, Depot Paymaster, has joined at Galway.

6th—Lieut.-Col. Powell has fallen a victim to cholera. He died in India in March last. Lieut.-Col. P. entered the Army in 1807. He served in the Peninsula, and received a contusion on the head at Ciudad Rodrigo. He was also wounded in the storming of Fort Erie. He was 19 years on full-pay and 13 years on half-pay.

7th—A company marched from Kilkenny to Cashel, July 5, to relieve a comp. of 61st depot, ordered to join head-qrs. at Clonmel. Another comp. marched from Kilkenny to Thurles, July 4, and arrived on the 6th, to relieve the comp. of the 61st. It is said that this regt. is to relieve the 72d at the Cape.

9th—Lieut. Hosken arrived in Boyle, June 23, to take charge of recruiting establishment, in room of Lieut. Cruice, 95th, ordered to Kilkenny.

16th—Lieut. Stoney and Ens. Wilkins embark for Bengal on the 15th inst. This proves that no intention exists of relieving the 16th reg. from India for another year. Lieut. F. Cassidy has arrived from Bengal.

17th Depot—A draft is held in readiness for Bombay.

21st Depot—A large detachment of this corps will embark for Madras in August.

23d Depot—At the inspection noticed in our last, Sir E. Blakeney was highly pleased with the clean and soldier-like appearance of this depot, whose discipline he pronounced to be in the most perfect state.

29th—Our Obituary of this week includes the gallant Lt.-Colonel J. V. Evans, a Peninsula Officer, and who served on full-pay 31 years. We shall endeavour in our next to furnish a correct record of his career.

30th Depot—Arrived at Belfast in the *St. George* st. on 29th ult., from Carlisle. The troops were disembarked, and occupy barracks in Belfast. The following officers disembarked:—Major H. S. Ormond, Commanding; Capt. Andrews; Lieuts. Steele, Heard, and Pilsworth; Ens. Edwardes, Bayly, Smith, and Hunter.

32d Depot—A detachment, 1 Serj. and 20 r. and f., under command of Ens. Lowe (son of Sir Hudson Lowe), at present occupy Buttevant Barracks.

34th Depot—under command of Major George Ruxton, is ordered to embark at the Cove of Cork in the *Avon* st. for Shecrness, on the arrival of that vessel in Cork Harbour, with the 3d and head-quarter division of the depot 2d batt. 60th.

36th—A draft, consisting of 2 Capts., 1 Ens., 1 Serj., and 60 r. and f., is ordered to embark at the Cove of Cork in the *Valleyfield* freight-ship, on her arrival (daily expected), for conveyance to join service cos.

37th Depot—moves from Spike Island to Waterford, to relieve 68th depot. Capt. G. B. Whalley, Ensigns E. D. Atkinson, W. G. M. Clibborn, and Arthur M. Alexander Bowers, with 3 Serj., 100 r and f., are ordered to embark at Spike Island, on board the *Valleyfield* freight-ship, daily expected at the Cove of Cork for conveyance, to join service cos. in Nova Scotia. Ens. T. M. Keogh has proceeded on leave for two months.

39th—Lieut. Edward Bligh died 22d March, and Lieut. W. M. Grace April 16th, at Bellary.—*Indian Paper.* Ens. Magnay died in camp at Kurachee in March last.

40th Depot—Lieut. and Adjt. White will embark for Bombay on the 16th inst., in command of the drafts on board the *Strabane*.

48th Depot—under command of Major P. MacDougall, which was ordered to march from Limerick to Clonmel, has been countermanded.

49th—Capt. Richard Halpin was drowned at Dinapore on 21st March. Lieuts. J. Ramsay and J. H. Daniell have arrived from Bengal.

50th—The Serjeants have presented to their late comrade a silver snuff-box with the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Serjeants of the 50th (Queen's Own) regt., to Quartermaster Joseph Moore, on his promotion, as a mark of their esteem. Egypt."

The regt. is now assembled at Sydney, New South Wales, and will proceed to India in 1840.

51st—We understand that several officers are about to retire and settle in Van Diemen's Land, which will cause a considerable promotion.

52nd—*The late Lieut. and Paym. Winterbottom.*—It is proposed by those officers who have served in the 52nd Regt. to record their respect for their late brother officer, by placing a tablet, with an inscription, in the church of the parish of Saddleworth, in Yorkshire, where he was born; and further to request permission to place a similar memorial in the chapel, or such other place in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea as the Governor may be pleased to allow. These two objects, it is considered, may be effected by a subscription of one sovereign from each officer, which Messrs. Cox and Co., with their usual kindness, have consented to receive. A committee is to be formed for carrying the proposal into effect, when satisfactory answers, addressed (at the U. S. Club) to Col. Fergusson, who commanded the 52nd at the time of Lieut. Winterbottom's death, shall have been received from the several officers to whom a circular notice has been sent.—*U. S. Journal.*

52d Depot—arrived at Belfast, from Carlisle, in the *St. George* steamer, on 24th June. The troops were disembarked, and proceeded on 25th ult., *en route* to Newry.

54th—The head-quarters may be expected home in another month, as we understand that they were to have embarked from Madras in the beginning of May. More than twenty officers are already in this country or struck off from the Indian establishment.

58th—will move from Gosport to Portsmouth on Saturday, and take up the quarters vacated by the 84th.

68th Depot—The comp. from Thurles to Templemore, 29th June. 2 cos. and head-qrs. from Templemore to Dublin, 1st to 6th July, to embark for Portsmouth. Remaining 2 cos. from do. to do., 2d to 8th July, to embark for Portsmouth. [The depot has been ordered to halt at Newbridge until required in Dublin to embark for Portsmouth, to join service companies].

60th, 1st Batt. Depot—Major Cockburn, commanding in Dublin, is ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark at Cork for service cos. in Corfu.

60th, 2d Batt. Depot—The 1st division marched from Cork to Clonmel, July 5, and arrive on the 7th, to relieve 61st depot. The *Avon* steamer arrived in Cork Harbour, June 30, from Portsmouth, with 107 r. and f., depot, under command of Capt. Stewart. The head-quarters of the depot under command of Major Slyfield, were expected to arrive at Cork this week. On the arrival of the three remaining cos. from England, they will march for Clonmel. 2d Lieut. H. Sotheby has proceeded to England on sick leave for two months.

61st—The regt., on arriving from Ceylon, will land at Portsmouth, and succeed the 84th, ordered to the Irish station, who are to land at Cork, and be quartered at Templemore.

61st Depot—One comp., 50 r. and f., from Clonmel to Thurles, 28th to 29th June. The depot under command of Lieut.-Col. Charles Forbes is ordered to move from Tipperary to Cork, for embarkation to Portsmouth, to join service companies, they will move as follows:—The company stationed at Bansha is ordered to be withdrawn July 6th, and will not be relieved, but will march same day for Cork to join head-quarters, where it will arrive July 10th. The detachment at Thurles will march from thence July 5th, and arrive in Cork July 10th. The company at Cashel will march for Cork July 6th, and arrive July 10th. The company stationed at Clonmel will march for Cork July 5th, and arrive on the 9th. The remaining company and head-quarters will march from Clonmel July 8th, and arrive on the 11th.

62d—Lieutenant Wells has arrived from India.

64th Depot—has received an order of readiness for Boyle. Captain Mandeville is on leave.

67th—Major Orange has passed a Medical Board at Barbadoes, and returns to Europe. Quartermaster Mew has six months' leave to proceed to Europe. It is expected he will retire, and that Ens. Crispin, late Band-master of the reg., will be his successor. Major Harpour, Acting Judge Advocate, has been rather unwell. The departure of this talented and excellent man, whenever he leaves the West Indies, will be most deeply regretted: never was an officer more universally esteemed.

73d—Misplaced Sympathy.—A few days ago, as a party of the 73d reg. were escorting a deserter through Auchterarda, on the route to Glasgow, a number of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood collected round them, evidently with the intention of rescuing him; and as he was on the watch, he burst into the crowd. The escort endeavoured to follow; in so doing, one of them was knocked down, and the other laid hold of, while a way was made for the delinquent to make off and escape. Thus two innocent men were ill treated, and lost their prisoner, which, in a Military view, is as great a disgrace as could befal them, besides being subject to Military law, and consequent punishment.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Major Lloyd and Captain Bamford, 73d, are on their return from U. Canada, with the intention of retiring from the service; which will give promotion to Captain Eyre and Lieuts. Combe and Sandeman. The latter officer has come home on leave. Capt. Dawson returns to England on sick leave.

74th Depot—1 Off., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., from Cork to Haulbowline, 1st July. 1 Off., 1 Serj., and 5 r. and f., from Cork to Camden Fort, 1st and 2d. 1 Off., 1 Serj., and 5 r. and f., from Cork to Carlisle Fort, 1st and 2d. A detachment, consisting of 1 Officer, 1 Serjt., 30 r. and f., of the depot, embarked at Cork for Spike Island July 1st; same day 2 Corporals and 8 privates embarked for Camden and Carlisle Forts (entrance to Cork Harbour), to relieve similar detachments of 37th depot, ordered to join head-quarters at Spike Island, the depot being under orders to move to Waterford, to relieve the 68th depot, under command of Major R. H. Huey.

76th Depot—The detachment from Newry to Armagh, 28th June.

77th Depot—under command of Major Wilson, embarked at Belfast on 1st inst., in the *St. George* for Bouness, *en route* to Carlisle.

83d Depot—is ordered to Belfast from Carlisle, and on arrival in *St. George* steamer, will occupy barracks there

till further orders are given to march to Derry, to relieve 64th depot.

84th—The *Hampshire Telegraph* has "honourably" *omitted* to notice the Report of the Court of Inquiry; but, in reference to the hearing before the Recorder, impudently asserts, "that its observations on the case were fully borne out by the Recorder's summing up." We take the following from the *Portsmouth Herald*, and fully agree with our respectable contemporary that as no *moral* guilt *existed*, the sentence is remarkably severe. In these Radical times the *Hampshire Telegraph* may, with impunity, further attack Mr. Blackwood, because he has "Honourable" before his name:—

"The trial of the Hon Henry Blackwood, Patrick M'Cormick, Thomas Green, and John Carroll, the officer and men of the 84th regiment, for an assault and false imprisonment committed against several policemen of the borough, commenced this morning. The trial lasted six hours. Mr. Blackwood was convicted of false imprisonment, for not having sent the policemen on to the station-house earlier than he did; and the men were found guilty generally of the assault and false imprisonment. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said he acquitted all parties of moral guilt, though not of legal guilt, and it would therefore be his painful duty to pass such a sentence as would vindicate the civil power. He could make no distinction, between the parties, and therefore sentenced all to one week's imprisonment. The sentence excited general surprise as remarkably severe. Where no moral guilt existed, imprisonment till the rising of the Court would have been sufficient to vindicate the civil power."

We are glad to add to the above, that the Secretary of State has ordered the Recorder's minutes of the trial of Lieut. the Hon. H. S. Blackwood, and the Serj. and Corporal of this reg., to be sent to the Home-office for inspection, and that an order was sent down to the jailor of Portsmouth jail to release Mr. Blackwood and the Corporal—the Serj. to remain the full time sentenced, viz., one week. This interference on the part of Lord John Russell has given general satisfaction, and looks like a box on the ear to the party that instigated the proceedings. It is some satisfaction to us that we drew the attention of the authorities to the matter. What says the most liberal *Hampshire Telegraph?* We pause for a reply.

Seven cos. will embark in the *Apollo* troop-ship on Saturday, and are to be conveyed to Dublin. The 3 remaining cos. will be moved shortly.

87th Depot—A detachment, under command of Lieutenant Charles T. Graves, joined head-quarters at Boyle, from Sligo, June 26th; they have been replaced in Sligo by a detachment of 64th, from Derry.

88th—Ens. P. J. Young has proceeded on leave of absence for two months. Col. O'Malley shortly retires, to be succeeded by Major Eden; the Majority will be purchased by Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart., and the company by Lieutenant Ormsby.

89th—Capt. Kenny returns home either in the *Numa* or *Sovereign* transport, with the invalids.

92d—The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Major Hugh H. Rose to be one of his equerries.

95th. The following is from a well-informed correspondent at Colombo, dated 15th March, 1839. "We have got the two new regiments out, the 91th and 95th; the latter came in the *Jupiter*, 74, commanded by a Master in the Royal Navy, between whom and the Colonel there has been a most awful kick-up. There is a Court of Inquiry being held now. The statement is that the Master ordered up 40 sailors to put the Colonel in irons for some supposed or real insult, when the Colonel ordered up 100 men with drawn bayonets, and drove them over the side; they were all but coming to bloodshed. It is a serious matter for both.—*Bombay Times*, April 6.

95th Depot—embarked on 24th June in the *St. George* st. for Carlisle, and sailed at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Provisional Battalion—It is now many years since this battalion was formed, and although it consists of officers not only belonging to the 25 corps in India and Australia, but of the Colonial Corps also, still these officers are compelled to mess in a room of the same size as that assigned to one of the four-company depots. It is shameful that 40 or 50 officers should not have an adequate mess-room provided for them.

1st West India Regt.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—"As all affrays are soon made the subject of animadversion, and often misrepresented, I shall just give you an account of one that occurred at St. Lucia, on Sunday, 12th May, 1839. It appears that some of the 14th regiment were drinking at the canteen on the night in question, when an Artillery soldier came in who was intoxicated. After a short time, it seems, the Artillery soldier was turned out of the canteen by two of the 14th soldiers, and severely beaten; another Artillery soldier come down, seeing his comrade ill-treated, and asked some of the West India regiment what the Artillery soldier had done? The 1st West India regiment said that it was a shame the poor man should be beaten so shamefully, and unfair that two men should beat one man; upon which the men of the 14th regiment struck a Corporal of the 1st W.I. regt., and a general row commenced. Luckily, Lieut.-Colonel Bush at this moment had returned from his ride, saw the scuffle, and ran to the spot, and immediately put a stop to it by sending his own men to their barracks, but leaving the 14th on the field. On the 14th of May a Court of Inquiry was ordered, which lasted three days. It was, observe, a picked Court, that is, officers of experience were said to be selected; however, I observed on it the officer of the day on the 12th May (who ought to have been the first to put down the row), and an Ensign of about a year's standing. The decision appears to have been satisfactory, as they seem to have come to the conclusion that the row ORIGINATED with the 1st W. I. regiment taking the part of the Artillery man, whereas it would appear that it originated with the Artillery man being drunk, and having been beaten by two of the 14th regiment, instead of being sent to the guard-room by the Serjeant on duty over the canteen. Poor 1st W. I. regiment! Look at the orderly manner they retired to their barracks when ordered, and how obedient they were to the orders of their Commander."

2d West India Reg.—Proceedings of the Court-Martial on Capt. William Augustus Hill:—

First Charge.—For having falsely, calumniously, and maliciously, traduced the character of his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. William Burke Nicolls, of the said reg., in asserting to several of his brother officers, while stationed at Nassau, New Providence, between 9th Oct. and 15th Nov. 1838, that he, the said Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Nicolls, his commanding officer, stated to him, Capt. W. A. Hill, "that he would send him to Honduras, to serve under a greater rascal or scoundrel than himself;"—such conduct, on the part of the said Captain Hill, being scandalous and infamous, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and Military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.—The Court having most maturely deliberated upon the whole of the evidence brought forward on the part of the prosecutor, and on that adduced on the part of the prisoner, is of opinion, that, with respect to the first charge, he, the prisoner, Capt. W. A. Hill, 2d W. I. Reg., did assert to several of his brother officers, while stationed at Nassau, N.P., between 9th Oct. and 15th Nov. 1838, that he, the said Lieut.-Col. W. B. Nicolls, his commanding officer, had stated to him, Capt. W. A. Hill, that he would send him to Honduras to serve under a greater rascal or scoundrel than himself; but the Court do acquit the prisoner, Capt. W. A. Hill, of having falsely, maliciously, and calumniously, traduced the character of his Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Nicolls, 2d W. I. Reg., and the Court doth acquit the said prisoner of conduct scandalous and infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as stated in the latter part of the charge.

First Additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, while stationed at Nassau, Bahamas, some time between the 23d June and 2d Dec., 1838, endeavoured to cause or induce Lieut. J. Findley, of the said reg., to forge the name of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Nicolls, (his Commanding Officer) to a public document received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of War; such contertict signature being intended as a voucher to an abstract of examination upon the public accounts of the Right Wing, 2d W. I. Reg., during the period he, Capt. Hill, was acting as Paymaster; all such conduct being scandalous and infamous, highly prejudicial to Her Majesty's service, and in breach of the Articles of War.—With respect to the first additional charge, the Court is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Captain W. A. Hill, 2d W. I. Reg., is not guilty, and doth, therefore, acquit him of the same.

Second Additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, while stationed in Nassau, Bahamas, in the month of Dec. 1838, repeatedly disobeyed the lawful commands of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Nicolls, 2d W. I. Reg., his Commanding Officer, as appears from Capt. Hill's official letters, dated 21st, 24th, and 27th Dec. 1838, in reply to letters written to him by the Adjutant, by order of the Commanding Officer, in refusing to submit or deliver up for his, the said Lt.-Col. W. B. Nicolls' examination, certain abstracts of examination (stated by Capt. Hill, in his several communications, to be in his, Capt. Hill's possession) received by him from the Right Hon. the Secretary of War, upon the public accounts of the Right Wing of the Corps, from 1st July, 1835 to 31st Dec., 1836, during the period the said Captain Hill was acting Paymaster to the Right Wing of the reg.; all such conduct being in violation of Her Majesty's Regulations of the Army, and in breach of the Articles of War.

With respect to the second additional charge, the Court is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Capt. W. A. Hill, 2d W. I. Reg., is guilty; and the same being a breach of the Articles of War, the Court doth, therefore, by virtue thereof, sentence and adjudge the prisoner, Capt. W. A. Hill, 2d W. I. Reg., to be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Remarks on the Decision of the Court by the Com.-in-Chief.—This Court-Martial was in error in allowing the prosecutor to give in his address on oath; he should have read his address, and then been sworn to the facts he wished to establish. The Court was further in error in allowing Capt. Hill's affidavit, refuting the first charge, to form a record on their proceedings, the prosecutor very naturally protested against this singular irregularity of a Court-Martial, admitting the oath of a prisoner on a criminal charge.

L. SMITH, Lieut.-General.
W. TURNOR, Acting Adj.-Gen.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Major Fogo's company, 1st battalion, is about to proceed to Scotland, to replace Major F. Wright's company, 5th battalion, which is to return to Woolwich.—It is understood that Major Hardinge's company, 3d batt., at present in Dublin, is shortly to be brought to Woolwich preparatory to its going on foreign service, and that it will not be replaced by a company from this country, in consequence of the want of men for the duties at head-quarters. Second Captain Slater has arrived on leave from Canada, for the purpose of retiring from the service on h.-p.—Lt. Hamilton, R.A., sailed from Barbadoes on the 29th April, in the *Express* packet, Lieut. Croke, R.N. Lieut. Fitzmayer, R.A., succeeds him as Adjutant to the Artillery, holding also that of Quartermaster. Major Stewart is the Fire-Master. Dr. Parratt is in charge of the Ordnance Medical Department. Capt. Conkson, late in command of the Artillery at Trinidad, has been sent up to Barcadoes on the report of a Medical Board for change of climate, and has passed a Medical Board there, and is ordered to proceed to England. This officer has served a long period in the tropics, was six years at St. Kitt's, which island he only left in July, 1837, and in April, 1838, he got his succession to a company in the West Indies, vice Capt. Lawlor, retired on h.-p., and was ordered out instantly, the 2d Capt. holding a permanent post at Woolwich, never having seen his company. Major Houltain commands the Artillery at Antigua; Capt. Thorndike at St. Kitt's; Lieut. Rodwell at Tobago; Lieut. Ormsby at St. Lucia, where he is also Fort Adjutant. Capt. Ansel, 74th reg., commands the Artillery at Trinidad, until an officer is sent there in the room of Capt. Conkson, invalided. Capt. Ansel is also Assist. Engineer, vice Capt. and Brev.-Major Victor, gone home sick.

G. O., 1st July, 1839.—The Master General has approved of First-Lieutenant William being posted to the 6th batt., and First Lieutenant Domville to the 9th battalion.

A. DICKSON, D.A.G.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—*Distribution of the Engineer Department in the West Indies.*—Barbadoes: Lieut.-Col. English, Commanding Engineer; Capt. Rutherford, Lieut. Mould. Antigua: Major Fenwick. Dominica: Assist. Eng., Lieut. Mackenzie, 1st W. I. Demerara: Capt. Hope, R.E. Berbice: Lieut. M'Causland, R.E. Grenada: Lieut. Dill, R.E. Trinidad: Assist. Eng., Capt. Ansell, 74th reg. Tobago: Assist. Eng., Lieut. Reilly, 1st W. I. Reg. St. Vincent: Lieut. Chapman, R.E. St. Lucia: Lieut. Lyster, R.E. St. Kitt's: Capt. Luxmoor, R.E. Capt. Jones is to be the paid Commissioner under the Shannon Navigation Act, now in progress. Lieut. Gide has succeeded Capt. Battersbee, in Dublin.

The Naval and Military Commissioners sat on Tuesday, at the official residence of Viscount Melbourne, in Downing-street, from twelve until two o'clock. We hear that the evidence as regards the Army still remains to be gone through.

General the Earl of Howden, better known in the service as Sir John Craddock, one of the oldest Generals on the Army List, is suffering, we regret to state, from severe attack of the dropsy.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edw. Blakeney, commanding the Forces in Ireland, returned to Dublin, June 29, from a tour of inspection.

DOVER, June 30.—The Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, arrived yesterday from Deal, where he had been superintending the Artillery practice on Sandwich Flats, and embarked this morning on board H.M.'s steam-packet *Charon*, for Calais, under a salute of 19 guns. The gallant and universally esteemed General is gone to Germany, by the advice of his physicians, for six weeks or two months, to try the effect of the baths, having suffered much from rheumatism during the last winter, which has lately affected his wounded arm.

Lieut.-Col. English, Commanding Engineers in the West Indies, will be relieved shortly by Lieut.-Col. Graydon. It is thought he will proceed immediately to Europe, in which case Major Fenwick, the next senior officer, will be brought up from Antigua to command the department. Capt. Rutherford is likely to return to Europe with Col. English. Both departments, Artillery and Engineers, are badly off for officers. It is not proper that Artillery and Engineers should be commanded by officers of the *Line*. There is little use in having Artillery and Engineers in the West Indies, if their services can be dispensed with, and the duties carried on equally as well by officers of the Line. Officers belonging to companies of Artillery in the West Indies should be made to join them, instead of being employed in other places, as is the case at present. The whole system requires to be changed, and nothing would contribute more to this end than seconding officers holding double appointments, in the manner as they are in the Engineer corps.

The troop-ship *Apollo* will shortly sail from Portsmouth for Dublin, with the greater part of the 84th reg., and will afterwards return to Portsmouth with the depot of the 58th reg. She will then receive on board the remainder of the 84th, and proceed with a depot from Plymouth to Jersey, where she will embark the depot of the 49th reg., and sail for Cork; having landed which, the *Apollo* will sail for Dublin, and disembark the remainder of the 84th reg. She will then convey from Dublin to Devonport the depots of the 53d and 75th regs.

A grand Ball was given at Barbadoes on the 16th May, to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, his personal and general Staff. A large Barrack-room was fitted up for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with the most magnificent transparencies and devices, of a Military and Naval character, which elicited the admiration of every one present, and reflected the greatest credit on the Committee for this particular branch of the evening's amusement, consisting of Capt. Douglas, 14th Foot, Lieut. Fitzmayer, R.A., and Lieut. Mould, R.E. At 10 o'clock, supper was announced, and a more splendid and elegant display of taste and judgment in the arrangements was never more conspicuous. Every delicacy, both Tropical and European, that could be procured, was in profusion, and the tables literally groaned under the weight of the choicest wines and viands. The stewards, Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.A., and Major Harpour, Judge-Advocate, were indefatigable for their unremitting attentions to the numerous guests, and their courteous and urbane deportment called forth the applause of all parties. Upwards of 250 persons were present. The merry dance was kept up with great spirit and anima-

tion, until the bright rays of Aurora reminded the happy group that it was time to seek "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." His Excellency Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham expressed himself highly gratified.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.—We give the following (from our excellent contemporary the *Asiatic Journal*) suitable addenda to our memoir of this excellent soldier and statesman:—

"We cannot suspend for a month the expression of our esteem for the great talents of the departed nobleman, as a public man, for the amiable traits of his private character, for the simplicity of his manner, which rather embellished than detracted from his public virtues; and our deep sense of the benefits which his rule conferred upon British India. Opinions may and must always differ as to the wisdom and expediency of public measures; but there are few, indeed, who deny to Lord William the merit of having directed great powers of mind, with the purest sincerity of purpose, to measures which, in his own opinion, or in that of the authorities whose directions he was bound to obey, were calculated to promote the real interests of India. As Governor of Madras, his qualities as a ruler could be, in a certain degree, tested and appreciated, and his popularity, when he assumed the office of Governor-General, was a pledge of the good opinion which he had already earned from Europeans and natives. The unpalatable measures which it was his duty to carry into effect unavoidably created a prejudice against him in the minds of those who suffered from their operation, but his unwearied zeal and solicitude to forward, though with slender means, every object that could ameliorate India, almost outstripping, instead of lingering behind, the rapid tide of improvement which characterises the present age, must extort a tribute of admiration even from unwilling lips. In an estimate of Lord William Bentinck's services in India, we must take into view not only what he did, but what he undid—not only the beneficial changes which he introduced into every department of the Indian Government, and the impulse he gave to measures of public benefit, but the death-blow which the principles of his administration, and the straight-forward manner in which they were acted upon, inflicted upon the prejudices that had hitherto obstructed improvement in India. The abolition of Suttee was not the only triumph over prejudice which the future historian of British India will ascribe to Lord William Cavendish Bentinck. We have alluded to the simplicity of his manners, and every one who had the slightest acquaintance with Lord William will concede to him this trait of real greatness of character. M. Jacquemont, the French traveller, expressed his delight at finding that Lord Bentinck, on the vice-regal throne of India, exhibited the appearance and manners of a Pennsylvanian quaker."

The Master-General of the Ordnance, attended by Sir A. Dickson, D.A.G., Rl. Art., visited Deal on Friday the 28th ult., for the purpose of inspecting the experimental practice now carrying on there for the purpose of ascertaining the ranges of the different natures of Ordnance lately introduced into the service. Previous to this the practice had been with the 32-pounders for sea service; but on this occasion the new 56-pounder, 42-pounder, and 10-inch gun were tried, and the result has been such as to leave no doubt (had any before existed) of the great superiority of the 56-pounder over every other nature of Ordnance for the defence of our coasts, as it ranges one-third more than the other guns, and is easily worked. At 35 degs. of elevation, with a shell filled with lead, weighing about 63 lbs., and charge 17 lbs. of powder, the 56-pounder ranged 5000 yds. At 35 degs. of elevation, with a common round shot, and charge 17 lbs. of powder, the range was 5200 yds. At 15 degs. of elevation, with a round shot, and charge of 17 lbs., the range was 4030 yds. At 15 degs. of elevation, with a round shot, the 42-pounder ranged 3600 yds. At 15 degs. of elevation the 10-inch gun, with a hollow shot, ranged 3030 yds.

The following is the result of the experiments at Sandown Castle with three 32-pounder guns, of different lengths, with round shot. The length of the guns were 9, 8½, and 8 feet, fired respectively, with 8, 7, and 6 lbs. of powder. On reference to the following Table, it will be perceived that the shortest gun of the three (viz., 8 feet), fired with a charge of 6 lbs. of powder, gave a longer range than the 9-feet gun, fired with a charge of 8 lbs., with the same elevations. The experiments with these guns commenced on 17th inst., and terminated on 22d.

Rounds.	Charge.	Elevation.	First Graze.	Extreme Distance.	Recoil of Carriage.	Time of Flight.	Nature and Length of Gun.
No.	lbs	Degs	Yds.	Yds.	Ft. In.	Sec	Pts.
6	8	2	1163	3078	7 6½	3	23
6	8	3	1449	2830	7 10	4	21
4	8	4	1662	2666	7 8	5	23
4	8	5	1909	2658	7 —	6	35
4	8	7	2281	2489	6 11	9	9
5	8	9	2546	2568	6 8	10	4
4	8	12	3092	3092	6 5	12	23
4	8	15	3513	3513	6 6	10	0
4	7	2	1124	3002	8 9	3	18
4	7	3	1350	3102	8 5½	4	32
4	7	4	1516	3189	8 4	5	35
4	7	5	1634	2737	8 9	6	38
4	7	7	2243	2169	8 1	8	15
4	7	9	2598	2106	7 9	9	28
4	7	12	3175	3175	7 1½	13	17
4	7	15	3491	3291	6 10	15	19
4	6	2	1185	3118	8 7	3	24
4	6	3	1478	3184	8 0	4	32
4	6	4	1722	2964	8 1	5	37
4	6	5	1891	2568	8 3	6	20
4	6	7	2405	2516	7 8	8	15
4	6	9	2814	2 42	7 5½	9	5
4	6	12	3094	3094	7 4	11	6
4	6	15	3546	3546	6 11	15	37

Nature and Length of Gun: 32-pounder — 9 feet. WEIGHT. cwt. qr lbs. 49 3 18 | 32-pounder — 8½ feet. | 32-pounder — 8 feet.

The above are the medium ranges of the number of rounds fired.

[These guns were cast on trial for the purpose of obviating the necessity of boring up guns, and we understand that Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, who has had three on trial, has reported most favourably on them.—ED.]

Last week a series of experiments were carried on at the Practice Range in the Marshes, with two 18-pound guns—the one of the pattern at present in use in the service, and the other a light one recommended by Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, of the following dimensions:—Length, 5 feet 2½ inches—weight, 24 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.—calibre, 5 inches 16 100. Capt. Anstruther's gun has been constructed out of an iron 12-pounder, such as are at present used in the service, by being bored up to an 18-pounder within one foot of the breach, where a kind of gomer chamber has been formed, and cutting off 11 ft 9½ in. from the muzzle—the windage has also been greatly reduced. The carriage is made of malleable iron, and weighs 14 cwt 2 qrs. 14 lb., and instead of having firing and travelling trunnion holes, it has fore and after axle holes, to either of which it can be shifted at pleasure. The wheels (Jones's patent suspension) are reduced to 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. At the practice, the range was 1200 yards.

Charge.	Elevation.	Recoil.
Old gun, 6 lbs.	2½ degs.	4 ft. 6 in.
New do, 4 lbs.	3 degs.	5 do.

After the 3d round the elevation was reduced.

Old gun, 6 lbs.	2½ degs.	5 ft.
New do, 4 lbs.	2½ degs.	5 ft. 5 in.

After the 5th round the charge for the new gun was then reduced to 3 lbs, with an elevation of three degrees. The results as obtained by the practice were very satisfactory, but from the shortness of its projection in front of the trunnion, we doubt whether it could be employed in garrison service with superior utility, as the explosion would be likely to damage the masonry of the embrasure. As the gun, however, is intended by its inventor for the Indian service, this objection will not be of vital importance. It will be seen, therefore, that the principal superiority of this gun is its lightness and portability, which, in a country like India, where the arsenals are generally inland, must be of incalculable advantage. The substitution of iron for wood in the construction of the carriage is also another improvement for service in a tropical climate.

THE BAYONET.—A Correspondent of the *U. S. Journal* thus writes:—"I one day thought I should like to have an opinion from a campaigner who had fixed and unfixed, carried and actually fought with a bayonet; accordingly I once questioned that fine old specimen of an English soldier, Benjamin Harris, late of the 95th, and who may be said to have done the State some service, and seen a squadron in the fields of Portugal, Spain, Walcheren, and other grounds. Upon questioning him as to his having ever witnessed a charge in the field? he answered, 'Many.' A further question, whether he had ever beheld the weapons cross, and men 'slain outright' in such charges? he plied, 'Never.' On asking if he ever recollected to have observed, after a charge, men who had apparently died in single opposition hand to hand? he said, 'Yes,' an incident strikes my mind at this moment which caused some talk amongst us Riflemen at the time.' And thus he tells the story. 'At Vimiera, perhaps it might be about 2 o'clock, I was with the Rifles skirmishing in the front of all. The French were very saucy, and firing upon us uncommon sharp: they greatly outnumbered us, and showed so much ambition that they appeared inclined to drive us off the face of the earth (or, they were to be believed). Their lights and grenadiers I remember remarking on that day. The grenadiers we called 'Bonny's Invincibles,' (the 70th, I think), all fine young men, wearing red shoulder knots, and with their large moustachios looking terribly fierce and savage, indeed most gallantly did they come upon us, seeming to be in a hurry to put us out of the way. In the main-body behind us there was the 2nd battalion 52nd, the 50th, the 2nd battalion 43rd, and also a German regiment, whose number I do not remember [the 97th, or Queen's Germans], besides other regiments which I did not recognise. I heard the whole line as it affronted at the Frenchmen's impudence crying out, 'Do—n them charge them, charge them!' They did indeed much outnumber us in skirmishers, and we were giving ground firing and retiring, but at the same time most wickedly inclined, and desirous of doing all the mischief we possibly could. I noticed Gen. Fane to call out to the regiments in rear to restrain them, telling them he wished them to keep their ground, and not advance at that time. At last he gave the word, and down they all came, through a tremendous fire, opened upon them, of cannon and musketry, and dreadful was the slaughter as they rushed on. I do not I never beheld anything more terrible than the charge of these regiments, and as they came up with us we sprang up, gave one hearty cheer, and charged along with them, to close upon our dead and wounded comrades, who lay thick on the ground. The 50th were next me as we went, and I recollect the furious scuffle which they rushed on that charge, appearing like a wall of men. The enemy could not stand the sight, and before we encountered they turned and ran for it upon seeing which, down poured our dragoons, and slashed away upon them, as they went off, most famously. It was after this day's work, whilst strolling about the field, just about the spot where this charge had taken place—I saw a soldier of the 43rd and a French grenadier lying both dead close together, apparently (I may say curiously) killed from thrusts of their bayonets. They appeared to have met together with so much hatred, that they had killed each other at the same moment. Several of our Riflemen looked at these bodies with much curiosity, and remarked the circumstance as well as myself.'"

WILLIS, the Artilleryman, who shot his Serjeant-Major at Woolwich, was executed at Maidstone on Thursday morning. While dressing he sighed deeply several times, but when breakfast was brought him he sat down and ate a most hearty meal. As the hour approached for his execution he appeared unconscious of what was going on. At 10 o'clock the Sheriff arrived at the prison-gates, and shortly afterwards was conducted to the cell where the convict was. The hour at last arrived, and the exterior was surrounded by thousands, amongst whom were a great many soldiers and women. The funeral knell announced the approach of the culprit, and at length he appeared on the scaffold with the executioner, his assistant, and the Rev. Chaplain of the prison. He was dressed in the clothes of the regiment which he belonged to, with the exception of the epaulettes and body-coat, which were taken from him when taken into Custody. After the executioner had adjusted the rope round the convict's neck, and secured it to the beam of the scaffold, and the Chaplain having given the signal, the drop went down with a loud crash, and the wretched man, after one or two violent struggles, ceased to exist. The body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and was interred within the precincts of the prison at midnight. Willis all along entertained a strong expectation that his sentence would be commuted, and upon one occasion he alluded to the case of the soldier Rickey, who was convicted of the murder of his officer, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life, and said that he expected the same mercy would be shown to him, as he considered Rickey as guilty as he was. Two men constantly remained with him in the gaol.

It is stated that a communication was made by Lord John Russell to Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant of the troops at Woolwich, to the effect that if the Military Authorities considered it advisable, for the sake of example, that the prisoner should undergo his sentence at Woolwich, his Lordship would give directions to that effect; but an answer was returned by the Commandant, stating that it was not considered advisable that the execution should take place at Woolwich, as from the feeling that prevailed in the regiment relative to the crime, such an example was not necessary. It was therefore arranged that the execution should take place at Maidstone as usual.

Major-Gen. Sir William Macbean, K.C.B., returned to Limerick, July 3, from leave of absence, and resumed the command of the south-western district.

Lieut.-Col. Mansel, K.H., Assist. Adjutant-General, having left Limerick for two months, on leave, Capt. Webber Smith, 48th, will discharge the duties of the district.

The Military Commission will, it is stated, recommend that Brevet-Colonels in command of regiments are to retire upon the allowance of 400*l.* a-year, and that, if they decline, their future promotion in the Army shall cease.—*Limerick Chronicle.—Nous verrons.*

FRENCH ARMY, 1839.	Battalions.
Infantry—67 Regts. of Infantry of the Line, 3 battalions each	201
21 Regts of Light Infantry, 3 battalions each	63
Light Infantry of Africa	3
8 Companies de Discipline	
4 Companies of Pioneers	
Zouaves	3
The Foreign Legion	3
Total	273

	Squadrons.
Cavalry of Reserve—2 Regiments of Carabineers	10
10 Regiments of Cuirassiers	50
Cavalry of the Line—12 Regiments of Dragoons	60
8 Regiments of Lancers	40
12 Regiments of Chasseurs	60
6 Regiments of Hussars	30
3 Regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique	18
1 Regiment of Regular Spahis of Algiers	6
1 Regiment of Bonah	4
1 Regiment of Warau	4
Total	282

Artillery—14 Regts. of 12 Batteries each. Pontoniers, 1 battalion. Ouvriers d'Artillerie, 12 Companies. Train of the Parks of Artillery, 6 Squadrons of 6 Companies each.

Engineers—3 Regts. of 16 Companies each.—Ouvriers of Engineers, 1 Company. Train of Military Equipages, 10 Companies. Ouvriers d'Administration (Commissariat), 1 Batt. Veteran Non Commissioned Officers, 10 Cos. Hussars Veterans, 16 Cos. Veteran Cavalry, 4 Cos. Veteran Artillery, 14 Cos. Artillery Garden Corps of Africa, 6 Cos. Veteran Engineers, 1 Comp. Veteran Gendarmes, 2 Cos. Veterans of Corsica, 1 Battalion of 4 Companies.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

SOMERVILLE'S WARNINGS ON STREET WARFARE.—THE ARTILLERY, THE INFANTRY, AND SPHERICAL CASE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Many thousands of pamphlets bearing the above title have recently been circulated through the manufacturing districts, under patronage of a statesman not less celebrated for versatility of talent than for eccentricity of character. There are some persons who think that the patron and the *protegé* in this case should change positions, and imagine that they can trace more of a *nisi prius* lawyer's tact than of a soldier's skill. Papers more pestilential it is impossible to peruse;—then ostensible object is to dissuade the Chartists from a premature recourse to arms; their apparent purport to preserve them from those errors into which insurgents are most apt to fall; their real intent to deceive the middle classes into a belief that no danger can arise from revolutionary movements, however well contrived; and that half-a-dozen six-pounders, with shrapnels, would subdue the largest city in a state of revolt; and that they are burdened with the support of an Artillery corps ten times greater than can possibly be required for defence of the land. Now these insinuations are likely enough to do mischief, and to contribute powerfully towards preventing that increase of our blue-coated brethren which is indispensable for protection of national interests, both abroad and at home.

Such and so unqualified is the pamphleteer's mendacity, that he states *thirty-two batteries, of four guns each, to be horsed, manned,* and ready, at a moment's notice, to march from Woolwich on any point menaced by danger. Three other brigades are described as stationed for defence of Edinburgh, and the force in every other garrison is represented as equally strong. Did the Chartists believe in these chimeras, I should be the last to disprove their existence,

but, unluckily, their chiefs know the station of every gun as well as we do ourselves, and are not less perfectly aware that whilst the force at Woolwich is far from sufficient for even garrison duty, there is no other point in the island at which, in the event of a simultaneous outbreak, it would be possible promptly to parade more than six *bouches à feu*. Even at Waterloo, in the heat of war, the total number of cannon employed fell far short of that said by Somerville to be stationed at Woolwich in peace, and at no period of the last forty years have we owned more than two guns for every thousand men.

Equally absurd and extravagant are his descriptions of the effects of spherical case. Were they true, Infantry and Cavalry might both be dispensed with as useless incumbrances, apt only to get in the way. Even amongst Military men much misconception prevails on this topic, and with civilians it is universal. There is no magic to be found in the use of shrapnels; they are, in truth, the result of a union between round shot and common case, less effective than the last at close quarters, and inferior to the former at a long distance, but combining the qualities of each parent in a modified degree at a medium range. No man in his senses would think of assailing, with six or even twelve-pound shrapnels, a church, town-hall, or any other stone and fire-proof building, having the roof covered by mattresses and the windows stopped by wool-pack sand-bags or faggots, well and carefully bound. Neither would shrapnels suffice to capture a barricade, if the defenders constructed temporary casemates, either with beds placed in rear of the work or omnibi taken off their wheels, and having their tops covered with thick planks. Even thrown at houses, small shrapnels might, it is true, pierce the roofs, blow out the garret windows, and riddle the attic floors, but the garrison, safe in the cellars, would scoff at their effects; for the balls which they scatter do not possess more power of individual penetration than if discharged from the carbine of a Dragoon.

If shrapnels are so effective as to dislodge covered opponents, how came it to pass that Sir Archibald Campbell, with his powerful field and siege train, failed in every instance to dislodge the Burmans from their hastily thrown up works without an escalade? and how was it that Colonel Gore suffered defeat at St. Denis, and that at Grand Brule Sir John Colborne's cannonade served only to pave the way for Colonel Wetherall's storm? If the power of spherical case be so destructive, why did the fire of Sir Francis Head's heavy batteries fail to drive the Americans from their redoubts at Navy Island, situate as they were, too, within the most favourable range for shrapnels, yet too far for allowing their reply, either with musketry or grape? And how, if shrapnels and rockets constitute the chief power of war, came Sir De Lacy Evans to be defeated by undisciplined Basques, without either rockets or shrapnels? Private Somerville was not slow to scamper away then. If the public are taught that miracles may be expected from any description of force, they will always be unjust in their appreciation of the wielders of that force when brought into play. True wisdom consists in rightly estimating our own power, and fairly calculating that of the enemy as well.

In the event of hostilities, Somerville *recommends the populace to assail the soldiers with sulphuric acid*. If they are resolved to draw destruction on their own heads, destiny must take its course; but can the scoundrel who instigates, or the fools who approve such miseries, be unaware that the use of such infernal compounds was discontinued in war, not from philanthropy, but from dear-bought consciousness—that instead of disabling, they invariably maddened the scorched and agonised assailants to deeds of superhuman valour, terminated by demoniac revenge? Assuredly, it was not tenderness that caused the defenders of Badajoz to refrain from employment of such means against British bayonets. Not they, but their reserve arose from the knowledge that, were such resorted to, not all their *chevaux de frise* could save them from impalement upon Saxon steel. There is too much reason to believe that the Chartist conspirators are still endeavouring to sow disaffection in the ranks, and that the Artillery in particular seem exposed to their designs. No watchfulness can, however, exceed that of the Officers and Serjeants belonging to that most gallant corps. ARTHUR.

ON OFFICERS WEARING THEIR PROPER UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Can you inform me if, in the new Naval Instructions, the positive order that was in the last code, that every officer on full-pay shall always appear in his *proper uniform*, excepting when on Admiralty or the Commander-in-Chief's leave, has been omitted?—as, to my astonishment, I have lately met, in the different sea-ports, officers belonging to the ships fitting out, walking about in public, in *plain clothes!*—and this in the face of their own Captains, and the Admirals at those ports! And further that, at a Public Ball a few days since, when both the Admirals were present, I saw some officers belonging to one of the ships dressed *en bourgeoise*, and this, too, in the immediate presence of their own Captain!

Surely, Sir, this new-fashioned system requires correction; and I trust that, for the good of the service, it will be at once applied. AN ADMIRER OF DISCIPLINE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The value which of necessity attaches to authenticated facts, will be admitted by you as a sufficient plea for the accompanying observations, the more especially as my name has been alluded to; and as the interests of our Indian possessions have, upon many important occasions, been ably advocated in your paper, I beg leave to occupy a limited space therein, that your readers may rightly understand the true position of this question.

The East India Company have been opposed to steam communication with India, *ab initio*; if you doubt the fact, I refer you to the columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

The Right Hon. President of the India Board, concurring in the opinions of the Lords of the Treasury, wrote to the Court of Directors, March 10, 1837, thus—"I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam packets with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India."

It may, therefore be inquired, why such a scheme has not been put in practice, or even hitherto attempted?

It is stated in your paper of the 30th ult.—"The scheme proposed would be found prodigiously too expensive;" allow me to show that *such an opinion* is erroneous.

The East India Company received from Her Majesty's Government 50,000*l*., to reimburse themselves for a moiety of the expenses incurred by one year's packet service between Suez and Bombay only. This sum fell so far short of one-half of *their actual* disbursements, that several of the Directors protested against receiving it as such an equivalent. It will, therefore, be apparent that the sum solicited from Her Majesty's Government, conjointly with the East India Company, being no more than 100,000*l* per annum, for maintaining packets of size and power sufficient to insure a regular communication every twenty-eight days between London, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay, and also with Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar, that there would not only be a very considerable saving of money to the East India Company, but at the same time they would gain incalculable advantages by such an extended intercourse. This arrangement has been submitted to H.M.'s government by parties whose guarantee would insure fulfilment, and it has been approved of by the President of the Board of Control;—the East India Company have hitherto demurred.

It is also stated in your Journal "that the public do not come forward to supply the funds." The British public have not been asked. When the Report of the Committee of Merchants arrived at Calcutta from London in April last, wherein the formation of a Joint-stock Company is recommended as the only means of working out this great national undertaking, a public meeting of the inhabitants of that city was immediately convened, at which 100,000*l*. was subscribed, and 10 per cent. deposit paid into the Union Bank there; and it is a remarkable fact, that many natives readily came forward with sums varying from 500*l*. to 2,500*l*., thus demonstrating how anxious they are for this boon, and their great confidence in our merchants here who are the projectors of the plan that has been propounded.

It will not be out of place to remark, that a contract has been entered into with a party to carry the mails between this country and Halifax for seven years, at a cost of 55,000*l*. per annum. A contract, I am told, is also about being closed with another party to convey the mails between London and the West India Islands for a term of years, at a charge of 250,000*l*. per annum. I would therefore ask, is India so unimportant a possession that she should be *denied* benefits that are in course of being conferred on Halifax and the West India Islands? It is no party question; it is one in which national interests are deeply involved. That the plan shall be carried into operation is a reasonable request made by the public of both empires; and let us hope that it will be adopted. Your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBER,
Agent for N.B. Steam Committee.

64, Cornhill, July 3d.

[We have not time to devote to a controversy with Captain Barber on this subject. It appears to us that his letter admits, though he attempts to evade, the force of the observations in our last. The public has been appealed to, to form a Company to bear the charges, with a admitted loss on the calculations of 50,000*l*. or 60,000*l*. per annum. The subscriptions in Calcutta extended only to a single act, not an annual payment of that amount. The East India Company only undertook, at the suggestion and in concurrence with the Government, to make the experiment of carrying the mail overland to Bombay for two years; and if the plan answered, it was then contemplated to extend it. The term of trial not having been completed, and as it is evident, from facts already stated, that the Company do propose—in fact, are progressing with the ulterior object—we ought, in common fairness, to wait the official result.—ED.]

PAY OF FIELD OFFICERS IN INDIA.

SIR,—In your Gazette of 1st inst., there is inserted the first portion of a letter, headed "H.M.'s Service in India—No. 15," wherein the writer states, that "in Europe the pay of a Lieut.-Col. is four times that of an Ensign, and a Major three times,—while in India, a Lieut.-Col. has ten times the Ensign's pay, and the Major five times."—Now, Sir, I have compared the above statement with the table of Indian pay and allowances granted to European Infantry, as published in the East India Register for 1839, and find as follows, viz.:—

Lieut.-Col.,	in garrison,	rupees	745 :	in the field,	1020
Major,	do.	do.	575	do.	780
Captain,	do.	do.	3 3 3	do.	411
Lieutenant,	do.	do.	199	do.	254
Ensign,	do.	do.	155	do.	200

In addition to the above monthly pay and allowances, there is, of course, the allowance for commanding the regiment. I have thought it right to send you this correct statement, in order that the other may not be allowed to go forth uncontradicted. AN EAST INDIAN.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

SIR,—The report of the examination at the Royal Naval School, which appeared a short time ago in the *Times*, gave an unfavourable account of the classical proficiency of the pupils; and this was mentioned as a matter of comparatively minor importance. Now, Sir, if you will allow me, through the medium of your columns, to make a few suggestions on this head to the managers of the school, you will bring the subject before the eyes of many who are interested, and produce an investigation that may be useful. The Naval School possesses many inestimable advantages, and ought certainly to be a thoroughly good school. It has been supported most nobly by many who have no private interest in its welfare. It is rich in means; and these means are at the disposal of the very people who of all others must be the most zealous in its behalf—the fathers, namely, and friends of the scholars. There can be no reason then why the school should not be in *all* respects perfect; and I would most earnestly impress upon the minds of all who are concerned the absolute necessity of rendering the *classical* department faultless. The chief object of the school should be to enable officers to educate their sons as gentlemen, and eventually give them the profession of a gentleman. It is the classical education only that is expensive, and that alone from which the children of many officers with large families are excluded. In consequence of this exclusion the sons of gentlemen are often obliged to descend from their sphere; and men who might have become eminent in any one of the learned professions are compelled to smother their intellectual energies and seek a livelihood in drudgery. It has been the fashion of late years to question the advantages of learning Latin and Greek. But that is not the point; we know that without them, according to the present system of society, whether erroneous or not, the few means a man has of earning his bread are rendered still fewer;—we know that without them a man can neither be a clergyman, a barrister, or a physician;—that without them, in short, unless he have an independent fortune, he can scarcely be a gentleman. How great, then, are the advantages which the Naval School places within the reach of all who have the privilege of sending their sons there! Let them seize the advantages offered, and strain every nerve to promote their own interests, by organising at once a good system of classical education. I am, &c., PATER FAMILIAS.

We shall be glad of *Tristram's* overhaul of Cooper's History next week.

*** In type—"L. T. L," "ANON," "Chevron," "A.," "Tristram, and the Masters and Petty Officers of the Fleet," "One of 1200."

The Chelsea Pensioners' Library.—It is not to be imagined that the old fellows frequent the reading-room for the mere purpose of holding converse either with the matured wisdom of the mighty dead, or with the crudities of the passing day. The reading-room is to them a place of pleasant rendezvous, where they gather themselves round the fire in little knots, and hold that sort of conversation which, among old men who have mixed much with their kind, is most in favour; for here we are not only garrulous, but entertaining. We all have seen a good deal of the world; we have had in our own persons, and witnessed in those of others, ups and downs innumerable, and our memories are stored with legends of the good and the bad, of the brave and the coward, of the youth and the maiden, of the true and the false-hearted. In this room it is our especial happiness to communicate each to the other his thoughts on the events of his life; and, if it does so happen that the same story may be told more than once, why no human being cares a straw about the matter, or takes the trouble to charge the narrator with a lack of genius. In a word, we are the most contented, and, I verily believe, the most deserving class of Her Majesty's subjects, whose great aim is to let the sun of our mortal life go down as calmly as possible, in the earnest hope that it shall rise again with increased splendour in a better world.—*Mr. Gleig, in Bentley's Miscellany.*

To Readers and Correspondents.

In the case of Lieut. the Hon. H. S. Blackwood, we can refer with satisfaction to the Military Intelligence of this day, see 84th Regiment.

We must decline the communication of "A Staff Officer," respecting the various Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington. We knew, before the receipt of our correspondent's statement, who was the author of the piece of "quibbling criticism," and we admit such conduct to be "contemptible," but nevertheless our columns cannot be the channel of an exposé, which would lead to much disagreeable controversy, and without general interest to the services.

We have done the needful as regards our valued friend at Saltash.

We cannot but admire the naiveté of a correspondent who signs "A. B. C.," in suggesting that we should do, what we have already done at least half a dozen times, namely, expatiate on the insufficiency of the annual return of "Mates." If our correspondent had been a reader of this journal, or consulted any one who is, he would have ascertained that we have already recommended the return to be framed as he suggests; for in its annual form, it does not give the service of each Mate, and many, not actually serving on the first of January, are wholly omitted. We presume there are reasons why the officers who move for these returns do not adopt the proper course to get at the merits of the claimants. As regards the political distribution of patronage, we should like facts instead of assertions to prove that the present First Lord exceeds the portion which all reasonable men admit must be exercised. Surely "A. B. C." does not suppose that any functionary would appoint a political opponent to a situation of trust, such as a foreign command, where operations are required in strict accordance with the policy of the Government, and when a leaning the other way would disconcert their measures. Let "A. B. C." take the Navy List in hand, and trust to his own eyes, instead of adopting the clap-traps of disappointed claimants.

Lieut.-Colonel Durnford, late Barrack-Master at Chatham, has sent us a pamphlet complaining of having been improperly removed from his situation, and purposes appealing to Parliament by petition. Under these circumstances, we, for the present, refrain from commenting on the pamphlet, or the complaint in the petition. We are well acquainted with the whole case, and should the matter come before Parliament, we hope, for the ends of justice, that the correspondence between the authorities at Chatham and the Board of Ordnance, may be produced. The public has only one side of the question at present.

The Seringapatam, a freight-ship, was erroneously described in our last as H.M.S. Seringapatam, Capt. J. Leith. The mistake arose from printing a correspondent's communication without revision, in the hurry of going to press.

We give this day the new appointments of the Coast-Guard Inspecting Commanders.

We have not time this week to look into the matter referred to by "Scrutator." "A Serjeant-Major of the Militia Staff" shall have attention.

We regret that, through a mistake at the office, several of our friends did not receive the Gazette at the regular time last week. We rectified the error as soon as made aware of it, by letters from various parts.

An Extra Number of this Paper, which will contain the title-page, index for 1838, and other matters of interest to the services, will be published on Tuesday the 16th of this month. This will enable us to make amends to correspondents whose favours are in arrear. Orders will be received by all the Newsmen.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1839.

The contemptible practice of turning every event that comes to the knowledge of a portion of the press to party purposes has of late been so general, that when, last week, we read the account of an affair which has been modestly compared for energy and dignity to the deeds of "Blake and mighty Nelson," we strongly suspected it was either the hoax of some wag aware of the credulity of the public, or an exaggerated account of one of those "rows" which will occasionally happen when the boat's crews belonging to ships of rival nations meet, and which are usually settled by the Commanders on the spot, without in the least suspecting that "the meteor flag of England" is compromised on these petty occasions.

On inquiry, we ascertained that no such circumstance as that reported had occurred; that *Vestal* was, in fact, upon another part of the station at the date when it was said to have happened. As the truth was well known at the club-houses, and in all well-informed Naval circles, we thought the affair unworthy of notice. It appears, however, that it was attempted to work this up as a charge against the Naval Commander on the station; and the service will, therefore, feel obliged to Lord Ingestrie, who, by a question in his place in Parliament, has afforded the Secretary of the Admiralty the opportunity for explanation. (See Parliamentary Report.) We are also glad that in doing this, his Lordship took occasion to disclaim all party motives with reference to the matter—an amiable feeling, which it would gratify us to find more extensively cherished by members of the service. Officers employed abroad have very delicate and onerous duties to perform, particularly under such circumstances as have occurred with reference to the hostilities between France and Mexico. We therefore trust that their brother officers at home will, like Lord Ingestrie, be forward in taking measures that the truth shall be known, and mis-statements which affect their characters contradicted.

At a time when abuses are being daily exposed, it is very fitting that an intolerable system of pillage, which attends those on whom their Sovereign is pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood as a reward for public services, should be held up to public indignation.

It has happened at Buckingham Palace that no sooner has the newly-made Knight got up from his knee, and is making his last bow previous to retiring from the presence of Royalty, than a functionary in scarlet and gold thrusts a paper into his hand with this address,—"Here is your account!" This, on being examined, is found to amount to 108*l.*, "fees on being Knighted." To whom, think our gentle readers, do these fees go? to heralds, who proclaim the style and title of the new Knight, to secretaries who record his deeds, to emblazoners of his arms, to esquires who attach golden spurs to his heels? No,—the fees go, to the amount of a few pounds, to the Lord Chamberlain's office, the rest to the royal coachmen and footmen, and scullions, too, for ought we know to the contrary.

We hear of corruption at foreign courts—here is a disgrace fully corrupt system at our own. If Officers of the Army and Navy are to be the royal servants (when vails are universally abolished) on receiving an honour from the Queen,—"it is too bad."

Although we have too much reason to fear that very many will be disappointed at the Report of the Naval and Military Commission, yet we sincerely trust that whatever good it may recommend will *at once* be carried into effect.

So many plans have been submitted through our columns to the consideration of the Military Commission, that Officers of the United Service scout the idea that a beneficial change cannot be introduced into our system of promotion without great expense to the country.

The following Plan was drawn up about two years ago by the late Major Banner, of the 93d regiment; and we have reason to know that it was much approved of by those who had well considered the matter. The numbers are not quite applicable to the present day, a Brevet having taken place in the interim, but the *principle* remains the same; and we give the Plan publicity, as we find that the Commission are now engaged on the Military evidence.

A PLAN by which a Brevet might be granted to benefit nearly 1300 Officers in the Army, and at the same time effect a considerable annual saving to the country.—

Number of Officers
Proposed to be Promoted.
2 Generals to the rank of Field Marshal.
44 Lieut.-Generals, whose commissions are dated previous to 1821, to the rank of General.
41 Major-Generals, whose commissions are dated previous to 1821, to the rank of Lieut.-General.
73 Colonels, whose commissions are dated previous to 1830, to the rank of Major-General.

Colonels composing the above number:—

3	Lieut.-Colonels full-pay Foot Guards
1	Major do. do.
3	Cavalry Lieut.-Colonels full-pay
15	Artillery
11	Engineers
3	Infantry
2	Marines
38	
35	Half-pay
73	

		Annual Expense.
3	Colonels of the above number being Regimental Lieut.-Cols. on full-pay of the Foot Guards, would be entitled, according to existing Regulations, to 600*l.* each per annum	£1,800
1	Do. do. Regimental Major, in the Foot Guards at 550*l.* per annum	550
3	Do. do. Regimental Lieut.-Colonels, on full-pay of the 1st and 2d regts. of Life Guards (Blue), at 552*l.* each per annum	1,566
60	Colonels at 400*l* each per annum	24,000
95	Lieut.-Colonels, whose commissions are dated previous to 1817, to the rank of Colonel.	
125	Majors, whose commissions are dated previous to 1819, to the rank of Lieut.-Col.	
100	Captains at present serving on full-pay, whose commissions are dated previous to 1817, to the rank of Brevet-Major, but a the additional pay of 2*s.* per day to each of the 26 Brevet-Officers, who are Captains in the Artillery and Engineers, would cease on their succeeding to the 26 Lieut.-Colonelcies that would become vacant by the promotion of the 26 Cols. belonging to these corps, the present number of officers, with Brevet rank, on full-pay, who are entitled to that allowance, would only be increased 74, which, at 2*s.* per diem each, would amount per ann. to the sum of	2,701

Captains at present on full-pay in the different branches of the Service who have been upwards of twenty years in their present rank—

Infantry	42
Marines	6
Artillery	27
Engineers	25
	100

As there are only 35 Colonels receiving Lieut.-Colonels' half pay of the 73 proposed to be made Major-Gens., the remainder being on full pay, the amount of annual half-pay for 38 Lieut.-Cols., who would be added to the Half-Pay List by 73 Majors being appointed to Lieut.-Colonelcies Unattached, after deducting 3900*l* 15*s*, the amount of the annual half-pay of the 73 Ensigns, suggested to be recalled to full-pay, would be 3,632

Total Amount of Annual Expense . £36,649

The Funds for indemnifying the country for the expense incurred by a Brevet might be produced,—

By permitting 73 Majors, at present on full-pay, to purchase Unattached Lieut.-Colonelcies, each paying the regulated difference between a Majority and Lieut.-Colonelcy, viz., 1300*l.*, and replacing those Majors by the same number from the half-pay, which would produce . 94,900

By permitting 73 Captains, at present on full-pay, to purchase Unattached Majorities, each paying the regulated difference between a Company and a Majority, viz., 1400*l.*, and replacing those Captains by the same number from the half-pay, which would produce 102,200

By permitting 73 Lieutenants, at present on full-pay, to purchase Unattached Companies, each paying the regulated difference between a Lieutenancy and Company, viz., 1100*l.*, and replacing those Lieutenants by the same number from the half-pay, which would produce . . 80,300

By permitting 73 Ensigns, at present on full pay, to purchase Unattached Lieutenancies, each paying the regulated difference between the Ensigncy and Lieutenancy, viz., 250*l.*, and replacing those Ensigns by the same number from the half-pay, which would produce . . 18,250

Total proceeds of the Commissions proposed to be sold . £295,650

The proceeds of the sale of the Commissions above-mentioned to be at the disposal of Government, and, as it appears by the Abstract of a Return attached to this statement, that the annual half-pay of 857 officers, amounting to 38,745*l.*, was cancelled by the payment of 374,964*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*: consequently, if the sum of 295,650*l.*, the amount of the proceeds of the Commissions proposed to be sold, were similarly appropriated, 46,438*l.* annual half-pay would be cancelled, from which, deducting 36,649*l*, the amount of the annual expense that would be created by the proposed Brevet, there would remain an annual saving to the country of 9790*l.*

Number of Officers that would be benefited by the proposed Brevet:—

480 Officers promoted without purchase
292 Officers promoted by purchase
292 Officers brought from the half to the full pay without paying the difference

Promotions in the Artillery and Engineers:—

26 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels
26 Captains to be Lieut.-Colonels
26 Second Captains to be First Captains
26 First Lieutenants to be Second Captains
26 Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants
26 Cadets to be Second Lieutenants

1220

Also, the following appointments:—

3	Lieut.-Colonelcies in the Foot Guards	
1	Majority in do.	do.
2	Lieut.-Colonelcies in the 1st and 2d Life Guards	
1	Do. do.	Horse Guards (Blue)
3	Do. do.	Regiments of the Line.

ABSTRACT of a Return of Commissions in the Army which have been purchased, and the Pay cancelled, up to April 1, 1839:—

RANKS.	Number of each Rank.	Annual Amount of Half-Pay Cancelled.	Amount of Purchase Money paid for each Rank.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Majors	1	200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Captains	15	2,167 10 0	10,873 6 8
Captain-Lieutenants	1	54 15 0	330 0 0
Lieutenants	378	27,177 7 6	169,273 8 0
Second Lieutenants	10	511 0 0	3,400 0 0
Ensigns	238	14,429 19 0	88,598 11 4
Cornets	29	1,703 6 8	10,780 0 0
Adjutants	8	565 15 0	3,000 0 0
Paymasters	14	1,733 15 0	12,020 0 0
Quartermasters	21	1,204 10 0	7,870 0 0
Chaplains	1	60 16 8	800 0 0
Assist Dep Paymr. Gen	1	146 17 6	1,100 0 0
Dep Judge Advocate	1	365 0 0	1,600 0 0
Physician	1	182 10 0	1,000 0 0
Staff Surgeons	5	1,022 0 0	4,710 0 0
Surgeons	11	1,534 10 5	7,589 1 3
Assistant Surgeons	52	5,830 17 6	22,211 11 8
Apothecaries	2	182 10 0	745 0 0
Hospital Assistants	11	101 10 0	1,155 16 8
Veterinary Surgeons	1	100 7 6	678 0 0
Total	857	58,754 17 9	374,064 15 7

War Office, April 16 (Signed) EDWARD ELLICE.

In the event of the foregoing plan being adopted, the General Commanding-in-Chief would be enabled, without expense to the country, to give promotion to a great proportion of old and deserving officers on full-pay in the junior ranks of the service: and as Lord Hill stipulated with officers, who are permitted to purchase unattached commissions, that they should pay the difference to be restored to full pay, in place of old officers being selected for promotion, the following number of the latter might, by the proposed plan, be promoted immediately:—

20 Regimental Majors of old standing, on full pay, to Lieut.-Colonelcies unattached, *without purchase*, and to be replaced by the same number from half pay of those recently promoted, paying the regulated difference, viz. 917*l.* each; the increase of half-pay, by such an arrangement, would be for each 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, or per annum for the 20, 547*l.* 10*s.*

73 Brevet-Majors on full pay to Majorities unattached, *without purchase* and to be replaced by the same number of Captains, recently promoted, paying the regulated difference, viz. 511*l.* each, the increase of expense to the country, by such an arrangement, would be for each 1*s.* per day, or per annum for the 73,—66*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

73 Lieutenants on full-pay to Companies unattached, *without purchase*, to be replaced by the same number from half-pay of those recently promoted, paying the regulated difference, 365*l.* each, the increase of half-pay by such an arrangement, would be for 1*s.* per day, or per annum for the 73,—3,996*l.* 15*s.*

Total amount of Annual Expense of promoting 20 Regimental Majors on full-pay to Lieut.-Colonelcies, 73 Brevet-Majors to Majorities, and 73 Lieutenants to Companies Unatt.—5,210*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The following sums, that would be paid by the officers restored to full-pay, to be placed to the credit of the country —

20 Majors, 910*l.* each	£18,080
73 Captains, 511*l.* each	37,303
73 Lieutenants, 365*l.* each	26,645
	£82,928

Which sum would liquidate, or cancel, annual half-pay to the amount of 14,037*l.*, from which, deducting 5,210*l.*, the expense that would be created by the promotion of 20 Regimental Majors to Unattached Lieut. Colonelcies 73 Brevet Majors to Unattached Majorities, and 73 Lieutenants to Unattached Companies, there would remain an annual saving to the country of 7,815*l.*, which, together with the 9,790*l.* before mentioned, would amount to 17,605*l.*

UNDER the head of Correspondence a letter will be found, signed *An Admirer of Discipline*, on the subject of officers belonging to ships in commission wearing *plain clothes* at public places, in the presence of the Admirals at those ports, and their own Captains!

Recollecting, as we well do, the customs of the *old* school, we can scarcely believe that those rules can have been so far departed from, as is represented, by the *new*; indeed, we imagine that the regulations continue the same as they formerly were, with regard to every officer in commission wearing the established uniform, excepting when on Admiralty leave, and therefore we must suppose that those in authority are wholly unacquainted with the circumstances to which our correspondent refers.

HE is a bold man who undertakes to give universal satisfaction, and a mistaken one who attempts it; nevertheless, we are not to be deterred from doing our utmost to benefit the majority. Greenwich Hospital has been the haven of hope to our gallant seamen since the days of William and Mary; but the preference shown in favour of applicants from the Royal Navy from among men maimed or grown old in the public service, excited the jealousy of their brother tars of the civil marine; and remonstrance led to the withdrawal of the monthly contributions of the latter for a separate investiture in an institution purely their own, forgetful that the greater portion of merchant seamen eventually serve in ships of war, and *Greenwich* their refuge, as all claim upon the civil establishment ceases if disabled in the fleets of Her Majesty. Since this separation four years have elapsed, and it is discovered that the amount of contributions to the civil fund is altogether inadequate to meet the demands; but a very simple process of common calculation might have demonstrated this result from the first—*seamen* constituting not only a very numerous class in themselves, but, moreover, are a body of men unceasingly exposed to every casualty incident to mankind; and whilst some are becoming incapacitated through infirmity or age, new hands are starting up, and both bearing a considerable preponderance over the number of deaths; whereas the *contributions* are derived from those only who are employed, which does not include all who are capable. Besides, the 50,000*l.* a-year collected has not only to meet the necessities of applicants, but the *officials* of such separate institution must be paid from the receipts; whereas, had that sum been added to the funds of Greenwich, where the working machinery is complete in its every detail, the whole amount would be distributable in pensions, the officials being already provided for.

Arrangements, however, may yet be made to embrace, under the fostering care of Government, both the Civil and Military Navy through the Greenwich Institution with satisfaction to all parties, with benefit to the British community, and with the utmost advantage to the nation, independent of the particular and grand object in view, viz, "To induce British seamen to dedicate themselves to the British service *exclusively* (either Military or Mercantile), and not wander capriciously in search of foreign pay under a foreign flag." To this end the funds of Greenwich may be made available, provided that every British seaman be eligible to its protection; it must, however, be *imperative* on applicants to produce testimonials of *good conduct* and (a to be specified) *length of servitude in British vessels*, under the hands of their several Commanders; in default of which documents no claim to be admitted, be the urgency of the case whatever it may. "Good-conduct" certificates would prove a salutary check upon insubordination in merchant vessels, as their Captains would then have some curb over the refractory, especially if certificates are countersigned by the Mates (not only in corroboration, but to prevent the effects of prejudice), and the ulterior benefit to be derived from their production, as now to be proposed, will be too important to be wantonly thrown away.

Instead of the present system of "out-pension," a plan, embracing the *local defences of our sea-coast*, may be beneficially substituted. Our eastern shores especially (and which have caused so much recent animadversion as to exposure to Russian incursion, &c.) abound in fish of the finest quality, and present numerous sites for the profitable prosecution of this source of national wealth, and for the establishment of such "nurseries for seamen;" for the fishing-boat is the cradle of the sea-boy.

It is, therefore, suggested, that eligible positions be selected on which Government may erect small fortresses, forming a chain of batteries, with suitable accommodation for pensioners (with a strip of garden-ground for each, as occupation when otherwise unemployed), including a Captain, and Lieutenants, &c., who shall superintend the establishments—that boats and nets be supplied to each station proportioned to the numbers of these veteran garrisons, and a school matron for the children be selected from the widows of warrant officers. Stations *for the prevention of smuggling* have been somewhat similarly chosen, without half the benefit to the nation which these veteran garrisons cannot fail to effect: first, as a national defence; secondly, as affording public benefit in an extended supply of food, peculiarly advantageous to the poor in regard to price—occupation to old and young, to women and children, and the consequent inculcation of habits of industry; and, lastly, inducement for British seamen to dedicate their youth and manhood to the service of their country, whereby alone they can qualify for this solace of age or decrepitude.

This would be a scheme of "sea fencibles," whose cost to the country would be nothing beyond that of the erection of batteries, as the customary pension would come from the funds of Greenwich, and, aided by the Coast Guard, would constitute a formidable opposition to any invading force, and afford time for the assemblage of a perfectly efficient body of troops; whilst, on the other hand, they may materially assist the Coast Guard in the prevention of smuggling. If the funds of Greenwich are insufficient, increase them by five per cent. on all monies derivable from freight or passengers in every denomination of Her Majesty's ships and packets. The increased "prize-money" awarded to seamen by Sir J. Graham's Bill, if distributed to the crews, will prove fatal to the service and to the individuals themselves, with but very few exceptions; but if the men are paid as formerly, and the difference transferred to Greenwich Hospital, for the *extension of pensions*, a general benefit will accrue. If, after all, there be still a deficit, it is the interest of the nation to contribute by Parliamentary grant; for without some efficient inducement this migratory class of men will naturally seek employment where payment is highest, rather than in the ships of a nation proverbially parsimonious in its remuneration for labour.

Seamen are the only "citizens of the world;" none so independent of country or clime—none so unbiassed by nationality; for British sailors, of all men, have least cause to be enamoured with "nationality;"—in peace unpitied, and in war oppressed, they are hunted down by the press-gang, and, at reduced wages, consigned to forced servitude, which ends only with life or the termination of war; *and this because they are Britons!* But, the war ended, it has been [illegible] to see the survivors starving [illegible] wherefore, the locality of their birth-place [illegible] sanctified by parental residence, is the only [illegible] tie upon their wanderings; they mingle with all nations, civilised or savage, and serve under every flag proffering inducement. Hence our difficulty in manning the *Benbow, Powerful, Revenge, Lily*, and *Clio*, &c.; and hence the desertions (as reported) from *Cornwallis*, at Halifax. The temporary advantage of extra pay overpowers the promise of reward, in prospective, of *some sixpence a-day* twenty years hence, especially since the new institution of the "Merchant Seamen's Fund" flits before their imaginations as a delusive vision, representing the "harbour of refuge" as open when-

soever the merchant seaman may find it necessary to lay up at moorings. The proposed scheme, however, will dispel the vision, and the advantages held out, though likewise prospective, are too important, comprising as they do "a government location—lucrative occupation for self and family, ashore and afloat, and the quarterly payment of pension besides;"—these are too important to be lost through a wandering habit or continued misconduct. Thirty thousand British seamen (according to Captain Marryat) would not serve under the flag of America did she not proffer inducements beyond those held out by their own country; and this number under one flag alone! Restore to the Royal Navy the pensions of warrants' widows, and thereby induce seamen to aspire to warrants' rank; and re-establish the probationary time of qualification for seamen's pension. Verily, the parsimony of modern economy will entail on the nation a ruinous expense!

Whilst discussing the matter of Captain Simmons's last pamphlet on "The Present Armament of the Navy," several weeks ago, we intimated our intention of returning to the subject, and we now redeem our promise.

The "*boring up*" of 24-pounders, not the heaviest guns of that class, and even extending the operations to 18-pounders, some of which (Bloomfield's) are bored up to the calibre of 32-pounders, having proved a safe practice, has already been extended to several hundred pieces of sea ordnance.

This was proposed, more than twenty years ago, by Sir Howard Douglas, and it formed—with the valuable suggestions for decreasing and assimilating the windage,—the principal features of his clever work on Naval Gunnery. Sir Howard not only gave the opinion that "*boring up*," or "*reaming out*," as he more appropriately styled it, was a practicable and safe plan for increasing the calibre, but he furnished the amount in weight and thickness of metal, which it would be necessary to abstract from each piece.

The long interval that has elapsed between the date of the suggestion and the operation being carried into effect, is but one more proof of the necessity for the control of Naval ordnance being in the hands of Naval officers; who having time and opportunity, should also have the means to accomplish improvements. We give this opinion, and we but repeat what we have often expressed before, without intending to reflect in the smallest degree upon the zeal and ability of the Ordnance Department; but we consider it as unreasonable to expect Military officers to possess a knowledge of the improvements of which a ship's armament is capable, as that sea Captains and Admirals should be well calculated to direct the operations of a siege, or acquainted with the nature of field guns, and all the paraphernalia belonging to them.

Engineer and Artillery men have quite enough to occupy their minds in speculating on and perfecting improvements in their own profession; and the fact, that we have ships' guns of various denominations—Miller's, Gover's, Congreve's, Bloomfield's, Dickson's, &c., all and every of which were considered the best of their day, so long as the designer maintained his influence, and that these are now again altered and finally intended to be superseded by others of newer pattern;—these facts, we repeat, are sufficient to show that some plan is wanting for securing an uniformity of purpose, and which we conceive can never be effected until the matter is placed entirely under Naval control, like every other branch of the Naval Service.

The question has been asked—occasioned by the fact of "*boring up*" the guns alluded to—how comes it, that if this is found safe and practicable—if these enlarged bores sustain the *full* charge, and, owing to decreased windage, are actually improved in *range*,—how comes it that, for this century past, heavy—unnecessarily heavy—guns have been placed in ships, and every attempt to increase the calibre made, not by such an alteration as the adopted one, but by substituting carronades and other inferior pieces, of larger calibre certainly, but greatly diminished range?

Gover's guns, and Bloomfield's also, were cast some thirty or forty years ago. We are certain as to the former, because the razed ships in Lord Gambier's fleet, in Copenhagen in 1807, had Gover's 24-pounders on their main decks. If these old pieces will stand the increase of calibre, produced by boring up, we are to assume that no material improvement has taken place in the composition of gun metal. We ask, then, is it not a reflection upon the parties who have controlled those affairs, that now only, at the eleventh hour, when, owing to the instruction afforded on board the *Excellent* at Portsmouth, and the deference which for the first time is paid to the opinion of the officer who so ably presides over that establishment, the matter is in course of accomplishment; and whether we are not justified, on the part of the Navy, in seeking to place the armament of ships under the control of sea officers?

There were many, very many, cases last war, when, as ships got old, their force was obliged to be reduced, by substituting lighter guns for those they originally carried; and, in the encounters with Americans, our frigates fought under disadvantage, because it was considered that they could only sustain a battery of 18-pounders, although their guns were nine feet long and 42 cwt.; whereas it now appears that 27 cwt. (the weight of Bloomfield's 18-pounders) may be, and actually is, *bored up* into a 32-pounder. Surely, then, a *better arrangement* might have secured a gun of more than 18-pounder calibre for a frigate, capable of sustaining pieces of 42 cwt.

But, what's done can't be help't—"better luck next time," as Jacob Faithful says. What we would now intimate is, that the boring-up system, having been tried and proved safe upon *light* 32-pounders, should be extended to the *heaviest* guns of that class, those on the lower decks of ships of the line.

Surely a piece of 65 cwt. or of 56 cwt., such being the weight of these guns, is capable of sustaining a higher calibre than 32-pounder (in fact the 9 feet 6 inches 42-pounder is only 65 cwt.); and, always supposing the range and capacity of the gun to be preserved, it would be a material improvement if the weight of metal, on the lower decks, could be made to throw a greater weight of shot. The 32 pounders existing can certainly be bored up to 42-pounders, and new guns of their weight (65 or 56 cwt.) can, we should imagine, by a judicious disposition of the metal, be made 68-pounders, of greater range than the present 32-pounders, and calculated to supersede them.

The advantage of this increase would be prodigious—in fact, tantamount to another deck; and those who are aware of the superiority attained by the *momentum* of heavy bodies in Naval actions can best appreciate it. We suggest, therefore, that a 32-pounder should be bored up to a 42, then to larger calibre, to ascertain to what extent it can be done with safety. We shall return to this subject shortly.

When the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 47, was passed last year (July 27), we lauded the measure as likely to prove beneficial—indeed, it was intended so to be—to the captors of slave vessels. It appears, however, that as the tonnage is measured under the regulations of the new Act, and in vessels of the character employed in the slave trade produces a low result, this measure, instead of being beneficial, will actually prove injurious to the officers and men employed on the Coast of Africa. All that appears necessary to amend this, and to procure a revision of the Act, is to explain the nature of the case, and we are glad to find that Captain Pechell, in moving for Mr. Woodhead's Memorial to the Treasury, in behalf of the Commander, officers, and crew of H.M.'s brig *Buzzard*, has signified his intention of doing so.

The want of space alone prevents our entering into the detailed matter of Major Tulloch's Report, but we consider the deductions from it so valuable that we shall submit them, as much at large as possible, to the public:—

Mediterranean.—The results of this Report tend to render questionable many of the theories regarding the influence of certain climates and localities in inducing diseases, and modifying the operation of others. The mild climate of the Mediterranean has hitherto been supposed favourable to the cure or prevention of pulmonary affections. The isolated cases known to civil practitioners have led to conclusions which, when submitted to the test of extensive calculation on large masses, have proved erroneous. The relative influence of climate on disease in different countries can be best estimated by a comparison of the proportion attacked annually out of a given number of residents. This comparison has placed beyond doubt the interesting fact, that, except in the Ionian Islands, the liability of troops to consumption in the Mediterranean is even *greater* than in the United Kingdom, and the deaths are fully as numerous. Indeed, temperature can have little influence on this disease; for it is more prevalent in the Mediterranean than in North America, where soldiers are exposed to night air with the thermom. below zero. We also find that pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs are *nearly twice as prevalent* in the Mediterranean as among the same number of troops in the United Kingdom, and that in the mild climate of Malta they are *twice as fatal*. These facts (and the appendix of the Report give ample proof of their accuracy) clearly show that residence in the Mediterranean is erroneously recommended to patients labouring under pulmonary complaints.—The results in this Report as to the relative prevalence of fevers of the remittent and intermittent type, in the Ionian Islands, afford strong confirmation of the doubts expressed in the West India Report regarding the uniform agency of emanations from a marshy soil or excessive vegetation in producing those diseases; for though sometimes more prevalent in the vicinity of such causes, yet, in the rocky, barren, and rugged islands of Vido, Ithaca, and Cerigo, they are more common than at Corfu, where these *supposed* sources of fever abound. In some colonies where remittent fever prevails, particularly in the West Indies, it has been attributed to excessive moisture, *because there the unhealthy and rainy seasons happen to correspond.* We have a striking contradiction to the effect of moisture as an exciting cause, in the fact that, in the Ionian Islands, this disease always appears and prevails *at the period when there is least rain.* We also find that this disease generally appears in June, when vegetation is yet in luxuriance, and that it diminishes in September, when vegetation is scanty, and, from the fall of moisture, is rapidly hastening, with the approach of winter, to decay.

The uniform appearance of remittent fever in June, in the Ionian Islands, might lead to an opinion that it was induced by high temperature; but the West India report has thrown a doubt on this, and it seems that this disease has raged when the temperature has been lower than when it commenced. It has also been most prevalent in those years when the temperature has been lowest.

The origin of this disease may long baffle research; but an important step in the inquiry will have been gained by thus establishing *that none of these agencies* sufficiently account for its existence and operation.

In a future number we shall examine the report on British America, where we now have a large force assembled, and of which many of our readers may be desirous of obtaining the interesting information Major Tulloch has collected.

We learn, with great pleasure, that Mr. John Edye has been appointed, under an Order in Council of 17th of last month, Chief Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, to control the Department, and act for and perform all the duties of the Surveyor in his absence. We are certain that the announcement of this gentleman's promotion will be gratifying to the whole service; and it affords a proof of the discrimination of the Board of Admiralty in recommending to Her Majesty's gracious consideration Mr. Edye, who has laboured so earnestly and successfully in the science—*the practical science*—of Naval Architecture. Mr. Edye's work on "Naval Displacements" has been, by order of the respective Governments, translated into the Russian, Dutch, and Turkish languages. In consequence of Mr. Edye's advancement, two other talented gentlemen have been promoted, namely, Mr. G. P. Parker, who has become Chief Clerk, and Mr. Chas. Laing Second Clerk, in the Surveyor's Department.

With great pleasure we announce the promotion of Lieut. Newton Fowell, and Mr. Elliot, Mate, of H.M.S. *Niagara* for gallant conduct in the affair at Prescott, on the St. Lawrence, on which occasion Mr. Elliot was wounded. The promotion of these gentlemen, as well as the officers who were present at Ava, must satisfy the service that every one who has the good fortune to meet with an opportunity of distinguishing himself is now *sure* of preferment. In Mr. Fowell's case, particularly, this is manifested, for we recollect that gentleman, although possessed of the strongest claims, having passed several years, been twice wounded on the Coast of Africa, and second officer of the *Pickle*, when she so gallantly captured the *Calero*, and when the Lieutenant in command of the *Pickle* was promoted. Notwithstanding all this, and his plea of seventeen years' service in the East and West Indies, and on the Coast of Africa, his merits were disregarded until Lord Auckland became First Lord of the Admiralty, when Mr. Fowell was one of his first promotions.

Seeing that the principle of rewarding good conduct before the enemy is now established and acted on, we hope it will never again be abandoned, so that officers may be assured, that when they have the good fortune to fall in with an opportunity to distinguish themselves, they are *certain* of promotion. Had such *always* been the case, the Navy List would assume a very different form from what it now presents.

The selection for Coast Guard appointments will also show that the boons coveted by Commanders, and for which the claimants may be said to embrace all those upon the List, are generally bestowed for long and *active* service, distinguished from long service upon half-pay.

The Court.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday, at which Baron de Cetto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Bavaria, had an audience, to take leave for a short time. Sir G. H. Seymour, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians, was presented to the Queen, on his arrival from Brussels. Sir E. C. Disbrowe, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, had an audience, to take leave.

Her Majesty honoured the Italian Opera with her presence on Saturday and Tuesday.

Col. Cavendish, Clerk Marshal, has relieved Col. Wemyss in attendance on Her Majesty, and has taken the Equerry's duty for the ensuing month.

We are authorised to give the most positive denial to a report which has been inserted in most of the public papers, that the Countess of Lichfield informed the Queen that the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie hissed Her Majesty on the race-course at Ascot. Lady Lichfield never insinuated or countenanced any such report, and there could have been no foundation for so unjust an accusation.

Lady Flora Hastings.—We regret to state that the apprehensions entertained of the issue of her Ladyship's severe and confirmed disease have been unhappily realised. Death terminated the sufferings of the patient yesterday morning at two o'clock. That wounded sensibility should have produced such mournful consequences, was, perhaps, not to be anticipated; and those with whom the calumny originated, which has crushed this gentle flower, may not hold themselves responsible for it. We wish they could prove that they are not the cause. To them, or any one of them, we will not say—

> "A ministering angel shall she be,
> While thou lies howling"

Lady Flora Hastings, Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was born on the 11th of February, 1806, and was the eldest child of Francis, second Earl of Moira, K.G. and K.C.B. Lady Flora has left a mother, brother, and three sisters, to lament her untimely end.

The decease of Lady Flora Hastings has cast a deep gloom throughout the Palace, and has set aside all contemplated gaieties. The Queen and Duchess of Kent were deeply affected yesterday on receiving the distressing intelligence.

On Wednesday, after the Queen had become convinced of the necessity of countermanding the ball at the Palace, announced for Friday following, in celebration of the anniversary of H.M.'s coronation, Her Majesty expressed a desire to be admitted to an interview with Lady Flora Hastings. Some preparation and delay having been indispensable, this interesting and important interview did not take place till Friday. What passed during this interview can be known only to those to whom Her Majesty may have been pleased to reveal it. It lasted for an hour, and no third person was present. We should commit a great sin against all that is kindly and generous in human nature were we to conclude this brief narrative without recording the words which fell from the lips of Lady Flora Hastings when she was last apprised that the Queen had expressed a desire to see her. They were, "Oh! I am so glad. I should so like to show Her Majesty that I entertain no rancour, notwithstanding what has passed." Lady Forbes, one of the ladies now in waiting upon Her Majesty, is a connection of the family of the Marquess of Hastings, and is naturally the medium of frequent communication between Her Majesty and the chamber of Lady Flora.—*Morning Paper.*

The Queen paid a visit to Lady Flora shortly before her dissolution, and remained with her a considerable time: the interview, we understand, was of the most affecting description, and afforded Lady Flora great consolation. The considerate kindness and attention shown by Her Majesty to Lady Flora throughout her illness, were most gratefully acknowledged by her Ladyship. We understand that a *post mortem* examination of Lady Flora Hastings took place last evening, at Buckingham Palace, by Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, and Mr. Merriman.

In Mr. Leslie's picture of the Queen partaking of the Sacrament in Westminster Abbey, which he is now painting, is a portrait of Lady Flora Hastings, which she sat expressly for at the desire of Her Majesty, and which, we believe, is the only portrait in existence of her Ladyship.

It is absolutely false that any question was raised respecting the removal of the remains of Lady Flora Hastings from the Palace. Some natural uneasiness was felt upon this point by the family, but as soon as it was known to exist, they were instantly informed that no custom or usage would be insisted upon on the present occasion, and that all the necessary and proper time would be allowed for the performance of the last solemn rites.—*Globe.*

Sir John Conroy.—We have reason to believe that the Duke of Wellington negociated the retirement of Sir John Conroy, with a view to propitiate a more cordial and affectionate understanding between two illustrious females; the young lady insisting upon the dismissal of the Comptroller of her mother's household, as the *sine qua non* to a perfect reconciliation. It is generally believed that Sir John Conroy, on his part, obtained the promise of a peerage.—*Argus.*

Sir John Conroy and his family have left town on a Continental tour. The cause and circumstances of his retirement from the post in the Duchess of Kent's household, are as follow:—The want of cordiality between the Duchess and the Queen is notorious, and a notion was getting general in certain quarters that the banishment of Sir John from her Majesty's presence was the cause of it; this reached his ears, and he wrote to the Duchess, stating the report, and, therefore tendered his resignation. The Duchess wrote in answer, that when the Duke of Kent was on his death-bed, he advised her to confide entirely in him (Capt. Conroy), and in all matters of doubt and difficulty she could not consult a wiser or more prudent counsellor—that her experience had fully justified the character she had received of him—that she had ever found him a most able, zealous, and faithful servant—and declined to accept his resignation. Sir John acknowledged such a letter as it ought to be acknowledged, but, at the same time, again tendered his resignation—upon which the Duchess consulted the Duke of Wellington and Lord Dunfermline. These noblemen, after maturely considering the case, each wrote to Sir John a most complimentary letter, in which they stated his conduct did him infinite honour, but that as his feelings were so strong on the subject, they should advise the Duchess to accede to his request—so Sir John ceased to hold office. The Duchess paid a farewell visit to Lady Conroy, at Kensington, before the departure of the family.

During the visit of the Queen Dowager at Malta, Her Majesty heard that the second son of Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Mr. William Peel, was on board Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's vessel. Accordingly the young Midshipman was immediately introduced, and had the honour to receive an invitation to dine with Her Majesty. The Queen Dowager appeared much pleased with the frank, yet courteous, bearing of the young sailor, and in a recent interview with Sir Robert Peel, Her Majesty gave a most flattering opinion of his son's dawning talents.

Despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica; from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne, Governor of U. Canada; and from Major-Gen. Sir G. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; were received on Sunday at the Colonial-Office. Despatches were received on Monday from Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar; others were received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, Governor of Malta; from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; also from the Bermudas. On Tuesday despatches, dated Feb. 4, were received at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, Governor-Gen. of India; despatches, dated April 20, at the Colonial Department, from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope: and despatches, dated 23d ult., at the Foreign Department from the British chargé d'affaires at Madrid. On Wednesday despatches were received at the Colonial-Office from the Governor of British Guiana; also dated 6th Feb. from the British Minister at Hobart Town. Despatches, dated 12th ult., were received yesterday at the Foreign Department from the British Ambassador at Constantinople; and despatches were forwarded yesterday for the British Ministers resident at the Courts of Berlin and Vienna.

The eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Gordon will shortly lead to the altar Lady Mary Ashburnham, youngest sister of the Earl of Ashburnham.

The Queen has appointed S. W. H. Ramsbottom, Esq., to be Provost Marshal General of the Island of Grenada; and Edward Jackson, Esq., to be Attorney-General of the Island of Trinidad.

Captain Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, Kt., has addressed the Conservative electors of Colchester, in opposition to Mr. Gibson, who resigned his seat for the purpose of appealing to his constituents, in consequence of his recent independent votes in Parliament.

Lieut.-Col. Mudge, R.I. Engineers, and Mr. Featherstone, are appointed to proceed to New Brunswick, and report upon the means of adjusting the Boundary Line.

The Rev. John Vane has been appointed one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to Her Majesty, in the room of the Bishop of Peterborough.

Sir C. Metcalfe has broken up his establishment at Ferne Hill, near Windsor, and sails in a few weeks to assume the Government of Jamaica, in the room of Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Smith, who replaces Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay in the Government of the Mauritius.

The Duke of Wellington's contemplated splendid *fete*, at Apsley House, in honour of the marriage of the Marquess of Douro, will not take place.

The Lieut.-Governor of Bombay, Major McPhail, has arrived at that colony.

Lord Farnham has been chosen a representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Caledon, deceased.

General De Lacy Evans.—A malicious report was circulated on Wednesday morning at the west end, that Sir De Lacy Evans had died suddenly. We are happy to state the gallant officer is in excellent health.—*Sun.*

The Earl of Lucan.—We regret to announce the death of this nobleman, father of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bingham. The late Earl was in his 74th year, having been born in Dec., 1765. Lord Bingham, who is in his 40th year, married the Lady Anne Brudenell, daughter of the late Earl of Cardigan. By the death of the late Earl there is a vacancy in the Irish representative peerage.

The Approaching Tournament.—The practising is continued twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays in public. The scene of action is at the back of the Eyre Arms Tavern, near St. John's Wood barracks. The ground chosen is oblong, and of about four acres in size, along the centre of which is placed a barrier, with a frame for the working of a figure in armour, which is propelled along the railroad by the strength of three men, in the

opposite direction to that which the knight takes in charging it. It appears absolutely necessary that the horse should be perfectly obedient to the rider's will, in order even to approach the figure. None of the horses are as yet sufficiently trained. There is, however, no want of *esprit* on the part of the riders, and their horses are evidently good, both for strength and speed. Lady Seymour is to be chosen Queen of the tournament.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.—Reports have reached town confirmatory of the fears entertained respecting this estimable Prelate. It is with feelings which will be participated in by all, of whatever party, who knew his Lordship, we announce that the great and good Doctor Butler is now numbered among the illustrious dead.

The Goldsmith's Company gave a grand entertainment at their Hall, on Wednesday, to the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, and some leading Conservatives.

The Grand Caledonian Ball took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday. Nearly 800 persons were present, and the greater portion in fancy costume.

Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.—The tenth dinner of this institution took place at the London Tavern yesterday. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam in the chair, supported by Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn. The following is a List of the Gold Medallions and Silver Medals that have been voted by the committee since 1838, to persons whose humane and laudable exertions in saving lives from shipwreck have been deemed sufficiently conspicuous to merit that distinction:—Gold Medallions to Capt. T. Ross, R.N., Inspecting Commander Coast Guard, Sword's District, Ireland; Lieut. H. A. S. Symmes, R.N., Coast Guard, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Lieut. S. J. Lett, R.N., Coast Guard, Rosslare, near Wexford. Silver Medals to Mr. Jones, Chief Officer, Coast Guard, Sword's District, Ireland; Mr. Begg, Master of a Collier, ditto; Lieut. W. Parsons, R.N., St. Alban's Head, Dorset; Mr. Andrew Richardson, Master of the steam-packet *Royal William;* Joseph Walker, Brigg, Lincolnshire; Mr. Henry Kennedy, Belfast Lough; Capt. James Berriman, St. Ives; Capt. Michael Welch, ditto; Capt. Richard Paynter, ditto; Capt. Edward Richards, ditto; Capt. Thomas Richards, ditto; Mr. Grandy, Mate of the *Harpy*, revenue cutter, Mill Bay, Plymouth; Mr. Jones, Coast Guard, New Town, Wicklow; Lieut. John Holland, R.N., Inch Bank, Loughswilly; Capt. Thomas Jones, Port Talbot, near Aberavon; Capt. John Howell, ditto, Capt. Charles Sutton, ditto; Mr. Arthur Rees, ditto; Capt. Joseph Foley, ditto; Lewis Jenkins, pilot, ditto.

The Nelson Memorial.—At a meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed to form a sub-committee to superintend the erection of the monument:—the Duke of Wellington the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Colborne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir J. Barrow, Mr. Charles Wood, and the Chairman (the Duke of Buccleuch), and Deputy Chairman (Sir George Cockburn), of the Committee.

A New Projectile.—Very early on Thursday morning, a new projectile was tried at Kingston on a pleasure-boat. It was launched from the land, lifted the boat out of the water, and shivered it literally to splinters. The explosive power was but about 2 lbs., and more effective than forty times as much of powder as used at present. The effect far surpassed the promises of the projector, Capt. Warner, as was admitted at once by the parties engaging for it. The explosion shook Kingston, and was supposed to be that of a powder-mill at Hounslow.

Strange Suicide.—Edward Knight, an old veteran of Waterloo, committed suicide last week under curious circumstances. He was a bookbinder by trade, and exceedingly fond of drink. His employer at length threatened to discharge him in consequence of which he joined the tee-total Society, and afterwards became a remarkably steady man. He got drunk, however, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and being jeered for his want of firmness, he took six-pennyworth of laudanum. This, however, had no effect; so he went home, and having procured a rope, made a noose, into which he thrust his head, and caused his own child, a girl six years of age, to pull at one end, whilst he pulled at the other. This also proved ineffectual, the child not being strong enough. He then went to the top of the stairs, taking with him an iron bar and a chair, and, having placed the rope across the iron bar, he kicked away the chair, and became suspended by the neck, in which situation his wife found him after some hours.

Serious Riot at Birmingham.—The Chartist meetings which have taken place in the Bull-ring were put a stop to on Thursday night. At eight o'clock, the usual hour of meeting, there was a large assemblage of the people, accompanied by banners, &c. To the great surprise, however, of the mob, a party of the London police arrived, sent from the Home-office, and immediately proceeded to arrest the leaders and disperse the meeting. This the mob resisted, and the police were temporarily defeated. For about ten minutes the fight was fearful, and it is feared that in more than one instance the consequence will prove fatal. Fortunately, the 4th Dragoon Guards, headed by Colonel Chatterton, and a portion of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, arrived in time to afford protection to the civil authorities. The mob then took to flight in all directions. Several of the London police are seriously injured, and it is feared that one inspector is fatally wounded by a stab in the side. A magistrate, in expectation of his death, took his deposition. The town was in a state of great excitement. Accounts received last night announce that Dr. Taylor and eight others were committed, and sent under an escort to Warwick gaol. A fresh supply of police had arrived from London, and more troops were sent for.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday evening a new afterpiece, called *Foreign Airs and Native Graces*, was brought out. It is from the fruitful pen of Moncrief, and there is much cleverness about the authorship, although without pretensions to originality in the plot.

COL. CHARRETIE AND MR. SANGUINETTI'S DUEL.

ALTHOUGH for the act, no *defence* can be *good*,
'Twere yet more deplorably *cruel*,
Had brave *Sanguinetti* been deluged in *blood*,
Or *Charity lost*, in a *do ill!*

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 1.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House copies of the Treasury minutes of 30th Aug. 1833, of 2nd March, 1834, and 5th July, 1839, relating to the application of certain sums of money granted by Parliament for the purposes of education, and also for a copy of the Order in Council, appointing a committee of the Privy Council, on the application of such grants, and of any reports made by such committee. The most reverend prelate then gave notice, that on Friday next he should submit a motion on the subject to which those documents related. (The Address was agreed to amidst considerable cheering).—The order of the day for the second reading of the Jamaica Bill was then moved by Lord NORMANBY. A discussion of some length followed.—The Earl of HARROWOOD moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—The Duke of WELLINGTON condemned the policy of Ministers in regard to Jamaica, but advised their Lordships to go into committee, that they might consider the various clauses of the measure, and make such amendments as might appear proper, with the view of sending it down to the other House in such a shape as that it might be sent out to the Island of Jamaica with some hope and prospect of being effectual.—Lord HARROWOOD withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY, July 2.—In committee on the Jamaica Enactments Bill, Lord LYNDHURST moved, as the wisest, most politic, and most conciliatory course, the omission of the first clause, that which empowers the "Governor and Council of Jamaica to make laws, ordinances, &c."—Lord GLENELG supported the clause, contending that with the present temper of the House of Assembly it was absolutely requisite.—The Marquis of NORMANBY also opposed such proposition, and added that, though he had been charged with having uttered unconciliatory and not wisely-tempered sentiments, after reflection on them he did not regret anything that he had said on this subject. He would not say that the time might never arrive when the House of Assembly could legislate on these matters, but he held that it had not yet come, and that, therefore, the generous people of England would not consent to leave the emancipated negroes in such hands.—A long discussion followed, in which the Earl of Harewood, Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, Lord Seaford, and Lord St. Vincent took part.—The committee then divided; Contents, 80; Non-contents, 149.—Majority against the clause, 69.

FRIDAY, July 5.—The Jamaica Government Bill was read a third time and passed. *National Education*—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an Address to Her Majesty not to allow further steps to be taken in a measure so fraught with importance to the best interests of the people without giving to that House an opportunity to express its opinion on the subject; and the Marquess of Lansdowne moved, as an amendment, the previous question. At half past three the House divided, when there appeared—for the original motion 219, for the amendment 108—majority against ministers, 111.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 1.—Lord INGESTRIE inquired of the Secretary to the Admiralty, if he was in possession of any information respecting an outrage on the British flag said to have been recently committed in the Mexican Sea, and if the Admiralty had any knowledge of a Midshipman having been ordered to receive a reprimand by Commodore Douglas, and if so, if the Admiralty coincided with that order?—Mr. C. WOOD stated, that he had received no information of any transaction of that sort, for the very best reason, for, as far as he could understand, no such transaction had taken place. If the dates given in the papers to which the noble Lord had called his attention were correct, it was impossible that it could have taken place, because the *Vestal* was not at Vera Cruz at the time. He was sorry to be obliged to communicate a report which was not sufficiently authenticated, but he did so lest there should be a charge of an attempt to conceal anything. The statement he was about to make he had received from an officer who came from the spot, and he could not vouch for the extreme accuracy of the account. Two British officers went out in a Mexican fishing-boat to learn to catch turtle, and hoisted the British ensign. That boat went into the French quarters, where the French guard-boat found and took out of it a Mexican subject who was with them. Some communication took place with the French Admiral on the subject, and in the course of 24 hours the whole of the persons who had been arrested were liberated. With regard to the other question, he conceived that if any irregularities or indiscretions were committed by subordinate officers, the Commander of the station had a perfect right to animadvert upon them.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.—*The British Flag.*—Sir F. BURDETT wished to ask whether any steps had been taken towards an inquiry into the outrage stated to have been lately committed upon our flag, by a French officer taking a Mexican subject from under its protection.—Mr. C. WOOD said that, believing that that there was not a syllable of truth in the statement, but that it was a mere newspaper story, without the slightest foundation, he saw no necessity for making any inquiry on the subject.

FRIDAY, July 5.—*Penny Postage.*—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the subjoined resolution:—

"That it is expedient to reduce postage to one uniform rate of one penny, subject to regulations with respect to weight to be hereafter fixed; that the parliamentary privilege of franking shall be altogether abolished; that official franking shall be placed under strict regulations; and that this House pledges itself to make good any deficiency in the revenue, should the alteration cause the expenditure to exceed the receipts."—The consideration of the resolution was postponed to Friday next.

What does the Queen intend to do?—It may be the intention of Her Majesty to put herself at the head of the radical party; if so, she must prepare herself for taking another step some few years hence; she must prepare for placing herself at the head of the revolutionary party. Before executing this last task, it would be well if she would reflect on the fact, that she herself, her throne, her prerogative, and her religion, are the real objects of attack; and that, though for a time the revolutionary fury may appear to be directed elsewhere, yet that they ultimately will be attacked. The revolution to which by heading the radical party she would lead the country, will not be a revolution of dynasties, but of institutions:—she is an institution; and the very first that would be sacrificed. It may be that several counsellors of Her Majesty have suggested to her, that by heading a revolution she will cover her name with glory, and secure to it a brilliant immortality—but the history of the monarchs that have headed revolutions is not of a nature to invite imitation of their proceedings. The monarch and the people, however unanimous at first, must at last quarrel; the monarch will tire of concession, but the people will not relax in their demands; each successive concession, while it will provoke the appetite for others, will disarm the sovereign of a portion of his power to resist; until the sovereign, having been converted into a puppet, as a puppet will be found to be expensive, and be gotten rid of. If the people of England turn republicans, there is one republican virtue they will be sure to exercise, that of economy, namely;—and if they succeed in reducing the power of the sovereign to a name, they will insist on the benefit of that reduction. Though one portion of that picture of England pourtrayed by Mrs. Shelley, in the romance of "The Last Man," should be realised, and England become a republic—assuredly another part of her vision, that of the Earls of Windsor, will not be so. Those advisers of Her Majesty, who counsel her to become the chief of the radical party, and who believe that they may do so with security to themselves, should beware!—*Monthly Law Magazine.*

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—According to the French papers, the garrison of Paris just now amounts to 60,000 men of the line, in addition to thirteen legions of the National Guard, two regiments of the Municipal Guard, and two thousand town-serjeants.

TURKEY.—*The Turkish General-in-Chief.*—Hafiz Pacha is to attack the Egyptians as soon as the fleet is on the Syrian coast. If Hafiz should triumph, his reward will be without bounds, but the Egyptian army is much superior in number and discipline, and is better commanded. Hafiz is brave, but he has no other military qualities. He is ignorant of the art of war, and his army scarcely amounts to 60,000 men, including the irregular troops. Ibrahim alone has 45,000 men, with more than 100 cannon. The sympathy of the Syrians for the Turks is the great chance for Hafiz.

RUSSIA.—The camp near Borodino will consist of 200,000 men. At the review at Warsaw, there will be at least 80,000 men under arms.

LISBON, June 24.—The *Crocodile*, having on board the Duke de Nemours and suite, arrived here from Cadiz on Thursday last, and the *Lightning* British Admiralty steamer on Saturday from Portsmouth, bringing the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, his two sons, and his daughter, on a visit to their Majesties. The Duke de Nemours paid a visit to the British Admiral, Sir John A. Ommanney, this morning, when the squadron fired a royal salute on his going on board and leaving. British ships-of-war in the Tagus—*Donegal, Ganges, Implacable Espoir*, and *Lightning*.

EGYPT.—A letter from Constantinople, dated June 12, brings the important intelligence that a bull of excommunication had been launched by the Sultan against his rebellious vassal Mehemet Ali. In consequence, Mehemet Ali has been deposed from the Pachalik of Egypt, and Ibrahim from that of Syria. A formal communication had been made on this subject to the European Ambassadors. The bull of excommunication was to have been read in the mosques on 14th June. The fleet sailed in two divisions on 8th and 9th, and was to rendezvous at Gallipoli, where they would take in extra stores and 10,000 additional troops. Before the sailing of the last division, the Sultan went in state on board the *Mahmodie*; and, after prayers had been offered up for the success of the expedition, he addressed the officers and men, and exhorted them to do their duty as if he himself had been with them. Captain Walker, who virtually directs all the manœuvres of the fleet, was invested by the Sultan with the rank of Rear-Admiral. The latest accounts from Syria represented Hafiz Pacha as still occupying his position on the Euphrates. It was said that 4,000 deserters from the Egyptian Army had already joined his ranks. It was reported in Constanti-

nople that the destination of the fleet was direct for Alexandria.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The intelligence from Cape Town is still of a gloomy nature. Malignant measles were carrying off the inhabitants at the rate of 24 per day. The colonial servants are insolent and restless (thanks to sudden emancipation), provisions are scarcer and dearer, and more farmers were about to emigrate. We trust that the attention of Government and of the country will be directed towards a languishing but most valuable colony.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

HEARD ye the sound of the muffled drum
And the trumpet's mournful blast?
They tell that the soldier's time has come,
His dreams of glory past!

Saw ye yon bier, on whose sable pall
A sword and helmet rest?
No more by that helm, at bugle call,
Shall the soldier's brow be prest!

Saw ye yon noble war-horse led
The funeral rites to grace?
Dark plumes are waving o'er his head,
And he walks with measured pace.

Oh! never more shall the soldier guide
His gallant steed again!
Nor mingle more in youthful pride
'Midst yonder glittering train.

Slowly, with arms reversed, they tread
As they follow to the grave,
Him who, now numbered with the dead,
Was the bravest of the brave.

Heard ye yon musket's echoing peal?
'Tis the soldier's last farewell!
But he cannot now its sadness feel,
Bound down by death's dark spell.

They turn again—yon martial train—
From the soldier's lowly tomb,
While the shrill fife gives some joyous strain,
To chase the church-yard's gloom.

They are gone! and in his earthy bed
Is he left unwept alone?
Lingers no mourner near the dead
O'er the beloved—to moan?

Oh! saw ye not yon hooded pair
In mourning garments clad?
And marked ye not their grief-worn air,
Think ye *they* are not sad?

The mother weeps her darling son,
Her hope, her joy, her pride!
He was the widow's *only* one—
For him she would have died.

Her thin grey hair neglected strays
Across her aged brow,
While kneeling on the grave she prays
O'er him who fills it now.

Though tearful is that sunken eye,
Yet holy peace is there—
For she trusts with him above the sky
Soon a heavenly home to share.

Her pilgrimage is nearly past,
Her every earthly woe;
Like the ancient tree that falls at last
When wintry tempests blow.

But the young mourner at her side—
Her frame convulsed with grief;
Oh! how shall she long years abide?
What yield her heart relief!

For he to whom that heart was bound
With love's devoted ties;
Lost—lost to her—beneath the ground
In the dark coffin lies.

And she is left all desolate
To tread life's weary way;—
What marvel she repines at fate,
And dares for death to pray!

What marvel that she wildly cries
For the grave its prey to yield;—
Oh! what avail are tears or sighs,—
His earthly doom is sealed!

Sealed—'till the last deep trumpet shake
All earth with its awful sound;
Then shall the dead, arousing, wake,
While nature sinks around.

Plymouth Herald.

Literary Notices.

Travels in North America during the Years 1834, 1835, *and* 1836. Including a Summer Residence with the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, in the remote Prairies of the Missouri, and a Visit to Cuba and the Azore Islands. By the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

WE never perused a more interesting book of travels than the present. Our author, whether he figures in the hospitable circles in the different cities of the United States, or camps with the savage Pawnees near a thousand miles from any habitation of civilised man, is alike animated, graphic, and vigorous. In the most critical and dangerous situations, his cheerfulness never forsakes him: nothing less, indeed, than this dominant quality could have sustained him in the perils to which he was exposed during his residence with the Pawnees, and particularly in his bold attempt to escape from them, and find his way across a trackless desert, without guides, to the frontier post of civilization. Mr. Murray's sketches of life among the red men are exceedingly various, and are worthy of the most careful study. He travelled with them, hunted with them, camped with them; and his numerous anecdotes of their manners and customs, coupled with his own singular adventures among them, constitute the most striking Indian story we are acquainted with. During his travels in the United States, Mr. Murray was personally introduced to Gen. Jackson, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Judge Marshall, Mr. J. F. Cooper, and other distinguished Transatlantic personages. The portion of his book which is connected with these famous individuals, will be referred to with great interest.

Sir Harris Nicolas's History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire. John Hunter.

THE fourth part of this very superb work nearly concludes the history of the Garter. The proceedings of the Order during the reigns of the sovereigns George III. and IV., William IV., and to the present time, are faithfully recorded; but we must confess our regret that the learned antiquarian and historiographer has not enriched this portion with copious biographical and other notes, referring to the individuals introduced into the Order during the last half century. We have already remarked on the very valuable notes in the three preceding parts of the work, collected with great care from the early historians of the Order; and we think Sir Harris would do well to follow their example, in writing that portion of the history of this, and the other British Orders, which may be considered as entirely new and most generally interesting. It is not, however, too late to remedy the omission, and we should rejoice if our remarks lead to such an improvement. In giving the history of the Order of the Bath, Sir Harris does not, we presume, intend to pass over the achievements of the distinguished individuals of our own times; but the regulations of that Order excluded officers of certain ranks, however prominent their services; and we could point to one who was pre-eminently distinguished, who was most severely wounded on the field of battle, but whose only Order is that of the Garter. Now, in writing history, it seems to us scarcely correct that the individual who has so distinguished himself should be as little noticed, in a work of this description, as the man whose life has been a continued scene of dissipation and debauchery, and whose rank and riches alone made him a member of the Most Noble Order.

The plates with the present portion are perhaps superior even to those in the preceding parts: they consist of the Collar of the Guelphic Order, the Badge of the Garter, and the Medals of the War, which are most exquisitely represented.

A Sketch of Native Education in India, under the Superintendence of the Church of Scotland. By James Bryce, D.D.—W. H. Allen and Co.

THE design of the learned author of this "sketch" of a matter requiring the most elaborate examination, is simply to keep the great subject of Native Education before the Christian world, not in any one isolated and detached point of view, in which it may present itself when seen by the moralist or the missionary, but as identified with a vast diversity of interests, and affected by the complex operation of no less vast a variety of elements, many of which are too apt to be overlooked on a superficial view. The exertions of the Church of Scotland towards educating the native population of the East, the zealous endeavours of the missionaries, their desire to combine religious with secular instruction, and the opposition they have experienced from the "New Literary Society?" are points dwelt upon with no less energy than talent. Dr. Bryce is well known to Orientalists, and his writings will always command notice, and we regret that our limits prevent us, at this moment, giving to them that full consideration which we are sensible they deserve.

St. Stephen's; or, Pencillings of Politicians By Mask. H. Cunningham.

"MASK," whoever he may be, has a wonderful good opinion of himself. It is to save Dame History a vast deal of trouble—a great deal of raking in old chests, and dusting her fingers among old magazines and newspapers, that our author has taken the pains to strive off for her use a series of descriptions and biographies, which will dovetail nicely into her narrative, and save her all care upon the subject. The sketches include the Duke of Wellington; Lords Grey, Lyndhurst, Brougham, Melbourne, Londonderry, John Russell, Palmerston, Howick, Normanby, Holland, and Stanley; the Duke of Buckingham; Sirs R. Peel, C. Wetherell, F. Burdett, J. Graham; the Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Exeter; Messrs. D. O'Connell and Hume;—and we are told very gravely that nine-tenths of them ought to be exceedingly obliged to the incognito for having taken up the pencil of a historical painter; for it is highly probable that by his aid, and by his aid only, will the good people who may happen to exist some hundred years hence, have an inkling that such persons ever lived upon the earth—"Depend upon it," says "Mask," "most famous politicians, she (History) will take my assistance in vastly good part, and that the only history of you that will ever be read, will be taken from these pages." This is *modest*; but, notwithstanding the egregious vanity of the author, some of his sketches have spirit, and occasionally truth. That of the Duke of Wellington, however, is absurd from beginning to end; and we, therefore, shall not quote a line, but content ourselves with a portion of some of the other notices:—

Sir Robert Peel.—"What do you think of him? Was there anything original, philosophical, *Burkitts*, in the speech you have just heard? Not a syllable; it had neither brilliancy of conception nor manliness of argument; but it had tact, very great tact, and that is so much better than brilliance or logic, that had Burke started from his grave to reply to it, he would have been coughed back again in ten minutes. Sir Robert lavishes no *sous* upon agile opera girls, and figures in no amorous confessions of frail Harriets. He has ever been a man of unquestioned propriety; he throws away no auxiliary to ambition; and he well knows how much 'respectability' is worth in England. He was a good boy at college, and jagged hard. He took a double first-class—no very great thing to do, as examinations then went, and what half-a-dozen very mediocre men upon an average do every year, not that the difficulty is trebled; but still a very 'respectable' achievement for a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, in days when champagne and scarlet coats were the order of the day, and Latin and Greek were voted vulgar. Perhaps it was this early performance which first inspired him with that extraordinary estimation of his own powers—that religious awe of himself which seems always to absorb him. He appears sometimes quite wrapped in self-contemplation, and, doubtless,

"'The more he thinks, the more his wonder grows,
That one small head can carry all he knows.'

Brougham, in one of his pamphlets, sneers cruelly at this 'his deep and devout veneration for himself, destined, among other things, by reverently dropping the voice upon naming the object of his adoration.' No one who has ever heard the Right Hon. Baronet pronounce the pronoun 'I' in one of his speeches can fail to feel the full force of this sarcasm.

"Peel is one of the weeds thrown up from the populace by the fierce agitation which the expenditure of a thousand millions of money created in our society. George the Third, with his old German notions of long descents and interminable quarterings, could not forget the Peel spinning-machines. It is an old story. No less than three of the near relations of Sir Robert have married ladies bearing the Christian name of Jane. I forget what year it was in that the old King was told that — Peel had just married Miss Jane —. 'Ods bobs!' exclaimed the royal wag, after congratulating the bridegroom, his pig-tail absolutely wagging with suppressed fun, 'Ods bobs, Liverpool, how these Peels do stick to their *Jennies*!'"

Lord Melbourne.—"Look at him attentively. He has the air of a good-tempered, jovial, gentlemanly man; no fool, but hardly a conjuror. He certainly is not the man whom Theophrastus would have chosen to be Prime Minister. If he have profundity of thought, the penetration to foresee remote consequences, the ready fertility in expedients to meet sudden contingencies, the mind to map the course of the great vessel of state, and the eloquence to persuade others that that course is the best which could be devised,—if he have all these, which are popularly looked upon as the requisities for a Prime Minister, nature has certainly not made his face an index to his mind.

"Lord Melbourne is an old man without domestic ties to keep him at home, of gentlemanly manners and a well-stored mind—precisely one of those men whose society women delight in; with whom they can take liberties without danger, and form a familiar friendship without scandal. An agreeable and elegant-mannered old man will always be a favourite with a young woman who is neither a flirt nor a fool, whether her sphere be a cottage or a Court. What a relief, then, must such a friendship and the conversation of such a man have been to a woman of genius yoked for life to Mr. Norton!"

Sir James Graham.—"Sir James is a very fat man, with some thousands a year of income, who has been a very violent Radical, and is now a very violent Tory. There are his recommendations to notice. Intrinsically Sir James is a man of very small ability, either for good or for evil. He consists of a very huge frame, with very large endowment of oily matter; dark hair, full round face, a good sized nose, and feet of a size which were mercifully moulded by Dame Nature for his particular accommodation, in order to uphold a weight of body which they alone could have sustained. Graham's intellect is as obese as his body. Coarse and ungainly—sufficiently removed from anything like elegance to prevent the absurdity of pretending to it unworthily—he affects the plain style of the farmer; and because he can talk in a straight-forward manner that which he intends to say, Sir James, who never ventured upon a figure in his life, or ever uttered a sentence which was worthy of remembrance, actually thinks himself an orator. Yes, reader, the rough-looking mountain of flesh is actually consumed by vanity; and being exceedingly stricken, he does not even strive to conceal his infirmity. Like many stupid people who find that, from sheer stupidity, they do things unlike other people, and that, by the help of a strange luck, their blunders have sometimes been to them success, Sir James, finding that his farmer-like harangues and plain violent Radicalism were listened to, and replied to, and talked about, conceived the notion that there must be something surprisingly eloquent in what he said. The Hon. Baronet awakened suddenly to the agreeable consciousness that he [illegible] talking eloquence all his life.

"Shine out, bright sun, until I [illegible]
"Jamie would see his shadow [illegible].

"Sir James Graham, to the infinite astonishment of every one, was put over the Admiralty. A man who [illegible] no more of a ship than that it was an inconvenient vehicle [illegible] to make sea-sick people sick, was intrusted with the control of [illegible] navy of Great Britain. He set about reforming with an [illegible] and a manner peculiarly his own—turned the Admiralty [illegible] windows in no time—and, doubtless, would never have stopped [illegible] he had cut down every 74 into a frigate, and built up every [illegible] boat into a 120-gun ship, if he had only been left alone, and [illegible] to pursue his senseless whim for mere change unchecked. His unlooked-for elevation had absolutely turned his head. Feeling that he had no very deep thought or design to go upon, he appears to have imagined that his *impulses* were infallible, and, verily, he gave them a full trial. There are none so vain as your very stupid people, whom a few incidental successes have rendered confident as to the superiority of their own capacities.

"Enough of Graham. It is a strong argument against popular discrimination that such a talentless and principleless person could ever hoist himself for a moment to the height of a popular favourite. Stripped of his disguise, he has fallen to his proper level. There let him lie."

The Life of the Duke of Wellington, compiled from His Grace's Despatches. By G. Soane. Vol. I. E. Churton.

WE are far from agreeing with Mr. Soane that, because the Duke has given to the world his Despatches, there now needs neither historian nor biographer of that illustrious man; the Despatches are merely auxiliaries for a good history of his brilliant career. The compilation before us, professing to furnish the spirit of the Despatches,

appears to us, on a cursory inspection, to be well-executed, and is, therefore, a useful book of reference, especially for those who cannot afford to purchase Colonel Gurwood's twelve volumes.

Life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby. By Caroline A. Halsted. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A very excellent Biography, containing many historical details of the highest interest, most carefully condensed. The style of the fair author is remarkably clear and agreeable.

East India Intelligence.

On Friday, 28th June, at the examination at the East India Company's College at Haileybury, the following gentlemen passed and received appointment in the Company's civil service as Writers. For Bengal—Messrs. Bushby, Brodhurst, Lautour, Riddell, Fletcher, Ross, Berford, Melvill, Inverarity and Winefield. For Madras—Messrs. Levinge, Phillips, Ratcliff, and Goldie. For Bombay—Mr. C. E. Stewart.

Letters have been received in Bombay from Lieut. Pottinger, dated 4th Feb., and our accounts from the Army contain intelligence regarding him of a still later date. We are happy to state that he was then well and in high spirits, having recovered all his former influence with the Shah and his ministers. The misunderstanding had been of a very serious nature; so much so, indeed, that at one period Lieut. Pottinger's life was placed in serious peril. The history of the affair is this:—The Minister sent his brother to Lieut. Pottinger, requesting an advance of money to his (the Minister's) quota of troops. This he refused, unless some decided change was made in the system of extortion and tyranny pursued towards the people of the city. High words ensued, which ended in imposing upon Lieut. Pottinger the necessity of turning the Minister's brother out of doors. The house was soon surrounded by soldiery, and one man (we believe a servant or retainer of our gallant countryman) was seized and his right hand cut off, but whether in an affray or by order, does not clearly appear. The people and syuds unanimously took up the part of Lieut. Pottinger, and after various messages and visits the Shah was made to comprehend the true nature of the case. He promised to pension the mutilated man, to punish the persons who had wounded him, and to send the Minister to apologize in the public Adawlut, whither Lieut. Pottinger was to proceed escorted by all the ministers of Government. He agreed also to order those changes in the system which had been demanded. Lieut. Pottinger declares that both King and people are ready to throw themselves into our arms, and that we can establish our rule, or our influence, as it may seem best to us, from the Oxus to the sea.—*Bombay Times*, May 8.

Mr. J. W. Alexander has resigned the office of Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Bengal, on the ground that he has conscientious scruples touching the administering idolatrous oaths.—*Calcutta Englishman*, April 20th.

The following is an extract of a letter received from Berhampore, dated 16th April:—"Brev.-Maj. Bacon, 65th N.I., died at a short distance from this station on the night of the 14th inst. He had been long in a delicate state of health, and it is not improbable that the extreme heat of the weather accelerated the fatal termination. This vacancy promotes Brev.-Capt. J. Whiteford and Ensign C. M. Rees."—*Hurkaru*, April 20th.

Nusserabad.—Orders for the arrest of Cornet Chapman, accompanied by descriptive rolls of him as a deserter, have been sent to the neighbouring stations. No trace of this unfortunate youth has been discovered. The extent of his fraudulent operations is not known, though fresh disclosures are daily coming to light in the shape of bills returned dishonoured, and angry letters from tradesmen and agents, shewing already defalcations to the amount of 50,000 rupees. The whole affair is one of much regret, the unfortunate officer having been very popular for his gentlemanly manners and general social qualities. No suspicion that he was embarrassed existed until lately; for though he lived expensively, maintaining a handsome domestic establishment, a racing stud, and giving racing cups, &c. &c., the fortune he represented himself to possess at home was considered sufficient to cover all.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 21st.

Col. Benson has been obliged to quit Burmah in consequence of ill health. By this arrangement the duties of Resident will devolve on Capt. M'Leod, together with all the hopes of success in settling matters amicably with the Burmese Court without the necessity of going to war.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, March 27th.

A letter just received from Ferozepore informs us that the station is considered as one of the healthiest and pleasantest in India. Runjeet Sing's health is likely to keep them on the *qui vive*, and they have not given up all hopes of the Cashmere shawls and other little *et cetera*.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 3d.

On the 22d March an attack was made on the Government Treasury at Malwan by a body of about 200 men; but the attempt was frustrated by the gallantry of a small party of the 18th reg. Madras N.I. and the local police.—*Bombay Times*, March 30th.

A special Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, praying the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the commercial relations between Great Britain and India, especially with reference to the reduction of the duties levied in the ports of the United Kingdom on articles the produce and manufacture of British India. After some discussion it was agreed that the resolutions should be referred to the Court of Directors, who might be instructed that they should draw up a petition which they would submit to the Court. The Court then agreed to the Bill for allowing the rules and regulations of the Courts in India, and adjourned.

A mail from India, *viâ* France, arrived at the East India House on Friday morning; left Bombay, 20th May, per *Atalanta*. The latest dates from Bengal, 8th, and Madras, 9th May. The passengers per *Atalanta* from Bombay, were—Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Donna Joaquima Roza de Azavedo, James Anderson, Esq., Mr. H. Blanker, Mrs. Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, Lieut. W. L. Walker, 4th reg., G. S. Vigne, Esq., Rev. Mr. Davis, Capt. R. Lowe, R.N., Mrs. Mills, and a native servant. The Company's despatches only having arrived through their special messenger, no private letters have been received. Rumours, however, are current, but with almost the certainty of truth, that the advanced division of the Army of the Indus had been attacked by the Afghans within 15 coss of Candahar, and were overborne, but Col. Sale's brigade coming up very opportunely turned the scale in our favour, and ended in a complete rout.

It is likewise very currently rumoured that these despatches bring accounts of the demise of Runjeet Sing, which, if true, will very materially change the present views and intentions of the Indian Government.

COURT OF INQUIRY

By Maj.-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., 1st May, 1839. The Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry assembled to inquire into certain points connected with the conduct of Capt. Duff, 15th N.I., while in command of a detachment at Vingorla, and after an attentive perusal of everything therein recorded, it affords him great satisfaction to express publicly his entire concurrence in the opinion of the Court, which is in every respect highly honourable to Capt. Duff.

But in doing justice to that officer, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald regrets that, from the papers before him, it becomes his duty to notice with great disapprobation the conduct of others of the same regiment, junior to Capt. Duff, in respect to the manner in which they have conducted themselves in the matter lately under investigation.

As one of the younger officers, whose name appears on the proceedings as having permitted himself to make insinuations against Capt. Duff, was not examined, and therefore had not an opportunity of explanation, the Commander of the Forces will not further advert to it; and from the short standing in the service of Ens. Rait, the Major-General is willing to attribute the impropriety of conduct in that officer to inexperience and want of consideration.

But the same grounds of excuse cannot be extended to Capt. Crispin and Lieut. Morris, who appear, for reasons best known to themselves, to have endeavoured to bring the professional character of their senior brother officer into disrepute, thereby indicating acts inspiring grievings, both as officers and private individuals, as render it unnecessary for the Commander of the Forces to make any further remarks.

In concluding these observations, Major-Gen. Sir J. Fitzgerald cannot too strongly impress the indispensable necessity of officers placed in command of maintaining the strictest control, and of checking at the instant the slightest mark of disobedience in whatsoever kind; as on this principle hangs the mainspring of Military operations, for from the head all orders should emanate, and the inferior officer must naturally expect the zealous and active co-operation of all ranks.

MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., April 25, 1839—E. Maltby, Esq., to act as 4th Coll. and Mag. of Canara during absence of Mr. Blair, on leave. R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Cochin during absence of Mr. Skelton. W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as Judge and Crim. Judge of Salem during the absence of Mr. Bannerman, on leave, or until further orders. J. L. Mckenzie, Esq., to act as Secret. to Marine board during absence of Mr. Mackenzie, on leave, and without prejudice to his present acting appointment. T. J. P. Harris, Esq., permitted, at his own request, to resign the app. of Acting Sub. Col. and Joint Mag. of Salem, on account of ill health. E. Newberry, Esq., to act as Judge and Crim. Judge of Cuddapah during absence of Mr. Lascelles, on leave. W. C. Jelliceo, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Com. Judge of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Newberry on other duty. D. C. Dalrymple, Esq., to act as Member of Marine Board until further orders.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Mar. 26, 1839—Cav.—Major D. Macleod, from 4th L.C., to be Lt.-Col., v. H. B. Smith, ret., date of comm., Mar. 19, 1839. 4th L.C.—Capt. H. Cunningham to be Maj., Lieut. B. S. Sullivan to be Captain, and Cornet D. J. T. King to be Lieut., in succ. to Macleod, prom., date of comm., Mar. 19, 1838. Art.—Major P. Derville to be Lt.-Col., Capt. (brev.-Major) John Chisholm to be Maj., First Lieut. (Brev.-Capt. T. K. Whistler to be Capt., and Sec. Lieut. J. G. Balmain to be First Lieut., v. Murray, ret., date of comm., March 20, 1839. April 2d—Eng.—Sec. Lieut. H. S. Armstrong to be First Lieut., v. Douglas, dec., date of comm., Mar. 26, 1839. 7th L.C.—Lieut. H. B. Blogg to be Capt., and Cornet J. A. Campbell to be Lieut., v. Taylor, resigned, date of comm., Apr. 2, 1839. 36th L.I.—Capt. Edward Armstrong to be Maj., Lieut. P. Shaw to be Capt., and Ens. M. Price to be Lieut., v. Haig, dec., date of comm., April 1, 1839.

Appointed to do Duty.—G.O., April 6, 1839—Ens. Jas. Simpson, F. B. Garrard, T. H. Drury, and T. Peyton, with 1st N.I. A. T. Wilde, with 14th do. W. Crewe, 46th do. C. M. Shakespear, 26th N.I. R. W. D. Nickle, G. E. Taylor, and G. E. Cotton, with 2nd do. C. M. Babington, with 48th do., and to join detachment at Nellore.

Retirements and Resignations.—G.O., March 10, 1839.—Art.—Lt.-Col. A. L. Murray, ret., on pension of his rank, from March 20. 22d—Lt. Col. H. B. Smith, 8th L.C., on pension of a Colonel, from March 19. April 9th—Lt.-Col. Wm. Lowe, 29th N.I., on pension of his rank. Capt. T. J. Taylor, 7th L.C., to resign from April 2.

Furloughs.—April 2d—Capt. R. Faunce, 2d N.I., to Europe, for health. Lieut. H. P. Fourdrinier, 12d N.I., to do., for do. Surg. G. Hopkins to do. for do. 3d—Capt. T. B. Humfreys, Art., to do. for do. with permission to embark at Bombay. 12th—Lieut. J. G. Crewe, 6th N.I., to do. for do. (to embark from Calcutta). 19th—Assist. Surg. B. J. Everett, for health, to Europe. Capt. G. T. Pinchard, Carn. E.V.B., to do., for health.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, July 1st—Java, *Jobling*, from Bengal, Feb. 13. St. Helena, Feb. 15. Emma, *Nelson*, from Van Diemen's Land, Jan. 12. Mary, *Donaldson*, from Van Diemen's Land, Mar. 3. Liverpool, July 1st—Baltic, *Forster*, from Bombay, Feb. 17. London, July 2d—Curtius, *Dixon*, from Bengal, Feb. 6. Hero, *Todd*, from Mauritius, Mar. 7. 3d—Louisa, *Mangard*, from Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 7. 4th—Exmouth, *Warren*, from Bengal, Feb. 23. St. Helena, May 16. 5th, off Cork Island, *Callan*, from Bengal, March 8. Liverpool, June 5th—Flora, *Blair*, from Bombay, March 3.

Passengers Arrived. Per Java—Capt. G. L. Christie, Lieut. H. P. Chamberlain (H.M. 3d Buffs), Lieut. F. Cassidy (H.M. 16th), Foote, Lieut. J. Romsay, Lieut. J. H. Daniell (H.M. 19th), 2 sergeants, 14 women, and 20 children, H.M.S.

Per Exmouth—Col. and Mrs. Skardon (B.N.I.), Lieut. Wells (H.M. 62d Foot), E. H. Tyler, Esq. C.S., Mr. Richards, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Barclay, Misses Skardon, Gillmore, Kerner, and Barclay, Master John Davis. From St. Helena—Mrs. and two Misses Alexander.

Passengers Sailed. Per Plantagenet, for Bengal—Capt. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick and party, Miss Morris, Hon. F. Baring, Lieut. Farrant (4th reg., in command of troops), Ens. Palmer (do.), Rev. Mr. Brocklehurst, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce (Baptist Mission), Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker (do.), Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips (do.), Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan (do.), Rev. Mr. Wenger (do.), Miss Waight, Mr. G. Bonby, Mr. Lapp, and Mr. Krop.

Bengal, *Arrivals at*—May 3d—Maitland, *Bacon*, from Madras. Nerbudda, *Pott*, from Vizagapatam. Elizabeth, *Thaddeus*, from Rangoon. 8th—Bengalee, *Hamlin*, from Batavia.

Departures from.—April 28th. Prince George, *Chilcott*, for New South Wales. May 7th. Canendish, *Rout*, for Madras. *Loading at*—Pathway, *Prowse*, to sail May 5th for London. Lloyds, *Garrett*, 12th do. for do. Mary Ann, 15th do. for do. Lady Kennaway, 20th do. for do. Frances, 30th, for Liverpool. Thomas Lowry, 25th, for do. John Bagshaw, 15th, for do.

Bombay, *Arrivals at*—May 9th. Burrampooter, *Buckhouse*, from London and Cape. Ann, *Griffiths*, from Calcutta. 10th—H.M.S. Wellesley, *Maitland*, from Kolhack. 12th—Cottonda, *Bell*, from London. 16th—Looney, *Sinclair*, from S. Australia.

Departures from—May 12th—Morley, *Evans*, for London. 18th—Abbotsford, *Broadfoot*, for Liverpool.

Cape of Good Hope—May 6th. William Money, *Bouchier*, from Calcutta. 8th—Ogilvie, *Symmons*, from Ceylon. Symmetry, *Blackwood*, from London. 10th. Duke of Buccleuch, to sail for London. 13th—Lancaster, *Campbell*, do. for Liverpool.

St. Helena—May 13th—Richard Bell, *Millman*, from Bengal, and sailed for London. 14th. Pandora, *Simpson*, from Singapore, and sailed for London. Lady East, *Imeon*, from Bombay, and sailed 15th for London. 16th—Berkshire, *Clarkson*, from Bombay, and sailed 18th for London.

In Westminster Abbey there is a monument, on which an old sea-dog of a Commodore is represented as Neptune coming out of the sea, with a full bottomed wig on, powdered and puffed. A Scotch sculptor once made an angel on a tombstone with a similar article of full dress on. When his patron remonstrated, "Hoot, mon, did ye ever see an angel with a wig?" The sculptor inquired, "Did ye ever see an angel without one?" On the stern of a Boston ship, called the *Tarquin*, there is a representation of Tarquin, the King of Rome, in a chariot, and an eagle flying over his head, with a tarpaulin hat hanging on his beak.

The Funds.

Stock Exchange, July 6, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 91⅞ 2.	3½ Reduced, 99⅜.
Reduced 92⅜ ½.	New 3½, 99¼.

Consols for Account, 91⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—J. Bridge, Spotland, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTS—H. Paynter, Bank-chambers, builder—John Samuels, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, commission agent—R. G. Roxby, Mercer's-place, Commercial road, Limehouse, ship-owner—C. R. Lewis, Richmond, Surrey, pawnbroker—W. Wiesdell, and W. Cocket, New-Cut, Lambeth, ironmongers—J. Loveridge, Bridport, Dorsetshire, cabinet maker—G. Harvey, Handsacre, Staffordshire, spirit-merchant—W. Beer and R. Venn, Bristol, colour-makers—P. M'Ardle, Liverpool, victualler—T. Maguire, Liverpool, publican—H. Lewis, Castle Carey, Somersetshire, plumber—C. Graham, Liverpool, marine store dealer—J. Taylor, Liverpool, banker—B. Baker, Liverpool, marble-mason—J. Brown, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer—J. Trenor, Bradford, Yorkshire, merchant—W. Lowcock, Liverpool, butcher.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—T. Robinson, Hungerford-st., Strand, fellow chandler—T. Page and J. Page, Wickham, Hants, iron and brass founders, ironmongers, drapers, and grocers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—W. Frankland, Liverpool, livery stable keeper and coach proprietor.

BANKRUPTS—T. Yarroll and W. Yarroll, Commercial-place and Shepherdess-walk, City road, and Goswell-street, tailors—T. W. Hall, Fen-court, Fenchurch-st., drysalter—J. Ramsbotham, Manchester hackney and stage coach proprietor—S. Sharrocks and H. Sharrocks, Chorlton upon-Medlock, cotton-spinners—J. Bentley and T. Brown, Manchester, and Bradford, merchants—B. Hobson, Liverpool, hosier and draper—J. Fraser, Liverpool, commission-agent and broker—A. M'Coy, Liverpool, marine-store dealer and licensed victualler—S Bird, Leamington-priors, Warwick, plasterer and builder—R Adams, Greek-st., Soho, engineer—F. Mansell, Myddleton st., Clerkenwell, engraver and printer—G. W. Dalmaine, Abchurch-lane, Cannon-st., licensed victualler—R. Jackson, Great Bolton, Lancashire, organ-builder and music-seller—J. Beckett, Liverpool, ironfounder and iron-monger—T Stephens, Liverpool, marine store dealer—B. Wolfe Franklin, Liverpool, dealer in bullion—G. Sutton, Hallington, Derbyshire, draper and grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Forton, May 26th, the lady of Capt. STRUBEN, H.E.I.C., of a son At Southsea, 24th June, the lady of A. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Surgeon to the Forces, of a daughter—At Chudleigh, June 25th, the lady of Capt. T. POWNEY, R.N., K.H., of a daughter—At sea, on board troop-ship *Apollo*, on voyage from Ceylon, on H.M.'s birth day, the lady of Capt. C. BRIDGE, 89th regt., of twin daughters—At Keyham Point, June 21st, the lady of Captain H. PALLISER, R.A., of a son—21st June, the lady of Lieut. A. T. MANN, Commander of the *Stork*, revenue cruiser, of a daughter—The lady of Captain KNOX, 13th Light Dragoons, of a son and heir—At Donaghadee, the lady of Captain CAMMELLERI, R.N., Inspecting Commander, Coast-Guard, of a son—At Sydney, N.S.W., on 9th Jan., the wife of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Gen. SMITH, of a daughter—At Dover, the lady of Captain FRAMPTON, Rifle Brigade, of a son—At Beeca Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Colonel MARRAM, of a son—On 3d inst., in Alpha road, St. John's wood, the lady of GEORGE MACLEAN, Esq., Assistant Commissary Gen. to the Forces, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

2d inst., at Brighton, A. MACDONALL, Esq., 73d Bengal Infantry, to MARIA SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late Col. John Nuthall, Bengal Cavalry—20th June, at St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut. Col. H. A. HANKEY, late of 8th Hussars, to CAROLINE MARIA, eldest daughter of A. W. Robarts, Esq., of Hill-st., Berkeley-sq.—At Worthing, on 26th ult., W. S. GREENE, Esq., only son of the late Col. Greene, Auditor-General, Bengal, to MARGARET, only daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Clarke—At Canford, June 24th, Lieut. J. BILLINGSLEY, R.N., to CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of the late R. Hicks, Esq., Ringwood—At Leamington, on 18th ult., S. LAWSON, Esq., Assist.-Surg. 87th, to JANNY MARIA HARDRESS, daughter of T. D. Broughton, Esq.—9th Jan., at Farnanagh, H. TINCOMBE, Esq., to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Capt. M'LEOD, R.N.—At Tidenham, Chepstowe, Capt. B. LAVARD, Ceylon Rifles, to EMILY, daughter of the late J. P. Kensington, Esq., of Putney—At Cork, W. H. CHURCH, Esq., Lieut. R.N., to ANNA MATILDA, daughter of T. Harvey, Esq.—At Devonport, Mr. ROBERT SIMMONS, Purser, R.N., to Mrs. LANGLEY.

DEATHS.

2d inst., Lieut.-Colonel VINEY EVANS, 29th Foot—At Colombo, on 2d April, in his 38th year, FREDERICK SHALLIS SANKE, Assist.-Surg., 61st regt—At Vienna, on 21st ult., in his 77th year, JOHN RANKEN, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I.C. Military Service, Bengal, and of Upper Wimpole-street—At Bath, June 23d, MARIA, second daughter of Capt. John Davies, R.N., in her 13th year—In London, on 2d ult., aged 70, Lieut.-Colonel CORBET, late of 46th regiment—At Syracuse, N.Y., on 14th May, Mr. T. CAMPBELL, aged 50, late Barrack-Master, Brockville, and formerly in H.M. 70th regiment—At St. Quivox, near Ayr, Mrs. JANE MACKENZIE, wife of W. N. Garrett, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of Capt. Mackenzie—At Plymouth, Miss PLEYDELL, daughter of the late Lieut. Pleydell, R.M.

Quarterly Naval Obituary.—Officers whose deaths have been officially reported since 20th March, 1839.—Royal Navy.—Flag-Officer Admiral James Douglas. Captains Edward Hawkins, Edward P. Brenton, George Bell, H. E. P. S. Grindall, John Filmore. Commanders—William Love, John Jekyll, Peter Williams, Henry J. Puget, John Hathorn, James Cutliffe, 1st, George Steele, ret., David Atkinson, ret., James Harding, ret. Lieutenants Charles Bostock, Christopher Schrodt, William H. Dore, Perry Dunaresq, Richard Lauzden, William Beckett (*b*), Edward Rotton, John D. Pugh, Charles Blood, Charles Jones, Henry Pakenham, Frederick W. Foote. Masters—Duncan Weir, Stephen Trounce. Surgeons—James Cairns, Richard Jenkins, Thomas Stewart (*b*), Michael Goodsh, Thomas Bell (*b*). Assist.-Surgeons Alexander A. Mackay, Thomas Toomy. Pursers—George Booth, John Mitchell (*a*), Peter Christy, David Mustard, James Jones. Royal Marines—Captain Robert B. Galloway. First Lieutenants—Benjamin Beales, John P. Pleydell. Second Lieutenants—George Ward, Abel Dagge, William G. Williamson, John George Hill, William Wythe.

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—THOMAS HUGHES, the Patentee, begs leave most respectfully to observe that the advantages which his ELASTIC STOCKS possess over all others are, that they will not lose their shape in wearing, and that heat will not affect them, which is the case with those made of whalebone, bristles, or horsehair.—To be had at the Manufactory, 247, High Holborn, London, and, by appointment, at Messrs. Peart and Dossettor's, 12 and 13, Poultry, Gann and Co., 171, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Thorn's, Ludgate-street, City, Mr. Chockley's, 52, Quadrant, Mr. Birch's, 5, Vere-street, Oxford street, and in every town in the United Kingdom. Trusses of every description, Suspensories, Elastic Belts, Laced Stockings and Bandages of every variety, to be had at the Manufactory, as above.—N.B. A liberal discount to Merchants and Captains.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c. J. ALBERT, Tailor, 6, King William street,

London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c, at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is now Open for EXHIBITION at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial light.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening

Admission, One Shilling each.

NEW ZEALAND LAND COMPANY,

GOVERNOR—The EARL OF DURHAM.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Lord Petre	Alexander Nairn, Esq.
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FIRST COLONY of NEW ZEALAND.

COMMITTEE (with power to add to their number).

CHAIRMAN

GEORGE SAMUEL EVANS, D.C.L.

Hon. Henry Petre	E. B. Hoppet, Esq.
Capt. Daniell	George Duppa, Esq.
Dudley Sinclair, Esq.	Wm. Swainson, Esq., F.R.S.
Francis Molesworth, Esq.	Robt. Henry Wood, Esq.

The Directors of the NEW ZEALAND LAND COMPANY hereby give Notice, that purchasers of Land Orders desiring to claim from the Emigration Fund a free passage for themselves, their families, and servants, to the extent of 75 per cent. of their purchase monies respectively, are to make their application, in writing, to the Secretary, on or before the 15th day of July next, or their claims will be considered as waived.

Persons intending to emigrate with the first colony on the 15th of August, are advised that, in consequence of the very rapid sale of the lands, nearly four fifths of the selected acres being already disposed of, immediate application will be necessary in order to secure town sections in the first and principal settlement.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

No. 1, Adam street, Adelphi, 2nd July, 1839.

Under the designation of the First Colony, a Society has been formed, consisting exclusively of heads of families and others about to settle permanently in New Zealand, on lands purchased from the Company.

The Society already numbers a considerable body of gentlemen, others, who may entertain similar views, are invited to join them. Qualification of a Member of the Committee, the purchase of five hundred acres; of a member of the Society, the purchase of one hundred acres, including, in both cases, part of the first town. Members admitted by Ballot only.

The Colony will depart in a body on the 15th AUGUST NEXT, and to reach their destination about Midsummer (southern hemisphere), when the site of the first town will have been determined and prepared for their reception, by a preliminary expedition now on its way to New Zealand.

The Committee meets daily at the Offices of the New Zealand Land Company, No. 1, Adam street, Adelphi, where further information may be obtained, on application of by letter, post paid, to the Chairman of the Society.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—

The DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND LAND COMPANY hereby give Notice that they are ready to receive applications for a Free Passage to their FIRST and PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT, from Mechanics, Gardeners, and Agricultural Labourers, being married, and not exceeding 30 years of age. Strict inquiry will be made as to qualifications and character. The Company's Emigrant Ships will sail from England early in August next.

Further particulars and printed forms of application may be obtained at the Company's Offices

by Order of the Directors,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, July 6, 1839.

THO. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES.

T. H. & Son's IMPROVED ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES are warranted to be unequalled in quality by any other house, at the prices noted below:—

	£ s. d.
A pocket telescope, to show objects 5 miles off	0 18 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 10 miles off	1 10 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 16 miles off	2 2 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 20 miles off	3 0 0

N.B.—A distant object to test them with. Thomas Harris and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 52, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum, established Sixty years. No other connexion.

LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made-Dishes, &c. Lopresti's pure LIQUORED ANCHOVIES for Fish,

his Liquid Cayenne, his Brown Salt for Gravies, his Epicurean Seasoning for general purposes, and various other wholesome Condiments, unparalleled for their economy and excellence. The genuine bear Lopresti's seal, signature, and address, and may be ordered of all respectable Grocers and Sauce Venders. "Lopresti's Economical Receipts for Dressing Game, Fish, &c.," price 1s., may be ordered of all Booksellers; and a NEW List and Directions, with useful Receipts in Cookery, may be had (Gratis) of C. W. Lopresti, 190, Piccadilly.

MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST

(late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the Profession on the most modern and scientific principles.

23, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton. At home from Ten till Five.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 3, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the OFFICE 19, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, July 6, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 338. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
The WINDSOR, 800 Tons, E. F. NISBET, Commander, to sail 15th August.

FOR CALCUTTA (touching at the Cape for Passengers).—The new ship VERNON, 1,000 Tons, fitted with Steam Machinery to propel her in calms, GEORGE DENNY, (late of the Seringapatam,) Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 10th September.

FOR MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, H.C.S., to Sail 10th August.

FOR BOMBAY.—
The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 550 Tons, P. CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 650 Tons, M. C. CLOSE, H.C.S., Commander, to Sail the 15th September.
These ships possess superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry experienced Surgeons.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill; or the several Commanders, at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 15th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail on 25th July, the Ship LADY FEVERSHAM, 800 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander. Has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

TO SAIL on the 10th August.—A new Clipper, for Bombay, building in Blackwall Yard, and will be launched in a few days, to be named the PEACOCK, Captain W. YOUNG. This elegant yacht, of 451 Tons, is constructed expressly for sailing, and is expected to prove the fastest vessel ever built. She will carry a Surgeon. Passengers to India are invited to inspect her accommodations.—For particulars apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC, SMITH, and Co., 3, Lombard-street; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 5th August from Gravesend, and from Portsmouth on the 10th August, the fine fast-sailing ship SCOTIA, 800 tons Burthen, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Capt. JAMES BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, & Co., Great St. Helen's Passage; to Messrs. WALKINSHAW & Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 15th September,
FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak-built ship MARION, 800 Tons, W. L. POPE, Commander; will lie in the West India Docks. Her Accommodations for Passengers are very superior, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and Co., 16, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Captain POPE, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

A Regular Trader, to Sail on the 25th of August,
FOR MADRAS, the ship DUKE of ARGYLL, 750 Tons Burthen, HENRY BRISTOW, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Capt. BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helens; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 29th of August, and Portsmouth on the 3rd of September,
FOR MADRAS, with leave to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, to land Passengers, the ship TRUE BRITON, 800 Tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SCOTT, BELL, and Co., 9, Aldermanbury Walk, Bishopsgate-street; Captain JAMES BARBER, 64, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail from Gravesend on 1st August, and from Portsmouth on the 5th August, with liberty to touch at the Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers, the ROBERT SMALL, 800 Tons, J. F. SCOTT (late Chief Officer), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight only apply to Captain BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. SMALL, Colonnade, Mincing-lane; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The new ship CLIFTON, Capt. SYDENHAM GREEN, to Sail the 10th August.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACHAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; to F. W. GREEN; or to TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD, 720 Tons, W. A. BOWEN, Commander; lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin-friars; or to the Commander, at their Office.

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Regular Trader, to Sail, as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 800 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R.N., Commander.—Lying in the West India Docks; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to M'GHIE, PAGE, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate-street within.

THE BATAVIER, for Rotterdam and the Rhine.—This well-known and splendid steamer, Captain D. DUNLOP, Commander, will leave from off the Tower on Sunday next, the 18th instant, at half-past 10 in the morning. She has state cabins on deck and private cabins for families below, and is in connexion with the fastest and finest boats on the Rhine.—Fare to Cologne, 3l.; Mayence, 3l. 15s. Tickets, out and home, at a considerable reduction, to be made use of at any time within the year.—For further particulars apply to Mr. W. May, 128, Fenchurch-street; to Messrs. Norman and Shenk, 4, Vine-street, Minories; to Mr. Chaplin, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; to Mr. Colman, 61, Charing-cross; or to Hore's Steam Office, 16, Strand.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 76, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

OVERLAND TO INDIA, VIA MARSEILLES.—A Despatch will leave London on the 15th instant, conveying Letters to Alexandria in time for the packet which was made up in London on Saturday the 6th instant. A new arrangement of the transmission of the Overland Mails is expected to take effect in the course of next month, of which due notice will be given. Information on this and other Overland Routes to India, with Letters of Credit on the various continental cities, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and India, may be obtained of Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, or at their East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Cheats of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved Waterproof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 416, Long Acre.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 27, POULTRY. The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the Warehouse.
M. & CO.'S CAMP COUCH, serving for a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-bed, is indispensable for Military Service.
27, Poultry, next the Mansion-house.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 37, Cornhill. Jean Jackets, 8s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 6s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 30s. each; Dress Coats, 32s. each; Cloaks, 7s. per doz.; Mitts, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz.; Shirts, of the finest quality; Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Sheets, per pair; Chemises, 10s. per doz.; Very fine do., 24s. per doz.; Dressing Gowns, 15s. per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—Lists of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer, the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate, possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.
These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass-bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 25s. to 150s., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.
All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 155 Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY,
No. 2, Kemping's-row, St. Martin's-lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most reasonable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, at
CHRISTIAN'S, 137, Regent-street.
Lists of necessaries, their advantages and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

PATENT BRASS END IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, who for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 25 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that prove to be useless. ELEGANT MOUSE BEDSTEADS, and Servants, from 38s.
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Set of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the Country, if required.
An excellent Iron Mangle for [illegible]

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY [illegible]
SAMUEL LEVY, late [illegible]
[illegible], having been obliged [illegible] his business at the [illegible] Military and Naval Depot [illegible] enced it again at [illegible] ing William-street, Charing-cross, [illegible] of his old stand, where the [illegible] supply of every article formerly sold by him, even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends [illegible] the same punctuality and attention to their orders which for many years merited their approbation, and hopes by a strict attention to secure dealings with them.
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 25 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.
S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

TO MILITARY & NAVAL OFFICERS, &c., W. PERRY, 376, Strand, two doors from Exeter Hall, begs respectfully to state he has opened the above premises with a very superior Stock of Military Bedsteads, with Bedding complete, Real Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks, &c., for India, manufactured on the premises, which he is determined to supply at the lowest remunerating profit, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery under-clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, and stocks. In the tailoring department: complete suits for foreign and home service, dress [illegible] coats, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, riding coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table [illegible] bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing [illegible] and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive [illegible] entrance. Country Orders attended to.

Office of Ordnance, 8th July, 1839.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice that they will Sell by Public Auction, at the Tower, on Thursday, 18th of July, 1839, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, sundry Lots of Old Stores, consisting of Clothing, Great Coats, Boots, Knapsacks, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Flags, Tents, Trumpets, Bugles, Drums, Vices, Tools of various descriptions, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Scales and Weights, Fire Engines and Hose, Tables, Forms, Flint Kegs, Tin Ware, Old Rope, Steel, and other Articles. The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed in the Catalogues, four days previous to the Sale (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock till 4, upon application to the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the Lots, and Conditions of the Sale, will be delivered to those Persons who may apply for the same.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 5

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General James Watson, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 5.

Royal Reg. of Artillery—First Lieut. Henry George Teesdale to be Second Capt., v. Livesay, retired on h.-p.—Second Lieut. Spencer Delves Broughton to be First Lieut., v. Teesdale.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 12.

3d Light Dragoons—Capt. George Henry Lockwood to be Maj. without p., v. Slade, dec.—Lieut. Meyrick Jones to be Capt., v. Lockwood—Cornet John Wyld to be Lieut., v. Jones—March 6. Cornet Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, from h. p. 20th Light Drags., to be Cornet, v. Wylde.

7th Foot—Lieut. Sir Wm. O'Malley to be Capt. by p., v. Glover, who retires—Ens. Alexander Fraser, from 99th Ft., to be Lieut. by p., v. O'Malley.

15th—Cornet Thomas Rider, from h.-p. 3d Light Drags., to be Ens. without p., v. Cartmall, appointed Quartermaster—John Smith, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Littlehales, appointed to 73d Foot. Charles Theodore de Montenach, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Rider, who retires—July 18. Ens J. Cartmall to be Quartermaster, v. Jeremiah Wilkes Lewson, who retires upon h.-p.

18th—Lieut. Charles John Russell Collinson to be Capt. by p., v. Cairncross, who retires—Ens. Edward Jodrell to be Lieut. by p., v. Collinson—Isaac Henry Hewitt, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Jodrell.

29th—Maj. the Hon. Charles Alexander Wrottesley to be Lt.-Col. without p., v. Evans, dec.—Capt. Richard Lucas to be Maj., v. Wrottesley—Lieut. Andrew T. Benuphill to be Capt., v. Lucas—July 3. Lieut. the Hon. Wm. Frederick Byng to be Captain by p., v. Blunt, who retires. Lieut. John M'Neale Walter to be Lieut., v. Lucas, appointed Adjutant—July 3. Ens. John Power to be Lieut. by p., v. Byng—Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Bart., to be Ens. by p., v. Power. Gent. Cadet George H. M. Jones to be Ens., v. Walter—July 18. Lieut. John Owen Lucas to be Adjut., v. Hemphill, promoted—July 3.

31st—Ens. Delaney M'Iveen to be Lieut. by p., v. Chamberlain, who retires—James D. Carmichael Smyth, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. M'Iveen.

38th—Lieut. Wm. Donald Piper, from 4st West India Reg., to be Lieut., v. Campbell, promoted.

45th—Lieut. Col. Edward French Boys, from h.-p. of the Reg., to be Lieut.-Col., v. Brev.-Col. Charles Albert Vigoureux, who exchanges.

52d—Assist.-Surg. Wm. Robinson, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Spence, promoted on the Staff.

70th—Lieut. George Reynolds, from 84th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Hawker, who exchanges.

73d—Capt. Charles Wm. Combe, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Richard Watkins Bamford, who exchanges—July 18. Ensign Robert Carter Ban ford to be Lieut. by p., v. Combe, promoted—Ens. Charles Littlehales, from 15th Foot, to be Ens., v. Bamford.

and—Robert Matthew Forster, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Diggle, promoted.

84th—Lieut. Thomas J. Hawker, from 70th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Reynolds, who exchanges.

91st—Ens. Robert Frederick Middlemore to be Lieut. by p., v. Goulden, who retires—Gent. Cadet Henry Charles Benyon Barton, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. by p., v. Middlemore.

99th—Selwyn Wilson, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Fraser, promoted in 7th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Second Lieut. George Samuel Jenkinson to be First Lieut. by p., v. Percy, who retires. Lord Alexander Geo. Russell to be Second Lieut. by p., v. Roper, promoted—July 11.

4st West India Reg.—John Andrew Wisbang, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Digges, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Unattached—Lieut. Wm. Campbell, from 38th Foot, to be Capt. without Rank—Lieut. Charles Wm. Combe, from 73d Foot, to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. Thomas Spence, from 52d Foot, to be Surg. to the Forces, v. Lolmsworth, dec.—Henry Mapleton, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Robinson, appointed to 52d Foot.

Memorandum—Capt. Charles Philip Brewer, upon h.-p. Royal Art., has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Company, he being about to become a settler in South Australia.

CAVALRY.

5th Drag. Guards—Capt. Bell's troop has moved from Sheffield to Nottingham.

3d Light Drags.—A Majority is vacant by the death of Major Charles George Slade (second son of Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart.), at sea, on his return from India.

4th Hussars—A squadron under command of Col. the Hon. L. E. Molyneux, will arrive in Dublin from the North of Ireland soon after the 12th July (Orange procession day) and will be quartered in the Royal Barracks. On the arrival of the Hussars, the young horses and recruits of the 17th Lancers will be sent to Newbridge Barracks, to make room for the squadron of the 8th Hussars.

12th Lancers—On Monday, as Lieutenant the Hon. R. Needham was driving in his tilbury, the horse became frightened, and suddenly started off with fearful rapidity. It eventually was stopped, but so suddenly that both shafts broke short off, and precipitated Mr. Needham and his groom into the road with great force. Mr. Needham sprained his ancle, and his left eye was slightly cut. He was conveyed to Stevens's Hotel, New Bond-street, and he is now in a fair way of recovery. The reins were severely cut, and the tilbury was smashed to atoms.

15th Hussars—The last division, under Col. Sir Walter Scott, embarked at Gravesend on Thursday last, in the *Malabar*, for Bombay.

17th Lancers—The recruits and young horses will march from Dublin next week for Newbridge. Lieut.-Col. Pratt (Commanding) left Dublin, July 10, to purchase horses for the corps.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2nd Batt.—Brevet-Major George Bell has lately returned home, on leave, in bad health.

2d Depot—Lieut. Macdonald and about 100 r. and f. will embark for Bombay early in August next.

3d Depot—Lieut. Browne with a draft embarked this day (Saturday), in the *William Jardine* for Bengal.

5th—Capt. Guy arrived 17th June, at Gibraltar.

6th Depot—Ensigns Ogilby, Lomsworth, Crowder, and Bishton, with 72 r. and f., embark on 15th inst. at Gravesend for Bombay, in the *Strabane*.

7th—The comp. at Thurles will march July 19 for Kilkenny, and arrive on 20th to join head-quarters. The comp. at Cashel will march July 15 for Kilkenny, to join head-quarters.

9th—Lieut. Hosken, appointed to the recruiting service in Boyle, in room of Lieut. Cruice, 95th, has obtained the Lieut.-General's permission to resign his appointment, the climate of Boyle not agreeing with him after a residence in the Tropics.

18th—It is intended that in future all drafts for this corps, shall be sent to Bombay, for the purpose of joining the reg*t*. *via* Scinde.

16th—This unfortunate regt. is to remain another year in India. Lieut. Stoney, and Ensign Wilkins, with 35 r. and f., embark on the 13th inst. for Bengal.

17th Depot—The next draft for this regiment will embark in August for Bombay, under Lieut. and Adjt. Cooper, now in this country on leave.

18th—are now at Trincomalee, having arrived there on 23d Feb., from Columbo.

19th—Private John Sparrow made a desperate attempt at self-destruction in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, July 7. He had been drinking all the day (Sunday), and on return to the barrack-room in Palatine-square, about 4 o'clock P.M., was much inebriated, and in a violent mood. He drew his bayonet on some of his comrades in the room, and was put under arrest by his Serjeant, who ordered him to be taken to the guard-room. Sparrow refused to go, and the window of the barrack-room (four stories high) being open, the unfortunate man plunged through it, and was precipitated into the square beneath. On being raised, his person presented a shocking spectacle; nearly all his limbs were fractured, one side of his head was smashed to atoms, and not a single tooth was left in the jaws. He was quickly conveyed to the regimental hospital in a dying state. Sparrow is about 22 years of age, and a native of Enniscorthy, County of Wexford. He was to the regiment between four and five years.

21st—This regt., we learn by late letters from Madras, was to be transferred to the Bengal establishment, in consequence of the arrival of the 24th Regt. from Ceylon at Cannanore.

The head quarters of the Royal North British Fusiliers arrived at Madras from Sydney in the *Futtla*, on the 27 h April, and found orders awaiting them to proceed to Calcutta with all possible despatch.—*Madras U. S. G.*

21st Depot—Second Lieut. J. P. Stuart has been presented with a most elegant sword, by Lieut.-Col. Middleton and the officers of the 42d Highlanders, as a mark of their esteem and respect for his meritorious conduct while serving in the 42d.

25th—The officers have got up garrison amateur theatricals, at Plymouth, in which Lieut. M'Donald is to lead. Maj. Young has joined from leave, and Captain Devaynes is on leave. A Garrison Court-Martial was held at Government House, Devonport, on 6th inst., on two privates for desertion. They were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and to be kept at hard labour in the county bridewell, Exeter.

26th Depot—Lieut. Park has leave to 28th Feb., 1840. Captain Shum and Lieut. Moorehead embark for India in a few days.

28th Depot—send out a draft in a few days, by the *Barossa*, to join the service cos. at New South Wales.

29th—We have given in another column a correct statement of the services of the late Lieut.-Col. Evans, of this corps.

34th Depot—under command of Major Ruxton, will embark at Cork Harbour on board the *Avon* steamer for Sheerness, to relieve the 67th depot, ordered to Cork.

35th Depot—A recruiting party is ordered to march from the depot at Tralee, under command of Maj. L'Estrange, to Carlow, there to be stationed.

37th Depot—A company of the depot stationed at Spike Island embarked at Cove, July 13, for Waterford, where it arrived same day, detaching 1 Serj., and 12 r. and f., to Duncannon Fort, July 15, to relieve a similar detachment of the depot. Three cos. and hd.-qrs., under command of Lt.-Col. H. H. Manners, embarked at Spike Island, July 10, for Cork, and marched July 12 for Waterford, where they will arrive July 17.

38th—Major Young has joined hd.-qrs. from detachment.

39th—Lieut.-Colonel Poole died at Bellary on the evening of the 23d April. This highly respected and excellent officer was seized with cholera about 8 A.M. on the above date, and breathed his last a little before sunset. Colonel Poole's amiable qualities endeared him to every rank, and his memory must ever be cherished in a corps of which he was the brightest ornament.

43d—Lt.-Col. Booth, K.H., and Lieut. Coote, have arrived in the *Great Western*, from America.

47th—Major Gordon left Malta on 6th ult. in the *Sesostris*, bound for Italy and Marseilles.

50th Depot—Ens. Hough and a draft embark for New South Wales in a few days, at Deptford, on board the *Barossa*.

54th Depot—Ens. Sperry has leave to 25th July.

56th Depot—One co. of 40 r. and f. from Charles Fort to Cork, 5th July. The depot, under command of Major Leighton, will march from Charles Fort, Kinsale, to Templemore, July 15, and arrive on the 23d. The comp. stationed at Cork will march to Thurles, July 15, and arrive on 19th, to relieve a comp. of 7th Fusiliers.

58th Depot—A party marched, July 12th, from Newbridge for Dublin, to escort surplus service and practice ammunition for deliverance into Ordnance stores.

59th—Capt. Fuller left Malta on 6th ult. in the *Sesostris*, bound for Italy and Marseilles. Ens. Tomline arrived at Marseilles 30th ult. in the *Hermes*, from Malta.

60th, 2d Batt. Depot—The 3d and last division, and head-qrs., under command of Major Slyfield, arrived in Cork Harbour, July 8, from Portsmouth, in the *Avon* steamer, and was disembarked same day; they marched from Cork, July 10, for Clonmel, where they arrived on the 12th, and occupy barracks. A company will march from Clonmel July 15th, for Cashel, to relieve a comp. of the 7th Fusiliers.

61st—The regt. received intimation, we understand, that they are not immediately to be embark for England. It is also now more positively affirmed that another regt. (supposed the 18th) will be sent to India.—*Madras U.S.G.*

61st Depot—A comp. arrived in Fermoy, July 6, halted there next day (Sunday), and attended divine service; next morning they marched for Cork, to embark for Chatham, to join service cos. Lt.-Col. Forbes and remainder of depot are *en route* for same destination.

65th Depot—under command of Major S. Walker, will march from Templemore to Clare Castle, July 19, to relieve the 70th depot; they will arrive at Clare Castle, July 23, and occupy barracks.

66th Depot—under command of Lieut.-Col. Wingfield, will march from Cork to Charles Fort, Kinsale, July 15, detaching to Kinsale 1 Sub., 1 Serj., 20 r. and f., to take charge of barracks.

68th Depot—A comp. marched from Waterford, July 11, to Cork, where they will arrive July 16, and occupy barracks. The detachment of 1 Serj., 12 r. and f., at Duncannon Fort, will march for Waterford, July 15, to join head-quarters. A company will march from Waterford July 17th, to Cork, where they will arrive on the 22d. The remaining two cos. and hd.-qrs., under command of Major R. W. Huey, will march, July 18th, from Waterford to Cork, where they will arrive on the 23d, and occupy barracks.

70th Depot—Three cos. and head-qrs., under command of Major Reed, will march from Clare Castle to Templemore, July 15, and arrive on the 18th, relieving the 65th depot. The remaining comp. will march from Clare Castle, July 23, for Templemore, where it will arrive on the 27th, and join head-quarters.

74th—Capt. the Hon. T. O'Grady has joined at Trinidad from leave.

80th Depot—Ens. Leslie has obtained leave until Sept. 14.

83d Depot—The following officers disembarked at Belfast, July 5, from Carlisle:—Major Crofton (Commanding); Capts. Richardson and Kelly; Lieuts. Brown and Hamilton; Ensigns Austen, Anderson, Downman, and Pulleine; Assist.-Surg. O'Flaherty.

84th—Seven cos. and head-qrs., under command of Lieut.-Col. MacBean, embarked at Portsmouth, July 6, on board the *Apollo* troop-ship, for Cork Harbour. The *Apollo*, after landing these cos., is ordered to sail for Dublin, to receive on board the depot of the 58th reg., (which will arrive shortly in Dublin, from Newbridge,) to join service cos. at Gosport.

90th Depot—Ens. Ross has leave to 31st August. The detachment stationed at Upnor Castle has been relieved by the Provisional Battalion.

92d—Evelyn Campbell arrived at Gibraltar 17th June, in the *Royal Tar*. Brevet-Maj. Forbes arrived at Marseilles 30th ult., in the *Hermes*.

84th—We understand that some doubt exists whether this regt. is to be augmented to the Indian establishment. Some suppose that the 84th service companies will merely occupy Cannanore as a temporary measure, and ultimately return to Ceylon.

96th—The route for the first draft to march yesterday from Bolton, was received by the regt. on Thursday. They are to embark for New South Wales under command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hulme: this event has inspired one of the officers, whose poetic effusion will be found in our columns.

98th—Charges have been preferred against Paymaster Dunlevie, arising out of the state of his regimental accounts. This officer has been upwards of 26 years in the service; he was severely wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom, and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

2d W. India Regt.—Ens. Wood has obtained leave until his embarkation.

Ceylon Rifle Corps—Second Lieutenants Gwilt, Bourne, and Pattison, embarked on the 12th at the West India Dock for Ceylon.

Royal Artillery—1st Lieut. W. J. Smythe has been appointed Surveyor-General of the new colony of New Zealand, and is about to embark immediately for his destination. By this appointment there will be a vacancy of Master of Plan Drawing in the Royal Military Academy, and for which there are several applicants.—The sus. in Jamaica have been very sickly: several officers have been ill.—The Horse Artillery Barracks, Island Bridge, Dublin, are, it is said, about to be given up (the lease having expired) to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, who intend appropriating them for the reception of idiots and lunatics.

G.O., July 6, 1839.—(No. 2). The Master-General has been pleased to appoint Lieut. George D. Warburton to the Royal Horse Artillery, vice Teesdale, promoted. 1st Lieut. Broughton is posted to the 1st batt., vice Warburton.

(No. 3.) The Master-General has been pleased to approve of 1st Lieut. Travers being posted to the 2d batt., and 1st Lieut. Thomas to the 5th battalion. A. Dickson, D.A.G.

Both on Tuesday and Wednesday the Members of the Naval and Military Commission sat two hours and a half. The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Howick, Viscount Melville, Lord Hill, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir C. Adam, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir A. Dickson, and Sir J. Kempt, were present.

Major-General Sir William Maebean, K.C.B., having returned from leave of absence, has resumed the command of the south-western district of Ireland.

Rt. Military College.—Capt. Cooper, 1st; Lieut. Powell, 9th; and Lieut. the Hon. C. West, 15th regt.; have entered the College. Lieut. Weir, 29th, and Lieut. Cope, Rifle Brigade, have left.

Barracks.—The department in Canada is augmented by the appointment of Mr. T. Jolliffe to Brockville, Mr. R. A. Dansell to Drummondville, Mr. Grant to Fort George, and Mr. L. De Burgh to London. Mr. L. P. O'Donnell has succeeded Mr. Daly as Barrackmaster at Newcastle, Ireland, the latter being transferred to Kinsale, vice Kelly, deceased. The Ordnance Board are selling their interest in the wings of Ballincollig, which are to be demolished.

Recruiting Districts.—Lieut. Nicol, 30th, has replaced Lieut. Grant, 30th, at Sheffield; Lieut. Berdmore, 20th, has succeeded Lieut. Creagh, 20th, at Coventry; Lieut. Smith, 33d, is appointed to Bath; Lieut. Robinson, 5th, to London, from Norwich; Lieut. Magee, 45th, to Norwich; and Lieut. Bridge, 84th, to St. Albans; Lieut. Hosken, 9th, and Lieut. Evans, 70th, are appointed to Boyle and Birr, Lieut. Crithe, 85th, moving from Boyle to Kilkenny, Lieut. D'Arcy, 73d, being called in.

Total strength of rank and file in Ireland, July, 1839:—Artillery, 814; Cavalry, 1174; Infantry, 10,748; Total, 12,736.

The troops in Dublin Garrison—Royal Artillery, 6th Dragoons, 17th Lancers, 19th, 22d, 33d, and 97th regts., and 60th depot—assembled, July 9, in the Phœnix-park, in marching order, and went through various evolutions with great precision, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney. The Lord Lieutenant and numerous spectators were present. All the regts., with the exception of the 19th, marched off the ground to their respective barracks. The 19th proceeded to make an encampment, which was performed with celerity, and had a most picturesque effect.

The *Valleyfield* freight-ship arrived at the Cove of Cork, July 5, from England, and the following drafts embarked on board that vessel on the 6th and 8th:—23d Royal Irish Fusiliers, Assist.-Surg. Browne; 36th Regt., Capts. C. Ashmore and John Hiery, Ens. William Ward Abbott, 2 Serjs., 60 r. and f.; 37th, Capt. G. B. Whalley, Ensigns E. D. Atkinson and W. G. M. Cubbon, 4 Serjs., 120 r. and f.; to join service cos. in Halifax and New Brunswick.

The mortality amongst the European troops in at present awfully great at Colombo, considering the smallness of the garrison; recently an evening clapton, that the "dead march" does not announce in its solemn strains that a soldier is carried by his comrades to his narrow bed. On Friday evening three were buried at the same time, 1 Serjeant, a Corporal, and a Drummer.—*Colombo Observer*, April 22.

Considerable difficulty having been hitherto experienced in speedily hoisting shot, we understand it has been recently proposed, by an officer of the staff, to be accomplished by means of the galvanic battery.

196 men from the different depots in Chatham Garrison, embarked on the 10th for Bengal, on board the *Sir William Gordon*. Thirty-five men embark for the same place on the 15th, on board the *Middleton*, and ninety-eight men for Bombay on the same day (16th).

Embarked on board the *William Jardine*, for Bengal, on the 12th, viz.—3d Regt.—1 officer and 36 men. 9th Regt.—25 men. 36th Regt.—4 officers and 45 men. 51st Regt.—26 men. 44th Regt.—30 men. 49th Regt.—30 men.

Several invalids from the 33d at Fermoy, 53d at Naas, and 76th at Armagh, are ordered to Dublin Recruiting Depot at Beggars' Bush Barracks, for medical examination.

Return of all the Officers of Cavalry who have been appointed Colonels of Regiments subsequent to the 1st Jan., 1828, with a statement of the length and nature of the services of each:—

Lord George T. Beresford, G.C.H., on regimental full-pay from 1794 to 1814; served some time in India; commanded a Brigade of Cavalry in France in the year 1815.

Sir John Elley, K.C.B. (since dead), on regimental full-pay from 1794 to 1814; served in Flanders in 1793, 1794, and 1795; Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry in Spain in 1808, and at Salagun, Benevente, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse, and at Waterloo.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bt., G.C.H., on regimental full-pay from 1796 to 1819; at the Helder in 1799; served with Sir John Moore's army in Spain in 1808, and at Corunna; commanded 7th Hussars at Orthes and at Waterloo.

Samuel Hawker, C.C.H. (since dead), on regimental full-pay from 1799 to 1814; commanded 14th Light Drags. at Talavera.

Sir James Hay, K.C.B. (since dead), on regimental full-pay from 1780 to 1810; served in Flanders and Holland in 1793, 1794, and 1795; Adjutant-General in Ireland from 1812 to 1814.

Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., on regimental full-pay from 1780 to 1809; served as Brigadier-General at Corunna, and as Major-General on the Staff during several campaigns in the Peninsula.

Sir W. Keir Grant, K.C.B., on regimental full-pay from 1792 to 1802; served in Flanders and Holland in 1793, 1794, and 1795; in Italy in 1799, 1800, and 1801; Adj.-General in East Indies from 1806 to 1813; commanded a body of troops in the Persian Gulf.

Sir Robert T. Wilson, on regimental full-pay from 1793 to 1813, except two years on half-pay by reduction; served in Flanders in Holland in 1793, 1794, and 1795; in Ireland in 1798; in Holland in 1799; in Egypt in 1801; at the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; raised and commanded the Lusitanian Legion in 1808 and 1809; in Spain and Portugal; served several campaigns with the Russian Army in Russia, Poland, Germany, and France.

Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H., on regimental full-pay from 1790 to 1812, the whole period in the 17th Light Dragoons, and was present with that corps in nearly all the actions and sieges in which it was engaged in India; he also served in South America in 1806 and 1807, and was at the taking of Monte Video, and in the expedition to Buenos Ayres.

Hon. Sir J. C. Ponsonby, K.C.B. (since dead), twenty-one years on the regimental full-pay; served at Talavera in 1809 with the 23d Light Dragoons; on the Staff at Cadiz and at Barossa, and commanded the 12th Light Dragoons at Salamanca, Vittoria, and Nive, and at Waterloo; on the Staff in the Mediterranean from 1824 to 1834.

Sir H. J. Cummlng, K.C.B., on regimental full-pay from 1790 to 1814; served in Flanders and Holland in 1793, 1794, and 1795; and again in Holland in 1799, and commanded 11th Light Dragoons at Salamanca.

Samuel Need, on regimental full-pay from 1784 to 1814, principally in the East Indies, and was present in fifteen general actions and sieges which took place in that country in 1802, 1803, 1804, and 1805, under Lord Lake.

Sir Thomas G. Montmesor, K.C.H., twenty-four years on regimental full-pay, during which he served at Gibraltar in 1790 and 1794; in Flanders and Holland in 1793, 1794, and 1795; in Egypt in 1801, and subsequently many years in India.

Sir J. C. Dalbiac, K.C.H., on regimental full-pay from 1793 to 1825; served in several of the campaigns in the Peninsula, as Lieutenant-Colonel of 4th Dragoons; subsequently some years in India; on the Staff as Major-General in Ireland from 1828 to 1830, and from 1830 to 1839 as Inspecting-General of Cavalry in Great Britain.

Sir Joseph Straton, K.C.H., on regimental full-pay from 1794 to 1825, and served in the Peninsula in the 13th Light Dragoons, and commanded the 6th Dragoons at Waterloo. *By order* of the Gen. Commanding in Chief, *Horse Guards*, 10th Apr. 1839. Fitzroy Somerset.

Lord Sandwich, after a review at Portsmouth, having asked a clergyman whether such a discharge of fire and volleys did not give him an idea of "the confusion" replied, "Yes, when I observed your Lordship in the midst of it."

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant—T. Chilcott.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—John Pedlar (1838) to *Magnet*.
Lieutenants—F. T. Brand (1838) to *Queen* steam ship. William Wood, Wrottesley (1838), John Bayly Hartley (1838), and Alexander Fitzgerald King (1839), to *Queen*. George Spring (1839) to *Magnet*.
Master—W. H. Langley (acting) to *Cleo*, v. Miller, appointed, on account of ill health.
Mates—Harry Thos. Veitch to *Hastings*, John M. Cobbe and Chas. C. Wilson to *Isis*. R. S. Smith to *Grecian*. Rev. Lucy and A. Cummings to *Excellent*.
Chaplain—Rev. J. Wade to *Williams*.
Purser—Robert Lovell to *Grecian*.
Clerks—Charles Walker (additional), from *Queen*, to *Winchester*. — Dutton (additional) to *Queen*.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

Tagus, Nursey, d. July 1, s. July 21.
Liverpool, Lewis, s. June 17, d. July 7, r. July 9.
Hannibal, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21, r. Apr. 21.
Iberia, Maclaine, s. May 22, d. June 10, r. June 12.
Royal Tar, Brooks, s. July 5, d. July 25.
City of Hamburgh, Morris, s. June 24, d. July 14.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMS Alacy, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 5, d. July 20.
HMS Pandora, Lowe, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 25.
HMS Madras, Griffith (1824), s. May 10, d. Sept. 29.
HMS Bray, James (1841), s. June 7, d. Oct. 28.
HMS Bulldog, Pendlebury (1839), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.

America.

HMS Medina, Fawle (1827), s. June 5, d. Aug. 19.
HMS Lapwing, Coglan (1814), s. July 5, d. Sept. 7.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMS Seagull, Pitcairn (1813), s. May 5, d. July 20.
HMS Ranger, Turner (s. 1839), s. June 5, d. Aug. 25.
HMS Skylark, Lade (1814), s. July 5, d. Sept. 12.
HMS Pigeon, James (1837), s. May 17, d. Aug. 16.
HMS Linnet, Downes (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 16.
HMS Tyrian, Crosher, s. April 5, d. June 5, r. June 6.

Mexico.

HMS Bann, Smith (1841), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMS Lynx, Forrester (1826), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.
HMS Flora, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMS Swift, Welch (1811), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMS Express, Crabb, s. April 5, d. June 24, r. June 25.

Malta.

HMS Tagus, Ingle (1841), s. Feb. 19, d. May 19, r. May 19.
HMS Pelorus, Crosle (1841), s. May 4, d. July 6, r. June 23.
HMS Ogle, Peter (1840), s. Feb. 5, d. June 24, r. June 25.
HMS Briseis, Lacy, s. April 17, d. July 16, r. June 25.
HMS Britomart, Dickens (1812), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25, r. June 25.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up on 30th instant, and for Egypt and India, 1st August.

Bradamas for the Malta at this day.

HMS Tyrian for the Leeward and Windward Islands' Mails of the 10th inst.

HMS Express for the Mexican do. do.

Ship Letters from Honduras, China, Philadelphia, Demerara, and St. John's, N.B.—Bombay, March 16, by the Walmer Castle, Bourchier, arrived at Dover.

Lord Minto has prevented, by severe indisposition, him holding his Levée at the Admiralty on Saturday last; and it is announced that his Lordship is unable to see callers this day. His complaint is a rheumatic affection of the limbs.

Portsmouth, July 12th.—*(From our own Correspondent.)*—The *Apollo*'s orders, or rather the route of the 58th Reg., were altered on Saturday, and, instead of proceeding with them to Dublin, she has gone with [illegible]. Seven companies embarked on that day, and [illegible] afternoon. The *Apollo* is to return [illegible] the 58th: that regiment moved from [illegible] Saturday, and occupy the [illegible]. On Saturday the *Avon* steamer [illegible] and last detachment of the 58th [illegible] took them to Cork: the remainder [illegible] *Pantaloon* arrived from Milford [illegible] from Sheerness on Tuesday. She [illegible] America when completed, and is [illegible] *Imogine*. *Lightning* steamer, [illegible] on Tuesday, and on the following [illegible] River Thames. *Harrier* arrived [illegible] Wednesday, in charge of the First Lieutenant (Edmund), Comm. W. H. H. Carew having died at sea the early part of June, after a few days' illness. The *Harrier* has a freight of about 300,000 dollars, and is to be paid off at this port. Capt. Russell Elliott, recently promoted, came passenger in the *Harrier*. *Fly* is the next vessel to be relieved, which will be done by *Cleo*, now nearly ready to go to Spithead, and probably next week to South America. *Magicienne* has been moved out of dock, and will be ready for commission next week, as there is very little but joiners' work to do to her. *St. Vincent* has been taken in dock to have her copper thoroughly and undergo a partial caulking. *Hastings* and *Winchester* are at Spithead waiting orders to proceed to sea. *Revenge* is to go out of harbour in a fortnight, *Lily* next week, and then to Plymouth, previous to returning to the coast of Africa. The *British Queen*, although expected all yesterday, did not get to Spithead until five o'clock this morning; about fifty passengers were in the town grumbling very much at her non-arrival in

proper time; they were put on board by a Poole steamer, and in the course of the morning the *British Queen* put to sea with a foul wind blowing very hard; she appears a great length, and as high out of water as the *Gorgon*; she is commanded by Lieut. Roberts, R.N., who had the *Sirius*; Lieut. Franklin, R.N., goes out as Second Officer; she took about 250 passengers. *Layton* convict-ship is still at Spithead. Ships in Port—*Hastings*, *Winchester*, *Curaçoa*, and *Harrier*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Lily*, *Clio*, *Pantaloon*, *Avon*, and *Messenger* st.-v., in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, July 11th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—5th—Arrived *Drake* lighter, from Portsmouth, with stores for the dock-yard; also arrived Lord Egremont's yacht, the *Jeannette*, from the Eastward. 6th—Arrived *Vulcan*, revenue st.-v., Lieut.-Com. W. Crispin, from a cruise, and sailed again on 9th for Portsmouth. Arrived *Camel* lighter, from Pembroke, with stores. Sailed *Brownsea* yacht, Capt. Charrette, for Weymouth. 7th—Arrived *Pantaloon*, 10, from Pembroke, with a party of Rl. Marines, belonging to this division, who have been doing duty at that place. Arrived *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. N. Williams, from Lisbon, having brought back Prince Leiningen; his Highness dined with Admiral Sir Graham Moore, and proceeded for London the same evening. The *Lightning* and *Pantaloon* sailed the following day; the former for Woolwich, and the latter for Portsmouth. Arrived the *Swale*, tender to the *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with unserviceable stores. 8th—Arrived *Meteor*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, from Falmouth; she is ordered to take a party of riggers to Pembroke, to rig and navigate the *Cyclops*, a new steamer launched lately at that place, to Woolwich. Arrived the *Arun* yacht, from Portsmouth. The *Leveret* yacht sailed on a cruise to the westward. 9th—Sir Henry Blackwood, in his yacht, the *Mask*, sailed for Cork. 11th—Arrived *Devon* tender from the coast of Spain, with unserviceable stores belonging to the squadron on that station. The *Nile*, 92, was hauled into dock to be coppered. The *Bombay*, 84, has been brought alongside the jetty, and is to be taken into dock to have her copper cleaned. Nine extra labourers and three stone-masons have been entered in the dock-yard this week, to repair the slip from which the *Nile* was launched. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Pandora*, *Meteor*, *Carron*, steamers, and *Shamrock*, rev.-brig. In Barnpool, *Druid*. In the Sound, *Hercules*, *Belleisle*, *Childers*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 8th July.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The relief for the Marine detachment at Pembroke arrived last week in the *Pantaloon*, *Emerald*, and *Seaflower*. The two latter, with part of the detachment on board, still remain wind-bound. The *Camel* lighter arrived on Sunday. The *Cyclops* steam-frigate was launched at Pembroke-yard this day. She went off in beautiful style, amidst the "loud huzzas" of a large assemblage of spectators. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 210 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 190 feet; breadth extreme, 37 feet 6 inches; depth in the hold, 23 feet. To carry two 84 pounders, bearing shot 10in. diameter, sixteen 42's below, four 42's on upper deck. To have two engines of 300 horse power each, and burthen 1,200 tons. She will be docked and jury-rigged for navigation to the river, where she is to be fitted with machinery. I do not know whether the hint to Naval Officers in commission, in your last, has operated or not, but those up at the Naval Arsenal in this port have been more attentive to their regular uniform for the past week than usual. The two cutters with marines on board ran up from hence to the dock-yard this morning. They had been lying here since Saturday with a foul wind. There is not such a yard in the kingdom for ship-building as Pembroke. Vessels may be launched therefrom at almost any time of the springs, as was evinced when Sir Charles Bullen was Superintendant. He launched a frigate at the dead of the neap. The arsenal is consequently unrivalled, and the packet station unequalled. Regularity being more desirable in the transmission of the mails than uncertain celerity, the shorter the water conveyance the better, and there are no two points better adapted to this purpose than St. Ann's Head and the entrance to Waterford Harbour. The Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry were last week called out to quell a riot; still, seeing there are no troops in the county, the marine force is not augmented.

PORTSMOUTH, 10th July.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The Admiralty sent down here a few days since to know if Mates from the *Britannia* or *Excellent* would volunteer for the lakes, but without success. The *Revenge* has neither Mates nor Mids; the *Blenheim* nearly as badly off, as well as some of the small craft. Out of a frigate which arrived three months ago from Malta, three Mids, who had a small capital, have wisely left the service for Australia before it was too late, well knowing that if they went on steadily and diligently they would at least be much better off than some old Mates, their messmates after fourteen or fifteen years unremitted service. In fact, so many leave the service every day, that without some steps be taken, there will be few of that class left in the service. I am an old Mate; one for whom an improvement in his class would come almost too late to benefit him, and therefore do not write from selfish motives, and one who, however badly they may treat him, will always serve his Queen, and fight, if needs be, for his country.

DEPTFORD.—Arrived the *Boadicea* transport, Lieut. Ward, R.N., Agent, from Bermuda. *Horatio* transport, Lieut. Chapman, Agent, from West Indies. Remain *Barrosa* and *Minerva* convict-ships, fitting, and *Diligence*, Naval transport, lading in the Basin, for Portsmouth.

Mr. Ridout, Inspector of Dock-yard Police, Woolwich, to be Director of Police, or Warden of Deptford Dock-yard, vice Shaw, deceased. This appointment, bestowed on a most zealous and active officer, cannot fail in exciting a spirit of emulation in the Naval Dock-yard Police service.

Mr. Kitts, the respected Contractor for Works in Deptford Dock-yard, has had a fall into one of the docks, and we regret to say greatly hurt one of his hands and arm.

The *Worcester*, 52, on the slip, Deptford Dock-yard, has just been caulked and painted, and would now stand for a period of eight years.

A pensioner named Simpson, a labourer in the Office of Works, Greenwich Hospital, hung himself on Wednesday morning in one of the dustholes. He was a respected well-conducted man, and it is supposed domestic disputes led to the rash act. Verdict, temporary insanity.

H.M.S. *Harrier*, Acting-Com. George John Hirtzel, arrived at Spithead this day (July 10) from the S.W. coast of Mexico, Valparaiso, and Rio Janeiro, bringing 780,000 dollars.—It is with feelings of deep regret we announce the death of the Commander, William Henry Hallowell Carew, on the 3d of June, a few miles south of the Equator, from a nervous attack, after an illness of four days, when the melancholy and most affecting scene of committing him to a watery grave took place, with all the honour, respect, and feeling it was possible to bestow. Such has been the fate of a very fine young man and most zealous officer, cut off at the age of 30, and one who, if spared, might have done credit to his country, and most ably supported it in the time of need, keeping up the character of his distinguished father, the late Sir Benjamin Hallowell. The state of the ship will bespeak how ably and well he commanded her for three years and nine months. Take one instance only, the signal made by that veteran and well-known war-officer, Admiral Ross (a signal of the olden heart-stirring times), "Your zeal has been noticed." This was called forth by the manner and remarkably short time in which she got under weigh at Callao in July last year, watched as she had been also by the foreign men-of-war of several nations, because her name was up, and she feared no ship in doing anything, as those will own who have tried with her. The *Harrier* left San Blas on 17th January, and arrived at Valparaiso 18th March; it was intended that her return should have been to Callao to meet the Admiral, but was prevented by foul winds and currents. At the strong requisition of the British merchants at Valparaiso, she was ordered to England by the senior officer, consequently she does not bring despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, having left that port on the 4th April, without seeing him, and Rio Janeiro 9th May. The *Imogine* was expected at Valparaiso, from Mexico, in July; the *Sparrowhawk* had gone on to Callao to the Admiral; the *Basilisk* was also there. The *Samarang*, from Islay, had proceeded to Guayaquil, with the Protector General Santa Cruz, and General Miller. The *Fly* remained at Valparaiso refitting; *Stag* at Rio Janeiro; *Orestes* and *Grecian* outside, cruising for slavers; *Calliope* and *Actæon* in the river Plate; *Electra* gone to the Pacific. Captain Elliott, late of the *Fly*, was a passenger in the *Harrier*.

The *Camperdown*, 104, is preparing for commission at Sheerness.

The *Tortoise* store ship at Chatham, is to be fitted for a voyage to New Zealand for timber, being found so remarkably adapted for topmasts, booms, &c., for ships of the line.

The *Pearl*, 22, and *Fantome*, 16, are daily expected to be commissioned at Chatham.

Col. Pasley, R.E., has received orders to remove the wreck of the *Royal George*, by the same means he so effectually employed in the Thames, in clearing that river. It is little creditable to former governments, that this impediment, in the principal anchorage of the empire, should have been allowed so long to exist; and there apathy is more surprising from the example shown by the French, who have long since got up all the wrecks left at Toulon by Lord Hood and Sir Sydney Smith, at the evacuation of that port in 1793; and we hope that this will be applied to other similar inconveniences.

On H.M.S. *Cornwallis* being paid off at Plymouth last week, the officers gave a sumptuous dinner to their respected Captain, Sir Richard Grant, at Elliot's Hotel, when mutual kind feelings were warmly expressed.

LISBON, July 1.—The Prince of Leiningen, who came out here with the Duke of Saxe Coburg in the *Lightning* Government steamer, left on the 29th, at 5 P.M., in the same vessel, which had been placed at his disposal, and was expected to touch at Vigo and Coruuna. Shortly after his arrival here, the Prince, accompanied by Lord Howard de Walden, paid a visit to Adm. Sir J. Ommanney, on board the *Donegal*, and was received with a royal salute from all the ships, the yards being manned. Lord Howard and the Admiral also paid his Highness a visit just previous to his departure. The Duke of Nemours left on the 27th late at night, in the French steamer *Crocodile*. Sir J. Ommanney gave a dinner to the principal officers of our squadron, to which the principal officers of the French and Portuguese ships, and a numerous party, were invited, on the occasion of Her Majesty's coronation. The *Daphne* corvette returned yesterday from Cadiz, and remains with the *Donegal*, *Ganges*, and *Implacable*, of the line, and *Espoir* brig-of-war.

FRENCH NAVY.—Independent of the extraordinary force for which the special credit of 10,000,000f. has been granted, the budget of the Marine for 1840 makes the peace establishment of the Navy to be 40 ships of the line, 50 frigates, and 220 other ships of minor force, including 40 steam-ships; but only half of these vessels are to be kept afloat at once.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Mr. W. A. R. Lee; M. M. Duncan, *Hastings*; Alleyne Bland, *Britannia*; Alex. Glen, late *Wolf*; T. E. L. Moore, late *Firefly*; T. C. Woodman, *Winchester*; W. G. Mansfield, late *Cornwallis*; Brownlow H. Paget, late *Comus*; and Mr. R. C. Saunders, Naval Instructor.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—Yesterday morning at high water, a very splendid steam-ship, named the *Vesuvius*, was launched from the dock-yard at Sheerness. A great number of persons were present.

Sparrow, 10, Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), arrived from the Falkland Islands at Rio Janeiro 27th April.

Conway, 28, Capt. C.R.D. Bethune (1830), arrived from Amherst at Kedgeree 30th April.

A circular has been issued at the different ports for Mates to volunteer to serve on the Lakes, but not half a dozen have been induced to offer.

PROJECTILES.—We briefly noticed in our last the trial of Capt. Warner's newly-invented projectile, intended expressly to meet and set at defiance the improvements suggested by the various French commissions for their Navy, and which have attracted a greater degree of public attention in England, from their avowed object being "to the advantage of the power which had the fewest great ships of the line, and the largest population; *and, consequently, to the advantage of France over England**." The recent report by M. Jouffroy evinces the same jealousy and the same object. A large and strong-built boat was the subject of the experiment of last week; the distance was left to choice, with the single proviso, that the object fired at should be in sight. The inventor, Capt. Warner, launched with his own hand the destructive missile, which, reaching the boat at the water-line, exploded, fairly heaving her up, and scattering the planks into shivers. One plank alone of the whole retained a breadth of about three inches, and perhaps two feet in length; the rest, and the keel itself, as they fell after the lapse of some seconds into the water, presented a mere mass of floating splinters to the eye, and portions of the wood were carried into the neighbouring fields to a considerable distance. The whole destruction was effected by the agency of two and a half pounds of combustible matter, projected by an instrument of perhaps ten or a dozen pounds weight. There was no recoil whatever, nor any smoke or noise till the shell itself exploded against the vessel, and then the percussion of air was tremendous, as it threw down the nearest spectator, and was felt at a still greater distance like the discharge of an eighty-pounder at least. At Kingston it created great commotion, as the explosion was attributed to the powder-mills at Hounslow; and, since the fact has become known, the excitement has greatly increased. No vessel of the line probably could have resisted the shock, or escaped total destruction from even the small quantity of combustibles experimented with. The most singular circumstance perhaps is, that not the slightest discoloration was visible on any of the fragments. The power consequently is quite novel, and the secret jealously guarded.

A week before the *Opossum* sailed from Rio, an untoward accident happened, which has been narrated as follows:—"A party of pleasure had been up from the city to the extremity of the harbour in a small Brazilian steamer, the Commander of which was a common low fellow, who had been often heard to deprecate the capture of slave vessels by Her Britannic Majesty's ships, and had also repeatedly annoyed the officers of Her Majesty's ships in command, or in charge of captured vessels. This steamboat was observed to be coming down towards a slaver, the whole of which were moored close to Commodore Sullivan's ship, the *Stag*, and a signal was made to the sentinel on board this particular slaver to be on his guard in case of collision; the steamer ultimately advanced, and steered close to her, and at this instant the marine fired and killed a Brazilian gentleman who, with his wife, was a passenger on board. The British Minister had satisfactorily explained the circumstance to the Brazilian Government, but the owners of the captured vessels (Portuguese) had bribed the rabble to annoy the English, and to attempt to cut out the captured vessels. Three days before the packet sailed, all communication with Her Majesty's ships had ceased, the Commodore fearing the consequences of a collision, the utmost exaggeration having been made use of to excite the mob. The *Opossum* brought a freight of 25,000*l*."

RL. MARINES.—Major-General the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakenham last week inspected the Rl. Marine Artillery at Fort Cumberland, and expressed his approbation of their efficiency in gun, mortar, and *pocket* practice. On subsequent day he inspected them in all the repository drills at the Fire Barns; after which several compositions were burned, to show the efficiency of this corps in that branch of Artillery service. Every article made use of by the Marine Artillery is made at their own laboratory.

* See reports of two experiments made at Brest.—*From the Foreign Quarterly Review, No. XLVI., for July, pp. 442, 443.*

Literary Notices.

Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle. 3 vols. 8vo. With Appendix. H. Colburn.
(Second Notice).

HAVING in a former number noticed the object of these voyages, and given an account of the discoveries of Captains King and Fitzroy in Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and the Strait of Magellan, we shall continue our extracts from their truly valuable narrative.

The *Beagle*, under Captain Fitzroy, having, in the second voyage, completed the surveys of the Southern Coasts of South America as far as Callao, proceeded, according to instructions, to the Gallapagos Islands, in the Pacific—ten in number, the constitution of the whole of which is volcanic. With the exception of some ejected fragments of granite, which have been most curiously glazed and altered by the heat, every part consists of lava, or of sandstone, resulting from the attrition of such materials. The higher islands attain an elevation of three and even four thousand feet, and have generally one or more principal craters towards the centre, and on their flanks smaller orifices. Mr. Darwin supposes that there must be at least, in all the Islands of the Archipelago, two thousand craters. The natural history of this Archipelago, he says, is very remarkable. It seems to be a little world within itself; the greater number of its inhabitants, both vegetable and animal, being found nowhere else. The inhabitants, about two or three hundred in number, nearly all consist of people of colour, who have been banished, for political crimes, from the republic of the equator, to which these islands belong. There are at least twenty-five different species of land birds on these islands, which are probably undescribed, and inhabit no other part of the world. The general character of the plumage of these birds is plain, and, like the plover, possesses little beauty. The order of reptiles is, however, the most striking feature in the zoology of these islands. The species are not numerous, but the number of individuals of each kind is extraordinarily great. There is one kind both of turtle and tortoise; of lizards four; and of snakes about the same number. The lizards are from three to four feet long, and one kind of them are amphibious: their number is absolutely incredible; the land species are good eating. Although not timorous, and apparently fierce, they are, nevertheless, not baneful, and are easily frightened on being suddenly approached or threatened. The snakes are generally harmless. The tameness of the birds is so remarkable, that they may be killed with a switch, cap, or hat. The wild volcanic appearance of these islands, with their countless numbers of hideous iguanas, and other reptiles, appears to realise pandemonium.

From the Gallapagos the *Beagle* proceeded to the Low Islands, and thence to Otaheite. And here we must beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the totally different conduct of Captain Fitzroy to that of a late French Commander, who laid the island and Queen Pomare under such distressing circumstances which must be in the recollection of all.

Captain Fitzroy, it appears, had been instructed by Commodore Mason to demand compensation for the death of the Master and Mate of the *Truro*, in 1831, who, passing by Aura in a small boat, were invited by friendly signs from the natives to land, and were instantly treacherously speared by them. The Queen had, by an agreement or bond, engaged to pay the sum of 2,853 dollars, or an equivalent, on or before the 1st day of September, 1835, as an indemnification—which had not been done.

The place of meeting and discussion was the English Chapel, which was a small wooden structure, with a high angular roof, about fifty feet in length and thirty feet wide. Near the eastern end was a pulpit, and at each corner a small pew. The rest of the building was occupied by strong benches, extending from side to side; latticed windows admitted light and air. Queen Pomare sat almost alone at the end of the building, looking very disconsolate. Natives, sitting promiscuously on the benches, saluted the English party as they entered. Order, or any kind of form, there was none.

After remarking on the want of form, both in dress and situation, under which the Queen laboured, and at the same time dwelling on the superior appearance and indications of intellectual ability shown by the chieftains, and by very many of the natives of the lower class, Capt. Fitzroy proceeds to state that he requested Queen Pomare to choose a person to act as interpreter. She named Mr. Pritchard; and although Captain Fitzroy suggested that as a missionary, whose sacred character ought not to be compromised by entering into these secular disputes, he thought him objectionable. The Queen persisting, Mr. Pritchard took his position as interpreter. The matter was then quietly discussed, and the debt was decided to be paid at once.

"Thirty-six tons of pearl oyster shells, belonging to Pomare, and then lying at Papiete, were to form part of the equivalent; the remainder was to be collected among the Queen's friends. Taati left his place near her, went into the midst of the assembly, and harangued the people in a forcible, though humorous manner, in order to stimulate them to subscribe for the Queen. After he had done speaking," continues Captain Fitzroy, "I requested Mr. Pritchard to state strongly, that the innocent natives of Otaheite ought not to suffer for the misdeeds of the Low Islanders. The shells which had come from those ill-conducted people might well be given as part of the payment; but the Queen ought to procure the rest from them, and not from her innocent and deserving subjects. A document, expressing her intention to pay the remaining sum within a stated time, signed by herself and two chiefs, with a certainty that the property would be obtained from the Low Islanders, would be more satisfactory than immediate payment, if effected by distressing her Otaheitan subjects, who were in no way to blame.

"Taati replied, 'The honour of the Queen is our honour. We will share our difficulties. Her friends prefer assisting her in clearing off this debt, to leaving her conduct exposed to censure. We have determined to unite in her cause, and endeavour to pay all before the departure of the man of war.'

"It was easy to see that the other principal chiefs had no doubt of the propriety of the demand; and that they thought the Queen and her relations ought to bear the consequences of their own conduct."

This matter having been settled, Capt. Fitzroy gave the Queen a great deal of wholesome advice as to her conduct with other nations, which was received with much gratitude.

"Taking leave of the Queen was our next engagement. At the door of her house was a table, or what the loyal and kind-hearted natives were depositing their dollars, and fractions of dollars, to enable her to pay her debt. To me it was an affecting and an unpleasing sight,—not the proofs of loyalty and affection—Heaven forbid!—but the reflection that those individuals had in no way done wrong, and that their dollars had been hardly earned, and were hardly prized."

Captain Fitzroy seems to think that the great fault in the conduct of the missionaries in these islands, is, that they have not introduced some innocent kind of amusements among these light-hearted islanders. We perfectly agree with him. Religion was never intended to occupy the whole of man's time, even in a state of high civilization, let alone among semi-barbarians, who can never be brought to understand the higher philosophical principles of religious belief. Dancing, music, and all innocent recreation must certainly be more requisite among the comparatively ignorant, especially those just emerging from barbarism, than even among ourselves, where, God knows! the most enlightened among us cannot be always engaged in the more serious duties of religion.

Another oversight is the present dress of these singular people. "Those," says Captain Fitzroy, "whom I saw with only a native girdle, but whose bodies were tatooed in the old fashion, appeared to my eye much less naked than the young men, not tattooed, and only half-clothed. I shall not forget the very unpleasant impression made upon my mind, at first landing, by seeing a number of females and children, with a few men, half-dressed, in the scanty, dirty, and tattered scraps of clothing, which they unfortunately prefer to their native dress. A woman who has around her waist a substantial native garment, which falls as low as the calf of the leg, and over her shoulders, folding in front across the bosom, a mantle or cloak of similar material, appears to the eye of a stranger much more decently dressed than the hasty lover of novelty, who seems proud of a dirty cotton gown, tied only at the neck, and fluttering in the wind."

Even the Queen herself has been subjected to this miserably contracted and methodistical fashion in dress. "The only visible difference," says Captain Fitzroy, "between Pomare and her subjects, was her wearing a gay silk gown, tied, however, round the throat, though entirely loose elsewhere. Being made and worn like a loose smock-frock, its uncouth appearance excited more notice from our eyes than the rich material. . . . I thought of Oberea (the former Queen of Otaheite, whose dress, although simple, is described as being extremely picturesque), and wished that it had been possible to retain a modified dress of the former kind. A light undergarment, added to the days of Oberea, might have suited the climate, satisfied decency, and pleased the eye, even of a painter."

What a pity it is that enlightenment of mind does not always accompany benevolence! Then might the arts and sciences combine with the utility of Missionaries, and the world advance in refinement as well as religion!

We have no doubt that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will put a copy of this invaluable work into the hands of the Captain of every ship in commission in Her Majesty Navy.

The Artillerist's Manual. By Capt. F. A. Griffiths, R.A. J. M. Boddy.

THIS is a very complete and neat edition of a most valuable manual, and which has been made a free gift to the publisher, on the condition that he would retail it at so low a price as would render it available for the general use of the royal regiment of Artillery. It is most appropriately dedicated to Sir Hussey Vivian, "who has ever manifested an anxious desire to forward any measure which might tend to the improvement and advancement of the corps." We are glad to find it not only available for the Artillery, but for every regiment in the service; and we are persuaded, that every Commanding Officer will do well to recommend it to his men as a manual, in which is condensed all the information ordinarily required in mathematics, gunnery, fortifications, infantry exercise, field-battery exercise, service of heavy ordnance, &c. The plates are very nicely executed.

Temptation; or, A Wife's Perils. A Novel. In three vols. H. Colburn.

IT is seldom that we meet with a work of this class to which we are able to give such hearty and unmingled commendation as that which we are enabled to bestow on the one which bears the above somewhat exceptionable title—*that* being the only fault we have to find with the work. The mere *title* of this excellent and most exemplary novel might lead to the expectation that it offers food to that prurient appetite for undue and unworthy excitement, which is so discreditable a feature in the literary taste of the time. But those who take it up with any such view will be wofully disappointed. It is a work, not only emanating from the highest and purest moral and religious feeling and principle, but leading, by the surest and safest steps, to the results at which such feelings and principles point. Its object is to set forth the "perils" of an ill-assorted marriage, and not merely the difficulty, but the almost moral impossibility, which frequently exists, of escaping those perils by the aid of *any* principles, however founded—of *any* feelings, however pure, short of those which take their rise in religious belief. It exhibits the picture of a perfectly pure, virtuous, and high-minded woman, led to the very verge of the most fatal of social crimes, not by the insiduous arts of a designing man, but by the force and fervour of her own passions, fostered into life by the false position in which she is placed by an ill-assorted marriage. And this picture is delineated, not by means of the florid and fluttering pencil of excited imagination, but by the stern hand of strict and searching truth. The scenes are worked out almost wholly without the aid either of fancy or of what is called "sentiment," and are entirely dependent for their interest and their verisimilitude on that minute detail of circumstances, and their gradual influence on the mind and heart, which are so fatally effective in real life, but which the novelists of our day are accustomed to regard as too dry to afford any more than a collateral or a subsidiary interest. They give us, indeed, whole chapters about a bull or a public breakfast—launch out into interminable details about a fancy fair, and dwell for page after page upon a court costume or the ornaments of a May-fair boudoir. But the habits, the movements, the mysteries of the human heart, they utterly escape from, by taking refuge in empty common-places and vague generalities. Not so the writer of "TEMPTATION." She (for it is evidently a female who writes—none other could enter so minutely into the secret places of that mystery of mysteries, the female heart and mind)—she thinks nothing too minute which illustrates her theme, and forwards the high object she has in view;—nothing seems to her dry or jejune which throws a new light on the picture she would place before the world, for its guidance and warning, no less than for its strengthening and support.

Let it not, however, be supposed, from the above remarks, that the novel of "Temptation; or, a Wife's Perils," is devoid of that variety and entertainment without which a work of this nature would fail of accomplishing its high design. So far from it, we have not for a long time met with a work which has so entirely fixed our attention; and this no less by the amusing variety of characters and incidents which it contains, than by their absolute truth, and the skill with which they are made to act upon the main design.

In fact, the work is likely to be as popular, from the fund of entertainment it affords, as it deserves to be for the high and pure office which it fulfils; and we conclude by cordially recommending it, as among the very best works of its class that have appeared since those admirable ones of Miss Austin, which it in some respects resembles.

H.B.'s two last Sketches.—"A Ship in Distress," presents "the bark *Whig-Radical*—Melbourne, O'Connell, and Co., owners," driving before the wind on a lee shore, with heavy breakers right ahead; the crew in disorder, throwing everything overboard; the man at the wheel unable to work her, and a certainty of immediate shipwreck. Brougham and Lyndhurst ride on the storm and direct the hurricane; the Duke and Peel are the rocks against which the vessel is driving; Glenelg has been thrown into the sea in the first moment of danger. The Pilot now gives orders to fling everything overboard to keep her afloat. Mulgrave pitches to the waves the Jamaica Bill. Johnny Russell turns adrift the Government plan of education and the Irish Corporation Bill. Spring Rice rejects the Irish Railroad Bill. In short, everything of value is got rid of; still the ship drives on under bare poles, and if she does weather the point, it will be with the loss of cargo and of rigging. Though admirably drawn, the other sketch is far better. The title is "The

Indian Jugglers," and exhibits Macaulay throwing up the balls, and preparing to swallow the sword for the edification of a gentleman called John Bull, who stands with his mouth and purse open. O'Connell, the master of the show, as a burly "beggarman," stares us full in the face with all his native impudence, crying—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, when the hat goes round once more, you shall see this wonderful juggler, lately arrived from *Indee*, perform other extraordinary feats too numerous to mention." At this moment the hat is going round, and the bearer of it is a certain penny-wise and pound-foolish gentleman, who appears in the combined characters of clown and cash-taker. This is the richest figure of the whole group—an irresistibly comic representation of a right hon gent, who daily deals in pecuniary matters on a large scale, as John Bull, to whom he is now appealing, well knows. John gapes upon him with a look of mingled fear and indignation; and though the facetious fellow puts on his funniest grimace, and assures John that the "swallowing of the sword is to come next," he appears likely to get more "kicks than half-pence." The "sword" is lying before the professor of legerdemain. On its blade are inscribed the magic words, "The whole hog," and it is altogether a very formidable weapon, worthy of the most capacious swallow. Amongst the spectators are an illustrious young lady and her domesticated *cicerone*, who are very intently watching the performance. Immediately behind them is a very knowing chap, "the man *wot* knows everything," who thus addresses a companion—"The fine-looking fellow, with that interesting little girl leaning on him, is in partnership with these jugglers, and shares their profits. I am up to their tricks. I was once in the concern myself." And there is an indication of concern that he is not in the concern still.

PERE LA CHAISE.—By C. K. Watd.

I would not care to call that man my friend,
Who could view all these victories of death—
The many tombs and monuments so dear
To parents, friends, and relatives—unmov'd.
'Tis a strange melancholy feel to walk
With death on ev'ry side;—to see each tomb
Inscribed with names and words of deep, deep grief.
And there are some which call from ev'ry breast
A sympathising sigh.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No 1.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As comfort is a primary object to persons who live in a Midshipman's berth from six to four or five and twenty years, and indeed in some cases much longer, I will begin with their mess-place, and endeavour to describe one in a twenty-six of Sir William Symonds's construction, where, as a matter of course, they are larger, in consequence of her ships having more beam than on the old principle.

A Midshipman's berth in a six-and-twenty is about 12 feet by 8, where they all mess together, which is not the dock-yard establishment, but a plan generally adopted by Captains for the comfort of the Midshipmen and their messmates; so that a place 12 feet by 8 is an improvement upon the dock-yard establishment of two wretched dog-holes, one on each side of the steerage. This splendid place is all the room allotted to 20 persons, young and old—from 13 to 30 and 40. The table, lockers, and beaufet occupy the whole space, so that when all hands are seated at dinner, or anything else (for it is impossible to stand up), one comes from the shore with his boots covered with mud, he must pass behind the others, treading upon the lockers they are sitting on, if he does not wipe his boots on their trowsers, they must sit down in the mud or dirt he has left behind them. This is one of the least of the grievances in a Midshipman's mess-place. Imagine a ship at Spithead ready for sea, and bound on a long voyage to the East Indies or South America, it is but natural to suppose they have laid in some stock;—where is it to be stowed? Under the table is the only place they have to put it; so that if you *attempt* to stretch your legs (for that is impossible) you encounter a greasy keg of butter, cask of flour, bag of potatoes, or something of the kind. The duty of the ship requiring you to be constantly going backwards and forwards to the quarter-deck, you look more like a grocer's boy than an officer. Putting personal appearance out of the question, your clothes are soon worn out and destroyed, an evil which the scanty pay of a Mate can ill afford. As an instance of the destruction of clothes in a Midshipman's berth, I have worn out six jackets, whilst the Surgeon assured me he had not worn out one. No person who has not experienced it can form any idea of the heat of one of these dens in a tropical climate. Fancy 20 persons at dinner with a lamp and two candles burning (for they seldom or ever see daylight), with a tureen of hot soup, &c., on the table, the thermometer frequently standing at 98°—can this be healthy? it is really enough to smother any one. I feel convinced that if the commonest vagabonds in England were confined in a den of this temperature, there would be an instant outcry about it.

In speaking of a twenty-six on Sir William Symonds's plan, I said we have more room than on the old principle; if we derive a benefit in that respect, it is more than counterbalanced by our being deprived of the light and air which we had before in the steerage from the hatchway abaft the capstan; in the Surveyor's ships it is given to the gun-room, which makes the steerage a perfect dungeon, and quite intolerable to live in.

In frigate-built ships Midshipmen are worse off in their mess-places than in any other description of vessel; they are crowded and huddled together in a miserable den without daylight or air; there are generally two small scuttles, but they do not afford a sufficient quantity of either in proportion to the number of persons requiring those essential necessaries to existence. In brigs they have daylight from illuminators in the deck; and being near the main hatchway, have a good proportion of fresh air, which is not poisoned by the smell and heat of oil and greasy candles. Some Captains, anxious to make their Midshipmen as comfortable as possible, cut a scuttle in the deck, which at once makes a brig's mess comfortable and wholesome to live in on a foreign station.

The gun-room of a line-of-battle ship is a comfortable and roomy mess-place; one fault only can be found with it, I mean the nuisance of having two ward-room officers' cabins in it; they generally hear themselves abused, and very frequently carry tales to higher authorities. A much better plan would be to give us our proper gun-room, that is, the bulkhead before the two after-guns, and fit up a steward-room on one side, clear of the guns; we should then have nothing to complain of. Of late the gun-room has been considered too good for the classes of officers appointed to mess there. Ships are now fitted upon *Sir Pulteney Malcolm's plan*, that is, to take more than half the gun-room from them, by carrying the bulkhead aft, abaft all the guns, and jamming them into a miserable corner, as witness the *Britannia*'s gun-room. In the plan I propose, I wish to get rid of the cabins, and to give, as an equivalent, the two Midshipmen's birth in the after-cockpit; at present they, as well as half the gun-room, are taken from us: what have we got as a substitute? Nothing. I had always heard Sir Pulteney Malcolm spoken of as a Midshipman's friend by those who had sailed under his flag, and was greatly surprised to hear that such an innovation came from him. I never heard that he found his own cabin, or the ward-room, too large for himself or his officers. Were the guns more lumbered by the gun-room bulkhead than those in the above-named places? Certainly not, as the latter are divided into a number of cabins. In some ships I could name, the gun-room bulkhead was removed altogether, and not even a screen allowed, so that the Marines and Midshipmen might be said to live together. I went on board the *Rodney*, expecting to see a splendid gun-room, but to my disappointment found she was fitted upon Sir Pulteney's plan,—the table was in the shape of a T, and half of the mess were sitting with their backs to one another; had the Admiral heard the curses he got there, he would have been glad had he never suggested the alteration. What says an officer in the Army of one of the dens that I have endeavoured to describe? Captain Alexander, in his book entitled "Colonies of Western Africa," when taking a passage in H.M.S. *Wolfe*, could not help remarking the miserable condition of the Mates and Midshipmen in the following words:—"My readers will commiserate with me the truly miserable condition of the Mates, Midshipmen, and Assistant-Surgeon of the *Wolfe*, gentlemen's sons, twelve in number, cribbed and confined, in a hot climate, in a low berth, 11 feet by 6, and without scuttle or hole for ventilation. One unfortunate wight had spent upwards of two-and-twenty years in similar births! Will the compassionate bowels of the Lords of the Admiralty be moved at this? I earnestly hope they may, if any of their Lordships deign to glance at these sketchy pages." Z. Z.

[No. 2 will be published on Tuesday.]

DESERTION IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I address a few observations to you regarding the alarming prevalence of the crime of desertion in the Army, which has lately gained such a head as to threaten the most serious consequences, if some strong measures be not immediately adopted to put a check to it. The prevalence of it is universally ascribed to the facility of a man's avoiding apprehension after he deserts, and to the inadequate punishment to which he is subjected when he may happen to be brought back. It is well known that there is a great number of young men in the different manufacturing towns and districts, who are in fact traders (if they may be so called) in enlistment into the Army, who, as soon as they get thrown out of employment, enlist into the Army for a present maintenance; and, as soon as they get tired of it, desert, and return to their former employment. To remedy these evils, I would propose that every man convicted of desertion should in future be invariably marked with the letter D, in order to prevent his subsequent re-enlistment; and, further, that he should be sentenced, in aggravated cases or a second offence, to general service in a colonial corps, to be established for that purpose, which, in a short period of time, would provide garrisons for our small islands and colonies abroad, where escape would be impossible; and these men, who are often otherwise of good character, would become an efficient force for such purposes, and save a great deal of that irksome and monotonous duty in the colonies, to which our good soldiers, who have never been guilty of deserting their colours, are now condemned.

For the better apprehension of deserters, besides the precautions now taken, orders should be given to the police and recruiting parties through the country, to make the most diligent search for them, and the bellman of the parish to which they may belong sent round to announce the desertion, and a larger reward offered for his apprehension than is now given; the fear of all which would, I think, prevent many men from going away, as they could not then, as at present, live openly and fearlessly with their friends. Another evil to be apprehended from the present increase of desertion is of a serious public nature, from the mass of the people being thus enabled to gain instruction as soldiers, and, in the event of any commotion, might in consequence become very formidable.

An Old Soldier.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your last number gives us some information respecting the result of the inquiry of the Military Commission, which proves that my prophecy was not fallacious. I have often told you, and it has been repeated by multitudes of others, that money can be found for every other purpose than remunerating the Navy. We have recently witnessed a grant for national education; and those very *patriots* who plead poverty of the Exchequer for us, can find millions for Irish railroads, &c. &c., which they think of more importance than "Britain's best bulwarks, her wooden walls." So it occasionally happens with fools, who expend thousands in external decorations for their mansions, when the foundation is so decayed that the whole fabric must inevitably and speedily fall about their ears. I have no hope that any remarks of mine will change the present nefarious system, but I will continue to speak out if it is only in the way of testimony, that when the day of wailing and weeping comes, the authors and abettors of our ruin may be without excuse. The Navy is rotten at the core, and discontent pervading every branch of the service, which our sages may call in question, from the circumstance of many still soliciting employment, for which ample reasons might be adduced, and none more significant than a relation of Goldsmith's anecdote of the old Chinese who was enamoured with his dungeon; but were a catalogue to be produced of the names of the meritorious and worthy who do not come forward from motives of disgust, the former class would be but "as the dust in the balance." Such anomalies exist in our service as are not to be found in any other on the face of the globe; but they have been repeated to satiety. At present our shrewd neighbours the French are placing on the retired list all General Officers beyond the age of sixty-five, in order that their armies may be commanded by men having youth, strength, and vigour. If such a proceeding is necessary for the *land* service, how much more so for the *sea*, where such faculties are in double requisition! We, on the contrary, are fast progressing towards a period when it will be needful to appoint a *nurse* to every Flag-Officer, and to most of the Captains commanding line-of-battle ships. For my own part, I have no expectations, and make no pretensions to be classed amongst the neglected or the meritorious. In the days of Old England's glory I had my share of the danger, and have been shot at in various ways some thirty times; furthermore, I have not been *always lost* or *pushed* into battle, and was *honoured*, as it is termed, at the expiration of the war, with the Companionship of the Bath, to which I at the time attached little honour, and subsequently much less, in witnessing the way in which this Order has been prostituted, to the exclusion of officers whose shoe-latchets I am not worthy to unloose. I could point out one, who, as First Lieutenant with one of Nelson's choicest heroes, earned his rank as Commander by a series of brilliant exploits, and as Captain by deeds no less daring. When I compare the services of this veteran undecorated, with many of the Companions and some Commanders of the Bath, I cannot but exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!"

Minos.

June 29th, 1839.

MILFORD HAVEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—There is so much of that openness, candour, and generosity, in Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's answer to my proposal for the removal of the Foreign Packet Station from Falmouth to Milford, for which the British sailor is ever so conspicuous, that I cannot but admire its spirit, though so totally opposed to me in opinion. Nor should I make a rejoinder, were it not that facts are favourable to my side of the argument. Apt as we ever are to consider our own productions in the most favourable light, I did not conceive that Capt. Manderson had anything like the superiority in the correspondence, to which the gallant Admiral alludes; and therefore cannot join in the conclusion to which he comes, respecting the comparative eligibility of the two places. Navigation has assumed quite a different character

within the last few years. Steam has changed its aspect entirely, so that even out of the very depth of a "*cul de sac*," were Milford so unfortunately situated, a steam-tug could always release a packet. And what, with such an auxiliary, I would respectfully ask Admiral Coffin, is there to prevent those vessels (the foreign packets) from making a run from Milford with any wind, if assisted well towards the Land's End? Besides, Sir, his argument is all on one side—the sailings of those craft. Their return is entirely overlooked, equally important, if not more so, than their departure. And here, in strong easterly gales, Milford triumphantly bears off the palm—

"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

This has been beautifully illustrated in two different instances since I last wrote you on the subject. The *Martha*, from Sierra Leone, bound to Plymouth, made the port of Milford when she failed to reach any other, and has, I hear, discharged at the Dock-yard there; and the *Ann*, Ball, Master, from the South Seas, with a full cargo, was similarly situated. Well, then, may Shakspeare say—

"How far is it
To this same blessed Milford? and, by the way,
Tell me how Wales was made so happy as
T' inherit such a haven."

From a work, published by a scientific character many years ago, on the "Advantages which the nation would unavoidably derive from the improvement of Milford Haven," I copy the following extract, with which I shall at present conclude, in the confident expectation that discussion will inevitably lead to the adoption of my proposal—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

"With respect to advices from our American colonies, and all the western parts of the world, Milford is the only proper port for their earliest reception. This is a truth which cannot be contested, and is confirmed by a recent experiment. About the end of last October a ship-of-war was sent express from Adm. Saunders, in the Bay of Biscay, with despatches of great importance; but just as it approached the Coast of England, a strong south-east wind rendered it absolutely impossible for it to go up the Channel, either to Portsmouth or Plymouth, when, luckily happening to meet a coasting vessel from Milford, the Captain of the man-of-war passed the Master of it on board his ship, and was accordingly, by his help, without difficulty or delay conducted into that harbour."

8th July, 1830. PHILOTHEORUS.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE IN INDIA.—No. 16.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I have always heard it admitted to be the birthright of Englishmen, and therefore unalienable from them, that there is no office in this State to which they may not aspire by integrity, talents, and acquirements, and that the son of a coalheaver may become the Lord Chancellor of England! How then, Sir, are we to account for—and can this nation at large be aware of it?—the degraded state of the Officers of Her Majesty's Service in India, who are not only excluded from every situation, either lucrative or honourable, in that country, but are also prevented—by the most illiberal and unjust regulation ever known in a *free* country—from being employed in any situation in any other country during the long period of twenty years their regiments are doomed to serve in India. The unfounded assertion, that "Her Majesty's Officers may exchange if they do not like the service in India," I have already shown is "false and impertinent;" but supposing an officer will exchange—at the expense of about *one-third* the value of his (perhaps) *purchased* commissions, and a great professional sacrifice, what then? Does he not bring another gentleman into the degraded situation from which he has escaped with such *unjust* sacrifices; and where then is the escape from the brutal system? Do the Honourable East India Company, who have made such extraordinary efforts of late in behalf of their own servants, intend that an "inferior description of persons" to the present Officers of Her Majesty's Forces should be found to do the slavish drudgery of the service in India? If so, let them speak out candidly like men, and not condescend to the baseness of denying, through their adherents and jacks-in-office, the debasing and foul grievances I have exposed in these letters. Can your readers, not utterly ignorant of India, its climate, and other evils, picture to themselves, by any effort of their imagination, the feelings of a young man of 18 or 19, who, after one year's experience of the vile, irksome, and never-ceasing duties of regimental Officers of Her Majesty's troops in that country, sits down calmly to reflect, that from that slavish and debasing drudgery, there is no escape for perhaps twenty more years, and this on the very *minimum* of pay—in fact, on that which merely enables him to exist*; whilst at the same time he sees every stripling in the Company's Service, with perhaps a tithe of his own abilities, rising rapidly around him to wealth and distinction? Sir, I assert fearlessly that the history of mankind (except negro slavery) never produced a system so unjust as spirit-breaking, and so debasing to that self-esteem, wanting which men become brutes. The man who first proposed it was doubtless a sordid wretch, without one ray of the spirit of a man; and those who have continued such a system in these enlightened times are certainly little better. Your readers need scarcely be reminded that these are the officers of that very service (Her Majesty's Service) who won the great possessions in India for the merchant kings, and that if the 20,000 royal forces were withdrawn to-morrow, the country would soon return to its original rulers. For the correctness of these facts I appeal to history. There the proofs are to be found, broad and unanswerable. Am I and others, then, who were not born to grovel under the brutalising system which crushes the energies of Her Majesty's Officers in India, to be accused by mercenary and self-interested men of endeavouring to create bad feelings between the Officers of the two services, because I have come forward to expose the degradation of my own service by facts which are not to be refuted? The iniquitous regulations of the Honourable East India Company have created those feelings, and they are rapidly increasing since the system has been fully understood, and will continue to increase so long as the infamous causes remain. When one service is debased *that another may be elevated*, is it not insanity to talk of cordiality? We all know that dislike will increase by persecution. Every Company's officer in India, who has even common talents and application, must, in the course of twenty years' service, hold many offices, which enable him to save considerable sums of money; and if he chooses to get married and keep a handsome establishment and equipages, is it any answer to *my* statement to assert he cannot save under those circumstances? Her Majesty's Officers have no option of doing either; and this, I presume, no one will have the audacity to dispute. Their (Her Majesty's Officers) only reward is to look forward to being *banished* for twenty years to vile drudgery *and in poverty*, and then retiring on 105*l.* per annum as a Lieutenant; or if they have had the great good fortune to become a Captain, 160*l.* per annum, and a broken and diseased constitution! The Company's officer will have lived in ease and affluence (great preservatives of health in India as well as elsewhere), and will have at least treble the provision to return upon Her Majesty's officers have. We do not wish to profit, as one of your correspondents flippantly asserts, by the admirable provisions made for the H.E.I.C. servants and their families, after a long and honourable service to their masters; but whilst we do partake, in a long service of twenty years, of the same dangers, the same pestilence which comes on the breeze, we demand as a right, now most iniquitously withheld, to share fairly the dangers as well as the advantages of Indian service;—when our corps are drawn up side by side with the native regiments on the day of battle, let us see every officer that approaches us with orders invidiously selected from another service, and every office into which we enter on Military business filled with the officers of the Hon. Company's service, as if H.M. officers were an inferior class of beings. How can such a state of things possibly exist without being destructive to every natural and noble feeling with which man is born? I have no leisure to reply to the mere assertions of every simpleton who chooses to write in a public journal, but if any of your Indian correspondents will undertake to refute any particular points which I have discussed, connected with Her Majesty's service in India, I am ready to meet him on all or any of them. And I trust by the end of this year to make that service so well known in every part of the world where your independent Journal is read, and which I earnestly hope includes the mess-table of every regiment in the service, that "Her Majesty's service in India" will become proverbial, in the English language, for everything that is debasing, unjust, and infamous.

(Concluded in Tuesday's Paper.)

* See the singularly clear and able statement published by the Editor of the *United Service Journal* in April, 1826; and the evidence of Sir Lionel Smith before Parliament—the only just and honest evidence given.

TRISTRAM LOOKING OUT A SNUG BERTH FOR THE MASTERS AND PETTY OFFICERS OF THE FLEET.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The illustrious Military Commission being about to square the "Wrongs of the Navy" with the "Rights of the Army;" the Treasury and Admiralty having corrected the errors of former Boards in the restoration of adequate pay and pensions to the dock-yard artisans, I gladly seize the opportunity, with time and tide in my favour, to most respectfully submit that the old faithful meritorious Masters of the Navy may be towed in snug moorings on shore, and

"*At last* laid up in a decentish condition,"

by the generous long-pull, the strong-pull, and the pull-all-together, of my Lords of the Admiralty, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity, and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

These officers are employed but in a few public situations on shore compared to their commissioned brother officers, and the Surgeons and Pursers. My object then is to create suitable employments for those veteran tars, which will enable them in their old age to sling their cot in comfort, and cultivate a *parsley-bed* within sight and hearing of the roaring main, on which they piloted the British fleet when war called them to the helm. The agency and superintendence of the light-houses and light-vessels *can*, with much benefit to the community at large, and great economy in the lightage-fund, be transferred to these officers, than whom none on sea or land can be more eligible for, or deserving of, those situations.

To assist in the discovery, if possible, of the "law of storms," the light-house keepers in the United Kingdom are recently ordered to make and to note their observations on the weather, although it is known there are several among them totally incapable of keeping a meteorological journal. Landsmen and women but rarely keep their weather eyes open like seamen, practised from boyhood to look to windward in all weathers, by night or day—to pierce the fog, spray, wind, hail, rain, snow, or lightning's flash. The present Agents and Light-house Keepers are either tradesmen, merchants, publicans, chandlers, with here and there a *Naval* or *Military* officer, forming

"A posse of neighbours of each different calling,"

established at the *trunk* of Parliamentary interest. However, without the most trivial disparagement to their former or present professional abilities, I will admit they are perfectly competent to light a lamp, and to keep account of the expenditure of fuel, oil, and cotton; but when it becomes their duty to make meteorological observations for the information of the Hydrographical-office, they will approximate the truth as near as they would if directed to keep the village Nosological Journal for the benefit of the faculty. All persons, I believe, on the Light house Establishment are entitled to superannuation. Employing half-pay Masters as Agents and Superintendents of the light-houses and vessels—first-class petty officers (pensioners) as Lightmen, and second-class petty officers and seamen, also pensioners, as crews of light-vessels, would abolish the superannuation for this service, by the same regulation as the Treasury is released from paying superannuation to the Naval Officers in the Coast Guard. Masters on the 6*s.* and 7*s.* lists only, and the long-service pensioners, petty officers, and seamen, to be eligible to these appointments (by the nomination of the Admiralty), but of course to retain their half-pay and pensions.

To the Masters, as Agents and Superintendents, I would suggest for one light-house, 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem; for two light-houses (as at the South Foreland), 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem, subject to the deduction of 6*d.* per diem rent for a suitable ground-floor cottage alongside the light-house; to the Lightman, 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, with the present Keeper's apartments; to the second-class petty officers and seamen the same pay and allowances as the present crews of the light-vessels; thus establishing a shore retirement in the sunset of life to the veteran officer, with 10*s.* to 12*s.* per diem, and a cottage jessamined, rosed, and honeysuckled in front, to entice the deserted widow to see the light-house; about 4*s.* per diem, with two or three rooms, for the first-class petty officers, and 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* per diem, including allowances, for the second-class petty officers or seamen, snugly moored in a light-vessel, catching fish and making straw hats in their leisure hours.

The two senior sea Lords of the Admiralty, and the two Governors of Greenwich Hospital, are the gallant and distinguished officers, with hearts in the right place to serve their old shipmates; who have the privilege and means of consulting the "powers that be" on the subject—of expurgating on the policy of employing the veteran officers and tars of the fleet in those situations, in preference to persons who have no claim whatever upon the state, or public or corporate institutions, and of proving the considerable economy in the lightage-fund, by stopping the *leak* of superannuation, and decreasing the salaries of the light-house Agents and Keepers and crews of the light-vessels. May every light-house in the kingdom display a Master's pendant, with the Trinity badge, and every veteran Master moor ship in a cottage *ornée*, protected from the squalls of life, is the wish of thy friend TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 2d July.

P.S.—I am pruning and loading my pen for a shot at Cooper's American Naval History.—T.

(See Tuesday's Paper.—Ed.)

THE CONTINGENT ALLOWANCE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—A short time since, regiments received an order to recruit to 74 rank and file per company; had it been 76, Captains would have been entitled to 2*s.* per day contingent allowance in place of the present very inadequate one of 1*s.* 6*d.* The motive for stopping at 74 cannot be mistaken; but if the spirit, in place of the letter, is adhered to, they are entitled to the 2*s.*, as the Sergeants have now fusils, formerly they had halberts; and the Captain has therefore 78 stand of arms to keep in repair. When will Government give over this shabby system of economy, and deal with their officers on a more liberal plan? Out of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, the Captain gives 6*d.* to his Pay-Serjeant, and has but 1*s.* per day to keep 78 stand of arms in repair, furnish books for his company, and cover all losses he is liable to by desertion, death, or funeral expenses of the men of his company. I hope all the Military papers will advocate our cause, and that the Secretary-of-War's attention may be called to the circumstance, as it possibly may have escaped his notice.

ANON.

* The "Corps d'Armée of the Indus" has only one Queen's Officer on the General Staff. There are one or two Field Officers commanding brigades, but no one has ever disputed that they (E.O.) are always well off in India.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We know perfectly well "Palinurus," *his real name, pretensions, and friends. The latter describe him to be an officer of good service—a clever man, but lacking discretion owing to a strong political bias—the bane to any man, whether of the Army or Navy. In conducting this journal, our correspondent, we will not say friend,* "Palinurus," *and we refer to him of the* "Naval Club" *(for we have two correspondents assuming this cognomen, and both Post-Captains in the Navy), has repeatedly acknowledged our* independence. *He knows full well that we are above price, and that we would extinguish the* Naval and Military Gazette *rather than let it be shackled by party, whether Whig or Tory.* "*A paper honestly advocating the interests of the United Service has nothing to do with politics.*" *This has been our maxim, and acting strictly on it, we engage that this paper, commanding the largest circulation that any professional paper ever arrived at in this country, and eschewing the disgusting personalities that so deeply offend honourable men, is as warmly supported by Officers of the Army and Navy, who are of Tory politics, as those of the Whig order. From Radicals we do not wish to receive support, for they must always meet with our severest censure.*

"Palinurus," *however, assuming that he is unknown, and notwithstanding his previous admissions, imputes to us motives in exposing the stupid and silly course of the everlasting* "growlers" *of the service, in our Gazette of the 8th June, although if he had* discretion *combined with his knowledge of public affairs, he would not have overlooked the severe criticism we in the same paper passed on one of the measures of the Authorities affecting the welfare of the Army. However, we will put it to* "Palinurus" *whether he can say with us, that he never asked or received favour from any member of the present Ministry. He may answer that he has not; but even with such a declaration we could prove ourselves far more independent than the gallant Captain,* "*who wishes to maintain an amicable deportment towards us.*" *We have supported measures when we have conscientiously approved them as beneficial to the service; though, whilst writing our comments, we have held in contempt parties of the Ministry, who, in confessing a deep injury to have been perpetrated, have not had the integrity and courage to redress it. Therefore we have invariably sacrificed personal feelings to public duty. We might infer, from* "Palinurus's" *style of writing, that he never lost sight of personal advantage; but we will only imagine that indiscretion occasionally rules his course.*

Finally, we have allowed "Palinurus" *to give free expression to his opinions in this paper, because we know him (notwithstanding his disguise, and we shall never reveal his real name to a single individual), his gallant services, and his talents; but he must, in addressing us, confine himself strictly to points affecting and of interest to the Services. We do not choose, after his insinuations, to devote further time or space to correspondence with him, until he perfectly understands our relative position, and fully acknowledges the errors of his last letter.*

We do not think it worth our while to notice the article in the Shipping Gazette *(copied from the* Era) *which* "Nauticus" *has sent us. The journal in question has few, if any, Naval readers, but sometimes treats on Naval matters after such a fashion as must convince every one, who has the slightest knowledge of the subject, that it possesses neither means of information, nor ability to discuss such questions. Mr. Parish's pamphlet we have already noticed; it is full of absurd exaggerations, derived from the statements we have sufficiently exposed.*

In reply to many inquiries respecting the Report of the Military Commission, we can state decisively that the Members meet for the last time on Thursday next. The Report will then be completed, and presented to Parliament, either at the end of the week, or the beginning of the following.

A correspondent writes, "*There is a wager held in this town, respecting whether a Corporal is a Non-Commissioned Officer or not. I should feel much obliged for your opinion in the next.*" *A Corporal is a Non-Commissioned Officer, and a Lance Corporal an acting Non-Commissioned Officer. When a Lance Corporal is reduced to the ranks, it is frequently stated in the Regimental Orders that his conduct has been unbecoming the character of a Non-Commissioned Officer. We will write to* "G. T."

The Naval and Military Gazette *for* 1838, *with Title and Index, bound, may be had of the Publisher, price* 1*l.* 17*s.*

The letter of "Sympathius" *was improperly addressed: we have repeatedly stated that all communications should be directed to the Editor. The subject shall have attention.—We do not know to what* "J. M.," *Devonport, refers.*

*** The following letters in type will appear in the Tuesday's Paper—"Chevron;" "A Serjeant-Major of the Militia Staff;" "Z. Z.;" "Tristram;" "Cluomedes;" "A Dragsman;" "Prospero." "A.;" "A Looker on, on Half-Pay," and "L. T. L."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

THE recent production of so many powerful steam-vessels in the Royal and Mercantile Navy, and the uniformly successful passages across the Atlantic by the aid of steam alone, are calculated to strengthen the opinion, now becoming prevalent, that this element will, by the palpable superiority it displays over sailing vessels, throw line-of-battle ships out of the combat in the event of war; and therefore a serious question is mooted, as to how far it is politic to add to that description of force?

So long as our rivals maintain fleets of large ships, and until the effect of steam navigation is proved in practical operation in war, it is no doubt proper that we shall continue to construct vessels of the same class; but it appears to be generally admitted that it is also proper to devote a larger than usual portion of the money voted, to the production of large steamers, such as *Gorgon* and her class, several of which are nearly completed, the command being now, for the first time, bestowed on Captains.

We have lately been at some pains to ascertain the progress, and estimate the present extent, of steam power in the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and the result of our inquiries is most gratifying and satisfactory. The increase of steam vessels in the Royal Navy is remarkable, not only on account of their augmented size and locomotive power, but their heavy armament, improved form, capacity for stowage, and increased speed; whilst their performances under canvas are little, if at all, inferior to the best sailing ships.

On reference to the Navy List for January, 1830, we find but eight steam-vessels described, and one only (the *Dee*, building) calculated for war,—the others, namely, *African*, *Carron*, *Columbia*, *Confiance*, *Echo*, *Lightning*, and *Meteor* (all still existing), being, excepting the *Columbia* of 361 tons, small vessels under 200 tons, and of 100-horse power, and principally employed as packets in the Mediterranean.

We have now, in 1839, no less than thirty-three steam-vessels of war, besides thirty-eight employed in the Packet Service, exclusive of hired steam-vessels, making altogether seventy-one, some of which are upwards of 1000 tons and 400-horse power, armed with heavy guns of great range, and capable of combating with any description of force that can be met afloat; and this splendid Steam Navy, which has attained to its present extent in such a short period, is capable of transporting an army of 10,000 men to the Continent, or, if need be, across the Atlantic, at any time when such a proceeding might be deemed necessary.

It is not our purpose at present to go into a minute description of the several classes of vessels into which our steam force is divided. We may probably do this hereafter; our present object is to show to our readers that the authorities have neither been inactive nor remiss, considering the stinted means they possessed. We must remember, too, that this is a new element, the advantage of which has been combated by the opinions of old officers, entitled to great respect; that moreover continual improvements were and are arising in the application of the principle and in the machinery;—when all this is considered, as well as the expense attending the process of fitting a vessel with boilers and engines, it must be admitted that very great credit is due to those who have effected so much in the face of such difficulties; not a little increased by the prejudices of persons who, with no responsibility themselves, are always ready to throw blame upon those who have, when it happens that their expectations are not realised.

It appears to be the dispensation of Providence, that in any and everything connected with maritime affairs, this great nation shall maintain her supremacy over less-favoured countries.

When steam navigation was first introduced, there were many persons who predicted that it would give our ascendancy a fatal blow, destroy the nursery for our seamen, and make the mariner's skill which we boast the less necessary. But the result shows that in these respects we have increased advantages. Our immense resources have enabled us not only to fit out fleets of greater magnitude than other nations, but to repair the casualties produced by war, or to retrieve loss when such befel us; and the progress of our mercantile steam navigation gives us the same happy assurance as respects this power.

It is exceedingly difficult to make a correct estimate of the number of steam-vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, because only those registered appear on the Custom-House books; and many licensed vessels are employed in river navigation, carrying passengers and towing ships in our numerous ports. On this point we have been opportunely assisted by the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade—Captain Pringle, R.E., and Mr. Parkes—to obtain all possible information on the subject, with a view to establishing some regulations to prevent accidents from fire, explosion of boilers, &c.

We find by this document, that the total number of vessels, of all sizes and classes, propelled by steam, belonging to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, amounts to 810, the registered tonnage being 87,907; to which add the tonnage of the engine-room, not registered, 69,933; making altogether 157,840 tons, impelled by 63,250 horse power!

As many of these vessels are in India, some on the Lakes in Canada, and in other situations not available for general purposes, we add the numbers assumed to belong to the United Kingdom, being 766—282 of which are described as large coasters and sea-going ships; the remainder (484), including every description of vessel down to the smallest boat propelled by steam.

We have no space to comment upon these gratifying returns; but having afforded our Naval readers the necessary data to set them speculating, we shall shortly resume the subject, and also set forth the assumed steam force, both Military and Mercantile, of rival nations.

THE numerous complaints we have received of the crowded state of the barracks at Chatham have induced us this week to make inquiries, and we find that these complaints are well founded. A very large proportion of the troops have, during the last fourteen days, been exceedingly ill provided with quarters—*three men being allotted only two beds and bedding in several of the depots.* The wretched rooms, called the hospital, are also so crowded, that many of the patients must be treated as externs, or with great difficulty admitted. *This evil can be remedied, for there is a splendid*

and commodious hospital within a few yards of the barracks, called the Ordnance Hospital, which has scarcely a dozen patients in it on an average, while the wretched barrack-rooms, occupied as hospital wards for the troops of the Line, are crowded, ill-ventilated, and, consequently, unsanatory. We call on the authorities to inquire into the above complaints. The British soldier is not, in these days, required to sleep one of three in two beds; nor is it reasonable that, when there is an excellent hospital nearly empty, he should be crammed into a barrack-room, the worst situated and the least airy, and told, that the only hospital for a soldier of the Line is a miserable dormitory in the barracks, facetiously styled, "The Detachment Hospital." If proper accommodation at Chatham does not exist for the East India and other Depots, are there no other barracks in the South of England? We pause for a reply. The remedy for these evils is in the hands of Lord Hill. Sir William Warre, we well know, has represented these grievances.

We are glad to find, by the Gazette of last evening, that our suggestions in regard to the disposal of the Cornets on half-pay, without service, and of whom we furnished a list a short time since, have been well received by the authorities. Cornet Escott, from the half-pay 20th Light Dragoons, has been brought on full-pay in the 3d Dragoons, and Cornet Rider, from the half-pay of the 3d Dragoons, to full-pay in the 15th Foot. One has since sold out of the service, and the other will follow his example.

The very impartial manner in which Lord Hill disposes of his patronage renders it unnecessary for us to direct attention to the strong claims of individual officers; we cannot, however, refrain from saying, that it would afford the service at large unfeigned pleasure to see Brevet-Major Donaldson, of the 57th regiment, promoted to an Unattached Majority, with the view to his being appointed to the Majority in the 55th regiment, vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson. Major Donaldson is an old Peninsular officer, of long meritorious services, and has been thirty-five years on full-pay.

We have heard with much satisfaction that our remarks on the recruiting of the Army have given general satisfaction. We have still one point on which we feel very desirous to attract the attention of the noble Secretary-at-War. The present bounty is *nominal*, not real. The recruit finds himself deceived by a promised bounty of 3*l.*, which is not sufficient to procure his necessaries on joining his regiment or depot. In short, he commences his life as a soldier in debt from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*, instead of having a *bounty* for enlistment. Let the country act openly and honestly. Say at once—*recruits should have no bounty*, and issue the 3*l.* without deduction for his equipment on joining his corps. At present every recruit is gulled, and the bounty is another word for *debt in the ledger of his company*. The lure of a bounty is desirable, however—and assuredly the addition of 1*l.* to the final portion would not be too much to ask from this wealthy nation. At all events let the country cease to play the part of Serjeant Kite in these days.

Every fact, tending to important results, merits investigation; but when those results admit of being directed to consequences, either beneficial or the direct converse, a most searching scrutiny becomes imperative; and rather than hesitate to lay bare every obstacle to a successful issue, we should boldly place them in open view, even though the result of such exposure may happen to prove unpalatable to our pride, or subversive of some preconceived theory. Such is the case in regard to the "scarcity of volunteers" for the Royal Navy; for it is in vain that we deny the fact, when one line-of-battle ship is known to be on an itinerant tour along the Irish coast in the fruitless attempt to raise men, whilst another proceeds to the Scottish shores, for the first time in British history, on a similar and equally unsuccessful mission. These truths, doubtless, mortify our national vanity, as they afford palpable contradiction to any preconceived notion, that the "Royal Navy is the idol of British sailors." Now, seamen either are or they are not in plenty; if abundant, as the readiness with which merchant vessels are manned would imply, it is clear they are averse to enter for the Royal Navy; and we have deluded ourselves under the flattering impression that "the many and paramount advantages proffered by the Royal Navy, beyond any derivable from the merchant service, would ensure to us a preference, which, if it did not actually strip the trading marine of prime seamen, would at least secure for us a selection of the choicest hands." This, then, is the preconceived theory which it is our duty to analyse; and to this end we subjoin a short statement of the usages of the two services, to show, that were there not some "counteracting cause of prevention," the Royal Navy could not fail to have this reasonable preference evinced towards it; and, in order to ascertain what the "counteracting causes" are, we shall sacrifice our vanity, and look truth boldly in the face, in as far as we have been able to trace her. It will be seen, on comparing the customs of the one service with those of the other, that the merchant navy has absolutely nothing "beneficial" to offer to the seaman; yet we cannot but see that sailors decline our splendid offers, both present and prospective; it is, therefore, of the utmost import that we ascertain the bugbear. To do this, we must look to the habits, dispositions, and prejudices of seamen; and doing so, let any man conversant with their general character (for one is a fair sample of all) and their *prejudices*, say whether the bare notion of having their movements moulded to the precision and stiff formula of military evolutions, is not cause sufficient to alienate men of their volatile, and *form-despising* principles, from a service which has substituted *sailors* for artillerymen? Prejudices, however childish, are difficult to eradicate, and the mechanical machine-like movements of the military have ever afforded subject for merriment among seamen.

The Royal Marine Artillery, perhaps the finest body of men ever selected by a nation, has been made to give way for the introduction of the new system of Naval Gunnery; and seamen fancy themselves constrained to evolutions, which have a directly opposite tendency to that free and unfettered system of movement which constitutes their boast, and, as characteristic of their profession, their pride. It is not that they are averse to the attainment of the requisite skill in the management of the marine artillery; *that* has ever been a source of rivalry among them. Great gun and sword exercise, as practised in war, was pleasant pastime, especially when enlivened by shot practice at a distant cask, a never-failing source of excitement and emulation; nor was their skill by any means contemptible, notwithstanding that it has been thought expedient, in these days, to substitute "swing targets and electric wires," which plan, no doubt, is more economical in point of gunpowder expenses. But the *perpetual practice* at artillery *drill*, requisite to insure proficiency, and thereby obtain for the *officers* the encomiums of the Port Admiral, prior to paying off, has no charm for the seaman; and, however docile under *compulsory practice*, Jack won't be a soldier, and he has decided that he will not place himself in the way of being made one, so long as the option rests with himself. If any doubt exists on this point, examine the Coast Guard men, many of whom have left that service, when some short additional "small-arm exercise" would have entitled them to pension, but which they sacrificed rather than "play at soldiers."

Whether the present system be adhered to or not, it will be well to re-establish the Royal Marine Artillery, or rather to *convert the whole corps into artillerymen;* steamers will want them; moreover the *red* uniform (uncongenial with salt water, which frequent landing from steamers will hereafter cause to be more intimate than heretofore) has often proved the means of timely escape to privateers, uncertain whether our cruisers were English or not, until the ominous *scarlet* furnished the solution; and though the officers of that gallant corps have ever shown a noble bearing in fight, they have hitherto acted only as an integral portion of the crew. Henceforth it may be very different; steamers will introduce a new system of operations, and this branch of our Navy will often have occasion to act separately in detachments, on an enemy's coast, and bring their personal prowess into conspicuous view. As artillerists, the Marines may be trained to landing light-field pieces, and put them up with the celerity of the Woolwich school; and whilst the requisite number manhandle the gun, the rest may be armed with musketry, and thus facilitate the storming of batteries, &c. But in regard to seamen, the eternal *drill* is as obnoxious as was the sight of the press-gang during the past war, and an equal antidote to volunteering.

ROYAL NAVY.

Provisions in the Royal Navy consist of beef, pork, biscuit, pease, flour, vegetables, suet, plums, cocoa, tea, sugar, oatmeal, and grog. The men who are absent on duty have breakfast or dinner, &c., put by for them, and their hammocks and bags looked after; and, thanks to the Admiralty, we now have no banyan days.

Labour, if there be any, that ship is in bad discipline, and does not deserve the name of man of war. Every good seaman knows that a right discipline is the foundation of general comfort, and the source of protection from being forced to do another man's work, protection of the weak from the exactions of the strong, and of the subordinates from the caprice of superiors. The crew being numerous, each man has his own appointed duty, whether to tie his particular point on the yard, or to let go the main-sheet, &c.; the foretopman has nothing to do

MERCHANT NAVY.

Provisions in merchant ships, when wages exceed 50*s.* a month, are beef, pork, and biscuit only, and those not always of the best quality—a few potatoes are sometimes added; when wages are lower, tea and sugar are supplied also.

Labour is never-ending: at sea, the crew being few in number, each seaman must, of necessity, have every part of the ship and every portion of rigging to superintend in succession; no *distribution of labour*, but the watch on deck at perpetual work. In foreign port he only changes the nature of his toil, and, sweating under an Indian sun, he labours from daylight till dark at the capstan getting in cargo, and stowing it in the still more heated atmosphere of a suffocating hold—the hour of meals his only respite. Well, indeed, may he expect su-

in the maintop; no man goes from his station; and the look-out men are relieved by day or night, at short intervals, so that fatigue is unknown to the man-of-war's man. In harbour, one watch is generally privileged to be on shore, unless pressed for time; wear and tear of clothes is mere nothing, time being allowed for mending, cleaning, &c. &c.

Comfort of every description, far surpassing, both in extent and variety, any enjoyments within the reach of seamen—aye, or landsmen of the same class either—surrounded by their own families: this, in health; but in sickness seamen have every want supplied, and their wishes never disappointed, unless through necessity. Never harassed, fixed days are appointed for all things—washing and mending clothes, overhauling and airing bedding, &c., during which occupations the men are not interrupted; another day, soap and tobacco, at a price *exempt from duty*, as also clothing of a superior quality, and *far less cost* than the shopman on shore would furnish for, are issued. Provisions, not only in variety, but in point of quantity, more than each can consume, and of the best quality, are allotted daily to every man and officer, without distinction as to proportion or kind, cooked for him with care, and served with regularity at a cheerful messtable, flanked with the grog kid, with no further trouble than that one of the mess brings it down, and no interruption during the prescribed hour for meals, even should an *enemy* be waiting his leisure; as witness the 1st of June, when *breakfast was fully finished before a gun was unmuzzled*—the fleet having hove to for that purpose. No lack of fresh meat for the crew, if it can be got, even though 2*s.* 6*d.* a pound be the cost, but *if for the sick, no price is to be spared*, and the luxury of fruits on foreign stations plentifully supplied at the cost of the Queen. What is the consequence of these attentions to the comforts of the man-of-war's men? Why, that at the age of 60 he still continues in his prime; whilst the hard-worked, ill-fed, and uncared-for merchant seaman, if not worn-out at 45, seldom exceeds 50 without showing decrepitude. Feeding, lodging, clothing, and recreation, far greater, whilst labour and privations equally far less, being the lot of the man-of-war seaman. Every practicable amusement is afforded him: the merry fife and spirit-stirring drum excite to the evening dance, and moonlight meetings on the booms or forecastle conduce to the pleasant joke and enlivening song. Perhaps by day the rivalry of boat-racing affords diversion, varied by drawing the net or baiting the hook—every requisite for fishing being supplied. Whether at sea or in port, the delights of bathing are secured to the crew by the attendance of boats among swimmers, and the spread sail proportioned as to depth for those who cannot swim. Last, though not least, no man can be oppressed by the brute force of another more powerful, having the quarter-deck to appeal to, nor from the caprice of a superior; for the Captain himself is obliged to forward the just complaint of man or boy, even though against himself; *and the Admiralty never refuse attention to those who are aggrieved.* Can this be said for the merchant service? Then look to the rewards for good conduct, petty or warrant officers' berths, gratuities and pensions, or the asylum at Greenwich.

Pensions and attention to the sick.—If maimed or worn out in the service, or completing 21 years, a pension is secured to the seaman, and any accident is met by prompt attendance from the medical staff on board; and liberal as is the supply of wine, porter, soup, and *everything nourishing*, the officers never fail to contribute such delicacies as convalescents require, and the doctor sanctions.

Pay is not, it is true, so large in amount as in the Merchant Navy, but it is constant during three years, whereas the merchant seaman is paid off on arrival in port, and the whole sum he receives is generally filched from him within a few days by sharpers. But the man-of-war's man receives monthly a portion of pay besides what he allots to his family, and the amount of provisions which he is unable to consume; a fact which, of itself, proclaims the liberality of his allowance by Government, and the liberality with which that Government takes the superabundance back again, and paying for it in money. Thus is he supplied with what money he wants whilst abroad, nor need he spend a farthing of it in clothes, as he may get what he requires from the Purser, or, if preferred, cloth and materials, and make them up himself; hats, handkerchiefs, flannels, or what else he wants, may be had on board, and charged against his residue pay. If employed fitting other ships than his own, he is paid extra wages during the time; and if captured in war, his pay goes on during the time he is a prisoner, should it be to the end of his days, and his family receive his allotment with the same regularity, at short intervals, as before.

Comfort in the merchant service! Where are we to look first? Is it in the fore-peak of a sugar-ship, measuring some twelve feet space, teeming with the poisonous exhalations of bilge-water? No air—no light—no ventilation, especially if rain is to be excluded. Here must the whole crew assemble, amidst hammocks (*if any on board*) hanging day and night, during the whole voyage, with beds never shaken or bedding shifted, though alive with vermin, mess-kids, old junk, sails, swabs—in fact, a general jumble, creative of damp and fermentation. What chance of cleanliness—and, without cleanliness, what chance of health—and, health destroyed, where is the doctor? None; what the end? Why, if the man does not die, he goes on shore a beggar, the victim of disease. Look to the timber ships, short of hands; labour is incessant; and, overtaken by bad weather, weeks pass on without the possibility of cooking food—not a dry rag to put on (*a clean one* is out of the question), or the means of getting a purifying wash; in all probability the provisions scanty, scarcity of water, and symptoms of scurvy; or perhaps a leaky ship and frost-bitten messmates. But you will say this is the worst class of vessel. Well, let us take the best—the very best—the stately Indiaman, efficient as a sea-boat, and well manned. *What protecting discipline is there to equalise the duty?* Is not every man kept down by the law of the handspike, and by the caprice of superiors? Is not the weak domineered over by the strong? Then to whom or to what purpose can he complain? There is none to redress him, not even his Captain; there being no *maritime law* for his guidance. Of this we have had a recent instance on board an Indiaman taking out troops. In sickness, there is medical aid, it is true; and suppose the sufferer to live, but unable to recover that health, without which no Captain will employ him, has he the recommendation of a *sick ticket*, or what institution will provide him with future subsistence? If he happen to fall from the yard and break a leg, why his wooden stump may perhaps excite passing charity, but how can the pride of the sailor brook the indignity of being a mendicant beggar in the streets, especially when he knows, that had that leg been lost in the service of his Queen, the gates of Greenwich would have been open to him? If, however, a seaman is lucky, he may become a boatswain, or a mate; but what has that service to offer for the *many* stations filled by petty officers? Even the Indiaman does not extend its rewards beyond this; for as soon as he is paid off, he has to begin again. Gratuities and pensions are unknown; and the *attempted* institution for merchant seamen cannot raise money enough to provide for claimants.

Pensions are unknown to the merchant service, and India ships alone carry surgeons. Disabled seamen are discharged as soon as convenient, and sick men in other ships are dependent on the *medicine chest*; and a medicine chest in the hands of ignorance is far worse than the absence of the doctor; and who so liable to disease as the merchant seaman? Well may this *medicine chest* have the appropriate designation of the "cave of death."

Pay.—That the wages given by the merchant are greater, is true enough, and well, indeed, it should be. Labour unceasing—immersed in dirt and filth, and clothes rotting in consequence on his back. Enough to eat, but no variety, and *no benefit from savings*—no prospect of pension in old age—no commiseration for any loss of limb, and if a prisoner, his pay ceases, or the ship lost, he gets nothing. Nor must we forget, that, should the owner become bankrupt, he loses the promised pay for the voyage. But he gains more money—true; and what else does he gain? He *gains* the *momentary* possession of this money only; he *gains* a succession of headachs and fevers whilst dissipating this money in drunkenness with false friends, whom he has likewise *gained*; and as soon as the money is gone, he *gains* the information that the door will be shut against him until he has got a replenish. But what does his family gain? The allotment he may have made ceases, and the family may starve. The charges for new clothes are doubled; that is, if he have prudence to get any; and if captured, pay for himself and allotment to family stop, and he pines in a prison, whilst wife and children are in utter destitution. Where, then, is the advantage of being a lawless, filthy fellow, with more wages, and not a particle of comfort, present or in time to come?

With such truths before us, how are we to reconcile the alienation of seamen from the Royal Navy? We ought not to be captious at the exposition of such of our system as is known to be objectionable; but ascertain the fact, and introduce such modifications as may be practicable.

As usual, the *Weekly Dispatch* last week regaled its readers with the *quantum suff.* of raw-head-and-bloody-bones' description of a whipping inflicted on two rascals of the Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Tower. It is quite disgusting to see the sympathy evinced for this class of culprits. We can assure the Editor that, on this subject, he and his paper are laughing-stocks to the Naval and Military of all ranks; and, instead of exciting any feeling in favour of the total abolition of "whipping the offending Adam" out of the blackguards who unfortunately exist in both services, the very contrary effect is produced; for in *every* instance where the case is known to the reader, from being on the spot himself, he finds that the punishment has been justly due, and never been inflicted but upon an incorrigible scoundrel: the reader, therefore, infers—and fairly too—that *all* the cases noticed by the *Dispatch* are equally undeserving of the slightest compassion. But we write in vain, we well know, on this subject. The Editor of the *Weekly Dispatch* will only change his note, and cease to harp on this string, when rascals cease to be punished, and soldiers can knock down or murder their non-commissioned officers with impunity. Let but a drunken soldier assault a civilian, and, with a republican yell, screeches out the *Dispatch*—

> "Oh! for a lash in every hand,
> To whip the rascal naked through the world."

It was with considerable satisfaction, as we expressed last week, that we then announced the promotion of two gallant officers who had distinguished themselves on the lakes in Canada, and we felt increased pleasure in giving these appointments, not only because we had, on two different occasions, called attention to the meritorious services of Captain Fowell, first those in the West Indies as a *Mate*, and lastly at Prescott, and also to those of Mr. David Elliot; but as it afforded positive assurance to the profession that gallantry and zeal cannot in these times pass unrewarded; and this confident belief leads us to hope, that another brave officer, who, we learn from a correspondent well acquainted with all the facts, has displayed equally gallant daring on *different* occasions, under the command of Captain Sandom, as that officer's public reports cannot but have represented. We allude to Lieut. G. A. Leary, who was one of the first that volunteered for the lake service from H.M.S. *Hercules*, at Quebec, in June 1838, and who has, on every occasion that has presented itself, been foremost in every service of danger, both on shore and afloat; and his dashing conduct has, we know, gained the admiration of all that witnessed it, particularly of those under his immediate command, who had the best opportunities of appreciating his heroic bearing before the enemy.

We are in possession of the details of those services, but as they must have been reported to the Admiralty, we will only at present express the earnest hope, as Lieutenant Leary has been above eighteen years a Lieutenant, and is, we believe, the senior officer of that rank serving in Canada, that he will at an early period receive that reward to which he is so well entitled.

Vox Populi.—The Duke of Wellington was recently recognised by the people when proceeding along Piccadilly. They cheered him vociferously, but his Grace took no notice of his "constant" friends till he arrived at his house, when, graciously smiling, he pointed significantly to his iron shutters, took off his hat, and made a very low bow.

The Court.

Sir Frederick Stovin has succeeded the Hon. William Cowper as the groom in waiting on Her Majesty.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of the address from the House of Lords. The deputation of Peers arrived at the Palace at two o'clock from the House of Lords, and assembled in the green drawing-room. All the Peers present were in Court dress. Their Lordships were soon afterwards ushered into the Throne-room. Her Majesty received the address on the throne. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; most of the Cabinet Ministers, the great Officers of State, and the Officers of the Household. The Lord Chancellor read the address, and Her Majesty having replied (see Parliamentary Analysis), the deputation retired.

Revenue of Quarters, ending

	5th July, 1836.	5th July, 1837.	5th July, 1838.	5th July, 1839.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,812,887	4,430,398	4,709,400	4,871,333
Excise	2,215,069	2,663,564	2,437,112	2,570,311
Stamps	1,734,967	1,647,639	1,693,134	1,647,433
Taxes	1,671,450	1,609,409	1,609,308	1,639,379
Post Office	376,660	356,737	381,000	369,000
	11,739,073	10,707,134	10,889,154	11,097,439
Collective Amount of Customs and Excise	8,057,956	7,093,949	7,206,512	7,441,644
Collective Amount Stamps, Taxes, and Post Office	3,681,717	3,613,185	3,683,642	3,655,795
	11,739,673	10,707,134	10,889,154	11,097,439

From this will be seen the extraordinary steadiness during this period of the three last items of national income, which have not varied more than 70,000*l.* on a collection of near 4,000,000*l.* It follows also, that the Customs and Excise exhibit the whole of the fluctuations we have undergone; that the former department has regained its elasticity, and that the Excise represents very nearly the whole of the deficiency which has been experienced.

On Tuesday despatches, dated 7th January, were received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; despatches from Sir. W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, were received at the Colonial-Office. Despatches, dated 6th March, were received on Wednesday at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; and, dated 24th Feb., from the officers administering H.M.'s Government at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay; despatches were received at the Colonial Department from Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, and from the Governor of Prince Edward's Island. Despatches, dated Feb. 5, were received yesterday at the Colonial Department from the Governor of New South Wales; and despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for the British Ministers resident in the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Lady Flora Hastings.—The *Times*, in republishing from the *Morning Post* some most absurd stuff respecting the death of this lamented lady, and chiefly with a view to show the considerate part of society to what extravagant—not to say raving—excesses, party feeling is bursting forth, makes the following remarks:—"It certainly is not our province to defend the Ladies of the Bedchamber; at the same time it is pretty obvious that their 'calumnies,' if the calumnies were theirs, did not create the mortal liver complaint of which the patient died; because the calumnies were subsequent to the moment when the fatal disease had made an obvious progress. At least, was it not from the appearance of the patient that the report first sprang up? There can be nothing clearer at present than that this furious writing proceeds from some desire not to do justice to the deceased—for ample justice is done her in public opinion—but to calumniate the enemies of some other interest in or out of the Palace—perhaps both. Now, is that a befitting motive for distressing the surviving relatives of the late Lady Flora, and for deprecating the Queen? Is the interest, to serve which the above shameful commentaries are put forth, of so respectable a character as to justify them? Can those who have been very properly removed be brought back by them? Surely that man must have had a most triumphant course who, in despite of two British Sovereigns, could maintain his position for years; and whom it required the hero of Waterloo to remove at last. We must again advise those people to desist. We would advise them to recollect also the pathetic language of last Sunday morning's lesson—'Can I bring him back again? I may go to him, but he will not return to me.'"

The *post mortem* examination of the deceased lady's person has been made public, and if anything could have stopped the voice of slander, this document would have done it; for it is therein expressly declared that the most ordinary and necessary functions of the human frame "must have been interrupted and interfered with," from causes "that could only be referred to *some former and distant period of time.*" So that, except a life of incessant suffering were desirable, Lady Flora Hastings' death is a mercy. But we will give the opinion of the first medical publication in this country. The *Lancet* observes, "Lady Flora died of long-standing disease of the liver. The viscus extended upwards into the cavity of the chest, and inferiorly into the cavity of the pelvis. The publication of this post-mortem examination is the best reply which could have been given to the slanderers of an illustrious personage, and of a distinguished physician. No mental emotion could have produced, or even considerably accelerated the progress of the disease from which Lady Flora Hastings died; and if the symptomatic swelling of the abdomen were, by some, mistaken for pregnancy, it could not have been by one who knew that in pregnancy the swelling is developed from below upwards."

The remains of this much-lamented lady were removed on Wednesday morning from Buckingham Palace on board of the *Royal William* steam-ship, lying at the St. Katherine Docks, for the purpose of being conveyed to the last resting-place of her ladyship's maternal ancestors in Scotland.

The Queen has appointed John Kincaid, Esq., late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, to be be one of Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, without purchase, vice Woolley, deceased.

The Queen has appointed Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf, Bart. and G.C.B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief the Island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon.

The Queen Dowager and suite paid a visit to Greenwich Hospital on Tuesday, and inspected the painted hall, chapel, kitchens, dining halls, schools, and the boys' gymnastic exercises, &c.

We are glad to learn that there is no foundation for the report of the death of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The right reverend prelate has been dangerously ill for some time past.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday last, when the proceedings of the institution for the last six months were read over. Honorary silver medals were voted to Mr. Arthur Cumming, Mate of H.M.S. *Hastings*, for his gallantry in plunging from the taffrail of that vessel, a considerable height, into the sea, to the relief of the carpenter and a seaman who had fallen overboard. To Mr. Owen Jones, of the Coast Guard Service, and his crew, the silver and bronze medallions were awarded, for their intrepidity in swimming through a heavy surf to the relief of a French vessel wrecked on the coast of Ireland, all of whom they saved; to Lieut. Francis Higginson, R.N., for his noble conduct in jumping from a quay of considerable height, and with his winter clothing on, into the harbour at Dover, to the rescue of a boy, whose life he saved; to Mr. Alfred Green, for his courage in jumping from the *Comet*, Gravesend steamer, into the Thames, to the relief of two men, who were thrown overboard by collision with a barge; and to William Jennings and George Jones, for their courage and humanity in swimming to the relief of their perishing fellow-creatures, whose lives they saved.

Lord Harry Vane is appointed Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm.

The Duke of Sutherland has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Salop, in the room of the late Earl Powis, deceased. His Grace is the largest resident proprietor in this county.

Hampton Court.—The royal apartments will henceforward be closed on the Friday of each week instead of Saturday.

The National Convention.—A grand muster of the London Chartists took place on Monday evening, upon Clerkenwell-green. There were about 2000 persons present, and of these at least 1,200 were drawn to the spot by curiosity. The Chartists have taken an excellent plan to put down the charter. They send a box round to collect halfpence. Never was a meeting so quietly dispersed as "the box" dispersed the listeners at the meeting; and the dispersion was all the quicker for a piece of rough jolly humour perpetrated by a stout blacksmith-looking Englishman. While the box was going round he bawled out, "Oh! you are trying to *box it on!*" "Just so," replied one of the lions on the waggon. "Then," replicated the wag in a voice of thunder, "it is high time we *box'd off*;" and in three minutes Clerkenwell-green was as quiet as the inhabitants would wish it to be.

A public dinner will be given to Macready on Saturday next, "in testimony of the sense entertained of the zeal, taste, genius, and liberality, he has devoted to the drama of his country, eminently shown in his revival of Shakespeare's plays." The Duke of Sussex takes the chair.

Wellington Military Memorial.—A full meeting of the general committee was held yesterday, the 12th inst., at the house of the Honorary Secretary, in Upper Harley-street, for the purpose of receiving from the sub-committee a report of their proceedings since their appointment on 9th June, 1838. The report having been read, it was moved by the Duke of Cambridge, seconded by the Marquess of Londonderry, that the resolution of the general committee of 9th June, 1838, (nominating the artist to execute the equestrian statue), should be confirmed. A discussion then took place, but the resolution was carried without any division. The whole of the proceedings were conducted with the greatest cordiality, and with the most evident anxiety on the part of every member present to pay honour to the illustrious individual who is the object of the memorial.

Mr. Dudley Sinclair, eldest son of the Member for Caithness, is actively engaged in preparing an expedition for New Zealand, consisting of 200 settlers, all young and married, who have been employed on the Duke of Sutherland's extensive improvements in Sutherlandshire. The expedition will sail in August.

British India Society.—A public meeting was held on Saturday, in the Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of forming an association, under the above title, for bettering the condition of the natives of British India. Lord Brougham took the chair, and addressed the meeting at great length. A series of resolutions were proposed and carried, and a committee appointed. The Prince of Oude addressed the meeting in the Persian language, an English gentleman translating each sentence as he delivered it.

A female searcher, named Gaston, belonging to the *City of Boulogne* steam-vessel, was fined 10*l.* by the Lord Mayor, on Saturday, for having searched two young ladies who were on board that vessel, without having reasonable ground to suppose they had prohibited goods about them.

The Swedish Ambassador, Count Bjornstjerna, has returned to this Court after a very long absence. The business of the Legation has been performed in the interim by the Baron Rehausen.

At the Dublin garrison races last week, Lieut. Reynard's, 17th Lancers, Fusbos, won the hurdle sweep-stakes of 3*l.*, added to 25*l.* Captain Croker's, 17th, Welcome, won a similar race, beating Capts. Conroy's, Barber's, and Major Hill's horses. A gentleman of the name of Dwyer was unhorsed and killed by the fall. Major Hay, 19th, M.P., won a sweepstakes of 3*l.*, added to 20*l.*

Marchant, who murdered his female fellow-servant in Cadogan-place, Sloane-st., was on Monday morning executed at the Old Bailey, and buried at midnight in the prison. His brother, a soldier at Woolwich, died last week, it is supposed from the grief and horror caused by the crime, and consequent condemnation.

Mr. Neeld, M.P. for Chippenham, and one of the Governors of Harrow School, has just founded two additional scholarships at Harrow, for boys going thence to any college in the University of Oxford. Mr. A. J. B. Hope has given up the proceeds of his scholarship gained at Harrow in 1837, to found a prize at the same school.

Sea-Horse Shot in the Severn.—About three weeks since a half-grown walrus or morse, about eight feet long, a well-known inhabitant of the polar regions, but which very seldom, we believe, is seen in these latitudes, was shot on the sands, near Purton, and conveyed to Berkeley Castle.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions on Monday, Mr. Francis Home, who stated himself to have been a Colonel in the Army, residing in Mill's-buildings, Knightsbridge, was fined 20*s.* for assaulting a Mr. Thomas Pearson, and breaking his head with a beer-jug, which was also broken at the same time.

The *Great Western* sailed from Bristol on Saturday last. Amongst the passengers were Lieut.-Col. Wingfield, 32d regt.; Col. Campbell, Capt. Markham, Col. Webb, Capt. Drummond, and the lady and family of Colonel Young.

Mr. Gregory, the proprietor of the *Satirist*, has been found guilty of a libel on the Marquis of Blandford, but judgment will not be pressed, a pledge having been given that the annoyance of which his Lordship complained will be discontinued.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, William Henry, a sailor, aged 86, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding Edward Adams, on the 20th of June last. The prosecution was instituted by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, of which institution the parties are in-pensioners. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on account of his advanced age, and the very good character he had received. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, and such labour as his age would enable him to bear. The old man, who was attired in the uniform of the Royal Hospital, appeared greatly agitated. He thanked the Judge for his leniency, bowed respectfully to the Court, and withdrew in custody. [This poor and very old man, bearing a good character, with long servitude, will, we hope, experience further clemency.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*]

Lord Howden.—We learn with deep regret, that this gallant General continues in a very precarious state of health; and it is painful to state that for some days past his Lordship has experienced no favourable change, nor are there any symptoms indicating the probability of his restoration.

Affair of Honour.—Lieut. Sullivan, half-pay 49th Foot, being on Saturday night at the Royal Victoria Theatre, was informed by some of the audience that his wife and daughters were most grossly insulted by Ensign Norman, 34th Regt., repeatedly kissing his hands, and otherwise drawing the attention of the house towards them. Lieut. Sullivan immediately addressed Mr. Norman from the pit of the theatre, and applied to him the strongest terms of reprobation that one gentleman could to another, which he afterwards repeated to Mr. Norman in his own box, in the presence of a number of other officers—in consequence of which a message was delivered to Lieut. Sullivan by Cornet Barnett, of the Scots Greys, and a meeting took place this morning (Monday) about one mile from the turnpike on the Ballineollig road. Lieut. Sullivan was attended by his brother, who is on the half-pay of the 19th Regt., and Mr. Norman by Cornet Barnett, Scots Greys. On exchanging the second shot, Lieut. Sullivan received a slight wound in the hip, when Cornet Barnett came forward on the part of Mr. Norman, who authorised him to declare upon his honour, he had not the slightest intention, by any act of his on Saturday evening, to offer insult to Mrs. or the Misses Sullivan, and the affair terminated.—*Cork Paper.*

The Tournament.—The rehearsals for the performances which are to come off in the summer at Lord Eglintoun's, and which have taken place for some weeks on Tuesday and Saturday at the grounds of the Eyre Arms Tavern, at the top of St. John's Wood, are about to terminate. We suspect, however, if these doughty "men at arms" are not a little more *au fait* when the "tournament" is to take place, they will be miserably defective in their imitation of the knights of the "olden time." On Tuesday last the tilting feats were performed by Lords Glenlyon, the Hon. Mr. Charteris, the Marquis of Waterford, the Hon. Captain Gage, the Earl of Eglintoun, and the Earl of Craven, all of whom appeared in full suits of armour. Lord Gage presided as Marshal of the Lists, and kept order amongst the jousters. The Marquis of Waterford was thrown from his horse, but received no injury; indeed, the armour is protection to a certain degree from broken bones, although it is said several accidents have already occurred from the awkwardness of the parties employed. The tilting consisted in each knight riding at half speed at the figure of a knight in armour mounted on a wooden horse, and placed on small truck-wheels on an inclined plane. This "dummy" knight, on being let loose, rattled along his railroad groove for the length of fifty yards, whilst the real-earnest knight-errant rode fiercely at him in his transit, and strove to knock him out of his saddle at the point of the lance. "Dummy," however, proved in the long run the best man of the lot, and sat with imperturbable patience whilst all the chivalry of the Eyre Arms attacked him in turn. He remained unscathed, and looked as much like a stalwart warrior as any of his antagonists. There were many ladies present, whose bright eyes encouraged the Knights to the contest; amongst these were Ladies Gage, Kinnoul, Downger Lady Craven, Lady St. Vincent, &c. Lord Chesterfield has withdrawn from the lists, but it was reported in the tilting-ground that his place was to be supplied by the ex Chancellor Lord Brougham. This rumour is hardly credible, though the length of limb of his Lordship, and his extraordinary versatility, combined with his sternness of feature, would render him what in the sporting phrase is termed a very "ugly customer," if they did not secure him the highest rewards of chivalry.

A most splendid and magnificent specimen of ancient armour, to be worn on this interesting occasion, has been brought from the armoury of Hylton Castle, near Sunderland. This princely and gorgeous suit is made of pure Milan steel, burnished blue, decorated with gold studs or rivets, curiously inlaid with the same costly metal, and elaborately wrought in arabesque. The casque or helmet alone weighs nearly 40lbs., and the bars of the vizor are of solid gold. This warlike specimen of the olden times is in beautiful preservation, and is said to have cost 1,000 guineas nearly 500 years ago, when it was worn by the then Baron of Hylton at the victorious battle of Cressy. The total display of this grand and chivalric display will, it is supposed, exceed 50,000*l.*

The tournament is proposed to take place at Eglintoun Castle on the 28th of next month. The tilting and other chivalrous sports will occupy three days. The procession to the lists will leave the castle about noon of each day, and will comprise the knights, their esquires and retainers, the king of the lists and the lord of the tournament, the queen of beauty, and the other principal personages who will figure in this revival of the glories of other days. The sports will be concluded with banquets, balls, and masques, given to the assembled *élite* by the noble holder of the festival.

An idea, however, prevails, that the Tournament will be altogether abandoned, for, independent of the amusement being not unattended with danger, many of the Knights elect have been startled at the expense. This was originally calculated at 40*l.*; terrible, though true, the estimate now approaches 400*l.*

A "No Tilter" wishes to call the attention of Lord Eglintoun and the noblemen and gentlemen engaged with him, to the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackstone, *Commentaries*, book iv., c. 14:—

"A tilt or tournament, the martial diversion of our ancestors, was, however, an unlawful act. And so are boxing and sword playing, the succeeding amusement of their posterity; and, therefore, if a knight in the former case, or a gladiator in the latter, be killed, such killing is felony of manslaughter. But if the King command or permit such a diversion, it is said to be only misadventure."

Blackstone seems to have taken this *dictum* from Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*, where the same opinion is given nearly in the same words:—

"If two play at barriers or run a tilt without the King's commandment, and one kills the other, it is manslaughter; but if it be by the King's command, it is not felony, or at most *infortunium*," to which that eminent lawyer, Serjeant Wilson, has appended this note—"*Brook*, after having taken notice of this as Fineaux's opinion, says, 'that other justices in the time of Henry VIII. denied this, and held it felony to kill a man in justing, or sporting after that manner, *notwithstanding the King's command*, FOR SUCH COMMAND IS AGAINST LAW.'"

Now the noble lords and gentlemen, supposing death to ensue from their sport, if convicted of manslaughter—

"Would be liable to be transported for life, or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour in the gaol or house of correction, not exceeding four years, or to be fined," by stat. 9 George IV., c. 31, 89.

As some of these noble tilters are celebrated as hard-hitters, it may be as well to forewarn them of the responsibility they may incur. They mean nothing but sport, but—

"——— sad Chatillon on her bridal morn
Weeping her bleeding love—"

is a well-known instance that sport of this kind often terminated in death. Tradition says that her husband, Audemar de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, was slain at a tournament on the day of his nuptials.—

"Hæ nuptæ sciæ ducunt
In mala derisum semel *exceptumque sinistre*."

It is clear law that "the Queen of Beauty," and all the noble dames and demoiselles, who, as spectators, may be aiding and abetting at this illegal "passage of arms," will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable, in consequence, to the punishment of fine or imprisonment, one or both.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The production of such an opera as *Guglielmo Tell* is at any time an event in the musical world. Produced as it was on Thursday night for the benefit of Laporte, with all the appliances and means to boot which the Queen's Theatre could command, it was indeed a treat of the very highest description. Our limits do not permit us to select particular passages, where all was excellent, but we cannot refrain from mentioning with special commendation the beautiful trio in the second act, *La Gloria infiammi*, by Lablache, Rubini, and F. Lablache, and the sublime chorus at the end of the same act, commencing "*Giuren, Giuramo*," which called down the most enthusiastic and general applause. After the opera, Pauline Garcia introduced a scena from *Ines de Castro*, and a duet with Grisi, in each of which she was rapturously applauded. Of the dancing it is only necessary to say, that the Elslers danced a favourite pas de deux, and were heartily welcomed, and that Taglioni, if possible, excelled herself.

Vauxhall Gardens opened for the regular season on Monday, commencing with a day and night gala; in the former of which, as the principal attraction, was the first ascent of the Grand Nassau Balloon. The veteran aeronaut, Mr. Green, was accompanied by a complete car-full of adventurous travellers. During the recess, the "royal property," as Simpson, of immortal memory, ever designated it, has undergone material change. "The Balloon Ground" has been metamorphosed into "The Curriculum." The Rotunda has been newly embellished, the lower boxes representing, in successive designs, the several stages in the existence of a British ship of war, commencing with the growing tree, the building, launch, putting to sea, battle, morning after, coming into port, and breaking up, whilst, on the upper circle, are depicted the flags and insignia of every nation. On the stages of the open theatre was exhibited a new grand moving panorama of the Rhine, in which was shown some of the most striking scenes between Coblenz and Mayence. This was very effective, and afforded general satisfaction; whilst on the stage of the Rotunda appeared M. Schreyer and his trained dogs and monkeys, as also representations of sculpture, by male and female artists. The illuminations were splendid, and the fire-works were on a scale of unusual brilliancy.

ON SEEING LORDS BROUGHAM AND LYNDHURST SEATED TOGETHER AT A WHITE-BAIT DINNER.

See near the Sceptre and the Crown,
Attained the object of their wishes,
Lord Lyndhurst joyously sits down
To share with Brougham the *loaves* and *fishes*.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, July 11.—The House of Lords met before one o'clock, in order to proceed in procession to Buckingham Palace, to present the Address adopted on motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, regarding the committee and minute of council, &c., on the subject of general education. Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor read the following answer of Her Majesty to such Address:—

"I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of religion, and your care for the established church. I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves. At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion. You may be assured that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed upon me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the established church, I shall always use the powers vested in me by the constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation. It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a committee of my privy council to superintend the distribution of the grants voted by the House of Commons for public education. Of the proceedings of this committee annual reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them, and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the established church."

On motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, it was ordered to be entered upon the journals.

FRIDAY, July 12.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE intimated that the committee on the state of crime in Ireland would not be enabled to present its report for a fortnight.—Lord BROUGHAM'S resolution in reference to the Sale of Beer Act Amendment Bill, to the effect that the beer-shops throughout the country should be placed on the same footing as the licensed victuallers' houses in all respects, was adopted on a division by a majority of 11 to 34.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 8.—*Military and Naval Commission.*—Lord G. LENNOX asked when the Military and Naval Commission were expected to make their report, and also, whether it was intended to appoint upon it another marine officer, seeing that the only one who had originally been upon it had unhappily died since the committee had first assembled, now about sixteen months.—Lord J. RUSSELL answered, that not being a member of the commission, he could give no answer, he had not received any report.

Bank of England.—Mr. HUME brought forward his motion, arraigning the conduct of the Bank in the management of its issues of paper, whereby excessive variations had been occasioned in the value of money and the price of commodities.—On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 98 to 29.

Copyright Bill.—Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD said that as there was no reasonable hope of carrying this bill in this House in such a manner as to induce the other House to pass it in the present Session, it was not his intention to give honourable members any further trouble with it in this Session. It had been now for three Sessions before this House, and had been carried in each by considerable majorities. He wished, therefore, that hon. members would recollect that it was delayed, not defeated.—Mr. WARBURTON would appeal to the great examples of Lord Camden and the Right Hon. James Fox, and as they opposed the principle of a perpetual Copyright Bill, so would he oppose the bill of the hon. member for Ripon.

TUESDAY, July 9.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Lord Mahon's inquiries, said that the Government of Spain objected to the extension of the "Eliot Treaty" beyond the Basque provinces, because, as there were bands of marauders all over the country, if they were taken they would allege that they were Carlists, and would claim to be exchanged; and as to Count Nesselrode's inquiring whether a stop could not be put to the war in Spain by interference, as in the case of Belgium, nothing had resulted from it.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a question from Mr. Milnes, respecting the existing relations of Turkey and Egypt, said that there was the best understanding between England and France on the subject, and that Marshal Soult's representations were correct that persons had been sent to Constantinople and Alexandria to effect, if possible, an arrangement between Turkey and Egypt, so as to avert from Europe the danger of a war. With respect to the Persian Ambassador, he had been told at Constantinople, Vienna, and Paris, that he could not be officially recognised in this country until Persia had satisfactorily adjusted demands that had been made in writing to that power.—Mr. O'CONNELL made inquiry respecting our relations with Texas.—Lord PALMERSTON said that Texas had applied to be recognised; but that peculiar circumstances had induced the Government to withhold recognition of such state.—Captain PECHELL renewed inquiries regarding encroachments of the French fishermen now on the coast of Scotland.—Lord PALMERSTON answered, as the House knew, that negotiations had long been proceeding on the subject, and that he hoped soon to be able to announce a satisfactory result.—Mr. P. THOMPSON said, in answer to Mr. H. Hinde's inquiry, that a bill was preparing to embody the recommendations of the report on steam navigation, and the disasters arising from deficient legislation on the subject; but that he had no idea of proceeding it this Session.—Sir R. PEEL asked whether Sir J. Colborne had not urged that the limitation to 1843 of the permanency of the council in Canada would be injurious, and check public improvements.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that he was not aware of any specific statement, of more than distant allusion, in the despatches.—On motion of Lord J. RUSSELL the Lords' Amendments to the Jamaica Bill, with some alterations, were adopted, Sir R. Peel observing that the bill was now nearly what he had originally wished it to be.—Sir R. PEEL instituted inquiries regarding the Metropolitan Police employed at Birmingham, observing that he thought such force ought to be sparingly used on such occasions.—Lord J. RUSSELL answered that the transactions were not different from what had often been done with that force during the last three or four years; that the local authorities of Birmingham had requested aid, being apprehensive of the consequences of the meeting in the Bull-ring; that a force of 60, then of 40, men were sent; that they had acted well and efficiently, but cautiously and firmly; that, according to the last letters, he believed tranquillity and security to be restored; that (he added in reply to Capt. Wood's inquiry) he had never found local authorities to dispute making good the expense incurred; and that he intended to apply for an additional grant, so as to have a disposable police force always ready for emergencies in the country.—Mr. H. HINDE then proposed to bring forward his motion regarding the suspension of the work called "The Historians of Britain," undertaken by the

Government in pursuance of an address of the House; but the motion was interrupted by the House being counted, and "counted out."

WEDNESDAY, July 10.—Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. WAKLEY, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "advising the House to withdraw all confidence from Her Majesty's present Ministers, whose insidious designs upon the liberties of the people—whose want of independence, cruelty to the poor, quackeries of legislation, and subserviency to foreign nations, had proved that they were totally unworthy of the continued confidence of the country."— Mr. LABOUCHERE laid upon the table some papers relating to Canada, and took occasion to state that Sir J. Colborne had expressed a decided opinion on the subject of improvement in Canada, and the necessity of extending the powers of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada.—Mr. P. THOMSON said an envoy would be sent to the approaching meeting of the German States to watch over the interests of British commerce.—Lord PALMERSTON stated that a commission had been appointed for the purpose of settling the claims of British merchants on the Portuguese Government. His Lordship also moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade under the flag of Portugal.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE professed his readiness to lay before the House all the information he possessed on the subject of the salt monopoly in India, but would not give any explanation of the 140,000*l.* expended by the secret committee of the East India Company, because the charter sanctioned what they had done.—Mr. HUME asked whether the Government had taken into consideration the proposition he had made to them, that the money necessary for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police Force should, instead of being paid out of the consolidated fund as at present, be voted annually by the House?—Lord J. RUSSELL said, the hon. member might submit a motion to repeal the law under which the present mode of paying the charge was fixed.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE referred to an account which had appeared in the *Chronicle* of the misconduct of the London police at Birmingham.—Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his entire disbelief of the account, and said that he had received accounts from the Mayor of Birmingham, stating, that on Monday evening great numbers of persons, armed with bludgeons, had collected in certain parts of the town of Birmingham, and had endeavoured to get the colliers of the neighbourhood to come into the town and join them, and that the bodies of persons the police had been called upon to disperse, and had succeeded in that object.—The House went into committee on the Metropolis Police Bill. The discussion of the clauses occupied the rest of the evening. On them were several divisions, of which the principal were—first, that on the clause to the effect that "when any parish was added to the districts of the metropolitan police, it should be lawful for the Lords of the Treasury to issue their warrant for the payment of the portion of public contribution to the increased expense out of the consolidated fund." This was carried by a majority of 92. The second, on the clause for increasing the salaries of the commissioners to 1,200*l.*, which was carried by a majority of 80. The 54th and 60th clauses, relating to licensed victuallers and gambling in public houses, were thrown out, on the ground that the law at present was sufficiently stringent in these cases. The 66th and 67th clauses, specifying the offences in which a policeman may interfere without warrant, and for the suppression of drunkenness, were discussed at great length, but were ultimately agreed to.

THURSDAY, July 11.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House resolve into committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH thereupon moved a resolution declaratory, "That it is the opinion of this House, that every consideration of humanity, justice, and policy, demands that Parliament should seriously apply itself, without delay, to legislating for the permanent government of Her Majesty's Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada." A debate ensued, in which Sir C. Grey, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Labouchere, &c., took part. The House divided, and the resolution was negatived by 223 to 28.—The House then went into committee on the bill. The first clause was opposed and divided upon; it was carried by 278 to 15.—Lord STANLEY opposed the second clause, on which, after discussion, there was a division. It was carried by 174 to 156—majority, 18. Other clauses were adopted, with some verbal amendments suggested by Sir R. Peel.

FRIDAY, July 12.—Mr. T. ATTWOOD, after a speech of great length, moved for a committee of the whole House to take the "National Petition" into consideration.—Mr. FIELDEN seconded, and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion. The motion was negatived on a division by a majority of 235 to 46.

Penny Postage.—Two divisions took place; one on the principle of the measure, and the other on the detail. The result was, that on the principle there was a majority of 100, and on the indemnification clause there was a majority of 59.

THE FAREWELL OF THE OUTWARD-BOUND.

For the Naval and Military Gazette.

"The 96th Regiment are the first for foreign service."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

DEAR home of our fathers! we bid thee adieu,
Low run the bright sands that have measured our stay;
Oh! long may thy sons be as fond and as true
As those who now leave thee for many a day.

The weak and the timid may tremble and sigh,
And weep o'er the parting they cannot delay;
But man the good ship and the banner let fly,
Our prow points to seaward—away! come away!

We go where the date and the palm-tree are growing,
In the orient clime of the gem and the mine;
Where the sun of the tropics in fervour is glowing,
Soft land of the rose, and bright home of the vine.

We are bound to the isles in the south of the main,
Where o'er coral and sea-flowers the green waters flow;
Oh! those islets are bright as the gems in the chain
That hangs round beauty's breast of snow.

There day hath bright forms and glorious things,
And when night unveils her calm starry brow,
The glittering fire flies' swift wheeling wings
Give their lone lighted gleam on the scented bough.

There are maids of sweet song, with steps of air,
And eyes like the morning's cloudless beam;
And their shapes like earth's first-born daughters fair,
That gave sons of Heaven a mortal theme *.

And yet, though all were as bright and as fair
As the heaven where Moslems hope to dwell;
It could not with thee in our hearts compare,
Dear native land, farewell—farewell!

July, 1839. G. B.

* Genesis, 6th chapter, 1st and 2nd verses.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday the Peers met to deliberate on the verdict on the insurgents. In the event of any prisoners being condemned to death, they will be executed twenty-four hours after the sentence. Additional troops have been summoned to Paris, which gives rise to the supposition that mercy will not be extended. In less than forty-eight hours an Army of 100,000 men can be collected in the capital, where there are sixteen regiments, besides twenty-eight others cantoned at Vendome, Meulon, Versailles, Beauvais, St. Germain, Fontainebleau, Compiegne, Rambouillet, Orleans, Chartres, Amiens, Rouen, &c.

HOLLAND.—A considerable sensation has been occasioned by the discovery that the marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Orange with the Princess Sophia of Wittemburgh is void, according to the laws of the country. The new civil code of the Netherlands, like that of France, requires that a marriage should be preceded by two publications at the respective domiciles of the future husband and wife. The negociator at the Hague is supposed to have thought this formality could be dispensed with. The publication did not take place at the Hague, although the marriage was celebrated at Stutgard. Were the husband to die now, it is said, leaving his wife *enceinte*, the child would be illegitimate. The King is exceedingly angry at this unexampled omission, and measures are being taken to repair the error.

UNITED STATES.—Quite a sensation has been created at Detroit, Michigan, owing to a deserter being given up by a person resident in that town to the British Army, on the opposite shore. It appears that, some months since, this deserter came to the United States, and was employed by one Paul Maples, who, after becoming indebted to him 60 or 70 Spanish dollars for labour, made him drunk, took him over the river, and surrendered him to the British. Such was the indignation excited amongst the British officers and soldiers by this double treachery, that Maples got "whipped and cropped" by them for his conduct; and, on his return to Detroit, he was severely lynched, rode on a rail, tarred and feathered by a portion of the people, and the authorities had some difficulty in getting him into gaol to protect his life.

CORSICA.—A memoir was read a few days ago, at the French Academy of Sciences, drawn up by M. Robiquet, a Chief Engineer of the royal corps of the Ponts and Chaussées, who, during his stay in Corsica, has carefully inquired into the offences committed from 1832 to 1836, and derived his data from official documents. In that period of five years 338 persons were killed, and 488 more or less severely wounded, in a country the population of which amounts only to 200,000 souls. Most of the crimes arose out of enmity, agricultural interests, and family rivalry. Seven-tenths of the individuals killed, and four-tenths of the wounded, were shot at. Most of the assassinations take place in December, January, and February; in autumn they are not near so numerous. If such crimes were committed in France in the same proportion, the number of persons murdered would yearly amount to 11,000, and that of the wounded to 27,000! M. Robiquet has examined with equal care the crimes committed in Corsica from 1826 to 1836, comparing them with those committed in France during the same lapse of time, and he has found that the crimes predominant in Corsica are rebellion, murder, abduction of minors, robbery with violence upon persons, incendiarism, pillage, and plunder of grain, in bands and with open force; whilst the less frequent offences are poisoning, violence towards parents, and domestic thefts, all which crimes are much more frequent in France. In Corsica there are many more crimes committed upon persons than upon property. The contrary is the case in France.

Duelling.—In "Maxwell's Life of Wellington" the following anecdote is given, to show with what unmeasured indignation the Duke marked his detestation of a scoundrel, who, instead of accommodating a trifling misunderstanding, pursued the affair to a fatal crisis, which deprived the service of two valuable men:—

"Captain Duncan Grant, the first man killed in our Army, was a young officer of great promise, and endeared to every one who had the happiness of knowing him. In the same corps, (His Majesty's 78th Highland Regiment), there was an old and most respectable officer, Captain Browne, who commanded the grenadiers, and had a piper attached to his company. This gentleman was, by many years, older than any other in the regiment. He had been unfortunate in promotion, was rather cold and serious in his manners, and being an Englishman, he did not mix much with his new comrades. One evening, about the beginning of August, Grant had given a party to a number of young men, at his own tent in the lines, and sending for the piper, they amused themselves by listening to his pibrochs, and dancing to his reels. To such a party it would have been an idle compliment to have invited Captain Browne; but situated as their tents were, it was impossible for him not to be aware of what appeared to him the unlicensed use made of his piper. Next evening, when the officers assembled in front of the parade, he addressed himself to Captain Grant, and expressed his surprise that he should have sent for the man without making a previous application to him. Grant carelessly replied, 'that he did not conceive such an application necessary, and that he should send for the piper whenever he pleased.' Captain Browne, with great solemnity, observed, 'Sir, you are a boy; and nobody but a boy would tell me so.' The parade broke up, and Captain Grant requested a Lieutenant to go to Captain Browne, and tell him, that he could not rest satisfied without some apology for the expressions he had made use of; at the same time declaring that he bore him no enmity, and would be satisfied with the slightest concession. The person unfortunately chosen as a friend on this occasion, proved unworthy of confidence—and instead of preventing a meeting, he was accused of fermenting the affair, until a challenge was given and received. The parties met, and fired together; the ball from Grant's pistol deprived his brother officer of life, and the service of a gallant soldier. The execrated individual, who was more than suspected of producing this lamentable affair, being two days afterwards engaged in a personal quarrel with another officer, and displaying in the conduct of the business a brutal ferocity, was turned out of camp by General Wellesley, the night before we marched to Ahmednuggur—to use the General's words—'that such a wretch might not have an opportunity of sharing in the honours of an army, which he had thus disgraced.' Poor Grant was placed in arrest, and seemed deeply to lament the mischief he had done. When riding by my side on the march, he suddenly seized my hand with energy, and pressed it, without uttering a word, then rode off, and, unarmed as he was, rushed up, the first man, to the top of the ladder, from which he fell, a lifeless corpse!"

THE UNITED STATES' ARMY.

[*We intend, if possible, next week to give a critical examination of Captain Marryat's "Diary in America;" in the mean time, we lay before our readers his Essay on the Army.*]

A standing Army is so adverse to the institutions, and so offensive to the people of a democracy, that, were it possible, there would be no such thing as American regular troops; but, finding it impossible to do without a portion, they have a force as follows:—

General Staff	13	Two Regs. of Dragoons	1335
Medical Department	76	Four Regs. of Artillery	1666
Pay do.	18	Seven Regs. of Infantry	3118
Purchasing do.	3	Recruits and Unattached	1418
Corps of Engineers	29		
Topographical	10	Total	7834
Ordnance Department	209		

Of which Military force the *privates* amount to only 5662 men.

This is very insufficient, even to distribute among the frontier forts as a check to the Indians; but now that the Florida war has so long occupied the troops, these outposts have been left in a very unprotected state. Isolated as the officers are from the world (for these forts are far removed from towns or cities), they contrive to form a society within themselves, having most of them recourse to matrimony, which always gives a man something to do, and acts as a fillip upon his faculties, which might stagnate from such quiet monotony. The society, therefore, at these outposts is small, but very pleasant. All the officers being now educated at West Point, they are mostly very intelligent and well-informed, and soldiers' wives are always agreeable women all over the world. The barracks turn out also a very fair show of children upon the green sward. The accommodations are, generally speaking, very good, and when supplies can be received, the living is equally so; when they cannot, it can't be helped, and there is so much money saved. A suttler's store is attached to each outpost, and the prices of the articles are regulated by a committee of officers, and a tax is also levied upon the suttler in proportion to the number of men in the garrison, the proceeds of which are appropriated to the education of the children of the soldiers and the provision of a library and news-room. If the Government were to permit officers to remain at any one station for a certain period, much more would be done; but the Government is continually shifting them from post to post, and no one will take the trouble to sow when he has no chance of reaping the harvest. Indeed, many of the officers complained that they hardly had time to furnish their apartments in one fort when they were ordered off to another—not only a great inconvenience to them, but a great expense also.

The American Army is not a favourite service, and this is not to be wondered at. It is ill-treated in every way; the people have a great dislike to them, which is natural enough in a Democracy, but what is worse, to curry favour with the people, the Government very often do not support the officers in the execution of their duty. Their furloughs are very limited, and they have their choice of the outposts, where they live out of the world, or the Florida war, when they go out of it. But the greatest injustice is, that they have no half-pay; if not wishing to be employed, they must resign their commissions and live as they can. In this point there is a great partiality shown to the Navy, who have such excellent half-pay, although, to prevent remarks at such glaring injustice to the other service, another term is given to the Naval half-pay, and the Naval officers are supposed to be always on service.

The officers of the Army are paid a certain sum, and allowed a certain number of rations per month; for instance, a Maj.-Gen. has two hundred dollars per month, and fifteen rations. According to the estimated value of the rations, as given to me by one of the officers, the annual pay of the different grades will be, in our money, nearly as follows:—

ARMY.	£	NAVY.	£
Major-General	850		
Brigadier-General	570	Same rank	950
Colonel	340	Do.	830
Lieutenant-Colonel	280		
Major	225	Do.	525
Captain	200	Do.	380
First Lieutenant	150		
Second Lieutenant	140		
Cadet	90	Do.	150

The Cavalry officers have a slight increase of pay.

The privates of the American regular Army are not the most creditable soldiers in the world; they are chiefly composed of Irish emigrants, Germans, and deserters from the English regiments in Canada. Americans are very rare, only those who can find nothing else to do, and have to choose between enlistment and starvation, will enter into the American Army. They do not, however, enlist for longer than three years. There is not much discipline, and occasionally a great deal of insolence, as might be expected from such a collection. Corporal punishment has been abolished in the American Army except for desertion; and if ever there was a proof of the necessity of punishment to enforce discipline, it is the many substitutes in lieu of it, to which the officers are compelled to resort—all of them more severe than flogging. The most common is that of loading a man with thirty-six pounds of shot in his knapsack, and making him walk three hours out of four, day and night without intermission, with this weight on his shoulders, for six days and six nights;—

that is, he is compelled to walk three hours with the weight, and then is suffered to sit down *one*. Towards the close this punishment becomes very severe; the feet of the men are so swelled, that they cannot move for some days afterwards. I inquired what would be the consequence if a man were to throw down his knapsack and refuse to walk. The commanding officer of one of the forts replied, that he would be hung up by his thumbs till he fainted—a variety of picquetting. Surely these punishments savour quite as much of severity, and are quite as degrading as flogging.

The pay of an American private is good—fourteen dollars a month, out of which his rations and regimentals take eight dollars, leaving him six dollars a month for pleasure. Deserters are punished by being made to drag a heavy ball and chain after them, which is never removed day or night. If discharged, they are flogged, their heads shaved, and they are drummed out at the point of the bayonet.

From the conversations I have had with many deserters from our Army, who were residing in the United States or were in the American service, I am convinced that it would be a very well judged measure to offer a free pardon to all those who would return to Canada and re enter the English service. I think that a good effective regiment would soon be collected, and one that you might trust on the frontiers without any fear of their deserting again; and it would have another good effect, which is, that their statements would prevent the desertion of others.

America, and its supposed freedom, is, to the British soldiers, an Utopia in every sense of the word. They revel in the idea, they seek it, and it is not to be found. The greatest desertion from the English regiments is among the musicians composing the bands. There are so many theatres in America, and so few musicians, except coloured people, that instrumental performers of all kinds are in great demand. People are sent over to Canada and the other British Provinces to persuade these poor fellows to desert, promising them very large salaries, and pointing out to them the difference between being a gentleman in America and a slave in the English service. The temptation is too strong—they desert, and when they arrive, they soon learn the value of the promises made to them, and find how cruelly they have been deceived.—*To be concluded in Tuesday's Paper.*

THE ANGLER'S INVITE.

Come when the leaf comes, angle with me,
Come when the bee hums over the lea,
Come with the wild flowers—
Come with the mild showers—
Come when the singing bird calleth for thee!

Then to the stream side gladly we'll hie,
Where the gray trout glide silently by,
Or in some still place
Over the hill face
Hurrying onward, drop the light fly.

Then when the dew falls, homeward we'll speed
To our own loved walls down on the mead,
There, by the bright hearth,
Holding our night mirth,
We'll drink to sweet friendship in need and in deed.

East India Intelligence.

A letter has been received from Mhow, stating that intelligence had arrived there of a battle between the Candahar people and one of our brigades. The irregular horse, which were in advance, fell back, according to orders, upon the approach of the enemy. The latter, fancying that they had put the whole British Army to flight, rushed on tumultuously until encountered by General Sale's brigade, which repulsed them with great slaughter, and captured nine guns.

Letters from Shikarpore to a very late date have been received, which are wholly silent upon the affair.—*Bombay Times*, May 18th.

With respect to the above, a letter from Kurnaul has the following:—"No authentic intelligence regarding the attack upon Sale's brigade has yet reached us; but, according to report, it was repulsed with great slaughter."

We have another item of intelligence, and on good authority, viz., that the Rajah of Kheiat had been found out. He has, it appears, openly refused to aid in providing us supplies, and been detected urging the Beloochees, his subjects, in their murderous and harassing assaults upon us.—*Agra Ukhbar*, May 4th.

Ensign Hoare, 13th N.I., Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, succeeds to the Fort-Adjutancy of Surat, vice Lieut. Aitchison, whose services have been lately placed at the disposal of Government.

Letters have been received from Lahore dated 29th April. The life of his Highness the Maha Rajah appears to hang by a thread. Owing to the severity of his late cerebral attack, the power of articulation was wholly gone; he was, however, still able to take morning exercise. At the date of our letters he was upon the point of submitting himself to the homœopathic treatment of his German physician, who passed through Bombay on his way to the Punjaub about three months since.

Generals Ventura, Court, and Avitabile, with fifteen British officers, were at Peshawer. M. Mouton had been presented to his Highness, and was about to assume the command of the Cuirassiers.—*Bombay Times*, May 15th.

The accounts circulated respecting the surrender of Herat turn out to be fabrications. All was quiet at the date of the last communication from Lieut. Pottinger; but accounts were arriving every moment of the levying of troops in various directions.

Our power in the surrounding countries seems as yet little understood, and when anything is told to those people regarding it, that appears to them wonderful, they altogether disbelieve the statement. The Shahs of Khiva and Bokhara are represented as assembling armies, having for their object the subjugation of Meymunnah, Andkhoee, Shiourgan, and Seripool, or, as they are called, "the Char Wilayuts." These are, properly speaking, dependencies of the Suddozy monarchy, and will not be subjugated easily, being wealthy and populous territories.

There is but little doubt that Col. Stoddart has been seized in Bokhara. It is at least unquestionable that a guard has been placed over him to prevent his getting information.—*Bombay Times*, May 15th.

Burmah.—Colonel Benson has left the Court of Ava on the plea of bad health, and has gone to Calcutta. It is presumed that the real cause of his taking his departure was, that he required to have additional instructions from the Supreme Government; however, affairs at Ava are progressing in an amicable style. Capt. Macleod, whom Col. Benson left to act in his stead, has obtained an audience of the King, and has received handsome presents for himself and suite, having acquired the friendship of Thurawaddee some years ago, and the King entertains a high opinion of Capt. Macleod's private character.

The following circumstance will explain the reasons why the King refused an interview to Col. Benson. When Col. Benson arrived at Rangoon, in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, a salute was fired in honour of his arrival by order of the Woondook which circumstance is sufficient to show that he was received here as the respected envoy of a friendly power, and the Burmese naturally thought that he would manifest the same respect for them. About half an hour before Col. Benson's departure from Rangoon to proceed to Ava, he sent notice to the Governor that the man-of-war intended to salute him. The Governor sent him back a written notification, that it being then the Burmese Lent, it was contrary to their regulation and customs to permit any firing during Lent, and that if he would dispense with the firing he would be highly obliged. No answer was returned, but the firing took place; on which the Governor sent a boat up the river after Col. Benson, complaining of his want of courtesy, and stating his intention to report the circumstance to his King, which there is no doubt was done; and to this cause Col. Benson is indebted for not having obtained an interview.—*Englishman*, May 2.

Civil Changes.—Mr. Wilberforce Bird took his seat as a Provisional Member of Council on the 30th April. Mr. Huddlestone and Mr. Oakes to be the first and second Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

Ensign Newberry died at Secunderabad of apoplexy on the 21st April. The career of this young officer has been but brief.

Col. Sim has been appointed a Stipendary Member of the Military Board, and Major J. J. Underwood to officiate as a Member until further orders, and this is supposed until some communication may be made with Col. Hutchins, this gentleman is shortly expected at Madras, and until his return to the presidency the second appointment of Stipendary Member, it is supposed, will not take place.—*Madras Examiner*, May 9.

Bellary.—We are concerned to state that Bellary continues very unhealthy, and the cholera is still prevalent at and around that station. A serious misunderstanding has taken place between the officer commanding the two squadrons of Dragoons, and the General in command of the Ceded Districts, in consequence of the continued detention of the Dragoons in the Fort, after the arrival of the order from head-quarters for their removal into camp, which ought to have been acted on without a moment's delay; nevertheless they were still suffered to continue several days in their unhealthy quarters. This blameable procrastination produced some strong remarks from the Dragoon Commandant, which the General refusing to forward, the officer commanding the Dragoons transmitted it himself, it is said, to head-quarters, and there the matter for the present rests. The death of Ens. Nesbitt, 50th N.I., which took place on the 25th April, was occasioned by a determination of blood to the head, attacks of which have been both frequent and fatal within the last few weeks in the garrison of Bellary.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, May 7.

We have great satisfaction in being able to contradict the report very prevalent for some days at Colombo, of Col. Burrell's death at Trincomalee.—*Colombo Observer*, April 25.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., April 17, 1839—Mr. Jas. Sutherland to be Principal of the College of Mohammed Mohsein, at Hooghly, vice Mr. Assist. Surg. F. A. Wyse. Mr. C. F. Le Bas to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Goorgaon. Mr. J. F. Batten to be 6 Sen. Assist. to the Comm. of Kumaon for the div. of Kumaon Proper, and in charge of the Revised Rev. Settlement of the Provinces. Mr. E. Wilmot to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Bareilly. Mr. Wilmot will continue to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Ghazeepore till further orders. Mr. W. Wyyard to be an Assist. under the Comm. of the Agra Div.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., Apr. 8, 1839.—48th N.I.—Ens. F. H. Thomas to be Lieut., from Aug. 1, 1838, v. Lieut. (Brev.-Capt.) F. C. Smith, ret. 71st N.I.—Ens. J. L. Walker to be Lieut., from May 21, 1839, v. Lieut. C. M. Bristow, dec. 8th L.C.—Capt. R. D. H. Macdonald to be Major, Lieut. Thos. Monro to be Captain of a troop, and Cornet T. T. Tucker to be Lieut., from Jan. 21, 1839, in succ. to Major G. D. Stoddart, dec. 68th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Jos. Whiteford to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. M. Rees to be Lieut., from April 14, 1839, in succ. to Capt. and Brev.-Maj. W. Bacon, dec.

BREVET.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Capt., from the dates expressed opposite their names:—Lieut. W. W. Apperley, 4th L.C., April 14, 1839. Lieut. Robert Wyllie, 6th N.I.—Lieut. T. S. Price, 8th N.I.—Lieut. E. T. Tierney, 28th N.I.—Lieut. Thos. Prior, 64th N.I.—April 14, 1839. Lieut. Geo. Turner, 59th N.I., April 16, 1839.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., April 5, 1839—Lieut. W. K. Warner, Horse Art., to Europe, on med. cert. Brev.-Capt. Wm. Gibb, 34th N.I., to do. on do. Lieut. H. T. Tucker, 8th N.I., to do. on do. Capt. D. L. Richardson, Inv., A.D.C. to President in Council to Madras, on priv. aff., for one month.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, July 8th—JAMES EWING, *Hamilton*, from Bengal, Dec 31. LOUISA MUNRO, *Lowry*, from Bengal, Jan. 10. London, July 10th—DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, *Close*, from do, March 11—Cape, May 12. BERKSHIRE, *Clarkson*, from Bombay, Feb. 24. PANDORA, *Gregson*, from Singapore, March. 12th—HOPE, *Coombes*, from New South Wales, Feb. 22. WALMER CASTLE, *Bowchier*, from Bombay, March 18.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, July 12th—MADAGASCAR, *Gibblett*, to Portsmouth, for Calcutta. HORNBYSON, *Watt*, for Bombay. MALABAR, *Bax*, for do.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per MADAGASCAR Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Misses Oakes, Fitzgerald and Plowden, Mr. Laws, Capt. and Mrs Younghusband and child, Col. Waters and family, Mrs. Stiver, Lieut. Bullen, Dr Brander and family, Messrs. Closstman, Read, Pinnt, St George, Bradford.

Per MALABAR Mrs. Trevelyan, Lieut.-Col. Payne and family, Captain and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cunningham, Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Lieut and Mrs. Renaud.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at*—April 11th—MARY ANN, *Jones*, from China. 20th—H.C.'s st AMHERST, *Patterson*, from Arracan. WILSON, *Hamlin*, from Liverpool 30th—H.M.S. CONWAY, *Drinkwater*, from Amherst.

Departures from—April 14th—SARACEN, *Maw*, for Liverpool. MALAY, *Galbraith*, for do. 26th—SKAWITCH, *Redknap*, for London, 28th—MARMION, *Cleland*, for do 30th—PERSIAN, *Codrington*, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.—April 27th—FAIRLIE, *Ager*, from Hobart Town.

CAPE.—May 10th WALMER CASTLE, *Bowchier*, from Bombay.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JOHN VINEY EVANS,

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THIS officer was born at Gosport, 12th April, 1792. He entered the Army as a volunteer in the 40th Foot, 13th Aug. 1808, and was appointed Ensign 29th Foot, 2d Sept. 1808 (without purchase); Lieut., 29th Foot, 14th Dec. 1809 (without purchase); Captain, 29th Foot, 19th May 1819; Major, 29th Foot, 22d Nov. 1827; and Lieut.-Col., 29th Foot, 31st May 1839: the three latter commissions he purchased. Lieut.-Colonel Evans served at the battles of Roleia on the 17th, and Vimeiratle 21st Aug. 1808, as a volunteer, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was in the Oporto campaign of 1809, also at the battle of Talavera on the 27th and 28th July, 1809, as Ensign. He was present during the campaigns of 1810 and 1811 with the Army in the Peninsula, also at the first siege of Badajoz, and at the battle of Albuhera, 16th May 1811. He embarked on a secret expedition, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K.C.B., in June 1814; and was present at the capture of the Penobscot territory, United States of North America, as also at the affair at Hampden with the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regs., in the beginning of Nov 1814, as Lieut. He joined the Army under the Duke of Wellington in Belgium, 10th June 1815, and remained with the Army of occupation until the British contingent left France. We annex the periods of this officer's foreign services:—13th Aug 1808 to 4th Nov 1811, Portugal and Spain; 23d Mar. 1813 to Feb. 1814, Cadiz; 4th Feb. 1814 to 11th June 1814, Gibraltar; 15th Aug. 1814 to May 1815. United States, North America; 13th June 1815 to 31st Oct. 1818, France; 18th Sept. 26, till (we believe) the return of the regiment from the Mauritius last year.

The Blues.—In Dublin there was a corps of Cavalry known as the Green Horse, and we have now amongst us that gallant regiment the Blues; but these colourable distinctions are sometimes exceedingly puzzling, especially to ladies. It is upon record, with regard to the last named noble body of men, that one of the fair sex having expressed the greatest anxiety to see them out for a field day, exacted something like a smile on the lips of her companions at the earnestness which she manifested upon the occasion.

"My dear," said her elder sister, "really you should not talk so much of wanting to see a parcel of soldiers."

"Soldiers!" replied the innocent creature; "my dear Lucretia, how can you say so? I only want to see the horses—I never *did* see a blue horse."

"Blue horse!" said a military friend; "their horses are black."

"Oh," said the young lady, "then that's my mistake. I saw the Scotch Greys at Liverpool, and they were all on grey horses; I saw the Queen's Bays at Birmingham, and they were all on bay horses: and so, when I heard talk of the Blues, I thought they were all mounted on blue horses." "You are a ninny-hammer," said the father, and so ended the conversation.

Nothing is more remarkable, on all occasions, than the vast superiority of regular soldiers over policemen, as conservators of the peace, whenever the peace is seriously threatened. Soldiers are, invariably, more gentle in the discharge of their unpleasant functions on such occasions; whilst, between the people and the military, there exists little of that feeling of mutual dislike which divides the working classes from the police.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—C. Brayshaw, Great Castle-st., Regent-street, tailor

BANKRUPTS—G. Potts, New Montague-st., Spitalfields, cabinet-maker—J. Green, No. 10 Wharf, City road, malt-factor—J. Galloway, Theobald's road, ironmonger—J. Mould and G. Mould, Newgate-st., cheesemongers—M. Hogg, Hall Arm, Yorkshire, wharfinger—P. Solomon and J. Jacobs, Manchester, warehousemen—J. Trenor and B. Trenor, Bradford, Yorkshire, bacon-factors—J. G. Robinson, Liverpool, broker—J. Renwick, Liverpool, wine merchant,—G. Sutton, Hartington, Derbyshire, draper—J. Ramsbottom, Manchester, hackney coach proprietor—R. Smithies, Runcorn, Cheshire, tailor—J. Lawless, Manchester, commission-agent—G. Moody, Manchester, stuff-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—P. Taylor, Kelt, Stirlingshire, farmer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—W. Parlour, Liverpool, share-broker and agent.

BANKRUPTS—T. Robinson, Hungerford-st., Strand, tallow-chandler—J. Root and J. Wedderburn Christie, Burdett-st., Walworth common, brewer—W. Ward, Leeds, cloth merchant—J. Peerman, Christchurch, Southampton, brewer and spirit merchant—J. Glover, Stafford, plumber, painter and glazier—A. Atkinson, Barnard Castle, Durham, farmer—W. H. Deeble, Bristol, accountant, appraiser, and auctioneer.

BIRTHS.

July 3d, at Egerton House, Jersey, the lady of Major J. K. Clubley, Madras Army, of a daughter—At Beckenham, on 6th inst, the lady of Captain Arthur Gosset, R.A., of a son—At Jamaica, the lady of Lieut. Flwyn, R.A, of a daughter—At Foxey, the wife of Capt. S. Nisbell, of a son—27th June, at Hemerdon, the lady of Capt Woolcombe, R.N., of a daughter—At Kilgariffe, Cork, the lady of Captain Alfred Davis, of a daughter—At Mazagon, 19th March, the lady of Major R. Carruthers, 2d Queen's Royals, of a son—At Jaulnah, 20th April, the lady of Captain R. Horlock, 29th N.I., of a daughter—At London, April 20th, the lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq., C.S., of a son—At Gurston's buildings, Calcutta, the lady of F. W. Corkish, Esq., Lieut Bengal Art., of a son—April 24th, at Calcutta, the lady of C. D. Barwell, Esq., of a son—27th, at Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. Richy, Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

8th inst, at Bedford, C. F. Edwards, Esq., of Herne-bay, to Joanna Maria, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Cleeve, R.A—G. Wallis, Esq., of Springmount, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Dorman, of Dalbour-hill, Kinsale—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. G. Heathcote, to Catherine Sophia, daughter of the late Admiral and Lady Mary Anne Sotheby—At Macao, 29th April, J. H. Bell, Esq., M.C.S., to Mary Louisa, only daughter of H. F. Sewell, Esq.—At Bangalore, 30th April, Captain T. B. Chalon, 33d N.I., Deputy Judge-Advocate-Gen., Mysore Division, to Susanna Maria, second daughter of J. F. E. Flint, Esq., of Dawlish, Devon—At Sylhet, March 30th, at the residence of W. C. Erskine, Esq., Adjutant, 73d B.N.I., R. C. Lachenek, Esq., 73d N.I., to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Youngson, of Boosear, Cumberland, and late of the Madras Army—At St. George's, Hanover square, T. A. W. Parker, Esq., M.P., son of the Hon. Col. Parker, to Henrietta, daughter of E. Turner, Esq.—At Bryanston-square, Isaac B. Wilkinson, Esq., of Montagu-square, to Margaret, daughter of the late Colonel Keble, Bengal N.I.

DEATHS.

9th inst., at Alfred-place, Bedford-square, in her 23d year, Octavia, wife of G. W. Dunsford, Esq., and daughter of the late Captain J. G. Richardson, E.I.C. Indian Navy—4th inst., in the Polygon, Bristol Hot-wells, Lieut. J. A. Reeve, R.N.—4th inst., at Brighton, Mary Harriet, the infant daughter of Captain Grant, 61st regiment, aged 12 weeks—At Vauxhall, 9th inst., in her 57th year, Sophia, widow of the late William Robertson, Esq., Assistant-Commissary General—6th inst., at Grafton-st., Bond street, Colonel Charles Henry Dilton, in the 65th year of his age—6th inst., Elizabeth, wife of W. Hooper, Esq., R.N., and youngest daughter of the late T. G. Bramston, Esq., of Skreens—At Sheerness, Henry, son of Captain Parkinson, 73d—At Jamaica, Dr. Attrill, Staff Assistant Surgeon—At Stoke, after having given birth to a child a week previous, Mrs. Holt, wife of Capt. Holt, R.N.—At Gravesend, near Torpoint, aged 67, Mrs. Sarah Tickell, widow of the late W. Tickell, Esq., Fraser, R.N.—In the East Indies, on board H.M.S. *Wellesley*, Mr. Rowland Bateman, Mate of that ship—24th ult., at Grange road, Guernsey, David Elliot, Esq., Deputy Control ary-General, aged 56 years—July 1st, at her residence near Wells, Mrs. Grambier, relict of the late Vice-Admiral James Grambier—At Southsea, on 1st inst., Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. W. Lester, R.N., aged 13 years—On 17th April, at Goghira, of cholera, Emma, wife of Lieut. F. Dunbar, H.M. 39th—At Vizapatam, 25th April, Major C. R. Bradstreet Cadnatic, Eur. Vet Batt.—At Bellary, 28th April, Ensign Nesbitt, 39th N.I.—April 11th, a short distance from Derhampore, Brev.-Major Bacon, 63th N.I.—April 19th, at Calcutta, Hugh D. Donaldson, Esq., Bengal Med. Establishment—11th inst., in Wimpole-st., Lady Carew, wife of Sir Thomas Carew, R.N.

Advertisements.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—J. DELCROIX and CO., 198, New Bond-street, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive, long, and highly-celebrated Establishment, and to inform them that the only genuine, exquisitely-fragrant, and delicate Perfumes, are those which are manufactured by themselves, and which bear the address of 198, New Bond-street, with the signature of J. Delcroix.

The high and envied celebrity of J. Delcroix's Perfumes has produced many spurious imitations, for the selling of which J. Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several parties; and they beg to apprize their connexion that they will persist in their determination to proceed against all persons that may attempt any invasion of their rights.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s to 50s., frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk lining, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 65s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 18s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 36s. to 65s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 10s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 45s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 3s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. Albert, Tailor, 5, King William street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from . .	2	10	0	to	3	3	0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue . .	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2	15	0	—	4	0	0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0	18	0	—	1	10	0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any House in the trade, from	0	16	6	—	1	10	0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2	0	5	—	3	10	0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank of England). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the King's Pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.	oz.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at	7	2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	20		7	2	7	8	4
12 Table Forks	30		7	2	10	15	0
21 Dessert ditto	20		7	2	7	8	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10		7	2	3	11	8
1 Soup Ladle	10		7	2	3	11	8
4 Sauce ditto	10		7	8	3	16	8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)					1	0	0
1 Fish Slice					2	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	10		7	8	3	16	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					0	15	0
KING'S PATTERN.							
12 Table Spoons	40		7	4	14	13	4
12 Dessert ditto	30		7	4	9	10	8
12 Table Forks	40		7	4	14	13	4
12 Dessert ditto	26		7	4	9	10	8
2 Gravy Spoons	12		7	4	4	8	0
1 Soup Ladle	12		7	4	4	8	0
4 Sauce ditto	12		7	10	4	14	0
4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)					2	2	0
1 Fish Slice					3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	14		7	10	5	9	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0

A Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and of the different articles of Plated Ware, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter. The Plate Rooms of this Establishment contain a large selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those who at to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 6d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 80s.; furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 34s. each; mahogany ditto, 42s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Wilkin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 4s. and 11s., stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 98, Cornhill.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper Allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA.

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THIS Elegant, Fragrant, and Pellucid Oil—is in Universal High Repute for its unequalled Restorative, Preservative, and Beautifying Properties. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf, and renders it beautifully Soft, Curly, and Glossy. In dressing Hair, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a beautiful Head of Hair.

Caution.—Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and observe that each bottle is (with a Treatise on the Hair, 31st edition,) inclosed in a Wrapper, on which are their Names and Address, in *Red*, thus— A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, Counter-signed, Alex. Rowland.

The *lowest* price is 3s. 6d.—the next price is 7s.—family bottles, containing four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s per bottle.

Impostors call their trash the Genuine, and omit the "&" in the signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being *cheap*.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ARLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:— "Sheffield, Oct. 11th, 1837.

"Dear Sir,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years; hearing of the Rotterdam solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. Lofthouse."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it articles not merely ineffacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Arlingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none other are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 58, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 8d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by most Medicine Venders. Any Vender not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

WITHIN a period of Two Months upwards of Three Hundred Patients were successfully treated at the Metropolitan Hospitals with FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

By Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks' Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "Joseph Henry Green."

"46, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, April 15, 1838."

This invaluable Medicine is confidently recommended in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Urethral Discharges, Spasmodic Strictures, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

Prepared only by Charles Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Mr. Franks may be consulted daily until Two o'clock.

Caution.—The Public are protected against Counterfeits by the name "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," being engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each Bottle.

13, Great Marlborough-street, July 13.

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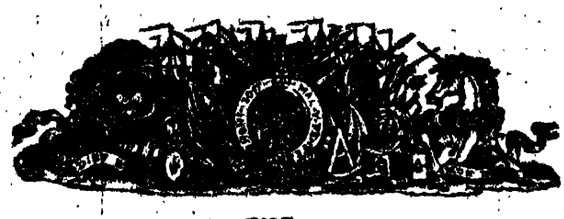
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N.B.—A [illegible] Harris and Son, Opticians to the [illegible] Queen Russell-street, opposite the British Museum, [illegible] years. [illegible] other [illegible]

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WINFIELD & SIMMS, 56, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for the last [illegible] Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only [illegible] will remain firm for any length of time. A fact well known to [illegible] who have tried them, and have experienced the [illegible] of Iron.—Every description of Portable Furniture [illegible] 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to [illegible] who, from want of experience, supply [illegible] that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT ROUS[illegible] and for Servants' [illegible]
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have [illegible] Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to [illegible] the country if required. [illegible] HAYES, Agent.
An excellent large Marquee for [illegible], cheap.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE IN INDIA.—No. 16.

(*Concluded from page* 439.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

The Honourable Company (see Sir John Malcolm's Military Minute) assert, as the reason for paying their own junior servants so inadequately, that higher rewards wait them hereafter, and form an inducement for them to remain in the service. This is probably just, but (as will be seen in the very able statement published in the *United Service Journal* for April, 1836) it is pure sophistry with regard to Her Majesty's officers (Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns), not *one in a thousand* of whom ever profit by the higher rewards. As the Field Officers of Her Majesty's service do so, let them be excluded from the service on those grounds, should any exclusion be just or excusable. But, above all, let the system of Her Majesty's service in India be openly declared to all. If men must be sold into slavish bondage, let them know their fate. In Her Majesty's colonies there is no disguise as to what an officer may expect. And shall it any longer be said, as a stain on the honour and faith of the House Guards, that the authorities there are leagued with a set of mercantile speculators—who evidently wish to defend their property, as they would purchase tea, at the smallest cost—to defraud and dupe the officers of that very service they are bound by every feeling of honour, and even common *honesty*, to protect, into an odious, disgraceful, and debasing service? So long as Lieut.-Colonels in Her Majesty's service in India receive ten times the amount of pay that Ensigns receive, and Majors *five* times that amount, is it in human nature to suppose they will complain? And as if this most unjust system of payment was not sufficient in favour of the rank of Field Officer, it must also be clearly understood (by those who wish to know the complete and *methodical* infamy of H.M. service in that country) that out of all the General Staff appointments held by Her Majesty's officers in India, they are *all*, with the exception of THREE only, filled by Field Officers of that service. Was it not then a part of this cunning and debasing system that none but General and Field Officers were examined before Parliament on the late renewal of the Charter? And are there not just grounds for presuming that they—little foreseeing the exposé which was so soon to take place, shaped their evidence in that form most likely to please the powers concerned, with an eye to the appointments which have since been made at Madras and elsewhere. It has been on that occasion boldly avowed the truth, *one-fourth* of H.M.'s forces could never have been re-sold to such perfect slavery; and as *they* forgot the interests of the *eleven hundred junior officers* of Her Majesty's service in India, so they must submit to have their motives for so doing impugned.

Retiring Pension of H.M.'s Officers, after Twenty Years' Service in India.

Rank.	Half-pay.	Annuity at 7 per Cent. by sinking difference	Total.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Major	164 5	65 0	229 5
Captain	136 0	30 0	166 0
Lieutenant	82 0	20 0	102 0

Retiring Pensions of the Hon. Company's Officers, after Twenty Years' Service in India.

Rank.	Full-pay.	Annuity on sale of Commiss. at 7 per Ct.	Total.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Major	292 0	210 0	502 0
Captain	151 0	110 0	261 0
Lieutenant	181 0	70 0	251 0

I have taken the prices in these instances at the lowest rates—Major 30,000 rupees, Captain 20,000, and Lieutenant 10,000; but they are generally 40,000, 25,000, and 12,000 rupees. If the Captain served 25 years, he gets the pension of the next senior rank.

Pay of H.M.'s Officers of Infantry in the Garrison of Bombay, December, 1838.

Rank.	Pay.	Gratuity.	House Rent.	Half Tentage.	Half Batta.	Comm. of a Comp.	Total per Month.
Captain	121	26	0	37	91	35	310 rup.
Lieut.	60	24	0	23	60	0	160 do.
Ensign	48	12	0	25	45	0	130 do.

Pay of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Native Infantry in Garrison of Bombay, December, 1838.

Rank.	Pay.	Gratuity	House Rent	Full Tentage.	Half Batta.	Comm. of a Comp.	Total per Month.
Captain	121	26	50	75	91	35	408 rup.
Lieut.	60	24	30	50	60	35	259 do.
Ensign	48	12	25	50	45	36	180 do.

The officers of H.M.'s regiments in that garrison have four times the amount of regimental duties to perform that the Company's officers have, and the Captains have considerable expenses attending on the command of a company, and often great loss; whereas the others have neither trouble nor expense, and never see the natives but on parades, who receive their pay in a lump at the commencement of each month. Your sapient correspondent, who stated there was no difference made in the pay of the two services in India, will now find there is just *one-third* in favour of his service, and this in the most expensive quarter in India. "Oh, but," says another wiseacre, "the Company's officers have not barracks given them, which H.M.'s officers have." Yes, H.M.'s regt. have barracks given them, which have been paid for *ten* times over by the deduction of their house rent, and which are such brutal holes, that they have not a necessary even attached to them! The Engineer who planned those houses did not consider probably that officers need have such luxury for two rooms, for which they pay 60*l.* a-year; but no Clerk in the Public Offices in India, on 20*l.* a-year, would live without them. The Company's officers live in their tents from October to June, which H.M.'s officers could also do, *as they are obliged to keep their tents rotting in stores*; and in the four monsoon months break up their messes, hire small houses, and two or three live together. The Court of Directors assert, as an excuse for giving *one-fourth* less pay at Bombay than at out-stations, that troops move oftener on service from the latter; but this I again assert is *false*, and the expeditions to Kutch, Aden, Khanack (Persian Gulf), and the wild-goose chase to Mangalore, prove this fact beyond all controversy. Owing to the absence of officers on the staff, sick leave, and furlough, every Ensign in the native corps has the command of a company, and the emolument (42*l.* a-year) arising from it, which good luck (in the absence of all other) sometimes falls to the lot of one or two Senior Lieutenants of H.M.'s regs. In November and December, 1838, I find the privates of H.M.S. at Bombay and Poonah had *one* night, and then *two* nights, in bed; yet it is not long since we heard of the Chatham Garrison complaining of having only *three* nights!

Depriving each Brevet-Major of H.M.'s service in India of 36*l.* 10*s.* per annum of his pay, and old Lieutenants of seven years' standing of 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum, under the pretence of *putting them on an equality* with the Hon. Company's officers, is the most impudent robbery (as will be seen by the statements I have given above even), *publicly made*, on record. And yet, as will be seen by Letters 9 and 10, the *three* Senior Lieutenants of each native regiment command companies by right (as there are eight companies and only five Captains), and receive 42*l.* per annum for so doing. In 200 regiments, then, 600 Lieutenants receive about 25,000 per annum *extra* to their pay, while about 150 officers of H.M.'s forces are plundered of 4,000*l.* per annum of their pay to put them on a level with men who are absolutely receiving *one-third* more pay than H.M.'s officers do, and in the same garrison. And yet you tell us, Mr. Editor, that when the House Guards wished to insist on the Court of Directors giving the brevet-pay, they threatened to cut the amount from the other allowances! I am ashamed to dwell on these petty matters when the whole brutal system still remains to be exposed; but, Sir, it is often the petty villanies that mark the man, and why not the service? Let the Horse Guards now *insist* on the pay of H.M.'s officers in the Garrison of Bombay being made equal to that of E.I.C.'s officers, and that the *three* Senior Lieutenants of the native regiments shall forfeit their 42*l.* per annum *extra*, or else, that the Brevet-Majors and old Lieutenants of H.M.'s service shall have their 36*l.* and 18*l.* per annum *extra*. Surely the fount of justice cannot continue any longer to be poisoned by political jobbing after the exposures I have made. With respect to the retiring pensions of the two services, one of your sagacious correspondents remarks that the Company's officer may have children, and therefore not wish to *sink* the principal of the money arising from the sale of his commissions. I presume this gentleman will also admit the possibility of H.M.'s officers having children also, if they choose to get them. But, Sir, this is an excellent specimen of that flimsy trash with which several of your correspondents have answered my "stubborn facts" since I first commenced these letters. They do not dare openly to dispute the numerous plain statements I make, but, relying on the happy ignorance which distinguishes the British public generally on Indian subjects, they endeavour to distort the facts, and by this shallow artifice to give rise to perplexity and doubt. ONE OF 1200 H.M.'s OFFICERS.

1st February, 1839.

THE LATE MAJOR BANNER'S PLAN OF PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I have recently seen in your Gazette an article setting forth a hope or expectation that the Commission now sitting on the state of promotion in the Army and Navy will make some arrangement for the promotion of Lieut.-Colonels, of Majors, and of Captains or a certain standing to their respective ranks. Now, Sir, it will not be difficult to show that such a system would in many cases aggravate the existing evils, and that the only just and broad basis upon which the Commission can act, is that of counting service from the dates of first commissions, during full-pay, and establishing certain rewards for certain servitude. All the plans I have seen put forth are on the principle of estimating from the dates of present commissions, a principle which is in fact that of the present most objectionable Brevets. I know some who were Lieut.-Colonels of many years' standing, whilst others, who entered the Army before them, still remained Subs; yet these plans would still further swell the prosperity of the one, and leave the unfortunate utterly neglected. Let us take another and a common case; I know many such. Two officers meet after 20 years' service: the one, having obtained his company rapidly, is a Captain of 15 years' standing, 10 or 12 of which he has perhaps devoted (whilst on half-pay) to amusing himself on the continent and in town; the other is still a Sub., toiling on through garrison and colonial duty, dragging out his youth with hard work, hard privations—no consideration, but many indignities, which were laughed off at 18, but which at 38 are felt bitterly. Yet what say, in such a case, these plans? What say the odious and unjust Brevets! Oh! the Captains of such a date must be relieved. God forbid that the Commission, by a similar legislation, should increase and aggravate the asperities of fortune, instead of equalising them—the end for which they are assembled. These systems of giving relief according to the dates of PRESENT commissions—what do they do for those unhappy men who have passed 20 or 25 years as Subs.? Nothing! worse than nothing; for the more rapidly one has passed over that worst of grades, the more eligible is he for further rewards. I am sensible that I have not said one-tenth of what might be said on this subject, nor need I. Where there are no prejudices, justice will make its way: where there are, I am too feeble an advocate to overcome them. I believe the plan I have suggested to be the broadest and the justest which can be taken, and if it shall appear the same to you, I need not bespeak for it your aid and support. PROSPERO.

July 8.

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No. 2.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Only a few years back Midshipmen were not allowed either a Cook or Steward, but from the evidence of a Second Master on a Court-Martial held at Portsmouth, it appeared, when he was asked "Where were you, when so and so took place?" his answer was, "Cleaning fish in the galley." This I have always understood to have caused the order from the Admiralty allowing them a Cook and Steward down to an 8th-rate, and from that down a Steward only. Cleaning fish was certainly a very gentlemanlike employment, but if he had not done this he must have gone without his dinner, as the Captain he sailed with was a perfect *brute*, both in his private and public character, and would not allow the Midshipmen even a boy to attend upon them; they were, like the ship's company, obliged to take turns as Cook, and this in a surveying vessel, where their duties are more severe than in a regular cruiser. Now that they are allowed mess-servants, where are they to eat their meals? Surely it is not intended for them to dine at the Midshipmen's table; and yet one would suppose so, as the dock-yards do not fit up a Steward's room for them. In many ships the Mids are obliged to turn out of their mess at 2 o'clock to make room for their servants; in others, they dine at the Cook's table in the galley when there is not too heavy a sea, in which case they eat their meals on their laps in the steerage. Will any person of feeling or sense say that these evils do not require alteration? Are our services of no value, that we are to be treated worse than dogs? To parents I will give this advice,—to pause and think before they consign their sons to the misery of one of these dens in a tropical climate, in all probability to remain there until their constitutions are ruined, their bones full of rheumatism, spirits broken, temper destroyed and soured; five times out of eight they become drunkards, and curse the day that gave them existence. What reward is placed in the scale to follow these miseries? A wretched pittance of 90*l.* a year if you arrive at the rank of a Lieutenant, and they need never expect any higher, without powerful interest. I have pointed out alterations that will contribute to a Midshipman's comforts in a line-of-battle ship, and will do the same for frigate-built vessels; although I am convinced that, if their Lordships wished to better our condition, they have only to say to Sir William Symonds—"We wish you to send us a plan of a Midshipman's berth that will give them more room, light, air, and Steward and store-rooms"—it would be much better done than I can do it. My plan is, to fit up one side of the steerage entirely for the Mids, carrying the bulkhead out considerably further than at present, and fitting the fore-part up as Steward and store-rooms. Surely this is not asking too much, when two warrant officers, men who have been all their lives before the mast, are at present allowed more room than is allotted to 20 persons (that is the complement in a 28, but there generally are supernumeraries) who are the sons of gentlemen.

Sir Graham Hamond, on visiting a ship on the South American station, on seeing the Mid's berth, expressed himself thus, "That is not a fit place for gentlemen to live in: go and look at the *Dublin's* berth." The *Dublin's* berth was certainly a pattern, and the Admiral will always be

thankfully remembered by those to whose comfort he so largely contributed, it was lengthened and thrown out considerably, so that they could sit upon chairs at the table and then have a passage all round, it is now thrown down as *too comfortable* for Midshipmen, who will have next commission to return to their usual den.

Reverting to the subject of servants, I must observe that it is of course impossible for the Steward to attend upon all hands, to bring them water, brush their clothes, clean their shoes, &c. It is the custom for each to hire a marine, paying from five to seven shillings a month for his services. To point out the evils of this system, I will mention a case which occurred to myself. I joined a newly-commissioned ship, and, as is the custom on such occasions, sent for the Serjeant to recommend me an honest man for a servant; he did so, and I agreed to give him five shillings a month—quite sufficient for what he had to do. We went on very well until Christmas-day arrived, when there was a general strike amongst all the servants. An order, and a very proper one, had been given by the Captain that no spirits should be given away. Not being able to obtain any from their masters was the cause of the strike. The circumstance was reported to the proper authorities, but no notice taken of it, as theirs was mere voluntary service. The reader can fancy the awkward situation we were placed in, obliged to clean our own shoes, fetch water from the tank and empty it in the head, hang our wet clothes in the rigging, &c. I induced my marine to take up the cudgels again by doubling his pay, and for the remainder of the time the ship was in commission was obliged to pay that sum out of my splendid pay of 50*l.* a year. Some of the others were obliged to content themselves by cleaning their own shoes, and *begging* of men to hang their clothes up, to the end of the chapter. Surely this must be derogatory to the character of officers and gentlemen, at least I do not know where gentlemen in any other situation in life are obliged to do so; for it comes to a matter of necessity. You cannot appear on deck without your boots cleaned, and you cannot get a servant to do it for love or money. What must you do? clean them yourself! Captain Glascock in his "Naval Manual" says, that young gentlemen are to consider it a great indulgence to be allowed to pay a servant to attend upon them. Where could he have picked up this idea? Did his father oblige him to clean his own shoes when at home? or is it necessary, because a young gentleman joins the Naval service, that he should become a shoeblack! For shame! shame! Captain Glascock. From you and all young Captains we expected some improvement, but I am sorry to say are grievously disappointed. The instant you attain Post rank, you forget you ever were Midshipmen. Numbers of Mates and Midshipmen have I seen pitch your work down with disdain for the above sentence.

The second-class boys are allowed to attend upon the officers. By that Mates or Mids are not meant; but it frequently happens that there are not enough of them for each to have one, so that one boy has to attend upon two or three, whilst a marine officer—a poor, *hard used, ill-treated* marine officer—is allowed a marine to attend exclusively upon him. It is quite right that he should have a servant, but I cannot see why the executives who do all the duty of the ship should not be equally treated. Why should there not be a larger quantity of boys allowed to every ship, and a certain number appointed to attend upon the Midshipmen? or, if the Government would victual them, the Mates, Mids, &c., would save them further expense by clothing and paying them. This would do away with the great evil of Mates, &c., being obliged to clean their own shoes, and being under an obligation to a marine to attend upon them. Z. Z.

[No. 3 on Saturday.]

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S NAVAL HISTORY.—No. I

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I have devoted much time to the careful perusal of Cooper's American Naval History," since it was presented me by an esteemed friend on the 26th ult., a work replete with interest to both the "*Old*" and the "*New*" countries. The battle—the chase—the various accidents and incidents of sea-life, exposed to the elements at war, is described in the best manner by the celebrated author of "The Pilot," "Red Rover," and "Water Witch." From many and divers odds and ends of materials, he has built and launched a very pretty model, of a *novel* construction, which makes an English sailor look twice before he can read an opinion whether she will *fight* and *sail* well in British seas, although there is no doubt she is the *almighty* fleet and flying clipper of American waters, with her stranger at the main, displaying the motto—"*Columbia's ride and boast.*"

This Naval History is composed of observations on steam warfare—American and British seamen—impressment—sea fights and Naval anecdotes, with the author's reflections on each speculative subject, and the author's *notions* upon each matter of fact, all of which is *prefaced* with a *preface*, and *introduced* by an *introduction* agreeably to the old fashion of book-making. These articles I purpose overhaul, without favour or affection to *friend* or *foe*.

It appears to me that Mr. Cooper is evidently apprehensive of the possibly gigantic power of British steam ships; and would, consequently, have his countryman construct a fleet of ships of the line, that the British may continue to make war on distant seas with their sailing fleets only, and being fully convinced that the coast of America is vulnerable to the attacks of British steam-ships, even from England itself, much more from Bermuda or Halifax, as the trading steam-packet ships from Bristol and Liverpool have converted the Atlantic into a railroad, to be travelled in 14 or 15 days. Our whole Naval service and Military Engineers have but one opinion, that the coasts and harbours of the United Kingdom can be defended by steam-flotilla only, if the enemy attacks with steam flotilla, and that with 30 large steam frigates at command to concentrate on any particular point, we need not fear invasion, or expect the appearance even of a fleet of line-of-battle ships on our coasts in threatening parade, or with hostile intention. "One of the People," (also a landsman, like the American historian,) should compare his published letter with Mr Cooper's *notions* of steam warfare. Mr. Cooper, with all his literary merit, has failed in proving the inefficiency of steam ships against sailing ships-of-war. Those who possess the *British* letter and this *American* Naval history, will judge of each argument, *for* or *against* a steam flotilla, for Naval attack and defence, but your numerous readers who have not the opportunity of reference may do me the favour to read my *overhaul*, in your Gazette of the 16th and 23d March last, of the said letter, and the following observations copied from the said history (page 33, Introduction).

"An opinion is becoming prevalent that the use of steam will supersede the old mode of conducting Naval warfare. Like most novel and bold propositions, this new doctrine has obtained advocates, who have yielded their convictions to the influence of their imaginations, rather than to the influence of reflection. That the use of steam will materially modify Naval warfare, is probably true, but it cannot change its general character. *No vessel can be built of sufficient force and size to transport a sufficiency of fuel, provisions, munitions of war*, and guns, to contend with even a heavy frigate, allowing the last to bring her broadside to bear. [*Tristram* has said that "a frigate now mounting 46 guns" (Penelope's class, if converted and lengthened 50 feet) with 36 guns, when propelled by steam, consequently enabled to take every advantage, choose her time and position in a breeze or calm, would *harass* a ship of double her force, and certainly defeat her.] The steam-ship attacking her more powerful sailing antagonist, should await the hour of darkness, as that hour will increase her power of annoyance and the chance of impunity; the more so if the steamer furled all, and paint her spars and hull *white*, for then no eye but a pig's could discover her, in a cloudy night, at half gun-shot." Mr Cooper continues—"It may be questioned if the heaviest steam-vessel of war that exists could engage a modern two-decked ship even in a calm, since the latter, in addition to possessing much greater powers of endurance, could probably bring the most guns to bear in all possible positions." (But she would be inevitably sacrificed to two steam-frigates of 36 guns each.) "Shot-proof batteries might indeed be built, that, propelled by steam, would be exceedingly formidable for harbour defence, but it is illusory to suppose that vessels of that description can ever be made to cruise." (Thank ye, Mr. Cooper; we can soon bomb-proof our *two decked hulks*, and ship two hundred horse-power engines on board them, to paddle at the entrance of the Thames, Humber, and Forth. *The Russians may keep at Cronstadt.*) "Even in estimating the power of steam-vessels in calms, as opposed to single ships of no great force, there is much exaggeration, as historical facts will amply prove. The wars of this country afford several instances of frigates carrying 18-pounders, lying exposed to the cannonade of 15 or 20-gun boats for two or three hours, and yet in no instance has any such vessel been captured or destroyed. It is a heavy steamer that can bring *six* guns to bear at a time, and yet frigates have resisted twenty guns advantageously placed for hours." [Did the shot from twenty guns strike her?] "It may be said that steamers would dare to approach nearer than gun-boats, and that by obtaining more favourable positions, they will be so much the more formidable. There is but one position in which a ship can be assailed, without the means of resistance, and that is directly *ahead*, and from a situation near by. Large ships can hardly be said to be defenceless, even under these circumstances; as the slightest variation in their position would always admit of their bringing three or four heavy guns to bear. The expedients of seamen offer a variety of means of changing the direction of a ship's head in calms, even did not the sea itself perform that office for them. Nothing, for instance, would be easier than to rig, temporarily, wheels, to be propelled by hand, out of the stern or bow ports, or even on the quarter, that would bring a large ship's forward or after guns to bear, in a way to beat off or destroy a steamer." [No expediency in a calm, short of steam itself, can move a line-of-battle ship round sufficiently fast to bring her broadside to bear upon a steamer that crosses her bows at the rate of eight or ten knots at point-blank distance. After the mauling the *Africa*, 64, received from the Danish gun-boats, I was in a sloop-of-war at single anchor in Wingo Sound, with a spring upon her cable, during a perfect calm and no current. The gig was directed to keep the masts of the ship in *one*, as she warped round; the boat did so with ease at a cable's length. I saw the same tried in a whale-boat in Port Royal, Jamaica, as the ship swung fast round to the sea-breeze, the boat rowing five knots, kept the masts in one at a cable's length. I prove by practice—Mr Cooper *guesses* from theory. Perhaps the *Gorgon* steam-ship, when in company with a frigate or liner, will practically prove the greatest distance she can keep ahead, *la pons d'impunité*, of either ship in tacking or wearing, and also whether the steamer can avoid the broadside of either ship at a cable's length, supposing the ship going six or seven knots, to wear short round when the steamer is athwart her bows, heading to windward. To work round a sailing ship-of-war so as to avoid her broadside is the critical part of steam-ship evolution. If practicable, the power of the steam frigate's annoyance will be greater than the power of the line-of-battle ship's endurance.]

"There are certain great principles that are unchangeable and which must prevail under all circumstances. Of this class is the well-established fact, that a ship which possesses the efficiency which is contained in the double power to annoy and to endure, must, in all ordinary circumstances, prevail over a ship that possesses but one of those advantages, and that too in a smaller degree. Steam may be, and most probably will be, made a powerful auxiliary of the present mode of Naval warfare, but it is by no means likely to supplant it. Fleets may be accompanied by steamers, but their warfare will be conducted by the present class of heavy ships, since it is not possible to *give sufficient powers of annoyance or endurance* to vessels propelled by steam, to enable them to lie under the batteries of the latter. Even as active cruisers, the efficiency of steam-vessels is probably overrated, on account of the consumption of fuel, though it remains to be proved by experience, whether their employment may not induce a change in the armaments of light vessels of war. The history of the war of 1812 shows that ships have often cruised months without having fallen in with convoys, and it is certain that no steamer, in the present state of science, *can remain at sea thirty days with efficiency as a steamer.*"

Had the *Guerriere*, *Macedonian*, and *Java*, been lengthened 50 feet, converted into steamers and armed, so as to bring, with shifting guns, 32 or 18 24's on their broadside, could they not, Mr Cooper, have [illegible] the then heaviest frigates, *Constitution* and *United States*, and could not their sister ships, the present *Penelope* and *Mermaid*, as steamers, keep at sea more than thirty days with provisions, munitions of war, and fuel, if rigged for sailing like the *Gorgon*, for common cruising or passage, and propelled by steam for emergency? When England commences the conversion of her useless class of frigates into efficient war steamers, *then* America will give up the *notion* of building ships of the line*. What an effectual blockade would *half a dozen couples* of such steam frigates be to American commerce in "our waters," between Halifax and Bermuda, the steamers having those ports near at hand for refitting and supplies, and a *New Castle* at Cape Breton for fuel! "These *three* advanced ports of the old country are the infernal regions upon *our borders*, to vomit out their blazing serpents and salamanders. I guess we ought to *torpedo* them all *slick* into *eternity*."

Senior United Service Club, 8th July. Tristram.

(To be continued weekly.)

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Having conned over the difficulties of the soldier's first and second steps, we will, with your permission, proceed to his third. He has been duly enlisted, attested and clothed, and *comfortably* started, with a debt of one or two pounds in his ledger. *Allons, mes amis!* having accomplished his club-drill, learned his facings, and got well on in the marching squad, he makes experimental trips with cross belts and knapsack; and after evening parade, seeks for rest and comfort in his barrack-room. Here indeed a great improvement is about to be made in the establishment of gaol libraries, which will in some measure diminish the evil. But much of the recruit's future good conduct may be secured by the discipline of the barrack-room, cleanliness and correct language enforced by the firm but considerate superintendence of a good non-commissioned officer, whether Lance-Jack or Serjeant. I trust, Sir, that in discussing the propriety of some, and recommending other modes or manner of behaviour or language to recruits, I shall *not* be classed with those morbid sentimentalists who are horror-stricken at the bare mention of the lash—turning up their eyes at an inadvertent oath—or shrinking Pharisaically from a comrade unfortunately the worse for liquor.

The first, Sir, cannot, at present, be entirely dispensed with, indeed the kindness of those in authority has (per-

* Mr. Cooper says, in page 14 of his Introduction, that "against such a fleet (twenty sail of the line, with a suitable number of small vessels to cruise in company) no European could have attempted an invasion of a coast so distant from its own resources."

raps) lessened it too rapidly; as to its ultimate extinction I have, in common with all working non-commissioned, my doubts, but certainly not until the *morale* of the Army is changed, and not then on foreign service. It was the *indiscriminate* use of the lash that worked the injury, being by many considered the panacea for all offences—trifling or serious, young or old, first offence or fortieth. The second, though degrading to the swearer, and insulting to the swearee (if I may so coin it) is under many circumstances to be palliated; but it is the habitual use of coarse expletives that is to be regretted, excessively disheartening to the recruit, and frequently the cause of obstinacy and sulkiness.

It is not necessary that a non-commissioned officer should be, at all times and in every situation, a Chesterfield; but there is a pleasing and effective medium of manner in exercising the "brief authority" between the "exquisite" and the "bear."

The third, though deeply to be deplored, and of too frequent occurrence, is rapidly decreasing; would be lessened still more by the discontinuance of canteens; and requires but the establishment of gymnasia to occupy leisure hours and invigorate the frame to ensure its speedy and, I hope, complete extinction.

In alluding to the comfort of the barrack-room, it is doubtful whether the presence of married men is beneficial to either party; certainly not to the wife; for though in some corps a little pecuniary advantage is attached to it, the greatest charm of woman, modesty, too frequently suffers by it.

It is no easy matter to keep a proper control over the tongues of 12 or 18 men; and, however cautious and well-disposed the "boys" may be, the female will, at times, be forgotten; but as no evil should be set forth without its (apparent) remedy, it shall, by your permission, Sir, form a portion of my next letter. CHEVRON.

EAST INDIA CADETS.

SIR,—This year, we believe, more Cadets will proceed to India than ever did before within a twelvemonth; an increase was lately made to the Indian Army, and a still further augmentation must take place if there are to be stations along the Indus to guard our extended frontier. Under these circumstances it would be well if those entrusted with the *management* of our eastern possessions (held as these possessions are by native *disunion*, and by the ideas the natives entertain of our superior physical power) were, to pause before giving away appointments to the Indian Army, and consider the ages and qualifications of those to whom they are about to give the command of sepoys. We ourselves went to India at the early age of 16; we remember our own inexperience in the ways of the world at that age, the risks we ran, and the painful scenes we witnessed, of the folly and wrong-headedness of our contemporaries. Parents and guardians of young men seem to be unaware that the most valuable years of a youth's life are from the age of 16 to 21. During these five years the education can be well completed (if there are natural capacity and application), and the constitution can be strengthened in Europe previous to embarking for an enfeebling climate. Yet, though all this ought to be self-evident, the constant cry we hear is, "The young man will lose so much *rank* if he does not go out immediately he is eligible for a Cadetship!"

What is *rank*, compared to physical and moral training for the business of life? What is *rank*, compared to the risk of falling into all sorts of snares to destroy health and respectability? For the benefit of the Directors of the East India Company, and for the consideration of parents and guardians, we now give one instance, of a great many we know, of the evil effects of sending school-boys of 16 to India to ill-use and exasperate the natives, and to lower our character in their eyes. A young Ensign laid a bet at mess with some of his brother subalterns that his mate-boy (the Madras attendant of all-work) would drink more brandy than any of theirs would. The bet was taken, the mates were paraded. "You Nundy," says the Ensign to his boy, "you drink brandy very well; you drink that bottle, eh?" "I don't know, master, but think I can drink very well, master; I never drink brandy before master." "Never mind that; come, try now! You must beat all these other boys." Glass after glass of raw brandy was then handed to Nundy. He had got through about half the bottle—he reeled, his eyes swam in his head, and he said with difficulty, "No more, master! I no can drink more, master!" and falling back, he rolled down a flight of steps leading to the mess-room door; when picked up he was dying, and shortly after expired. His master was brought to Court-Martial, fell a-crying, and saying that he did not think brandy could kill a person, and was let off on account of youth and inexperience! We add no more, but always are your's respectfully, A.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS IN THE COLONIES.

SIR,—At the club the other day we were discussing the Military Commission, and amongst other questions asked by them—"Do you not consider that the British service, from the *necessity* of going frequently abroad, is a service which exposes the officers to many more incidental expenses than any other European service?" Now this question merely contemplates the moves which the exigences of the service really require, and with which no man would ever be annoyed, cost they what they might. But it is the moves that are constantly made in our colonies to suit the whim of a General Officer with regard to a favourite regiment, or to further the views or the interest of the Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment. "Look at the West Indies," says one; "the Lieut.-Colonel of a regiment is appointed Acting-Governor of some island; his regiment follows as a matter of course." "In the East Indies," says another, "a Lieut.-Colonel is appointed to a command at a distance of some hundred miles; his regiment is marched off to follow him." "And worse," says a third man, lately arrived from the Cape: "there was the 75th regiment sent from Cape Town to Graham's Town, a distance of 600 miles by sea and 100 miles by land, to follow the Lieut.-Colonel, who was appointed Acting-Commandant of Caffraria in 1833; and lately the 27th regiment was sent from Graham's Town, in 1836, to Cape Town, to follow the Lieut.-Colonel, appointed Commandant of Cape Castle, and sent back again in 1838 to follow the Lieut.-Colonel, who had proceeded to the frontier to be Acting Lieutenant-Governor, and when I came home in February this year, 1839, as the Lieut.-Colonel was about to return to his Commandantship, the head-quarters were reported as about to retrace their steps." Now here are five embarkations and disembarkations and land journeys of above 300 miles, over tracts that can only be called roads by courtesy, and for what? How much public money has been expended in these moves? To the men and the married officers their pay could hardly repair the damage! We all agreed that this was a subject worthy the notice of the authorities, and that you should watch all these moves and shew them up. L. T. L.

THE DIRECTORSHIPS OF POLICE AT THE DOCK-YARDS.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention and the Navy in general (particularly the Lieutenants, for the appointment I am about to speak of was created by the Lords of the Admiralty for the benefit of Lieutenants, R.N.) to a very late appointment. I allude to the Directorship of Police, Royal Dock-yard, ———. Instead of a Lieut., R.N., as the case stands at other yards, we find a landlubber, a man who a few years ago was a petty constable, and through borough interest got into the Police at ——— Dock-yard, and in less than five years' service has now jumped into the Directorship of the Police, at ——— Dock-yard, through the same creditable means (borough interest).

What can their Lordships say to this palpable injustice and mean trickery to the many meritorious Lieutenants, and the degradation they have cast on those Lieutenants, R.N., holding a like situation? It cannot be wondered at if the present Directors resign their appointments.

It is said that he (the new Director of the strongest force of any other Naval yard) was once a Government spy. But this I do not credit; but I do hope some Honourable Member of the House of Commons will ask the Secretary of the Admiralty what are really this man's claims on the Government, which of course must be great, when so many hundred Lieutenants, R.N., are overlooked. Their Lordships know well within this last month the great number of letters they have received for employments, stating strong claims on the service. CLEOMEDES.

[Our correspondent should in confidence have given us his name: we have necessarily left blanks in his communication.—ED.]

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE FOREIGN PACKETS.

SIR,—The question of steam conveyance for the Foreign Atlantic mails is becoming daily of much more importance to the country and to the Government; it will not surprise me, therefore, if on this subject, as well as on many others, the parties concerned, instead of taking it up calmly and dispassionately, positively run mad and perform the most extravagant acts. In a letter contained in your last week's journal, it is stated by a correspondent, "that the Halifax mails are to be conveyed by steam for the sum of 55,000*l.* per annum, and that a proposition is under the consideration of the Government for the conveyance of the West India mails for 250,000*l.*!" That the foreign correspondence should be transmitted with all possible despatch is certain; but is it not worth while, before so large a sum be appropriated to this object, to inquire whether the commercial interests really demand this extravagant outlay? I have heard that the merchants themselves are quite satisfied with the present mode of conveyance, and that this steam affair is got up by a few speculative gentlemen, whose only object is to make the Government pay for the risk they may run in commencing such an undertaking. The whole of the mails have hitherto been conveyed by sailing vessels from this country to Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, Brazils, West Indies, and North and South America, for the sum of 70,000*l.* per annum.—and this was thought a large outlay for such a purpose; but in these steam-mad times it is thought nothing to pay 341,000*l.* for the conveyance of only a part of them to their destination.

£341,000. per annum! The sum seems large, and certainly requires of Her Majesty's Government the institution of an inquiry whether such an exorbitant sum ought to be paid for this purpose; and if, on such inquiry taking place, it be deemed absolutely necessary, then comes the still more important question—at least more important to the Naval Service—whether the advantages now derived from the employment of Government vessels should be at once abandoned, and the officers and men be thrown upon the stream, and their birthright given to stock-jobbers. I say their birthright, for it has always been considered that the conveyance of mails and specie has been of so much importance, that it has been intrusted by the Government to its own officers only, and therefore the insurance has been less than by any private channel; indeed, a mutiny, such as occurred not long since on board one of the Peninsula steam-vessels on her passage from Gibraltar (the engineers having the command of the vessel), serves to show that there is no security like that obtained in a vessel of war; but by this projected arrangement these considerations must all be set aside, and the Naval Service will lose the advantages arising from the employment of the vessels and their crews— the proceeds arising from the carriage of freight and passengers—and the Government be involved in an extravagant expenditure merely to promote the objects of a few steam company projectors.

If steam must supersede sailing vessels, then why, in the name of common sense, does not the Government appropriate their own vessels to the work? and I have no hesitation in saying, that by proper management it can be accomplished by them at quite as cheap a rate as by merchants, and the profits, if any should accrue, be put into the public purse. At all events, it cannot be supposed that the loss, should there be any, on the employment of vessels of war, would amount to anything like 341,000*l.* per annum.

I happen to know that on a recent voyage of one of the Peninsula contract steam-vessels, she realised, by her voyage to Gibraltar and back, the sum of 2,100*l.* passage and freight-money; and if the following calculation be near the truth, it will appear that the Peninsula Steam Company are making a good thing of this branch of the Naval Service.

Suppose we say the value of the st.-vessel to be	£25,000
Five per cent. on first cost	1,250
Wages and victualling per annum	2,630
Wear and tear of vessels and engines per ann.	3,750
Per annum	7,630
Per week or voyage	147
The vessel is 156 hours, exclusive of stoppages, on her voyage to Gibraltar, and expends one ton of coals per hour, at 26*s.* per ton	£195
The same back	195
Total expenditure per voyage	537
Sum allowed per voyage for conveying mails	692
Gain per voyage and per week	£155

If this calculation be correct, the amount received for passengers and freight, say 1,500*l.* on an average per week, goes, with the 155*l.* saved from the contract money, into the pockets of the Steam Company—the Government paying all the expenses of the undertaking—and the Naval Service deprived of a legitimate source of employment. So completely has this humbug been played off upon the Government, that Colonel Henderson stated, at a public meeting held the other day at Southampton, that he had heard Mr. Cunard, the contractor for conveying the mails to Halifax, had received from some speculators at Bristol and Liverpool the sum of 20,000*l.* for half his share in the undertaking. A very pretty job this, and all at the expense of the Naval Service and the country at large. Surely it is time, Mr. Editor, that your pen should be employed in preventing a mischief of no small amount, and in drawing the attention of the Government to this important subject.

A LOOKER-ON, ON HALF-PAY.

THE MILITIA STAFF.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you a few matters of fact, relating to the Serjeant-Majors of the Militia Staff, whose services, on an average, amount to 40 years. When embodied, their whole time was occupied in drilling and preparing men for the Line, and being thus found by the Colonels of their respective regiments to be a useful class, they were not allowed to extend their services to the Line, where no doubt they would have had a fair chance of further promotion. I have known some few instances where Militia men volunteered into the Line, and from their uniform good conduct have received commissions; and in the present day there are some commissions given annually to deserving Serjeant-Majors and others of the Line. We of course, for the most part, being a class of old men, do not think of further promotion, but we do hope that a liberal Government will give us pensions suitable to our rank; for under the present Act of Parliament, should a Serjeant-Major and Serjeant of Militia be discharged, though their rank and pay differ, yet their pensions are alike, 1*s.* per diem. A difference is made in the Provisional Battalions of Militia; their Serjeant-Majors when discharged receive their rate of pay as a pension. When these battalions were forming, we on that, as on former occasions, offered our services.

A SERJEANT-MAJOR OF THE MILITIA STAFF.

INDEX.

No. 310.

Addiscombe, examinations at, 365, 378, 708, 803, 812
Adjutants, &c., 418, 653, 686
Administration of Justice Bill (New South Wales), 468
Admiralty, errors of the Board of, 107
———, policy of the, 539
Adult Orphan Institution, 313
Adye, Maj.-Gen., services of, 586
Affirmation Bill, 453, 468
Africa, seizure of British ships on the coast of, 516; expedition of discovery into the interior of, 533
Agra, mortality at, from cholera, 378
Aids Bill, the transfer of, 123
Airey, Professor, his experiments with the compass, 556
Alexandria, battle of, 178
Alexander, Major, appointed Judge Advocate of Madras, 229
Ambassadors, allowances to, 21; appointed to attend the coronation, 283, 330; civic entertainment to, 452, 460
America (N.), boundary-line, 40, 167, 233, 250, 381, 500
———, plan for uniting the British possessions in, 660
Amicable Schools, 78, 128
Anatomy, trial of a woman who offered a child for sale for the purposes of, 509
Animal Magnetism, 293, 397, 415, 468, 549
Annuity Fund for civilians in India, 89
Antiquities, 376, 626
Appleby, Capt. R.N., comments on the promotion of, 107
Appointments, Military, Naval, East Indian, Civil, &c. (vide each No.)
Army Accounts (arrear), and the mode of their examination at the War Office, 297, 312
———, the advantages of, over the other branches of the United Service, 449
———, augmentation of, 3, 13, 34, 41, 91, 528, 544, 593, 652, 721, 785, 800
——— Departments, allowances to the principal officers of, 116
———, diminution of crime in the, 58
——— Discipline, 151
———, distribution of the (vide each No.)
———, effect likely to be produced by stopping the supplies to the, 72
——— Estimates, 100, 115, 138, 168, 171, 201, 675
——— List, 179, 195, 198, 227, 244, 245, 259, 292, 308, 355, 379, 427, 446, 492, 523, 540, 588, 605, 620, 652, 669, 683, 716, 748, 833 (1st Foot to 28th)
———, hostility of the Radical Press towards the, 452
———, Medical Department and the Brevet, 510, 646
——— Pay Office, reduction at the, 154
——— Promotion, 118, 134, 298, 528
———, reconstruction, &c., of, 105, 137, 168, 262
———, reduction of the, 107, 280
——— and Naval Medical Officers, contrast between the, 22
Artillery, Rl., alterations in the costume of the Band of, 276
———, and the Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 310
———, grievances of, &c., 258, 462, 478, 735, 750, 767, 769, 797, 817
———, serving within the Tropics, 470, 606
———, stations at home and abroad, 246, 413, 509, 636
———, price and establishment of a soldier's kitt, 587
———, Bengal, 13, 454, 814
Astronomical Disputation, 726
Aurungabad, allowances to officers in command at, 421
Australian Colonies, information for the use of Naval and Military officers proposing to settle in, 572
Austria, coronation of the Emperor of, 124
Ava Prize-money, 802

Ballot, 108, 123
Banking Co-Partner's Bill, 102, 109, 123
Barbadoes, mortality of the troops in, 577
Baronets' Badges, Claims, &c., 167, 467
———, the creation of at the Coronation, 419, 434
Barrack Canteens, the sale of ardent spirits suppressed in, 418
——— Department, 84
Barracks in the British dominions, Warrant for the regulation of, 731
Barrack-Masters, the appointment of, 179
Barrow, Sir John, and the British Navy, 27; comments on the opinion entertained by him on Naval matters, 54, 118
Barry, Dr., Court-Martial on, 164, 372
Bath, meeting of the Trades' Unions at, 611
Batta in India, deduction from and discontent arising therefrom, 14, 499
Baumgarit, Lieut.-Col., Court-Martial on, 73, 206
Baynes, Sir E. J., appointed Consul at St. Petersburgh, 268
Bayntun, Adm. Sir H. W., the services of, 102
Bayonet, Bayonet Exercise Contests, &c., 58, 71, 87, 285, 331, 348, 459, 478, 495, 509, 510, 525, 541, 542, 566, 572, 580, 591, 627, 701, 734, 751, 782, 813, 814, 831
Beacons on the Coast, 639
Beer, the effects of the act permitting the sale of, 435, 532
Bell, Capt., 2d Batt. 1st Foot, and address from the Officers, &c., of the Cornwall Volunteers, 322
Benares, camp at, 30
Benefices, Pluralities Bill, 299, 300, 365, 404
Benevolent Institutions, 461, 493, 541, 561
Bengal, Civil, Judicial, Military, and Naval Appointments (vide each No.)
——— Criminal Law, alterations in the, 818
——— Medical Retiring Fund, 597
——— Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Furloughs, &c. (vide each No.)
Bheel Campaign, 326, 421
Bilbao, the siege of, 330
Billeting Soldiers, 540

BIOGRAPHIES :—
Barnes, Gen. Sir E., 190; Bowdler, Lieut.-Col., 66; Browne, Maj.-Gen. Bengal Art., 454; Campbell, Capt. R., 30; Cox, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. M., 469; Crowder, Col., 573; Crukshank, Lt.-Col. C. W., 597; Dalhousie, Gen. the Earl of, 199; Daniel, R.-Adm. W. H., 376; De Saumarez, Adm. Lord, 644; Elliott, Capt. Sir W., 613; Hamilton, Col. A., 366; Hayes, R.-Adm. John, 320; Holt, Joseph, Gen. of the Irish Rebels 1798, 29; Howe, Adm. the Earl of, 466; Knighton, Sir W., 236; Malcolm, Adm. Sir P., 481; Mansel, Rear-Adm. R., 46; Maceroni, Col., 387; Nicolt, Major Gen. Sir A. G. R., 29; O'Brien, Rear-Adm. R., 102; Pakenham, Gen. Sir E., 481; Pearson, Vice Adm. R. H., 62; Peyton, Commodore Sir John, 376; Rodd, Vice-Adm. Sir John T., 661; St. Vincent, Adm. the Earl of, 141, 158; Salmond, Major-Gen., 13, 222; Scott, Sir Walter, 237; Smyth, Major-Gen. Sir J. C., 253; Tobin, Rear-Adm. G., 253; Wodehouse, Vice-Adm Hon. P., 94; Woolley, Rear-Adm. J., 29; Worsley, Rear-Adm. R., 86; Wynyard, Gen. H., 222
"Black List" of the Army, 279.
Black troops, plan for employing in unhealthy stations, 324
Blanshard, Col., trial of his pontoons, 323
Bombay, an extension of the customs of Bengal to, 77
——— improvement in the inland communication of, 142
——— increased power to the Governor of, 142
——— new custom-house act, 221
Bonaparte, Prince Louis, proceedings of the French Government against, 283, 516, 626
Bonded Corn Bill, 299
Bonus fund for purchasing retirement from the Indian Service, 615, 709
Boxer, Mr. Master, of H.M.S. *Scylla*, Court-Martial on, 524
Boys serving in the R.N., memo. respecting 779
Brevet, 24, 41, 44, 110, 125, 199, 246, 296, 345, 415, 426, 652, 448, 465, 475, 592, 650, 703, 719, 734
——— officers in India, allowances to, 499
Brewster, Sir D., appointed Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's in St. Andrew's University, 48
Brigade commands in India, the claims of Ordnance officers to, 470
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 238, 275
——— Museum, plans and estimates for the, 404, 629
Budget, 314
Buenos Ayres, blockade, &c., of, 397, 404, 708, 803, 820
Byron, Lord, refusal of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to admit a monument to the memory of, within the Abbey, 532, 533, 549

Cabul, retreat of the Shah of Persia from, 518
Cadetcies, the sale of, 89
Cadets at Woolwich, inquiry into the conduct of six, 533
Caffre war, 365, 453, 533, 596, 676
Calcutta, the Supreme Court at, 252, 316, 470
Caledonian Asylum, 283
Campbell, Major-Gen. Sir A., the services, &c., of, 309
Canada (Lower), an assemblage of republicans at Vermont for the purpose of making an attack upon, 284
——— Celtic Society in, 587
——— comments, &c., on absentees from regiments serving in, 261
——— equipment of troops destined for, 8
——— expense of Lord Durham's mission to, 220
——— emigration to, 217, 249, 296, 333, 362, 637, 720
——— extracts from letters relative to the state of, 477
——— the Established Church in, 483
——— farewell dinner to the Governor-General of, 1764
——— the force now employed in, 99
——— the Government of, bill, 59, 75, 92, 108, 516, 532, 533
——— Martial Law in, 314
——— population of, 7
——— remounting the Cavalry on their arrival at, 57
——— report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon the affairs of, 202
——— resignation of the Governor-General of, 707, 724
——— suggestions respecting the revolt in, 9, 16
Canadian Militia, 806
——— rebels, their trial, sentence, respite, &c., 365, 500, 575, 812
Cape of Good Hope, address to the Crown relative to the present state of the colonists in the eastern part of, 453
——— Court-Martial on the Hottentot mutineers, 323, 420
——— Mutiny among the Hottentot soldiers at the, 315
Captains on half-pay and the Brevet, 499
———, a list of, whose commissions are dated prior to 1815, 267
——— do. do. 1822, 544, 615
——— do. do., who are eligible for the superior Brevet ranks, 656, 689
Carnac, Sir J. R., 363; the services, &c., of, 827
Caspian Sea, a scientific experiment to the, 348
Catholic soldiers, 153
Certificate fees at the E.I. House, 166, 185, 332, 345
Chads, Captain, and the officers of the *Andromache*, testimonials to, 163
Charter House, 801
Chatham Dock-yard, 147, 260
———, an affray between some men of the 80th Foot and the Royal Marines at, 714
Chelsea College, retrenchments at, 345, 362, 412
Cheetham, Captain Sir E., the services, &c., of, 102
China, Christianity tolerated in, 453
Christ's Hospital, 42, 580
Churchill, Maj.-General, appointed Quartermaster-General of the Forces in India, 189
Circassia, the war in, 44, 140, 187, 251, 378, 453
Civil Fund (Indian), a report on the state of the, 165

Clerks, R.N., a list of, who have passed their examination, 35
Club, Army and Navy, 99
Coast Guard Appointments, seizures and salvages, 18, 71, 94, 183, 196, 215, 242, 461, 463, 499, 565, 576, 671, 699
Codrington, Sir E., and Tristram, 6
———— ————, Testimonial from the Naval Officers to, 329
Coinage, 138, 170, 403, 435
Colborne, Sir John, the services, &c., of, 20, 32, 55, 68
Collingwood, Lord, a tribute to the memory of, 558
College Examinations in India, 637
Colonels, Lieut., belonging to the first twenty regiments, a list of, with the dates of their respective commissions, 217
Colonial Intelligence, *vide* Intelligence
Commissions, fees on, 78
———— granted without purchase during the four years ended 31st March, 1838, 355
———— in the Indian Army, the sale of, 57, 89
———— ———— (Naval and Military) for inquiring into the claims, &c., of the United Service, 216, 248, 268, 280, 314, 332, 345, 398, 417, 420, 429, 432, 449, 465, 480, 421, 494, 499, 512, 561, 657, 672, 765
———— to Non-Commissioned Officers, 10, 496, 705
————, comments respecting the sale and purchase of, 265, 470
Commander-in-Chiefships in India, the claims of the Company's civil officers to, 385
Commanders R.N., their appointment to line-of-battle ships to officiate as 2nd Captains, 267
Compassionate Fund, orphans on the, 179
Compensation (French) Fund, the claim of Mr. Talbott upon the, 123
———— to officers for losses sustained by wrecks, fire, &c. 297
Connaught Rangers, history of, 397
Conroy, Sir John, correspondence and statements respecting, 155, 170
Constabulary force in Ireland, 243, 277, 459
Convicts, the employment of, 158
Convict System, a change in the, 674
Cook, Capt., 25th regiment, his promotion, 512
Copyright, the law of, 91, 268, 299, 364, 404, 483, 515
Cornets, Bombay, a memorial from the unposted, 221
Coronation, 9, 41, 107, 186, 219, 235, 283, 297, 312, 347, 365, 403, 416, 419, 434
———— Peers created at the, 251, 419
Correspondents, notices to (*vide* each No.)

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR:—

Adjutants and Double Appointments (G.I.S.), 653; (H. E. Manners, Lt., 37th Regt.), 680; Ambleside School (Military, G. Gunning), 182, 183, 215; Andromache, honorary rewards to the officers of H.M.'s ship, 215; Army, augmentation of (One of the Exiled), 544; Army, Humiliation of the Queen's (A Cadet of Other Days) 527, 589; (A British Soldier) 565; (A.S.), 629; Army, (Indian), retired officers of (A Retired Field Officer and Subscriber), 71; Army List (Despart), 263; Army, Medical Department and the Brevet (An Old Army Surgeon), 511; Army and Navy Surgeons (An Old Assist.-Surgeon of the Army), 431; Army, reconstruction of (An Old Adjutant), 262; Army Reduction (Inquisitor), 107; Army Subalterns, the claims of (An Old Sub.) 5; Artillery, Royal, an erroneous statement set forth by the *United Service Gazette* respecting the (A Subscriber and Friend to Justice), 249; Artillery, the claims of (A Bombardier), 230, 247; (Rocket), 247; (Argus), 334, 398, 431; Artillery, Civil and Staff Appointments of the (Tarpaulin), 310; Artillery in the Tropics (Bombardier), 606; Artillery Royal, and Royal Marines (A.B.), 279; (An Old Retired Ordnance Officer), 293; (B.D.), 309; (A.C.), 389; Artillery and Engineers (An Old Retired Ordnance Officer), 462; Artillery, Bengal (A Bengal Artil. Officer), 606; Artil. and Hamilitas (Q.), 639
Badges, &c., regimental, (T. L. K.), 334; Baronet's Badge (Miles Baronettus), 374; Barrow, Sir John, and the British Navy, 27; Barrow, Sir John, and Tristram's Effective and Non-effective Lists of Flag Officers, 54; Barrow's, Sir John, opinion on Naval Matters—Observations on (Tristram), 118; Bayonet Contests and Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell (A.M.), 71, 87; Bayonet, the efficiency of (Steel), 627; Bayonet Exercise, Fire Arms, &c. (Arthur), 331, 479, 510, 525, 541, 591, 701, 782; (An Ensign), 495, 525, 580; (Toby Trigger), 509, 58; (De Berenger), 525, 542, 566, 734, 814; (Perseus), 541; (Maitre D'Armes), 751; (Chevron), 813; Bayonet Exercise, Swimming, and Gymnastics Generally (A Constant Reader), 591; (T.T.), 606, 718; Beacons on the Coast (A Friend to Mariners), 639; Black List (One on the Black List), 279; Boundary between Canada and the United States, 167; Brevet, Abolition of, Promotion by (Verax), 754; Brevet and Half-pay Captains (A Lieut.-General), 199; (Perseus), 670, 719; Brevet for Retired Officers of the Indian Army (An Old Field Officer), 262; Brevet Rank and Distinctions conferred on the Indian Army (P.), 199; (A.), 581; Brevet and the Royal Engineers (An Aspirant for Promotion), 734; Brevet System, the ill-effects of, (Timothy), 418, 443; British Navy, Armament of Ships, &c. (A Superannuated), 414; Brown, Captain, and H.M.'s ship *Orestes* (An Officer of the *Orestes* in 1804), 317
Canada, Officers of Regiments serving in (Snowball), 261; Canadian Affairs (Fidei Defensor), 278; Canada, the Equipment of, destined for (Arthur), 8; Canterbury Conflict and the 45th Regiment (Arthur), 359; Captains, R.N., Retirement of (A Constant Reader), 687; Charitable v. Amicable (Soundings), 7; Clerk of the Works, Engineer Department (A Subscriber), 263; Clothing to Soldiers (A Soldier's Friend), 102; Clubs of London (A Horizontal), 135; Coast Guard Service (Publico), 94; (Vox Maritima), 565; (Δ), 215, 671; (Veritas), 183; (Delta), 399; Coast Guard and the late Promotions (Lieut. R.N.), 463; (A Friend to the Unfortunate), 526; (Zaccheus), 671; Codrington, Sir Edward, and Tristram (Unit), 6; Colonial Governors (Ajax) 55; Commanders, R.N., the Appointment of, to line-of-battle ships (An Old Sailor), 267; Commission, fees on (Silenus), 78; Commissions (Military) Half-Pay, &c., (Perseus), 495; (Plain Fact), 394; (A Constant Reader), 345; (Silenus), 345; (Ubique), 346, 449; (Civilian), 398; (M.), 495; Courts-Martial, Naval, (Gent.), 343
Deccan Prize Money (P. W.P., late of the Bengal Infantry), 318; Depot System, the Evil Working of the (One of Wellington's Front-rank Men), 9; Diet in a Bivouac (Geo. Gunning), 6; Discharged Seamen (Luff, Boys, Luff), 6; Discipline of the Army (V. S. P.), 151; Dock-yards, Cursory Remarks on (Philotheorus), 687; Dock-yard Chapels (A Member of the Mechanics' Institution), 55; Dominion of the Sea, Voltaire's Value of the (Tristram), 542, 564, 582, 590; Dragoons, the 11th reg. of (Wallenstein), 670
East India House, Anomalies at the (Furlough) 478; (Memnon), 607; Emancipation (Negro) at Barbadoes (Miles), 671; Emeutes or Street Fighting (Arthur), 628; Emigration, a Plan of, for the Officers of the United Service (Candid), 242, 362; Emigration to Upper Canada (A Lieut. of 1814), 297; (A Candidate for Canada), 297; (An Advocate for Fair Dealing), 297; (An Old Correspondent), 333; Emigration to South Australia (James), 509, 767; (An Old Sailor), 638; Engineers (Sua Tela Tonanti), 510; Ensigns of the Army (An Old Adjutant), 374; Evans, Col. Sir Geo. De Lacy, Captain, Napier, and Lieut. South, R.N. (An Old Officer of the Navy), 150; (R. H. Horne), 182; Evans, Col., and the Commandership of the Bath (H. F.), 150; Expeditious Ship Building (Memnon), 607; Explosion of the Boilers on board American steam-vessels (R. C.), 526
Fees on Certificates (Furlough), 166, 332; Foreign Packet Establishment (Philo-Justitia), 55; Franking Seamen's Letters (Fact), 629; Fusiliers, the 7th reg. (Veritas), 763; (Fair Play and no favour), 767
Goblin of the Press (Spectator), 119; Great Britain and America (An Old Sailor), 317; Gymnastics essential to the Preservation of National Character (De Berenger), 702
Half-pay (A Worn-out Man in the Naval Service), 581; Home Staff of the Indian Army (Two Old Sailors), 103; (Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim), 151; (An Old Field Officer), 231; Horse Guards, the, and Military Tailors (Q. in the Corner), 215; Howe, the Life of, Earl, Comments on (A.M.), 42
Inconstant, H.M.S. (Vigil), 150; Indian Allowance (N.R.), 463; Indian Army and the United Service Club (A Queen's Officer), 5; Indian Army, Retired Officers of the (An Old Field Officer), 6, 262; Indian Army and the Memorial of Sir J. Bryant (Eques, and a Subscriber), 430; Inman, Commander, R.N., the Case of (Δ), 718
Kittoe, the affair at, in 1824 (H.), 134; Knapsack and Military Tactics (Arthur), 636
Lennox, Lord Geo., and the Mutiny of the Fleet (Justitia), 311; Lieuts., R.N., the Claims of (A Lieut. R.N.), 215; (A sincere Friend to the Army), 447; (†), 703; Lieuts. employed in the Ordinary Guard-ship (Semper), 589; Lieuts., Retirement for (An Old Sailor), 53; *Lily*, *Pantaloon*, and *Modeste*, H.M.'s ships (Fair Play), 279; Lop-Eadians (An Honest Man, and no Conspirator), 6; Luard, Colonel, his promotion, (A Major of 1819), 447
Mahon, private 86th reg., the case of (Arthur), 525; Mariner's Compass on board Iron Steam-vessels (Scientificus), 566; (Experimenticus), 639; Marines, Royal, a Proposition to Increase the, and Disband Eight Regiments (Tristram), 375, 398; Marines, Royal, a Proposition for Garrisoning Gibraltar and Bermuda with (Tristram), 375, 398, 414; Marines, Royal, the Claims of (H.F.), 230; (A.C.), 294, Marines, Royal, and the Disuniting (A Hater of Humbug), 134; Marines, Royal, Forage Cap for the (A Friend of the Marines), 103; Marines, Royal, the Refusal of the Band to attend the Funeral of a Naval Officer (Blue Jacket), 359; Masters, R.N., the Case of (A Friend to Merit), 373; Masters, R.N., and the Government Packets (The Old Sailor), 5, 6; (Theseus), 231; Masters, R.N., the Motto of the (Jack Nautilus), 842; Mates, R.N., the Case of (Amor Patriæ), 6; (An Old Subscriber), 135; (Fair Play), 207; (Tarpaulin), 201; (A Friend of neglected Merit), 262; (A sincere Friend to the Navy), 374; (Triton), 399; (A Mate), 463, 526; (Vox et Præterea Nihil), 735; (R N.), 687; Mates, R.N., a Meeting of, at Portsmouth (A Blue Jacket), 462; Medals and the Peninsular Service (K.C.), 119; (A Wounded Subaltern), 151; Medi-Officers of the Indian Army (H. P. Q.), 23; Medical Officers of the Navy (A Navy Surgeon), 327; Mess Money to the Army and the Wine Duty free to the Navy (Tristram), 494; Milford Packet Station (Philotheorus), 799; Military Abuses (Humilitas), 417; Museum (A Retired Officer), 629
Napier's, Captain, Letter to Lord Minto (Napier), 265; (Per Mare, per Terram), 266; National Regiments (Arthur), 798; Naval Administration (A Friend to the Wooden Walls of Old England), 358; Naval Architecture, the School of (A Mechanic), 734; Naval Bill, advocated by Sir James Graham (An Old Sailor), 103; Naval Grievances (Tristram), 310, 333, 517; (Silenus), 512; Naval Improvements (Arthur), 718; Naval Institution (H.), 295; Naval and Marine Officers, Table and Scale of Compensation to (Amicus), 297; Naval Patronage (Tarpaulin), 134; Naval Promotion (One of the 200), 431; (Tristram), 450; (A Midshipman's Sister), 462; (Trunnion), 478; (Civilian), 511; Naval Retired Lists and the Packets (A Friend of the Navy), 38; (A Subscriber), 55; (Half-Worn), 580; Naval Secretaries (Regenerator), 462; Naval Stations Afloat (A Voice in the West), 87; Naval Veterans (An Old Officer), 686; Navy, Augmentation of the (Neptune), 564; Navy, Manning the (Nip-penny), 92; (——), 608; (Trinculo), 642; (A Captain, R.N.), 653; (Neptunus), 734; (Brittorf), 814; Navy, British, the Present State of the, in comparison with those of other Powers (A True Briton), 183, 374; Nelson Monument (Tarpaulin), 247; (Tristram), 284; (An Old Captain), 332; (J. E. A.), 343; (Nestor), 359; (An Officer of the Indian Army), 398; (A Naval Officer), 401; (Justicus), 687; Noble, Lieut. R.N., Tristram's Second Overhaul of the Case of, 263; Non-Purchasing Officers of the Line (H. F.), 309
Order of the Bath and the Herald's College (A Companion of 23 years), 317; (A Forlorn Hope), 343; Order of Merit (Silenus), 53; Orderly Room Clerks (An O. R. Clerk and Subscriber), 373; (A Cavalry O. R. Clerk of 8 years' standing), 431; Ordinary, the Officers of the, (Hector), 703; Ordnance Corps (Observer), 478, 750, 769, 797; (An Old Sapper and Retired Sub.), 735, 767; (Paul Pry), 750, 817; Ordnance Naval Stores (Tarpaulin), 231
Packet Service (An Observer), 831; Packet System, the inefficiency of the, (Asmodeus), 215; Pay, Naval, (A. Z., A Poor Lieut.), 279; (A Constant Reader), 515; (A Correspondent), 375; (Civilian), 365; Pay, the difference of, to the Army and Navy, and Marines, (A Lieut. and Citizen), 154; Pay, the Quarterly Issues of to the Indian Army, (D. R.), 71; Pembroke Dock-yard, the protection of (Philotheorus), 343; Peninsular Battles, Capt. Mitchell's Plans of, (A Barrister), 463; Percussion Caps (De Berenger), 814; *Pique* and *Inconstant* (Omicron) 54; (Tristram), 498; *Pincher*, H.M.'s schooner, (B. J. Sullivan, Lieut., R.N., late of the *Poucher*), 262; Pompey's Pillar and Trafalgar Square (An Officer of the Indian Army on the expedition to Egypt), 398; Postage of Letters, Ward Room Officers, &c., (Revello), 378, (Tristram), 300, 733, 750, 798; Promissory Notes of the E. I. Company (V. P. S.), 86; Promotion, Army, (Verax), 118; (M.), 134; (Arthur), 298; (Observer), 528; Promotion, Naval (One of the Neglected), 199; (One of the 200), 431, (Tristram), 450; (A Midshipman's Sister), 462; (A Friend of Neglected Merit), 462; (Trunnion), 478, (Civilian), 511; (A Subscriber), 543; Purchase and Half-Pay (Inquisitor), 401, Pursers, R.N. (Honestus), 87; (Z.), 103; (Tristram), 246; Pursers, R.N., Tristram's opinion on the appointment of, to small vessels of 50 men, 373
Quarterly Review and Marshal Soult (P.), 671; Queen's, the, Army in India, (Tristram), 7, 21; (Philo-Madrasse), 38; (One of 1200 of H.M.'s Officers), 311, 526, 582, 598, 630, 638, 735; (Vivian), 414; (One of the E. I. Co.'s Service), 607; (A Cadet of the Last Century), 654, 783; (Fair Play), 719; Queen's, the, and the E.I. Co.'s Officers (A Kuzzelbash), 717
Radical Press, the un-English feeling of the (T. T.), 295; Raising Seamen (A Naval Officer), 783; Recruits for Corps serving in India (Albuhera), 750, 783; Regimental Funds (An Old Sub.), 770; Regimental Reliefs (Perseus), 431; Retirement, Army and Navy, (Alpha), 38; (D. S. Couch), 38; (A Subscriber), 55; (Philo-Nauticus), 279; Rewards and Punishments, Army and Navy (A Guardsman), 135; (Miles), 494; Russell, Capt., R.N. (E. C. Miller, late First of the *Victor*), 697
St. Charles, the capture of, 122; St. Eustache, do., 104; St. Helena Establishment (One of the Number), 527; St. Michael's Cave, Gibraltar, and the 46th Regt., (W. Y.), 628; Salvage Claims, &c., of Revenue Cruisers, orders respecting the, (Tristram), 545; Schoolmaster Abroad (Half-pay), 21; Seamanship, a knowledge of, requisite in Commanders of all steam-vessels (J. P.), 734; Service in India (Munh Civis), 86; Service Medals (An Old Correspondent), 833; Shipbuilding and the Surveyor of the Navy (An Observer), 37; (Asmodeus), 87; Solon's philosophy questioned by Tristram, 22; Stadium, Olympic week, and Ancient Tournament (De Berenger), 294; Steam Navigation (Charles Napier), 673; Steam Vessels and Naval Officers (R. M.), 718; (Philo-Mechanicus), 799; Steam Vessels, the arming of (An Advocate for Peace), 819; Strategy, Military and Regimental Libraries

(Miles), 494, 830; Subalterns of the Line (Justice to all Arms), 294; Sunken Vessels, Capt. Taylor's, R.N., Plan for raising, 22; Superannuation Fund, Naval (One of the War), 606
Table Money Allowances, Naval, to Ambassadors (X. X.), 21; Tactics, Military (Arthur), 495; Tristram and the Piece of Plate (Tristram), 182; Troop Ships (Captain Bowles), 318
Vengeur (T. T.), 75
Unattached Officers (An Observer), 310; *United Service Journal* and the *United Service Gazette*, a controversy between (Ed. of the *U. S. Journal*), 38, 124, 154
Wall, Governor, the case of (T. B. M.), 57; War in India (An Old Adjutant), 719, 799; (W. D.), 703; Warrant Officers (An Old Sailor), 628; Warre, Colonel, and the Brevet (One of the Grateful Privates), 415; Wellington, the Duke of, and the Peninsular Officers (An Old Sub. but a young Capt. by purchase), 21; Wellington, the Duke of, anecdote of, when at Paris in 1815 (G. W. M. Reynolds), 295; Wellington Testimonial (Toby Trigger), 590; Welch Fusiliers (Arthur), 766, 813; William the 4th, Monument to the memory of (Miles), 118; Woolwich Dock-yard, Regulations (H.), 134; (A Friend to the *N. & M. Gazette*), 150; (Watchful), 262; Woulfe, Col. of the Madras N.I., and the Order of the Bath (Justice), 511
Yeomanry (An Old Officer), 116; (An Old Adjutant), 527; Yellow Fever, Tristram's cure for the, 246

Coventry, outrage committed at, by some men belonging to the 7th Hussars and 14th Lt. Dragoons, 699
County Rate Bill, 364
Court of Inquiry upon two officers of the 99th Regt., 276
—— Martial in India, General Order respecting, 301
———— remarks on the constitution and practice of, 502, 534
Cumberland's, the Duke of, annuity bill, 299
Curaçon, blockade of, 559
Customs, defalcation in the, 186
Custom House Act for Bombay, 221

Daghestan, the siege of, by the Shah of Persia, 236
Danish Government, claims on the, for ships seized in 1807, 331
Deccan prize-money, 220, 258, 318, 446
Demerara, the conduct of the emancipated negroes at, 676
Depot system, its merits and demerits, 9, 41, 58, 73, 86, 91, 120, 259, 277
De Saumarez, Lord, mural monument to the memory of, 82
Desertion, 90, 636, 690, 762, 781
'Desunitas,' pilfering by the, &c., 68, 101, 114, 119, 120, 134
Dock-yard appointments, &c., 498, 593
————, police in, 262
Dominica, the Lieut. Gov. of and Royal Artillery, 310
Drouly's, Lieut.-Col James, bequest, 214
Drums, an improvement in, 314
Dundas, Deans, Capt., appointed Clerk of Ordnance, 180, 184
D'Urban, Sir Benj., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, the services, &c. of, 3, 55, 781
Durham, the Earl of, appointed Capt.-General and Lord High Commissioner of British North America, 40
Dyce v. Dyce, Supreme Court, Calcutta, 252
Dyer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas R., the services, &c. of, 243

East Indian Army Brevet, 433
———— and China Association, 637
———— Company at Amsterdam, 405
———— ———— Charter, 123
————, a reduction in the number of Directors of the, 89, 153, 736
———— Intelligence (vide each No.)
———— Company's Legislative Council, 187
———— Stock, Quarterly Meeting of the Proprietors of, 405, 812
Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenue Bill, 405
Education, 76, 106, 331, 384, 768
Effective and non-effective Lists, remarks on Sir John Barrow's Plan, 36, 466
Egyptian Fleet, 236, 635
Elections, bill for regulating the expenses of, 364
Electors' and Freemen's Parliamentary Bill, 123, 155
Electricity of wood, 655
Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, an insurrection at, 75
Emancipation of negroes at Barbadoes, 671
Embarkation and disembarkation of troops, 668
Emeutes and street fighting, 628
Emigration, 217, 249, 296, 324, 333, 362, 509, 637, 720, 748, 752, 757, 767, 801
Engineers, increased pay to, 506
———— Department, the Clerk of the Works, 262
England, the Bank of, 314
Enlistment, English and Foreign, 23
Ensigns, increase of pay to, 91, 221, 374
Estimates, 99, 100, 106, 115, 138, 152, 269, 484
Euphrates Expedition, 50, 123, 475
European Navies, present state of, 576, 656, 673
Exchequer Bills' Bill, 123
Excise Appointments, 561

Factory Question, 468
Falmouth Packets, weekly return of (vide each No.)
Famine in India, 205, 326, 470
Fees on Commissions, 78; Fund, 116
Field Telegraph, 221
Field Battery Exercise, general orders relative to, 811
Field Officers (Brevet) serving in India, additional pay to, 499
Fine Arts, 75, 141, 188, 189, 204, 219, 235, 300, 327, 349, 398, 420, 479, 534, 613, 627, 645, 772
Fitz Clarence Family, continuation of the allowances granted by William IV. to the, 123
Fitzgerald, C. S., Esq., appointed Consul at the Balearic Islands, 123
Flogging, 10, 28, 141, 690, 706
Fonblanque, T., Esq., appointed Consul at the United States, 123, 268
Foreign Enlistment Act, 283
——— Intelligence (vide each No.)
——— Packet Establishment, 58, 511
Fox, Hon. H. E., appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, 251
France, observations on the actual state of affairs in, 826
Franking Letters, 629
Fraser, Mr. W., grant from the East India Directors to the estate of the late, 662
Freemasonry, 43, 268, 591
Freight-money paid to the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital during the past 19 years, 5
Freightage allowed to Captains of the Indian Navy, 634
French Fishermen, the aggressions of the, 156, 260, 331, 802
Fullerton, Lieut. Robert, 25th N.I., Court-Martial on, 174
Furlough, an assimilation of the rules relative to, 45

Gambia, 44, 151, 75, 500, 708
Garrett, Rear-Adm., tribute to, 275
Garrison Appointments, 100
Garrisons at home and abroad, allowances to officers in charge of, 116
Geils, Lieut. J. T., 60th N.I., Court-Martial on, 190
General and Field Officers, total number of on the 1st Jan., 1838, 636
Geographical Society, 59, 733
Gibraltar, Lighthouse at Europa Point, 325
———, proposition for garrisoning with Marines, 414
———, the Straits of, toll on all vessels passing, 468
Gordon, Rear-Adm. Sir J., the services, &c. of, 102
Governors of Colonies, characters of several, 55
Grand Junction Railway Bill, 269, 365
Gravesend Pier Bill, 138
Grecian, 16 guns, launch of, 259
Greenwich Hospital, 5, 92, 107, 155, 235, 375, 756
————————, the Upper School of, 186
Guard-ships in Ordinary, Lieuts. employed on board, 589
Gunnery, the art of, 356, 625
——— Establishment on board H.M.S. *Excellent*, 736
Gymnastics, &c., 580, 591, 606, 702, 718 (and see Bayonet)

Hackney Carriage Metropolis Bill, 435
Half-pay, 375, 428, 581, 670, 495, 573
Haileybury College, 89, 187, 341
Halsted, Admiral Sir L. H., the services, &c., of, 101
Hanse Towns, the treaties with the, 264
Hartman, Lieut., 9th Foot, Court-Martial on, 700
Haslar Hospital, 5, 275, 260
Havannah, military revolt at the, 596
Hay, General, death of, 314
Hearsley, Major J. B., the claims of, to distinction, 513
Heraldic Appointments, &c., 483
Herat, the siege of by the Persians, 269, 533, 541, 550, 560, 678, 725, 742, 756
Hill, Lieut. R. B., 41st Foot, Court-Martial on, 340
——, Lieut., R.N., the grievances of, 331
——, Sir D., Governor of St. Lucia, accusations against, 243
Hill-coolies or labourers, the migration of, from India to Demerara, 453, 468
Hillyer, Rear-Admiral James, services, &c., of, 102
Hollando-Belgic Question, 516
Hollow-shot, trial of the effect to be produced by, 765
Homœopathy, the practice of, 583
Honorary distinctions, fees on, 483
Household Brigade, comments on an article which appeared in the *Spectator* in reference to the, 24
Hubert's war machine, 3
Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Discovery Expedition, 251
Humane, Royal, Society, 50
Hydra, insurrection at, 330
Hydrographical instructions, 331

Idolatry, the decay of, 125, 347, 404, 488, 500
Impressment, 28, 788, 385
Imprisonment for Debt Bill, 136, 348, 435, 453, 488, 516, 529, 533, 562, 774
————————, France, 583
Inconstant, the state of H.M.S. on her arrival at Plymouth, 148, 151, 275
Indus, the navigation of the, 326
Indian Natives' Protection Bill, 419
Infants, the Custody of, Bill, 500, 529
Inman, Commander Robert, Court-Martial on, 684, 718
Innkeepers, allowances to, 179
Institutions, Royal National, 117
Intelligence, Foreign, Colonial, Military, Naval, East Indian, Parliamentary, Law and Police, &c. (vide each No.)
Invalid establishments in India, 378
Invasion of India by Russia, 162
Ipswich, an affray between the Military and Police at, 826
Ireland, the exemption of from paying the deposit of 10 per cent. before proceeding with any railroad or public work, 58

Jackson, Lieut. C.F., Bombay 2d L.C., Court-Martial on, 14
Jamaica, the House of Assembly of, dissolved, 820
———, proceedings of do., 11
Janissaries, 517, 534, 543, 574
Jarvis, Major, appointed Surveyor-General of India, 541
Jobbing Captain, address to, 122
Joint-stock Companies, clergy members of, 92

Kent, the Duchess of, Annuity Bill, 43, 59
Kilmainham Hospital, 3, 164, 243
Kipling, Ensign 44th regiment, a testimonial of regard, &c., presented by the non-commissioned officers to, 458
Kittoe, Lieut. M., of 6th N.I., Court-Martial on, 190
Knapsack and Military tactics, 638
Knighthood, 26, 115, 122, 123, 137, 150, 169, 283, 317, 458, 464, 481, 491, 510
Kyan's anti dry-rot patent, 693

Laing, Mr., Magistrate of Hatton-garden, resignation of, 10
Lake, Vice-Admiral Sir W. T., a statement of the services, &c., of, 102
Landells, Mr. George, late Lieut. 22d Foot, the case of, 650
Law-Commission at Madras, 229
Lawson, Mr. J. J., publisher of the *Times*, criminal information filed against, 251

LEADING ARTICLES :—

Absentees, regimental, comments on, 42; Adult Orphan Institution, 313; Adjutants, 418; Africa, vindication of the character of the officers commanding the ships employed on the coast of, 136; American Boundary Question, 40, 232, 381; Army, augmentation of, 433, 547, 704, 721, 784, 785, 800, 832; Army, British, and the present state of Military Science, 360; Army Clothing, correcting erroneous views expressed by the *Age* respecting, 41—by the *Spectator*, 4; Army, diminution of Crime in the, 58; Army of France, 784, 800; Army, hostility of the Radical Press towards the, 452; Army, Indian, the benefits conferred on through the instrumentality of Sir James Carnac, 363; Army, limited service in, 121; Army List, 833; Army, reduction in the, considered impracticable, 106; Army Reform, 137, 195, 166; Army, review of the during the past year, and contrasting it with 1837, 832; Army and the Navy, eulogy on, 816; ditto, remuneration to, 722; Arrear Accounts, the mode of settling the, at the War-office, 312; Artillery, Royal, Civil and Staff Appointments in the, 344; Artillery, Royal, and Engineers, correcting erroneous statements respecting, set forth by the *United Service Gazette*, 248; Affairs of the Affairs in the East, 528; Ava Prize-money, 803
Bath, Coronation appointments to the Order of the, 464, 481, 498; Batta, a deduction from the, of Brevet Field-Officers in India, 499; Baumgardt, Lieut. C., Court-Martial on, 73; Benevolent Society, Naval, 561; Brevet, 9, 41, 296, 345, 416, 433, 465, 466; Brevet System, the ill-effects of the, 544, 662, 704; Brevet to the E.I. Co.'s Army, remarks on the, 433
Cabul, 738; Canada, observations of the *Age* respecting the Cavalry destined for service in, 57; Canada, Upper, report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of, 202; Canada, military movements in, 72; Canadian affairs, 8, 24; Canadian Insurrection, termination to the, 56; Canadian affairs, sentiments of Sir E. Codrington on, 41; Canteens, the sale of ardent spirits prohibited in, 418; Captains and Lieutenants now serving whose commissions are dated prior to 1815, 267; *Caroline* steam-vessel destroyed by the Canadian Loyalists at Chippewa, 72, 88, 103, 104, Cavalry, remounting of, 57; Chaplains and Pursers, R.N., commissions to, 835; Charter-house, 801; Chatham, the Commandant of, 466; Chelsea Hospital, 345, 361; Codrington, Sir Edward, subscription for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate to be presented to, 329; Command of vessels after recapture, &c., 382; Commands in India, the claims of the E.I.C.'s military servants to, 383; Commanders, R.N., the appointment of, to line-of-battle ships, 267; Commission, Military and Naval, for investigating the claims of the United Service, 168, 185, 200, 216, 232, 248, 265, 280, 345, 417, 465, 466, 480, 512, 561, 673, 785; Commission appointed to decide the limit within which the British oyster-vessels

may dredge, 802; Commissions and Half-pay, the purchase and sale of, 57, 89, 381, 401, 418; Commissions, promotion from the ranks to, 496, 528, 705, 769; Convict System, a change in the, 674; Coronation, 184, 416; Courts Martial in India, 280; Crown Lands in Australia, regulations relative to the remission of money on the purchase of, 801

Debtor and Creditor, the law of, 550; Depot System, four-company, inconvenience arising from the, 26, 73; Descendants of Distinguished Men, the promotion of, 497; Desertion, 90, 691, 752, 786, 832; Diary Illustrative of the Times of George the Fourth, 233; Dillon, Mr., the case of, 755; Dock-yard Appointments, 498

East India Directors, the election of, 153; East India Directors, the patronage of, 736; Education of the Sons of Officers belonging to the E.I.C. Service, 106; Effective and Non-effective Lists of a Flag-Officer, observation on the, 466; Emigration, 296, 362, 381, 720; English People, degeneracy of, 640; Ensigns, increased pay to, 106, 152, 200, 675; Essays, entitled "Royal Navy" and "Manning the Fleet," comments on the, 382, 817; Estimates, Army, 138, 168, 201, 675; Estimates, Navy, 106, 152, 300, 675; Estimates, Ordnance, 280; Expenditure, Military and Naval, ill-effects produced by the present system in, 368, 736, 788

Fees on Furlough Certificates, 345; Field Service in India, official details of the Staff and Brigade under orders for, 769; Fleet in the Baltic, 673; Flogging, 690, 706

Gun, cast from the model designed by Mr. Monk, of the Proof Department at Woolwich, 625

Hearsey, Major, J.B., of 6th Bengal L.C., 513; Henderson's Percussion Principle adapted to the Locks of Great Guns, 593; Household Brigade, Superior Privileges enjoyed by the, over the rest of the Army, 418, 480; Howick, Lord Viscount, Secretary at War, Eulogy on, 297; Howe, the Earl of, Life, &c., of, 9, 41, 42; Humiliitas, Replies to several Questions asked by, 417

Impressment, 835; "*Inconstant*" Remarks respecting the Qualities, &c., of H.M.S., 361, 402, 481, 498; India, Extracts from a Letter relative to the Military Movements in, 738; India, Unlimited Service in, and its evil consequences, 531; Infants, the Custody of, Bill, 529

Legion, the British, and the War in Spain, 561; Lewis, Mr., and the Seamen who were killed by the *Meteor* steamer coming in collision with the Guard-ships, the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on, 383

Marines, Royal, Abolition of the Rotation System of Promotion in the, 184; Marine, Royal, Artillery, 452; Marines, Royal, Refusal of the Band of, to attend the Funeral of a Naval Officer, 401, 433, 456; Marines, Royal, Reorganisation of, 136; Mariners, French, Regulations respecting the Conscription of, 610; Medical Department, Naval, the Claims of, 512; Merchant Seamen, a Nursery for, 624; Mess and other Regimental Funds, 480, 770; Military Improvements, 24; Military and Naval Officers, Contract between the Promotion of, 432; Military Punishments, 10; Military Retrospect, 1837, 8; Militia, Adjutants in Regiments of, 419; Milner, Mr., his Case, 25; Municipal, Ireland, Bill, Mr. O'Connell's Letter on the, 513; Mutiny Act, Misconstruction of the, 168

Napier, Captain, the Claims of, to some distinguished mark of favour, 312; Naval and Canadian Affairs, Captain Napier's Letter to Lord Minto on, 250, 265; Naval College at Portsmouth, 835; Naval and Marine Officers, Compensation to, for losses sustained by Fire, &c., 279; Naval Matters, a Review of, 90; Naval and Military Establishments, 722; Naval Officers, Insufficiency of the Pay of, when compared with that of Civilians, 496; Naval Officers, Suggestions respecting the Modes of Providing for the Sons of, 381; Naval Officers, Scale for the Revision of the Pay of, 515; Naval Schools, 832; Navies of Europe, the present Strength of, 767, 750, 768, 817, 833; Navy, American, 593; Navy, actual state of the, at the present time, 513, 543, 640, 675; Navy, British, Augmentation of, 800; Do., Misrepresentations as to the state of, 592, 608, 833; Navy, Claims of the, 236; Navy, Comments on a Statement which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* respecting the present state of the, 785; Navy, Consolidation of several branches of, so as to be under the Control of the Board of Admiralty, 106; Navy, Grievances of the, 512; Navy List, Removal of Officers from the, 496; Navy, Manning the, 281, 417, 609, 642, 737; Navy, Neglect of the, 835; Nelson, Lord, Monumental Trophy to the Memory of, 128, 217, 234, 281, 312, 400, Nelson, Mr. R., Civil and Criminal Judge at Malabar, the Resignation of, 296; New Version of "This is the House that Jack Built," 770

Ordnance Corps, a Proposition for Improving the, 817

Parley, Colonel, Royal Engineers, 513; Pay, difference of, in the various Services, 153; Pay, Regulation depriving Officers of the benefit of receiving the difference of, if compelled to retire on Half-pay, either by wounds, long service, or age, 418; Pearle, Sir Jas., Tribute to, 466; Peninsular War, Colonel Napier's History of, 233; Pensions, 9, 4, 48, 625, 688; Pensions, Claims of the Medical Officers in the East India Company's Service to, 747; Pensions, Report of the Select Committee on, 513; Pensions to old Seamen, 755; Post-Office Packets, 313; Prize Money, under a Scale of Tonnage for Captured Slavers, 328; Promotion in the Indian Army, purchased, 361; Promotion, Naval, 450, 452, 464; Provisional Battalions, the Formation of, 25; Publicola, 641, 704, 707

Quarterly Review and Marshal Soult, 400, 416

Relief of Regiments on Foreign Service, 9, 10, 40, 58, 91, 121, 296, 312, 328, 344, 381, 385, 402, 513, 532, 608, 640, 673, 816, 832; Retirement, Naval and Military, a Plan of, 249; Russia, the designs of, respecting India, 560

St. Charles, the Capture of, by the Canadian Loyalists, 122; St. Eustache, do., 104; Salvage Claims, &c., Orders relative to, 498, 545; Sea Apprentices, 642; Seamen, &c., Increased Pay to, on re-entering the Service after having been paid off, 361; Seamen's Registry Act, 547; Seamen, Rewards to, for brave and meritorious conduct, 168; Second Life Guards, an Attack upon the Officers and Men of the, by the *Weekly Dispatch*, 721; Ship-owners and Ship-masters, 721; Ships on the return to England, Suggestions for paying off, 380; Slave Ships, the Capture of, 164, 218, 312; Slavery, 72, 121, 184, 233; Soldiers wounded in Action, 786; Spain, Civil War in, 465; Staff Officers, Remission of the Deduction made from the Pay of, 817; Steam Communication with India, 25, 41; Steam Navigation, 672; Steam Vessels, the Arming, Manning, &c., of, 72, 819, 832; Steam Vessels, Spontaneous Combustion of Coals on board of, 514; Do., Suggestions for making the Roofs of the Paddle-boxes of, available for carrying Passengers, Transporting Troops, &c., 707; Do., the Utility of, in Blockading, &c., 57, 704; Supplies, the probable result attending a stoppage of the, 72

Table Money to Ambassadors, &c., 57; Taylor, Sir Herbert the justice and propriety of conferring the honour of G.C.B. on, 169; Thames and Medway, the erection of batteries on the banks of the, 547; Toulouse, 549; Twentieth Regiment of Foot, the change of quarters of, 418

United Service Journal and the *United Service Gazette*, controversy between the Editors of, 88

Volunteers from regiments ordered home from India, to those remaining in the three presidencies, 402

Warfare, continental, advantages to be derived from, 723; Warre, Lieut.-Col., appointed to the Colonelcy of the Provisional Battalion, 248; Waterloo, Model of the battle of, 402, 577; Wellington, Duke of, his despatches, 479, 752; calumnies on the Duke, 281, 768; West Indies, statistical report on the mortality, &c. of troops serving in the, 465, 481, 514, 530, 547, 577, 594, 609, 625, 642, 706, 738, 802.

Leith, abstraction of Military stores from, 573
Libraries for the use of the Coast-Guard, 71
——— on board H.M.'s ships in commission, 635
——— Regimental, 494
Lieutenants, R.N., 53, 215, 404, 703, 726
——— grants of 1*s.* per diem to, of 7 years' standing, 636
——— list of, whose commissions are dated prior to 1815, 267
——— of the Army, 417
——— on half-pay, 429
Life Boat, 229
Lima, expedition to, 154
Line-of-battle ships, Commanders appointed to, to act as a Second Captain, 267
——— fitting up of, 544, 581

LITERARY NOTICES:—

Ada, a tale, 801, Africa, an Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of, through the hitherto undescribed Namaquas, Boschmans, and Hill Damaras, 533; Alice, or, the Mysteries, 205, Amaranth, 803; Animal Kingdom, a General Outline of the, 645; Arctic Shores, Narrative of an Expedition in H.M.S. ship *Terror*, undertaken with a View to Geographical Discovery on the, in 1836 and 1837, 500; Aristoglyphics; or, Heraldic Dictionary of the Arms borne by the Nobility, 397, Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process in Civil Actions, except in certain Cases &c., An Act for, with an Analysis, 613; Arts, Manufactures, &c., a Dictionary of, 530, Australia (Eastern) Three Expeditions into the Interior of, with a description of the recently explored region of Australia Felix, and of the present colony of New South Wales, 579

Ballantyne Family, Refutation of the Misstatements respecting, contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir W. Scott, 564; Beauty's Costume, 815, 773; Beauty, Heath's Book of, 724; Beauty, the Gems of, 789; Belgium, Switzerland, Lombardy, Piedmont, Savoy, &c., Seven Weeks in, 261; Biscay, Six Years in, 315; Borough, 613; British Birds, the History of, 597; British Landscape Scenery, an Annual of, 678

Canada, Letters to and from the Government of Madras respecting the Disturbance in, 772; Canada, Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in, 1837, 821; Cabul, an Account &c., of the Kingdom of, 837; Caucasus (Western) Travels in, 436; Caunter and Daniel's Oriental Annual, 1839, 661; Charles the 2d, the Beauties of the Court of, 93, 188, 285, 436; Christ's Hospital, the History of, 580; Comic Annual, 1839, 804; Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Burke's History of, 804; Common-Place Book for Loungers; or, Miscellaneous Collection of History, Criticism, Biography, Poetry, and Romance, 44; Confessions of an Elderly Lady, 93; Conservative Statesmen, Ryall's Portraits of, 12, 261, 580, 804; Consumption, Asthma, &c., Treatise on the Employment of Certain Methods of Friction and Inhalation in cases of, 285; Control, Letter to the President of the Board of, 757; Count Cagliostro; or, the Charlatan—a Tale, 261; Counter-Irritation, its principles and practice, 516; Courtier's Daughter, the, a Novel, 173; Cromwell, the Protectorate of, 757; Courts-Martial, supplement to Simmons' Treatise on, 534; Cutch; or, Random Sketches taken during a Residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India, &c., 757

Damascus and Palmyra, Travels in the East, 93; Diadem for 1839, 661

Echoes of the Lakes, 724; Egypt, Arabia Petræa, the Holy Land, &c., incidents of travel in, 516; Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land, Letters on, 563; Elopement—a Novel, 11; Engineering, Field-work, &c., a treatise on, 284; Equestrian Manual for Young Ladies, 436; Esop's Fables, 692; Eve Effingham, or Home, 822; Events by Sea and Land from 1799 to 1815, Personal Narrative of, 44

Fairy Library, the, 83, 534; Fanqui in China in 1836 and 1837, 260; Female Aristocracy, Finden's Portraits of the, 260, 479, 644, 789; Female Beauty, the ages of, 12; Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, the History of, 60; Foreign Travel, the Imagery of, 479, Forget-me-not, 1839, 677; France, a Matrimonial Tour of, 789; Freemen and Slaves—a Tragedy, 157; Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath for 1839, 661

Gay's Fables, 692; George IV., Diary illustrative of the Times of, 11; Germany, the spirit of her History, Literature, &c. &c., 501; Greenwich Pensioner, 357; Grimaldi, Joe., the Life, &c. of, 158; Guards, Hussars, and Infantry, Adventures of Harry Austin, 357; Gulliver in Brobdignag, 327

Hazlitt, W., Essays of the late, 836; Holt, Joseph, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798, the Life of, 29; Homeward Bound, or the Chase, 316; Homœopathy, the practice of, 563; Honey Bee, 501

Illustrated Family Bible, 27; Illustrator Illustrated, 173; Imperial Classics, 252, 725; Income and Expenditure, Franklin's Journal of, 822; India, a Map of, 62; India, Eastern, History of the Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of, 188, 397, 580; India, Steam communication with, 789; Intermarriage, 676; Ireland, Disclosures of the Principles, Designs, &c., of the Popish Revolutionary Faction in, 551; Irish Life, the Lights and Shadows of, 284, Italy—a Poem, 221, 327, 469

Jack Adams, the Mutineer, 772; Jack Sheppard, 837; Jenner, Dr. E., the Life of, 501; Jewish Calendar for Sixty Years, 534

Keepsake for 1839, 678, 708; Kindred, a Comedy, 261; King's German Legion, History of the, 28

Lady of Lyons; or, Love and Pride—a Play, 188; Lady of the Lake, 501; Landscape Annual, or Tourist in Portugal for 1839, 709; Landscape Lyrics, 517; Land Sharks and Sea Gulls, 512, 644; Lay of the Last Minstrel, 613; Leila, or the Siege of Grenada, and Calderon the Courtier, 315; Life Insurance, the progress and the present state of the Science of, 188; Light and Shadow, Composition, &c., Hints on, as applicable to Landscape Painting, 596; Light, the Elements of, and their identity with those of Matter, radiant and fixed, 124; London and Westminster Review, 517; Lords and Commons, Random Recollections of, 316, Lost Evidence, a Novel, 772, Louis XIV., the Life and Times of, 550; Love, a Novel, 12, 28

Maclean, the History and Genealogical Account of the Clan of, 174; Macetoni, Col., the Life and Adventures of, 387, 436; Maid of Mariendorpt, 692; Man about Town, 397; Mantilla, 189; Manuscript, 773; Man without Soul, 261; Mariners' Latitude and Longitude, Ready Computer, 551; Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of, the Private Correspondence of, 12; Marmion, 613; Mathews, C., Memoirs of, 804; Melton de Mowbray, 708; Men of Character, 157; Misrepresentation, or Scenes in Life, 124; Modern Novelist, 627; Monthly Chronicle, 157; Musical Bijou, 1839, 725; Musical Drama, Memoirs of the, 479; Mutiny Acts, Simplification of the, 77

Natural History, Gleanings in, 469; Navy in 1838, Remarks on the state of, 62; New Zealand, a Residence in, 533; Nicholas Nickleby, the Life and Adventures of, 205, 358; Nobility, Portraits of the Children of the, 772; Nourmahal—a Romance, 253

Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress, 740; Oriental Annual, 677; Oriental Annual (Caunter and Daniel's), 661; Oriental Herald (Parbury's), 141; Oriental Portfolio, 501; Outward-bound, or the Merchant Service, 204

Paixhan's Gun, new wants arising from the introduction of, into the Royal Navy, 108; Palestine and Syria, Travels in, 501; Paraguay, Letters from, 551; Parallel Universal History, 724; Paris, the American in, 469; Passions, the Book of the, 804; Paul and Virginia, 724; Peter Pilgrim, 821; Pickwick Abroad, or the Tour in France, 221; Picturesque Annual (Heath's) for 1839, 758, 772; Political Reformers, Saunders' Portraits of the most eminent, 188,

285, 436; Portable Field Telegraph, 221; Pym, Arthur Gordon, of Nantucket, North America, the Narrative of, 677
Raff Hall—a Novel, 76, Railroadiana, 420; Read, Write, and Speak, New Method of Learning to, in Six Months, 724; Reviewers Reviewed, 822; Revolution in 1788, an Historical Essay on the Real Character of the, 157; Robinson Crusoe, the Life of, 678; Romance of Vienna, 579; Rome, Venice, &c., Harry Wilson's Fugitive Sketches in, 188; Ronda and Granada, Excursions in the Mountains of, 740, 757; Rose-Fancier's Manual, 469; Royston Gower, 93; Royalty, Book of, 709; Rural Life, the Oracle of, for 1839, 677
St. Vincent, John, Earl, the Life and Correspondence of, 140; 158; Scientific Annual, 12; Scrap-Book Annual, 61; Sculpture (Ancient and Modern), Outlines of Celebrated Works, from the best Masters of, 837; Seraphim, and Other Poems, 550; Shagrat-ul-Ahak, or Genealogical Tree of the Turks and Tartars, 252; Shakspeare and his Friends, or the Golden Age of Merry England, 327; Shakspeare, William, the Dramatic Works of, 386; Sherwood's Miscellany, 597; Sketches in London, 692; South America and the Pacific, 124; Southern Counties, Historical Tales of the, 645; Southey's Poetical Works, 44, 77, 189, 357; Spain, a Concise Review of the Campaigns of the British Legion in, 61; Spain, Observations on the present state of the War in, 173; Spanish War, a Traveller's Travelling Reminiscences of the, 173; Sperm Whale, the Natural History of the, 758; Spirit of the East, 550; Sporting Almanack, 789; Sportsmen, Instruction to, 534; Steam, an Elementary Treatise on, 61; Sunken Vessels, method of raising, explained, 692
Tactics and Military Organisation, Lieut.-Col. Mitchell's Thoughts of, 44, 60, 75; Topographical Drawing, a Treatise on, 645; Tour through the North of Europe in 1836 and 1837, Recollections of a, 596; Topsail-sheet Blocks, 121; Tranquil Hours—A Poem, 758; Trelawney of Trelawne, 60
Vienna and the Austrians, 189; Village Magazine, 804; Vocal Album, 316; Voyage Round the World during the years 1835 and 1836, A Narrative of a, 261
Wakefield, the Vicar of, 613; Washington, General, the Life of, 803; War, Historical Sketches of the Progress of the Art of, 349; Warner, Arundel, or the Adventures of a Creole, 124; Wellesley's, the Marquis of, Despatches during his Mission to Spain in 1809, 252; Wellington's, the Duke of, Despatches, 740; Windsor, A Night near, or Port Royal Annals, &c., 388; Windsor Castle and its environs, 501; World at Home and Abroad, the, pictures of, 821

Loch, Lieutenant C., 2d Bombay L.C., Court-Martial on, 14
Lodging Allowance, 100
Lunacy, Commissions of, 434, 452, 484
London and Brighton Railway, 10, 42, 43
——— Maritime Institution, 781
——— University, 314
Longby, Major John, appointed Governor of Dominica, 2
Lord's-Day Bill, 187, 331, 404, 435
Lords in Waiting, salaries to, 11
Lowe, Commander, Court of Inquiry held on, 301
Lyndoch, Lord, 27, 700

Mackie, W., Esq., appointed Lieut.-Governor of Gambia, 500
Macdonald, Lieut., 16th Foot, extraordinary indulgence of leave to, 416
Madras, Civil, Military, and Naval Appointments, Removals, Postings, &c., in the Presidency of (vide each No.)
——— increased Power to the Governor of, 142
——— the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Judges at, 45
Mahon, Capt. John, 63d Foot, Court-Martial on, 36
Malta Commission, the expenses of the, 284
Marine Artillery, 450, 475
——— Band, refusal of, to attend the funeral of a Naval Officer, 359, 401, 433
——— Society, 187
Mariner's Compass, the action of, on board iron steam-vessels, 566, 639
Marines, augmentation of, 398
———, Royal, the claims, &c., of, 4, 35, 134, 155, 200, 220, 230, 237, 264, 294, 307, 359
———, Royal, a testimonial from the, to Lord Geo. Lennox, 163, 185
——— and the Navy, the difference of pay to the, 153
——— (French), regulations regarding the conscription of, 610
———, General Order to, on the subject of dress, 539, 558
———, rotation system of promotion in the, 136, 138, 220
Martial Law, 312
Married Officers, the operation of the Regulation dated 8th April, 1834, in respect to, 418
Martin, Mr. C. R., Judge of the Hooghley, a special commission appointed to inquire into the charge preferred against, 45,
Masters, R.N., 5, 134, 149, 231, 263, 373
——— Assistants, the qualification for, 149
Masting of Ships, 628
Mates, R.N., the claims, &c., of, 6, 180, 201, 262, 279, 374, 463, 526, 542, 687, 735, 751
———, the rank, pay, and uniform of, 526
——— and Revenue Cutters, 399
Mayne, Capt., complimentary address from the St. Andrew's Volunteers to, 322
Medals, granting of, for services, 119, 151
Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, 22, 327, 717
——— serving in India, a Memorial from the, 737
Members of Parliament Qualification Bill, 92
Merchant Seamen, nursery for, 624
Meetings by torch-light in the manufacturing districts, 812
Mess Establishments, Grants, &c., 491, 763
Metropolitan Police Bill, 500
Mexican Law against Duelling, 644
Midshipmen, the examination of, 101
——— serving in the Navy on 1st Jan., 1837, 228
Middlesex County Courts Bill, 453
Milford Haven Packet Station, 798
Milan, the Coronation of the Emperor of Austria at, 124, 484
Military Allowances, 395
——— Amicable School, 78, 215
——— Asylum at Chelsea, 52, 115, 198
——— Bath at Chatham, 508
——— Continental Hospitals, 39
——— Education, 76
——— employed in Fleets, 28
——— Expenses at the Colonies, 355
——— Force of the United States, 99
——— Fund (Indian), 316
——— Grievances in New South Wales, 764
——— Intelligence (vide each No.)
——— Records, necessity of a national work, 388
——— Retiring Fund, 14
——— Retrospect of the year, 1837, 38; ditto 1838, 832
——— Rewards and Punishments, 134, 187, 203, 277, 690, 706
——— Science, present state of, and the British Army, 360
——— Stores, furnished to the Queen of Spain, 277
——— Strategy, 494, 830
——— and Naval Commission for investigating the claims of the United Service, 216, 248, 268, 280, 314, 332, 345, 398, 417, 420, 429, 432, 449, 465, 480, 491, 494, 499, 512, 561, 657, 672, 765
Militia, 85, 419, 763, 781
——— Ballot Suspension Bill, 500
——— Estimates, 468
Millar, Lieut.-Gen., his suicide, 164, 179
Mitchell, Captain, his plans of the Peninsular Battles, &c., 463, 464
Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions, 181, 253, 684
Morgan, Lieut. R., of H.M.'s ship *Pembroke*, Court Martial on, 293
Mortgages on Ships Bill, 43
Mottley, Lieutenant, his Court-Martial, 117
Municipal Corporations Bill (Ireland), 346, 384, 419, 453, 468, 483, 500, 513, 516
Museum, E.I. Comp.'s, thrown open to the public, 365
Mutiny Act, misinterpretation of, 186
——— Bill, 203
——— in the Fleet, and Lord Geo. Lennox, 311
——— on board H.M.'s ship *Sulphur*, 747

Napier, Capt., his letter to Lord Minto on Naval and Colonial Affairs, 251, 265
———, and the Order of the Bath, 343
———, Col., and the *Quarterly Review*, 93, 109, 463, 464
Naval Administration, 358
——— Armament, a consolidation of the departments connected with, 106
——— discipline, 741, 749, 766, 782, 804, 820, 837
——— force of France, 51, 293, 484
——— gallantry and humanity, 101
——— Intelligence (vide each No.)
——— and Military expenditure, the ill effects produced by injudicious economy in, 736, 784, 816
——— patronage, 134
——— pay and promotion, 153, 279, 375, 404, 478
——— reduction since 1827, 539
——— resources of England, 675
——— retired list, and the packets, 55
——— retirement, 36, 134, 249, 279
——— Savings Bank at Devonport, 71
——— schoolmasters, 71
——— schools, colleges, &c., 35, 73, 91, 118, 167, 293, 295, 329, 339, 410, 733, 810, 845
——— stations afloat, 87
——— Surgeons, 22, 377
——— volunteers, gentlemen, the examination of, 91
Navigation Laws, 721
Navy architecture, 259, 198
———, augmentation of the, 90, 564, 800
———, British, the present state of the, 50, 61, 183, 375, 483, 496, 557, 592, 608, 640
——— Bill, advocated by Sir J. Graham, 103
——— Charitable Society, 4, 7, 18, 260, 461
Navy contracts, 163, 622
——— estimates, 106, 152, 155, 201
——— grievances, 310, 333, 371, 834
——— List, 4, 179, 195, 198, 227, 244, 245, 259, 290, 295, 308, 355, 379, 427, 446, 492, 522, 540, 588, 605, 630, 652, 669, 693, 716, 748, 833
———, the value and importance of, 119
——— and Army pay, the difference of, 153
——— and Marine officers, a comparative table showing the increase and diminution in the, 35
National Gallery and Institutions, 117, 235, 283, 626
——— regiments, 798
——— Shipwreck Institution, 4
Native Indian servants, the chastisement of, prohibited, 45
Negro Emancipation, 121, 348
——— Apprenticeship Abolition Act, 187, 235, 348, 468, 516, 579
Nelson Monument, 218, 312, 325, 332, 339, 343, 364, 400, 402, 403, 499, 515, 689, 772
Nenagh, an address from the inhabitants of, to the officers and men of the 92d Foot, 619
Nepaulese mission, the arrest of the, 678
New Zealand, an association for colonising, 92, 348
Nicolls, Lieut.-General Sir Jasper, appointed Com.-in-Chief at Madras, 365
Noble, Lieut., R.M., the case of, 263
Non-commissioned officers, the promotion of, to every third vacancy in the rank of Ensign, 10, 705

Oaths Validity Bill, 384, 404
O'Connell, Mr. Daniel, his conduct in Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, 434
———, Sir M., appointed to the command of the troops in New South Wales, 115
Off-reckonings, distribution of, 501
Orderly-room Clerks, 373, 677
Ordnance Corps, 477, 495, 528, 735, 750, 769, 797
——— Estimates, 99, 115, 269
——— Medical Department, and their stations, 535
———, origin of the Board of, 257
———, proposition for improving the, 817
——— stores, 231, 787
Ottoman fleet, 484
Oude brigade, 77, 85, 221, 341, 742
———, the abdication of the King of, 365, 518
Outlawry, proclamation of, 11, 219
Oughterard, the affray at, 261

Packet Establishment, 55, 231, 215, 313
Palmer, General, his bankruptcy, 578
Paper manufactured from wood, 348, 733
Parker, Mrs., widow of the leader of the Mutiny at the Nore, 416
Parliamentary Intelligence (vide Intelligence)
Party Processions Bill, 419
Passage-money, 149, 378, 387
Pay, arrears of, due from the Spanish Government to the British Auxiliary Legion, 468, 483, 500, 532
——— of officers holding Staff or Garrison Appointments, deductions from, 817
———, quarterly issues of, to the Indian Army, 71
Penal Laws of India, 615
Peninsula, Major Mitchell's mission to, 214
Pensions, 101, 118, 448, 500, 513, 532, 625, 640, 688
——— Bill, 500, 516
Persian Gulf, Expedition, 697
——— Language, the use of, discontinued in all judicial and revenue proceedings in India, 251
Peyton, Commodore Sir J. S., Court-Martial on, 83, 376
Picton's Monument, 619
Pilotage, a bill for regulating, 284
Pique, wreck of H.M.S., 464
Police in India, 378, 470
——— Spy, 331, 341
———, Irish, 187
Polytechnic Institution, the opening of, 500
Pontoons, or Bridges, 523
Poor Laws, England, 84, 123, 187, 203, 283, 284, 404
———, Ireland, 92, 108, 123, 167, 283, 284, 314, 331, 347, 364, 435, 453
——— Loans Bill, 298
Popish Revolutionary Faction in Ireland, 551
Postage of ward-room officers' letters, 733, 750, 798, 830
Post-offices in India, 85, 229, 316, 378
Port Philip (New South Wales), conflict between the natives and settlers at, 644
Portsmouth Naval Club, 731
Potassium Percussion Gunpowder, 764
Presbyterianism in the Army, 460
Press Bills for England and the Colonies, 468, 483, 515
Prize-money, 4, 220, 228, 260, 318, 320
Promotion, Naval and Military, a contrast between, 452
——— by purchase, 295, 361, 401, 418, 449
———, the Admiralty plan of, 589
Property Bill, 453
Prussian Army, 198

Punishments, Military, Naval, &c., 134, 187, 203, 277, 306, 346, 355
Pursers, R.N., 35, 39, 87, 103, 246, 373

Quarterly Review and Col. Napier, 93, 109
Quartermaster-General's Department, 116
Queen's, the, and East India Co.'s Officers, 671, 717, 719

Ramsgate Improvement Bill, 404
Recruiting, 25, 34, 115, 188, 197, 429, 574, 587, 737, 749, 783, 796, 817, 831
Reform Bill, the rate-paying clauses of, 92
Regimental Badges, 334
——— Reliefs (vide each No.)
Religion in the Army, 774
Remuneration to the Army and Navy, 722
Retiring Fund, 14, 24, 421
Revenue, state of the, 10, 219, 434, 659, 674
Rewards for meritorious services, 18, 101, 134, 187, 215, 355
Rickey, John, private 12th Lancers, the trial, &c. of, for murder, 458, 475, 540
Ring, Lieut., 2d W. I. Reg., correspondence commending the exertions of, in apprehending the murderers of Mr. Bull, 213
Rioting at the Tower, 309
Riots at Canterbury, 347
Rogers, W. N., extraordinary case of slow promotion, 416
Rotation system of reliefs, 115, 121, 248, 296, 402, 546, 702
——— of promotion, 136, 184, 264
Royal Academy Exhibition, 283
—— Bounty, 363
—— Exchange, the destruction of by fire, 26, 43, 559
—— Society, 548, 610
Rural Police, 447
Russell, Capt. R.N., the defence of, 609
Russian Army, 533, 626, 691
——— Fleet, defeated by the Circassians, 251, 378
———, 5, 512, 656, 667
——— Influence at the Court of the Sultan, 676
——— Intrigue at New York, 803
Russia, the invasion of India by, distances of the various routes, 597
———, observations on the actual state of affairs in respect to, 828
———, the treatment of British Seamen by, 828

Sailor's' (British and Foreign) Society, 228, 275
——— Home and Sailors' Asylum, 293
——— Midnight Reflections, 219
St. Anne's Society Schools, 219, 347
St. Helena, the establishment at, 527
St. Lawrence, destruction of a steam-vessel on the river, 404
St. Lucia, mortality of the troops in, 578
St. Saviour's (Southwark) Bill, 516
Salvage Compensation, 162, 293, 499, 765, 810, 545
Sandhurst, the examinations at, 309
Scientific instruction, 705
Scinde, treaty with the Ameers of, 470
Seamen, discharged, impressed, &c., 7
——— employed by merchants, a revision of the laws relating to, 578
———, encouragement to, 107, 196, 361, 356
——— Hospital Society, 82, 268
——— (old), pensions to, 755
Seamen, the condition of, 421
———, the scarcity of, 342
Seamanship, a knowledge of requisite in the Commanders of all steam-vessels, 734, 818
Seetabuldee, battle of, 481, 513
Service in India, 86, 414, 526, 582, 528, 607, 630, 638, 654, 735, 783
Services of the Line and Artillery, compared with those of the Marines, 232, 258
Shells, contract for, 34
Ship-building, &c., 37, 54, 87, 267, 313, 347, 453, 480, 607, 653
Shipping Interest, 50
Ships, &c., in commission, the movement of H.M.'s (vide each No.)
Ships of the Line, employments of, as troopers, 654, 670, 703
Siborn, Lieutenant, see Waterloo Model
Signal Communication, 507
Simla, a *précis* of the latest measures determined upon at, 806
Slavery, 72, 75, 108, 120, 123, 138, 155, 187, 203, 220, 234, 298, 331
Slave Ship-' Capture Bill, 410, 419, 468
———, captured, condemned, &c., 3, 70, 101, 140, 156, 218, 312
———, barbarity committed on board, 596
———, head-money granted to the captors of, 76, 228, 228, 260, 275, 328, 635
Smuggling, 5, 228, 461
Society of Arts, 377
Society of British Artists, 204
Spain, the atrocities committed by the belligerents in, 724, 756, 819
Spanish Ports, exclusions of vessels from the, 453
——— War, impolicy of the British government interfering in the, 465
———, observations on the present state of, 171
Spontaneous combustion of coals, liable to take place on board steamers, 202
Staff allowances in India equalised, 477
Statistics, 75, 118, 397, 465, 481, 514, 530, 577, 580, 594, 608, 625, 642, 706, 738, 787, 802, 816
Steam Fund, 110
Steam-vessels, their utility and capability when properly manned, armed, and equipped, 35, 57, 73, 163, 430, 707
Steam and Naval officers, 718
Stephens, Mr. J., Mate of H.M.S. *Inconstant*, the spirited conduct of, 4
Stokes, Lieut. O., 4th N.L., Court-Martial on, 14
Subalterns, the claims of, 5, 86, 294, 395
Suffrage, an extension of the, 108
Sugar Duties, 384, 419
Superannuation Fund, 18, 187, 461, 474, 606
——— not allowed to the stipendiary magistrates in the West Indies, 121
Sunken vessels, plans for raising or destroying, 22, 53, 347, 513, 570, 593, 594, 692
Sword Exercise, 164, 623

Taylor's, Mr., invention for propelling vessels by mechanism, not steam, 765
Tea, the cultivation and manufacture of, in British India, 788
Tentage to Artil. Officers serving in the Bengal Presidency, 13
Thames Tunnel, 187, 419
Tithes (Ireland) 314, 361, 468, 500, 533
Tobago, climate of, 99
Toulouse, battle of, 497
Trading Companies' Bill, 468, 531
Transports, 10, 41, 801
Trinity House, 372, 571
Tulloch, Major (see West Indies)

Unattached Officers, 310
United Service Museum, 154, 214
United States Military force, 99
——— Naval do., present state of the, 131, 539, 578, 610
——— South Sea Exploring Expedition, 251
Urquhart, Major, 54th N.I., Court-Martial on, 692

Van Diemen's Land, quarantine at, 378
Ventilation, the value of, 339
Vera Cruz, hostilities at, 378
Vestries in Churches Bill, 468
Vixen, the seizure of, by the Russians, 404
Voltaire's Value of the Dominion of the Sea, 542, 564, 582, 590
Volunteers, Admiralty Memo. respecting, 4, 101
——— corps estimate, 269

Wages to seamen, 788
War, Colonel Napier's notions of, 93, 109
—— in India, 686, 703, 719, 725, 738, 742, 773, 790, 799, 806, 812
Warner, T., Esq., appointed Escribano of the Courts of Justice in the Island of Trinidad, 170
Warrant Officers, 493, 628, 603
Warre, Colonel, and the Brevet, 415
Water-colour exhibition, 235
Waterloo, Lieut. Siborn's model of the battle of, 402, 577, 637, 645, 763
——— Annuities Bill, 364
Welch regiments, 766, 813
Wellesley, grant made by the E.I. Company to the Marquis of, 189
Wellington Statues, &c., 246, 297, 314, 364, 399, 402, 452, 462, 467, 482, 591
West Indies, Major Tulloch's Statistical Report of Sickness, &c., in the, 465, 482, 514, 530, 577, 594, 608, 625, 642, 706, 738, 787, 802, 816
Widows of officers, 372
William the Fourth, proposed monument to the memory of, 74, 89
Wills, new law relative to, 12
Wilson, Captain, 37th Foot, censure on, 618
Woodford, Major-Gen. Sir A., testimonial from the inhabitants of the Greek Island to, 412
Woolwich, list of officers holding civil and military appointments at, 277
Wootton, Brev.-Captain, 44th regt., Court-Martial on, 700, 714, 730
Working Classes' Association, 611
Wrecked and Distressed Sailors' Asylum, 371

Yacht Clubs, 11, 43, 330, 411, 452, 532
Yellow fever, Tristram's cure for the, 216
Yeomanry, English, 116, 147, 165, 166, 170, 184, 214, 277, 447
———, Irish, 165, 527
———, Scottish, 220, 253
———, a reduction of the, 297

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T. THOMAS, LOMBARD-STREET, WHITEFRIARS.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We cannot support, because we do not approve, Mr. Pidding's Plans for taking Reports, or for facilitating the operation of the Penny Postage scheme.

In reply to "Scrutator" *we have to observe, that there was no list of* unemployed *Mates published last year, nor the present year. If a Mate happens to be unemployed when the return is called for, his name is not included, although he may have passed 20 years. Again, the length of the interval since passing, is no proof of* long service.

The Naval and Military Gazette *for* 1838, *with Title and Index, bound, may be had of the Publisher, price* 1*l.* 17*s.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1839.

There is an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for the present month, entitled "Colonial Government and the Jamaica Question," in which it is proposed to extend our Naval force to fifty sail of the line, and one hundred frigates, and to employ these ships in the transport of emigrants to the colonies.

The author of this notable project asserts, that our Navy, "under democratic influence and direction, has been suffered to become almost extinct;" because "not a King's ship has ever been employed in that useful labour, which could at once enrich, strengthen, invigorate, and mutually endear every part of the empire."

Now, whether it may be considered advantageous or expedient to transport the surplus population from the mother-country to the colonies at the public expense, is a question on which we shall not enter; but to apply ships-of-war to such a purpose would be a certain means of producing the result which the writer predicates, namely, the utter ruin of our military marine.

The projector is evidently quite unacquainted with the essentials necessary for producing an effective Navy; and to maintain a Navy in any other state -to relax the necessary discipline—as must be done under the circumstances proposed—would be tantamount to insuring defeat when occasion required that it should be applied to its ostensible use. Even the transport of troops—men already disciplined, and amenable to regulations—is found, if persevered in, subversive of that order which should distinguish a Queen's ship; but to fill a vessel with all ages and sexes in the condition of pauper emigrants—ignorant persons over whom little or no control could be exercised—is too preposterous an idea to be seriously entertained by any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the nature of the Naval service.

It is very well to use the glib terms "extinction of our Navy," &c., &c.; but how is this compatible with the fact, that, independent of many ships in a state of readiness, we have actually in commission, at the present moment, twenty-four sail of the line; a force, if we estimate the size, armament, and equipment of the ships, we will venture to assert immeasurably superior to any we have ever maintained in peace, and quite equal to any service that may be required?

The author, taking his doctrine from party squibs, implies, because the *Powerful* has been a long time collecting a crew, that, *ergo*, our Naval force is paralysed; and he brings this as a proof of the difficulty of manning a fleet. Now, the project of the writer, which would require some 30,000 seamen to accomplish, would add materially to this difficulty. We need not again discuss the reason why ships are slow in manning; the disparity of wages caused by the great demand of the merchant service, &c., &c.; and as the projector does not, we presume, intend to apply coercive means to compel the seamen's labour for a fixed price in peace, or resort to a measure the use of which can only be justified by necessity, when the realm is in danger of attack—that is, in war—this increase of our Naval force, to more than double its present extent, must of course bring about a corresponding increase of seamen's wages, and eventually compel our shipowners to relinquish the carrying trade to vessels worked cheaper and at lower freights than they can possibly engage for.

The Navy Estimates for the present year exceed five millions, three millions and a half of which are for effective service, the remainder for half-pay, pensions, &c. Now, the maintenance of very large establishments in peace not only involves the present cost, but entails the after expenses, because the persons actually employed for a series of years must be maintained and pensioned for the remainder of their lives.

This material item is a natural result of such a policy, and one of the reasons which induced Mr. Pitt to place the establishments on so low a scale in 1792.

The adoption of the proposed scheme would entail on the country some three or four millions of additional taxes per annum; and we repeat that the project, if exercised upon the Navy, so far from placing that right arm of our strength in a better position, would materially injure, and finally destroy it. We shall always advocate the retention of a large force, such as we really do possess at present, maintained as it is in an effective state, and deprecate such propositions as those before us, which can only emanate from ignorance.

In one portion of our author's observations we cordially concur, namely, the importance of our North American and West India colonies, on account of the great portion of our shipping engaged in trading therewith; and we also join him in deprecating the course which has lately been pursued, of making colonial questions the battle-field of party struggles. The ominous words of Junius apply as well to present circumstances as to the occasion for which they were written,—speaking of the conduct of the opposition of that period he says, "While perhaps they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, they, in effect, divided one-half of the empire from the other."

So very severe is the guard-duty at Chatham, for the garrison is composed of recruits not dismissed from drill, that on a late trial of a soldier in that garrison for sleeping on his post, he urged in his defence that *out of nine days he had been off duty only one day*. We learn that the Court having called evidence to this extraordinary fact, strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, and that Lord Hill has pardoned him. The garrison of Chatham is especially under the command of Lord Hill, and we trust that this case will lead his Lordship to inquire into the excessive number of sentries employed in that garrison. We are informed, having personally investigated the matter, that in the Dock-yard alone (exclusive of the *convict* guard) three Serjeants, six Corporals, and sixty-nine Privates daily mount; to furnish which, and give two nights in bed for every third one on guard, requires 207 Privates for the Dock-yard alone. In that Dock-yard there is an admirable and most efficient Police, and we understand that less than half the number of soldiers would be ample—and that even they might be dispensed with during the day, and only mount as a picquet during the night. Besides the above enormous guard, there is *another* large one *daily* mounted over the convicts. This waste of troops is certainly great, and we would respectfully suggest an inquiry into the above statement.

We have received the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Royal Naval Annuitant Society, Devonport, by which we are glad to perceive that excellent Institution is progressing in prosperity with each succeeding year:—the invested capital having now realised the large sum of 113,000*l.*, after paying no less than 49,000*l.* in annuities.

The Report is ably drawn up, and must, except in one particular, prove satisfactory to all who take an interest in the Society. We allude to the practice of publishing the names of those subscribers who have failed or neglected to pay their subscriptions, and holding them up as defaulters—a practice for which there can be no necessity whatever, as a simple notification is just as well calculated to draw the attention of those concerned to the Regulation under which they will forfeit the advantages to which they are otherwise entitled.

We have before had occasion to deprecate this ungracious and ungenerous practice as regards other Institutions, and we have been glad to find it discontinued, as we hope it will be in the next Report of the Royal Naval Annuitant Society; for it cannot by possibility effect good, and is, we think, calculated to deter many from becoming subscribers. We may observe, too, that the Rules appear somewhat complicated, and multiplied with continual revisions. In fact, they require considerable attention—more than casual observers, or those not immediately seeking information, can afford—to interpret, and are, therefore, not calculated to attract support from those "above the reach of poverty," whom the committee solicit.

The management appears to be conducted economically—the net expenses being only 360*l.*—a fact highly creditable to the officers of the Institution.

We resume our notice of the Report of Major Tulloch, and regret that we have not space for the Tables which illustrate his statements:—

British America.—Sect. I.: Bermudas.—These islands, 300 in number, lie 600 miles East of South Carolina, Lat. 32 deg. 25 m. N., and Lon. 64 deg. 50 m. W. Of these, four only are garrisoned by our troops. Compared with the West Indies, the Bermudas are by no means elevated, the highest point being 200 feet. They are rocky, and destitute of soil; but a large part on the southern side is covered with lofty cedars. In the larger islands are lagoons, the banks of which are covered with mangroves and rank vegetation, but no morbific influence seems attributable to them. The water for the troops is obtained from rain-tanks. The climate, *said to be* a perpetual summer, is only so compared with that of northern regions. The temperature here is several degrees higher in the summer months than in British Guiana, though 1500 miles further to the north. The principal fall of rain is between August and October. These islands are exposed to every breeze, and calms are of short duration. The prevailing wind in sum-

mer is from the south, and is damp and oppressive, while that in winter is from the N.E., and is dry, cold, and keen. In spring and autumn the winds are from the W. and N.W. The principal Military station is St. George, which may be considered as the capital. The troops in the Bermudas have, of late years, consisted of the six service-companies of a regiment of the Line, a company of Artillery, and another of Sappers and Miners. In 1824 and 1825, a body of the Royal Marines was employed there, and in 1831 and 1832, the six service-companies of another regiment of the Line. The troops are chiefly employed in guarding the docks and arsenals, and convicts. The ordinary duty is not severe, nor likely to affect the health of the troops. The barracks and hospital are tolerably commodious and airy. The rations have, during the last twenty years, been nearly the same as in the West Indies, consisting of, weekly, seven lbs. bread, two lbs. fresh meat, two lbs. salt beef, twenty-seven and three-sevenths oz. salt pork, eight oz. rice, nine oz. sugar, five oz. cocoa, and one and two-thirds pint of peas. Vegetables are scarce and indifferent, and, except fish, provisions are dear; and as the colony is unable to supply its own wants, they are likely to continue so. From a Table given in the Report, it appears that every soldier is, on an average, under treatment, for some disease or other, once in nine months, and this under the actual extent of sickness. During the twenty years, from 1817 to 1836, the deaths have averaged thirty-two and one-third per thousand of the strength annually—a high ratio for a climate generally esteemed healthy. In 1819, one-fourth of the force was cut off by yellow fever in two months; independent of this mortality in 1819, the average is far above that of troops in Great Britain or the Mediterranean. Yellow fever, however, is of rare occurrence, and fevers generally are not common, though these islands, at long intervals, are subject to epidemics of yellow fever of a most aggravated character. We know that yellow fever raged in 1780, 1796, and in 1818 and 1819. In this last year, out of 402, 95 died. Eruptive fevers are almost unknown, only two cases having occurred in twenty years. Inflammation of the lungs and consumption are prevalent. It is demonstrative of the erroneous opinions held regarding consumption, that in this uniform climate, free from extremes of cold, nine per thousand of the troops are attacked, and nearly three-fourths *die*, while in Britain, the proportion *attacked* is only six and four-tenths per thousand. Liver complaints are twice as prevalent and fatal as in the United Kingdom. Nearly *one-half* of the troops are attacked by diseases of the bowels, annually, and inflammation of the stomach, in 1825 and 1826, attacked a seventh of the whole force. The whole tenor of the Report proves that salt provision for five days out of seven has been the most probable cause. These diseases increase with the numbers of the troops, indicating that supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, always scarce, when largely drawn on by numbers, having failed, the soldier's health has, consequently, suffered from salt provision. Till lately, brackish water added to the evil; but now a more liberal issue of fresh meat has been obtained, and the troops are supplied with rain-water from tanks. These diseases have not been fatal among the officers, which strengthens the supposition. We observe, with regret, that *delirium tremens* is very prevalent here. The sources of drunkenness should be cut off by the Government, and this glaring evil remedied. The climate of Bermudas seems to exercise on rheumatic affections, ulcers, wounds, and diseases of the eye, almost the same influence as that of the West Indies. Corporal punishment has been much reduced here. In 1822 and 1823, and part of 1821 and 1824, when this punishment was frequent, the garrison was principally composed of a wing of the 2d batt. 60th regiment, then a penal corps, recruited by culprits from other regiments. Out of 353 punishments which took place at this station in four years, *all except two* were in this wing of the 60th, though not above 230 strong. We have here good proof how unfit for the reformation of a soldier, and how detrimental to the service, was the practice of uniting in one corps the depraved members of the whole Army.

In our next we shall give the Report on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The last advices from Canada are of a nature to cause serious apprehensions that the peace of that portion of Her Majesty's dominions will, ere long, again be disturbed by the restless and unprincipled population of the United States' Frontier. The House of Assembly of the Upper Province has promulgated a long and able report, from a select committee of their body, on the present and future prospects of the colony. For the last two years a large portion of the American people, armed with weapons of their Government arsenals, has been actively engaged in an unprovoked and savage warfare against British subjects, although, as a nation, we are at peace with the American Executive. It has been asserted, on the part of the United States, that the perpetrators of the excesses complained of were not American citizens, and that, at all events, their Government had exerted every possible means to prevent these aggressions; but it is observed by the committee in their report, that from 500 to 1000 men could not have been clothed, fed, armed, and kept together on the desert shores of Navy Island, in the depth of a Canadian winter, unless by the support of opulent persons. A few weeks previous to the report of the committee, a newspaper published at Buffalo, which has always advised these invasions, and recommended the buccaneer's cause to the American people, commenting on the proceedings of the gallant defenders of Upper Canada, used the following language:—

"It is our deliberate conviction, that it is every good man's duty to do all in his power to sweep this murderous tyranny (i.e. British dominion) from the western world. To accomplish it, almost any measures are justifiable. We have no patience with those bloody wretches, and, much as we abhor assassination, we would almost justify it in freeing the world from such monsters. Where are those Canadians who swore to avenge the death of every patriot prisoner? Macnab, and Drew, and Arthur, and Prince, and Robinson, are still at ease!"

This barefaced invitation to murder has passed wholly unnoticed by the American law officers. Is such a state of things to be tolerated? No; if we are to have war, let it be an open war, and not a pitiful, sneaking "war in disguise."

In a work recently published by Longman, under the title of "Physic and Physicians," we find the following vindication of Sir James Clark:—

Suspicions of a singular nature were afloat in the palace for some time before any communication was made to Sir J. Clark. When he was requested to notice the circumstance, he properly cautioned the parties to be guarded in what they said, as there were many diseases productive of such appearances, which were calculated to mislead those unacquainted with medical matters. When the subject was mentioned to her Majesty, she considered that it was incumbent on her to notice it; and, accordingly, commanded Sir James Clark to communicate to Lady Flora her Majesty's suspicion that she had been—to use the Queen's own language—"privately married." Lady Flora indignantly repelled the insinuation she at once saw was conveyed in such courtly phraseology, and the result of the indelicate investigation that ensued, proved the utter groundlessness of the report which gave rise to Her Majesty's surmise. The particulars of this unpleasant affair have acquired a publicity, which, for the sake of all parties, it would have been more discreet to have suppressed, and to which we should not here allude, were it not to express our opinion that no blame can be justly imputed to Sir James Clark for the part he took in the transaction: and, had it not been his anxious wish to avoid doing anything to compromise the Queen, he would, long ere this, have vindicated himself from the aspersions levelled against his character.

On Thursday an experiment was tried at Woolwich with another new pattern pontoon, made of canvas, with wooden ribs, and an iron stem, which can be doubled up at pleasure, and is extremely portable. A raft was formed with it, and a 6-pounder placed on it, and it seemed to answer the purpose for which it is intended, viz., for service in India, where its portability will be of great advantage.

Ipswich Election.—Return of Sir Thomas Cochrane, the Conservative Candidate.—For Sir Thomas Cochrane, 620; for Mr. Gibson, 612; majority, 8.

The Royal Household.—Lady Bredalbane has resigned the office of Lady of the Bedchamber, and Lady Sandwich has been appointed in her place. This is the Queen's own appointment, and did not go through the Minister, who of course, after all that has passed, could not, with any sort of consistency (ostensibly at least), take any part in it. The Duchess of Kent has likewise appointed four ladies, the sisters of Lord Burlington and Lord Zetland, and the daughters of Lord Suffolk and Lord Queensberry.

A minute was on Saturday signed by the Lords of the Treasury, giving their assent to the design for the monument of Lord Nelson, selected by the committee.

The Paris papers of Saturday have reached us by express. They bring the finding and judgment of the Court of Peers in respect to the insurgents of May 12, lately tried, viz., Armand Barbes, to death; Martin Bernard, to transportation; Mialon, to hard labour for life; Delsade, Austen, and Phillippet, to 15 years' detention (imprisonment); Nougues and Martin, to six years' imprisonment, Guilbert, Raudel, and Lemeire, to five years' imprisonment; Longuet and Maresecal, to three years' imprisonment; Walsch and Pierne, to two years' imprisonment; Bonnet, Libaizie, Dugas, and Gregoire, were acquitted.

PARIS, 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.—All is tolerably quiet. The general impression is, that the life of Barbes will be spared, but we look for disturbances to night. They may be unpleasant to those engaged in them.

Notwithstanding the presence of an unusually large Military force in Paris, and of the redoubled activity of the police, scarcely a night passes without one or more horrible assassinations in Paris or its vicinity.

Victim of Superstition.—The youthful and beautiful Miss Kirwin was last week received as a nun at a convent in Waterford. She was led to the altar by two of the sisters, preceded by nuns and four children dressed in white, bearing lighted tapers and baskets of flowers.

The Members of the Royal Yacht Squadron have voted one hundred guineas in aid of the funds for a monument to the Duke of Wellington.

On Saturday Greenwich was a scene of gaiety, in consequence of the much-talked-of match having been fixed to come off in the afternoon between six officers of the first battalion of Grenadier Guards, and the same number of officers of the Artillery. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the gallant competitors made their appearance in two galleys, and were loudly cheered by their respective partisans. The galley in which the Guards rowed belonged to their own club, and that of the Artillery to the Union Club. The former six gentlemen were, Capt. F. W. Hamilton, the Hon. Capt. Foley, Capt. Cartwright, Capt. Spottiswoode, Capt. Hudson, and the Hon. Capt. Stanley, and their cockswain was Wilson Emery. Among the officers of the Artillery were Lieut. Wood and Lieut. Cheetham. The latter were steered by Phillips, the cockswain to the Rl. Artillery Club. The starting-point was opposite Greenwich Hospital. At 25 minutes to 5 the signal was given, and both boats shot off in gallant style, and the vigorous and skilful exertions of each party drew forth loud and long-continued bursts of acclamation. The Guards had slightly the advantage in going off, and betting extremely brisk in their favour, maintained the lead to the winning point, which was a boat moored off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a distance of five miles, and came in about two minutes and a-half before their opponents. It is stated that the match was for 1,000 guineas, and that an immense sum changed pockets on the occasion in the sporting circles.

The Tournament.—Saturday was the last practising day, on which occasion the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and upwards of 3,500 persons of distinction were present. On each side of the ground were elevated benches for the accommodation of the spectators. At the extreme end were three tents, where the Knights were equipped. At the opposite end a marquee was erected for the royal family and principal nobility. The ground was furnished with a barrier, and all the other appurtenances of the ancient tilting-yard. By four o'clock the benches were crowded with a splendid assemblage of the rank and beauty of this metropolis. The practice then commenced with running at the Quintain. The Hon. Capt. Gage, Lord Glenlyon, Visount Alford, the Hon. Capt. Maynard, &c., eminently distinguished themselves by the force of their attacks. The horsemanship of the Hon. Capt. Maynard was much praised. Viscount Alford and Lord Glenlyon received falls during the afternoon. The young Marquess of Worcester, who very successfully pierced the oranges with his spear, through his horse shying, was thrown, but was not hurt by the fall. At a quarter to six, the Marshal of the Lists (Lord Gage) made the subjoined proclamation, preparatory to the Earl of Eglintoun and Viscount Alford entering the lists:

"No Knight to ride more than three courses with the same opponent, in which advantage of any kind gained twice by the same lance decides the victory; so that if these be gained in the two first, the victory is decided, as in heats at a race.

"In default of other advantages gained in any course, the Judge will decide for the attempt made nearest to the centre of the shield.

"It is expressly ordered by the Earl of Eglintoun, and must be distinctly understood by each Knight, upon engaging to run a

course, that he is to strike his opponent on no other part than the shield; and that an attelnt made elsewhere will be adjudged foul, and the match forfeited.

"Particular attention is most earnestly requested to be paid to this injunction, for the general good and credit of the proposed tournament, as any untoward accident might throw discredit upon it, or even prevent its ever taking place, by force of law or public opinion.

"No Knight can be permitted to ride without having on the whole of his tilting pieces

"Lances of equal length, substance, and quality, as far as can be seen, will be delivered to each Knight, and none others will be allowed. "GADS, Marshal of the Lists."

A flourish of trumpets announced the readiness of the noble combatants "plated in habiliments of war."

The Earl of Eglintoun wore a costly suit of brass armour. From the crest which surmounted his helmet proceeded a plume of blue and yellow feathers. His horse was richly caparisoned with blue satin and cloth of gold. Viscount Alford was cased in a magnificent suit of polished steel. His Lordship's horse was also caparisoned with blue and white cloth.

Both Knights having made their *devoir* before the bevy of noble dames in the principal pavilion, took up their positions. The Herald then sounded a charge, and the Knights rushed to the encounter; but the pass was made without damage. After a slight pause the noble Lords again rushed forward, the lance of the Earl of Eglintoun slightly touching the *passe-guarde* of his adversary. In the next course the Earl of Eglintoun struck the *passe-guarde* of his opponent, and the concussion splintered his lance. In the next course Viscount Alford came full upon the *passe-guarde* of the Earl of Eglintoun with such force as to shiver his lance into several pieces. After this course the noble Knights dismounted and retired to their respective tents to unarm.

The Hon. Capt. Gage and Lord Glenlyon next entered the lists, but owing to the untractable disposition of Mr. Gage's charger, after several fruitless attempts the contest was given up. The Marquis of Waterford did not practise. Viscount Powerscourt, Mr. Balfour, Lord Drumlanrig, Mr. Cavendish, &c., were riding in the lists. Earl Craven, who was present, wore a superb coat of steel, ornamented with gold, elaborately wrought in arabesque.

In giving the following list of the Knights and their Esquires, it is to be observed that these are likely to be materially increased in number.

KNIGHTS.	ESQUIRES.
The Duke of Beaufort	The Hon. F. Charteris.
The Earl of Eglintoun	Lord A. Seymour, Mr. M. Grant, and Mr. G. Dundas.
The Marquis of Waterford	Lord W. Beresford, and Mr. L. Ricardo.
Earl Craven	The Hon. Frederick Craven and Hon. James Macdonald.
The Earl of Cassilis	The Hon. —— Noel.
Lord Cranstoun	
Viscount Alford	The Hon. Mr. Cust and Mr. T. O. Gascoigne.
Lord Glenlyon	Sir David Dundas and Mr. J. Balfour.
The Hon Captain Gage	Mr. A. Murray and Mr. R. Ferguson.
The Hon. Captain Maynard	The Hon. Paul Methuen, Mr. F. Cavendish, and Mr. J. Tomkin.
The Hon S. Jerningham	
Captain Farlie	Mr. H. Wilson, Captain Purves, and Captain Pellat.
Mr J Campbell	Chief of Clanranald and Captain Blair.
Sir Frederick Bathurst	
Sir Frederick Johnstone	Viscount Drumlanrig and Hon. Augustus Villiers.
Sir F. Hopkins	
Captain Beresford	Viscount Maidstone and Mr. Lumley.
Mr. C. Lamb	Mr. R. Craufurd and Mr. Gordon.
Mr. C. Boothby	
Mr. Lechmere	Mr. Corry, Mr. J. Horlock, and Mr. J. Fane, &c.

The Duke of Beaufort was to have been "King of the Tournament," but the Earl of Errol is to occupy that single post. Lady Seymour is to be the "Queen of Beauty." The name of the individual who is to be *L'Inconnu* (the unknown knight), is, of course, a secret at present.

Naval Wit.—A young officer of the *Lily* has been sent to Plymouth to raise seamen, and among other inducements in his posting bills, he gives this advice—

* * * Sailors attend,
And hasten to a seaman's friend,
Preserve your tin, and don't be silly,
Bring your beds, and join the LILY.

Literary Notices.

My Adventures during the late War. By Donat Henchy O'Brien, Esq., Captain in Her Majesty's Navy. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

THIS is one of a class of works of which the world will never grow tired—a class of which, notwithstanding the usual absence from it of any high or rare literary pretensions, may administer to the reader more solid instruction in that most interesting of all studies, our common nature, than all the treatises of all the philosophers; and which may, and often does, effect this through the medium of a larger amount of entertainment and mental excitement than is frequently to be met with in whole libraries of fiction and romance. In fact, of all romance, there is nothing to compare with the romance of reality—always provided it be carefully disjoined from all association with its lighter and more flighty sister. There is nothing so destructive to the due effect of either truth or fiction, as the attempt at blending their features into one homogeneous representation: they are sure to *kill* each other, and each to remain a valueless *caput mortuum*.

No such attempt has been made in the highly-curious and entertaining work of Captain O'Brien. It is neither more nor less than the "round unvarnished tale" of a British sailor, delivered with all the frankness and simplicity which characterises his calling, and relating to matters in which no other calling, in any other time or country, was ever more remarkably rife. The title of the work will convey a *general* idea of the nature of its contents; but nothing short of a consecutive perusal of the volumes can give to the reader any notion of the extraordinary details into which they enter. If related by an eastern "story-teller" as fictions invented for the amusement of his audience, they would be treated as extravagant improbabilities, and meet with the *incredulus odi* which so justly attends any gross departure from *vraisemblance*, even in works of avowed fiction. And yet there is an air of innate truth about them, as here told, which puts all doubt out of the question; the only *art* that is used in setting them forth being the art of avoiding all use of it.

The most remarkable and amusing portion of the volumes is that which relates the author's three several escapes from French prisons, two of which ended, after months of almost unequalled endurance, and hundreds of miles of journeying—in re-capture and re-imprisonment, under circumstances which rendered a third escape next to impossible. But there is nothing impossible (in the way of his calling) to a British sailor. Captain O'Brien was then young, too—and

"In the vocabulary of youth
There's no such word as *fail*."

So he essayed once more—succeeded, as before, in deceiving his jailors; and, *not* as before, got fairly off, and once more joined his comrades in pursuit of new "adventures."

The various details of the "perilous accidents by flood and field" which followed on our author's return to his Naval duties, are full of interest and excitement, and form about half of the second volume; the whole of the previous portion being devoted to the three escapes above alluded to. The remainder of the work is made up of a brief account of Captain O'Brien's subsequent visit, many years after the war had closed, to the scenes of his early exploits. The whole, we repeat, is written in that simple and unaffected manner which so aptly characterises and so well becomes an English sailor; and it forms one of the most entertaining works of its class that was ever given to the world.

The volumes contain many plates, a map marked with the various routes over which the author passed, and a characteristic portrait of the hero of the story.

The Collected Works of Sir Humphry Davy. Edited by his Brother, Dr. Davy, M.D., F.R.S. Vol. I. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE "Memoirs" which in 1836 were published in two volumes, are here compressed into one. In noticing the former publication (in our Paper of 27th Feb., 1836) we stated that "the Life" did honour to the fraternal feelings of Dr. Davy, and that it would remove any unfavourable impressions created by the ungenerous and offensive remarks which disfigure the work of Dr. Parris: an opinion which, we have reason to believe, has been most completely realised. The volume now before us is a very valuable piece of biography, and may be said judiciously to precede the works of Sir Humphry, which, we have no doubt, in a collected form, will be sought after by the literary and scientific of this and every country.

East India Intelligence.

LOSS OF THE SEMIRAMIS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—*Bombay Castle, May 4, 1839.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council having assembled a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report the causes which led to the stranding of the H.C.'s steam-vessel *Semiramis*, on the night of the 13th Feb. last, near the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, and had before him the report of that Court, deeply regrets to find, that in the stranding of that vessel the commanding officer and the officer of the watch are seriously implicated.

It appears most evident that the accident might have been prevented had proper care and attention been exerted on the part of Lieut. Porter, her Commander, and the officer of the watch, Mr. (passed Midn.) Drought. Lieut. Porter, on quitting Hujamree, steered directly out to sea for 32 miles, and then altered his course parallel to the shore of Kattiawar, on 13th Feb, which was not his proper course, nor such as would counteract the effect of the current setting into the Gulf of Cutch, indicating, by the reckoning at noon, a set to the northward.

The Gov. in Council considers Lieut. Porter to have committed a serious error when he directed the course of the *Semiramis* straight across the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, and parallel to the opposite coast of Kattiawar, being a lee shore, with the knowledge he possessed of the strong set of the current into the Gulf, instead of shaping a course which circumstances would naturally have suggested, effectually to ensure his clearing the opposite or eastern shore of the Gulf upon which the vessel struck. There would, moreover, appear to have been considerable laxity in the mode of keeping the reckoning of the ship—Lieut. Porter stating that he left the latitude and longitude, as well as the day's reckoning, to be worked by the officers, taking it for granted that all was correct; while Mr. Mid. Wollaston answers with a negative the question, "Have you any check to your reckoning by another officer working it also?" Though the Mate and officers are all required by the Indian Navy Regulations to keep a reckoning, the responsibility still rests with the commanding officer for the safe navigation of the vessel; and the Gov. in Council considers the laxity of discipline in this respect, and the want of proper care in the management of his ship, to reflect great blame on Lieut. Porter. The conduct of Mr. Mid. Drought, the officer of the watch on the occasion, appears by the proceedings to have been just such as in no way whatever to remedy the error in judgment and the want of due precaution displayed by his Commander. It is deposed that the look-out men were not visited, agreeably to orders, or indeed once cautioned by Mr. Drought of the necessity of vigilance in the direction of the land; neither was the lead hove so often as directed, nor the vessel stopped or eased of her great speed, in order to obtain correct soundings: indeed, it seems questionable, whether the land was not first seen by the man at the helm, who reported it to Mr. Drought as he was passing the binnacle. Mr. Drought states, as his reason for not visiting and cautioning the look-out men to be on the alert, that he trusted to his own observation, as he had a night glass. It is perfectly clear, that, notwithstanding the blame which attaches to Lieut. Porter, the Commander of the *Semiramis*, the stranding of the vessel might still have been averted had the officer of the watch efficiently done his duty; the Gov. in Council, therefore, considers Mr. Mid. Drought to have greatly neglected his duty.

It would be establishing a most erroneous principle were such proceedings to pass with the mere expression of the disapproval of Government; and giving every weight to the high testimonials borne in Lieut. Porter's favour, and that of all on board, for their exertions subsequently made to preserve the vessel and her stores, it becomes the painful duty of Government to direct that Lieut. Porter be suspended from promotion and employment, and that Mr. Mid. Drought be suspended from promotion, until the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors thereon may be received.

BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Bombay Castle, March 14, 1839.—In consequence of the present state of the health of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, preventing his proceeding to a distant station, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. H. Hughes, from the Chaplaincy of Surat, to that of Mhow and Indore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—March 6.—The Rev. S. F. Pemberton, M.A., Chaplain of Deesa, from the 1st of April to the 1st of May, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, NOTIFICATIONS, &c.—G. O., Bombay Castle, Jan. 23, 1839.—Mr. F. Stewart, Acting Collector of Sholapoor, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation, Mr. C. E. F. Tyler, Assist. to the Collector of Poona, proceeded into the districts, on deputation, with the sanction of Government, on 8th Nov. last, Lieut. K. W. Agar assumed charge of his appointment as Adj. of Guzerat Comp. police corps, on the 2nd Dec. Jan. 22—Mr. E. E. Elliot resumed charge of his duties in the General Post Office from Mr. J. A. Forbes, and of the Court of Requests from Mr. C. M'Leod, under date 10th Jan. March 20—Mr. E. H. Townsend, Acting Collector of Poonah, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts, to make the Jummabundy Settlement; Mr. W. Courtney, First Assistant to the Collector of Ruttnagerve, joined his station on 4th March.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., by Gov., Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, Second Lieut. C. Macleod, Engineers, is appointed Assistant to Capt. Hardie, the Field Engineer, with the Scinde reserve force. Lieut. G. Hutt is appointed Adj. and Quartern aster to the Artil. of the reserve division proceeding to Scinde. Lieut.-Col. Cooke, H.M. 17th regiment, next senior officer in the 2d Inf. brigade of the Scinde field force, to assume command thereof until the arrival of Colonel Gordon in camp. Assist.-Surg. Don, M.D., medical storekeeper, to afford medical aid to the Staff Officers of the Scinde field force, from 1st Nov. last. Capt. Outram, 23d N.I., to be extra A.D.C. to Com.-in-Chief, from 17th Dec., 1838. Jan. 21st, Col. Valiant, K.H., of H.M. 40th Foot, and Major F. T. Farrell, 5th N.I., to assume the command of Deesa brigade, the former from 1st Jan., and the latter from 4th Jan. Lieut. C. Lodge, 28th N.I., Acting Interpreter in Hindustani, to the wing of 21st N.I., at Poonah, to act as Interpreter in the Mahratta language, also to that wing from the same date. Second Lieutenant [illegible] Welland to act as Adjutant to 2d batt. Artillery, till an officer may be available for the duty. Jan 22d—Assist. Surgeon Atkinson is directed to proceed to the Presidency as Medical Officer next in waiting for service in the Indian Navy. March 15th—Ensign J. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., is appointed Mahratta Interpreter to that regiment. 16th Feb., 1839—Ensign G. A. Leckie, 21st N.I., to act as Adjt. to the left wing of that regt., on its removal from Ahmednoggur to Poonah.

FURLOUGHS.—To Europe, Jan. 18th—[illegible]burg, R. A. J. Hughes, of the Guzerat Provincial Batt., for the benefit of his health.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—Jan. 21st—As Cadets, and promoted to Ensigns, their rank having already been settled by Government G.O. of Dec. 12:—Mr. F. Fanning, Mr. E. L. Taylor, Mr. J. J. Combe—for the Infantry: arrived at Bombay, Jan. 9, 1839.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Jan. 21st—Lieut.-Col. R. Sutherland, 26th N.I., and Ens. C. Grey, 5th N.I.

THE UNITED STATES' ARMY.

Concluded from page 446.

The Florida war has been a source of dreadful vexation and expense to the United States, having already cost them between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 of dollars, without any apparent prospect of its coming to a satisfactory conclusion. The American Government has also very much injured its character, by the treachery and disregard of honour shown by it to the Indians, who have been, most of them, captured under a flag of truce. I have heard so much indignation expressed by the Americans themselves at this conduct that I shall not comment further upon it. It is the Federal Government, and not the officers employed, who must bear the onus. Even this war has been mortifying, and even dangerous to the Americans in another point. It has now lasted three years and more. General after General has been superseded, because they have not been able to bring it to a conclusion; and the Indians have proved, to themselves and to the Americans, that they can defy them when they once get them among the swamps and morasses. There has not been one hundred Indians killed, although many of them have been treacher-

ously kidnapped, by a violation of honour; and it is supposed that the United States have already lost one thousand men, if not more, in this protracted conflict.

The aggregate force under General Jessop, in Florida, in Nov. 1837, was stated to be as follows:—

Regulars	4627
Volunteers	4078
Seamen	100
Indians	178
	8993

It is supposed that the number of Indians remaining in Florida do not amount, men, women, and children, to more than 1500; and Gen. Jessop has declared to the Government that the war is *impracticable*.

Militia.—The number of Militia of the United States, for the year 1837 is 1,923,091.

This is an enormous force; but at the commencement of a war not a very effective one. In fact, there is no country in the world so defenceless and so unprepared for war as the United States, but, once roused up, no country more formidable if any attempt is made to invade its territories. At the outbreak of a war, the States have almost everything to provide; and although the Americans are well adapted as materials for soldiers, still they have to be levied and disciplined At the commencement of hostilities, it is not improbable that a well-organised force of 30,000 men might walk through the whole of the Union, from Maine to Georgia; but it almost certain that not one man would ever get back again, as by that time the people would have been roused and excited, armed and sufficiently disciplined; and their numbers, independent of their bravery, would overwhelm three or four times the number I have mentioned.

Another point must not pass unnoticed, which is, that in America, the major part of which is still an uncleared country, the system of warfare naturally partakes much of the Indian practices of surprise and ambuscade; and the invaders will always have to labour under the great disadvantage of the Americans having that perfect knowledge of the country which the former have not.

Most of the defeats of the British troops have been occasioned by this advantage on the part of the Americans, added to the impracticability of the country rendering the superior discipline of the British of no avail. Indeed, the great advantages of knowing the country were proved by the American attempts to invade Canada during the last war, and which ended in the capitulation of General Hull. In an uncleared country, even where large forces meet, each man, to a certain degree, acts independently, taking his position, perhaps, behind a tree (freeing it, as they term it in America), or any other defence which may offer. Now it is evident, that, skilled as all the Americans are in fire-arms, and generally using rifles, a disciplined English soldier, with his clumsy musket, fights at a disadvantage; and, therefore, with due submission to His Grace, the Duke of Wellington was very wrong when he stated the other day, in the House of Lords, that the Militia of Canada should be disbanded, and their place supplied by regular troops from England. The Militia of Upper Canada are quite as good men as the Americans, and can meet them after their own fashion. A certain proportion of regulars are advantageous, as they are more steady, and in case of a check can be more depended upon; but it is not once in five times that they will, either in America or Canada, be able to bring their concentrated discipline into play. But if the Americans have not the discipline of our troops, their courage is undoubted, and even upon a clear plain the palm of victory will always be severely disputed. A Vermonter, surprised for a moment at finding himself in charge of bayonets with the English troops, eyed his opponents, and said, "Well, I calculate my piece of iron is as good as yourn, anyhow," and then rushed to the attack. People who "calculate" in that way are not to be trifled with, as the annals of history fully demonstrate.

A war between America and England is always to be deprecated Notwithstanding that the countries are severed, still the Americans are our descendants; they speak the same language, and (although they do not readily admit it) still look up to us as their mother country. It is true that this feeling is *fast* wearing away, but still it is not yet effaced. It is true also that, in their ambition and their covetousness, they would destroy the mutual advantages derived by both countries from our commercial relations, that they might, by manufacturing as well as producing, secure the whole profits to themselves. But they are wrong; for great as America is becoming, the time is not yet arrived when she can compete with English capital, or work for herself without it. But there is another reason why a war between the two countries is so much to be deprecated, which is, that it must ever be a cruel and an irritating war. To attack the Americans by invasion will always be hazardous, and must ultimately prove disastrous. In what manner, then, is England to avenge any aggression that may be committed by the Americans? All she can do is to ravage, burn, and destroy; to carry the horrors of war along their whole extended line of coast, distressing the non-combatants, and wreaking vengeance upon the defenceless.

Dreadful to contemplate as this is, and even more dreadful the system of stimulating the Indian tribes to join us, adding scalping and the murdering of women and children, to other horrors, still it is the only method to which England could resort, and, indeed, a method to which she would be warranted to resort, in her own behalf. However, in case of a future war, England must not allow it to be of such short duration as was the last; the Americans must be made to feel it, by its being protracted until their commerce is totally annihilated, and their expenses are increased in proportion with the decrease of their means.

Let it not be supposed that England would harass the coasts of America, or raise the Indian tribes against her, from any feeling of malevolence, or any pleasure in the sufferings which must ensue. It would be from the knowledge of the fact, that money is the sinews of war; and consequently that, by obliging the Americans to call out so large a force, as she must do to defend her coast and to repel the Indians, she would be put to such an enormous expense, as would be severely felt throughout the Union, and soon incline all parties to a cessation of hostilities. It is to touch their pockets that this plan must and *will* be resorted to; and a war carried on upon that plan alone, would prove a salutary lesson to a young and too ambitious a people. Let the Americans recollect the madness of joy with which the hats and caps were thrown up in the air at New York, when, even after so short a war with England, they heard that the treaty of peace had been concluded; and that, too, at a time when England was so occupied in a contest, it may be said, with the whole world, that she could hardly divert a portion of her strength to act against America: then let them reflect how sanguinary, how injurious, a protracted war with England would be, when she could direct her whole force against them It is, however, useless to ask a people to reflect who are governed and ruled by the portion who will not reflect. The forbearance must be on our part; and, for the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped that we shall be magnanimous enough to forbear, for so long as may be consistent with the maintenance of our national honour.

BIRTHS.

In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the lady of the Hon. Captain Cavendish, R.N., of a daughter—The lady of W. H. Cope, Esq., Rifle Brigade, of a son—The lady of Captain G. Burslem, of Rathbane-lodge, of a son—23d Jan., at Illawarra Stockade, N.S.W., the lady of Captain Raitt, 80th regt., of a son—Mrs. Bourne, wife of Lieut. Bourne, of Stoke, Devonshire, of a son—At Bovisand-house, near Plymouth, the lady of Captain John Agar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Walcot, Walter Irvine, M.D., to Charlotte Alicia, only daughter of the late Captain Jones, 39th regiment—R. Ludwith, Esq., New York, to Maria, daughter of Capt. Benson, Kingstown—At Kingston, Capt. Gold, 65th regiment, to Elenor Felicia Ashin, daughter of the late Staff Assist.-Surg. Geddes - At Prescott, U. C., on 7th inst., F. Gilder, Esq., Coldstream Guards, to Harriet Anne, daughter of Assist. Commissary-Gen. Ross—At Penrith, N.S.W., J. Goodwin, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of Col. Macquarie, 43d reg., and neice of Gen. Macquarie—10th inst., at Pitfirrane, Fife, by the Rev. E. Ramsay, Robert H. S. Jackson, Esq., second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Jackson, and Lieut. 97th Regt., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, Bart., G.C.H., of Pitfirrane.

DEATHS.

At Glasgow, aged 93, Lieut. John Buchanan, late 5th Vet.Bn.—At Coggeshall, in his 62d year, Lieut. T. Doorne, R.N.

Advertisements.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s. to 56s., frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s., superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s., waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 10s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. Albert, Tailor, 5, King William-street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
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52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made-Dishes, &c. Lopresti's pure Dissolved Anchovies for Fish, his Liquid Cayenne, his Brown Salt for Gravies, his Epicurean Seasoning for general purposes, and various other wholesome Condiments, unparalleled for their economy and excellence. The genuine bear Lopresti's seal, signature, and address, and may be ordered of all respectable Grocers and Sauce Venders. "Lopresti's Economical Receipts for Dressing Game, Fish, &c.," price 1s., may be ordered of all Booksellers, and a New List and Directions, with useful Receipts in Cookery, may be had (Gratis of C. W. Lopresti, 199, Piccadilly.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly-invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-houses—8, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 12, Marshall street, Golden-square; and 46, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial: they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s 9d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s.; furniture for ditto, 26s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 5s. each; japanned drawers, 21s. each; mahogany ditto, 44s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s., mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Whiskin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 8s. and 21s., stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 74, Welbeck street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA.

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits. Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (68, Oxford-street), but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 68, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 15s each.

WHITE TEETH.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A White Powder, of Oriental Herbs of the most Delightful Fragrance, and free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient. It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately white Being an anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c.; and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

immediately relieves the most violent Toothache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c., and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d per bottle.

*** Notice.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors,

A ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each, also printed in red on the Wrapper in which each article is enclosed.

☞ Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S"

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

WITHIN a period of Two Months upwards of Three Hundred Patients were successfully treated at the Metropolitan Hospitals with FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

By Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks' Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "Joseph Henry Green."

"46, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

This invaluable Medicine is confidently recommended in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Urethral Discharges, Spasmodic Strictures, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 50, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Mr. Franks may be consulted daily until Two o'clock.

Caution.—The Public are protected against Counterfeits by the name "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," being engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each Bottle.

TEETH.

MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the Profession on the most modern and scientific principles.

23, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton. At home from Ten till Five.

Printed by William Thomas, No. 13, Gloucester-terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the Office, 19, Catherine street, Strand, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Tuesday, July 18, 1839.



THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 340. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
The WINDSOR, 800 Tons, E. P. NISBET, Commander, to sail 15th August.

FOR CALCUTTA (touching at the Cape for Passengers).—The new ship VERNON, 1,000 Tons, fitted with Steam Machinery to propel her in calms, GEORGE DENNY, (late of the Seringapatam,) Commander, to sail from Portsmouth 10th September.

FOR MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, H.C.S., to Sail 10th August.

FOR BOMBAY.—
The SIR EDWARD PAGET, 540 Tons, P. CAMPBELL, Commander, to Sail 1st August.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—
The DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 688 Tons, M. C. CLOSE, H.C.S., Commander, to Sail the 15th September.
The WALMER CASTLE, 800 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander (late of the *Duke of Buccleugh*), to sail 1st October.
These ships possess superior accommodations for Passengers, and will carry experienced Surgeons.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill; or the several Commanders, at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 15th August, the teak ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., Sun-Court, 66, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, [illegible] the 5th August from Gravesend, and from Portsmouth on the 10th August, the fine fast-sailing ship SCOTIA, 600 Tons Burthen, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Capt. JAMES BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, & Co., Great St. Helen's Passage; to Messrs. WAKEMAN & Co., 107, Leadenhall-street, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 15th September,
FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak-built ship MARION, 800 Tons, W. L. POPE, Commander; will lie in the West India Docks. Her Accommodations for Passengers are very superior, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and Co., 16, Cornhill, and for Freight or Passage to Captain POPE, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

A Regular Trader, to Sail on the 25th of August.
FOR MADRAS, the ship DUKE of ARGYLL, 750 Tons Burthen, HENRY BRISTOW, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks.—For Passage only apply to Capt. BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helens; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 29th of August, and Portsmouth on the 3rd of September,
FOR MADRAS, with leave to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, to land Passengers, the ship TRUE BRITON, 800 Tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SCOTT, BELL, and Co., 2, Alderman's Walk, Bishopsgate-street; Captain JAMES BARBER, 64, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail from Gravesend on 1st August, and from Portsmouth on the 5th August, with liberty to touch at the Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers, the ROBERT SMALL, 800 Tons, J. P. SCOTT (late Chief Officer), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Captain BARBER, White Lion-court, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 3, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The new ship CLIFTON, Capt. SYDENHAM GREEN, to Sail the 16th August.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, AGRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; to F. W. GREEN; or to TOMLIN and MAY, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

To Sail from Portsmouth on 25th July,
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The teak-ship, DUKE OF BEDFORD, 720 Tons, W. A. BOWEN, Commander; lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin-friars; or to the Commander, at their Office.

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Regular Trader, to Sail, as usual on the 10th of August, and from Portsmouth on the 15th, the WELLINGTON, burthen 500 tons, JAMES LIDDELL, R.N., Commander.—Lying in the West India Docks; carries an experienced Surgeon. Has only room for a few Tons of Light Goods, and one Cabin disengaged.—For Freight or Passage apply to M'GHIE, PAGE, and SMITH, 1, Bishopsgate-street-within.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 72, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chests of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his Improved Waterproof Portmanteau, with every other necessary for the equipment of [illegible] Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. D. THOM, SON, and Co., Camp Equipage Maker, by appointment, to His Majesty's [illegible], Long Acre.

TO MILITARY & NAVAL OFFICERS, &c., W. PRIEST, 370, Strand, two doors from Exeter Hall, begs respectfully to state he has opened the above premises with a very superior Stock of Military Bedsteads, with Bedding complete, Real Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks, &c., for India, manufactured on the premises, which he is determined to supply at the lowest remunerating profit, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES. J. and E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 39, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached. Cabin furniture, bedding, &c.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.
S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 27, POULTRY. The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the Warehouse.
M. & CO.'S CAMP COUCH, serving for a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-bed, is indispensable for Military Service.
27, Poultry, next the Mansion-house.

TRAVELLING CASES, from 12s. to 70 Guineas.
Dressing Cases [illegible] 18s. to 200 Guineas.
Work Boxes [illegible] 3l. to 80 Guineas.
Writing Desks [illegible] 8l. 8s. to 80 Guineas.
Envelope Cases, Despatch Boxes, Pocket-books, Tea-caddies, Ink-stands, Cutlery, and a very large variety of fancy articles.
TURRILL, Manufacturer, 250, Regent-street, seven doors south of Oxford-street.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patent," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer, the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate, possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.
These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merryman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass-bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 30s. to 150s., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.
All letters must be post-paid.—E. Johnson, 155 Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR TO S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.
Officers and others fitting up Messes and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every [illegible] article required.

OUTFITS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—Officers and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, to any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by
CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, Wigmore-street.
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 37, Cornhill. Jean Jackets, 5s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 8s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 10s. each; Dress Coats, 25s. each; Shirts, 12s. per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz. to the finest quality; Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Sheets, 3s. per pair; Chemises, 10s. per doz.; Very fine do., 24s. per doz.; Night Gowns, 15s. per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—List of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

THO. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES. T. H. & Son's IMPROVED ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES are warranted to be unequalled in quality by any other house, at the prices noted below:—

	£. s. d.
A pocket telescope, to show objects 8 miles distant	0 12 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 12 miles distant	1 10 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 16 miles distant	2 2 0
A pocket telescope, to show objects 20 miles distant	3 3 0

N.B.—A distant object to test them with [illegible] and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 18, [illegible] Street, opposite the British Museum, established [illegible] connexion.

PATENT BRASS [illegible] IRON BEDS[illegible] &c.
WINFIELD & [illegible], 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 20 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.
R. N. HAYES, Agent.
An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s. superfine, 40s. to 50s.; frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s., superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 36s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 60s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 10s. 6d., boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s., a suit of clothes, superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, [illegible] William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

CONTRACTS for VARIOUS ARTICLES for HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somerset-place, July 15, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 31st instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering, within Four Calendar Months from the day of treaty, into the Medical Stores at Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all or any of the following Articles, viz —

Calico	6,000 Yards.
Sacking Bottoms	300 No.
White Cotton Coverlets	100 ,,
Long Table Cloths	200 ,,
Short Table Cloths	200 ,,
Long Towels	200 ,,
Short Towels	200 ,,
Serge Trousers	100 Pairs.
Worsted Stockings	500 ,,
Flannel	4,000 Yards.
Flannel Waistcoats	700 No.
— Gowns	200 ,,
— Shirts	200 ,,
— Drawers	100 Pairs.
Linen	200 Yards.
— Bed Cases	400 No.
— Bolster Cases	100 ,,
— Pillow Cases	800 ,,
— Sheets	900 Pairs.
— Caps	1,500 No.
— Shirts	600 No.
Ticken Pillow Cases	100 ,,
Blue Cloth Waistcoats	200 ,,
Trousers	200 Pairs.
Saucepans (cast iron) 2 quarts	50 No.
— — 3 pints	100 ,,
— — 1 pint	100 ,,
Basins (pewter)	50 ,,
Cups	50 ,,

And Sundry Tin Articles according to Samples.

Samples of the Articles and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contracts.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—James Hamilton Ward (1838) to *Phœnix*.
Lieutenants—George Decaurdoux (1802) to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital. Thos. H. Pope (1839), additional, to *Magnificent*. John Bettinson Cragg (1828) to command *Hecla*.
Mates—Hon. J. W. S. Spencer to *Britannia*. C. R. Egerton to *Curaçoa*, for passage to *Calliope*.
Midshipmen—V. G. Hickley to *Clio*.
Assistant Surgeons—E. H. McCree to *Excellent*, vice Hopley. Henry F. Gorman to *Meteor*.
Chaplain—Rev. H. S. Slight to *Winchester*.
Vol. 1st Class—W. Lambard to *Revenge*.
Clerk—F. Siddall (Purser), additional, to *Excellent*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

GANGES, 81, Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), sailed from Lisbon, for Malta, July 6
HERALD, 28, Capt. J. Nias (1835), arrived at Ceylon, from New South Wales, March 7.
HYDRA, st.-vess., Com. A. M. Millward (1836), arrived at Lisbon, from Plymouth, and proceeded for Malta, July 4.
IMPLACABLE, 74, Capt. E. Harvey (1811), sailed from Lisbon, for Malta, July 6.
JUPITER, 36, fr.-ship, Mast.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), arrived at Ceylon, from Cork, March 4.
PHŒNIX, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), at Gibraltar, from Malaga, July 3.
VOLCANO, st.-vess., Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, and proceeded on her return, July 3.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—d. due—r. returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Bundey, s. July 1, d. July 21.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. June 17, d. July 7, r. July 8.
PRINCESS, M'Cloud, s. July 15, d. Aug. 4
IRONIA Middleton, s. May 27, d. June 16, r. June 18.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. July 8, d. July 28.
CITY OF HAMBURGH, Morris, s. June 24, d. July 14., r. July 18.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug 23.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.
HMB SERV. James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Parsingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 29.

America.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10.
HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB SKAUEL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 26.
HMB RANGER, Turner (1826) s. June 3, d. Aug. 26.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept. 25.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1815), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.
HMB TYRIAN, Crooker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.

Mexico.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar 17, d July 21.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.
HMB HOPE, Reese (1819), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

In Port.

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1812), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.
HMB PETEREL, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6, r. June 22.
HMB ODDASUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29, r. June 23.
HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10, r. June 29.
HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 26, r. June 26

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up this day, and for Egypt and India, on 3d August, *via* Falmouth.

The first Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 12th August next.

IBERIA for the Mails of this day.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

General Post Office, July, 1839.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, for sending the Indian Mail through that country, Mails will be made up in London, for India, *via* Marseilles, on 12th Aug., 16th Sept., 14th Oct., and, after that time, on the 4th of every month, except when it happens to fall on a Sunday, when the Mail will be made up on the following day. The uniform rate on Single Letters to and from India, by this route, will be 2s. 6d., and so on in proportion. On Newspapers, the rate will be 2d. The Postage by this route will be taken on the same principle that is now in force with French Letters, and both on Letters and Newspapers must be paid in advance. For the present, a Mail will be made up for India, *via* Falmouth, according to the existing Regulations, every fourth Saturday, and Letters intended for that Conveyance must be specially addressed by that route.

By command, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

PORTSMOUTH, July 19th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Harrier* went into harbour on Saturday, and was put out of commission yesterday. *Clio* went to Spithead on Monday, was paid wages on Tuesday, and on Wednesday sailed for Plymouth. *Emerald* tender and *Avon* steam transport returned on Monday: *Emerald* brought a few volunteers from Milford, and *Avon* some supernumeraries from Sheerness. The Sardinian *Eagle* sailed on Tuesday night to the eastward. *Winchester* was to have sailed yesterday; but it has blown so hard from S.W. for the last two days, that she cannot move. The signal has been flying, prohibiting men-of-war's boats going to and from Spithead. *Hastings* and *Curaçoa* are at that anchorage waiting orders: they are ready for sea. Sir Charles Metcalfe goes to Barbadoes in the *Curaçoa*, and she will afterwards go to her station. *Revenge* and *Lily* are to go out of harbour next week. *St. Vincent* is in dock, to be inspected and have her copper cleaned. *Magicienne* is masted, and ready for officers and men. *Columbia* st.-transport has been here from Halifax, with invalids and some Royal Artillery: she has since gone to Woolwich. She had not any news. Her passage from Halifax was twenty-six days, owing to her paddle-wheels being much out of repair. The *Edinburgh* and *Inconstant* were lying in Halifax Harbour, the first with orders for England. During the week a steamer called the *Waterloo* has been burnt and sunk off Bembridge; the crew took refuge on board the Nab Light vessel. Another steamer, the *United Kingdom*, came to Spithead in consequence of her funnel having got red-hot and set fire to some of her timbers, and she is here under repair. Yesterday, during the gale, a small yacht went down off the south end of the Dock-yard; a gentleman belonging to her got on the buoy, and was taken off by the *Britannia's* boat; the others were saved by the *Lively* lighter. Shortly after, a fine bark—a foreigner—ran into the harbour in distress, her anchor dragged the ground, and she went on board the *Illustrious* and carried away her bumpkin, but sustained no other injury. Ships in Port—*Hastings*, *Winchester*, and *Curaçoa*, at Spithead. In harbour—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Lily*, *Pantaloon*.

PLYMOUTH, July 18th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—13th—Sailed *Childers*, 16, Com. E. Pellew Halsted, for the East Indies, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Sailed the *Camel* and *Drake* lighters, the first for Cork to overhaul and repair the moorings in that harbour, and the latter for Pembroke with stores for the dock-yard. Sailed the *General Palmer* freighship, with a division of the 15th Hussars, for Bombay. Sailed the *Meteor* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, for Pembroke; she has taken round Mr. Henderson, 2d Master-Attendant, and 50 riggers, to rig the *Cyclops* st.-v, lately launched at that place, and will navigate her to Woolwich when ready to get her boilers and machinery fitted. The *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, and *Tortoise* lighter, sailed for Falmouth with stores. Arrived the *Goodwill* lighter, from Sheerness, with stores. 14th—Arrived the *Gossamer* and *Emerald* tenders, with marines and supernumeraries, from Portsmouth; the *Emerald* sailed on her return to that port the following day, and the *Gossamer*, on the 16th. 16th—Arrived the *Rochester* lighter, with stores from Pembroke. 16th—Arrived the *Layton*, convict-ship, bound to Hobart Town, New South Wales, and sailed for her destination the following day. Sailed the *Louisa* yacht, William Hussey, on a cruise to the Westward. 17th—Arrived the *Avon* st.-v., from Portsmouth, and proceeded for Cork, after getting a supply of coals. Sailed the *Caroline*, emigrant-ship for Australia. 18th—Arrived the *Clio*, 16, Com. Stephen G. Freemantle, from Spithead, and waits for orders. The *Pylades*, 18, lately paid off at this port, has been brought alongside the jetty to have her defects made good preparatory to her being recommissioned. The *Hercules*, 72, Capt. Edward Bernard, is quite ready for sea, and only waits for orders. Forty-five labourers have been entered in the Dock-yard this week, for a month, to pile and stack the timber lately arrived by the annual timber ships. The *Hastings*, 72, Capt. John Lawrence, C.B. is expected here in a day or two from Spithead, when she will recieve her final orders. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Pandora*, *Carron*, st.-v., and *Shamrock*, rev.-brig. In Barnpool, *Druid*. In the Sound, *Hercules*, *Belleisle*, *Clio*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 17th July.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Cyclops* was docked at Pembroke the day after launching, where she still remains in the hands of the shipwrights and riggers. She has two of her jury masts on end and her bowsprit shipped. She is really a magnificent vessel, and redounds greatly to the already well-merited credit of her able constructor, Sir Wm. Symonds. With such ships, and British tars to man them, "Britannia" must "for ever rule the waves." The *Meteor* steamer, Lieut. D. Pritchard, Commander, arrived on the 14th with a party of riggers for the *Cyclops*. She will be ready to leave for London river, where she is to be fitted with machinery in about 8 or 10 days. The *Meteor* took in a supply of coals on the 16th, and left the same day for Falmouth. On the 16th the *Tortoise*, dock-yard lighter, sailed for Cork, to overhaul the buoys and beacons in that port. The period for the steam-packets on this station leaving Waterford has been altered from 8 A.M. to 6 A.M. This arrangement, long desired by all parties interested, will render their arrival certain at this port in time for the London mail, which now leaves Hobb's Point at 11 P.M. I alluded last week to the advantages Pembroke-yard possesses for launching at all times of tide. In addition to these, I might refer to its being the property of the Government, and not, like many others, rented of individuals. Not only is the ground on which the dock-yard stands their *own* property, but the adjacent land to a considerable extent, on great part of which there is a town rapidly rising, which must ultimately prove highly lucrative to the nation. The site for the fortifications, too, belongs to Government, and therefore it is not a little surprising their erection has not long since commenced.

LISBON, July 8.—The British war-steamer, *Hydra*, entered this port on the 4th inst., with despatches for Rear-Adm. Sir J. Ommanney, after the delivery of which she immediately started again for the Mediterranean, having on board a reinforcement of 360 Marines for the squadron on that station. The purport of those despatches, it appears, was to order the *Ganges*, 84, and *Implacable*, 74, to proceed without delay to Malta. They sailed accordingly on Saturday, the 6th inst.

THE VESUVIUS MAN-OF-WAR STEAMER.—We noticed last week the launch of this vessel on Thursday, at Sheerness. The noble vessel, which has been built with the utmost rapidity, her keel having been laid down only ten months ago, on the slip from whence the *Acheron* was launched in August last, was named, according to the usual form, by Miss Hill, the daughter of Sir John Hill, Superintendent of the yard, and majestically glided into the waves. A large party met on board the *Howe* flag-ship to see the launch, after which, on the Boatswain's piping to dinner, about 40 guests, chiefly ladies, sat down to a champagne luncheon in the ward-room. The *Vesuvius*, immediately on being launched, was taken into the basin, and in less than four hours was masted. Her burthen is about 800 tons.

NELSON MEMORIAL.—It appears by Mr. Railton's estimate that this column will cost 30,000*l*. He calculates the masonry at 16,000*l*., and the sculpture at 14,000*l*.

Lieutenant Watson, who established and still manages the telegraph from Holyhead to Liverpool, proceeded last week to Hull, with a view of establishing a system of telegraphs from Hull to the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts.

DUTCH NAVY.—The official list shows that the number of men-of-war (including those now building) is 64, carrying in all 2,377 guns. Of these there are two of 84 guns, six of 74, one of 64, two of 60, nineteen of 54 to 52, twenty-eight from 28 to 18, and sixteen from 14 to 7 guns. Among the latter are five armed steam-boats.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* states that the Russian fleet lying at Revel was about to put to sea. The building yards were all in activity constructing new ships. The *Revsson*, a 74-gun ship, was launched early in June.

The *Gleaner* packet steamer is to be lengthened 20 feet, and fitted for a foreign station; she has arrived at Woolwich for the purpose from Holyhead.

The *Cyclops* steamer is ordered from Pembroke to Woolwich. The *Hecla* steam ship has arrived at same place, to fit for commission. The *Cuckoo* steam-packet is placed on the Weymouth station.

Mr. Moody, the respected Master Rigger of Woolwich Dock-yard, is superannuated on 140*l*. per annum.

Lieut. Wolfe, R.N., has just completed the survey of Lough Derg, Ireland, and will commence that of the Shannon, from Limerick to the sea, including the Fergus.

The *Gorgon* steamer, it is expected, will relieve the *Medea* in the West Indies.

Mr. Grant, of the Clarence Victualling-yard, is at Deptford superintending the making of the experimental fuel for steamers, consisting of small coal dust, with pitch, coal tar, &c., in the form and size of bricks.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday, the members met at the Thatched-house, St. James's-street. Admiral Sir G. Cockburn took the chair. The Secretary reported that the Master in Chancery had decided upon the numerous claims submitted to him in the case of Betton's bequest, for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Barbary, and that this society, the Naval School at Camberwell, and Greenwich Hospital, were the only three institutions admitted to participate in the unappropriated fund, which, since the battle of Algiers, had accumulated to 140,000*l.*, but that a *bonus* only had been granted them, to increase the comforts and educate the sons of those who had fought for the deliverance of British captives at Algiers, because the Master, bound by a former decree of the Court, was compelled to adjudge the remainder to the Mico Charity, which educates the children of negroes in the West Indies. The secretary was then directed to ascertain the number of slave ships captured, and of slaves redeemed by members of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, and also the number of officers' children who have been compelled, with their parents, to quit their native country, for want of means to educate them in England. The sum of 469*l.* was afterwards voted among 64 applicants, one of whom was the daughter of a Lieutenant, whose father died in a Naval Hospital, and whose two only brothers were blown up together in the *Queen Charlotte*, off Leghorn, in 1800, when the heroic Capt. Todd, who stuck to his ship, perished in the flames with 673 of his crew, out of a complement of 840 men.

Dr. John Strang, Surgeon, R.N., has been presented with a handsome tea service and silver waiter; the latter bears the following inscription:—"This salver, together with a tea service, was presented to John Strang, Esq., M.D., R.N., on his quitting Bridport, by his friends there, as a small testimony of their admiration of his professional talents and private worth, July 4th, 1839."

The service was accompanied by the following letter from Captain Stanley:—

Bridport, July, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am deputed by the Committee to be their organ of presenting you, on the occasion of your leaving Bridport, with a small silver tea service and salver, in testimony, as the inscription thereon states, of the exalted opinion which the subscribers entertain of your high professional attainments and of your private worth. After a residence amongst us of upwards of 20 years, your fellow-townsmen have had an opportunity of witnessing the able and disinterested manner in which your medical duties have been invariably discharged, and they could not suffer the circumstance of your departure to pass without testifying, in some slight degree, their feeling of esteem and regard. That the object for which you leave us, the restoration of your son's health, may be completely realised, and that they, Mrs Strang and yourself, may long live surrounded by every blessing, is the sincere wish of all your friends, but of none more ardently than, &c.,

W. P. STANLEY.

To John Strang, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, R.N.

The following is a correct list of the ships of the line, under the command of Adm. Sir R. Stopford, in the Mediterranean, viz.:—*Princess Charlotte*, 104, Adm. Sir R. Stopford, Capt. R. Fanshawe; *Rodney*, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker; *Asia*, 84, Capt. W. Fisher; *Ganges*, 84, Capt. Barrington Reynolds; *Powerful*, 84, Capt. Charles Napier; *Vanguard*, 80, Capt. Sir Thomas Fellowes; *Bellerophon*, 78, Capt. C. J. Austen; *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey; *Minden*, 72, Capt. Alex. Sharpe; *Pembroke*, 72, Capt. F. Moresby; and *Talavera*, 72, Capt. W. B. Mends.

Sailed from Deptford the *Diligence*, Naval transport, for Woolwich and Portsmouth; remain, *Barrosa* and *Minerva*, convict-ships; *Boadicea* and *Horatia*, transports; and the *Eleanor Russel* for Ascension.

Artificers are ordered to work from five in the morning to eight in the evening, on the *Alecto* steamer, of 800 tons, Chatham yard, so as to be ready to launch early in Sept. next.

The *Harlequin*, 16, Lord F. Russell, Commander, on her passage from Gibraltar to coast of Africa, had fever on board; no deaths occurred. It was supposed the Surgeon would invalid home from Ascension. Mr. M'Doughall, Assist.-Surgeon, would have charge.

COAST-GUARD INTELLIGENCE.—The Coast-Guard station at Mothercombe succeeded in creeping up 119 tubs of foreign spirits on the 12th inst.—A vessel was seen to be on fire off the Nab Light, on the afternoon of the 15th inst. The *Vulcan* revenue steamer immediately slipped from the buoy, and at 3.45 spoke the Nab Light-vessel, and took from her the Master and crew, who had made their escape at 9 the previous evening, and succeeded in reaching the Light-vessel at 2 A.M. The *Vulcan* then steered in the direction pointed out by the Master, and at 4.45 A.M. was sufficiently near to observe her sink; nothing was observable about the place except cinders. She proved to have been the *Waterloo* steamer, W. Spencer, Master, which sailed from London to Leghorn on Friday last laden with 6,000 muskets, &c. All hands saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the coals igniting in the coal-hole. The crew had only half an hour to prepare to leave her, and were all landed by the *Vulcan* at Portsmouth. This is another instance of the readiness and promptitude with which the Commander of the *Vulcan*, Lieutenant William Crispin, has at all times acted upon every occasion where the valuable services of that vessel can be made available for the safety and protection of life and property.

COWES, JULY 13.—At a general meeting of the Royal Yacht Society, present, Commodore the Earl of Yarborough (in the chair), General Sir W. Johnstone, Captain A. L. Corry, R.N., Major C. C. Vivian, M.P., Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., &c. &c. The square-rigged yachts will be allowed to enter for H.M. Cup until 1st Aug., and if three are not entered by that time, the first class will be allowed to enter, viz., yachts under 40 tons, to be sailed for on Saturday, 17th August. Two pieces of plate, value 50*l.* each, to be sailed for by yachts of the fourth class (55 and under 70 tons), and the fifth class (70 and under 90 tons), on August 20 and August 22. One hundred guineas were voted for the subscription for erecting a monument to the Duke of Wellington.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 19.

1st Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. Octavius Duncombe to be Lieut. by p., v. Anson, who retires—Watkin Williams Wynn, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p., v. Duncombe.

Coldstream Foot Guards—Ens. and Lieut. George John Johnson to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Tollemache, who retires—John Wingfield S. Fraser, Gent., to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Johnson.

20th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Crawley, from h. p. 59th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Creagh, appointed Paymaster 52d Foot—Ens. George Blicke Champion Crespigny to be Lieut. by p., v. Crawley, who retires—Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., to be Ens. by p., v. Crespigny.

21st—Brev.-Maj. William Thain, from 33d Foot, to be Capt., v. Bunbury, who exchanges.

26th—Ens. Colin Dakers, from 72d Foot, to be Ens., v. Cane, who exchanges.

33d—Capt. Henry William Bunbury, from 21st Foot, to be Captain, v. Thain, who exchanges.

54th—Ens. Seton Lionel Smith to be Lieut. by p., v. Vane, promoted—George Cumming Miller, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Smith.

60th—Cornet Richard Bingham Newland, from h. p. 23d Light Drags., to be Second Lieut. without p. The Hon. Charles Robt. Plunkett to be Second Lieut. by p., v. Newland, who retires.

72d—Ens. Maurice Cane, from 26th Foot, to be Ens., v. Dakers, who exchanges.

73d—Capt. William Eyre to be Major by p., v. Lloyd, who retires—Lieut. Thomas Fraser Sandeman to be Capt. by p., v. Eyre—Ens. Melville Gore Beckwith Browne to be Lieut. by p., v. Sandeman—John Davies, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Browne.

93d—Ens. George Studdert to be Lieut. by p., v. Dunbar, who retires—George John White Melville, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Studdert.

96th—Quartermaster-Serj. Samuel Fox to be Quartermaster, v. Mair, deceased.

1st W. I. Reg.—Ens. Charles Thomas Hamilton to be Lieut. by p., v. Fitzpatrick, who retires—Richard Crawley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Hamilton.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Lieut. William Twistleton Layard to be Adj., v. Johnstone, resigned—Jan. 25.

Unattached—Lieut. Charles Birch Vane, from 54th Foot, to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff—Dispenser of Medicines Michael M'Bride to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, v. Athill, deceased—July 12.

Mem.—The date of Lieut. Thomas Ancrum Herbst's commission, in the 55th Foot, is Feb. 2, 1834. Capt. Benjamin O'Neal Lyster, upon h. p. of Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Company, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

2d or Eastern Norfolk Militia—Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., to be Major, v. Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, dec.—July 6.

Norfolk Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Digings, resigned—Thos. Dean Young, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Buckworth, resigned—July 6.

CAVALRY.

6th Dragoons—The grand division under Col. Ratcliffe, K.H., has marched into Dublin from Newbridge.

7th Hussars—The stables of the 7th, situated near the line opposite Rouses' Point, Montreal, were burned down last month. The horses were all saved, but with considerable difficulty.

15th Hussars—Lieut. R. Knox has leave to 31st July.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st. Batt.—During the inspection last week in Hyde Park, private D. Parkinson was observed to stagger and fall to the ground. He was instantly picked up and found to be a corpse.

2d Foot—We regret to hear that this regiment has suffered considerably in its march through the Bolaun Pass and previously, the column of which it was part having been led out of the direct road; and in regaining the proper route, the stragglers were very numerous.

3d—The regiment is at Meerut, and not expected to leave that station. Major Clunie in May had reached Shikarpoor on route to join the head-quarters.

4th—This is one of the very few effective regiments in India, consisting chiefly of young men, and as yet uncontaminated by volunteers from other corps.

5th Depot—A detachment marched from head-qrs. at Galway to Portumna, July 18, to relieve a detachment of same corps ordered to join head-quarters.

6th—Capt. W. Pottinger has been appointed Postmaster at Kurrachee to the reserve force in Scinde. We see by the Bombay papers, that Lieut.-Col. Powell died at Kurrachee a few days after having resigned the command of the 40th Regt. to Major Hibbert, and while awaiting a passage to Bombay, having exchanged some months previously with Col. Fearon, of the 6th, the Adjutant-Gen. at Madras.

9th—The Queen's 9th Regiment left Chinsurah on the morning of the 3d instant, and arrived at the end of their first march (Bendulli) in an hour and a quarter, all well, and in the highest spirits. Previous to marching, a most interesting scene occurred. The regiment being formed in a square, Major Taylor, the commanding officer, called the attention of the corps to the exemplary and gallant conduct of Serjeant Elliot, who had served in the regiment for upwards of 30 years, during which period he fought in nearly all the battles in the Peninsular War, and during the whole of that arduous but *glorious* campaign, was never a day absent from his duty. Major Taylor then presented Serjeant Elliott with an elegant silver cup, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by his officers, and in a very eloquent and affecting speech, expatiated on the battles he (Elliott) had fought in, and the distinguished manner he had deported himself through his long and meritorious career in the regiment, and the respect which he so justly commanded from every individual belonging to it. The speech of Major Taylor was concise and soldier-like, and when he finished it was responded to by three such hearty cheers from the officers and men, as none but Britons could give. The good old hero attempted to reply to the Major; not a word could the fine fellow utter; but the heaving bosom and stream that flowed down his furrowed and war-worn cheeks spoke volumes, and went to the heart of his warm-hearted officers, among whom there was not a dry eye. At this juncture the Serjeant-Major respectfully requested Major Taylor to present a beautiful silver medal to Serjeant Elliott on behalf of himself and the non-commissioned officers of the corps, as a mark of their respect and esteem, which the Major kindly did, and in an appropriate address congratulated Elliott on this most flattering proof of his comrades' respect towards him. The welkin rung again with cheers of the gallant 9th, and the hero of many battles was so overpowered by his feelings that he nearly fainted. He was most cordially shaken hands with by his officers, and when he got among his comrades he was almost torn to atoms *from very kindness*. It was on the whole a very affecting scene, but one that did honour to those manly and brave hearts that know how to deserve and reward merit.—*Calcutta Englishman, Dec.* 6.

17th—This regt., as well as the 2d, has suffered severely in its march towards Cabul. The want of carriage has caused the greatest inconvenience. The men are compelled to carry their packs, and occasionally their provisions for two days.

18th—The report of the death of Col. Burrell, at Ceylon, is untrue—the last account left him recovering from a serious illness.

19th—have formed encampment in the Phœnix-park, Dublin.

21st—The regt. sailed for Calcutta the day after arrival from Van Diemen's Land.

The reports in circulation touching the shamefully crowded state of the *Fairlie* were, we find on inquiry, substantially correct. We are not in possession of Her Majesty's transport regulations, but really cannot bring ourself to believe it ever could have been intended that 13 officers, 380 non-commissioned and rank and file, 64 women, and 136 children, in the aggregate 587 individuals, exclusive of the officers' families and ship's crew, making a total of about 600 persons, should [as in the present instance, vide *Fort St. George Gazette*] be crammed into a vessel of 736 tons burthen, in a tropical climate, unless that some emergent necessity might render such unavoidable. Now that no possible necessity did exist for the arrangement complained of, we are prepared to prove, being well informed, that the *Fairlie* and *Maitland both* tendered for the conveyance of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers from New South Wales to Madras, according to the extent of their respective capabilities; the former however had the *exclusive* preference; and coupling this with the fact, that whilst abundance of tonnage was available, the 21st Fusiliers were crammed wholesale—men, women, and children, into the very vessel *that had just brought out* the local Commander of the Forces, we are inclined to consider that the *Fairlie* business was as pretty a Colonial job as we have for a long time heard of.—*Madras U. S. Gazette, 10th May.*

24 h—Major Stack, whilst on duty in Canada, was struck by a runaway calash, and he and his horse prostrated; he is, however, recovering.

29th—In the Bengal Presidency there is much attention paid to the pecuniary matters of the private soldiers, and great benefit is accruing from encouraging the men to put money into Savings' Banks; for, when once a man is induced to make a deposit at interest, a desire to increase it is generally the consequence, especially if the commanding and other officers take an interest, and encourage such an institution in the regt. The following circumstance respecting the Cameronians deserves to be generally made known:—

Remittances of Soldiers to their Friends and to the Edinburgh Saving's Bank.

Years.	Friends. £ s. d.	Savings' Bank. £ s. d.
1828	136 16 4	87 9 9
1829	149 8 6	405 4 1½
1830	109 10 8	243 13 0
1831	104 6 1½	484 2 2
1832	212 8 6	971 7 6
1833	230 0 8	831 0 0
1834	553 3 10	861 15 0
1835	267 12 6	836 0 0
1836	277 16 3	547 9 9
1837	76 5 6	511 15 3
1838	328 17 6	434 7 0

The invalids of the Cameronians when leaving the regt., receive a sum from the Canteen fund, according to their length of service, and according to their character during the whole time they have been in the regt. A man of bad character, or who has brought on his own infirmities by misconduct or intemperance, gets nothing; while the old and deserving soldier receives back as much or perhaps more than he has contributed to the fund. The invalids of the past season were 11, nearly all old and worn out soldiers—the sum divided among them from the Canteen Fund was Rs. 1613, one thousand six

hundred and thirteen rupees; and to prevent its being misapplied it was remitted to the agents, with orders that each man's share should be given him after his discharge. There are many other regulations in this corps highly worthy of imitation.

32d Depot—have with them but one Captain at present, nine being on their way to the service companies.

37th—Col. Smelt, in command of the 37th, at Quebec, is expected to leave for England.

38th—The regt. expect shortly to depart on foreign service.

59th—The mortality in this regt. has been very great. In April last 7 officers and 52 men. In addition to the lamented death of Lieut.-Col. Poole, Major Walpole has become a victim to cholera.

40th—We rejoice to learn that, in May last, the regt. was healthy, and had nearly completed their batting. Kurrachee is to be made the permanent station of one of Her Majesty's regts. It is generally considered a most healthy and agreeable climate.

42d—The Royal Highlanders were reviewed last week in the square of the New Barracks, Limerick, by Major-Gen. Sir W. Macbean, after which the officers entertained a number of fashionables to an elegant dejeune in the mess-room. The privates and their friends enjoyed themselves on this merry occasion with dancing the highland reel, strathspeys, &c. Ensign F. W. Dunbar is on leave in Scotland.

43d Depot—is hourly expected at Kingstown in the *Arrow* steamer, from Dover; on landing, the head-quarter division will march for Naas; the remainder will be billeted in Dublin, and next day march for Newbridge.

50th—Capt. Gunton, with 31 r. and f., as a guard over convicts, arrived at Sydney, Feb. 12, from Norfolk Island. The remains of the late Surgeon Dumoulin were interred in the Scots Burial Ground, South Australia. The funeral was attended by the Commander of the Forces, the Military and Commissariat Officers stationed in Sydney, and by many personal friends of the deceased.

51st—

To Captain Forster, Chief Police Magistrate.

Green Ponds, February 5th, 1839.

Sir,—We, the undersigned magistrates and inhabitants of the district of Green Ponds, having heard that it is the intention of Government to remove Major Mainwaring from the situation he now holds as visiting magistrate, wish to express to you the regret we feel at that determination. The businesslike, impartial, and gentlemanlike conduct of Major Mainwaring during the time he has filled the situation, and his unremitting attention to his numerous and important duties, command our sincere gratitude and esteem. Situated, as we are, in the immediate vicinity of the largest road party in the island, it is necessary for our peace and comfort, that the visiting magistrate should be one in whose vigilance and firmness we can confide; and we, therefore, respectfully and earnestly hope that you will represent to the proper quarter our anxious wish that Major Mainwaring may be continued in his present situation. Signed—A. F. Kemp, J.P.; W. Clerke, J.P.; R. Birthan, J.P.; John Ashton, Chaplain; F. Fixmore, Edward Franks, W. B. Tryetn, J. Johnstone, James Gray, W. H. Ellis, W. Gill, W. Forster, T. Howard, T. Highland, W. Harvey, G. Barker, J. Beasley, Judge and Minister; J. Ashton.

52d Depot replace the 38th at Enniskillen.

53d Depot—This and the 75th Depot will shortly relieve the 46th Depot in Plymouth Garrison.

54th—A letter from an officer in the regt., dated 15th May, says that "they are not likely to come home before 1840 or the year 41, if we go to war with Burmah. The 54th are now at Madras, and expect to go to Burmah in September, after the rains."

[We do not expect a Burmese war. According to letters we received from Madras, the corps was, as stated in our paper of the 6th inst., to embark in May; but we did not state, as a correspondent infers, that the corps had actually sailed from Madras.—Ed.]

56th Depot—A detachment marched, July 18, from Mill-street, Co. Cork, for Templemore, where it will arrive July 25, and join head-quarters.

57th Depot—The *Apollo* arrived on the evening of the 15th at Kingston Harbour; and the depot from Newbridge, embarked on board that vessel on the 16th for Portsmouth, to join service cos. Capt. Bridge's lady was delivered of twin daughters on voyage from Ceylon, in the *Apollo*.

61st Depot—was inspected in the Barrack-square, Cork, July 15, by Col. Turner (in absence of Maj. L'Estrange), who complimented them on their effective state.

63d—Capt. Mandeville is on leave at Shadbally, Waterford.

66th Depot—under command of Maj. Wingfield, marched from Cork, July 15, at 5 o'clock A.M., for Kinsale.

68th Depot—A detachment of 1 Serj. and 6 r. and f., marched from Cork, July 17, for Mill-street, where they arrived next day, and took charge of barracks. A detachment of 2 off. and 24 r. and f., will march from Cork, July 24, to Mill-street, where it will arrive next day, to relieve a detachment of the 56th Depot, ordered to Templemore.

74th Depot—from Cork to Spike Island, 11th July. On Monday, 8th inst., when Lieut. Fordyce was sitting in his room at breakfast, a Serj. of the regiment entered, and made a request, which was refused; and, on being desired to leave the room, replied he would not till he had revenge, and pulled out a pistol from the breast of his coat, which Lieut. Fordyce instantly seized, and had the man taken into custody. A Court of Inquiry was held the next day, and of course a General Court-Martial will be the result. Ens. Duff has joined.

77th Depot—landed at Carlisle, from Belfast, 2d July; ordered to be held in readiness, head-qrs. for Hull, under Major Wilson; 2 cos. for Scarborough under Capt. W. Clerke. The latter detachment (in consequence of apprehended disturbance) were unexpectedly ordered to proceed by tram to Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday last, and are expected to proceed about the 19th inst. for Teignmouth, to be ready for embarkation for Scarborough, or available (if required) to augment the garrison of Newcastle.

80th—Lieut. Black has assumed the duties of Garrison-Adjutant at Chatham, vice Harnett, 41st, deceased.

84th—H.M.S. *Apollo* arrived at Cove on the 12th inst., with seven cos. and head-qrs. of this reg. The troops were ordered to disembark and occupy barracks at Cork that evening.—We assure two correspondents—"An Inhabitant of Portsmouth," and "G. A. C." that having, from a sense of duty, been first in the field to defend the gallant corps from a gross and unjustifiable attack, we, knowing all the facts, consider it best that the discussion of the matter should cease. We hope, therefore, that our friends will not take umbrage, because we withhold their letters.—Col. Turner inspected this reg. in Barrack-square, Cork, July 16.

87th Depot—under command of Major A. Magenis, was ordered from Boyle to Dublin, but has been countermanded, and ordered to march to Drogheda in three divisions, July 26, 27, and 29, where they will arrive Aug. 3, 5, and 6, and occupy barracks until the 75th Depot vacate the Pigeon-house Barracks, and embark for Devonport.

90th—Capt. H. Cuming has arrived in town from Malta.

92d Depot—Ensign Johnstone is under orders to join the service cos. Lieut. Mackenzie is on leave.

94th—Col. G. W. Paty, K.H., H.M.'s 94th, to command the troops in Malabar and Canara, vice Maj.-Gen. J. Allan, C.B., who vacates on the removal of H.M.'s 57th reg. from those provinces.—*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 3.

95th—It was intended to have sent this regt. to Cannanore, but in consequence of the Court of Inquiry then pending, the 94th were ordered to embark at a short notice.

95th Depot (at Carlisle)—It is not expected that they will remain: Chester is their probable destination. A comp., with Capt. Currie and Ens. Bingham, were suddenly ordered to Cockermouth on Friday (12th), in consequence of apprehended disturbance.

98th (at Newcastle)—2 cos. ordered off at an hour's notice from Newcastle to Durham on Saturday last. One co. since returned.

Royal Artillery—Major Fogo's comp., 1st batt., embarks for Scotland this (Saturday) afternoon, to relieve Major Wright's comp., 5th batt., which is to return to Woolwich. Major Fogo, Lieut. Gardner, and Second Lieut. Brandling, go with the company. The comp. at the Tower was relieved yesterday.

Yeomanry.—The Warwickshire Cavalry were unexpectedly called out on Saturday, and ordered to Birmingham. The Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry have been also called out for service, in consequence of the fires and disturbances at Birmingham, to which place they were ordered to repair. The Montgomeryshire regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The Dukes of Wellington and Richmond, Earl of Minto, Viscts. Howick and Melville, Lord Hill, Sirs H. Hardinge, G. Cockburn, C. Adam, J. Kempt, and other members of the Naval and Military Commission, attended a meeting held yesterday at the official residence of Viscount Melbourne in Downing-street.

It will be interesting to our military friends to learn that Cavalry Officers of Her Majesty's service in India are under authority to be exempted from the Government General Orders, 4th Sept., 1837, wherein the deduction of 5*l.*, or Company's Rs. 40 at 2*s.* 6*d*, from officers of the Royal Army receiving passage-money, is directed to be made.

Eight hundred men of the East India Company's service are to embark next month, and at least 1500 more of the Queen's Army.

Dublin Garrison.—The Royal Artillery, 6th Drags., 17th Lancers, 19th, 22d, 88th, and 97th Regts., and depot cos. of 60th Rifles, assembled in marching order on the "Fifteen Acres," Phœnix-park, July 16, for military practice. The Lord Lieutenant and numerous spectators were present. The troops performed a series of picturesque manœuvres, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney. At the conclusion, his Excellency received the salute, and all the troops returned to their respective barracks, with the exception of the Royal Artillery, who remained to practise tent-pitching.

Brigade-Major Lieut.-Col. Smith, Plymouth Garrison, is gone on short leave of absence.

Stations of regiments in Canada on 21st June—King's Dragoon Guards, Chambly, one squadron at Niagara, U.C.; 7th Hussars, Montreal, La Prairie; Grenadier Guards, Montreal; Coldstream Guards, Citadel Barracks, Quebec; 2d Batt. Royals, Montreal; 11th Regt., Jesuit Barracks, Quebec; 15th, St. Helens, Montreal; 24th, Montreal; 32d, London, U.C.; 34th, Amherstburgh, U.C.; 43d, Drummondville; 65th, one wing Kingston, U.C., the other (head-quarters), Isle-aux-Noix; 66th, La Prairie; 71st, Montreal; 73d, Brantford, U.C.; 83d, Kingston; 85th, right wing, St. Thomas, U.C., left, Sandwich, U.C.; 93d, Toronto.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial, re-assembled at Bombay, 29th April, 1839, Second Lieut. Edward Welland, 2d Batt. Art., was tried on the following charges, viz.—

First Charge.—For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct in the following instances, viz. 1st. In disobedience of the Battalion Orders of the 8th Feb., 1839, viz., "The accounts of the unfits to be settled to-morrow morning."—2d, Stating, in reply to an official inquiry of the 6th of the same month, "why the accounts of the unfits, who are ordered to proceed, per *Lady Farrersham*, to-morrow morning are not settled," (and who were ordered by Government to embark at six o'clock on the morning of 7th Feb., 1839,) that "the accounts of the unfits will be settled in the course of the evening," and not performing the same; but, on the contrary, giving an order to Quartermaster-Serj. Dumbleton for 1900 rupees, to be paid to Pay-Serjeant Stubbs, of the company under his charge, which sum was not forthcoming, and adopting no immediate steps to adjust the same, though both the Quartermaster-Serj. and Pay-Serjeant were sent to him to state the case.—3d. In giving an order on the Canteen Fund, without authority, to obtain money to settle the accounts of the 3d comp., 2d batt.—4th. In subjecting himself to be told by the Quarterm.-Serj. of the battalion, and the Pay-Serjeant of his company, that they had no money to carry into effect his orders, as also the Colour-Serjeant.—5th. In conducting with great irregularity his duties as an officer in charge of a company, by giving to the Pay-Serjeant of the company orders on the Quartermaster-Serjeant for money, to be obtained from sources other than the pay-bag of the 3d company.

Second Charge.—For having, between the 1st Nov., 1838, and 1st Feb., 1839, misapplied the sum of 2195 rupees, or thereabouts, drawn and received by him for the payment of the men under his charge, and for other Military purposes connected with the 2d Batt. Art.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
On account of Battalion Canteen Supplies . .	1200	0	0
On account of 4th comp. 1st Batt. Art. . .	130	0	0
On account of the reg. Bombay Fur. Int. . .	501	8	0
On account of Hospital Rations received from 3d comp. 2d Batt. Art.	119	6	0
On acc. of Battalion Rations recovered from do.	244	10	0
	Rs. 2195	7	0

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—That the prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the first charge preferred against him. Guilty of the second instance, with the exception of the Serjeants being "sent to state the case," which does not appear to the Court to be proved. Guilty of the third instance of the first charge. With respect to the fourth instance, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner was told by the persons therein referred to, "that they had no money to carry into effect his orders;" but does not attach irregularity or unofficerlike conduct to the circumstance. Guilty of fifth instance of the first charge.

On the second charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of misapplying the sums therein specified, but that the same were not appropriated, or intended to be appropriated, to his own benefit, or to that of any private individual.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, does adjudge him to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct, and further to make good whatever balance may be found deficient, which to the Court appears to be *Rs.* 891. 14*a.* 5*p.*, or thereabouts. (Confirmed) John Fitzgerald,

Major Gen., Commandg. the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—The Commander of the Forces cannot possibly concur in the finding of the Court on the fourth instance of the first charge, as the circumstance of an officer having, through most culpable carelessness, been obliged to the non-commissioned staff of the regiment for advances from unauthorised sources, and of having been refused by them, clearly constitutes an act of the highest irregularity, and of unofficerlike conduct.

In confirming, therefore, the very lenient sentence passed in the present case, and in giving effect to the award of the Court, Major-Gen. Sir J. Fitzgerald has to express his most marked and severest censure on the conduct of Second Lieut. Welland, in respect to his great remissness and inattention in keeping and adjusting the accounts of the men under his charge, which is one of the most important branches of an officer's duty. For, although the Court has properly acquitted Second Lieut. Welland of deriving, or permitting others to derive, benefit from the deficient funds, the utmost confusion appears to have existed throughout the accounts, both of the company of which the above officer had the immediate charge, and of the battalion in general; as the Pay-Serjeant, instead of receiving money regularly from Second Lieut. Welland, was directed to obtain the required sums from the Quartermaster-Serjeant, and other non-commissioned officers, in whatsoever manner he might be able to procure them.

The plea of excuse advanced by Second Lieut. Welland, that a complication of duties prevented him from paying due attention, cannot possibly be received, as far as relates to the settlement of the rations and other disbursements, as the stoppages ought to have been deposited in the turnbril provided for that purpose, and placed under a guard, there to remain untouched, to meet the deductions from the monthly abstract at the Pay-office.

In concluding these remarks, the Commander of the Forces trusts, that the leniency which Second Lieut. Welland has experienced on this occasion, will produce the most beneficial effect on his future conduct.

Lieut. Welland is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty. By order of the Commander of the Forces,

Stratford Powell, Lt.-Col., Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Indian Soldiers.—(*From Maxwell's Life of the Duke.*)—Commanded entirely by British officers, the Indian Army, in efficiency, was scarcely second to any. In the field, the sepoy soldier emulated his European associates in gallantry and discipline; and in the camp, he far exceeded them in sobriety and general good conduct. In danger, the Hindu exhibited a calm resolution, which no reverses could overturn—his fidelity was unbounded—his loyalty not to be shaken—want and suffering could never induce him to desert his officers—and death alone detached him

from those colours, which, whether in victory or defeat, he regarded with a devotion "that bordered on idolatry. His character united opposites; for with a disposition imbued with the mildness of woman, he combined the indomitable courage of a hero. Many instances could be adduced to show that in some of the best requisites of a soldier, "the Indian auxiliary might serve as a model to every service in Europe;" and that, when circumstances required it, he was willing to seal his loyalty with his life, and abandon everything but his faith. In the record of an Indian siege, it is stated, that "on one occasion, when the provisions of a garrison were very low, and a surrender in consequence appeared unavoidable, the Hindoo soldiers entreated their commander to allow them to boil their rice, the only food left for the whole garrison. 'Your English soldiers,' said they, 'can eat from our hands, though we cannot eat from theirs; we will allow them as their share every grain of the rice, and subsist ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled.'" A still more striking trait of the deep affection a Hindu soldier feels for his European comrade is recorded. When the remnant of Baily's army were delivered up by that truculent monster, Tippoo Sultaun, they were marched across the country to Madras, a distance of four hundred miles. "During the march, the utmost pains were taken by Tippoo's guards to keep the Hindoo privates separate from their European officers, in the hope that their fidelity might yet sink under the hardships to which they were exposed, but in vain; and not only did they all remain true to their colours, but swam the tanks and rivers by which they were separated from the officers during the night, bringing them all they could save from their little pittance: 'for we,' they said, 'can live on anything, but you require beef and mutton.'" The fidelity of the Hindu soldier was never to be shaken, and the strongest human tie, kindred or affinity, could never swerve the sepoy from his duty. On the occasion of a native revolt, "a battalion of the 27th native infantry, with four hundred Rohilla horse recently embodied, were all that could be brought against the insurgents, who were above twelve thousand strong. They continued to resist till two thousand were slain, and although many of them were their relations and neighbours, and their priest advanced and invoked them to join their natural friends, only one man was found wanting to his duty, and he was immediately put to death by his comrades, who throughout maintained the most unshaken fidelity and courage†."

East India Intelligence.

On the 28th March, Major-Gen. Thackwell's column was at Sir-i-Bolun, still 8 miles within the Pass, and the advance, under Major Cureton, with Sir A. Burnes, was at Shawl. The Pass commences about five miles from Dadur. The entrance is about sixty yards wide, and had been made more passable by the Sappers and Miners; yet it was found distressing work for the Artillery, and is described to be like a shingly beach. The advance left Dadur in the following order:—The 13th Light Infantry leading; then the Horse Artillery; 2nd L.C. and 48th N.I.; the Lancers; 3d L.C.; Camel Battery; and 16th N.I. from the 2d column; two regiments from the 4th Brigade and the Field Hospital from the third. The 4th column consists of the remainder of the 4th Brigade and the Field Commissariat. General Thackwell halted at Kholun Dihun, at Kirtah, at Beebee Nanee, at Abuzoom, and at Sir-i-Bolun, and the sixth of eight miles would bring them to the mouth of the Pass. The horses got some grass the four first marches, but on the last only a little straw brought from Dadur. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, there was very high wind, and on the 17th rain from 1 to 8 A.M., when the troops started for their day's march. Near Abuzoom the Sappers and Miners being encamped on the banks of the river, had nearly everything belonging to them swept away by a flood, and some of the officers had nothing left but their regimentals. The Beloochees continued at work, and 14 of them had been caught by a party of 3d L.C.

The Army was suffering for the want of supplies and carriage. There were not ten days' supplies in the camps, and little prospect of finding any until they reached Candahar, where it was reported Dost Mahomed awaits their arrival. The officers of the 13th L.I. were obliged to live four or five in a tent, and many had left their tents on the ground. Upwards of 200 camels had become useless during the last three marches. The men of the 13th L.I. and Sepoys had scarcely an article but what was on their backs. So much for the state of the leading column on 20th March.—*Military Gaz.*, May 4.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Barrackpore, May 5, 1839:—"Our differences with the Burmese are yet far from being settled, and our Resident has left the capital of that city. The intelligence from the north is very distressing; water and the common necessaries of life are not procurable; and the whole Army harassed and annoyed by the plundering tribe of wandering Arabs, who are all mounted on very fleet horses. Capt. Ludlow's new regiment (Oude Aux. Force) has received great praise from the authorities, considering the short time it has been raised. The grain crop in the upper provinces has completely failed this year, on account of very unseasonable weather at the spring-time, and it is expected that there will be a famine, the same as there was in the year 1837."

A terrible earthquake took place on 23d March at Amalcopoota. It commenced about 2 o'clock in the morning with two terrific shocks, and several others followed throughout the night and the whole of next day. In the morning every pagoda was found partly thrown down, not one standing whole. Every brick-house in the place was more or less dilapidated, some three or four being only left standing, more or less damaged, and the others all down, burying many people in their ruins. Under every house some have been killed, twelve of them in the Mussulman Mosque, the whole of which building came down. The earth opened in many places, many of which continue open. The river rose and flowed upwards three times, and numerous wrecks are strewed along the banks. It appears to have done still more damage at Ava, where the palace is down, and many fissures opened in the town.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, April 10.

Guzerat Irregular Horse.—On the recommendation of the Political Commissioner in Guzerat, the Bombay Government has sanctioned the levy of a body of irregular horse about 600 strong, for the better protection of its northern territory.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, May 7.

We noticed in our last the appointments of Col. Sim and Major J. J. Underwood as Stipendiary Members of the Military Board; we now give the Government Order for its reorganisation, dated Fort St. George, 7th May, 1839. "Under instructions from the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Military Board at this presidency shall be re-organised, and from this date be composed of the following members: the Commandant of Artillery, the Chief Engineer, and two Stipendiary Members, aided by a Secretary and Assistant-Secretary. The undermentioned monthly salaries are sanctioned. Stipendiary Member, 2000 Rs., and the net pay of his rank; Secretary, 1400 Rs., and the net pay of his rank; Assistant Secretary, 500 Rs., with his pay and garrison allowances. Lieut.-Col. Sim, Engineer, to be a Stipendiary Member of the Military Board; Major J. J. Underwood to officiate as a Member of the Military Board until further orders; Major Muberly will continue in the office of Secretary to the Military Board; Lieut. Lavie will retain the designation of Deputy-Secretary to the Military Board, the situation to be filled on any vacancy by an Assistant Secretary; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Snow will retain the situation of Assistant-Secretary to the Military Board on its present emoluments. The Military Board will continue under the regulations at present established, to superintend and control the various departments hitherto under their orders.

Arracan.—We hear, by private letters from Arracan, that the Aeng Pass, which leads from that province into the Burmese territories, is to be immediately repaired, by the orders of the Supreme Government.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, April 3.

The Lord Lowther.—The trial of the prisoners, charged with mutiny and revolt on board the *Lord Lowther*, has terminated after three days' protracted investigation. The indictment was composed of four counts, in each of which the prisoners were charged with having, on different days, revolted, and attempted to cause revolt against the authority of Captain Yates. Of the parties arraigned, Messrs. Handley and Niblett (First and Second Mates), Messrs. Jones, Hawtrey, Lister, Bliss, and Richardson, were found guilty upon the third and fourth counts of the indictment, while a verdict of not guilty was returned in favour of the remaining five prisoners. They were sentenced as follows:—Mr. Handley (Chief Officer), 18 months' imprisonment; Mr. Niblett (Second Officer) and Mr. Hawtrey (Midshipman), six months each; Messrs. Bliss, Lister, and Jones (Midshipmen), a month each; Mr. Richardson (recommended to mercy by Capt. Yates), two weeks.

We regret to learn that Major-General Sir Robert Stevenson, one of the oldest officers in the Bengal Army, is so extremely unwell as to be obliged immediately to proceed to England in the *Moira*. One side of the General is completely paralysed, and he is otherwise greatly reduced.—*Calcutta Englishman*, April 16.

In a former number we noticed the great sensation that existed at Bombay, in consequence of some Parsee boys embracing Christianity, which led to great exertions being used by the principal Parsee merchants to take the boys from the care of Dr. Wilson of the Scotch Church. The course which they took was, a writ of *habeas corpus* was moved for in the Supreme Court, directed to Dr. Wilson, to deliver the boys over to the care of their uncles. The final hearing of the case came on 16th May, when judgment was pronounced by the Chief Justice to the effect that the Court felt it its reluctant duty to refuse the motion of the Advocate-General (viz., that the youth Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee be delivered over to the custody of his uncle), and that the said Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee was at liberty to go where he chose. The other motions were dropped. The Court-house was, during the proceedings, crowded to suffocation by natives of all classes, amongst whom the Hindoos and Mahomedans appeared to be more numerous than the Parsees. The conduct of all the natives present was marked with quietness and decorum, and on the breaking up of the Court, the converts proceeded with Dr. Wilson to the Scotch Church without any interruption being offered, to return thanks for a decision which secured to them the freedom of worshipping God according to their consciences.—*Bombay Times*, May 18th.

The Seat of War.—Not a word of intelligence from the "Army of the Indus;" but this is accounted for by letters from Bukkur, which mention that all communication between the army and that fortress had been cut off for ten or twelve days by predatory bands of Beloochees, who had intercepted the Post-office Cossids, and given the letters to the winds. Some apprehensions, too, were, it seems, experienced for the safety of a large quantity of treasure, which had been despatched from Bukkur to the army in charge of an escort of Shah Soojah's troops.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, May 10.

Civil Service.—We observe that a regulation is about to emanate from the Home Authorities abolishing the terms of Senior Merchants, Junior Merchants, &c., in the Civil Service, and giving them some designations more appropriate to their rank and employment in the service of Government.—*Ibid.*

The *Semaphore* publishes a private letter from Bombay of the 20th May, announcing that a courier had just arrived with intelligence that Runjeet Singh, the Sultan of Lahore, was at the last extremity, and that another courier was in readiness to start the moment he breathed his last, his death being hourly expected. According to this letter, the British troops continued their march towards Cabul, not however without occasionally encountering some obstacles on their way.

BENGAL.

Ecclesiastical Appointments.—G. O., April 9, 1839—Rev. A. R. Spry to be Chaplain at Ghuzeepore. Rev. J. H. A. Ruddto be Chaplain at Futtyghur. Rev. Ralph Etesen to officiate at the station at Kurnaul. Rev. Anthony Hammond to be Chaplain to the Forces proceeding on service. Rev. William Sherrock to be Chaplain at Patna.

Military Department.—Posting of Cadets.—G.O., April 8, 1839—Ens. G. W. Cuningbame to 54th N.I., at Kurnaul. T. C. H. D'Oyly to 35th N.I., at Shahjehanpore. R. H. D. Tulloh to 30th N.I., at Neemuch. P. C. Clark to 41st N.I., at Secrole, Benares. C. R. Maling to 28th N.I., proceeding to Dinapore. J. Travers to 2d N.I., at Ferozepore. W. Champion to 43d N.I., with the Army of the Indus. T. P. Waterman to 13th N.I., at Nusseerabad. C. C. Gardiner to 40th N.I., at Dinapore. E. M. Wylly to 49th N.I., at Neemuch. G. Strangways to 71st N.I., at Neemuch. B. E. Bacon to 50th N.I., at Mirzapore. D. S. Dodgson to 30th N.I., at Neemuch, at his own request. F. A. Robertson to 6th N.I., at Allahabad. T. M. Cameron to 55th N.I., at Lucknow. J. H. Reynolds to 53d N.I., at Loodhiaunh. W. J. Hicks to 23d N.I., at Nusseerabad.

Furloughs.—G.O., April 5, 1839—Lieut. J. Clifford, 3d N.I., permitted to proceed to Europe on furl., on med. cert. Brevet-Major H. R. Murray, 73d N.I., executive officer of the Rohtuk and Division of Public Works, leave of absence to July 31, to remain at the Presid. on med cert., prep. to applying for permission to retire from the service. Second Lieut. W. Hay, Art., is permitted to proceed to Europe on med. cert.

MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O., May 7th, 1839—F. N. Maltby, Esq., to act as Sub-Coll. and Joint Mag. of Canara during the employment of Mr. E. Maltby, on other duty, or until further orders. T. D. Lushington, Esq., to act as Add. Sub-Coll and Joint Mag. of Canara during the employment of Mr. F. N. Maltby, on other duty, or until further orders. C. W. Read, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Canara during the employment of Mr. Lushington, on other duty, or until further orders. Surg. J. Brown, M.D., 8th L.C., to act as Surg. to the Resi. of Travancore during the absence of Mr. Delmahoy, on leave, or until further orders. Capt Jas. Macdonald, Acting Secret to the College Board, received charge of that office from Captain M. Rowlandson on the 4th inst ant. Mr. S. J. P. Harris attained the rank as Junior Merchant, April 22, 1839.

Military Appointments.—G.O., May 3d, 1839—Col. G. W. Paty, K.H., H.M.'s 94th, to command the troops in Malabar and Canara, v. Major-Gen. James Allan, C.B., who vacates on the removal of H.M.'s 57th from those Provinces. Capt. J. T. Smith, Eng., to off. as Superint. Eng. at the Presid. during the employment of Major Underwood, on other duty, or until further orders. Lieut. G. J. Russell, 5th M. L.C., to be a Jun. Assist. to the Com. of Mysore. Lieut. Edw. Clutterbuck, 38th N.I., to be an officiating Jun. Assist. to do. do. until further orders.

Removal.—G. O., May 7th, 1839—Ens. Richard Western, at his own request, from 36th to 44th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. W. H. Stone.

Leave of Absence.—G. O, May 7th, 1839—Lieut. and Adj. W[illegible]bingham, 17th N.I., from April 9th to June 8th, 1839, Eng[illegible] Coast, on sick cert. Lieut. [illegible] Hawkes, 23d L.I., to Pre[illegible] Conductor J. Clarke, Inv. Est., to April 30th, 1839, Cuddalore, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, July 18th—Repulse, *Pryce*, from Bengal, March 14—St. Helena, May 26. Liverpool, July 16th—Artemis, *Losh*, from Bengal, Feb. 21. London, July 16th—Mount Stuart Elphinstone, *Jolly*, from Bengal, Feb. 28. Liverpool, July 18th—Colombian, *Waken*, from New South Wales, March 20. London, July 19th—Vulcan, *Patrick*, from Mauritius, April 18.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Waimer Castle—Mrs. Bourchier and child, Mrs and Miss Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, Capt. and Mrs. Baldane, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Greaves, Col. Gummer, six children, two European and one native servant.

Ships Sailed.—From Portsmouth, July 16th—Malabar, *Pollock*, for Bombay. Madagascar, *Gimlett*, for Calcutta. from Downs, 17th—William Jardine, *Cuvay*, for Calcutta. 18th—Bedford, *Bowen*, to Portsmouth, for Calcutta.

Bengal, *Arrivals at.*—May 9th—Kyle, *Fletcher*, from London, Jan. 9th. Thalia, *Graham*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

Departures from.—May 8th—Bengal, *Musgrave*, for London. Moira, *Owen*, for do. Greenlaw, *Brown*, to sail May 17th for ditto.

Ships Spoken.—May 23d—John Fleming, *Rose*, London to Madras, Lat. 1. 20. S., Lon. 26. W. July 13 Stanbury, *Muckwood*, Ceylon to London, Lat. 49. 6. N., Lon 10. 5. W.

Casualty.—The Dispatch, *Pritchard*, from New S. Wales to London, took fire at sea about 14th March, five days after leaving Sydney. The Captain and four hands got into the small boat,

* Williams's Indian Army—Martin. † Malcolm.

and were picked up by the GOVERNOR BOURKE (whaler) and landed at Sydney. The remainder of the crew and passengers, twenty in number, in the long boat, parted company with the small boat the evening before the latter was fallen in with by the GOVERNOR BOURKE.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

[*Although we have repeatedly noticed the celebrated Despatches, we cannot resist extracting from the "Edinburgh Review," published this day, a few very just comments relating to the Illustrious Duke, which the Despatches have given rise to.*]

"In the East, he had administered the civil affairs of an extensive territory, in such a manner as both to merit the approbation of his superiors, and to give satisfaction to those who were placed under his government. He had brought difficult negotiations to a successful termination, and he had led numerous armies to brilliant and decisive victories. On his return to Europe, however, no higher Military situation opened to him, owing to the junior rank he still held amongst General Officers, than the command of a single Brigade on home service. But he appears to have discharged the duties of that comparatively unimportant and uninteresting appointment with as much assiduity, and with not less satisfaction to himself, than when filling the much higher situations he had so recently quitted. Some prospect of employment more suitable to his active and enterprising spirit seemed to present itself, however, in the autumn of 1805. A body of troops being then sent to Germany, his brigade was included in it; but the overthrow of the Austrian and Russian Armies at Austerlitz, rendered abortive this attempt of the British Government to take part in the Military operations of the Continent. Another expedition was fitted out at the end of the summer of 1807, destined to act against Copenhagen; and on that occasion, Sir Arthur Wellesley had the command of a division. His ability and activity were here attended with their customary success; and, after having defeated the force collected by the enemy to disturb the operations of the siege, he was employed by Lord Cathcart, in conjunction with the Captain of the fleet and the Quartermaster-General of the expedition, to settle the terms of capitulation with the Danish Governor. From this Military service he returned to discharge the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, to which he had been named in the spring of the same year; and he was fulfilling the duties of that situation, when he received a letter from the Duke of York, announcing his appointment to the chief command of a body of troops destined for foreign service."

"Sir Arthur Wellesley seems to have formed, from the outset, much more correct opinions with respect to the prospects afforded by the affairs of Spain, than almost any of those who have actually visited the Peninsula at that time, or who contemplated from a distance the scenes which it presented. He neither suffered his understanding to be dazzled by enthusiastic anticipations, nor to become clouded by gloomy forebodings. Popular excitement, he was aware, however general and however virulent, is uncertain and irregular in its movements; and he anticipated therefore, that the Spanish people would experience many severe trials, both of their courage and of their perseverance, in contending against a power possessed, in a very superior degree, of unity of purpose and systematic organisation, joined to vast Military establishments, and the advantage of a conquest already half achieved before resistance to it was attempted. But the arrogant and menacing tone of the French Government, and the boasted fame of its Generals, made no such impressions upon him as as they had upon many others, and he seems to have brought with him from Europe, in all its freshness, that confidence in the gallantry of British troops which his Indian campaigns had created, and which they so fully justified in every respect."

"His object seems always to have been, that the public depositaries of power should be required to exercise their lawful authority, each in his proper sphere, with sufficient vigilance and sufficient energy to meet the exigencies of the times. But it appears to have been a fixed regulating principle of his conduct, at all times and in all places, to support and apply existing laws and usages, and to employ established machinery to carry on the public service, in preference to having recourse to temporary expedients, however plausibly they might be resorted to."

"Neither business nor pleasure made Lord Wellington neglectful, however, at any time, of calls upon his good offices, when either his influence or his advice could be of advantage to a personal friend, or to any one whose conduct in the public service had been such as to merit his approbation and protection. Nor can we omit to notice the kind, appropriate, and seasonable manner in which he sympathises on all occasions with the feelings of those at a distance, whose relations or friends happened to suffer by the accidents of war. A soldier's profession requires him to impose a strict restraint upon his feelings, whenever the indulgence of them might interfere with the active discharge of his public duties; but even when compelled to be stern towards himself, his heart, we believe, is seldom callous to the sufferings of others. That Lord Wellington is not so is amply testified by many of his letters. Good feeling and good taste are manifest in all of them."

The pleasures of Delirium.—In speaking of the subject of delirium, Abernethy observes—"Delirium seems to be a very curious affection; in this state a man is quite unconscious of his disease; he will give rational answers to any question you put to him when you rouse him; but, as I said before, he relapses into a state of wandering, and his actions correspond with his dreaming. I remember a man with a compound fracture in this hospital, whose leg was in a horrible state of sloughing, and who had delirium in this state. I have worried him, and said, 'Thomas, what is the matter with you? how do you do?' He would reply, 'Pretty hearty, thank you; nothing is the matter with me: how do you do?' He then would go on dreaming of one thing and another: I have listened at his bed-side, and I am sure his dreams were often of a pleasant kind. He met old acquaintances in his dreams; people whom he remembered *lang syne*: his former companions, his kindred and relations; and he expressed his delight at seeing them. He would exclaim every now and then, 'That's a good one.'—'Well, I never heard a better joke; ah! ah! ah! give us your fist, my old fellow.'"

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No. 8.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—To enumerate the petty tyrannies and disgusting treatment Midshipmen are constantly subject to with regard to their chests, their only piece of furniture, would fill a dozen pages; every ship would furnish some instance of oppression, the cause of it all being that the Admiralty will not give the dimensions for a regulation chest, *and places in all classes of vessels to stow the same.* One Captain will say your chest is too large, another too small; in the former case he sends for a carpenter, and reduces it to any size that suits his fancy; in the latter he says, if you do not get another I will stow it in the coal-hole or after hold. Some will say that this is an exaggeration, but I have seen it happen myself. In one ship I could mention, the Captain broke up all the Midshipmen's chests, and gave them canvass bags to put their clothes in. Now, could he expect them to dress like gentlemen with their clothes crumpled and destroyed as they must have been. It is unnecessary to say much upon this subject; a more decided case of arbitrary conduct I cannot well imagine. The same Captain made them take their own hammocks up and down; I only wonder he did not make them scrub them also.

This grievance could be very easily remedied by their Lordships appointing a regulation chest, and places in all classes of vessels to stow them: they would then be all one size, and consequently look much better in a ship's steerage or cockpit. What would be still better, would be a chest of drawers of sufficient size; the upper part could be leaded and fitted as a washing-stand. Whoever has seen a Mid's chest must know what an ill-contrived thing it is,—boots, shoes, wet towels, basin, sponge, dirty clothes and clean, all mixed together. If you want anything in a hurry, you must rouse all the traps out. Consequently the old saying, "everything uppermost and nothing at hand, like a Midshipman's chest." Captain Glascock, in his "Naval Manual," allows that a regulation chest would be a good thing;—a chest of drawers would be much more convenient and look better—would prevent their clothes from being destroyed with damp and mildew, and themselves from being laid up with rheumatism. Should their Lordships be induced to grant us this boon, it is to be hoped they will appoint a place in all classes of vessels to stow them; for in some ships they are put in the ship's company's messes, to their great annoyance as well as ours: in others in the holds; and, as a great indulgence, you are permitted to go to them once a week. Whereas the proper place for them to be stowed is the steerage, if the custom of the service can make it so; and it is my opinion that a Midshipman has as much right to have his chest in the steerage as a Lieutenant has with a cabin. Why are they not put there? Because the Captain or First Lieutenant thinks they spoil the look of the steerage. Our comforts are a secondary consideration; we can be oppressed and bullied with impunity. If a Mate or Mid remonstrates, he is considered a troublesome litigious character. If he complains of his superior, he is told it is a great offence, and not permitted; or, in the words of an Admiral in command, a thing he never permitted or heard of in all his life; so that he must "give and bear" whatever bullying, tyranny, or annoyances he may receive from his superior without any redress. I sailed with a Captain where a Mid complained of the First Lieutenant; the answer he received was, "I will support the First Lieutenant *whether right or wrong.*"

To return to our conveniences for washing, dressing, and stowing our clothes, &c. It was the practice in all ships to fit up drawers between the bits or round the mainmast on the lower deck of frigates, and in the amputation table in line-of-battle ships. These are taken away from us; they are seldom or ever put up now by the dock-yard, and if they are, are soon pulled down by the Captain upon the ship going to sea. They were of the greatest use to us to keep washing traps or boots and shoes in—things that do not mix very well with clean clothes. Why are they taken from us? Because they are considered useless, and did not *look well.* In five ships out of six the Midshipmen's chests are whitewashed twice a week before breakfast, the very time that we are obliged to dress and wash. In others the tops are dry holystoned; and I have seen a Midshipman mast-headed for spilling a drop of water on the chest that he was obliged to wash on.

Midshipmen will always most willingly buy paint for their chests sooner than have their clothes covered with whitewash; but it is seldom accepted, as they are thought to *look better* when smeared with lime and water. A Mate is obliged to wear a cocked-hat; where is he to stow it? It is not allowed to be triced up in the steerage; it, sword, sextant, &c., must go into his chest or their miserable berth.

[No. 2 was published last Tuesday.—No. 4 will appear next week.] Z. Z.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 2.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The next speculative subject upon which Mr. Cooper dilates, in many parts of his Naval History, is—British Impressment—American and British Seamen in the National and Mercantile Navies of both countries. He commences with the Naval ascendancy of Great Britain.

"The empire of Great Britain, much the most powerful state of modern times, has been gradually and progressively advancing to its present high degree of maritime prosperity; and its actual condition ought to be considered the result of *moral* and *physical* causes, though the latter is probably the more prevalent opinion. Notwithstanding the insular position of its seat of authority, its Naval ascendancy is of comparatively recent date; Spain, and even the diminutive communities of Portugal and Holland, manifesting as great, if not a greater, spirit of lofty nautical enterprise, during the century and a half that succeeded the important discovery of the western hemisphere, and that of a passage by sea to India."

Mr. Cooper publishing his notions to the world, must expect to be answered by the opinions of others who may be seafaring men, and who ought, from professional knowledge and experience, to be more capable of judging whether "the high degree of Great Britain's maritime prosperity, and its actual condition ought to be considered the result of *moral* instead of *physical* causes." What annihilated the fleets of Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, and France? What blockaded the maritime ports of Europe and America, when all the world warred against the British Navy? What gave Great Britain "*ships, colonies,* and *commerce?*" What set 2,000 captives free at Algiers in 1816? *Moral* or *physical* causes? This nation may hold the supremacy in India's vast domain by *moral* causes, but the dominion of the sea has been won, and can be maintained, by physical causes only. Was the broadside to broadside, the hand to hand, death-and-glory scuffle between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake,* ships equally sized and armed, but *unequally* manned, decided by a *moral* or a *physical* cause? Jack shall decide the question—"I'll be damned if the Yankee warn't physicked in fifteen minutes?" So much for *morals* and *physics,* as logically defined as *Corporal Trim's radical heat and moisture.*

British and American seamen, Introduction page 12.—"It has long been confessed that America possessed every qualification for the creation of a powerful Navy, but *men* and *money.* The necessary skill, the required aptitude for sea service, and the other requisites have always been admitted; but it has been asserted that neither the finances nor the population would allow of the drain on their resources that is unavoidably connected with a strong marine. The two deficiences, if they actually existed, would certainly be fatal." The two deficiences did exist and do exist. America is a bankrupt to-morrow without British credit—her maritime commerce insignificant without the 30,000 British seamen in her employ. Page 3. "It was *Englishmen* and not England that founded the country which is now known as the United States of America." It is Englishmen and England that maintain the United States with an inexhaustible supply of seamen and money. "It may be taken as a rule, that wherever there is money, men will not be wanting*." England has money, therefore men will not be wanting; America has no money, therefore men will be wanting for a large war-fleet. America may win our seamen for her swarms of privateers; but privateers are no national defence, nor national honour, nor national gain. Seamen may be won from England by *thousands,* to serve in American merchant vessels, where they are better paid, fed, and berthed, but they will not be won by *tens* for their Navy, where they are *dry-flogged* like negroes, and *handspiked* like stockfish, and in which their services are not *now* so well acknowledged by wages, pensions, and provisions as in the British Navy; nor their old frames supported in an asylum for veteran tars, who have faithfully served their country. America has no *Greenwich tier.*

Principles recognised in the intercourse between vessels, vol. ii., p. 144. This question emanated from the *mal-encontre* between the *huge President* and the *Little Belt,* "which occurrence gave rise to much discussion in America, and widened the breach which already existed between the English and American nations." Mr. Cooper has exerted much ability, and tried every argument, to save his countryman, Commodore Rogers, from the charge of imprudence and precipitation in *broadsiding* his *puny* opponent; yet he acknowledges, for reasons given in America itself, that "it may be doubted if that officer ever regained in the public estimation the standing that was lost by means so equivocal."

"In the case of Com. Rogers, much sophistry, in addition to some arguments, that were not without their force, was used, to shew that he was wrong in chasing the *Little Belt,* and in not answering her hail, instead of insisting on receiving a reply to his own."

"Those who condemned Com. Rogers, insisted that it was the duty of a neutral not to chace a belligerent, but to submit to be chased by her; and as a neutral could have no inducement to conceal her name, he was bound to make a prompt answer when hailed by the *Little Belt,* the latter being a belligerent."

The right to chase by a national ship or vessel, whether *belligerent* or *neutral,* Mr. Cooper has fully established;

* Introduction, page 14.

for as he observes, "without the right to chase, a vessel of war would be perfectly useless in time of peace, and pirates, smugglers, mutineers, and even those vessels which, by being subject to the same country, are properly amenable to the supervision of a man-of-war, would escape by steering in a direction different from that of the cruiser. No military duty whatever could be discharged at sea without the right to chase; nor is it usual among seamen to consider the mere act of chasing an act of hostility. Vessels chase each other even when the object is to ask succour; nor is it possible to deliver despatches, to communicate news, to ask for information, or to do anything which requires that ships should be near each other, without chasing, when one of the parties sees fit to steer in a wrong direction." He also touches on the right to hail *generally* with the same discernment, and which is *singularly* applicable to the case of the *President* and *Little Belt*. He argues against the exclusive privilege of the right to hail in any national ship-of-war whatever. "Vessels-of-war must ascertain which are enemies and which are neutrals in the best manner they can, as civil officers are compelled to look out the individuals they would arrest in society, it being certain that both foes and debtors will deceive those who seek them, if there is a motive and an opportunity." But Commodore Rogers knew that the *little corvette sloop* was a *vessel of war*, and as regards his country a *neutral*, and his own eyes must have convinced him that she could not capture the *President* if a *pirate*, or escape from under her guns if amenable to examination as a *smuggler*; he should, therefore, have answered the *Little Belt's* first hail. It was a matter of courtesy between two vessels-of-war, whose nations were in amity and peace, for the *President* to answer the first salute or hail of the *Little Belt*. The Commodore's disregarding the friendly and courteous custom of the sea among civilised powers, was the cause of *thirty-one* of the *Little Belt's* people having been killed and wounded. No wonder "it may be doubted if that officer ever regained in the public estimation the standing that was lost by means so *equivocal*." James, the *British* naval historian, explains the reason for this outrage of custom, civility, and humanity. Alluding to the *brush* between the *Leopard** and *Chesapeake*, he says†, "About four years subsequent to this event, the Americans thought fit to retaliate upon us. If a "line-of-battle ship" could attack a "frigate," why not a frigate attack a sloop-of-war‡? The *President*, therefore, engaged the *Little Belt*, and the *Little Belt* engaged the *President*; and manfully, too, which, added to a real and a very great disparity of force, constitutes the distinguishing feature between the action of the *Little Belt* and *President*, and that of the *Leopard* and *Chesapeake*."

Cooper, in Vol. II., p. 8, relates an anecdote, which acts contrary to his argument on the right of hail, and much against his friend Com. Rogers:—"One night when the *Constitution* was in the Straits of Gibraltar, she suddenly found herself alongside a large ship" (about September, 1803). "Some hailing passed, without either party giving an answer. Commodore Preble, who had taken the trumpet himself, now told the name and country of his ship and his own rank. He then *demanded* the name of the stranger, adding, that he would fire a shot unless answered. 'If you fire a shot I'll return a broadside,' was the reply. Preble sprang into his mizen rigging, applied the trumpet, and said, 'this is the United States' ship *Constitution*, a 44, Commodore Edward Preble. I am about to hail you for the last time; if not answered, I shall fire into you. What ship is that?' 'This is his Britannic Majesty's ship *Doneyal*, a razee of 60 guns.' Preble told the stranger he doubted his statement, and should lie by him until morning, in order to ascertain his real character. He was as good as his word, and in a short time a boat came from the other vessel to explain. It was an *English* frigate (!) and the *Constitution* had got so suddenly and unexpectedly alongside of her, that the hesitation about answering, and the fictitious name, had proceeded from a desire to gain time, in order to clear the ship to get to quarters."

Why did not Mr. Cooper ascertain the name of the *English frigate*, and the name of her *Captain* to be, with the *name* of the *President* and *Rogers, gibbeted* for unmanly and unmilitary evasion, in the naval history of each country wherein the name of the *Constitution* and Preble, and that of the *Little Belt* and Bingham, are recorded, under the same circumstances, for candour and officer-like conduct?

Senior United Service Club, July 15. TRISTRAM.

(*To be continued*).—No. I. was published last Tuesday.

INVALIDS BETWEEN GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I wish to call public attention to the wretchedness of the accommodation afforded to Her Majesty's invalid soldiers on their disembarking at Gravesend from foreign service; these men, whose misfortune it has been to contract painful chronic diseases in the colonies, but more particularly those from the tropics, reach their native country in the last stage of decay, exhausted by severe and frequent fevers, or worn to a most pitiable state of emaciation by that most cruel of all diseases, dysentery. Such is the state in which numbers, after the miseries of a long voyage, are actually hauled, stretched upon gratings, from between decks, and placed upon the Ordnance Wharf at Gravesend, there to lie till the officer in charge of them can hire enough vans to carry them to Chatham, about eight miles.

I could specify many cases of mortality that have actually happened on the road from this rude mode of conveyance, but at present shall refrain, my object being to induce the authorities to remedy this evil before it becomes a subject of public outcry, and as a step towards improvement beg to suggest that a number of spring-waggons be built, each calculated to hold several men lying at full length, and so fitted as to carry the invalids with the least possible fatigue; these waggons should be left in charge of the Ordnance Storekeeper at Gravesend, and post-horses hired for drawing them when required.

This, Mr. Editor, is all I shall say at present on this subject, but if no remedy takes place shall give to the public a detailed account of what has happened for several years past amongst invalids between Gravesend and Chatham.

Milton-street. A DRAGSMAN.

* *Leopard*, two-decked, 50.

			Chesapeake Frigate.
Broadside, metal in pounds	Long guns	495	264
	Carr.	90	256
		495	520
Complement	Men	331	405
	Boys	25	10
		356	415
Size in tons		1,044	1,135

† Page 71, James's "Naval Occurrences," 1817.

‡ The *President's* size was equal to the *Leopard's* and *Little Belt's* together.—T.

COAST-GUARD COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—
Having ten minutes time,
I'll just tell you in rhyme
The present condition
Of the Coast-Guard Commission
As far as I've gathered
From one who has weathered
An examination most tough—
He's a neighbouring luff.
The object in view,
If report can speak true,
Is to try and invent
A better plan, to prevent
The large introduction
Of contraband suction
And backy illicit—
I wish they may get it!
Our force is at present
Most useful, not pleasant;
Perhaps 'tis not intended,
But can it be mended,
Without much expense?
And if so, from whence,
Or tell me from whom,
Is the money to come?
We shall all be struck dumb
If we ask Mr. Hume;
But the object, I'm told,
Is to render disposable
More to thrash our *foes* able
All the men we've enrolled—
To transfer bodies and souls
From the orders of Bowles
To the Admiralty Board,
If the expense they'll afford.—
But this is a move
We shall not much approve;
For where should we find
Chief more just or kind
Than the one we've now got,
And his deputy, Sparshott?
It is said Mr. S—w—t
Has discovered a new art,
That won't worry or each kill
Approved by Sir J. P—h—ll.
And 'twill save wear and tearing
And thus please Mr. B—r—g,
And keep cutters at sea more,
Which will just suit Lord
S—y—r.
Still there was but one way
To do this, and they say
Some Dutch boats have been
ordered,
And our coasts, when thus
bordered,
Will bid all defiance
To the "un*holy* alliance"
'Tween smugs afloat and on
shore,
If it does not do more.
But 'tis nothing to me
What they do with the sea,
If they don't lend a hand
To improve those on land.
For *three* things we ask,
Just to add to their task,
And I'll give them my blessing
Our wrongs for redressing.
We should all be o'erjoyed,
If whilst thus employed,
Our sea-time could go on;
Now this rests with Sir John.
From our pay, which is low,
You should not, when we go
On short leave (so unsparing),
Deduct aught, Mr. B—r—g,
Nor for rooms such as mine
Should you charge six pounds
nine
Per an. Thus the true art
I've explained, Mr. S—w—t,
Give us these and the rest,
And you're sure to be blest
by all your
HARD BARGAINS.

DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD POLICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Although you never were a partisan in political affairs, you have always shown your adherence to our cause (the United Service), whether we be Whig or Tory. I therefore do hope you will pass a *just censure* on their Lordships of the Admiralty, for the appointment of Mr. Ridout, *Director of Police* at the Dock-yard at Deptford. Mr. R. may have *long servitude* under Government to recommend him, which was impossible in the Police, from it having been established for so short a time. I did think, Sir, this small boon, given to Lieuts. R.N., would have continued as a Lieutenant's appointment, as proposed by their *Lordships themselves*, for five years, at 250*l.* per annum, with 1*s.* per day added to their half-pay when superseded; but *law-makers* should not be *law-breakers*.

If the Admiralty had employed a few of their Clerks to look over the services of many hundred names on the half-pay list of Lieutenants, would they, when *honourable services were referred to*, have appointed a *man out of the Naval service*? I answer for them, *No*. For this reason I should like to see a yearly log made public by order of the Admiralty, stating the servitude of all officers, the foreign climes they have served in, what ships, and any valiant or glorious deeds they may have performed: this would show at once *men worthy of favour*. I know, from good authority, there are many hundreds of letters to the Admiralty, year after year, for employment, with promises to those (per answer), who have *friends*, written with the *best ink*; but most of the Naval officers (men of merit and no interest), receive a *printed form*, signed generally by some clerk, in the *name* of one of the *Secretaries*. This is very hurtful to an officer, who, although a sailor, has his fine feelings. I beg of you, Sir, to inform many of my old shipmates, and officers generally if you can, what is Mr. Ridout's *mode of fighting*, to cut out so many brave officers: some of your correspondents may inform us. Excuse haste, for I have just heard of the appointment from your *Gazette*, being out of town when it was sent to my house, where it remained until I arrived home. Yours truly,

Kent Road, 15th July. ARGO, Capt. R.N.

[It was stated to us by an esteemed correspondent at Greenwich, that Mr. Ridout was a most deserving officer. Our own feeling is, that these appointments should be conferred on meritorious Lieutenants of the Navy.—ED.]

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE IN INDIA.—No. 17.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I can see nothing in either the letters of *A Kuzzilbash*, or *A Cadet of the Last Century*, that should entitle them to any notice from me. The latter tells you and the public, that in his letter of October, which he calls a *resumé* (God bless his learning!), he has answered *all* my statements for the *previous* twenty months, although that piece of impudent effrontery contains *only four out of many hundreds* of points on which I have written in these letters, and on three out of the four he is, as usual, decidedly wrong. The fourth point, "the relative rank of the Queen's and Company's officers," I extracted from Captain Simmons (Royal Artillery) on Courts-Martial, and I therefore request your correspondent will address his acerbity to that learned and gallant officer, who will, no doubt, be quite equal to answer him in a way he may not admire. With respect to another of these four facts, I must again affirm that the 39th regiment landed in India in 1764, and that four other regiments followed in 1765; so say the War-office returns, and I must be excused when I trust to them rather than to your Correspondent's bare assertions. The battle of Plassy was fought in July, 1757, and decided in our favour by the gallantry of the 39th; and the first territory (known by the title of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs) ceded to the British power, was gained in December, 1757; so that "H.M.'s troops," *as I have often stated*, "did gain the first firm footing in India, and do still retain it." The greatest historian who has ever written on Indian affairs says, "Plassy decided the supremacy of the English in India." How comes it, Sir, that this correspondent of yours, after having the insolent effrontery to insinuate in his *resumé* (!!) that Sir John Malcolm's Minute was a fabrication of my brain, now remains silent on that subject? My letters are to be found in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, for the whole of the years 1837—38, full of "stubborn facts," exposing the most infamous system and regulations now in existence; and *proved* by extracts from the Company's own regulations, and by the Minute above alluded to; and I now openly defy all and any of the tools of the Hon. Company to show that any fact of the least consequence as stated by me is wrong! Instead of carping at trifles—which it matters little whether they are true or false, when considered as parts of a system in which all is disgraceful—let your correspondent grapple with my letters 8, 9, and 10, if he dares. Your correspondent objects to the style and language I had adopted, and says that it is impossible that I could ever expect the Court of Directors would attend to my demands. In one of my early letters I stated clearly that I never did expect any such virtue from that august body, except the representatives and people of England forced them to it. As to style and language, that is my affair, and I shall use exactly the same whenever I think it necessary again to attack an equally infamous system, without either attending to the advice, or expecting the approbation, of your correspondent. Another writer in your Paper asserts, "that the Editorial remarks in your Journal of 11th March, 1837, completely answered all my statements!" It is only necessary to tell your readers that those remarks treated of only *one* subject (staff employ), that they appeared *when only three out of* 16 or 17 *of my letters had been published*, and that they gave a list of EIGHTEEN STAFF APPOINTMENTS held by H.M.'s officers in India, which is precisely the number I have stated in all my letters, whilst the Hon. Company's officers hold upwards of ELEVEN HUNDRED! In Her Majesty's service, there are 1,336 officers employed in India, of land forces, and in the Hon. Company's Army 4,200. This then will convince the officers of H.M.'s Army, and the public, by what contemptible and wretched subterfuges these writers have attempted to invalidate my statements, when they can stoop to such unmeaning and barefaced mis-statements.

London. ONE OF 1200, H.M.S.

Simple Remedy to purify Water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large tablespoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred round at the time), will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring-water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We published on Tuesday an Extra Number, eight pages of which, containing the Index and Title-page, complete the volume for 1838; and the other eight pages, viz. p. 449 to 456, follow our last number and form part of the present year's volume. In future, the Indexes and Title-pages will be published at the close of each year.

Our extra number of last Tuesday contains the letters of "Prospero," "One of 1200," "Z. Z.," "Tristram," "Chevron," "A.," "A Looker on, on Half-Pay," *and* "A Serjeant-Major of the Militia Staff." *We recommend subscribers who bind the work to make early applications for this number, as it is already nearly out of print.*

The Naval and Military Gazette *for* 1838, *with Title and Index, bound, may be had of the Publisher, price* 1*l.* 17*s.*

"Miles" *is possibly correct, though the point is of very minor import. We have only seen the first number of Messrs. Longman's publication respecting the Duke.*

The Military Commission agreed in the Report on Thursday last.

We are always glad to hear from "W. C."—*Our valued friend at Saltash will be most welcome.—We will look into the matter referred to by* "A Poor Lieut., R.N." —"Palmurus Senior" *has our best acknowledgments: his conclusions are correct.—We expect to hear from* "+."

"Jack Hatchway" *will find, in our Gazette of 29th June and 6th inst., the Promotions and Appointments to which he refers: we are generally a week, and occasionally a fortnight, beforehand in these matters.*

We have only received the second *letter of* "G. T.;" *we will write at the beginning of next week.—Though most sensibly, indeed highly gratified, with the liberal offer of a gallant General, we must beg to decline it. Having read this paper from its commencement, he cannot be at a loss to understand our motives.* —"M. R." *of Dundee can ascertain, by a letter to the War-Office, in what proportions the Bhurtpore prize-money of his relative has been distributed.*

We are preparing for publication a new edition of the "Royal Military Calendar, and Army Service Book," and also a new edition of the "East India Military Calendar," containing the services of all officers of the Indian Army. Early communications are requested.

Our Naval and Military readers should refer to the Foreign Intelligence we give this day from the Paris papers of Thursday. The discussions in respect to the state of the French Army and Navy are not without interest.

We regret being compelled to postpone till next week the "Warning to Parents and Guardians" who have sons or wards at Addiscombe.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

Every account from India demonstrates the success of the firm, prompt, and vigorous policy displayed by the Governor-General, under the difficult circumstances in which that portion of our empire is placed.

It is *now* generally admitted, that the measures of Lord Auckland were the most prudent that could be adopted; but there were many who predicted, because his Lordship did not think it necessary to be loquacious in Parliament, that he was wanting in ability for the high office to which he succeeded. We recollect observing, when announcing the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-General of India, that the "gift of splendid oratory was by no means a necessary qualification for that post, and that the more solid capacity of sound sense and mature judgment would be found of greater value than forensic accomplishments." We had the evidence of his Lordship's upright and able management of our Naval affairs acknowledged by the service with one accord; and therefore we felt justified in predicting—what it gratifies us to find has come to pass—that Lord Auckland would prove quite equal to the task imposed upon him, notwithstanding the accumulated difficulties produced by the active intrigues of Russia, and the doubtful faith of the native chiefs, whose dominions bordered on our East Indian possessions.

We own that we always suspect the capacity for business of your loquacious orators, who are for ever inflicting long speeches upon the public; and we need not go far from home in search of an instance of prodigious talent in this and other respects, combined with a miserable lack of sound judgment. The qualities of a statesman are foresight, vigour, and discretion, all which Lord Auckland possesses, tempered with great kindness of manner, and a matured experience in official business. Neither is he wanting in eloquence to advance his opinions, although tenacious of oratorical display. The only apprehension was, that his Lordship might be induced to temporise, or, with the limited means at his command, hesitate in commencing operations, the adoption of which would involve considerable expense. We have seen, however, that Lord Auckland has displayed both promptitude and vigour, and by a bold stroke of policy brought about results, the success of which will exalt his name to a level with his illustrious predecessors in the Government of India; and we are certain that the knowledge of his success will be as gratifying to the country, and to the Navy in particular, by whom he will be ever respected—as it is to ourselves. We take the following from our respected contemporary, the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"It is with extreme satisfaction we announce that letters were yesterday received from Colonel Shiel, dated from Erzeroum, confirming the account of the fall of Candahar to the Anglo Indian army. Seldom has the success of a particular line of policy so completely silenced all objection to it as in the present case. Originally, indeed, when the intelligence of the decided course adopted by Lord Auckland reached this country, his conduct was unsparingly attacked in Parliament as well as by the press. By more than one noble Lord in the House of Peers it was denounced as one of the grossest acts of tyranny that had ever stained our Indian dominion. The publication, however, of Mr. M'Neil's despatches at once silenced what was at best but a factious objection, and there remained only the resource—a fertile one we admit—of sinister forebodings. The messenger, however, announcing the march of our army, had scarcely arrived when he is followed by the intelligence of its triumph!"

A singularly interesting work, by the Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals, H. Marshall, has long been in the hands of the public; and the second edition, just published, contains much fresh and important matter. We have lately devoted much space in this Paper to the recruiting of the Army, and in Marshall's work we find much to confirm our opinions on some points, and to correct them in many. The first part of the work treats most ably and comprehensively "Of the Enlisting of Soldiers;" the second "On the Discharging;" and the third "On the Pensioning of Soldiers." We propose to notice a portion of the first part only in our present number, and shall return on a future occasion to this valuable work.

The voluntary enlistment of recruits is the only mode of raising men allowed in this country, and, since 1829, every man engages for life. This is much to be regretted; and we believe that enlistment for a limited period has no stouter advocate than Dr. Marshall, though he carefully avoids the question, professing only, as he does, "to explain the practice of carrying rules into effect, not to argue their policy, or to suggest reforms." He very clearly details the several steps, from the enlistment of the recruit to his final approval; and, as many of these matters are unknown to our civic readers, we shall recite a few of them.

The recruit first receives a shilling from a soldier employed on the recruiting service, and is next examined by a medical officer. If found "*fit*," he is taken before a magistrate, and attested on oath to serve; not, however, before twenty-four hours after enlistment, nor later than four days. "Each recruit receives a *nominal* bounty of 3*l.*, of which only 10*s.* are paid him in cash—the remaining 2*l.* 10*s.* being reserved to purchase clothes and other articles of equipment." This is delusion, and raising men under false pretences. We should deal fairly, and say "the bounty is 10*s.*," and, "when you join your regiment or depot, 2*l.* 10*s.* shall be spent for you in clothes; but you must give out of your pay about 15*s.* more to equip yourself, and this sum your Captain will pay for you in the first place, and stop your pay at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week till you clear the debt to him." This should be fairly stated in every placard, and we think the fairness would conduce to the success of the recruiting; for we well know the injury done by letters from soldiers to their friends, stating that they have been "*choused*, and that instead of 3*l.* they have received only 10*s.*"

The minimum age of recruits now is eighteen, and the standard for regiments of Foot, in India and Australia, is only 5 feet 5 inches; for corps of Infantry at home, and in the other foreign stations, the minimum height is 5 feet 6 inches; for Light Cavalry, 5 feet 7 inches; and for Heavy Cavalry, 5 feet 8 inches. The *mean height* of the British Infantry, it appears, is 5 feet 7½ inches, which is very far above the average of mankind. In the French Army, the minimum standard is 5 feet 2 inches. During the war, height was very little attended to; and, until 1819, recruits were not usually examined without shoes or stockings, as they have since invariably been. Dr. Marshall recommends that recruits should be *weighed* as well as measured, and in this opinion we agree. The mean weight of males at 18 is 127 lbs. 9½ oz.; at 20 it is 132 lbs. 7½ oz.; and at 25 it is 138 lbs. 12½ oz. avoirdupois. None at these several ages should be enlisted *under* the mean weight. If to this also were added a minimum measure of chest, the regiments would not have so many "*Jack Straws*" as we often see in the ranks. The average magnitude of the chest is about 32½ inches: the minimum of 1439 recruits was 28 inches; the maximum 37 inches. Dr. Marshall is of opinion, that no recruit, even at 5 feet 5 inches, should be approved whose chest does not measure 30 inches. We feel satisfied that height and weight, and capacity of chest, should all be taken into account, according to the age. We find that Dr. Marshall is an advocate for not enlisting soldiers before the age of 20, and, we must confess, he gives cogent reasons; but we must defer the further consideration of this and other points to another period.

The exorbitant promises occasionally held out by Merchant Captains, in foreign ports, of high wages for the run to England, is doubtless temptation too powerful for the volatile man-of-war's man to resist at all times, more especially as care is generally taken to fit him for the bait, by previous libations in the pot-house, potent and plentiful, administered by persons who make a trade of procuring seamen: and the utmost cunning is resorted to even then; for the practised crimp, being fully aware that, so soon as sobriety clears off the mist of the deceptive cajolery by which he had inveigled his victim, he would, if not too deeply entrammelled, reject the bribe, and return to his ship, seldom neglects to continue him in a state of inebriety and stupefaction, until long after the customary prescribed period of "leave to be on shore" has expired. And here it is that the wily ship agent outwits the whole body of Naval disciplinarians; the man, when he does recover, either

fears to return, lest he encounter inadequate severity for breaking his leave, or he has no confidence in the lenity of his officers to give credence to the fact of his having been duped into this breach of discipline. In consequence he lends a ready ear to the flattering promise of high pay and intermediate concealment, placed in strong contrast with an exaggerated representation of a severe penalty awaiting his return to his own ship. Sensible of this, many officers judiciously extend the period of leave to forty-eight hours; with the further intimation to the men "not to fear returning on board, even though they should *oversleep* themselves beyond time, after having taken their grog;" and that the ship's boats will be daily at the landing-place at stated hours. Where "no leave is allowed" the crafty man-trapper's success is more certain, less hazardous, and far less expensive to himself, as he has only to avail himself of the irritability of feeling and discontent, naturally engendered by the exaction of restraints seemingly more coercive than just. But no matter the cause, for there ever will be found blackguards among all large bodies of men, and who may act without so extenuating a motive; and it is with a view of bridling these that the following suggestion is offered.

Greenwich Hospital is an asylum for age and decrepitude, honourable to the nation, and worthy the efforts of seamen to secure; and every blue-jacket on board ship, whether seaman or lubber, serving in Her Majesty's Navy, looks to, and is eligible for, this haven of refuge, provided he can produce certificates of good conduct, and tickets of servitude, that is, "discharge tickets," corroborative of having completed the stipulated period required. It is this "discharge ticket" which we purpose applying as a "preventive to desertion." After completing three years the ship is paid off, and seamen are furnished with their "discharge tickets;" their proverbial volatility of disposition not unfrequently induces them next to try the merchant service for a change; but, soon tiring of the filth and drudgery, as well as total absence of comfort and regularity, in those vessels, they return to the Royal Navy, with the intent to further qualify for Greenwich. But, disappointed perhaps in the selection of officers on board their new ship, or from other cause, they resolve to *desert*, after the probable lapse of some twelve months or so, and make up their mind to sacrifice their claim for *this additional portion* of time served, trusting to the discharge ticket from their former ship for establishing claim for time therein specified (and which they hold in possession) with the chance of serving out the remainder at subsequent periods, in other ships, without detection of having deserted. In all probability another man-of-war is their very next ship, and from her they obtain another discharge ticket when her time is completed, &c., &c.; for this much will suffice to exemplify the working of the proposed scheme, which is, "that the Captain of every ship shall *endorse* the *last furnished* discharge ticket of each seaman who enters on board," and that it must be presented for that purpose on joining, as "without this second signature, the ticket, if presented in order to establish claim for Greenwich pension, &c., will be rejected as *deficient in form*," unless it be the *last* (in completion of service, or discharge for wounds, &c.) By such regulation every man-of-war's man may be easily traced; for if his object be to qualify for Greenwich, he cannot change his name; and this endorsement being requisite will show that a "discharge ticket" ought to accompany every *endorsement*; the latter being affixed by the Captain on the seaman's first appearance on board, a time when he can have had no contemplation of deserting; whereas the former (the discharge ticket) can only be completed on the ship's paying off; consequently, if leaving, and deficient of discharge ticket, that of his previous ship will be his conviction as a deserter.

For instance, say a seaman joins H.M.S. "A," from which, after three years, he receives his "discharge ticket." He subsequently enters on board H.M.S. "B," and presents his service ticket from "A," which is *endorsed*, and returned to him. Ten or twelve months after he *deserts*. Ultimately he gets on board H.M.S. "C," and having no *discharge* ticket from "B," says nothing of having belonged to her, but hopes that another discharge ticket from "C," when paid off, will contribute in establishing claim for pension, and may accompany that received from H.M.S. "A," and gives it in accordingly to the examining officers, when claiming the shelter of Greenwich, but when they see the *endorsement* of "*B's*" *Captain* affixed to the discharge ticket from H.M.S. "A," and cannot find a corresponding signature and *discharge ticket from H.M.S. "B,"* the claimant is questioned. Perhaps he may plead "lost or mislaid:" but reference to the books of H.M.S. "B" (for it is clear he must have belonged to her) shows the ominous R. affixed to his name, and proves to the delinquent that, though he may have cheated the service for a time, he has cheated himself far more seriously, as all claim must be cancelled, unless his general exemplary good conduct, when in other ships of war, shall have been such as to induce the Admiralty Board to grant him a pardon and dispensation, as encouragement to other good men (for all men who desert are not *bad* men) who may likewise have been guilty of the same breach of discipline, to return to the service, and endeavour to regain character. Application to their Lordships, however, to be made through their last Captain or senior officer.

Such an extension of leniency would act as a premium on good conduct, and, by the difficulty of obtaining it, need not be deemed as conniving at this heinous offence. We do not propose this as an absolute preventive to desertion; twenty-one years' servitude being a probation for Greenwich beyond the general extent of patience of this migrating class of the community; a shorter period would aid us more effectually. But without the restoration of pension to warrant officers' widows, exemplary good conduct among petty officers and seamen cannot be always calculated on. In pleading the cause of these widows we plead the cause of the service, in regard to the beneficial effect which that provision formerly ensured to it. We shall resume the subject next week.

On looking at the paltry amount of subscriptions to the Building Fund for the Royal Naval School, we cannot but exclaim, Is it possible that in a country the most wealthy, the most maritime, and the most liberal, this fund should not exceed the amount of 2203*l*. in six years? Can the services of a Navy, that fought and conquered until there appeared no enemy upon the ocean to oppose it, be so soon forgotten? That Navy which hath borne the British flag in triumph, and planted it in every habitable latitude of the globe; which spread terror and dismay, and inspired feelings of awe and admiration in the bosoms of all who could see, hear, or read; which, in combination with the Army, restored the blessings of peace, happiness, and prosperity to the world? Can all this so soon be forgotten? Cannot the gracious example of a Queen, the munificence of a Prudhoe, a Coffin, a Yarborough, a Manvers, a Bickerton, an Exmouth, a Lucas, a Sheppard, and many others, find imitators among the wealthy?

Could the spirit of Nelson have witnessed the metropolitan blaze of glory, and the spontaneous bursts of universal joy, that marked his last and most glorious achievements, and could it again return, after a lapse of forty years, and witness the amount of this six years' gathering, would it not say, "though the heart was warm, the hand was cold?"

Let every Naval officer who has an unemployed shilling set the example; let the wealthy landholders give *one farthing per acre* of the thousands the services of the Navy have contributed to protect from the grasp of that enemy whose aim was universal empire: trade and commerce would follow, and we should soon have an architectural ornament commemorative at once of a country's gratitude and a nation's glory. But the thrifty may say, this would soon lead to a similar application on the part of the Army. Be it so; then we would say give *the other farthing*; we desire the United Service to stand alike on even ground.

The Court.

The Queen and her august mother continue in the enjoyment of perfect health. Her Majesty visited the Queen Dowager on Saturday, at Marlborough House, and afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Marquess of Normanby and Viscount Melbourne had audiences of the Queen. In the evening Her Majesty honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. The Queen, attended by the Countess of Burlington, took a carriage airing in the Parks on Monday afternoon. Viscount Melbourne and the Judge-Advocate-General had audiences of Her Majesty. Her Majesty honoured Covent Garden theatre with her presence in the evening. Her Majesty rode out on horseback on Tuesday, and honoured the Italian Opera House with her presence in the evening. On Wednesday Her Majesty rode out on horseback. Viscount Melbourne and Lord Hill had audiences. On Thursday Her Majesty held a Court; Count Bjornstjerna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Sweden, had an audience on his return to this court. Count Mandelsloh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Wittemberg, had an audience to deliver a letter. Viscount Melbourne and Lord J. Russell had an audience. Viscount Melbourne had an audience yesterday. In the evening Her Majesty had a dinner and an evening party.

The Queen Dowager, we rejoice to state, continues in the possession of good health. Her Majesty has taken carriage airings during the week, attended by part of her suite, and has frequently extended her drives to some distance.

The Renewed Riots at Birmingham.—On Monday evening, for full an hour and a quarter, this town, owing to the criminal negligence of the Borough Magistrates, was subjected to the rioting, pillaging, and burnings of the scum and refuse of that political union, of which Mr. Attwood and Mr. Scholefield were and are the acknowledged leaders. The military were called out about nine o'clock, and eventually succeeded in putting an end to the riot. Several persons were wounded by the troops. On Tuesday the Riot Act was read, and the yeomanry of the adjoining counties were brought to the suburbs of the town, and have been quartered on the respectable inhabitants. We refer to our Parliamentary abstract for the explanation of these outrageous proceedings, and to the following memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Birmingham, and chiefly resident or having property in High-street and the Bull-ring, in the said borough, beg to represent to your Lordship, that from about half-past eight to a quarter to ten last night, Monday, 15th July, the property and lives of your Memorialists were left unprotected to the violence of an organised

mob, although full and authenticated information had been early given to the Mayor and Magistrates of the Borough of the intentions and plans of the rioters. Your memorialists, therefore, feeling that the Mayor and Magistrates have been guilty of a gross dereliction of their duty, request your Lordship forthwith to institute such proceedings as are necessary for bringing them to trial for their misconduct, and that you will in the mean time suspend them from any further control or interference in protecting the lives of your memorialists and their fellow-townsmen, and in preserving the peace of the Borough."

The inhabitants may well ask these questions, for this gross outrage in the midst of our chief manufacturing town was in a great measure commenced, and indeed carried on, by mere boys. They were observed to be the most active in assisting to break into the houses, and in furnishing materials with which to destroy the shop-fronts and windows. On a former occasion more was done than necessary; on Monday night nothing was done at all. The rain, which has been very heavy at Birmingham for the last two days, has proved the best special constable—it has kept even the curious at home. The utmost vigilance would appear to be observed on the part of the military and police—of the military it is impossible to speak too highly. Their conduct since their entry into the town receives the warmest praise from all parties.

Despatches, dated Feb. 16th, were received on Monday at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; a steamer arrived on Monday at Brighton from Dieppe, having on board Capt. Henry Cuming, 90th Regt., the bearer of important despatches from Lord Ponsonby. They were delivered at Malta to Capt. Cuming, the bearer having to perform quarantine. On Tuesday despatches, dated July 4th, were received at the Colonial Department, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar; others from the Governor of Malta, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, from the Governor of Sierra Leone, and from the Right. Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon; despatches were forwarded for the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Yesterday despatches, dated Jan. 30, were received at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India. Despatches, dated Feb. 15, at the Colonial Department, from the Governor of the Mauritius; and others, dated March 22, from the Governor of New South Wales.

The relinquishment of everything like party struggle in the House of Commons, for the residue of the present session, is strongly marked by the empty state of the benches on either side of the Speaker's chair; the whole remaining interest is now centred in the House of Lords, which, at this time of year, having to consider and correct an accumulation of bills crudely passed through the lower branch of legislature, maintains, infinitely to the honour of the Peers, a full and diligent attendance.

It is now generally expected that Parliament will not be prorogued until the second week in August.

The Cinque Ports Wellington Festival.—The decorations are progressing fast, and are of the most tasteful description. Among these will be a rich display of upwards of 130 shields, each of 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, emblazoned with the arms of the Lords Warden of the Ports, from Odo, Bishop of Baieux, to the present time. A medal by Wyon will be struck on the occasion. On the obverse will be the head of the illustrious guest, from a bust just completed by Campbell; on the reverse, Dover Castle, the Cinque Ports Arms in the exerge, with the following inscription, "Struck to commemorate the Cinque Ports Banquet to his Grace at Dover, A.D. 18[illegible]." The day is not fixed, but will be about the 27th August.

The will of the late Sir Herbert Taylor has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctors' Commons, by Dame Charlotte Albina Taylor, his wi[illegible] and sole executrix. The personal property of the [illegible]easer has been sworn under 12,000*l.* The will is dated 1834, and in the testator's handwriting. The whole of the property, with the exception of two annuities of 20*l.* each to two stewards, is bequeathed to his wife and two daughters.

Horse Guards Clock.—On Tuesday night that celebrated regulator of London time, the Horse Guards clock, was illuminated for the first time. The illumination was effected by means of the "Bude light," which falls on the face, thus differing from the ordinary transparent clocks, to which it is much superior, both in clearness and beauty. It gives the clock face an appearance of being shone upon by a very powerful moonlight, and is likely to afford great convenience to the inhabitants of the metropolis. It attracted very general admiration.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers referring to an alleged elopement of Mrs. Bishop with Mr. Bochsa. The statement is denied, in its most material features, by the brother of the lady.

Major Hopkins has been elected Master of the Ceremonies at the Assembly Rooms, Leamington, in place of Major Hawkes.

Insult to the Queen.—As Her Majesty was taking an airing on Wednesday afternoon in Hyde-park, accompanied by her suite, she was grossly insulted by a person in the garb of a gentleman, on horseback, who endeavoured to get by the side of Her Majesty; but, owing to the number of noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied the Queen, he was unable to accomplish his object. He was requested to keep a little in the rear, out of the way. He then put spurs to his horse, and rode in front, continually crossing the road, his purpose evidently being to annoy the Queen. He then endeavoured to arrest Her Majesty's attention by placing his hand on his left breast, by waving his hand, and otherwise acting in the most ridiculous manner. At length he rode so close to Her Majesty's charger, that the Queen called the attention of Colonel Cavendish to the person, and he remonstrated with him on his unseemly behaviour, and directed him to go away. He refused to do so, and the Colonel instantly gave him into the custody of a police constable, to whom, after great pressing, he admitted that he acted in the capacity of town traveller to a mercantile house in Basinghall-street. He was dressed in the first style of fashion, and the horse he was riding was a valuable one. His conduct excited much indignation among the people, and he was followed by a great number of persons to the station-house. On Thursday he was taken to the Home-office, where a private examination into the case took place before Mr. White, the magistrate of Queen-square, and several of the Under Secretaries of State. One of the inspectors of the Queen-square district of police was sent down to Bow-st., to request the attendance of Sir F. Roe; but the worthy baronet is at present out of town, and the examination accordingly proceeded without him. After a long examination, the prisoner was remanded.

Penny Postage Bill.—1,300 new places will be created under the new bill at the disposition of Ministers; and one good country 'squire, the oft-defeated Whig candidate for an eastern county, has boasted in all the club houses that the Government have kindly spared him a dozen of these appointments (in prospective) out of their superfluity, to carry with him out of town, and distribute among his most pressing Radical allies.—*Times.*

There are four candidates for the vacant Irish Representative Peerage—Lords Dunraven, Muskerry, Crofton, and Blayney.

The approaching Goodwood races will be the occasion of a grander display than on any former meeting. During the whole of the week covers will be laid in the great banqueting-hall for from 80 to 100 each day. The new ball-room is now finished, an apartment of the noblest proportions, enriched with sculpture and gilding. There will be accommodation for about 200 domestics.

Sandwich Island papers to the end of last September contain the particulars of an attempted assassination of the American Consul and his Lady; the latter, indeed, was so dangerously wounded as to be past hopes of recovery; but her husband was expected to survive, although seven wounds had been inflicted. The discovery of the criminals and their instant arrest was chiefly owing to the prompt and efficacious investigation and interference of the British Consul.

A letter was read at the Court of Common Council on Thursday from Her Majesty's Chamberlain, informing the Corporation of London that the Queen has been pleased to present to the City Mr. Hayter's portrait of Her Majesty seated on the throne of the House of Lords. A resolution of gratitude to Her Majesty was carried unanimously, and a committee appointed to select a place in Guildhall where the royal portrait may be seen to advantage.

Mr. Ellis is appointed Attorney-General in the Duchy Court of Lancaster in the room of Mr. Russel, now Accountant-General in the Court of Chancery, and Mr. E. Halswell succeeds Mr. Ellis as Queen's Counsel.

Mr. Winthrop Mackworth Praed, M.P., died on Tuesday at his house in Chester-square.

Sir John Ramsden, Bart., died suddenly on Monday evening, at his residence, Hamilton-place.

The Earl of Stirling.—The whole question at issue between the Crown and Lord Stirling is one of pedigree. In the late proceedings in Scotland, certain documents were declared by the Court "not proved to be forged;" and these very documents would, we are assured, most fully substantiate the Earl's case and claims, if time for investigation and inquiry were allowed. This the Crown Lawyers are attempting to frustrate by pressing for judgment, and the case, therefore, will be brought before the House of Peers by an appeal from Lord Stirling.

On Monday, in the Jury Court, Edinburgh, an action was brought for libel by Admiral Sir David Milne and Lady Milne, against Mr. George Home, residing in Danube-street, Edinburgh, the author of a book entitled "Memoirs of an Aristocrat; or, Reminiscences of the Emperor Napoleon, by a Midshipman of the *Bellerophon.*" The jury gave a verdict of 1,000*l.* damages.

General Sir H. Cumming, Admiral Sir James Whitshed, and Capt. Girdlestone, were among the passengers leaving London on Thursday, for Antwerp, by the steamship *Soho.*

Major Ellison and Mr. Seely.—Our readers remember the unfortunate mistake made by Major Ellison, by the water-side, some time since, when Mr. Seely was wounded by a dirk drawn by the Major, who thought that he was about to be assailed by a footpad. Mr. Seely has brought an action against the Major for damages for the injury he has received. Major Ellison has made overtures for a settlement of the affair without going into a court of justice, and is reported to have received the following modest demands as the price of an arrangement:—"The Major is to retire from the magistracy of the county; to throw open his private road from the Gowts as a public one; and, lastly, to pay all the medical bills, expenses, &c.!" On his compliance with these terms, proceedings will be stopped.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Doyley Arms, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, on the body of John Robinson, a Chelsea pensioner, aged 61, who died suddenly on Monday morning. It appeared from the evidence of a woman with whom deceased lodged, that he enjoyed good health, though he was a hard drinker. He made a hearty dinner of roast beef and pudding on Sunday, and then went to church, where he fainted, and was brought home ill by a comrade. He was put to bed, and a person left to watch him, who reported, at three o'clock in the morning, that he was dead. A pensioner, named Paddy Quin, lay wide awake beside of deceased, but death, he said, had been so frequent a visitor to his old comrades, that of late he paid no attention to his visits. Deceased had served in the 80th Foot for 39 years. Verdict—"Natural Death."

THE FORTHCOMING TOURNAMENT.

"Spiro dum Spero."

'Tis marvellous! that modern rhymes
Should have to tell of "olden times"
Revived, with all their charms;
'Tis strange our youths should not refuse
To stand in their forefathers' shoes,
And do their *feat* with ARMS!

As Chivalry its proud crest rears,
And every man steel-clad appears,
NUOKE and STULTZ must fall,—
The STAGE declines, too, through the land,
Since those who once drove "four-in-hand,"
Now mostly *mount the* MAIL.

From banner'd hall, and goodly store,
Those ancient suits old warriors bore,
Are brought forth, east and west;
The "nodding plume" its slumber leaves,
Culsh—cuirass—gauntlet—likewise *greaves*—
Couch'd lances lose their rest!

The brave hold beauty justly *dear*,
Whate'er the cost—no slavish fear
Can shake their fervent trust;
With gold, or life, they're not averse
To "pay in person, or in purse,"
And "come down with the DUST!"*

Let lances shiver—who would flee?
Who would not then "A SHAKE-SPEAR" be
Amid the knightly throng?
Where royal Arthur might engage,
Or lion-hearted Richard wage,
And John of GAUNT *be-long?*

So may each gallant belted knight
Maintain his honour in the fight,
From every danger clear;
That, when they have fulfill'd their tasks,
"*Tilting*" and "*tapping*" all the *casques*,
They may not find their BIER!

J. J.

* The expenses of each knight will exceed 400*l.*

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 16.—Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of his Education Bill, introducing such motion with a speech of considerable length;—but, after some discussion, the bill was *withdrawn* till next session.

TUESDAY, July 16.—The Earl of WARWICK adverted to the extraordinary transactions in Birmingham, and inquired whether the Government had official details of the riotous and lawless proceedings that had occurred there.—Lord MELBOURNE stated that Government had received letters, but as yet they were of a very general character, not such as would justify the formation of any decided opinion on the subject.—The Duke of WELLINGTON considered that the local authorities were greatly to blame for much of what had occurred; and he wished to know who were to be deemed the responsible parties. Birmingham had been exposed to the most frightful outrages, and was now in what might be termed a state of siege. The whole affair he declared to be disgraceful to the Government of a free country.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE afterwards repeated that the transactions had happened not much more than 17 hours since, and yet particulars and opinions on the subject of them were expected.—The Duke of WELLINGTON replied that he had also referred to proceedings that occurred several days ago, at the Bull-ring meeting. There were such things as special commissions. If one had issued, many persons might have been in custody and in course of trial, instead of being at large with the opportunity of committing fresh outrages.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that many of the persons guilty of the previous aggressions were in custody.—Lord STRANGFORD presented a petition, signed by nearly 300 of the first merchants, traders, shipowners, and others, in the metropolis, on the subject of the French blockade of Buenos Ayres.

His Lordship introduced the petition in a speech explanatory of the dispute between France and Buenos Ayres, and of the inconveniences resulting to British commerce from the blockade.—Lord Melbourne allowed the importance of the petition. He said that a British fleet would be kept sufficient to protect our commerce, and, with respect to the continuance of the blockade, added, that whatever might be the disposition of former Governments of France in the matter, there was a very strong inclination on the part of the present Government of that country to bring all its unfortunate differences with the South Americans to a speedy termination.

THURSDAY, July 18.—Lord Lyndhurst presented a petition from merchants, &c., of Glasgow, complaining of the interruption to commerce by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from the Birmingham chartists, Lovett and Collins, complaining of the treatment experienced by them in Warwick gaol. His Lordship minutely detailed the contents of the petition, and severely condemned the treatment to which the prisoners said they had been exposed.—A lengthened conversation again arose on the circumstances connected with the Birmingham outrages.—The Earl of Warwick moved for a return respecting the magistrates appointed for Warwickshire; which, after some conversation, was ordered.

FRIDAY, July 19.—The royal assent was given by commission to several public and private Bills—among them was the Jamaica Government Bill.—Lord Wharncliffe, as chairman, presented the report of the select committee of lords "on the state of Ireland in respect of crime."—Lord Brougham (after there had been some conversation on the subject, and on the contents of the report) gave notice that on Monday fortnight he should submit a motion founded on that report, as far as the same regarded "the administration of justice in Ireland."—The Marquess of Normanby intimated that he should move the second reading of the Lower Canada Government Bill on Friday next; his Lordship had previously named Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 15.—On the third reading of the London City Police Bill, Mr. Fox Maule moved many new clauses and amendments, which, after some discussion, were adopted, and the bill passed.—Lord J. Russell moved the third reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill. After some discussion the House divided—for the third reading, 97; against it, 21.—The House went into committee on the Admiralty Courts Bill.—Mr. Hume moved an amendment allowing barristers generally to practise in those courts; but it was negatived by 69 to 28.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Mr. Mackinnon inquired of Lord J. Russell, whether it was his intention that any investigation should take place with regard to the conduct of the Mayor and borough Magistrates of Birmingham, and with reference to the apathy displayed by them for several hours whilst the sacking, burning, and plundering of the town was going on, and the town left for several hours to the mercy of the mob.—Lord J. Russell admitted that the town was left to the mercy of the mob from half-past 8 to a quarter before 10. He thought that the circumstance of no measures having been taken during that time to stop the riot demanded investigation, and undertook that an inquiry should be made. He believed that in Birmingham the great body of the operatives had no sympathy with the authors of these disturbances. From one very populous district a declaration had lately reached him, which afforded him great satisfaction. The individuals joining in this declaration stated, that "the stigma cast on their town by a recent disorderly proceeding they repelled, by disavowing all participation in such conduct, and stated their determination to use their utmost endeavours for preserving the peace, in which they trusted that their example would be generally followed." He (Lord J. Russell) believed that this was the general feeling of the operative classes throughout the country.—This statement was received with great satisfaction by both sides of the House, and the conversation dropped.—The House then went into committee upon the Soldiers' Pension Bill.—Mr Wakley begged to call the attention of the Secretary-at-War to the evil arising to the quarterly payment of pensions. It gave rise to improvidence on the part of pensioners, as might be seen at Chelsea, and led to great misery in many instances. He would, therefore, suggest that these payments should be make weekly.—Sir D. L. Evans expressed his concurrence in what had fallen from the hon. member for Finsbury.—Lord Howick said that the difficulty that would arise in that case would be the placing of personal restraint upon the industrious pensioners by compelling them to appear in a particular place every week. As far as the evil could be remedied without incurring new evils, it should be.—Sir E. Codrington suggested that it might be made voluntary, whether the pensioner should receive his pension weekly or monthly.—Capt. Boldero intimated his intention of taking the sense of the House upon the second clause, which he conceived gave an improper power to the guardians of the poor to obtain part of the soldier's pension in payment of expenses incurred by his family at the workhouse.—Lord Howick said, that the object of the bill was to protect the pensioner from the improper exercise of the law which conferred that power on the poor law guardians.—Mr. Wakley observed, that the effect of the clause would be that pensioners could no longer give assignments of their pensions.—Lord Howick said, that it had always been the object of Parliament to prevent the assignment of pensions, and it certainly was intended by the framers of the present clause to prevent assignments to any excepting parochial authorities.—The committee then divided—for the clause, 59; against it, 7.

THURSDAY, July 18.—Mr. Leader presented a petition from the chartists, Lovett and Collins, committed to Warwick gaol by Birmingham magistrates, complaining of the harsh treatment they experienced there; and he eventually gave notice that he should bring the subject under the consideration of the House on Monday next.—Lord J. Russell moved the third reading of the Lower Canada Government Bill.—Mr. Hutt complained that the Government had not brought forward any of the promised measures of redress; and of this bill, as only a continuation of the coercive act of last session.—Mr. Leader also condemned this bill, and expressed his astonishment at the silence and inactivity of the Earl of Durham, who had promised so much when he appeared in the House of Lords, but who had absolutely neither said nor done anything; so that, if the Canadian people had relied on that noble Earl, they must be grievously disappointed.—The bill was eventually read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, July 19.—A good deal of conversation arose on the various "Small Debts Bills" now before the House, Lord J. Russell stating that he could give the assurance that early in the next Session he would introduce the long-promised County Courts Bill, a general principle in which would meet the provision contemplated by these numerous bills.—Mr. P. Thomson said that he had received information that the French Government intended to impose a restrictive duty upon foreign linen yarn; but that he did not know when it was to take effect.—Mr. Hutt moved for returns as to the steps adopted in consequence of the address regarding the "Danish claims."—Lord J. Russell (in answer to Captain Boldero) said that it would require lengthened detail, to state what had been done regarding the Spanish Legion; and he begged that the inquiry might be made of Lord Palmerston when that noble Lord was in the House.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—Fresh disturbances broke out in Paris on Saturday, but the prompt measures of the civil and military authorities prevented a recurrence of the scenes of the 12th of May. Several persons were severely wounded, but no lives were lost. The sentence of death pronounced against Barbes, the leader and instigator in the insurrection of May, has been commuted into the punishment of hard labour at the galleys for life.

French Army and Navy.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, General Schneider, the Minister of War, said—

"The Army was equal to all the wants of the country. They had 150 moveable battalions of infantry, and 250 squadrons of Cavalry, ready to proceed to any point. It should be remembered also, by those who talked of such an army of reserve, that the military qualities of a Frenchman were such that, if taken from a plough, he was as fit for war as an old soldier. This was an advantage which was not possessed by other nations."

Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine, in his turn glorified the Navy, in answer to M. Bignon's attacks upon its inefficiency. The latter Deputy said—

"He did not think that the *personnel* of the maritime force of France was by any means sufficient. The last enumeration of the maritime classes showed that there were 10,312 Pilots, 4,316 Marine sub-officers, 48,500 sailors of 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, 18,115 new men, and 4,600 boys. There were, however, only 51,824 able-bodied men between 20 and 50 years of age; a number quite insufficient to man the vessels which might be ordered to be set afloat."

In his reply Admiral Duperre said—

"The ordonnance of 1837 fixed the *matériel* of the Navy at 40 ships of the line, 50 frigates, and 200 lighter vessels. He would observe that there were two kinds of Naval warfare, the *guerre d'escadron* and the *guerre de course*. It was the former of these kinds that was on the point of being applied in the Mediterranean, the other in the Southern Seas. The *personnel* of the Navy was not very strong, but still it was not to be considered as insufficient, because, according as the case might be, the larger vessels or the lighter ones would receive their full complements of men, and not the two descriptions of vessels at the same time. The system of steamers would also change the method of manning vessels, because, for this kind of vessel, part of the crew were workmen, and not sailors. The *materiel* of the Navy was considerable; but many of the ships were old, and some of them were 74-gun ships, now no longer used in Naval tactics. He was for encouraging the Merchant Service, as the nursery of men for the Navy; and he could only say, that if the Minister of Commerce would provide him with good merchant seamen, he would find employment for them. After a few other minor explanations, the Minister concluded by saying, that he wished to prove to the world that the French Navy was not quite so poor, nor quite so contemptible, as some people chose to represent it."

The continuation of the discussion on the budget was resumed in the sitting of Thursday.

M. Las Cases complained that the French Navy was not maintained on a sufficiently grand and extensive scale to enable this great country to compete with the increasing Navies of Great Britain, and other Powers. M. Las Cases added that the Merchant Navy had not increased since the Revolution, any more than the Government Navy.

Admiral Duperre contended that France maintained an effective force of forty ships-of-the-line and fifty frigates, besides numerous steamers and small craft. This fleet, he flattered himself, was manned by seamen who, in skill, courage, and knowledge of their profession, were exceeded by no other nation in the world. They had sufficiently evinced their, at least, equality with the English Navy, especially in the particular branch of Naval Gunnery, in which no one could deny the superiority of the French Marine Artillery over that of England. The Minister continued in the same strain, saying that France had no reason to fear the reproaches of their Navy being inferior to that of England.

Turkey.—The Sultan Mahmoud expired at Constantinople on 30th June, in the 54th year of his age, and 31st of his reign. The death of the Sultan is an event likely to be followed by consequences of moment. He had seen some of the largest and fairest provinces of his immense empire wrested from him by conquest or partly alienated by treaty and usurpation of his sovereign rights—Moldavia and Wallachia on the north; Greece, Egypt, and Syria, on the south and south-east. He was one of the greatest reformers of his age, had freed the Porte from the Military domination of the Janissaries, and had gone far towards effecting a social re-organisation of the Turkish nation. His Highness was greatly esteemed and respected by all who had been, diplomatically or otherwise, introduced to his notice; he was warmly beloved by his family and his subjects; and he may be justly styled to have been a great and a good man. He has left issue three Princes, the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid, born 19th April, 1823; Abdul Aziz; and Nizamud-Din; four Princesses. These are his legitimate children; but besides them His Highness has left a numerous progeny by the ladies of his harem. His eldest son, declared to be of age by the Divan, has been proclaimed Emperor.

On 28th, orders had been sent to Hafiz Pacha to suspend hostilities. "The King of Prussia," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "has permitted some more officers to proceed to Constantinople to join the Army of the Sultan. They are eight in number, three of cavalry, three of infantry, one of artillery, and one of engineers, and will be accompanied by sixteen non-commissioned officers."

Letters from Vienna of the 10th inst. state that Sultan Mahmoud died on the 27th ult, and not on the 30th, but that his death was kept a secret for State reasons, till the last-mentioned date.

Denmark.—A letter from Copenhagen of the 28th ult. states that Prince Christian, heir to the Danish throne, has been seized with an apoplectic attack, and that fears are entertained for his life.

The Canadas.—The notorious M'Kenzie has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a violation of the Neutrality Laws of the United States. The Miss Ross who perished in the destruction of the *John Bull*, was a daughter of the late Deputy Assistant Commissary General Wm. Ross. She was on her way to visit her sister when the disaster occurred. The command of this frontier, having been resigned by Col. Booth in consequence of ill-health, is now in the hands of Lieut.-Col. Estcourt. Col. Booth has taken his departure for England.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York, just returned from the Canadian frontier:—

"General Scott is at Oswego, and will go along the frontier. He is, I suppose, aware of what is going to happen, and may avert it; but I doubt. The 4th July is a day on which the authorities have no power. The people assemble in arms on that day, and I perceive that military festivals are to be held all along the frontier, particularly at Detroit, where some thousands will be assembled. It is thought that the enthusiasm of the day may be directed towards the liberation, as it is called, of the Canadas. The Upper Canadian papers, arrived here this morning, all talk of preparations for an invasion, derived from the knowledge of local facts."

Parallel between Wellington and Moore.—(*From Sir James Alexander's Life of the Duke.*)—Adversity is the great school in which soldiers, as well as men, must be taught to fortify their minds and acquire the moral duties of patience, prudence, and perseverance. It was a noble idea of one of the heathen writers, that there was no sight more pleasing to the gods, than that of a good man struggling with his adverse fate: the consciousness of being engaged in a good cause, of making every sacrifice, and exerting every faculty to do that which is just and upright, animates him with an enduring strength, which, rising above all difficulties, feeling no shame, and suffering no dishonour from temporary defeat, generally rewards him with ultimate victory. It was this noble species of strength which now enabled the British Commander to display the same characteristics of equanimity and resolution, which he had shown during his more prosperous career. No man, in a bad cause, was ever consistent or strong-minded; he must fear; and that fear darkens the intellectual vision, as much as the sense of wrong deprives his heart of strength, and secretly disturbs the conscience. But men of lofty character, in whom a strong sense of duty supersedes all other cares, are incapable of fear or weakness; they feel a noble pleasure in grappling with difficulties which would bear down common minds to the earth; they like to look obstacles boldly in the face, with unflinching nerve; and, where the conflict of events rages the thickest against them, there, like the true soldier, they still delight to be present. In all the difficulties, as well as in all the battles, of Moore and Wellington, this appears the distinguishing feature of their minds—covetous only of honour, and emulous of applause, their ambition was yet tempered by solid and elevated wisdom; for they were men of mind and genius, far more kindred than the little world of party has supposed. There never, perhaps, was a more erroneous impression than that which, at one period, so generally obtained, that Sir John Moore, during his campaign, evinced a disposition to gloom and despondency; that he was deficient in confidence and daring; that, in like circumstances, Lord Wellington would have displayed more hope, and ventured more; whereas, all circumstances would tend to prove that directly the contrary is nearer to the truth. What has been termed despondency, was a calm and wise conviction of the perils by which his army was surrounded, a knowledge of which the buzzing insects around him, like moths round the lamp, were wholly destitute; his want of confidence was a certainty of the utter helplessness of his allies; his pride of chivalrous daring was shown, by permitting his noble mind to be stung, by the same insects, into one hazardous step, by which he accumulated fresh difficulties upon him, which rendered his retreat one of great suffering, though among the most able on record, and his victory only the triumph of death. With regard to the probable conduct of Lord Wellington under similar circumstances, there is every reason to believe on the authority of his own written opinions, on that of the details already given of his own campaign, his sufferings, and his early contemplation of retreat into Portugal, that the sole instance in which he would have acted in a different manner, would have been, in declining to confront difficulties and dangers so great; in not hesitating a moment, from any representations of the Spanish Government, or British agents, in putting into execution that wise measure of a timely retreat on Portugal, which Moore himself had received upon, but which his too daring spirit, goaded by the impatient and interested, led him to abandon, and march in the attack. The cautious and prudent measures, pursued by Lord Wellington at the period of which we are speaking, and the [illegible] between his difficulties and final retreat, [illegible] his distinguished predecessor, though not beset with [illegible] overwhelming force which bore down on all sides to [illegible] Moore, naturally brought the parallel, so often and unmercifully made to the disadvantage of the latter, from mean and worthless motives, to our recollection. If further proof were required of the justness of the opinion we have advanced, it is supplied by the prudent steps adopted by Lord Wellington at this time, who, under circumstances far less unpromising, with no overwhelming enemy in pursuit, deemed it necessary to abandon the ground he had gained in Spain, and to fall back upon his resources. What is the fair inference? So far from showing more confidence and spirit in the situation of Sir John Moore, he would assuredly have desponded, as it is absurdly termed, in the same manner: with the same wise forecast and caution, he would, like Moore, have made up his mind, and taken the responsibility on himself, to retreat; and he perhaps would not have been deterred from his purpose, by the ignorant clamour of the weak and blind.

Of all witnesses in an honest cause, an intelligent child is the best. Of all witnesses, in any cause, a woman is the worst, unless she happens to be very pretty and engaging; and then she will answer the purpose, whatever it be, most successfully.

Literary Notices.

A Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions. By Capt. Marryat, C.B., Author of "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "Frank Mildmay," &c. 3 vols. Longman and Co.

We last week intimated our intention of presenting a critical examination of Captain Marryat's "Diary in America." It will be impracticable, we fear, to accomplish this object in a single paper. The book so teems with matter of an amusing, interesting, and important character, that we could almost wish to embrace—to transfer to our own columns—the whole of its contents. From the facts which it brings before us—the forcible illustrations of American character which it presents from all parts of the Union—we consider this to be by far the most valuable, and most practically useful, work upon America that has appeared for many years. Elsewhere we have given Captain Marryat's statements and opinions respecting the Military force of the United States. It may be well, perhaps, to dispose of his statements and opinions respecting the American Marine (Government and Merchant) in a similar manner. From his experience and observation as a British Naval officer, Captain Marryat's views and strictures upon the latter subject are of paramount interest to the people and to the Government of this country, more especially with reference to any future war (an event which, in the sincerity of our hearts, we deprecate) that may happen to take place between England and America.

Let it not for a moment be imagined that Captain Marryat's long and extensive devotion to the page of fiction has disqualified him for the more laborious office of exploring the regions of truth and reality. On the contrary, it has enabled him, without drawing upon the bank of his imagination, occasionally to indulge in the exercise of fancy, and thus to enliven many details which might otherwise have been found dull and tedious.

It is not to be supposed that Captain Marryat, or any one else, can be wholly free from prejudice, or from such impositions as are too frequently practised upon travellers: but we believe him to have written, upon this occasion, in perfect good faith, in the spirit of liberality, and with a conscientious desire to avoid misrepresentations, and to state the plain and simple truth. Some of his relations are of a most startling nature. Of this, no one can be more fully aware than he is himself; and it is, therefore, of the last importance to consider that he has been at extraordinary pains in fortifying himself, in all such relations, by the authority of American writers.

"The opinions relative to the United States," observes Capt. Marryat, "have been so conflicting in the many works which have been written, that I consider it most important that I should be able to quote American authorities against themselves, and strengthen my opinions and arguments by their own admissions."

This, indeed, is a feature in Captain Marryat's work, which immensely enhances its value.

Upon second thoughts, our proposed examination of these volumes shall be less of a critical than of a descriptive nature: that is, we shall, as circumstances may require, describe—make extracts—and connect those extracts in the way that may seem suitable. By this mode, we shall, without much self-obtrusion, be enabled to *render* more justice to our author, to his subject, and to the reader.

All travellers in the United States, and all readers of accounts of travels in the United States, should bear the following points in view:—

"There are many causes why those who have written upon America have fallen into error; they have represented the Americans as a nation; but they are not yet, nor will they for many years be, in the true sense of the word, a nation,—they are a mass of many people cemented together to a certain degree by a general form of government, but they are in a constant state of transition, and (what may at first appear strange) no amalgamation has as yet taken place: the puritan of the east, the Dutch descent of the middle states, the cavalier of the south, are nearly as marked and distinct now as at the first occupation of the country, softened down indeed, but still distinct. Not only are the populations of the various states distinct, but even those of the cities, and it is hardly possible to make a remark which may be considered as general to a country, where the varieties of soil and of climate are so extensive."

Another consideration:—

"The Americans are often themselves the cause of their being misrepresented, there is no country, perhaps, in which the habit of deceiving for amusement, or what is termed hoaxing, is so common. Indeed, this and the hyperbole constitute the major part of American humour. If they have the slightest suspicion that a foreigner is about to write a book, nothing appears to give them so much pleasure as to try to mislead him;—this has constantly been practised upon me, and, for all I know, they may in some instances have been successful: if they have, all I can say is, that '*se non è vero, è ben trovato*,' that it might have happened."

Captain Marryat here quotes a laughable paragraph from a New York Paper, respecting "that old, deaf, English maiden lady, Miss Martineau, who travelled through some of the States a few years since," and then adds:—

"When I was at Boston, a gentleman of my acquaintance brought me Miss Martineau's work, and was excessively delighted when he pointed out to me two pages of fallacies, which he had told her with a grave face, and which she had duly recorded and printed."

Alas for poor Miss Martineau and her numerous "fallacies!" The latter are, *passim*, throughout Captain Marryat's pages, exhibited in such "awfully ludicrous" lights, that we fear "The Diary in America" will be regarded by the lady and her friends as "A Book of Eternal Annoyance."

Captain Marryat thus states the great object of his work:—

"It is not my intention to follow the individualising plans of the majority of those who have preceded me in this country. I did not sail across the Atlantic to ascertain whether the Americans cut their dinners with two-prong iron, or three-prong silver forks, with chopsticks, or their fingers; it is quite sufficient for me to know that they do eat and drink; if they did not, it would be a curious anomaly which I should not pass over. My object was, to examine and ascertain *what were the effects of a democratic form of government and climate upon a people which, with all its foreign admixture, may still be considered as English.*"

Further, in his arrangement, he has considered it advisable to present, first, those portions of his Diary which might be interesting, and in which are recorded traits and incidents bearing strongly upon the commentaries subsequently made upon the institutions of the United States, and the results of those institutions as developed in the American character. Accordingly, the "Diary" itself terminates with the 214th page of the second volume; the remainder of that, and the whole of the third volume, being occupied by remarks, sketches, essays, &c., relating to a variety of subjects.

We commence with the "Diary." Captain Marryat arrived at New York, by steam-packet, on the 4th May, 1837, just at the time of immense mercantile failures. He thus illustrates the delight of the Americans in hyperbole:—

"During this crash, when every day fifteen or twenty merchants' names appeared in the newspapers as bankrupts, one party, not in a very good humour, was hastening down Broadway, when he was run against by another whose temper was equally unamiable. This collision roused the choler of both.—'What the devil do you mean, Sir?' cried one; 'I've a great mind to knock you into *the middle of next week*.'—This occurring on a Saturday, the wrath of the other was checked by the recollection of how very favourable such a blow would be to his present circumstances. 'Will you' by heavens, then pray do; it's just the thing I want, for how else I am to get over next Monday and the acceptances I must take up, is more than I can tell.'"

All the banks had stopped payment, and there was not a dollar to be had.

"I walked down Wall Street, and had a convincing proof of the great demand for money, for somebody picked my pocket."

* * * * * * *

"The radicals here, for there are radicals, it appears, in a democracy—

'In the lowest depth, a lower deep'—

are very loud in their complaints. I was watching the swarming multitude in Wall Street this morning, when one of these fellows was declaiming against the banks for stopping specie payments, and 'robbing a poor man in such a villanous manner,' when one of the merchants, who appeared to know his customer, said to him—'Well, as you say, it is hard for a poor fellow like you not to be able to get dollars for his notes; hand them out, and I'll give you specie for them myself!' The blackguard had not a cent in his pocket, and walked away looking very foolish. He reminded me of a little chimney-sweeper at the Tower Hamlets election, asking, 'Vot vos my hopinions about primaginitur?'—a very important point to him certainly, he having no parents, and having been brought up by the parish."

* * * * * * *

"'They may say the times are bad,' said a young American to me, 'but I think they are excellent. A twenty dollar note used to last me but a week, but now it is as good as Fortunatus's purse, which was never empty. I eat my dinner at the hotel, and show them my twenty dollar note. The landlord turns away from it as if it were the head of Medusa, and begs that I will pay another time. I buy everything that I want, and I have only to offer my twenty dollar note in payment, and my credit is unbounded—that is, for any sum under twenty dollars. If they ever do give change again in New York, it will make a very unfortunate change in my affairs."

A capital Jonathan:—

"I was inquiring if the Hudson was stopped up or not during the winter? This led to a conversation as to the severity of the winter, when one man, by way of proving how cold it was, said, 'Why, I had a cow on my lot up the river, and last winter she got in among the ice, and was carried down three miles before we could get her out again. The consequence has been, that she has milked nothing but *ice-creams* ever since."

The description of the celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of American independence, on the 4th July, beats all that we have ever witnessed at St. Bartholomew fair, or on the festival of the venerable Guy Faux:—

"The commemmoration commenced, if the day did not, on the evening of the 3d, by the municipal police going round and pasting up placards, informing the citizens of New York, that all persons letting off fireworks would be taken into custody, which notice was immediately followed up by the little boys proving their independence of the authorities, by letting off squibs, crackers, and bombs, and cannons, made out of shin bones, which flew in the face of every passenger, in the exact ratio that the little boys flew in the face of the authorities. This continued the whole night, and thus was ushered in the great and glorious day, illumined by a bright and glaring sun (as if bespoken for on purpose by the mayor and corporation), with the thermometer at 90 deg. in the shade. The first sight which met the eye after sunrise was the precipitate escape, from a city visited with the plague of gunpowder, of respectable or timorous people in coaches, carriages, wagons, and every variety of vehicle. 'My kingdom for a horse!' was the general cry of all those who could not stand fire. In the mean while, the whole atmosphere was filled with independence. Such was the quantity of American flags which were hoisted on board of the vessels, hung out of windows, or carried about by little boys, that you saw more stars at noon-day than ever could be counted on the brightest night. On each side of the whole length of Broadway were ranged booths and stands, similar to those at an English fair, and on which were displayed small plates of oysters, with a fork stuck in the board opposite to each plate; clams sweltering in the hot sun; pine-apples, boiled hams, pies, puddings, barley-sugar, and many other indescribables. But what was most remarkable, Broadway, being three miles long, and the booths lining each side of it, in every booth there was a roast pig, large or small, as the centre attraction. Six miles of roast pig! and that in the New York city alone; and roast pig in every other city, town, hamlet, and village, in the Union. What association can there be between roast pig and independence? Let it not be supposed that there was any deficiency in the very necessary articles of potation on this auspicious day. No; the booths were loaded with porter, ale, cyder, mead, brandy, wine, ginger-beer, pop, soda-water, whisky, rum, punch, gin slings, cocktails, mint juleps, besides many other compounds, to name which nothing but the luxuriance of American-English could invent a word * * * *. All creation appeared to be independent on this day—some of the horses particularly so; for they would not keep 'in no line not no how.' Some preferred going sideways like crabs, others went backwards—some would not go at all, others went a great deal too fast, and not a few parted company with their riders, whom they kicked off just to show their independence; but let them go which way they would, they could not avoid the squibs and crackers. And the women were in the same predicament: they might dance right, or dance left, it was only out of the frying-pan into the fire; for it was pop, pop, bang, bang; fiz, pop, bang,—so that you literally trod upon gunpowder."

Of the fanatical exhibition of the Shakers at Niskayuna, Captain Marryat gives a most unfavourable account—so unfavourable, indeed, as to excite disgust.

"Women," says Captain Marryat, "are born Tories, and admit no other than petticoat government as legitimate."

A horse at large:—

"Returning to Utica, I fell in with a horse bridled and saddled, that was taking his way home without his master, every now and then cropping the grass at the road side, and then walking in a most independent manner. His master had given him a certificate of leave, by chalking in large letters on the saddle-flaps on each side, 'Let him go.' This was a very primitive proceeding; but I am not quite sure that it could be ventured upon in Yorkshire, or in Virginia either, where they know a good horse, and are particularly careful of it. It is a fact, that wherever they breed horses they invariably learn to steal them."

Health, size, and longevity, in the island of Mackenaw:—

"I inquired of one of the islanders, why all the white residents were generally such large portly men, which they are at a very early age:—he replied, 'We have good air, good water, and what we eat agrees with us.' This was very conclusive. I inquired of another, if people lived to a good old age in the island;—his reply was quite American: 'I guess they do; if people want to die, they can't die here—they're obliged to go elsewhere.'"

At Sault St. Marie—

"The majority of the inhabitants are half breeds. It is remarkable that the females generally improve, and the males degenerate, from the admixture of blood. Indian wives are here preferred to white, and perhaps with reason—they make the best wives for poor men; they labour hard, never complain, and a day of severe toil is amply recompensed by a smile from their lord and master in the evening. They are always faithful and devoted, and very sparing of their talk—all which qualities are considered as recommendations in this part of the world."

The spirit of barter, so prevalent among the Americans, is thus admirably illustrated:—

"Progressing in the stage, I had a very amusing specimen of the ruling passion of the country—the spirit of barter, which is communicated to the females as well as to the boys. I will stop for a moment, however, to say, that I heard of an American, who had two sons, and he declared that they were so clever at barter, that he locked them both up together in a room, without a cent in their pockets, and that before they had *swopped* for an hour, they had each gained two dollars a piece. But now for my fellow-passengers—both young, both good-looking, and both ladies, and evidently were total strangers to each other. One had a pretty pink silk bonnet, very fine for travelling; the other, an indifferent plush one. The young lady in the plush eyed the pink bonnet for some time: at last *Plush* observed in a drawling half indifferent way—'That's rather a pretty bonnet of yours, Miss'—'Why yes, I calculate it's rather smart,' replied Pink—After a pause and closer survey—'You wouldn't have any objection to part with it, Miss?'—'Well now, I don't know but I might, I have worn it but three days, I reckon.'—'Oh, my! I should have reckoned that you carried it longer—perhaps it rained on them three days.'—'I've a notion it didn't rain, not one. It's not the only bonnet I have, Miss.'—'Well now, I should not mind an exchange, and paying you the *balance*'—'That's an awful thing that you have on, Miss.'—'I rather think not, but that's as may be. Come, Miss, what will you take?'—'Why, I don't know—what will you give?'—'I reckon you'll know best when you answer my question.'—'Well then, I shouldn't like less than five dollars.'—'Five dollars and my bonnet! I reckon two would be nearer the mark—but it's of no consequence.'—'None in the least, Miss, only I know the value of my bonnet. We'll say no more about it.'—'Just so, Miss.'—A pause and silence for half a minute, when Miss Plush looks out of the window, and says, as if talking to herself, 'I shouldn't mind giving four dollars, but no more.' She then fell back in her seat, when Miss Pink put her head out of the window, and said—'I shouldn't refuse four dollars after all, if it was offered,' and then she fell back to her former position.—'Did you think of taking four dollars, Miss?'—'Well, I don't care, I've plenty of bonnets at home.'—'Well,' replied Plush, taking out her purse and offering her the money.—'What bank is this, Miss?'—'Oh! all's right there, Safety Fund, I calculate.'—The two ladies exchanged bonnets, and Pink pockets the balance."

"Whittling" and bargaining are thus described:—

"It is a habit, arising from the natural restlessness of the American when he is not employed, of cutting a piece of stick, or anything else, with his knife. Some are so wedded to it from long custom, that if they have not a piece of stick to cut, they will whittle the backs of the chairs, or anything within their reach. A yankee shown into a room to await the arrival of another, has been known to whittle away nearly the whole of the mantel-piece. Lawyers in court whittle away at the table before them, and judges will cut through their own bench. In some courts they put sticks before noted whittlers to save the furniture. The Down-Easters, as the yankees are termed generally, whittle when they are making a bargain, as it fills up the pauses, gives them time for reflection, and, moreover, prevents any examination of the countenance; for in bargaining, like in the game of brag, the countenance is carefully watched, as an index to the wishes. I was once witness to a bargain made by two respectable yankees, who wished to agree about a farm, and in which whittling was resorted to. They sat down on a log of wood, about three or four feet apart from each other, with their faces

turned opposite ways—that is, one had his legs on one side of the log with his face to the east, and the other his legs on the other side, with his face to the west. One had a piece of soft wood, and was sawing it with his penknife; the other had an unbarked hickory stick, which he was peeling for a walking-stick. The reader will perceive a strong analogy between this bargain and that in the stage between the two ladies.—'Well, good morning—and about this farm?'—'I don't know, what will you take?'—'What will you give?'—Silence, and whittle away.—'Well, I should think two thousand dollars a heap of money for this farm.'—'I've a notion it will never go for three thousand, any how.'—'There's a fine farm, and cheaper, on the North side.'—'But where's the sun to ripen the corn?'—'Sun shines on all alike.'—'Not exactly through a Vermont hill, I reckon. The driver offered me as much as I say, if I recollect right.'—'Money not always to be depended upon. Money not always forthcoming.'—'I reckon I shall make an elegant 'backy stopper of this piece of sycamore.'—Silence for a few moments. Knives hard at work.—'I've a notion this is as pretty a hiccory stick as ever came out of a wood.'—'I shouldn't mind two thousand five hundred dollars, and time given.'—'It couldn't be more than six months then, if it goes at that price.'—(Pause).—'Well, that might suit me.'—'What do you say, then?'—'Suppose it must be so.'—'It's a bargain, then (*rising up*); come, let's liquor on it.'"

The horrors of war at Montreal, the destruction of the church of St. Eustache, &c., are very powerfully described; but the passage is too long for extract.

"I could not help thinking," adds Captain Marryat, "as I stood contemplating this melancholy scene of destruction, bloodshed, and sacrilege, that if Mr. Hume or Mr. Roebuck had been by my side, they might have repented their inflammatory and liberal opinions, as here they beheld the frightful effects of them."

We shall proceed with the second and third volumes, which are perhaps of higher interest, next week.

Memoirs of the Life and Times of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan. By his son. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

Perhaps the personal reputation of Henry Grattan is unique, in the circumstance of there being only one opinion, as to his high, pure, and unblemished political character and conduct, through a life exclusively devoted to what was at the time, and still is, considered as *party* politics. Opposed as he was at every step of his public career, and instrumental as that career was (more so perhaps than that of any other man in recent times) in rooting out corruption, and flinging shame and obloquy upon its practisers and abettors, Henry Grattan, nevertheless, passed through life, and was followed to his grave by the personal admiration and respect even of those who had most reason to be angry with him. In fact, if ever there was a man who deserved and obtained the name of a patriot, Grattan was that man; and his bitterest enemies dared not dispute his pretensions to the honour thus awarded to him. The merits of his political conduct might and may be disputed; though it will scarcely be so in the present day, even by the most Conservative of politicians. But his motives, his methods of working out the objects at which they pointed, and the great and varied talents which he employed to the latter end, have ever been the theme of universal respect and admiration.

That the life of such a man should so long have remained unwritten, we cannot but regard as no less singular than we must deem it fortunate, since it has now been executed in a manner that we could scarcely have hoped for had it been undertaken by any one else but the present author, or by him at an earlier period of his life, or at a period when its appearance would have been less apt and fitting than it is at the present moment.

The life of Grattan is so intimately and entirely bound up with the political history of his country during the period comprised between his arrival at man's estate and his death, that the present volumes, as might naturally have been expected, offer us a complete history of Ireland during that period—the most eventful and important of her existence; and not only so, but the only efficient history of that period which has yet been placed on record. But for the general reader they do more, and infinitely better than this; they offer us, under the best possible form—that of an epistolary autobiography—one of the most interesting histories that can be conceived of the mind and heart of one of the most extraordinary and gifted men that have illustrated and benefited modern times. The large body of private correspondence—chiefly consisting of his own letters—which is here brought to bear upon the early and strictly private life of Grattan, will be read with an eager and intense interest by those who will perhaps turn away with indifference or distaste from the relation of those highly important historical events in which he afterwards became the chief agent. Moreover, there is a fund of personal anecdotes scattered through the volumes, all of which are characteristic as well as new, and many of which will immediately take their place among the imperishable *ana* of the period to which they relate.

The author of this truly valuable work says, no less finely than truly, that "it requires an excess of indignation to be an Irish historian:" and in the historical portion of his labours he has unquestionably evinced the due amount of that quality, but no more. The result, as we have said, is the most forcible, comprehensive, and just history of Ireland, during the period treated of, that has hitherto appeared. On the other hand, nothing can be more modest, moderate, and retiring, than the tone the author assumes when treating exclusively of his illustrious parent; and if the work be completed—as we cannot for a moment doubt that it will—in the tone and spirit which have dictated these two volumes (and which carry the subject, both public and personal, up to the important period of 1782), it will unquestionably form one of the most important and interesting additions to our biographical and historical literature that (to say the least of it) our own day has produced.

Reconnoitering Voyages, Travels, and Adventures, in the New Colonies of South Australia, &c. By W. H. Leigh, Esq. Smith, Elder and Co.

Mr. Leigh affords us anything but a flattering picture of the advantages of emigration. Indeed, his work seems to have been written with the view of removing the delusions created by almost innumerable writers respecting these colonies, and to set people a-thinking before they leave their native land for the "El Dorados" of distant shores. He quitted England, as he states, "warped by no party, and biassed by no prejudices," and therefore his work is a narrative of facts as they came under his notice. The volume contains some beautiful plates, and much of adventure, information, and anecdote, to interest the general reader. To those who contemplate emigration it will be found of some value, though, as we have frequently explained, success chiefly depends on the former pursuits and habits of the emigrant. Mr. Leigh's last note, "A Word at Parting," is most appropriate:—

"Let no man, under any circumstances, think of emigration till he has well weighed in his mind what he can do in England. Let him not be led away by the sophistry or persuasion of others, nor allow distance to 'lend enchantment to the view,' but let him give Reason her due sway, and be guided by her cool dictates. If you are so unhappy as to be compelled to expatriate yourself—a heavy calamity under the most favourable circumstances—take the advice of some one who has been at the place you design to visit, in preference to that of the theorist at home. If you determine on the measure, and have a few hundreds, and a wife and family, save your money until your arrival in your adopted country, simply providing yourself with a few indispensable articles of clothing, &c., to which I have adverted in the body of the work."

Prodromus; or, an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning: including an Analysis of the Human Mind. By Sir G. C. Haughton, K.H., &c. W. H. Allen and Co.

The present philosophical essay is intended as preliminary to a work which is to demonstrate the necessary connexion, relation, and dependence of Physics, Metaphysics, and Morals. The system of Sir Graves Haughton is not only one of extreme beauty, but calculated, from the manner in which it is put forth, to be of the highest advantage in liberating the human understanding from some of its strongest bonds of self-delusion and absurdity. The intention of the author is to make language give evidence against itself, and render up its secret—to compel it to confess the manifold impositions it practises on the human understanding, and to acknowledge that, notwithstanding all its disguises and its supposed riches, every word may be shown to mean nothing more than THING or STATE; and that even the last of these two terms is a mere sound—a symbol boldly invented by the intellect for the purpose of reasoning. We regret that our limits prevent us entering more fully into the plan and merits of this very important philosophical work; but we recommend it to the earnest study of all who desire to obtain a correct idea on the nature of language, or an insight into the dark and mysterious labyrinths of metaphysics.

The British Angler's Manual. T. C. Hofland, Esq. Whitehead and Co.

We must, after a second reading, have a few more words on this, one of the most pleasant and profitable volumes for those whom it concerns,—namely, the brothers of the angle—that has come across us for many a long day. As a book on angling, it well deserves to take its title of *a manual*; for it furnishes the incipient angler with all the information he can need to accomplish himself in the art, both as regards its mechanical "appliances and means," its appropriate localities, and the skill required in the practice of it. But Mr. Hofland's book does more than this, or it would not have produced the marked attention of a second notice at our hands;—for albeit of the "contemplative" mood, we are not "brothers of the angle," and have, to speak the truth, what we fear Mr. Hofland will deem a most *un*-pious horror of the "*gentle* craft,"—so called probably on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, unless we derive the epithet from the favourite *bait* so denominated. No; had this book been nothing better than a guide to incipient anglers as to the most successful modes and means of setting their wits to their finny victims, we should have felt it our duty (to the fishes) to have left its laudation to those of "the adverse faction," who wield the rod of the critic as well as that of the angler. But *The British Angler's Manual* is a book which every man of cultivated taste and a love of natural beauty may take up with pleasure, and put down again without fear of being infected with the Walton fever; whereas, if he have that pleasant malady, it will enable him to aggravate it to his heart's content, if indeed anglers' hearts are not in the same category with Turkish women's souls. The lover of the *really* "gentle" craft—that of landscape-painting—will recognise in the name of Hofland one that has been associated for many years with their most delightful recollections of the beauties of English nature. When we repeat, therefore, that the writer of this angler's manual is also the artist to whom the world has been indebted for his exquisitely true and characteristic delineations of British scenery, and that in this volume he has taxed his delightful art to the uttermost, we shall bespeak that general attention to his work which its ostensible adaptation to a particular pursuit would not have claimed for it. In fact so pleasing and attractive are the numerous steel plates, and still more numerous wood-cuts, which embellish this volume, that even *we* can forgive the occasions which have called them forth; if indeed we are not to regard the angling as the collateral result,—and the pursuit of art through her most flowery and enticing paths, as the temptation which has led to the (in this, if in any, case) innocent sin.

The Spas of Germany. By A.B. Granville, M.D. Second Edition. 1 vol. Henry Colburn.

We are happy to find that our anticipations respecting the success of this able, useful, and most amusing work have not been disappointed. It has already reached a second edition; and the opportunity has been embraced of making a very important improvement in the *form* of the publication, which has rendered it all that such a work ought to be. The first edition of *The Spas of Germany* was decidedly too cumbersome and too expensive to admit of its being received as a guide and travelling companion to *all* who visit those wonder-working waters; whereas the beautiful volume before us, though comprising (with a few insignificant omissions) all the letter-press and all the embellishments of the former edition, occupies only about half its space, and is published at little more than half its price. The result will doubtless be a popularity only limited by the immense and yearly increasing number of visitors to the spot which it so graphically and admirably describes.

Poems, now first collected. By Lord Leigh. Small 8vo. E. Moxon.

We are glad to see the present volume, which forms a very graceful body of fine thoughts, clothed in impassioned language. The genius of the noble poet seems to us to be of a contemplative order: it is not dramatic nor narrative, but descriptive and didactic. It is more akin to Thomson, for example, than to Spenser, though Lord Leigh has shown a singular aptitude for the construction of the grand stanza invented by the author of "The Faery Queen." In the "Epistles to a Friend in Town," his Lordship reminds us sometimes of Horace, and occasionally of Juvenal: we speak only of his manner; the matter is perfectly his own. Scanning the present times, and the literary, political, and fashionable circles that figure in them, the poet sketches, with infinite spirit and discrimination, several of the male and female personages who struggle for a brief and perilous notoriety. But while this is executed with singular piquancy, not an atom of ill-nature is to be found in a single line: the moral severity is that of a calm and good heart, not of an angry one. The following, from the third of these Epistles, happily describes the mystifications of a young aspirant in the world of fashion:—

Now Flavius lingers in the town alone;
The pride and pomp of which, alas, are gone.
The mean young man will contrasceno to seek
A rural Bashaw's seat; but for a week
Th' indignant Landlord scorns, [illegible] might,
The proffer'd honour, as he scorn'd your slight
Which Flavius show'd him when among the crowd
Of worldlings walk'd the coxcomb poor and proud.
All pride is littleness—but very low
The pride which unpaid tailors can bestow!—
The bigot for his narrow creed may have
Some reason, but a fool is fashion's slave;
Who, for a name's equivocal renown,
Would the best feelings of the heart disown,
Let brother triflers damn him as half-bred,
The charms of this much-boasted name are fled:
A word from fashion's high-priest,—sacred thing
Will clip at once the young aspirant's wing.
Unhappy youth! whom fortune thus beguiles!
The lovely Peeress pauses by, nor smiles.
The title "Exquisite" acquired with pain,
Like that of "Champion," is a doubtful gain.

Having spoken of the contemplative character of the noble poet's writings, we shall extract three most exquisite stanzas from a poem which records the author's visit to the scene of his childhood. These will have an echo in every bosom, though in few would be found such beautiful words to express the sentiment:—

Beautiful day thou art! but doubly fair
To me as from this spot I now behold
Things of familiar loveliness, the rill
Whispers of childhood, changeful lights unfold
Scenes of which many a pleasant tale is told.
Lo! as the panorama gay is seen
Distinctly, hamlets, mansions known of old,
Glow in the sunshine; cornfields, meadows green,
And wood-surrounded domes of grandeur swell between*.

* And "flowery gardens curtain'd round
With world-excluding groves."

The deep of azure by a cloud unstained
Above; the wild bee's solitary hum;
The butterflies, whose joyaunce is unfeigned,
Coloured, as if from gayer worlds they come,—
Creatures not grateful less for life, though dumb:
The swift that skims the ground with rapid wing,
The thousand thousand flowers we cannot sum,
The streams that from moss-covered founts outspring,—
All in the Sun rejoice, their earth-o'ergazing king.

Here the pavilion stands, where children bright
At morn assembled for the dance or game,
Lively as fays, as delicate Ariel light;
Though they are grown to womanhood, there came
To fancy's eye apparently the same
To-day, their young successors full of joy:
And as the sun subdued his fiercer flame,
The dance commenced, that charmed me when a boy,
And simple sports that gave delight without alloy.

We should be glad to see another volume of Lord Leigh's Poems. The present is indeed welcome to us in these untuneful days.

Portrait of the Queen. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi. We noticed some months since Mr. George Hayter's most admirable portrait of Her Majesty, and we have now before us a superb engraving of it by Henry Cousins. This portrait is the most magnificent that, as yet, has appeared of the Queen, and as a work of art it can scarcely be excelled. The countenance of Her Majesty is finely delineated; indeed every portion of the plate is exquisite. Those who wish to have a portrait of our beloved Queen that will be valuable at all times, should obtain early impressions of this noble work of art.

History of Napoleon. Part V. R. Tyas. *Thomas's Life of Napoleon.* Part II. J. Thomas.—We have already expatiated on the characteristic and spirited sketches in both these works, the one (Tyas's) having Horace Vernet, and other French artists, celebrated for their Military sketches, and the other being confined to the designs of Vernet alone, indeed, in all respects, the same as those which embellish the "Histoire de l'Empereur Napoleon," of M. Laurent de L'Ardèche, now publishing in Paris. Both works are well conducted and got up with great care and expense, but as yet they have not reached those important epochs in the History of Napoleon in which the public will take the liveliest interest. Mr. Tyas's "History," edited, we might say written, by Mr. Horne, is probably the most original, and its only defect to our minds is its radicalism. Mr. Thomas's "Life" is a careful compilation from all the well-known biographies of the Emperor.

Greece: Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. By C. Wordsworth, D.D. W. S. Orr and Co.—This, the sixth number, illustrated with engravings on steel and wood-cuts in the first style of art, and the letter-press by one thoroughly intimate with classic land, is not only to be prized as an ornamental publication, but as of great worth to those who are studying the ancient authors of Greece. There are few modern works which combine literature and art to a more eminent degree than the one before us.

Outlines of Celebrated Works from the Best Masters of Ancient and Modern Sculpture. C. Murton. This work has arrived at its 15th number, and we can justly state that the praise we gave to the early parts has been equally merited by each succeeding number. No artist should be without the publication. In the 16th number we have Outlines of Canova's "Mars and Venus," and "Cupid and Psyche," the "Venus of Ostea," &c.

Repton's Landscape Gardening, and Landscape Architecture. No. I. Longman and Co.—We rejoice to find Mr. Loudon devoting his time and talents to the editing of a new edition of a singularly tasteful work. The publication is to be completed in 12 numbers, and illustrated by upwards of 200 engravings. It will also include a biographical sketch of Mr. Repton, and original notes by the Editor. From the number before us we may augur that the work will be deservedly popular. Last year Mr. Loudon purchased the proprietorship of those of Mr. Repton's works of which the copyrights had not expired at that period, and he is thereby enabled to publish an edition of the whole; which, by reducing the size of the engravings, and printing the letter-press in the same type as that of the *Gardener's Magazine*, will be comprised in one 8vo. volume, and sold at such a price as will render it accessible to all.

Pictures of the French, Drawn by Themselves. Part II. W. S. Orr and Co.—This is, in our opinion, a better number than the first. We have Political Ladies, the Literary Adventurer, the Monthly Nurse, and the "Rapin" or "fag" to a painter or sculptor. The characters are well sketched, and judiciously exemplified, particularly the Political Ladies, from the pen of Comte Horace de Viel-Castel. We have always been of opinion that the woman who will devote her energies to a study fit only for men loses all her distinctive qualities—all her graces—all her feminine beauties—without gaining aught to compensate her for so many losses. Most truly says the Comte, "the Deity did not create Woman for so rude a labour as that of politics."

The Illustrated Shakspere. R. Tyas. Part III.—contains The Merry Wives of Windsor, illustrated by Kenny Meadows, whose conceptions of Shakspere's characters are full of truth and poetry. The braggadocio scene of Falstaff's followers with Slender—that of Mrs. Quickly and Bardolph—and the first interview between Ford and Falstaff, are rich beyond measure. The introductory remarks to the plays we have already had occasion to praise, and those to the comedy before us are most felicitous. It has been said, and truly, that Falstaff in this play is not so unctuous and irresistible as in the two parts of "Henry IV.;" but, if the Falstaff of Windsor must succumb to him of Gadshill and Shrewsbury, it should, in fairness, be added,—

"*Nought but himself can be his conqueror.*"

Even the unsuspected gullibility of the unfortunate old boy, as drawn forth of him by the witcheries of the wicked wives, places him in an amiable point of view, and raises a new sensation in his favour. Our choler would rise, despite of us, against Cleopatra herself, should she presume to make a dupe and tool of regal old Jack, the natural lord and master of all about him; and, although not so atrociously immoral as to wish he had succeeded with the Windsor gipsies, we yet plead guilty to the minor turpitude of sympathy, when he tells his persecutors, with brightening visage, and exultant twinkle of eye, "I am glad, though you have ta'en a special stand to strike at me, that your arrow hath glanced."

Sculpture.—The slow and silent progress of this little appreciated but very difficult art, is seldom marked by any token of publicity, except the occasion be one which is to record the deposit of a bust, or the erection of a monument to some public individual. An instance of genius, however, now and then occurs which claims the attention of the journalist; and to such a one we wish to direct the examination of the connoisseur. Signor Bozzoni of Rome, who was a pupil of the celebrated Finelli of Carrara, but whose studio was in the "eternal city," has commenced a work consisting of sixteen statues of the size of life, with eighteen corresponding bas-reliefs, at the instance of Mr. Constable Maxwell, of Everingham Park, in Yorkshire, who has built a church on his estate, which these productions are to decorate. We have not forgotten the glorious works of Thorwaldsen in St. Peter's, but justice towards Mr. Bozzoni induces us to say that the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, which he has already modelled, are very admirable specimens of design and master-like treatment. If the rest of the commission be executed as well as this portion of it, we shall have reason to congratulate Yorkshire upon the possession of a classical work which will have few parallels in England.

Painting of the Interior of Longstone Lighthouse.—The wreck of the *Forfarshire*—the heroism of Grace Darling and her father in saving nine of the crew and passengers, are beautifully represented by Mr. Parker, of Newcastle, who has taken the point of time when all the sufferers have been safely brought to the blazing hearth of the Darlings. Grace, her father and mother, are actively engaged in dispensing food. The individuals are excellently grouped, and the various expressions just and suitable to the occasion. This picture is now in the hands of Mr. C. G. Lewis, who has made an etching of the plate, preparatory to its being completed by him in mezzotinto. The engraving will, we have, no doubt, be very popular, as is generally the case with the prints of the spirited publishers, Ackermann and Co. of the Strand.

H.B.—We have this week three new subjects. The first, No. 603, called "A Pressure from Without," represents the Chancellor of the Exchequer astride of his "treasury hack," heavily laden with the budget, and holding in his hand that *panacea* for all the evils of the session, *the uniform penny-postage plan*. His prosperous course is, notwithstanding, interrupted by John Bull, in the guise of a very stout highwayman, whose "Stand and deliver" fills the Chancellor with affright, and extorts from him the hope that he will "give him back something to meet his expenses on the road." No. 604 gives the likenesses of two well-known rivals in literature and political fame—Sir E. L. Bulwer and D'Israeli. The Baronet's likeness would be good, but for the exaggeration of the eyes in looking upon his fellow "pair." The last of the series, No. 605, is a "Design for the Wellington Testimonial." A classical and clever performance, partly imitating Wyatt's superb horse in Cockspur street, and partly the statue in Hyde Park, represented by the Duke, nude, and reining in the Bucephalus, which is girthed "Opposition." The animal, and the position of the group, are very spirited. *H.B.* ably alludes to the whispered accusations against his Grace, that he rather restrains the energies of the opposition than cheers them on to grapple with the present Government.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL FOREIGN ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD*.

By Nicholas Carlisle, Esquire, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Knight of the Imperial Austrian Order of the Iron Crown; Knight of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog; Gentleman of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber; Honorary Doctor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen; Member of the Royal Academy of Sweden, Stockholm; Member of the Literary Society of Iceland; Member of the Society of Literature and Art of Courland, Mitau; Member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, Palermo; Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute, Rome, Honorary Member of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

It would be unjust to one of the most diffident, as well as most distinguished members of the Society of Antiquaries of London, were this somewhat, perhaps, elaborate description of himself to be attributed to personal vanity. It has, we believe, entirely arisen from the desire of showing, that profound learning and extraordinary intellectual acuteness are as highly appreciated abroad as at home; and that, while the Antiquarian Societies of England have enhanced their fame by enrolling him among their members, three other Institutions of Great Britain, one American, and six in different parts of Europe, have been honoured by his acceptance of their diplomas. Three Orders of Knighthood glitter on his breast; and Her Most Gracious Majesty rejoices in him as "one of the Gentlemen of her Privy Chamber." With these numerous marks of identity, Mr. Nicholas Carlisle may feel sure, that he will never be confounded with any other person of a name not altogether "unknown to fame," even if the book itself did not bear in every page ample evidence of his originality of thought, and peculiarity of style.

Mr. Carlisle's work contains an abstract of the statutes of many of the Orders. But it is doubtful whether those statutes still govern the several Orders; for what reliance can be placed on the statements of an author who is evidently ignorant that the "Holy Ghost," "Saint Michael," "Saint Louis," and every other Order of France (except the Legion of Honour), were virtually suppressed after the Revolution of 1830; who, in his account of the Legion of Honour, speaks of the Ordinance of Louis XVIII. of the 26th of March, 1816, as "the *new* and *present* establishment of that Order;" who does not notice any of the numerous alterations subsequently made by that monarch and by Charles X.; and who says nothing of the important changes that took place on the accession of Louis Philippe, though all the ordinances on the subject, as well as those of the 25th August, 1830, 28th November, 1831, and 19th April, 1832, are printed in the "Histoire de la Légion d'Honneur," par M. Saint Maurice? We also doubt whether Mr. Carlisle has consulted Mons. Perrot's well known "Collection Historique des Ordres de Chevalerie Civils et Militaires existant chez les différens Peuples du Monde," wherein the various insignia of all the Orders of Europe are represented in their proper colours. Though M. Perrot's is by no means a correct work, it is infinitely more interesting and useful than Mr. Carlisle's; and it is certainly free from such absurdity as calling the Duchess of Angoulême, in 1830, the "*present* protectress" of the establishment for the education of the daughters of the Knights of the Legion of Honour. It is, however, but justice to Mr. Carlisle to observe, that, as he mentions the "Crosses of July," bestowed by Louis Philippe in 1831, he must be presumed to have heard of the revolution which placed that monarch on the throne of France. But these blunders are even less flagrant than the mistakes and omissions that occur in the list of British subjects who have received decorations from Foreign Sovereigns, and for which the following magniloquent paragraph is by no means a sufficient excuse, because the information might, in numerous instances, have been found in the London Gazette.—

"I am sensible that this work is imperfect, as relates to the enumeration of the several Knights,—but I have used my best endeavours to obtain the most accurate statements. Those who have neglected to comply with my public request, may possibly have done injury to their parental feelings; for, here the child may learn in infancy to lisp the noble deeds of his forefathers, and, by times, to direct his most ardent aspirations and energies to the prosperity, the happiness, the greatness, and the glory of his native land."

There are other serious objections to those lists, besides their inaccuracy. They do not show from what period they begin; the parties are not described by their present Military or Naval rank; and it does not appear whether they are living or dead. It would, perhaps, be too much to expect Mr. Carlisle to have pointed out who among them have been permitted to accept and wear the respective Orders. The first names are in p. 11, where Sir Robert Wilson is called a "Knight Commander of Maria Theresa," and of several other Orders, but neither there, nor in any of the numerous places where that gallant officer is again mentioned, is the fact noticed that all these Orders were resumed by the Sovereigns who bestowed them, in the year 1821. In p. 123, the names of King George IV., the late Duke of York, and the late King (as Duke of Clarence), ought to have been inserted among the Knights of the Holy Ghost; but the Duke of Wellington's name only occurs. In p. 147, Sir Astley Cooper is called a *Grand Cross* of the Legion of Honour, which he is not; while Sir Edward Codrington, who is so, is omitted. In p. 164, twenty-one officers are called *Commanders* of the Redeemer of Greece, whereas, we believe, not more than one or two of them hold a higher rank than that of *Knight* with the *Gold Cross*, or of the Second, instead of the Third Class; and Lord Nugent, who is a Grand Commander of the Order, is not included. In the Order of Wilhelm, p. 191, the Duke of Wellington is omitted. In p. 249, Col. Robinson is placed among the Knights Commanders of the Tower and Sword, whereas he is a Knight Commander of St. Ferdinand and Merit, of the Two Sicilies, and which is shown by every line of the paragraph itself. We doubt very much whether Mr. Sleigh is, as Mr. Carlisle calls him in p. 247, a *Grand Cross* of the Tower and Sword. P. 279, no notice is taken of Lord Adolphus and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence being Knights Grand Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia; nor, in p. 303, of Lord Durham being a Knight of St. Andrew of Russia, though the latter circumstance has been commented upon, over and over again, in the newspapers. Mr. Carlisle, in p. 309, says Sir Robert Wilson is a *Grand Cross* of the Order of St. George of Russia, though within three lines it is stated that he had only the *Third Class* of that Order. In p. 310, two officers are placed under the *Second Class* of St. George, though one of them (Acklom) never received that Order, and the other (Campbell) is expressly said to have received the *Fourth Class*: while of the six following persons (p. 311), four never were Knights of the Order of St. George, and another has only an inferior class of it. The truth is, the Knight of Dannebrog has confused the Order of Saint Anne with that of Saint George. In p. 319 he gives the lowest class of Saint Vladimir to Sir Gore Ouseley, whose only connexion with Russia was as ambassador from this country, on which occasion he received the Order of Saint Alexander Newski, in diamonds. But it would be useless to multiply examples of the innumerable blunders which these lists exhibit, and which, if the pun be admissible, prove that its author has a genius for *Confusion*, rather than for *Order*.

* Not having seen a copy of this work, we give a notice, abridged from the *Athenæum*, and having reference chiefly to some officers mentioned therein.

Of the Order of the Dannebrog, the origin, we are told, "is concealed in the romantic garb of the miraculous, for its establishment, in fact, is concealed in the darkness of antiquity;" but he considers it "*highly probable*" that it was founded by Waldemar in 1219. The Grand Mastership of the Order of Saint Stephen is described in Mr. Carlisle's usual luminous style: "The dignity is inseparable from the crown of Hungary: when, however, the Imperial throne is occupied by a *Princess*, her successor is the Grand Master."—p. 22. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will learn with satisfaction, from the account of the Order of Christ, which was formerly "only conferred upon those who have fought for three years against the Infidels," that they were "a people who are now no longer to be met with"—p. 238. When treating of the Orders of Prussia, Mr. Carlisle seems to have been actually inspired; and the flattery heaped upon his Prussian Majesty exposes our chivalrous writer to the suspicion of expecting to see the "Red Eagle" dangling from his button-hole.

We have sought in vain for some new information, or general deductions, or striking anecdotes, with which to relieve this account of Mr. Carlisle's book. Of the former there is not a scintilla, and of the latter merely the following, the truth of which we rather doubt:—

"To express the sense of Gustavus, King of Sweden, of the share our brave Englishman [Sir Sidney Smith] had in the defeat of the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Viborg, he knighted him on the spot with the Grand Cross of the Noble Order of the Sword. Not satisfied with this honour, he asked Sir Sidney what he should give him, as a remembrance of Schvenko Sund? The Knight replied, 'Your Majesty's picture.'—'No, my brave friend,' returned the King, 'you shall have your own;' and he next day sent him a fine portrait of Charles the Twelfth. The compliment was worthy of the Prince and of the British hero."—p. 453.

We have purposely reserved for our parting notice a discovery on which we warmly congratulate him, sincerely share his "singular satisfaction," and contemplate with inexpressible admiration the statesmanlike and profound views with which it has impressed him; namely, that the Order of the Palm and Alligator has been lately instituted by their Sable Majesties, the Kings of Timmanee, Mandingo, and Foulah nations of Africa!

"I feel," he says, "a singular satisfaction in being able to record the institution of an Order of Knighthood, by the independent Kings and Chiefs of the wild regions of Sudan, on the western coast of Africa, which bespeaks an advancement, hitherto little known, in the cultivation of the blessings of civilization and humanity—blessings which must greatly be increased and confirmed by the justice, protection, and philanthropy so wisely administered to them by Major (*now* Lieut.-Col.) Henry Dundas Campbell, late Lieut.-Governor of the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies."—p. 545.

The instrument making Governor Campbell Abbas of Sudan, and conferring upon him the Order of the Palm and Alligator, is as follows:—

"All the Kings of Sudan have praised the Christian King, although you do not know it,—but you must know for certain, and be sure, that we are the Timmanee, Mandingo, and Foulah nations, and Henry Dundas Campbell is our Sultan. All the Kings of these countries have given to him the Order of the Palm and Alligator, and they have put into his charge all the country, to restore what was destroyed and ruined."—p. 580.

It would be impossible to convey an idea of the sublime gravity with which Mr. Carlisle describes this precious piece of Tom Foolery in any other words than his own: and if it had occurred in any other work of this nature, we should have been aware that it was introduced as a latent, but bitter satire on the institutions of which it purported to be a history. Mr. Carlisle, however, stands fully acquitted of no irreverent a design; and we cordially wish that he may, ere long, reap the additional, and most fitting reward, of being able to add to his numerous titles, that of "Knight of the Order of the Palm and Alligator, of the first class," followed, as we think it may be, by the Ensigns of the Orders of the "Monkey and Cocoa-Nut," and of the "Banyan and Centipede," as soon as they shall be founded.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.—W. J. Plenty, West-Smithfield, agricultural implement maker—T. C. Dixon, Gravesend, oilman.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—E. Mogridge, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, miller.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Kennedy and S. Hill, Llanhilleth, Monmouthshire, iron-manufacturers—L. Cooper and M. Case, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers—T. Barker and R. Ainsworth, Warrington and Manchester, cotton spinners—W. Mangnall, Manchester and Salford, manufacturing chemist—J. Thompson, Manchester, Manchester-warehouseman—S. Kent, Salford, Lancashire, victualler—H. Mason, Calver, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner—D. Worthington, Manchester, flour-dealer—W. Walter Stubbing, Manchester, grocer—J. Thompson Buckley, Liverpool, cheese-factor—W. Hobley, Bickenhill, Warwickshire, innkeeper—J. Fairbank, Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—C. Jackson, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-throwster—G. Cowper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tradesman—J. Poulton, Lane-end, Staffordshire, grocer—J. Thomas, Bridport, Dorsetshire, baker—T. Vinson, Bideford, Devonshire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—Spence and Thomson, Melrose.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.—H. Bates, East Peckham, Kent, miller.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Hancock, Welbeck-st., Cavendish-sq., bath proprietor, laurel oil and timber dealer—J. Bennett Moss, Liverpool, watch-maker—I. Akers, Liverpool, tailor—J. Trotter, Liverpool, auctioneer—M. Rosenthal, Manchester, fustian manufacturer—T. Walker, Hook, Snaith, Yorkshire, miller and baker—J. Phipps, Stratford-upon-Avon, cabinet-maker and upholsterer—J. Price, Birmingham, jeweller—C. Pitt, son., and C. Pitt, Canterbury, druggists—J. Eastwood and I. Woodhead, Meltham, Yorkshire, manufacturers—C. Long, Bradford, Wilts, wharfinger and carrier.

BIRTHS.

At Walmer, on 14th inst., the lady of Lieut. J. W. Mitchell, Rl. Artill., of a son—18th inst., at Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Aitchison, of a daughter—11th inst., at Jersey, the lady of Capt. Anley, of a son—On the River, near Bhaugulpore, 15th March, the lady of Capt. Mellish, 10th L.C., of a son—At Assam, 15th March, the lady of James Wemyss, Esq., 44th N.I., and Assist. to the Agent of the Gov. Gen. N. E. F., of a daughter—At Madras, 12th April, the lady of Lieut. Butler, of a son—At Mussoorie, 19th April, the lady of Capt. Augustus Abbott, Art., of a daughter—At Cawnpore, 17th April, the lady of Col. Thomas Dundas, 62d N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

11th inst., Capt. Harding, Dovegal Militia, to Mrs. Ireland, of Plymouth—At Melcombe Regis, on 6th inst., Joseph Allen, Esq., of Greenwich Hospital, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr. Burnett, and sister of the late Lieut. Thomas Burnett, Marine Surveyor, of Van Diemen's Land—At Winchester, Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th regt. Madras Army, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Nott, Rector of Wick—16th inst., at Stamford, J. Douglas De Wend, Esq., 44th regt., son of the late Major De Wend, 60th Rifles, to Jessy, third daughter of the late S. Fenton, of Underbank-hall, York, Esq.—At St. Helier's, July 8th, Lieut. Edwin Wise, R.N., to Eliza, daughter of the late A. Greig, Esq., of Arborth, N.B.—At Madras, 10th April, Captain H. W. Cotton, 67th N.I., to Sophia, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke, C.B., Madras Army—At Secunderabad, 12th April, Capt. Pate, H. M. Nizam's Army, to Eliza Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Arrow, of the Bengal Army—At Ceylon, 26th March, Quartermaster James Black, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to Caroline Cardew, youngest daughter of the late T. Gordon, Esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

14th inst., at St. Pancras, aged 72, Edward Coleman, Esq., Principal Veterinary Surgeon to Her Majesty's Cavalry—At Saltash, on 9th inst., Ellen Forbes, infant daughter of M. Scott, Esq., Purser R.N., aged 1 year—Mrs. Betsey Cook, widow of the late Capt. Edward Le Gros, aged 61 years—At Muktul, 14th April, Lieut. Arthur Lysaght, 18th N.I.—At Neemuch, 29d March, Lieut. Interp. and Quartermaster C. M. Bristow, 71st N.I.—At Salem, 26th March, First Lieut. Arch. Douglas, Engr.—At Kulladghee, 1st April, Jane Strinhouse, wife of Capt. Scotland, 7th N.I.—At Moulmain, 7th April, Capt. Edgar, H.M. 63d—At Govdoor, 2d May, Ens. C. M. Babington, doing duty with 46th N.I.

Advertisements.

TO THE DEPRESSED IN SPIRITS,

THE EXHAUSTED by too late Hours or intense application to business, the CONSUMPTIVE, and the DEBILITATED.—"OXYGENOUS AERATED WATER."—Scarle's Patent.—This grateful, salutary, and exhilarating beverage—a condensed and sparkling solution of Vital Air, as it exists in the Nitrous Oxide of Sir Humphry Davy, is strongly recommended. It possesses also the antacid qualities of Soda Water, and the Aromatic and the Dyspeptic have derived signal benefit by its use. Manufactured by the Patentee, No. 6, Fitzroy-street; and sold at 6s. per dozen by Savory and Moore, Bond-street; Waugh, Regent-street; Butler, Cheapside; Pressly and Taylor, 10, Pall-Mall; Poole, Castle-Square, Brighton; Maddock, Tonbridge Wells; King, Rochester; Greville, Northampton; Law, Manchester; T. Butler, Edinburgh.

FOR DUST or RAIN.—Gentlemen will find the MOHAIR CAMLOMERE the best repellent ever invented for summer showers or dust, when properly made up into Capes, Frocks, Great Coats, or Cloaks. It is very light, wears clean and long, and will turn more rain than any other waterproof that does not confine perspiration, hangs well, and will not cockle with the wet, and has no unpleasant smell. It is made in all colours, like cloth, and is only to be seen in the whole piece, or made up, at the manufacturers, PAYNE and CO. (late Fox), 28, King-street, Covent-Garden, the Patentees of Gambroon, now so fashionable. A large assortment is manufactured extra stout, for riding trousers. They are warranted to wash well and not shrink, as well as their Mohair Cloth, the greatest repellent to dirt ever invented. They are all stamped "Fox's Patent;" no others are genuine. Travelling Cloaks, Frocks, and Capes always ready of various kinds.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers', in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 9d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 29s.; furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 31s. each; mahogany ditto, 44s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

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FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

TROTTER'S TOOTH POWDER.—The Proprietor begs leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has removed the Manufactory to 35, Norfolk Street, Strand, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. This much-esteemed and fashionable Dentifrice has been established upwards of eighty years, conspicuous for superior efficacy in cleansing and preserving the Teeth. Sold wholesale and retail at the Warehouse, 35, Norfolk street, Strand.

DR. BAGOT'S SPECIFIC SYRUP.—This certain, safe, and pleasant remedy, which affords relief in a few hours, and a cure in a few days, in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation, Pain in the Loins, Mercurialism, and General Debility, is warranted not to contain any copaiba, mercury, nor opium; requires no constraint nor change of diet, and may be taken without the least fear of catching cold. Prepared only by George Whiskin, No. 7, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles, 4s. and 21s., stamp included. Agent for the City, R. Johnston, No. 68, Cornhill.

BUTLER'S ESSENCE OF RENNET.—The exciting properties imparted to Curds and Whey by the wine which is usually employed in its preparation, render it unfit for invalids in whom the slightest disposition to fever, as in colds, exists. Curds and Whey made with Essence of Rennet being free from this objection, is recommended by the Faculty in preference to that made with wine. For Confectionary purposes, where curds are required, this article will be found very convenient and economical.

TOUS LES MOIS.—A farinaceous substance (procured from the *Canna Coccinea*), for invalids, infants, and children, recommended by Drs. Johnson, Ryan, and Waterson, in preference to Arrow Root, Tapioca, Sago, &c., as being more light and nutricious, and not liable to turn acid on the stomach.

The above are sold by Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, St. Paul's, London, and 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, and may be procured, by order, through any Druggist or Grocer.

*** Ask for "Butler's" Essence of Rennet, and "Butler's" Tous les Mois.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. By its use, the effects of atmospheric influence upon the Skin are entirely neutralised, and that constant healthy action of the minute vessels promoted—on which depend continued delicacy of texture and tint. The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions are also promptly eradicated by the Kalydor. Spots, Pimples, Freckles, Discolorations, and Sallowness, yield to its specific qualities, and are succeeded by a smoothness and transparency of the skin, giving rise to the most pleasurable sensations; it is infallible in removing all heatedness and irritability, and will be found highly useful to Gentlemen who suffer from those causes after Shaving. In fact, whether as an appendage to the elegant Toilet, the Dressing-room, or the Travelling Equipment, Rowland's Kalydor will be found to realise the most sanguine expectation that can be formed of its refreshing, purifying, and restorative powers.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 341. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT for FOREIGN and HOME SERVICE, 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.
T. Hyams and Co. beg to announce that the Shirt and Cutting business, lately carried on at their Branch Department, 49 A, Regent-street, corner of the Quadrant, under the name of THOMAS and Co., is removed to 203, Regent-street (the lease having expired), where all future orders are respectfully solicited.
Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, choice India handanas, stocks, scarfs, and dressing-gowns, &c.
In Tailoring Department.—Tropical clothing, and every requisite in the best style for home use.
N.B.—Ladies' Wedding and Colonial Outfits, Morning and Dressing-gowns, &c.,—with a seperate entrance to their Department, and exclusive female superintendence.
Sea-Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer, the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate; possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.

These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 1, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass-bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 30s to 150s., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.
All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 1, Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Dressing-cases, &c. &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Evening Parties supplied with every article required.

OUTFITS for INDIA, [illegible] Gentlemen proceeding to the East Indies and Colonies, will find at this Establishment a complete and comprehensive Stock of Articles, SCARCE in Quality, and of the newest Fashion, [illegible] East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, 61 and 62, Somerset House, Strand.
Ladies' and Families' Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and for use in India, are supplied in the best manner, at the most reasonable prices.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED by W. BALLANTYNE and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 27, Cornhill.
Jean Jackets, 5s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 3s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 25s. each; Dress Coats, 30s. each; Shirts, 14s. per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz.; Do. of the finest quality, 24s. per doz.; Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Shawls, 5s. per pair; Chemizettes, 10s. per doz.; Very fine do., 24s. per doz.; Night Gowns, 16s. per doz., with every article of Linen and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, &c.
Prices on application, or by [illegible]

THO. HARRIS [illegible]
T. H. & Son's IMPROVED [illegible]
are warranted to be unequalled [illegible] the prices noted below:—
A pocket telescope, to show [illegible]
A pocket telescope, to show [illegible]
A pocket telescope, to show [illegible]
A pocket telescope, to show objects [illegible]
N.B.—A distant object to test them with. [illegible] and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 63, [illegible] opposite the British Museum, established [illegible] connexion.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Inventors, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about [illegible] to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only [illegible] that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Prices pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 25s.
Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Look of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.
An excellent large Marionce for Sale, cheap.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s. to 50s.; frock coats, 24s. to 42s.; Saxony, 36s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk lined, 55s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 20s. to 65s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 16s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s., a suit of clothes, 21. 12s.; superfine black, 31. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

CONTRACTS for VARIOUS ARTICLES for HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somerset place, July 15, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the first instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering, within Four Calendar Months from the day of treaty, into the Medical Stores at Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all or any of the following Articles, viz.:—

Calico	6,000	Yards.
Sacking Bottoms	300	No.
White Cotton Coverlets	100	,,
Long Table Cloths	200	,,
Short Table Cloths	200	,,
Long Towels	200	,,
Short Towels	200	,,
Serge Trousers	100	Pairs.
Worsted Stockings	500	,,
Flannel	4,000	Yards.
Flannel Waistcoats	700	No.
—— Gowns	200	,,
—— Shirts	200	,,
—— Drawers	100	Pairs.
Linen	200	Yards.
—— Bed Cases	400	No.
—— Bolster Cases	100	,,
—— Pillow Cases	600	,,
—— Sheets	600	Pairs.
—— Caps	1,500	No.
—— Shirts	600	No.
Ticken Pillow Cases	100	,,
Blue Cloth Watch Coats	200	,,
Trowsers	200	Pairs.
Sauce pans (Tea Urns) 2 quarts	50	No.
—— —— 3 pints	100	,,
—— —— 1 Pint	100	,,
Beams (pewter)	50	,,
Cups	50	,,

And Sundry Tin Articles according to Samples

Samples of the Articles and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any notice, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contracts.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Regular Reg. of Northampton Militia—Charles Hill, jun., Esq., to be Captain.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, July 26

14th Light Dragoons—John Hesketh Goddard, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Beckerett, appointed to 17th Light Dragoons.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Henry Robert Boucherett, from 14th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, v. O'Callaghan, who retires

1st Foot—Lieut. Arthur Gray, from h.-p. 40th Ft., to be Lieut., v. John Johnson, who exchanges.

2d—Lieut. Henry Cole Faulkner, from 86th Ft., to be Lieut., v. Bennett, who exchanges.

36th—Lieut. Patrick I. M'Dougall, from 79th Ft., to be Lieut., v. Henry Kepple, who retires upon h.-p. Unattached

41st—Ens. Carlo Attilio Henry Rumbold to be Lieut. by p., v. Ker, who retires. Arthur Miller Harris, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Rumbold.

79th—Lieut. Wm. Balfour, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. M'Dougall, appointed to 36th Ft.

86th—Arthur Darby, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Bridgeman, promoted.

96th—Lieut. Charles Lutmers Benffett, from 2d Ft., to be Lieut., v. Faulkner, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Richard Hayes Gent., to be Second Lieut. by p., v. Jenkinson, promoted.

1st West India Reg.—Lieut. George Waller Meehan to be Adj., v. Bentley, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Brevet—Lieut.-Col. Edward Thomas Michell, of the Rl. Artill., while employed on a particular service in Spain, to have the local rank of Colonel in that country.

2d or Eastern Reg. of Norfolk Militia—The Honble. Bertram Woodhouse to be Captain, v. Sir Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, promoted—July 13.

East Kent Reg. of Militia—Lieut. Frederick John Cumming to be Capt., v. Sir John Edward Honywood, Bart., resigned—Ens. Edward Geo. Lambert Perrott to be do., v. Lade, promoted—Ens. William Love to be do., v. Hilton, resigned—June 27.

CAVALRY.

3d Light Drags.—Cornet Roche, A.D.C., and brother-in-law of Maj.-Gen. Thackwell, has been appointed to officiate as Assist. Adj.-General of Cavalry in the Army of the Indus, during the absence of Maj. Cureton, 16th Lancers.

8th Hussars—One troop of 35 r. and f., from Dundalk to Belfast, 17th to 20th July.

11th Light Drags.—At the inspection last week, by Lieut.-Genl. Lord Charles Manners, lately appointed to the Colonelcy, his Lordship expressed himself highly gratified with the state of discipline and interior economy of this gallant and distinguished corps.

16th Lancers—Maj. Cureton, Assist. Adj.-General of Cavalry, Army of the Indus, was appointed to command the advanced guard on the march to Candahar.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt.—Lieut.-Col. P. F. W. Campbell, Military Secretary to Sir Colin Campbell, came home in H.M.S. *Wanderer*, arrived this week at Portsmouth.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Orders have been received to form the depot cos., preparatory to the embarkation of the service cos. for Canada. The depot will remain in Scotland.

2d Foot—[*From the Bombay Gazette of 22d April.*]—Our Military readers will, no doubt, have fresh in their recollection the singular and unprecedented proceedings in connexion with the trial of Colonel Baumgardt, and will, therefore, have no difficulty in remembering the course which was pursued by Sir John Keane, and Generals Willshire and Salter, who figured so conspicuously on that occasion. Upon that trial, on the charges brought against Colonel Baumgardt, on the unheard of violation of confidence which led to the Colonel being placed in arrest, we have formerly expressed our opinion; and it is therefore not now our object, in adverting to that interesting trial, to explain why the accusers of Col. Baumgardt suffered more in public estimation by the published report of the proceedings, than the gentleman whose character was so unprecedently defamed, but we recal the attention of our readers to the proceedings in question, because, among the communications we have recently received from England, the remarks of the Court, which ought to have been published along with its finding, and which were suppressed by Sir John Keane, have been furnished to us, together with a complete report of the trial.

To any impartial person perusing these remarks it will be matter of grave inquiry why Sir John Keane acting in the capacity of an impartial judge of the proceedings, did not, at the time of his transmitting the finding of the Court to his Excellency Sir Henry Fane for approval, also transmit a copy of the remarks which grew out of the impression made upon the Court during the trial, and which tend so strongly to weaken the grounds of the prosecution. It will be inquired by Sir Henry Fane, who has not yet received this part of the proceedings of the Court, because he only signs all the preceding documents, why the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay forces has only communicated a part of what actually took place, and given him everything which could militate against the character of the accused, without taking notice of any of the extenuating circumstances (amounting virtually to an acquittal), which ought to have weighed materially with an officer vested, like Sir John Keane, with the power of influencing the decision of the highest Military authority in India in regard to the proceedings instituted against an officer of the standing and rank of Col. Baumgardt? Here are the remarks, let our readers judge for themselves.

"The Court, in passing the sentence recorded against the prisoner, Col. Baumgardt, does so under the impression that the letter of the 1st July, 1837, written by him to the senior Lieut. Col. of his regiment was of that nature that he never supposed the contents would have gone further than the person to whom it was addressed.

"The Court also views with regret the mode adopted by Brig.-Gen. Salter in placing Col. Baumgardt under arrest, which the prisoner pleads as his excuse for not entering into a full explanation.

J. F. Fitzgerald,
Major-Gen. and President."

4th Depot—A draft will embark for Madras in the *True Briton* on the 29th August. Lieut. Burke, Ensigns Bartley and Haines, will accompany the detachment.

5th—This regt. is not to proceed by rotation to the West Indies, but will complete its tour of foreign service in the Mediterranean.

5th Depot—A grand ball, patronised by Maj. Johnson and the officers, was given in Galway on Thursday

6th—Ensigns Ogilby, Lomsworth, Crowder, and Bishton, with 71 r. and f., embarked at Gravesend on Saturday last, and sailed the following day for Bombay.

The regiment arrived at Allahabad on 2d inst., and three cos. were detained there until 8th, to bring up treasure, consigned to the collectors of Cawnpore, Furruckabad, and Delhi; the party arrived here two days ago, and hope to be relieved at Futtehghur, instead of proceeding on to Delhi. Head-quarters will arrive at Bareilly about 1st prox., after a march of nearly five months.—*Calcutta Englishman*, 27th March

7th.—Move immediately from Kilkenny to Cork. Our predictions are at length fulfilled: this gallant and fortunate corps has received an order of readiness to proceed for Cork, for embarkation to Gibraltar. The Royal Fusiliers returned from the Mediterranean in April, 1836. See leading remarks.

11th—On being relieved by the 1st Batt. Royals, will return home.

15th—return to England on being relieved by the 25th. The 15th embarked for foreign service 12th May, 1827.

17th—Lieut.-Col. Croker is appointed to command the Scinde field force. This officer has been 37 years on full-pay, and purchased all his commissions, except his Lieut.-Colonelcy.

19th—are intended to relieve the 72d, at the Cape of Good Hope. The reg. has not been home three years from the West Indies.

25th—Orders have been received for the formation of the depot cos., preparatory to the embarkation of the service cos. for Canada. The 25th returned from the W. Indies in 1836.

29th—One comp. at Trowbridge, and five at Weedon.

32d Depot—are ordered from Fermoy to Wexford.

34th Depot—The *Avon* steamer arrived at the Cove of Cork, July 22, from Kingstown, Dublin, and received on board, July 23, the 1st and head-quarter division of this Depot, under command of Major Ruxton, for Chatham.

37th—Lieut. Servantes, a Peninsular Subaltern, who came home in charge of the invalids of the several regts. stationed in Jamaica, has leave of absence until 30th May, 1840.

38th—This corps, which returned from the East Indies in May, 1836, are destined for Gibraltar. Two cos. will march from Enniskillen, July 27, to Newry, and arrive Aug. 2. Two cos. will march from same place July 29, and arrive in Newry, Aug. 3. Two cos. and head-qrs., under Lieut.-Col. Piper, will follow July 30, and arrive Aug. 5. The remaining comp. will proceed, July 31, and arrive Aug. 6. The detachment at Lifford will march from that town, July 29, and arrive at Omagh, to join the company *en route*. The comp. at Omagh will march July 31, and arrive at Newry, Aug. 2, to join head-qrs.

40th Depot—Lieut. and Adjt. White, with 27 r. and f., embarked on 20th inst. in *Strabane* for Bombay.

42d—Brev.-Maj. Montagu, Lieut. Ramsey, and 50 r. and f., have left Limerick for Bansha, Tipperary.

43d Depot—H.M.'s steam-vessel *Avon*, having on board this Depot from Chatham, arrived at Kingstown Harbour on the morning of the 19th inst., and the troops were that morning disembarked.

Head-quarter division landed—5 Off., 4 Serj., 3 Dis., 72 r. and f., from Kingstown to Naas, 19th to 20th July.

52d Depot—A detachment will march from Newry to Omagh, July 27, and arrive July 30, to relieve the comp. of the 38th.

54th—Capt. Hill, a Waterloo officer of 25 years' full-pay service, has arrived on a visit at Ballaghy, Antrim, from the Continent.

56th—move from Jamaica to Canada, to complete its tour of foreign service, having embarked for the West Indies in Dec., 1831.

57th—The principle which regulates the Canteen Fund of the Cameronians, as noticed in our last, also regulates the same fund in the 57th and Buffs.

58th Depot—have joined the service cos. at Portsmouth.

60th, 2d Batt.—Capt. H. E. O'Dell (Paymaster) arrived at Gibraltar on 1st inst. from Corfu, on leave, proceeding to England. This officer has been 33 years in the service, 28 of which on full-pay.

63d Depot—A large draft is in orders to embark in the *Atlas* for Madras on the 1st August.

64th Depot—Ordered from Derry to Boyle, to relieve 87th depot. Marched in two divisions July 19 and 24, and arrive this day and Aug. 1st, and occupy barracks. The detachment stationed at Sligo will remain.

66th—Return home on being relieved by the 67th. The 66th embarked for foreign service 17th June, 1827.

67th—Move from Barbadoes to Canada.

68th—Major Lord William Paulet, has left Jamaica for England.

68th Depot—On the march from Waterford, on 18th inst., private Noonan, a very bad character, threw his gun and knapsack on the road, refused to go any further, and attempted to pull the Adjutant from his horse. Noonan was secured, and brought back to Waterford, which he left in the evening, under an escort of the 37th.

69th—Lieut. D. K. O'Reilly could not obtain accommodation in the *Fatlyfield* freight ship, which lately sailed from Cove, and will proceed in another vessel to New Brunswick, to join service companies.

72d—return to England in the ship-of-war that conveys the 19th to the Cape of Good Hope.

72d Depot—Colour-Serjeant W. Dove, who was discharged at the last inspection, after a lengthened service of 33 years, was presented on the 13th inst. with a splendid silver cup, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to Colour-Serjeant W. Dove, by the officers of the depot 72d Highlanders, as a testimonial of their regard on his leaving the regiment, after 33 years' service.—Dundee, June, 1839."

The Commanding Officer, Capt. Baillie, "assured him it was a pleasant duty he had to perform, to present him with this testimony, he would not dwell on his merits in his presence, but he assured him that his services and conduct were fully appreciated by the officers, and that they parted with him with regret, but with the hope that on his retiring he might enjoy the fruits of his labour in a long, tranquil, and happy life."

In returning his thanks, the veteran soldier, who was deeply affected, expressed his hope that when his comrades present should retire from the service, they would be rewarded as he had been.

73d—Return home on being relieved by the 56th. The 73d embarked for foreign service 4th Sept., 1827.

76th Depot—Two cos. will march from Armagh for Enniskillen, July 26, and arrive July 30, to relieve the 38th.

78th—replace the 1st Batt. Royals at Edinburgh.

"We are informed that early this morning a company of soldiers left the Infantry barracks under the command of Lt. Duguid M'Niel, for the purpose of ejecting some poor tenants from the island of Harris. It would appear that the proprietor of that island has recently let his ground in large divisions to opulent farmers, and the consequence is that the poor islanders are now not in legal possession of the land they and their forefathers have occupied for centuries. On receiving notice to quit in the usual manner, we are informed that they resolved they would not do so with their lives. Seeing that peaceable means were of no avail, the military have been resorted to, and they, with the aid of the preventive service, will no doubt accomplish the severing of these poor creatures from the land of their nativity."—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

81st—The reg. is expected to leave Gibraltar for Jamaica in the autumn.

82d—Now at Gibraltar; will proceed to Barbadoes.

83d—We have much pleasure in publishing the following documents, having reference to the gallant conduct of Serjeant Munro in the attack on the rebels at Prescott Mill:—

Kingston, 30th Nov. 1838.

Sir,—I beg pardon for calling your attention to these few lines, which I hope you will be kind enough to lay before my

commanding officer, the Hon. Henry Dundas, 83rd Regt., in respect to the duty which I performed on the field, on the morning of Tuesday the 13th instant, when advancing on the rebels at Prescott Mill, and how I took up my second position after Lieut. Johnson, the commander of the detachment, was killed, and three men wounded on the field. I returned by files 15 yards, and extended at six paces, and kept my ground from 9 A.M. until half-past 3 o'clock P.M., at which time I received orders to retire (from Col. Young). I then retired in extended order for one mile, in double quick time, and none were wounded on our retiring from the field. I make this appeal to you, because I saw you in the hottest of the action, and that you were the last officer who spoke to Mr. Johnson. Your obedient humble servant, JOHN MUNRO, Sergt. 83rd Regt.

To Dr. Chisholm, Rl. Artil., Kingston.

Prescott, 7th Dec. 1838.

It gives me much satisfaction to bear testimony to your good conduct in the affair against the brigands, near this post, on the 13th ult. After the death of Lieut. Johnson, the immediate charge of the detachment of the 83rd Regt. devolved upon you, and I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with your steadiness and intelligence throughout the remainder of the day: in fact you did all that could be expected from a good and brave soldier. PLOMER YOUNG, Col. P.S. Commanding.

To Sergt. John Munro, 83rd Regiment.

Kingston, U. C., 22nd Dec. 1838.

SERGT. MUNRO,—I have read the letter you have received from Col. Young, who commanded in the attack on the brigands, near Prescott, on the 13th Nov last, and I am happy to observe the manner in which that gallant officer has appreciated your conduct on that occasion, it is but no more than justice to you that I should add, from my own observation, that you acquitted yourself during that sharp conflict, like a brave and intelligent soldier; and I consider that the presence of mind and judgment you displayed in taking up your second position, when Lieut. Johnson, your excellent officer, fell, was the saving of more than half the men of the 83rd Regt., then under your immediate directions.

STEWART CHISHOLM, Surgeon, Royal Artillery.

To Sergt. John Munro, 83rd Regiment.

83d Depot—An escort marched from Belfast, July 17, for Charlemont, to receive and escort service ammunition, for the use of the corps; they arrived at Charlemont July 19, and proceed to Derry July 25, to join depot. The depot, under command of Major P. Crofton, ordered to move from Belfast to Derry, to relieve the 64th depot, ordered to Boyle; marched from Belfast in two divisions July 17 and 18, and arrived in Derry July 20 and 23, and occupy barracks. A detachment will march from Derry to Lifford, July 29, and arrive same day to relieve detachment of 38th.

84th—Three cos. will march from Cork to Kilkenny, July 27, and arrive Aug. 3. A comp. will march from Cork to Carrick-on-Suir, July 27, and arrive Aug. 1, to relieve the comp. of 7th Fusiliers. A detachment will march from Cork, July 27, to Newtownbarry, and arrive Aug. 5, to relieve the detachment of 7th Fusiliers.

94th Depot—move from Chester to Bristol, to be replaced by the 95th Depot.

99th—have opened a theatre in their barracks at Athlone, and on Monday *Lake the Labourer* and the *Irish Lion* were performed.

1st West India Regt.—At St. Lucia the greatest fears were entertained for the safety of Capt. Robert Hughes and the Grenadier company (120 men) who left Barbadoes for Demerara, on 24th April, in the *Numa* transport, and on 12th June no account of her arrival there had been received.

Rl. Artillery—It is with most sincere regret that we report the death of a gallant and excellent officer, Captain Cookson. It is not many months since he quitted England, in the *Sovereign* transport, for the West Indies, and took the command of the Artillery at Trinidad. A fortnight back we communicated that he had been sent up to Barbadoes, and ordered by a Medical Board there to return to England. He died at Barbadoes on the 19th May of inflammation of the stomach. We received a letter from him, after the ball on May 16th (of which we gave an account in the *N. and M. G.* of 6th July), written in good spirits, and in which he anticipated a happy meeting with his old friends in England. Many of his comrades in the Mediterranean, at Woolwich, and elsewhere, will deeply deplore the loss of this worthy man. He was the son of the late Gen. Cookson, an officer of long and meritorious service.—Maj. F. Wright's comp., 5th Batt. lately stationed at Leith, having been relieved by Major Fogo's comp., 1st Batt., arrived at head-qrs. on Thursday afternoon. Maj. F. Wright, 2d Capt. Gairdin, and 1st Lieut. Dunlop, came with it. There was a proof of brass ordnance yesterday morning, at which the Turkish Ambassador was to have been present; the ordnance cast are for the Sultan, and have been made for the instruction of the Turkish officers at Woolwich.

G. O., 30th July, 1839.—With a view to accelerate the recruiting of the Royal Artillery, the Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following arrangements, to take place for a period of six month from this date, viz., that officers in command of recruiting parties shall be allowed to detach within a distance of fifty miles from their head-quarters for a period not exceeding six weeks, which term may be renewed, if the party thus detached be very successful, the report of such renewal being sent to the Commanding Officer of the battalion for the information of the Deputy Adjutant-General. Officers having beating orders may detach in like manner as to distance and period when their men can be spared from more urgent duties. A. DICKSON, Dep. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., 20th July, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Second Captain Macbean being posted to Major Saunders's troop, and Second Captain Trevor to Major Louis's troop, to enable the latter officer to remain in Ireland.

A. DICKSON, Dep. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., 21st July, 1839.—The following General Order, dated Horse Guards, 10th July, 1839, is promulgated to all officers of the Royal Artillery:—The Master-General having directed the principle to be adhered to in the Ordnance Corps, copies are to be forwarded to all officers in command at detached stations, at home and abroad. A. DICKSON, Dep. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., Horse Guards, 10th July, 1839.—In reference to the instructions contained in page 240 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that Commanding Officers of regiments and depots be particularly careful that no soldier being a Roman Catholic, or of any religious persuasion differing from the Established Church, shall be compelled to attend Divine Service of the Church of England, and that every soldier shall be at full liberty to attend worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his own religion when military duty does not interfere. By command of the Right Hon. Gen. Lord HILL. J. MACDONALD, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., Woolwich, July 24.—Second Lieut. Somerset is transferred from Major E. Cruttenden's company, 8th Battalion, to Major Andrews's company, 7th Battalion. By order of the Master General. A. DICKSON, D. A. General.

Rl. Engineers—Capt. Laxmore sustained much injury by a fall from his horse, at St. Christopher's, on 28th May.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND COMPANIES OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

[This Distribution has been prepared exclusively for the *Naval and Military Gazette*.]

HORSE BRIGADE.

Troops.	Captains.	Present Station.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	Lieutenants.		
A.	Dunn	Weedon	Ingilby	Levinge	J. Wynne	Newcomen
C.	H. Blachley	Sheffield	Warde	Fraser	Warburton	Sandham
D.	C. Blachley	Woolwich	Bridges	Wood	Popham	McClintock
E.	Saunders	Dublin	Macbean	Pruiden	Taylor	Gilbert
F.	Louis	Limerick	Trevor	Handcock	Cuckburn	Nedham
H.	Arbuthnot	Newcastle	E. Morgan	Cleaveland	Dupuis	Lake
Rocket	Strangways	Woolwich	Blomfield	Gaubier	Warde	Grant

COMPANIES ON HOME SERVICE.

Battalion.	Captains.	Battery.	Present Station.	Station last Arrived from.	Date of Joining.	OFFICERS. Second Captains.	First Lieutenants.		Second Lieuts.
3	Hardinge	B	Ireland	Ceylon	14 Apr. 29	Stokes	C. Wynne	Travers	
3	Gordon	B	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Kaye	Hamilton	Allen	
4	Macdonald	B	Do.	Canada	13 Aug. 29	Hyde	Ramsay	Dixon	Mountain
5	Haswell	B	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ord	Tyler	W. F. Crawford	Adye
5	Wright, F.	B	Do.	Barbadoes	12 Apr. 30	Garstin	Dunlop	Harvey	Burrett
9	Rowland	B	Do.	Jamaica	22 May 30	Gillespie	Tytler	Gore	
9	Palmer	B	Ireland	Do.	Do.	Holcombe	Turner	Montresor	
4	Stevens	B	Do.	Canada	12 Aug. 30	Cornelius	Henderson	Low	Cooper
4	Faddy	B	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Mee	Bean	Hooper	Jones
9	Molesworth	B	Leith	Cape of G. Hope	29 Dec. 30	Luard	Daniell	C. Bingham	Goodenough
8	Sinclair		Jersey and Guernsey	Mauritius	Do.	Slade	Eyelegh	Philpotts	Mackie
1	Belson	D	Woolwich	Halifax	3 Nov. 31	Neale	Price	G. Bingham	Clerk
2	Law	B	Ireland	Do.	Do.	Story	Bereaford	Hon. F. Baville	Turner, Jno.
3	Stopford	B	Dover	Barbadoes	8 Mar. 32	Hennis	Graydon	Cocks	FitzRoy
4	Rawnsley	D	Weedon and Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Collington	Burroughs	Mitchell	Laurence
1	Anderson	B	Spain and Woolwich	Halifax	12 Oct. 32	O'Brien	Broughton	R. Crawford	
2	Colebrooke	B	Portsmouth	Barbadoes	26 May 33	Kendall	Tireman	Faddy	Gichard
8	Chalmer	B	Ireland	Jamaica	30 May 33	Dickens	Townsend	Olyniere	Travers, F. J.
5	Sheppard		Woolwich, Hull, Landguard Fort, &c	Gibraltar	19 Jan. 34	Weller	Thomas	Dalton	
6	Bayly	B	Chester and Manchester	Do.	Do.	Wilson	Hill	Willan	Shakespeare
	England	B	Ireland	Ionian Isles	9 Sept. 34	Dyson	Fisher	J. Harvey	
	Evans	B	Do.	Do.	Do.	Knatchbull	Murray	E. Wodehouse	
8	Bell	B	N. District	Gibraltar	7 Dec. 34	Cromer	Young	Pack	Talbot
6	Freer	B	Ireland	Jamaica	19 Feb. 35	Fraser	Blackwood	C. Young	Lamphiere
5	Willis	B	Devonport	Do.	Do.	Palmer	Crofton, E. W.	Crofton, W. F.	Wragge
1	Fogo	D	Leith	Barbadoes	11 Apr. 35	Robe	Gardner	Ross	Brandling
6	Whitty	B	Woolwich	Canada	15 Aug. 35	Stewart	Stace	Swinton	
3	Moor	B	Deal	Newfoundland	Do.	Gosthing	Winter	Lefroy	Fisher
7	Sandilands		Woolwich	Bermuda	2 Mar. 36	Palliser	Smythe	Spencer	Thornhike
5	Gray		Do.	Malta	9 Mar. 36	Pickering	Christie	Walker	Inglefield
8	Pascoe		Do.	Ionian Isles	3 Sept. 36	Symons	Ashwith	Mundy	Ward
6	Sweeting		Do.	Gibraltar	26 Jan. 37	Bennera	Cadin	Cheetham	Marchant
7	Eyre		Do.	Barbadoes	26 Aug. 37	Tulloh	Morris	H. Fyers	
9	Schalch		Do.	Do.	Do.	Clarke	McCoy	Nettinld	Wyatt
1	C. F. Gordon		Do.	Barbadoes	21 May 39	Lawrence	St. George	Irving	Hamilton
6	Sabine		Do.	Jamaica	Do.	Skinner	Ridtell	Elliot	

COMPANIES ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Battalion.	Captains.	Battery.	Present Station.	Date sent out.	OFFICERS. Second Captains.	First Lieutenants.		Second Lieuts.
1	Hornsby		Ceylon	18 Dec. 27	Charleton	Deschamps	Rogers	
2	Raynes		Do.	Do.	Sir H. Chamberlain	Williams	Jones	Thompson
4	Chesney		Malta	5 Feb. 28	Dixon	Bland	Buchanan	Bethune
6	Vaughan		Gibraltar	5 Apr. 28	Gossett	W. Smith	Tuite	Cobb
3	Otway	B	Canada	11 Apr. 29	Shepherd	Hon. G. T. Devereux	Aylmer	Shadelley
4	Dowse		Do.	Do.	Tylden	Hotham	Browne	Broughton
8	Cruttenden		Mauritius	9 Mar. 30	Elude	R. Fyers	Turner	
8	Spiller	B	Cape of G. Hope	Do.	Poole	Rodwell	P. Maclean	Wade
1	B. G. Jackson		Canada	6 May 30	Howell	Wilmot	Marriott	Smith
6	Creighton		Do.	22 May 30	Glegow	Barrack	Airey	Wilder
4	Armstrong		Do.	25 May 31	Farrell	Robertson	Payne	Knox
5	Pringle	B	Do.	13 June 31	Stanway	Wright	Jones	Younghusband
1	Pulton		Halifax	2 June 33	Wash	G. Maclean	Moberly	Alston
9	Durnford		Gibraltar	19 Aug. 33	Wilford	Rowan	Morris	
9	Burgess		Do.	Do.	James	Shone	Delisey	D'Aguilar
2	Grantham	B	Ionian Isles	18 Apr. 34	Cater	Fulford	Barker	
2	Andrews	B	Do.	Do.	Williams	Dick	J. R. Dunville	Somerset
9	Heron	B	Gibraltar	30 Sept. 34	Drew	A. S. Dickson	Torrens	R. A. B. Campbell
9	A. Wright	B	Jamaica	4 Oct. 34	Morgan	Campbell	Dunville	
7	Hope	B	Do.	16 Oct. 34	Stow	Hornby	Patten	Wilson
1	(Vacant)		Barbadoes	25 Dec. 34	Burn	Ellis	Hamilton	Cleaveland
5	F. Maclean	B	Canada	2 Mar. 35	Cuppage	Kennedy	Wilkins	Gardiner
7	Fraser	B	Newfoundland	10 Apr. 35	Burgs	Geary	A. Burrows	Macartney
5	J. L. Smith	B	Malta	5 Oct. 35	Wilson	L. Wynne	A. Bean	Crofton
8	Wood	B	Bermuda	9 Nov. 35	Teesdale	Papillon	Freese	Adair
3	W. E. Jackson	B	St. Helena	15 Nov. 35	Greenwood	Markland	Marston	Willis
2	Manners	B	Ionian Isles	18 Apr. 36	Nesett	Oldfield	Forbes	Romer
9	Walker	B	Gibraltar	4 Oct. 36	D'Arcy	C. Dickson	Bathurst	
7	Hamilton	B	Barbadoes	8 Mar. 37	Deshisay	N. M. Mundy	Maude	Rogers
3	Romer	B	Do.	1 May 37	Thornhike	Ormsby	Parker	
2	Maclachlan	B	Canada	27 Apr. 38	Slater	F. Wodehouse	Paynter	Bevis
7	Remolieux	B	Do.	Do.	Tenkyns	Fitzgerald	Hewett	Campbell
8	Wylde	B	Halifax	7 July 38	St. John	Bradshaw	H. Wilmot	
2	Stewart	B	Barbadoes	28 Dec. 38	Bowles	Fitzmayer	Cator	
4	Elgee	B	Jamaica	Do.	Berwick	Caddy	Bevyn	Graham
8	Lock	B	Halifax	16 Apr. 39	Griffin	Turner	C. Smith	Nixon

Government have granted relief to several of the distressed Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners, who imprudently commuted their allowance and went to Canada.

The mean annual mortality per 1000 men of all ages at the three presidencies of India during seven years, from 1st Jan., 1831, to 31st Dec., 1836, was as follows:—Madras, 52 two-tenths; Bengal, 44 five-tenths; Bombay, 33 one-tenth.—*Marshall on Enlisting, &c. of Soldiers.*

The *Windsor* and *Exmouth* for Bengal, and the *Lady East* for Bombay, have been chartered by the E. I. Company for the conveyance of Her Majesty's troops to India, during the ensuing month.

Regiments for Foreign Service, and Corps to be relieved.—The 7th, 19th, and 38th regts. are held in readiness to embark for foreign service, as follows:—The service cos. of the 7th and 38th regts. are to proceed to Gibraltar, to replace those of the 81st and 82d, which are to be moved to Barbadoes and Jamaica. The service cos. of the 56th and 67th, going on to Canada to relieve those of the 66th and 73d, which are to return home. The service cos. of the 19th regt. are to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve those of the 72d, which are to return home.

On Thursday morning, 18th inst., soon after 9 o'clock, the experimental detachment at Sandown was thrown into disorder, in consequence of the bursting of a 32-pounder gun. A series of experiments had previously been tried with the same gun, 84 rounds having been fired with charges of 8 lbs., 10 lbs. 11 oz., and 12 lbs. of powder. It was the largest gun of its calibre there,—its length 9 feet 7 inches, and weight 63 cwt., cast in 1831. It split through the centre, in rear of the trunnions; the right trunnion, with part of the body (about two feet long), separated in a spiral form from the chase to the muzzle, parted in one piece, the gun thus splitting in three parts, one of which was driven upwards of 70 yards to the rear, and about 30 yards to the right. The muzzle was turned round to the rear, and one piece struck a 68-pounder gun placed on sheds, and turned it round. The carriage was much broken, several large splinters having been forced from it. An acting Bombardier and Gunner have been injured; but we hear they are doing well. A Serj. of the name of Smart, who was engaged in taking the recoil, was knocked down by the force of the air, and has received some severe internal injury. It was the first round fired that morning. The elevation was 33 deg., and the range of the shot exceeded 4,000 yards.

Late on Tuesday a notification was received at Woolwich that H.M.'s steamer the *Lightning* would arrive the following morning (Wednesday) with the Duchess of Braganza, and ordering a Guard of Honour to receive her on landing in the Royal Arsenal. On Wednesday morning a Guard of Honour from the Rifle Brigade, and a battery of four twelve-pounders, under the command of Captain Hyde, were marched to the Royal Arsenal, and remained there during the day. A party of the Royal Horse Guards had arrived early on Wednesday to escort the Duchess to town, and were put up in the barracks that night. On Thursday, about a quarter before 10, the Duchess landed at the dock-yard under a royal salute, and proceeded in Her Majesty's carriage to town, escorted by the Royal Horse Guards.

Death of General Lord Howden, G.C.B.—We regret to announce the death of that highly-respected officer and venerable nobleman, General Lord Howden, in the 80th year of his age. Lord Howden was almost the senior General in the Army; was Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, and Colonel of the 43d regiment. His Lordship had served with great distinction in various parts of the world. He was Quartermaster-General in Ireland during the whole time of the rebellion, and was severely wounded in the repulse of the French. He commanded a battalion of Grenadiers at the taking of the West Indian Islands, and afterwards a division in the Egyptian campaign, when he received the order of the Crescent, of the first class, from the Sultan, as an acknowledgment of his services. He was appointed, in 1804, Commander-in-Chief in India, and afterwards commander of the allied English and Portuguese forces, at the commencement of the Peninsular War. His Lordship was subsequently Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Governor of Gibraltar. As a senator, Lord Howden was moderate in his political opinions, but an advocate of liberal principles, and steadily supported the Whigs in Parliament. He married, in 1799, a daughter of Earl Clanwilliam; and is succeeded in his peerage and estates by his only son, the Hon. Col. Caradoc, Equerry to the Duchess of Kent, and Military Attaché to Her Majesty's embassy at Paris.

Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll reviewed the 8th Hussars, Royal Artillery, and 99th Regt., at Athlone, on Monday.

Naval Intelligence.

Appointments.

Commander—Robert Spencer Robinson (1838) to command *Phœnix*.

Lieutenants—John Compton (1838), add., to *Stag*. Abraham Parks (1815), from *Victory*, to command *Pike*, st.-v., v. Stark.

Master—C. H. Millen (Pilot) to *Sarocen*.

Mates—Michael M. Duncan to *Niagara*. C. H. James and W. A. Lee to *Excellent*.

Midshipman—Arthur F. Shawe to *Revenge*.

Assistant Surgeons—W. Peacock, F. B. Pritchard, and N. J. Hayden, additional, to *Winchester*. H. F. Osman to *Espoir*, instead of *Meteor* st.-ves.

Purser—John Colwell, *from Rose*, to *Phœnix*.

Naval Instructor—R. C. Saunders to *Curaçoa*.

Mr. Matthew Bowen Mends, Store-receiver, from Plymouth, to be Store-keeper of Chatham Dock yard, v. William Proctor Smith, superannuated. Mr. W. Corbit Edwards to be Store-receiver of Plymouth Dock-yard, v. Mends, promoted.

Movements of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Commission.

Basilisk, s., Lt.-Com. J. Russell (1833), arrived at Callao, from Huacho, Feb. 11, and sailed for Guyaquil, Mar 21.

Columbine, 16, Com. G. Elliot (1838), arrived at St. Helena, from Ascension, May 31.

Curlew, 10, Lt. Com. G. Rose (1832), sailed from Madeira, for Coast of Africa, June 14.

Harlequin, 16, Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), arrived at New York, from Africa, June 28.

Hydra, st. ves., Com. A. W. Millward (1836), arrived at Gibraltar, from Lisbon, 5th, and sailed for Malta, July 6.

Jupiter, fr.-sh., Lt.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), arrived at Ceylon, from Cannanore, April 29.

Kite, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. Snell (1825), arrived at Madeira, from Plymouth, June 21.

Melville, 72 Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1834), arrived at St. Helena, from Cape of Good Hope, May 28.

Pelorus, 16, Com. F. Harding (1830), arrived at Launceston, from Sydney, March 28.

President, 52, Capt. J. Scott (1828), arrived at Callao, from Santa, Jan. 31, and sailed for Valparaiso, April 20.

Samarang, 28, Capt. W. Broughton (1831), arrived at Callao, from Guyaquil, April 4.

Sparrow, 10, Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Falkland Islands, May 13.

Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. J. Shepherd (1828), arrived at Callao, from Valparaiso, Mar. 18.

Tribune, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malaga, July 10.

Wizard, 10, Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), arrived at Bahia, from Rio Janeiro, June 2.

The General Post-Office Packet List.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

Falmouth Station.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

Tagus, Burney, s. July 1, d. July 21, r. July 26.

Liverpool, Lewis, s. June 17, d. July 7, r. July 8.

Braganza, M'Cloud, s. July 15, d. Aug. 4.

Iberia, Middleton, s. July 8, d. Aug 11

Royal Tar, Brooks, s. July 8, d. July 28.

City of Hamburgh, Morris, s. June 24, d. July 14., r. July 13.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB Penguin, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 28.

HMB Magnet, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.

HMB Spry, James (1818), s. June 7, d. Oct. 26.

HMB Sheldrake, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.

America.

HMB Mutine, Pawle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10.

HMB Lapwing, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB Ranger, Turner (a. 1825), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26.

HMB Skylark, Land (1815), s. July 9, d Sept. 26.

HMB Petrel, Crooke (1814), s. May 4, d. July 6, r. June 27.

HMB Pigeon, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10.

HMB Linnet, Bowrey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.

HMB Tyrian, Crocker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.

Mexico.

HMB Lyra, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

HMB Hope, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.

HMB Swift, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

HMB Express, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

In Port.

HMB Pandora, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.

HMB Grosbeak, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29, r. June 23.

HMB Delight, Coty, s. Apr. 17, d. July 10, r. June 29.

HMB Reindeer, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25, r. June 28

HMB Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 20.

HMB Albert, Jennings (1813 s. Mar. 8, d. July 20.

HMB Star, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up on 3d August, *via* Falmouth.

The first Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 12th August next.

Liverpool (s) for the Mails of this day.

HMB Petrel, for the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 1st August.

Ship Letters from St. Kitt's and Madeira.—Calcutta, Feb. 2d, Mauritius, April 4th, and Cape, May 11th, by the William Money, Bourchier, arrived at Plymouth.

Portsmouth, July 26th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Wanderer* arrived from Halifax on Monday in 18 days: she anchored at Spithead for a few hours, to enable her Commander to wait on the Port Admiral and land his despatches, and then proceeded to the eastward to be paid off. She left the *Edinburgh* and *Inconstant* at Halifax. The *Lily* went to Spithead on Monday afternoon: she will be paid wages to-morrow, and sail soon after for Ascension and the Cape of Good Hope: she takes out the prize crew of the *Saracen*, and a few supernumeraries, to join Admiral Elliot's squadron. *Apollo* returned from Cork on Wednesday evening, with the depot company of the 58th reg.: she was moved alongside the Dock-yard yesterday, and the men, women, children, and baggage landed. The *Apollo* is to sail again on Monday. *Winchester* was unable to proceed until yesterday, in consequence of the very tempestuous weather which has prevailed lately. It is a question if she will not have to put back to St. Helens again, as the wind has freshened up to S.W.: she is to call at Plymouth on her way down channel. *Hastings* is to be paid on Monday, and proceed immediately to Lisbon for further orders. *Curaçoa* is waiting for Sir C. Metcalfe and suite: they are expected about the 1st of next month. *Curaçoa*, as stated last week, goes in the first instance to Barbadoes, and afterwards to South America. It is fixed that the *Revenge* shall go to Spithead on Tuesday: she must be towed out, as she had not men enough to navigate her. A party is to be sent from the *Victory*, and other ships, to render aid, if requisite. *Pantaloon* is in harbour ready. The three cutters, *Fanny*, *Emerald*, and *Mercury*, are brushing up for a sailing trial, under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief; each cutter is built by a different constructor. The *Mercury* has proved herself a match for the two. *Magicienne* and *Blonde* are ready for commission. *Rattlesnake* is to go out of dock to-morrow. *Avon* is here to take in coals, and then go on to Chatham with the depot of the 34th Regt. Ships in Port—*Hastings*, *Curaçoa*, and *Lily*, at Spithead, In harbour—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Revenge*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Apollo*, *Pantaloon*; *Emerald*, *Fanny*, *Mercury*, cutters; and *Messenger* steamer.

Plymouth, July 26th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—19th—The *Layton*, with convicts for Hobart Town, N. S. Wales, which sailed on 17th, was obliged to put back owing to the heavy gale which occurred on the day after she left the Sound. The *Kestril* yacht arrived from Ireland, and sailed on 23d for Cowes, but is expected to return to this port previous to the Plymouth regatta, which will take place on 28th and 29th of Aug. 21st—Sailed *Goodwill* lighter, with stores for Sheerness, Woolwich, and Deptford Dock-yards. 22d—The *Portsmouth* yacht arrived from Torbay, where she lost an anchor and cable in the late gale; she was proceeding to Ireland with Rear-Adm. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Superintendent at Portsmouth Dock-yard, but being caught in the gale was obliged to bear up; she sailed again for Ireland on the 24th, having had her damages repaired. The *Pandora* packet, 4, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Innes, was hauled out of dock this day. She was taken into dock on the 1st of last month, and it was thought at the time that her defects were but trifling, but on examination it was found that she was in a very decayed state, though only launched in 1833, which fully demonstrates that ships built in so short a time as the *Pandora* was (sufficient time not being allowed for seasoning), must in a short period be in the same condition. We trust the present surveyor of the Navy will remedy this evil, by ordering the ships now in frame to remain so for some months. 23d—The crew of the *Hercules*, 72, Capt. E. Barnard, were paid wages this day. *Pylades*, 18, was hauled into dock to be new coppered, and will shortly be recommissioned. Sailed the *Rochester* lighter, with stores for Deptford Dock-yard and the victualling-yard. Sailed the *Xarifa* yacht for the eastward; it is reported that Lord Wilton is going up the Mediterranean in her during the summer. 24th—Arrived *Swale*, tender to *Astræa*, from Falmouth, with unserviceable stores. 25th—Sailed the *Edward Metcalfe*, for Australia, with emigrants. 26th—*Hercules*, 72, Captain E. Barnard, has blue-peter flying, and is expected to sail for Lisbon in the course of the day. *Cornwallis*, 72, lately paid off at this port, has been brought alongside the jetty, and will be taken into dock, to ascertain if she has received any damage by getting on shore in the St. Lawrence River. *Clio*, 16, Com. S. G. Freemantle, is detained in the Sound, owing to some defect in her mainmast; as soon as it is repaired she proceeds to South America. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Pandora*, *Carron* st.-v., and *Shamrock*, rev.-brig. In Barnpool—*Druid*. In the Sound—*Belleisle*, *Hercules*, *Clio*, and *Layton* convict-ship.

Deptford, July 24th.—Sailed the *Barrosa*, to call at Woolwich to embark convicts. Remain *Boadicea* and *Horatio*, transports; *Minerva*, convict-ship, and *Eleanor Russell*, in the basin, for Ascension; *Alexandrina* and *Bailey* for Malta.

Malta, July 5, 1839.—"On 20th ultimo several ships of our squadron hove in sight, and, about 10 o'clock, *Princess Charlotte* (flag-ship), *Bellerophon*, *Castor*, and *Zebra*, came to an anchor in the harbour of Valetta, and resumed their customary moorings. During the forenoon of the following day, *Rodney*, *Pembroke*, *Talavera*, *Asia*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Weasle* followed; and, on Sunday, *Minden*, from Naples. On that night *Acheron* (steamer) came in from Gibraltar, bringing the London mails and despatches of the 8th. This vessel was only four days and eight hours coming from Gibraltar, and has made the passage thence from Malta and back in 10 days (including the stay at Gibraltar, where she takes in coals), the quickest passage ever made, and showing her decided superiority over the other vessels in the packet service on this station. *Weasle* sailed on 21st, with despatches for Sir T. Fellowes, of the *Vanguard*. *Tyne* was not admitted to pratique until 24th ult. Notwithstanding the arrival, on 20th ultimo, of a special Queen's messenger, who is said to have left London on 16th idem, it was not until the evening of the 1st inst. that any movement in the squadron took place, when *Minden*, *Talavera*, and *Asia*, ships of the line; *Castor* frigate, and *Zebra* brig, put to sea. These remained in the offing until the following morning, when, soon after day light, they were joined by Admiral Sir R. Stopford, in the *Princess Charlotte*, the *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, and *Pembroke*, of the line, *Tyne* frigate, and *Rhadamanthus* steam-frigate, all of which, forming together eleven sail, immediately set sail for the eastward, with a fresh N.W. wind. Various are the reports and rumours afloat as to the destination of these vessels, but as we have reason to believe, that up to the evening preceding their departure, even his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had not made up his mind as to this point, we do not attribute their departure to any greater matter of moment than the customary summer cruise, to keep the officers and crews in exercise. A sealed rendezvous, in case of separation from the flag-ship, has been delivered to each Captain, but these were on Monday withdrawn, and others substituted. A report is current that the squadron will only be absent for a few weeks, and that

this interval will be taken up in visiting [illegible] of the continental and Sicilian ports; but our firm impression is, that they are bound to the seat of war between the Turks and Egyptians, though we very much doubt whether they will take an active part, either on one side or the other. The knowledge of their approach may keep the belligerents from coming to an engagement.

Rear-Adm. Sir John A. Ommanney, K.C.B.—It is justice to this officer, whose character was traduced in the Hampshire Paper of the 15th ult., and the paragraph copied by a London contemporary, with a comment equally unjustifiable, we have the *highest authority* for saying that the whole of such statements are abominable falsehoods, and that nothing could be more kind and attentive than Sir John Ommanney's demeanour was towards Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, during her stay in the Tagus; that he was particularly anxious to mark such attention by directing a part of his squadron to drop down from Belem, from their usual anchorage, and afterwards attend Her Majesty a considerable distance on her voyage; and that Sir John and all his officers, both in their costume and in firing the usual salutes, did everything in their power to pay honour to their visitor.

The *Cyclops* is hourly expected at Woolwich to fit.

Mortality of Seamen.—It has been computed that for every *sixteen* sailors who die of all diseases, *eleven* die by drowning or in wrecks—that the number of British ships which are lost is about *one* to *twenty-five*—that very few short of *two thousand* perish annually in the mighty deep, chiefly from shipwreck, by which *property* to the value of *three millions* annually is absolutely lost to the nation, and hundreds of widows and thousands of children are thrown on the cold and precarious charity of the Public—that the more frequent cause of these shipwrecks is intemperance—and that, in the case of those who are saved from such sudden death and a watery grave, the average life of seamen, from hard service, finished at 45!

The chronometer of the *Crusader*, wrecked on the banks of the Ribble during the memorable storm of January last, of the value of 800*l.*, was found at Southshore, near Blackpool, a few days ago, by Mr. Crookall, of Lytham, at the mouth of a hole near a sandy cop, where it had been placed by some person who had stolen it from the wreck, and wished to get rid of it. Mr. Crookall is entitled to half salvage. The chronometer weighs seven pounds, the case is of gold, and it is inlaid with pearls and diamonds.

Dr. Sinclair, Surgeon of the *Sulphur*, surveying vessel, has just returned from her in the *Columbia*, by way of Panama, and left all well in March; the survey would terminate in about two years. Mr. Speck and two men were unfortunately drowned while surveying, by a boat upsetting.

The American brig *Wyoming* was brought into New York on the 29th of June in charge of Lieut. Beddoes of H.M.S. *Harlequin*, having been captured by that vessel on the coast of Africa on a charge of piracy.

H.M.S. *Wanderer* arrived at Spithead on Tuesday from Halifax with despatches, after a very quick passage of 15 days. The *Wanderer*, which is on the West India station from the activity of Com. [illegible]bby, has been particularly fortunate in capturing slavers bound to Cuba.

When the *Harrier*, 16, was paid off last week, Acting Commander Hirtzel, and the officers, had a parting dinner. On this occasion a silver cup was presented to Lieut. Challoner by his messmates, in token of their great esteem.

The *Columbia* steamer has arrived at Woolwich, Mr. Thompson, Master, to be paid off.

The *Hecla*, intended for the West Indies, has left to fit at Chatham. The *Crane* packet is all ready for commission.

Mr. W. P. Smith, the Storekeeper of Chatham Yard, has retired on 300*l.* per annum.

The *Blenheim*, 72, Capt. Sir H. Senhouse, will proceed to Cork to complete her crew, being very under manned.

Alarm Gongs for Steamers.—Capt. George Smith, R.N., we perceive by a paragraph in the *Times* of last week, lays claim to this invention, but the Editor of the *Examiner* shows that this sort of signal was first suggested in his paper of 23d Oct., 1836, and, in proof, publishes a paragraph headed "Precautions against the Collision of Steamers."

Her Majesty's brig *Waterwitch*, Lieut. Henry James Matson commanding, captured on the 27th May a Spanish vessel with 360 slaves on board, armed with two long 18 guns and a crew of 45 men. She sailed remarkably well, and might have escaped but for the superior gunnery of the *Waterwitch*, she having struck her seven times at the distance of 2,300 yards, killed one, and severely wounded three of her crew, and disabled her rigging; no shot struck below the deck, and not a slave was killed. The *Waterwitch* left England on the 29th April, and had, in the meantime, refitted at Sierra Leone, and left that place on the evening of 29th May.

Rl. Marines.—Capt. E. Henrle and First Lieut. Crispin have joined from Pembroke at Chatham. First Lieut. and Adjt. T. B. Gray has two months', and Second Lieut. W. F. Foote one month's leave.

THE UNITED SERVICE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

[From a work entitled "Physic and Physicians," which we have not time this week to critically examine, we extract a portion that may interest our medical friends.]

Army Surgeons.—Many and loud have been the complaints of the Army Medical Officers, in consequence of their department being overlooked in the last brevet. The general staff, cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, commissariat department, and marines, all shared in a greater or less degree in the general promotion; the medical portion, however, was selected as the exception. Well may Mr. Napier observe, "that almost every class of officers in the army have repeatedly been brought before the country in a variety of modes, yet a full measure of justice has not been obtained even by those hardy veterans who earned their laurels on the fields of the Peninsula or Waterloo."

The present position of the Army Medical Surgeon is an anomalous one. He is compelled to enter much later in life than all others; and, while in that rank in which three-fourths of his whole services are performed, he has neither so good daily pay as the other civil officers in the Army, nor under any circumstances has he the power of realising a sum, by the sale of his commission, like the purely military officer. At the same time the slowness of promotion in the department exceeds all others, especially among the junior ranks. The list of Assistant Surgeons amounts at this period to 310, of which number upwards of thirty have been twenty years without promotion.

A Surgeon, after receiving an expensive education, and passing through the ordeal of his examination, will in all probability, have to wait for some years before he can procure a commission; consequently, when he begins his career, he is from twenty-three to twenty-four years of age: he must be twenty-one by the regulations. On entering the service, he meets with officers of his own age in the rank of Lieutenant, whether they may have purchased or not, and already within the range of a very comfortable article in the warrant, regulating the grants of half-pay, &c., which provides, in the event of his wishing to retire from the service, that "If he did not purchase his commission, he may receive the new price of that commission, if a Lieutenant, with *seven years' full pay* service in the Army, or with *six years*, if a Cornet or Ensign; and the old price of the commission if *under* those periods, and above *four years'* full-pay service." Even the possibility of such a benefit can never be attained by Medical Officers under any circumstances, or by any length of service. Many of those who have left the Army, after seven years, could not procure the slightest remunerations for their past services. An Assistant-Surgeon has the rank of Lieutenant at once, and he is allowed one shilling per diem more than those of the same grade, we suppose to make up for what he has lost by being obliged to enter so late, and for such medical books, instruments, &c., as his profession requires him to have in his possession. It must be admitted that the duties of the Army Surgeon are of a much more arduous character than those performed by any other officer attached to the Army. The Surgeon's post is always at the head quarters of his regiment. He shares the hardships of the field, of the camp, and of foreign stations. He must encounter the burning rays of the meridian sun will in the tropics, the chilly damps of night, or inhale the deleterious effluvia of the swamp or lake, at an hour when it is doubly pestilential to the human frame. Much of his time must be spent in the fulsome air of the hospital, for so it will be whenever many bodies labouring under the influence of mortal disease are congregated together in a hot climate. But above all, he must bear up against that desponding passion which will often haunt the recesses of the most stern and philosophic mind, when he sees men daily, or even hourly, hurried off by some unconquerable malady, before there is even time for the operation of the most rapid medical treatment. His mind is always engaged, and his cares are increasing, for each successive day brings fresh cases of disease, which absorb his interest, or excite that painful anxiety which naturally arises when the life of a fellow-creature is endangered. After ten years' actual service in the Army, Assistant Surgeons, by a late regulation, receive an increase of pay of 2*s. 6d.* per diem. This particular improvement in the condition was hailed as the harbinger of a more full compensation for the former neglect with which their services were treated.

The following fact will show the nature of the peculiar hardships with which Army Surgeons have to contend. At one of our foreign stations a strong detachment of a regiment was employed in making a road through a marshy and insalubrious district; all the men had extra pay, and the officers, who merely mustered their respective parties and marched them to work, were allowed 3*s. 6d. per diem*, while the Medical Officers in charge of the whole, with *strict orders* to visit all the detachments once or twice a day, making a circuit of eight or ten miles, were granted *nothing, not even forage for a horse*, in so laborious a duty.

Naval Surgeons.—We will now endeavour to give a short statement of the prospects of a person entering the Medical Department of the Navy. In the first place, he must receive a thorough medical and surgical education, as the qualifications necessary are as high, and in some respects higher, than in any other public service.

2. Should he receive an appointment, and his ship be paid off before the completion of his two years' service, he is not entitled to any half-pay, and must support himself till he receives another. If he has completed two years' service, he will be allowed 2*s.* per diem, and if three, 3*s.*, after which he is allowed no further increase of half-pay for any length of service as assistant.

After three years' service he is allowed to pass for Surgeon, and becomes eligible to be promoted to that rank; but should he serve ten years longer, he is allowed no increase of pay, and will only be allowed to reckon three years in computing his servitude. Many are now serving who are upwards of ten years' standing.

3. If, after this length of servitude, he should be promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and be placed on half-pay before he has served three years, he will be entitled to 8*s.* a day, the same half-pay that is given to an Army assistant. He will also be placed on half-pay every three years, and months or years may elapse before he obtains another appointment: so that between loss of time as an assistant, and loss of time or half-pay as a Surgeon, it may never be in his power to complete the period of servitude to entitle him to the retirement.

We will, however, refresh the general reader with something more lively:—

Sir S. Garth.—Many amusing anecdotes are recorded of this eminent poet and physician. On one occasion, when he met the members of the celebrated Kit-Kat Club, he declared that he must soon be gone, having many patients to attend; but on some excellent wine being placed on the table, and conversation becoming interesting and animated, the doctor soon forgot his professional engagements. His friend, Sir Richard Steele, however, thought it his duty to remind the doctor of his poor patients. Garth immediately pulled out his list, upon which were fifteen names. "It is no great matter what or [illegible] them to night or not," said he, "for nine of them have such bad constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't save them, and the other six have such good constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't kill them."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE ARMY AND THE NEW RURAL POLICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I cannot help calling your attention to the progress of the project for supplanting the regulars by introduction of an armed police. The object of its promoters is to substitute for the *Royal* Army a body of men wholly subservient to that party which may have a momentary ascendant in the House of Commons of the day. The country cannot support *two* descriptions of force for the same purpose at the same time. If we can afford to spend 500,000*l.* per annum for support of 8,000 police, whose total efficiency in maintenance of order cannot be compared to that of 2,000 yeomanry or 1,000 regulars, we might surely do better by raising these 2,000 yeomanry at an expense of 12,000*l.* a year, and devoting the remaining 488,000*l.* to improvement and increase of the comforts both of officers and privates in the Line. What can be more unjust, what more likely to alienate the lower grades of the service from their duty, than seeing themselves postponed in everything to a pampered police? Thus it was in France under the old regime. The soldiers were starved that the Government might gorge the *gendarmerie*; but when the soldiers became sated, it was too late perceived that the *gendarmerie* had also gone over to the mob.

If 2,000 yeomanry prove insufficient for internal order, let 20 000 be raised. Their organisation would diffuse a military spirit amongst our gentry, and prevent the possibility of Chartist insurrections proving formidable. Even in that case we should have 380,000*l.* to spare; and with that what an immense amount of good might be effected by our excellent Commander-in-Chief! Every Infantry regiment might receive a Colonel-Commandant at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a-day, the pay of each Subaltern might be augmented by half-a-crown, an additional sixpence to each Sergeant, half that sum to every Corporal, and to every private a coffee breakfast free of all cost to him.* The term of absolute service shortened to ten years, added to these inducements, would enable us to procure a steadier class of recruits, more nearly resembling those who now press into the Household Cavalry, and the cat might perhaps be reserved for mutiny alone.

If the police project proceed, it will become impossible to recruit, except amongst the refuse of society. A soldier entering the Line knows that only one man in eight hundred can rise to the rank of Adjutant, and even then inevitable expenses render it difficult for him to exist. From the first week of entering the police, on the other hand, he obtains higher pay than he would receive as a Serjeant of Infantry, after fifteen years' exposure to the worst of climates and the most dangerous kinds of disease; whilst by long continuance in well-doing, he knows that a good chance lies before him of becoming *Superintendent*, with an income equal to that of a Brevet-Major, and expenses which he can limit at will. Can it be supposed that "*Domus et placens uxor*" are less attractive in the lower than in the higher grades of society, or that men will not, even were the pay equal, prefer their own fireside to the Canadian bivouac or the West Indian guard-room? And if this be so,—if the Army is to lose those valuable members whose innate loyalty leavens the whole lump, who can answer for its allegiance? Who can pledge himself that it will continue loyal to the throne? or who can believe that the mutiny of one regiment—and let none of us forget the mutinies of 1799—could be suppressed by one hundred or one thousand—aye, or one hundred thousand additional police? One regiment of yeomanry lancers were worth them all.

Men talk about police as if our lives were from their absence constantly in danger. Cowards are they and fools! But *five* murders during *four* years have escaped detection. Four—those of Eliza Grimwood, Eliza Davies, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Wedgewood, occurred within the precincts of the London; one—the assassination of a Glasgow weaver, within jurisdiction of the Glasgow police. In the rural districts every murderer has "dreed his weird," because the whole county joins in his prosecution. Where thief-taking is appropriated to a peculiar caste, the stain will always, by too many amongst the other castes, be looked upon as a hero.

But the police are so powerful for suppression of riots! Are they, indeed? Dare you trust them beyond range of the grenadier's musket, or out of sight of the yeoman's sabre? Can they meet the mob in mutiny? Why, at Birmingham, the mob unorganised, unarmed, unprepared, would, but for the arrival of the regulars, have murdered them all.

No time should certainly be lost in organising such loyal inhabitants of towns as may offer their services into corps of drilled constables, armed with swords, that they may resist all attack; and without other arms, lest, falling into the hands of insurgents, they serve to invite further aggression. Three days' drill would render any body of gentlemen at least a match for their own number of metropolitan police; yet each policeman costs, on the average, *sixty* pounds a year, whilst ten yeomen or twenty foot volunteers may be

* It will of course be recollected, that the Government would remit the duty on the sugar and coffee required for this purpose.

kept in full activity for a less cost. Will any one say, that ten yeomanry strike not more terror than a hundred police? Could a hundred police have captured Sir William Courtenay? Or could his justices have offered such resistance against a dozen yeomen as to cost even one life?

Of all stupid things the police cutlass is the most stupid, and as the number now in store is not sufficient for one-third of the metropolitan divisions, I cannot but hope that a good Navy regulation cut and thrust may, with all volunteer constables at least, supply its place. What could even the most expert fencer do with the present weapon against a fellow with a light, long, elastic, three-and-sixpenny sword-stick, or a six-foot pike? He could not reach his fore-arm, and parrying a light weapon with a heavy one is well nigh hopeless. It is, without question, true, that in a melee, breast to breast, the Navy regulation avails not to slash away right and left; but neither does the cutlass now in use, since the latter, two feet four from pommel to point as well as the former, requires more room than the width of a man. Closer combat than boarding can rarely, however, occur, and if it does take place, *points* or cuts, three, four, and St. George, can alone be given with any arm, and for all these the Naval Officer's sword is admirably well poised—that of the Infantry is rather too long.

I had intended fully to answer my friend *Miles*, but cannot spare the time. Permit me, however, to observe, that no man is more fully acquainted with the power and high deeds of the *Rifles* than myself, and that my remarks applied not to *the Rifle Brigade, but to Brigades of Volunteer Rifles*, between which two descriptions of force the difference is not less striking than between a horse-chesnut and a chesnut horse. I know also, as well as *Miles*, that to make a charge effectual, it should be given like a moving wall; but unluckily some portion of that wall is possessed of volition, and the volition of no two individuals is exactly alike. So long, therefore, as each man knows that if the enemy stand firm, *he cannot* use his bayonet without being at the same moment bayoneted himself, *he will, if that enemy stand firm, halt to fire*; and I appeal to *Miles* whether he has not seen this to be the case, and whether it is now possible to get men with *loaded* arms to charge home upon opponents who stand steady behind a bank, hedge, or other trifling cover. That party of which the majority possess least destructiveness, will of course turn sides if the ground affords no protection; but it is precisely for these cases where the foe are slightly screened from fire, yet no insurmountable obstacles exist to closing, that the bayonet exercise is required, and should be immediately introduced. I am, Sir, &c.,

ARTHUR.

[We hope to hear from our highly-esteemed correspondent more frequently. We can assure him that his letters are read with great interest by all officers, though some equally talented writers, such as *James* and *Miles*, differ with him on certain points.—ED.]

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No. 4.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Can any one give a rational reason why Mates and Midshipmen should not be placed on the same footing with officers of the Army and Marines? A Lieutenant in the Navy, not to go any further back, ranks with a Captain in the Army; why should not a Mate with a Lieut., and a Midshipman with an Ensign? I defy the greatest Martinet to give a sensible reason, and yet this, which would cost the country nothing, is denied us. I do not consider it to be the First Lord's fault, but feel convinced that the Naval Lords are quite against raising the condition of Mates;—their argument is to keep them poor and degraded, and they will serve you. To prove that I am not singular in this opinion, I quote the following from an article called "Grievances of the Navy," in the *Monthly Chronicle* for Feb. 1839:—

"As a public body, notorious for its disinclination to adopt measures purporting to elevate the character, improve the comforts, and generally ameliorate the condition of the officers of the Navy, the Lords of the Admiralty have long lost the confidence of the profession at large. Never have our Naval rulers manifested a disposition to place officers of relative rank on a similar footing with those of the sister service; nor voluntarily have they ever come forward to redress the many galling grievances under which every class of officers in H.M.'s Navy have so long laboured."

Nothing would tend more to improve the condition of Mates and Midshipmen than giving them rank. They could not then be discharged from the service or their ships, without a Court-Martial or Court of Inquiry. This is not asking any great favour; it is not only what every person in the shape of a gentleman, in a public service, has a right to expect. No one unconnected with the service can form any idea of the disgusting treatment we are now subject to without any chance of redress; in some ships it is quite dangerous to appear on deck, and you are not safe in your mess—the cause of it all being, because we are without rank.

With regard to pay, I may also safely defy any one to give a rational reason why the sister service, or rather the Marines, as they do not purchase their commissions, should be so much better off than us. A Second Lieut. of Marines the day he joins the service receives 90*l.* a year, whereas a Mate, who has been from six to six-and-twenty years in active service, has only the paltry pay of 50*l.* a year—not enough to live upon; and during which time he may have been paid off eight or nine times. If he goes to see his relations or friends, he has no half-pay to assist him, or towards paying the great expenses he must incur on joining another ship. The Marine is never paid off; he goes on shore upon full-pay.

Are our services of no value, that we are paid so paltry a sum? No; I can positively assert, that the Mates and Midshipmen do nearly all the duty of a ship. There is scarcely a man of war in commission mounting less than 46 guns where there is not a Mate keeping officers' watch, and having as much responsibility as a Lieutenant, without half the pay, and no protection from the tyranny of a Captain, who can damn his prospects in the service by the scratch of his pen.

As the papers have of late been full of the many grievances under which Marine officers are suffering, and many, who have no knowledge of the service, have been led to suppose that they are much worse off than us, I shall again compare the services of the Second Lieut. of Marines with those of a Mate or Midshipman. Z.

[No. 5. next week.]

WARNING TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, E. I. COMPANY'S BENGAL ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The following extract from a lengthy epistle I lately received from a relative in the Bengal Artillery—who after 18 years' service in India, is only a Regimental Captain, and no chance of further promotion he informs me for many years—I request the favour of your publishing in your valuable paper, as the warning may be of infinite benefit to parents and guardians who have sons or wards studying at the East India Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe, and also to the Cadets themselves, to whom it is of so much importance selecting a profession for *life*, and I sincerely hope this may attract their notice, being a parent myself. Yours, very faithfully,

Oriental Club, July, 1839. AN OLD OFFICER.

Extract from a Letter from India, dated May, 1839.

You mention in your last that my young cousin William is likely soon to see me, as he is going out to Bengal in the *Artillery*. I most sincerely hope that you will not permit it, but, if unsuccessful in getting the Engineers, send him out in the *Infantry*. The East India Directors, indeed, enticingly hold out their Artillery service as next preferable to the Engineers, and grant commissions in it as a *reward for superior merit and attainment*. I say *mistakingly*, for I verily believe that the Directors in all sincerity consider their Artillery as a preferable service, and totally ignorant of its estimation in Bengal, and the manner in *there* treated by the office-hug-wigs.

The Bengal Artillery Service is vastly inferior to the Bengal Infantry, putting the Cavalry out of the question, which is cent. per cent. better than either. First, in regard to promotion. In the Line an officer *may be* lucky in promotion, according or not as he draws a prize in the lottery of regiments, there being so many of them. In the Artillery there is but *one single lot* or regiment, and therefore even moderately quick promotion is *impossible* to an *Artillery* officer. In the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry there are many Majors of 20 years, and Captains of 8, 9, and 10 years' service. In the Bengal Artillery, the Senior Captains have served 21 years, and Senior Lieutenants 18 years. In the Line an officer has a *chance* of moderately quick promotion. In the Artillery he has *no chance* of being *lucky* in promotion, and is *certain* of being as badly off as the *unluckiest* Infantry regiments. The same slowness of promotion prevails also in the Royal Artillery, and, in fact, cannot be remedied, unless deemed advisable to divide the Artillery into ten regiments, as the Cavalry are. But, in the Royal Artillery, to balance the disadvantages of slow promotion, what cares taken by the British Government of the interests and efficiency of the fine regiment, officers and men, and the *whole* rest is in every respect equal to any in the British Army. How widely different is our case in the Bengal Artillery, as I will point out, first premising that twelve troops of Horse Artillery are the only portion of the Artillery regiment at all cared for and properly equipped, while the efficiency and respectability of the *Foot Artillery*, which forms three-fourths of the whole regiment, is utterly disregarded.

The officers attached to Field Batteries of Light Artillery in the Royal Artillery, (and I believe it is the same in all other Light Artillery services) are granted an allowance for a horse. In Bengal Field Batteries, this horse allowance is denied, and by the most *liberal masters in the world*; and as it is impossible for an Artillery officer attached to a Field Battery to do his duty on parade or on service, without being mounted, he is forced to keep a horse for the purpose at his own expense. Again, the men, guns, and materiel, of a Bengal Field Battery are *worse*, the equipment in draft cattle is of the *very worst* description, viz. *horned cattle or bullocks*, which are not only ineffective, but ludicrously and ridiculously absurd, and most disheartening to the officers, who see themselves laughed at when any review or inspection takes place, the horned cattle turning all their parades into burlesque, instead of an appearance of military manœuvring. Is this the kind of *esprit de corps* officers should possess, viz. a sense of *ridicule*, in place of taking pride in their regiment? Even foreigners, Jacquemont and Ward, have noticed the inefficiency and absurdity of *horned cattle* for Light Field Artillery. There are twelve Light Field Batteries in the Bengal Foot Artillery, and the expense of substituting horses for bullocks would, at the utmost, not exceed 800 Rs., or say 80*l.* per month, or barely one lac of rupees per annum, for the efficiency and respectability of a *large regiment*, forming a most important branch of an Army of 140,000 men. Horses in place of bullocks, have been strongly recommended by successive Commanders-in-Chief, Lord Hastings, Sir E. Paget, Sir H. Fane, and others; and yet still not carried into effect by the *most thrifty paymasters in the world*. That there is some secret reason for this, and not the *comparatively trifling* expense, you may suppose; and it is well known that an influential Military adviser of the Bengal Government, and himself an Infantry officer, is anything but friendly to the *scientific corps*, as he is reported *sneeringly* to call it; and, whether from conviction, or a less honourable feeling, has always advocated bullocks. We have no Master-General of the Ordnance to stand up for us, nor, alas! does any officer of Artillery hold a high post about Government, so matters might be very different. Our present Commandant is a gallant officer, and highly respected; but has no voice in the measures of Council. Lord Auckland and Sir H. Fane are both in favour of horses, *versus* horned cattle, for our Light Batteries, and Sir Henry refused to take *Bullock* Field Battery to Candahar, and consequently the Foot Artillery Field Battery ordered there was hastily horsed with young unbroken horses and cast horses, and of course only half efficient for a campaign. A Committee of first-rate Artillery officers, selected from the three residencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, assembled two years ago in Calcutta, and in their report unanimously and strongly pointed out the inefficiency of bullocks for Light Artillery. That report, and the opinion of so many Commanders-in-Chief, ought surely to convince the Court of Directors, but, indeed they are convinced, and in fact *ordered horses* to be substituted for bullocks in *all* the Bengal Foot Field Batteries. But *officials* can, even by their influence, negative the orders of the Court of Directors, and under various pretences, highly coloured, &c., the Bengal Government not only declined carrying said orders into effect, but actually threw away a large sum in substituting bullocks for horses in three-horse Field Batteries, and selling off good horses at a mere song. Locks and lacs are thrown away yearly in sanatariums and useless buildings; and yet one lac a-year is denied for efficiency of a whole corps of Artillery. Again, look at the way the Bengal Foot Artillery is officered. At this time, May, 1839, there is a *whole battalion* of companies of *European Artillery* at Cawnpore, to which ought to be attached *four* Captains and eight Subalterns. *There is no Captain*, and only *one* Sub to the four companies, *viz.* the Adjutant. At Agra there are two companies of Europeans and a Field Battery, to which two Captains and four Subs ought to be present, and there is *no* Captain, and only *one* Sub. At Meerut a detached company of Europeans, that ought to have a Captain and two Subs, has but one Sub of two years' standing. At Dum Dum three Captains to six companies of Europeans. The Field Batteries at Lucknow and Neemuch have but *one* officer each, in place of *three*; and as for the Ordnance, or native companies of Artillery, there are not officers of any kind to them, except one to half a dozen. Officers on temporary leave of absence I have not included as absent, but there literally are not officers for the Foot Artillery's various calls, and those who *are* present are doubly and trebly worked, which with a European corps in India is no trifle—visiting messes, &c., in the middle of day in an Indian climate, and, in fact, the Bengal Foot Artillery is disorganised and inefficient from paucity of officers. The dress of both officers and men of our Bengal Foot Artillery is on the lowest scale. The undress shell jacket of the officers is like a *stable boy's jacket*, without even a button, and the men are dressed in the old obsolete fashion of short skirted coats, instead of, like *all other* European troops at home and in India, with proper skirts. For arms, the companies have part muskets part musketoon pouches and belts, and part foot-pouches and belts, so a nice tag rag Yankee sort of Militia we appear on parade. Two years ago, the Bengal Artillery were armed with muskets, but the Directors ordered muskets. Well, the Government will only give muskets, as muskets *become* every year *less serviceable*, which for the whole will take one hundred and twenty years to effect. The change at once of muskets for muskets would cost the State a lac, as the magazines abound with muskets, and the musketoon is available for local corps constantly being raised.

I mention this to prove the *utter neglect* the Bengal Artillery is treated with in every respect, while in *other* services, *even* Native Corps is deemed as important and as well cared for in *all* points as any other arm; and, perhaps, not more so. Lately Fane has promised, in his minute, to remedy the evil. I verily believe the East India Directors are ignorant of the manner in which their *reward for superior merit* regiment is neglected by jealous officials in Bengal. I wish you could bring it under the notice of some of the Directors you know, and a *full and fair enquiry* would establish all I have advanced, and I have certainly not exaggerated matters, either in horned cattle for our Light Artillery, or deficiency in number of officers, and dress of officers and men.

Young Cadets joining the Artillery in Bengal remain at the head-quarters, Dum Dum, for 1½ years, and which is absolutely necessary to enable them to learn their duty. During these two years they get on half batta, i.e. suffer a deduction of 21 10*s.* *a month per month* on their pay. No young Cavalry officer gets on half-batta, and but few Infantry Ensigns. So greatly favoured is the Bengal Artillery, that our head quarters, where the largest portion of our regiment is *cantoned*, is made a half-batta station, or one-third of the Bengal Artillery are on half-batta, while *none* of the Cavalry are, and only one-eighth of the Infantry. One would suppose a regular station might have been chosen by our honourable masters as our share of half-batta, or, considering the trouble of Europeans to command in place of quiet Hindoos, constant Courts-martial, visiting messes, lectures, schools, &c., daily of the men, we might have been let off half batta altogether, in place of an *additional* share, or near three times as much half-batta as the Infantry being given to Artillery officers, as a *reward for superior merit*. Some of our more fortunate Subs, after ten or twelve years' service, get into the mounted branch, or Horse Artillery, but they are only allowed a *each* troop, or twenty-four effective in all. Taking the Artillery as an entire regiment, one-fourth of it, or the Horse Artillery as well encient, the remaining three-fourths, consisting of Foot Artillery, is quite neglected as regards officers and draft cattle, and *utterly neglected*. I have now, I think, said enough to convince you and my young Addiscombe relation, and, indeed, all parents to whom you may mention the matter, who have sons at Addiscombe, that it will be better to solicit *Infantry* commissions, next to the Engineers and Cavalry, as a *reward for superior merit*, and leave the *Artillery* commissions to the less deserving. If, indeed, the *Court of Directors would take some interest* in their pretended preferable service, by treating their Bengal Artillery *comparatively* the same as the Royal Artillery, viz, giving additional Field Officers, double set of Lieut.-Colonels, and no Majors, Second Captains, and a fair proportion of Subalterns; double-lining horned cattle in light field batteries, and granting horse allowance to officers attached to field batteries;—then, indeed, it would be a regiment for an officer to be proud being a member of, and a *real reward for superior merit*. At present it is a gross deception (unwittingly, I grant;) the East India Directors holding out their Artillery service as a *preferable* one to the Infantry, promotion much slower in the former, and to those who have interest or great merit, staff appointments are equally obtainable in one as in the other service. To officers doing regimental duty, the Artillery, for the causes I have stated, and additional duties with Europeans or what natives require, is more or no good and so pleasant a service as the Infantry, so advise my young cousin accordingly. Yours, affectionately.

P.S.—I will forward you a copy of the report regarding the inefficiency of bullocks for Light Artillery per next steamer. It is strongly and decidedly against them, but I dare say the Bengal Artillery will still continue to be harnessed with them as draft cattle, our *friend's* influence.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your paper occasionally deals in slaps at officers who have not served since the war*, and a distinction is made between them and others who have, to the detriment of the former. Men's misfortunes should not at all times be attributed to their fault. Let us suppose, for instance (not that I am drawing my own portrait) that at the expiration of the war, a Captain was paid off and turned adrift on the wide world, to endure the penury of subsisting on his pittance of half-pay, with his *hands tied up*, which you know they are, or if you do not know it, you may acquire the knowledge of it by examining his quarterly declaration, and the terms with which he obtains *one* year's leave of absence, as set forth in the letter containing it, and that, subsequent to the period of his having been placed on half-pay, his application for employment has been renewed annually; and further, that, at the expiration of 23 years, he is told "You have not the same claim for a comfortable retirement as others, because you have not served as our favourites have done, who we have taken special care should have all the freights," &c. &c., of which fat things the fire-eaters have had a *very small* share. Let us suppose this case, which is not a fiction, and we shall be constrained to say, this is justice with a vengeance! It is well known, that Captains, who have been serving since the peace, have had a bed of roses to repose upon, compared to what war service was, and yet they have found it a time more prolific in wealth and decorations, and finally are told, "You are our heroes, you are the men of merit, you are our hopes!" The fact is, all parties find friends but the Navy, because none want them and deserve them to the same extent. I never heard of Lord G. Lennox mounting his hobby-horse—the Marines—without wondering whether his Lordship ever looks at the Navy List, for therein is contained a list of the names of Marine officers who have retired upon *full-pay* almost as extensive as those who remain on the active list; and likewise a list of Naval officers whose length of service far exceeds that of the Marines, holding a corresponding rank, who enjoy only *half-pay*, and that half-pay very inferior to what the Marine would have been receiving had he still remained in the latter category,—and then we hear of the hardships endured by the Marines, forsooth! This is too bad. We have been all fighting in the same cause, but they have got the lion's share. As I shall return again to this subject, after the result of the inquiry making by the Commission is promulgated, I shall not put your patience to further trial for the present, but merely draw your attention to the circumstance of Naval Lieutenants of 25 years' standing, having only 5s. per diem half-pay, and paid Mates of as many *without any half-pay at all!*

An Old Captain.

* No,—not generally as regards the Navy.—Ed.

INVALID SOLDIERS FROM INDIA, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—You are entitled to sincere and grateful thanks for the letter, signed *A Dragoman*, in your most valuable Journal of the 20th instant, relating to the wickedly-neglected sick soldier. What are Military officers about? Permit me, Sir, to call the attention of the Military members of the Houses of Peers and Commons to this letter, as well as to my communications to His Grace the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Jenkins, the member for Shrewsbury. Sir Richard is a civilian, but the bravery of soldiers got him honours, they also made Col. W. Duke of W.; but His Grace will not believe my statements, and said such villany and misery did not exist in the Medical Department in India when he was there, as I represent. Did His Grace ever hear of anything like a bed or bedstead having been given to the sick Sepoy soldier when he was in India? Let me tell him, that only within the last four years such things have been given—I think twelve to every 1100 men; but sometimes 500 out of this number die in one night of cholera;—this I have read in a newspaper. The latter signed T. Beckett, Major, 25th M. N.I. I believe it; it was my old corps; but these deaths would not have happened (perhaps ten might) if the native hospital had been what it ought. The Duke will not interfere in their behalf, because he is not Commander-in-Chief. Sir R. Jenkins could not undertake to bring those scenes of misery and destitution, and death, among the black and white soldiers in India. We want another Nell Gwynne to fight the battles of the sick soldiers; perhaps this may induce some good-hearted woman with interest to come forward and use her influence with those who have the power to do good to these faint and weary, and worn-out men, that are in India sent 800 miles by land to embark for England, when they are only 200 miles from the sea coast, and even when on the sea coast are sent 400 and 500 miles to Madras, instead of embarking on the spot; but ——— are in office everywhere at Trichinopoly. In 1818, about 60 invalids, of H.M.'s ——— regiment, were turned out of hospital at five o'clock in the morning. The Surgeon told me that half would die before I got to Poonamallee; however, not one died. This Surgeon drew an allowance of money from Government for affording them wine, &c., but not one rup did he give them, or even a fresh poultice to their extensive sores, or a bit of rag; and during the month I had the care of them, I expended 40l.: to this day I have never been paid. What is the cause? you will ask. My worthless conduct in having now 30 years fought the battles of such soldiers in hospital, in India, who the hundreds and thousands some years, because there is not a proper provision made for them by the Governments of India and England. I trust I have said enough to arouse good men, members of the House of Peers and Commons. I cannot go into further detail, but I hope they will call upon Sir R. Jenkins to state what I asked him to bring to the notice of the House of Commons, and also to call upon the Court of Directors for the particulars of the horrible scenes I have communicated to them regarding the lives that are lost for want of proper medical provision. Sir J. Carnac, the late member for Sandwich, would not bring these things to the notice of the Commons: he could not, without dismissing a near relative from the E. I. C.'s servite. I applied to Lord Hill for the money I expended on those invalids of H.M.'s ——— regiment, not with the least expectation of ever getting it, but to expose the state of the regiment. He said the East India Company must pay me; and Sir T. Hislop, contrary to my wish, went or wrote to the Secretary at the India House to obtain it for me. I knew they would not give it there; but Sir T. would not go or write to Lord Hill. Why did not Sir T. see me paid when he was Commander-in-Chief at Madras? Why did he let his Adjutant-General annoy me by every means in his power for trying to better the condition of the sick soldiers, black and white?

I beg to say to the *Dragoman*, who wrote this letter of friendship for the dying and neglected soldier, that I shall be most happy to receive from him any information relating to those scenes of misery and wretchedness that he may be disposed to furnish me with for publication, with matter I have collected for the last thirty years. I have called the attention of the Duke of Wellington and the Court of Directors to his letter in your Journal of the 20th instant, and now beg leave to call the attention of the members of the Houses of Peers and Commons to a hastily-written letter of mine in Alexander's *East India Journal* for Jan. 1827; they will then see what their sons and daughters may be subject to: to die neglected in India, and medical aid close at hand. They will see the treatment of three brothers of an M.P. at Calcutta, all now dead, and others whose death and treatment was odiously brutal. I feel certain there are men in both houses that will not say "we do not believe it," because they do not like to interfere; but, thank God! we have now a British India Society; and, although a poor man, I have given five per cent. annually for life of my pension to it, knowing it will prove a blessing to millions in India and Europe, and elsewhere.

In Arabia, Persia, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, &c., I have witnessed the greatest misery among the sick, and, for want of wise and benevolent men in authority to make good and wholesome provision for them. What are the officers about, who have won their honours through the efforts and bravery of the common soldier? I have tried to benefit the condition of the miserable sick officer as well as the sick soldier. His Grace of Wellington, who writes me that I have made my statements in error, says, he had the misfortune to fight some of the greatest battles in Europe as well as in the East. I wished His Grace to interfere with the committee, and have the money subscribing to erect something to commemorate His Grace's victories to be appropriated to a fund to supply the Indian soldiers of the E. I. C.'s Army with the necessaries of life, &c., when ill in hospital. I also wanted His Grace to interfere with the committee of the City Subscription, to have that appropriated to building of almshouses, and the persons to be nominated to occupy them should be poor descendants of those who won the Duke his victories and titles, and that the nomination should be in the Duke's family for ever; but His Grace did not like to interfere.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. Jones,
Late Surgeon, E.I.C.S.

[We object very much to the style of this letter, and have taken the liberty of expunging some words and passages. The subject is, however, one that deserves inquiry.—Ed.]

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 3.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Impressment, Vol. II. page 161—"The Government of England claims a right, by prescription, to require the services of all its own seamen, as well as those of all subjects who may be deemed *vagabonds*, for the Royal Navy, in a time of war. Some exceptions are made in favour of apprentices and others, either by statutes, or by concessions from the Administration; but these do not impair the principle. That communities have a legal right to make any regulations of this nature is not disputed, though, in exercising privileges that the usages of mankind tolerate, nothing is easier than to offend against natural justice and the laws of God. It is evident, in the first place, that a law, or a usage, which compels a particular portion of society to serve on board ships for an unlimited period, without reciprocity as regards their fellow-subjects, and for a compensation determined on the State, is founded in injustice. England may find her justification for the practice in her necessities, perhaps, though necessity is but a poor apology for any moral wrong; but it cannot be seriously contended that she has a right to make another people an accessory, directly or indirectly, to the oppression."

America and her Naval historian evidently exert their utmost to make the British system of impressment the ever-galling sponge in the United States, and the heart-burning grievance of the British seafaring community. It is their policy to ring it ever and anon in the ears of all seamen who serve in their national and mercantile fleets. "America," say they, "is the land of sailors' rights; come hither, and be free from the shackles of impressment: England, the land of sailors' wrongs; stop there, and be enslaved in her Royal Navy." In the above extract, Mr. Cooper makes seamen and vagabonds equal, without any explanation. Classing them together, as liable to be *impressed* into the Naval service of Great Britain, and there forced into companionship, must naturally create a great impression in the hearts of all honest seamen, work their minds up to indignation at their imaginary wrongs, and tend to wean them from their allegiance to their sovereign, affection for their home, fidelity and duty to their native land. It is true that in war all sturdy beggars, men-servants out of place, and, perhaps, other landsmen, who have no means of earning an honest livelihood, are impressed to serve in the fleet as *sweepers* and *swabbers*, but considered by the seamen themselves, in situation, respect, and wages, as much beneath them as menials are beneath masters. Every nation claims the services of her subjects for the protection of their country. England compels (by *drawing*) a proportion of her sons of the soil to serve in her Militia, to defend her by land—she *impresses* a proportion of her sons of the ocean to serve in her fleets, to defend her by sea. Thousands avoid the *compulsion* to serve as Militia soldiers or *Royal Naval* seamen by entering the Local Militia, Yeomanry corps, Excise, and Customs, Sea Fencibles, Naval Dockyards, Transport Service, and Revenue cruisers, but all ready and willing, at the instantaneous call of their Sovereign and their own hearts, to repel the invaders of "THE LAND, BOYS, WE LIVE IN." If the *vagabonds* alluded to were not liable to be *impressed*, they would escape the service of the State at sea or on shore, by roving from one part of the kingdom to the other. All land and sea forces are a combination of good, bad, and indifferent subjects. Does America *enlist* in her Navy and Army none but the *honest*, the *worthy*, and the *faithful*? The *choice* of our countrymen serve Great Britain—the *refuse may stop* in America.

The remaining part of Mr. Cooper's argument consists principally of the admission, "in the fullest extent, the right of a nation to *impress* its own citizens or subjects, *but that* it is in no manner a belligerent right;" that impressment "is derived from municipal, and not from international law;" and that "the only privilege conferred by the usages of nations, in connexion with this practice, is the permission for each country to make its own municipal regulations; and in granting England the right to impress her own seamen, they also grant to America the right to say, that no impressment shall take place under the American flag." His main question then is, has England, by her law of *prescription*, a right to claim and impress her subjects from American or other *neutral* vessels, when she is a belligerent, and necessarily and lawfully requires the sons of *her* bosom to stay by and protect her zealously and faithfully as grateful sons ought to do?

Before I can submit an answer to this important question, I must first refer to cases wherein subjects may be *tacitly* permitted to emigrate, to naturalise in an adopted country, and to refuse all further services to their *mother* country. In *time of peace*, England, from a superabundant population, encourages emigration to her colonies, and connives at it to foreign lands. Emigrants, *domiciliating* in foreign states, are generally protected by the laws, and admitted to the rights and privileges as citizens, of the country which they have adopted, and must consequently, serve in the protection of that State, and against its enemies, be they who they may. Such is the custom of most civilised nations; but no civilised nation has a right to force her *adopted subjects* beyond the *borders* of her dominions, to invade their *native* country, or to combat their own countrymen by land or sea. The laws of God, and CHRISTIANS *forbid* it. Suppose England to invade America. England may expect to encounter American citizens, *native* and *adopted*. British emigrants found in the American ranks cannot, under such circumstances, be considered *traitors*, because they are forced to repel the invaders of their *adopted* country, or to become *deserters*, deprived of the rights of the adopted citizens, or, perhaps, prisoners of war. Which alternative is the more honourable and patriotic, is another question; but if those emigrants join the American forces, to invade Canada, for instance, they become *traitors*, and offend against the laws of nations: and if an emigrant like Paul Jones in the "*Bon homme Richard*," embarks from his *adopted* country to invade his *native* country, and with his own hand carry fire and sword to the place of his nativity—the home of his fathers—good God! of all sinners is he not the most guilty?

(*To be continued.*)

To Readers and Correspondents.

The Naval and Military Gazette *for* 1838, *with Title and Index, bound, may be had of the Publisher, price* 11. 17*s.*

We are preparing for publication a fourth edition of the "Royal Military Calendar, and Army Service Book," containing the services of the General and Field Officers of Her Majesty's Army to the present time; and also a second edition of the "East India Military Calendar," containing the services of all General and Field Officers of the Indian Army. Early communications, addressed to the Editor, are requested.

We are glad that "C." ("All in the Downs") has taken our friendly advice. Active service is the best for every soldier: he is then generally too busy to think or grumble about trifles. Our correspondent has the heart and spirit of a good and brave man, and he will be a credit to his corps. Farewell!

For the reasons already given we must decline publishing any compliments to ourselves from "Palmurus" (of the Naval Club) or discussing with him the course of conduct we deem it proper to pursue.

In reply to "A Poor Lieutenant," the Penny Postage scheme will extend to officers serving abroad.

We readily answer the inquiry of "J. G." The Quartermaster Serjeant—Trumpet, Bugle, or Drum Major—Serjeant Armourer—Orderly-room Serjeant—and Schoolmaster-Serjeant, are Staff Serjeants.

We beg to direct attention to an Advertisement in our columns, headed "Sporting Novelties." The Fête deserves the encouragement of all who admire manly and useful exercises. Tournamental Riding and Bayonet Fencing against horse and foot, have been brought to great perfection at the Stadium.

In reply to "Demi-Sol," we are not aware of it being the intention of Government to permit Naval and Military officers to sell their commissions for the purpose of going out as settlers to New Zealand. Lieut. W. M. Smith, Royal Artillery, is about to proceed there, but in a civil capacity, as Surveyor-General, and on a twelve-months' leave of absence, before the expiration of which it is expected that he will obtain a step of promotion, and then be seconded.

We regret being compelled to postpone the letter of our excellent correspondent "Chevron" till next week.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

On Monday next a supplemental estimate for 5,000 infantry will be proposed by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons. Even this very meagre augmentation will afford some slight relief to the "hardest-worked Army in the world," if *with* the vote our indefatigable Recruiting Department *can* soon raise the number required. The difficulty of procuring recruits at *this* season is always great, and we cannot but regret that the advice, tendered by the Duke of Wellington on the rebellion in Canada, was not followed by augmenting the Army *nearly two years ago*. Civilians seem to forget that it takes time to raise, equip, and discipline soldiers. It is not merely a vote of the House of Commons which is required to raise even 5,000 men; that vote, to be quickly effective, must be accompanied by an increase of *actual* not *nominal* bounty. Even when stimulated by a bounty, paid *honestly* in hard coins to the recruit, the Recruiting Department can scarcely succeed in levying 5,000 men in addition to the number already voted in a less space of time than six months; for the Army is *still* under its established strength, and the annual supply to keep up that strength is, according to Dr. Marshall, about 12,000.

We respectfully suggest to the Right Hon. the Secretary-at-War to propose to the Crown a proclamation of pardon to the vast multitude of deserters, now at large, who would, we think, gladly return to their regiments on a free pardon being granted to them by Her Gracious Majesty. It is matter of notoriety, that the finest men of the Army often desert—merely to escape from some petty punishment for a youthful freak. These men soon repent of their crime, and would rejoin if an opportunity were afforded them. The increase of even 1*l.* to the bounty, as on former similar augmentations, and a return to enlistment for *limited* service (let that period be for seven or ten, or even fourteen years, with all the rights to pension, &c., secured on re-engaging *for life*), would essentially aid the exertions of the Recruiting Department at the present pressing crisis; and we beg to bring them under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

The augmentation of the Infantry regiments to 800, it is to be hoped, may render those wretched abortions, the four-company depots, somewhat more efficient than they have *yet* been. But we fear that the only effect will be to increase the *numbers*; for the strength of these nondescript bodies is frittered away in the manner common to all subdivided corps. Every *true* soldier will fully appreciate the justice of our observations. These depots have all the staff and establishment of a regiment—they are "*all officers and no soldiers.*" This augmentation will, however, afford the ready means of supplying *extra buglers*, &c. &c. &c., who gradually will turn into a band for the amusement of the "gentlemen who sit at home at ease." On this point Lord Hill's orders have long been set at defiance, and brass bands are all the fashion, to the injury of the privates who perform their guard and other duties.

We venture to affirm, that the only efficient augmentation will be that of the *regiments* at home. The augmentation of the *depots* will be an increase of numbers only; unless, indeed, it be determined to send out the men as raised in charge of the officers now *at home*, and establish *one-company depots*, formed into battalions, as most convenient.

We rejoice at any increase of the Army, which may afford the means of lessening the extreme severity of duty necessarily exacted of late from the Army at home and abroad. These 5000 men, *when raised and disciplined*, must render the reliefs from abroad less impracticable than they hitherto have been; and we trust that the unfortunate corps which have been broiling under the tropical sun of India during the last twenty years, may be the first to benefit by this late but acceptable increase of force. Economy enters now so intimately into the consideration of every measure, that we never expected an increase of the number of regiments, though that alone could at once effect the object we have so long held in view,—the *earlier* relief of regiments from foreign service. However, so long as the corps are under 1000 rank and file, we could not advocate, even to gain a favourite object, an increase of the number of regiments or of the officers in each; but we must repeat, for the hundredth time, that the present depot system is the real cause of the protracted foreign service of the British Army, and this opinion Lord Howick fearlessly avowed in his speech on the Army Estimates, in the present Session, in reply to Sir H. Hardinge.

In conclusion, we must observe, that for any *immediate* use, the increase about to be voted cannot be available. Months and months must elapse after the 5000 men have been voted, and even enlisted, before they can become soldiers fit for duty. Thus it always happens in this country—smitten as it is with the dread of a standing Army. It is only when an Army is required to *act* that an Army is *sought for*, and not being forthcoming, John Bull then proceeds to vote one; but, like "spirits from the vasty deep," will it come at his bidding, and come quickly! We shall see this question answered as it has ever been in England, in the negative. "They order these things better in France." Had the Duke of Wellington's warning voice been heeded two years ago, or even a very few months ago, when that warning was reiterated so loudly, we should not now be without an adequate Army to protect our foreign territories from rebels or sympathisers, nor straightened for means to secure this country from the lawless outbreaks of Chartists and Republicans.

On the 23d of December, 1837, a Parliamentary Return was furnished, on the motion of Sir Robert Inglis, entitled "Copies of such information as may be in possession of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the number and description of Steam Vessels, in those Ports and Countries at which Her Majesty may have Consuls, Ministers, or Agents." We overlooked this document at the time, and it is now out of print. We have been at some pains to procure a copy, and, from the comprehensive information it contains, taken the trouble to compile data which may be useful to our readers in drawing comparisons as to the amount of steam tonnage and power possessed by different nations. This we have thrown into tabular shape, as follows:—

NATION.	Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Total Horse Power.
Norway	1	Not stated	80
Denmark	5	625	311
Sweden	27	2100	1244
Russia	28	Not stated	2075
Prussia	3	502	200
Mecklenburg	1	82	40
Lubeck	2	50	60
Hamburg	3	417	192
Holland	29	5297	2534
Belgium	1	225	224
France	77	5861	4200
Spain	4	696	120
Portugal	4	790	220
Sardinia	5	979	255
Tuscany	3	869	325
Naples	6	1761	720
Austria	5	665	300
Turkey	1	178	120
Egypt	1	910	220
Mexico	2	285	100
Brazil	3	144	48
	191	23,356	13,716

To this must be added the United States of America, which, for reasons to be stated presently, we shall classify under the several ports described in the Parliamentary Return:—

NATION.	Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Total Horse Power.
New York	38	4587	11,400
Charlestown	14	3178	832
Philadelphia	11	3427	1154
Boston	12	1864	512
Baltimore, GeorgeTown, Washington, Alexandria, and District of Columbia	19	5771	1550
Mobile	40	6349	2800
Norfolk	4	1095	880
Savannah	16	3770	788
Portland	2	758	240
Total in the United States of America	156	29,740	19,682

By adding this to the foregoing, we obtain 347 vessels, 53,096 tons, 33,348 horse power, as the total belonging to the countries enumerated.

It is necessary to state, that ten of the vessels included under France are headed in the Parliamentary Return Algiers, but they belong to the French Government, being employed between Algiers, Bona, Oran, and Toulon; they have engines of 160-horse power each, but their tonnage is not specified, therefore not included in the above. The same observation applies to twenty small vessels belonging to Nantz, plying between that town and Orleans, each having a high pres-

sure of about 12-horse power, but no tonnage specified. The French List is principally made up of small vessels, calculated for their shallow river navigation.

Neither the *horse power* of the New York nor the Mobile vessels is stated in the American Return; but we have assumed the first to be 300, and the last 70-horse power each, which we believe to be above the average.

As regards this United States' Report, we have also to observe, that it does not appear to include the steam vessels navigating the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Lakes, and, therefore, so far imperfect, as no mention is made of the port of Orleans, where many steam vessels are registered. These may, however, be considered available for river navigation only. Indeed, the Mobile Report states the vessels belonging to that place as very slight, and their boilers made of sheet-iron.

It appears that out of the 347 vessels enumerated, no less than 104 have boilers and machinery manufactured in Great Britain, and many of the hulls were also built in this country.

As these Returns were, for the most part, furnished by the Consuls, during the latter end of 1836 and the beginning of 1837, it will not be fair to contrast them with the amount of our steam force, stated in the Report of Messrs. Pringle and Parkes, set forth in our Journal of the 13th inst.; we must, therefore, revert to a former Table, published by us last year, by which it appears, that in 1836 the steam force of the United Kingdom amounted, in round numbers, to 600 vessels, 67,700 tons, and 48,000-horse power.

Admitting, therefore, the increase of steam navigation to have kept pace in other countries with our own—which is a very liberal admission, seeing the astonishing progress we have made of late, and taking credit for the increase of size—it appears that, on a moderate calculation, the steam power of England is now nearly double that of the whole world, if we exclude the American vessels employed in the land-locked rivers, whose peculiar construction renders them incapable of contending with ocean weather. This is a most gratifying fact; for, as we have before observed, a maritime nation, to be truly great and powerful, must possess, not only an effective Naval force in actual operation, but, what is of more vital consequence, the means to increase that force suddenly, or to repair loss or disaster, should it occur from the resources which represent the elements of Naval strength—a great essential to which steam must be considered, and a very material one from henceforth, until superseded, as it doubtless will be, by some less costly and more powerful element.

In the face of these facts, Russia and France are justified in maintaining a large steam force in the Government Service, because it will be seen their resources to recruit it in time of need are very limited. Indeed, in the above returns, some of the vessels of war (enumerated also in the navies of these countries) are, we perceive, included. But it will be seen how completely we have taken the lead in this, the new element, which it was predicted would destroy our Naval supremacy; and it is also to be recollected, that of the vast number of steam-vessels we now possess (upwards of 800) nearly the whole are available—if not to carry guns, to tow armed vessels into position, and whether for attack or defence, to secure greater advantages than we ever possessed before. We have placed these data before our readers at this juncture, and regret that they are not of more recent date, or more fully descriptive of the number of American vessels. These deductions will enable those who are qualified to form opinions on the subject, and making reasonable allowance for the progressive increase as compared to our own, to draw the necessary conclusions. If they prove acceptable to our Naval friends, we shall not consider the time and labour we have employed in digesting them thrown away.

If it be true, that the 7th Fusiliers *again* proceed to the Mediterranean, we can only say that a grosser and more disgusting instance of favouritism, injurious and insulting to the other regiments of the Line, never occurred. This regiment, for more than thirty years, has never served in a bad climate, or in a distant station. It remained in France, after the war, until 1818, when it returned to England. It went in 1825 to the Mediterranean, and returned in 1836. It is now said to be under orders again for the Mediterranean! Assuredly this is favouritism. We very clearly foresaw all this, and many months ago gave it as our impression, that the 7th Fusiliers would not be sent to any station but the Mediterranean or North America.

We have every reason to consider the 7th Fusiliers as one of the best corps in the whole service. It has on its colours the names of the chief glorious battles of the Peninsula, and in which it bore a proud share; whilst for good conduct in quarters it is not surpassed by any regiment. Impartial justice, however, requires that its tour of service should be like that of every other regiment; and therefore we, in conducting an independent Journal, which has never been polluted with party politics, do not shrink from denouncing the gross favouritism now about to be practised, whether it emanates from Whig or Tory.

In our Paper of Tuesday, the 16th instant, appeared a letter from a correspondent on the "Contemplated Change in the Foreign Packets," and we did expect that that letter would have led to some satisfactory explanations on the subject. Nothing of the kind has reached us; but we have since received other communications corroborating the statement of our correspondent.

It is certainly to us a matter of great surprise to find that the question of the conveyance of the mails from Falmouth, by steam, to the West Indies is almost, if not altogether, settled. It may be a matter of importance to the commercial interests of the kingdom, though we really have not heard of any complaint against the sailing vessels; nor are we aware of any public meeting having been held on the subject in London, Liverpool, or elsewhere. If, indeed, the interests involved were trifling, we should not notice the affair; but in the present condition of the Navy, the destruction of so valuable a nursery for seamen and officers as the Packet Service presents—for there must necessarily be a discharge of a considerable number of the packets as soon as the change is effected—will be, we apprehend, to inflict upon the service a serious evil. The worst, however, is not the paying off of these vessels; there is also the taking from the service the fair remuneration of old and deserving officers, and putting it in the hands of some grasping stock-brokers, who, we fully believe, are the only parties who have stirred in the matter. We think the Lieutenants of the Navy a badly-used class, and, unless we are greatly misinformed, their interests will not be benefited by the proposed measure.

A correspondent has stated to us, that the Government contracts are for the conveyance of the mails to Gibraltar, 36,000*l.*; Halifax, 55,000*l.*; West Indies, 250,000*l.*; and, we may fairly add, Brazils, 150,000*l.*: making, in all, 491,000*l.* per annum. Now it does appear extraordinary that the Packet Establishment, which was managed for about 70,000*l.* per annum by the Post Office, and probably one-third more—say 100,000*l.* per annum—by the Admiralty, should be advanced to the large sum of 491,000*l.* without any apparent necessity, or a public movement to enforce it!

We congratulate the Admiral on the Jamaica station on the increased advantages he will gain; and probably our old friends at Greenwich will find that this arrangement will take out a tolerably large sum from their money chest.

With reference to some remarks in this paper, some short time ago, we rejoice to learn that, through the exertions of Sir William Warre, C.B., the Ordnance Hospital at Chatham is to be occupied by the sick of the garrison,—and the miserable rooms *in the barracks*, hitherto used as wards, to be at the disposal of the Commandant for the recruits now assembled in that garrison.

In publishing last week a letter respecting the appointment of Mr. Rideout to the Directorship of Police at the Dock-yard at Deptford, we took occasion to observe that our own feeling is, that such appointments should be conferred on meritorious Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. We believe Mr. Rideout to be, as represented to us, a very meritorious public servant, but we consider it would be better that he, and all Inspectors of Police meriting reward and encouragement, should receive an addition of pay or gratuity, rather than be appointed to Wardenships or Directorships of Police, which situations rightly belong to the Lieutenants of the Navy. Moreover, we are of opinion that the reward we propose for Inspectors would be more congenial to their feelings and habits of life, as by an order of the present Board of Admiralty, a Director of Police ranks as one of the "Principal Officers" of every dock-yard in which he may be serving.

The [illegible]ships of dock-yards, fr[illegible] immemor[illegible] until 1801, were [illegible] confidential [illegible] Admiralty, [illegible] houses [illegible] Naval [illegible] kind of "Tom [illegible] time was [illegible] but in 1801, when Lord St. Vincent [illegible] Dock-yards, he [illegible] under which, as the "Porters" died off, Naval Lieutenants, to be styled "Wardens," were to succeed to the appointments, and the advantages were confined to the "Porter's" house and a salary of 200*l.* per annum. The first vacancy, we think, occurred at Portsmouth, and Lieutenant Bromwich, an old deserving officer of 1793, was appointed to the Wardenship, whilst the gallant Earl's late carpenter in his flag-ship, Smith, obtained the "tap."

Lord St. Vincent's regulation was acted on, as regards the appointment of Naval Lieutenants to Wardenships, until 1833, when Lieutenant Markett, a very old and respected officer, died Warden of

Deptford Dock-yard. He was succeeded by Mr. Edye, a Boatswain, who was removed to Sheerness as Master-Rigger in 1835, and Mr. Shaw, another Boatswain, appointed, and on his death, last June, Mr. Rideout, Inspector of Police in Woolwich Dock-yard, got the situation.

We have already admitted that Mr. Rideout is an excellent officer, but we contend that the situation of Warden is the lawful—we might add, birthright of a deserving Naval Lieutenant.

Possibly the circumstances we have sketched have not come under the full consideration of the Board of Admiralty, and we will, therefore, indulge in a belief that their Lordships may further consider the matter, and, by providing elsewhere for Mr. Rideout, bestow the appointment, according to Lord St. Vincent's regulation, upon some old and deserving Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

We have admitted in our last, that "high wages" do occasionally tempt the man-of-war's man to swerve from the rectitude of discipline and desert; but we likewise ventured to add, that that has not always proved the sole motive, and hazarded the surmise, that "fear of punishment for want of punctuality in returning from leave" was a combining cause, and far more conducive to this heinous offence. We, furthermore, alluded to the system of withholding "leave on shore" to the seamen, as adopted by some officers, being a probably still more exciting cause for desertion, and one which greatly facilitated the machinations of the crimp. Officers may pursue what schemes of vigilance they will, the magician of modern days, the "schoolmaster," is abroad, and will teach a spell for the enfranchisement of the ready "dare-all," which, like the talisman of Aladdin, shall lay open every pass to the discontented; a few lines in the guise of a letter, invisible to every one but that intended, may detail a plan of proceedings, and fix a point of rendezvous. There are, however, other motives by which seamen are actuated, though the bases much the same, "the absence of contentment," and which it is a duty to erase from the catalogue of complaints, when practicable. One of these is "giving superior ratings to inferior men," a practice which, though in direct contravention to the Naval Instructions, is by no means uncommon. A thorough seaman, rated as "ordinary," may be frequently found doing the duty of A. B., in the room of, perhaps, the fiddler of the ship, so rated on the books. A prime sailor, the second Captain of the top, deserted from the *P*—, for no other reason than that a favourite from the gig's crew, a fine-looking man, but perfect lubber, was placed over him as first Captain. These are causes of discontent which the Admiralty regulations are expressly intended to prevent; but without the evasion of which certain individuals, valuable in their way, would not always be obtained: for instance,—every one knows that the aforesaid fiddler, or piper, &c., is, in a ship of war, *absolutely indispensable;* but a fiddler, or piper, has practical demonstration, that the nightly revels of a pot-house on Point Beach, or Mutton Cove, are more lucrative, besides being free from the restraints of military discipline, than the rating of landsmen in a man-of-war; and, unless he can get the higher rating, prefers the shore to the ship; wherefore, then, should not those valuable vagabonds be encouraged to lead a new life of respectability in H.M.'s Navy, by especial ratings and appropriate pay!

We feel it incumbent to lay open every fact tending to elucidate the motives which lead to this baneful crime of desertion—baneful, not only as diminishing the crew, but more so as bringing, by implication, discredit first on the ship and next on the service generally, as though oppression was prevalent beyond endurance; it is detrimental to the character of the officers on board, and often proves a preventive to other men joining, for which reason we should probe facts to their foundation, in order to successfully adopt remedies wheresoever applicable. For though the habitual volatility of seamen, and their migratory disposition, are undoubted barriers to a *steady adherence* to the service, on the part of the whole fraternity, we are sanguine enough to believe that, by the adoption of measures which may be suggested, the greater portion of them might be won over to the public service.

That money is *not the motive for desertion* is exemplified in the fact, that in 1815, after peace was proclaimed, H.M. brig *R.*, from Halifax, was on her passage to England to be paid off; both pay and prize-money were due to the crew; every comfort had been habitually studied on board, and neither abusive language or harsh treatment ever permitted. Yet, on touching at New York, two Marine sentries and eight seamen stole a boat, left the vessel, and joined the Americans! thus sacrificing pay, prize-money, and service time, entitling them to Greenwich claim.

We would, therefore, suggest, that the regulations of the service, relative to the rating of the crews, be rigidly enforced, and that every individual do the duty assigned to his rating only; secondly, that whensoever the services the ships may be upon will admit of it, occasional leave on shore be granted, whether at home or foreign station; and that the penalty, for infringing this indulgence, be a mulct of so much per hour from the pay of the absentee, to be contributed to the funds of the sick mess of the ship, but not corporal punishment for so venial an offence. If, however, exceeding a specified time (to be fixed by the Admiralty) beyond the expiration of leave, a deduction also of a given portion of *service time* from their claim on Greenwich. Lastly, that Greenwich pension be so increased in amount (or the privileges suggested in Gazette, touching the fisheries, &c. adopted), and the period of service for it diminished, as to cause it to become an object of solicitude with seamen to secure for themselves in the early stage of their career.

Liberal leave on shore has always been attended with little desire to quit the ship, simply because that subject of discontent was removed; every man knowing that misconduct or the exigences of the service alone would operate against him. That "ratings according to merit" have their reward also, is evinced in the fact, that during the war, seamen were in the habit of waiting for a vacancy on board a certain frigate we could name, and used to visit her from time to time to make inquiry on the subject, faith being strictly kept on both sides; no advantage being taken of such personal exposure to impress individuals.

The present regulations of twenty-one years, to quality for Greenwich, cannot be inducement for a *persevering* course of servitude in the Royal Navy, and the amount of pension is insufficient allurement for *young* men to sacrifice their love of roaming in the hey-day of vigour; it is only with increasing age they discover its real value, as a solace for ultimate incapacity. The cry of expense for any increase to Greenwich is an absolute delusion, as is also the outcry against the thoughtlessness and improvidence of sailors; so far from this being a subject of regret, it is matter of congratulation: as, were they to hoard their earnings and retire from an arduous profession replete with toils, privations, and every vicissitude of climate, accompanied by consequent diseases, what would the nation benefit by its transcendent machinery, its looms, its forges, and factories? Or to whom is the merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, &c., indebted for his perfection, and the resulting wealth to themselves, but to these very improvident beings? Will they, then, join in the cry of "expense," and, by withholding the means, consign such men to want in old age? Seamen are but children of larger growth, and are dependent for protection on others, and, by adhering to the profession, their children follow in their footsteps.—Will you, then, teach them to be saving? Do so, and you not only lose their services so soon as they feel independent; but, losing them, you likewise destroy the nursery—for the child has a great propensity to follow the father—and away go commerce, manufacture, and trade;—the weaver would make but a lubberly effort at spreading his own canvas.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. This event took place at Cheltenham, on Tuesday evening the 23d inst. The gallant officer was fourscore years of age, having been born in the year 1759, and was within three of being at the top of the list of Admirals. He was a G.C.H., and had distinguished himself in his profession on various occasions, during an unusually long career. He had formerly been in Parliament, where he constantly paid much attention to Naval matters, and not unfrequently in a style of facetiousness that relieved the subject of its dry technicality. His charity was extensive; and within the last few weeks he remitted to us an additional and liberal donation for the Royal Naval Charity, "for fear," as he humorously expressed himself in his letter, "he should slip his wind and forget all about it." In 1814 Sir Isaac was married to Elizabeth Browne, daughter of W. Greenly, Esq. We recently gave a brief review of the life of this gallant and esteemed officer.

The Court.

The Queen has been slightly indisposed with a cold, but Her Majesty is now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Sir J. Clark has been in attendance. Viscount Melbourne and Lord Hill had audiences on Saturday. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence in the evening. Her Majesty and her august mother attended Divine service on Sunday afternoon, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. On Tuesday the Earl of Albemarle and Viscount Melbourne had audiences. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. Viscount Melbourne had an audience on Wednesday. In the afternoon the Queen and the Duchess of Kent honoured the Duke and Duchess of Somerset with their company at Wimbledon. The Duchess of Braganza was presented to Her Majesty on Thursday. Viscount Melbourne and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of Her Majesty. The Queen held a Court yesterday. M. Garro, the Mexican Minister, had an audience to deliver a letter, and to take leave for a short time. Viscount Melbourne and the Duchess of Northumberland had audiences. Her Majesty had a dinner party. The company included the Queen Dowager, Her Imperial Majesty the Duchess of Braganza, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, and several of the nobility. After the dinner party, Her Majesty had an evening party and concert.

The Marchioness of Normanby has succeeded the Countess of Burlington as the Lady in Waiting, and Viscount Torrington and Mr. Rich have replaced Lord Gardner and Sir Frederick Stovin, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

On Sunday, despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, Governor of the Canadas, and from Major-Gen. Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, were received at the Colonial-Office. On Monday despatches

were received from the Governors of the West India Colonies, and from the Governor of Gibraltar; and on Tuesday from Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius; and from the Governor of Van Diemen's Land. On Wednesday despatches from Sir G. Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, were received. On Thursday despatches were received from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The latter were dated May the 21st. Despatches were also received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India.

The Queen has appointed Sir William Horne, Knt., to be one of the Masters in Ordinary of the high Court of Chancery, in the room of Henry Martin, Esq.

Insult to Her Majesty.—Mr. F. C. Willet, who was taken into custody a few days ago for insulting the Queen while riding in the park, was re-examined on Thursday, and ordered to be discharged on payment of 5*l.* for the assault on the groom, and on entering into securities for good behaviour, himself in 200*l.*, and two sureties in 100*l.* each. He previously made a very proper apology through his solicitor, and Col. Cavendish approved of the course adopted.

The brilliant festivities at the Duke of Richmond's splendid seat, Goodwood, on the occasion of the annual races, will commence on Tuesday next, and close on Friday, when the stewards, Sir John Gerard, Bart., and Mr. Thornhill, will give a grand ball and supper to 300 of the nobility and gentry. The costly Wellington shield won by Colonel Peel's horse two years ago will be presented to the gallant officer on the second day of the races.

List of officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the present year:—The Duke of Sussex, Grand Master; the Earl of Durham, pro Grand Master; the Earl of Zetland, Deputy Grand Master; Hon. A. H. Moreton, M.P., S.G.W.; Capt. Deans Dundas, R.N., R.G.W.

We are glad to learn that no further apprehensions of Chartist disturbances are entertained at Birmingham or Newcastle.

Dr Bowring has left town for Hamburgh, having been appointed to act as agent for the British Government to the German Commercial Congress now sitting at Berlin.

At a stormy meeting of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, on Wednesday, Lord Glengall in the chair, Mr. Dunn read the report of the managing (?) committee, from which it appeared there was an arrear of rent within the last three years amounting to 12,211*l.*; and that last season only 1,350*l.* had been paid out of the stipulated 6,000*l.* Such is one of the results of degrading the stage, not to mention the severe privations and insults to which the performers have been exposed. But persons who lend themselves to countenance the lowest practice, and evince no feeling of self-respect, deserve to suffer with the cause they betray.

Drury-lane Theatre has been let to Mr. Hammond, the lessee of the Strand Theatre, at a reduced rental of 5,000*l.* per annum, for three years, and will open at the end of September. All the preliminaries were concluded this week.

It appears by a return laid before the House of Commons yesterday, that the House has expended for printing parliamentary papers, within the last eight sessions only, no less a sum than three hundred and seventy-three thousand, one hundred and sixteen pounds, five shillings and twopence! Bets were offered last night at some of the clubs that the three hundred thousand pounds of this money have been squandered at the instigation of that strict "economist" Joseph Hume, and that the return of "*savings*" effected thereby is—NIL!

It is expected that the sessions must close almost immediately. More than a fortnight the two Houses cannot be kept together, as grouse-shooting commences on the 12th proximo. That of course settles the business.

[illegible] is tomahawk, every one denoting a scalp taken, and when [illegible] ed he wears eagle's feathers to that amount. He was a fine [illegible] lectual-looking man. I conversed with him through the in[illegible] ter, and he told me that the only man that he wished to kill [illegible] his *father*. On inquiring why, he replied that his father had [illegible] him with a sword, that he had promised to make a *white* [illegible] him, for which he had not the money to pay. One of the officers paid the postage, and the letter announced that he was the inheritor of property to the amount of ten millions of francs.

HAYMARKET.—Buckstone's excellent comedy of *Married Life* is well known, and on Monday night he brought out a *pendant*, or companion to it, under the title of *Single Life*, which seems destined to about as much popularity. It is in three acts; and, although the leading plot is slight, it is enough to connect the principal scenes, and to afford the audience a succession of droll situations very dramatic, although here and there with some degree of exaggeration, not inconsistent with the class of pieces to which they belong. Nothing but applause was heard during the performance, and at the fall of the curtain it was somewhat more tumultuous than we had anticipated. This was in part occasioned by a clever rhyming epilogue distributed among the characters, and ending in the hands of Buckstone. This expedient, as everybody knows, is not new, but we rejoice in its revival.—On Wednesday, a two-act drama, from the French, called *The Village Doctor*, followed the new comedy. Its reception was doubtful.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—It has afforded us great pleasure to see Mr. Balfe's name at the head of this establishment, as lessee and manager. His high station in his profession, no less as a singer than a composer, gives him a double right to our confidence, a caterer to the public taste in this department of our national amusements. Mr. Balfe is unquestionably the very best English composer that we can at present boast; and it so happens that he is also the most popular one. He is no less unquestionably at the head of our native male singers, though in this department of the art his claims are perhaps not so generally admitted and appreciated. But when we ask, who is there that equals him in any one, or in all united, of those several features which make up the accomplished singer—namely, voice, science, exe[illegible]

[illegible] concealed by the high grass. I had no arms, but it occurred to [illegible] me that if I could contrive to crawl up very softly, the high [illegible] might conceal my approach, and I should be able to spring [illegible] her and secure her by main strength. 'If I can manage [illegible] I said to myself, 'it will be something to talk about.' I laid [illegible] prone to a tree, and commenced crawling very softly on my [illegible] hands and knees towards the gopher hill; I arrived close to it, [illegible] the doe had not started; I rose gently, with both hands [illegible] for a grab, and prepared to spring, slowly raising my head [illegible] might get a sight of the animal. It appeared that the ani[illegible] was equally inquisitive, and wished to gain a sight of me, [illegible] slowly raised its head from the grass as I did mine. Imagine [illegible] was my surprise and consternation, to find that, instead of [illegible] I was face to face with a large male panther. It was this [illegible] which had so scared the buck, and now equally scared me. [illegible] I was, at hardly one yard's distance from him, without [illegible] of any description, and almost in the paws of the panther. [illegible] that my only chance was keeping my eyes fixed steadily [illegible] on his, and not moving hand or foot; the least motion to [illegible] would have been his signal to anchor, so there I was as [illegible]

[illegible] teurs Montagnards," consisting of 40 persons, made their first appearance at the Royal Gardens. They are natives of Bagneres de Bigorre, in the Pyrenean Mountains, who have received their musical education at the conservatoire established at that place. Their performances were received with much approbation. The music is of a somewhat wild character, not, however, without its beauties. Some of the voices are singularly sweet, and the precision with which the whole corps executed their several performances was truly extraordinary.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 22.—The Duke of WELLINGTON adverted to what he had observed on a former evening, regarding the burning and sacking of Birmingham, which description had been charged to be exaggeration. He repeated that he judged from the statements in the new-papers, and that according to them the transactions had exceeded what he had known to occur in towns taken by storm. He also dwelt on the results of a nine years' liberal Government, as then exhibited.—Lord MELBOURNE entered into some further explanations and observations, and said that the inquiry would be according to the precedent of Bristol, where much greater damage had been inflicted.

TUESDAY, July 23.—The Marquis of NORMANBY, in answer to Lord Ellenborough's inquiry, said that the hill coolies shipped for Demerara had arrived, and that he apprehended their condition would require some attention.—Disease has made fearful ravages among them, and on one estate in particular, Bodesaw, the deaths have been numerous, and the hospital is like a shambles. Great irritation prevails against the owners of the above estate, on account of the cruel neglect of the coolies!—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY put some questions in reference to the correspondence laid on the table, on the subject of the war in Spain—whether existing treaties prevented the interference of the allied powers as pacificators?—whether the Elliot treaty was to be extended so as to protect the marauders—and whether there was any prospect of the adjustment of the claims of the British Legion?—The Earl of Clarendon entered into certain details illustrative of the condition of Spain. According to his lordship, the prospect of a satisfactory settlement is clearer than ever—the affairs of Don Carlos being hopeless. Lord Clarendon, moreover, declared that England and France are bound to co-operate in promoting an adjustment of the affairs of Spain.—The Duke of RICHMOND, having presented a petition in favour of the penny-postage plan, expressed his approbation of it, at the same time submitting that the Government ought duly to consider and represent the probable deficiency of revenue.

THURSDAY, July 25.—The chief business was the debate on Lord Lyndhurst's amendment for raising the franchise, under the Irish Municipal Bill, from 8*l.* to 10*l.*, which the noble and learned Lord succeeded in carrying by a majority of 44.—The Church Discipline Bill, after some opposition on the part of the Bishop of Exeter, was passed by a majority of 9.

FRIDAY, July 26.—The Earl of WICKLOW expressed a hope that their Lordships' House would be as carefully ventilated as the House of Commons had for some time been.—Lord DUNCANNON answered that he had consulted Dr. Reid on the subject. If it were the wish of their Lordships that the change should be made, he would issue the requisite orders.—On the motion that the House resolve into committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill, an extended debate ensued, in which Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Durham, &c. took part. Their Lordships, shortly before 12 o'clock, resolved into committee on the Bill. There was much opposition to the third clause, but it was carried by 58 to 49.—The remaining clauses were adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 22.—*State of the Country.*—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to lay on the table of the House additional estimates to allow an increase of the infantry of the line to 730, the present strength of each regiment, so as to make that strength 800 to each regiment. That estimate will provide for an increase of the Army to the extent of about 5,000 men, the sum required for which, till April next, will not exceed 78,000*l.* The continual calls for military aid, which he had received from various parts of the country, and especially from the northern parts, and the impossibility, if he might say so, and at all events the danger and inexpediency of diminishing our force in the colonies, and more especially in Canada, make it necessary to ask for this additional force before Parliament separates. His Lordship next stated, that he had received a communication from Birmingham, expressing the opinion that nothing but a permanent police force could enable the magistracy to enforce the law and preserve it; and that it was therefore the intention of Government to advance for such purpose 10,000*l.*, to be repaid by a rate levied in Birmingham, and on Wednesday he proposed to bring in a bill to enable magistrates to establish a county police force.

Spanish Legion.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to earnest inquiries of Capt. Boldero, said that though many of the claims of the Spanish Legion had been ascertained, and certificates issued in consequence, such was the state of penury of the Spanish Government, it was not easy to obtain payment, and he feared that some of their certificates would be disposed of at less than their nominal price, and he trusted below what would ultimately prove their real value. He was sorry to think that persons should dispose of their tickets at an under value, and hoped that they might be ultimately paid in full. At all events, no efforts would be omitted by Her Majesty's Government to press the payment of these claims upon the Spanish Government.

TUESDAY, July 23.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition, signed by the chairman of a meeting at Edinburgh, praying that Her Majesty's Ministers might be impeached on account of their conduct towards the people of Birmingham.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he could not agree with the noble and learned Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, that the magistrates of the county of Warwick had no jurisdiction in the borough of Birmingham. He thought they certainly had, as he knew of nothing, either in the charter of the borough or in the Municipal Corporations Act, to deprive them of that jurisdiction.—Mr. HUME trust that Government would at once bring in a bill declaratory of the law upon the subject.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved for an advance of money on account of a Birmingham police force—a motion which, after some opposition from Mr. Leader, &c., was agreed to.—The House, in committee, adopted a resolution for granting the sum of 10,000*l.* to the Birmingham Corporation, for the organisation of a local police.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.—In a committee of supply, on the question that 20,110*l.* be granted for the alterations made in the Penitentiary at Milbank, Mr. HUME asked what number of soldiers had been sent to the Penitentiary, or were now confined there instead of the common prisons, in conformity with the recommendation of the committee.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the number amounted to 90 or 100.—Lord HOWICK said that latterly soldiers were sent almost exclusively to the Penitentiary.

Soldiers' Pensions Bill.—Capt. BOLDERO hoped this bill would not be pressed forward until he saw the clause which the noble Lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, intended to introduce into the new Poor Law Act affecting pensioners.—Sir H. PARNELL said, as the present bill had been a long time before the House, and frequently discussed, it would be advisable to go on with it.—Mr. WAKLEY said it was very probable, as this bill affected only poor pensioners, that it would be passed in that House; but, if it was a question of rich and aristocratic pensioners, never was there such an injustice as it would be called. The evils arising out of the quarterly payments of pensioners were very great, and he would strongly recommend some other mode of paying them. He hoped the Secretary-at-War would turn his attention to this matter. If the House did not do something in it before, he would himself bring the matter for consideration next Session.—Col. WOOD was not in favour of the present bill.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the bill was not for the purpose of assigning over pensions, as had been assumed, it was only to prevent any fraud from being committed upon the working of the poor law. The bill was for the purpose of restricting and not promoting the assignment of pensions.—Sir C. VERE thought that an exception in favour of soldiers ought to be made in the Poor Law Bill, and that they ought to be afforded out-door relief to enable them to live comfortably.—Mr. HUME admitted it might appear hard to take his salary from the pensioner, but it would be difficult to draw a line of distinction in cases a hard it ought not.—Mr. G. PALMER conceived, if the payment of pensions were to be made more frequently, perhaps monthly, or even weekly, the hardship and inconvenience would be done away with: pensions of this nature, for past services, ought to be guaranteed in the particularly to the meritorious individual himself.—Mr. WAKLEY said there was a clause inserted in this bill, by the suggestion of the people of Somerset House, giving the guardians a right to demand the whole or any quarter's pension during any part of which part of the pensioner's family had become chargeable to the union. Nothing could be more unjust, for the pension was granted, not through pity or charity, but on account of absolute services to the country.—The clause was agreed to.

THURSDAY, July 25.—The question which occupied nearly the whole of the evening was the measure proposed by Mr. RICE for the discontinuance of the charter of the Bank of Ireland, and for the extension of certain privileges and advantages to the other banks of that country. Mr. RICE had to contend against the opposition both of Mr. O'Connell and of Mr. Hume, and, after several divisions, found himself unable to carry his resolution, the consideration of which was adjourned.—The Portugal Slave Trade Bill was, after some conversation, read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, July 26.—Mr. LABOUCHERE having presented papers relating to the state of the health of the hill coolies in Demerara, said he had looked closely into the returns made to the Colonial Office upon the matter, and found the mortality was not confined (as he supposed) to one estate; the information before the Colonial Office did not show that the general state of health among the hill coolies was such as it ought to be; but every particle of information that was before the Government was laid before the House, and he hoped it would be printed and in the hands of members in a very few days.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had received general information upon the subject of the total extent of the Turkish Army. They had no details upon the subject more than had already appeared in the new-papers; the loss of men and cannon was represented to be great.

Lord Melbourne and the Radicals.—A popular writer, speaking of the connection between Lord Melbourne and the radicals, observes, "They treat him as a workman does a bad tool, they swear at him, they try to whet him, they throw him down in vexation, they take him up again from necessity, and so go on tinkering with the unhandy instrument for want of a better."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—Baron de Susse quitted Paris on Tuesday for Toulon. He is to be second in command of the French fleet in the Levant, under the orders of Admiral Lalande.

TURKEY.—The present Sultan, Abdul Mejid, is represented to have amiable and excellent dispositions, and a mind not devoid of sound intellectual culture. He has a noble work before him—tending no less to the stability of his own power than to the general advantage of Europe—if he dares to grapple with it. The father will have effected a great good in his assault on old Turkish prejudices, if the son has courage to follow up that policy with just and liberal concessions. Mahmoud's object may have been, as some assert, to use the arts of liberty in promotion of the interests of despotism—but no such object, with the remotest chance of success, can be pursued by Abdul Mejid. That is a cheat which can only, in any case, last a limited time. Once teach a people to reason, or disregard prejudice, in matters of slight or indifferent import—and it becomes impossible to restrain them from the exercise of similar habits in subjects that most deeply interest them. All history declares the immortal and inseparable union between intelligence and freedom, and it is clear that if this youthful Sultan is surrounded with prudent or friendly counsellors, the next reforms we hear of in the dominions of his Sublime Mightiness, Abdul Mejid, will take a wider scope than the clipping of beards, the bibbing of wine, the abridgment of width in trousers, or increase in the facilities of travel.

"*Alexandria, July* 6.—*The Consul-General of France to the President of the Council.*—The Egyptian army, under the command of Ibrahim, having attacked the Turkish forces under the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, at Hezit (beyond Aleppo), the latter fled from the field, after having sustained the combat for two hours. All the Turkish *materiel*, in guns, cannon, and ammunition, has fallen into Ibrahim's possession. The above despatch was written by the Generalissimo in the tent of the Turkish General-in-Chief, on the 25th June. His Highness (Ibrahim) returned to Antab on the 28th, leaving orders to the 3d regiment of infantry, and to three regiments of cavalry, to advance upon Diarbekir and Orfa."—The following is the best account of the battle of Aleppo* :—

"The Turkish army occupied a strong position at Nizeb. Ibrahim, who had received the Pacha's permission to make an attack, wished to assail this position in front, but Soliman Bey (Col. Selves) succeeded in restraining his ardour, and it was agreed that the enemy should be drawn by manœuvres from his intrenchments. The Egyptians made a feigned retreat, and the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, sent out a strong division of cavalry. The first corps it came up with, composed of Bedouins, dispersed, according to the orders they had received, and the Seraskier, imagining that the Egyptians might be easily routed, advanced with the whole of his forces. Thus he abandoned his strong position, and two formidable redoubts constructed by Prussian officers, from which great advantage was anticipated. In order to draw the Turks still further from their entrenchments, Ibrahim and Soliman continued to retire for two hours, hastening to gain a field of battle which the superior judgment of selves had previously selected as one of the most favourable. On reaching this ground, the Egyptian Army suddenly faced right about, and, availing itself of the nature of the position, formed into compact masses, the infantry in the centre, the cavalry and light artillery on each wing, and made vigorous charges on the Turks, who were astounded by this sudden attack. The ranks of the latter were soon thrown into disorder. The Seraskier, however, rode up to the front, and by his valour, and the bravery of the corps around him, remedied for a time his false step. His heavy artillery, unfortunately for him, could not come up, and the light guns of the Egyptians, directed by European officers, and seconded by well-timed charges of cavalry, threw his ranks into disorder. His wings were at the same time too extended, and his troops, excited by the ardour of pursuit, had not preserved any regular order of battle, they could make scarcely any resistance; and at this period some corps of Arabs, which Ibrahim in his retreat left in ambush, on the right and left, fell upon the Turkish rear, and thus completely put the Ottoman troops to the rout. The disorder became so great that the Turkish soldiers threw away their arms, and fled in the utmost confusion. Part of the troops endeavoured to regain the intrenched camp, while others made for the most formable points of the Euphrates. It appears that a large portion of the fugitives succeeded in escaping, and that the massacre was not so great as might have been expected; but the camp, artillery, baggage, and even the muskets of the Turkish Army, fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The Seraskier, carried away in the general rout, crossed the Euphrates. His horse, wounded by a ball in the shoulder, fell from loss of blood in the middle of the river, and would have been carried away with his rider, when a young Albanian, on a small Epirote horse, seized the Seraskier by the middle, and contrived to get him safe to the other bank. Three hours afterwards Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier."

The Turkish fleet, under the Capitan Pacha Achmet, sailed from the Dardanelles on the 2d inst.; the French Admiral had allowed it to pass; and the Prince de Joinville had come up to Constantinople to confer with Admiral Roussin.

The French Naval force off the Dardanelles is insignificant, and stationed more as a watch than a preventive force. It could only present remonstrances to the Turkish Admiral. But a sufficient force could soon be mustered, which must prevent the Turkish fleet from accomplishing any project of a hostile nature. The English fleet was probably off Alexandria, letters from which had been received of the 6th. The *Wrangle*, sent to Syria to look for the fleet, had not found it; but the *Hydra* sailed on the 12th from Malta, with despatches for Admiral Stopford. Letters state that Hafiz Pacha had fled to Marasch. If so, he must have escaped with very few troops through the mountains, instead of attempting to rally his Army beyond the Euphrates. The authorities at Odessa were thrown into considerable commotion by the news of the Turkish defeat. Gen. Fedoroff was dispatched to St. Petersburgh with the news, and in the meantime every preparation was made for the embarkation of troops, should the order of the Czar be of such a nature. There are 25,000 men said to be ready to embark.

* In the conquest of Egypt, and the subversion of the Mameluke dynasty in 1516 during the celebrated reign of Selim), the first great battle took place on the plains of Aleppo, and where the recent engagement was fought.

[illegible] doubted barriers to a *steady adherence* to the servic[illegible] on the part of the whole fraternity, we are sa[illegible] guine enough to believe that, by the adoption [illegible] measures which may be suggested, the greate[illegible] portion of them might be won over to the publ[illegible] service.

That money is *not the motive for desertion* is e[illegible] emplified in the fact, that in 1815, after peace wi[illegible] proclaimed, H.M. brig *R.*, from Halifax, was [illegible] her passage to England to be paid off; both p[illegible] and prize-money were due to the crew; eve[illegible]

HOLLAND.—His Majesty dismissed the Army in the field on the 15th of this month, and also the reserve division.

SPAIN.—Lords Ranelagh and Manners, and the Marquis of Granby, have arrived at the head-quarters of Don Carlos, which were still at Onate on the 13th inst.

ALGIERS.—Accounts of the 12th inst. represent the country as exceedingly insecure, from the continual inroads of the Hadjoutes, who, having completed their harvest, had taken the field in quest of plunder. Several colonists, officers, and soldiers, had been within the last week murdered on their farms, and in the immediate vicinity of Algiers.

WEST INDIES.—The *Curacoa*, 24, Capt. Jenkin Jones, ordered to convey Sir C. T. Metcalfe, recently appointed Governor of Jamaica, to that island, will also convey him to Barbadoes, it being deemed requisite that he should have a consultation with the civil and military authorities of the Leeward Islands on the present state of West India affairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Governor has received instructions from the Secretary of State to re-publish the following important notice :—

"His Excellency the Governor, with reference to the regulations for the sale of land dated the 1st of July, 1831, directs it to be notified that, in pursuance of instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, dated the 9th August, 1838, and received yesterday by the ship *Alfred*, the minimum price of Crown land in all parts of this colony open to selection for purchase, including the lands already under advertisement, or applied for, will henceforth be raised from five shillings to twelve shillings per acre."

All the colonial papers condemn this resolution, and ask who will emigrate to the colony from England, and seek for land at an upset price so extravagantly high. 395 emigrants from Cork arrived on 19th March, in the *Aliquis*, and also in the ship *Susan*.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from the Caracas state that the town of San Salvador, in Guatemala, was visited on March 21st by a dreadful earthquake, which continued at intervals to the 27th. A mountain had disappeared, carrying with it a village and all its inhabitants. The course of a river had been stopped, and the earth having opened on nearly the whole surface of the city, the inhabitants had been compelled to encamp in the fields in order to avoid destruction by the falling of their houses. The house of the French Consul is said to be one of those most injured. Subterraneous noises were heard, and fears were entertained that a volcano, which is near the town, would open and pour its fires upon the city. The shocks had not entirely ceased on April 1st.

The Youth of the Duke of Wellington.—[*From some recent Sketches in Ireland.*]—"The Boyne flows lazily here amidst sedge and reeds—appearing but the dark drain of an immense morass—the discharge of the waste waters of the Bog of Allen. A strong position in time of war—Lord Wellington knows it well—he has often had his soldier eye upon it, his paternal mansion, Dangan, being not far off to the right, near Trim. How different was the young fun-loving, comical, quizzing, gallanting Captain Arthur Wellesley, when residing in his shooting-lodge between Summerhill and Dangan, from the stern, cautious, careworn Fabius of the Peninsular War; the trifling, provoking, capricious sprig of nobility—half-dreaded, half-doated on by the women, hated by the men—the dry joker, the practical wit, the ne'er do well—despaired of, as good for nothing, by his own family, from the redoubtable warrior of Waterloo—the great prime minister of England—like Julius Cæsar, a roué converted into a hero."

Tee-Totalism is flourishing, and ships go to sea under its strictest rules, with sailors, usually so superstitious, not afraid of the ominous name of *Wreck*-abites.

Literary Notices.

Des Idées Napoleoniennes. Par le Prince Napoleon-Louis Buonaparte. Vol. I. H. Colburn.

IT is a rather singular sign of the times in which we live, and still more of the extraordinary vicissitudes which they bring about, that a work having for its object to express the free thoughts of a distinguished relative of Napoleon, on the views and system of that extraordinary man, should first see the light in the metropolis of that country where his name was once execrated, its tone being doubtless deemed too *liberal* to meet with acceptance (if indeed it could have been published there at all without personal danger to the author) in that country which the theme of it lifted from the depths of political degradation to almost universal political power and to unexampled social prosperity! A political work on Napoleon, written by his most immediate relative, and published in London in the French language (with a preface dated "Carlton-terrace"), in default of being permitted to see the light in France itself!

These singular circumstances would not fail to give *éclat* to the "Idées Napoleoniennes" of Prince Napoleon-Louis, even if there were little in themselves to excite attention. But this is not the case. The work is one displaying considerable knowledge, especially of France and her political and social position, evincing no mean depth of thought, and a force and eloquence of style that could scarcely fail to result from that enthusiasm towards the theme treated of, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, no one would desire to see lessened or repressed. The "Idées" consist of dissertations under various heads, all arising out of the views and system of Napoleon; the results which sprang from them during his lifetime, both to France and to Europe; the probable effects to which they would have given rise had their author not "fallen from his high estate" as he did; the causes of that fall; and finally, the influence which the advent of Napoleon still exercises, and will continue to exercise, over the destinies of Europe and the world.

The subject is a vast one, and the space in which it is here treated is extremely limited; consequently the "Idées" of the Prince are brief, and can scarcely be expected to "approfondir" any one of the topics to which they refer. But the work will nevertheless be read with a degree of curiosity that the intrinsic interest of it will not fail to repay.

A Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions. By Capt. Marryat, C.B., Author of "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "Frank Mildmay," &c. 3 vols. Longman and Co. (Second Notice.)

TIME and space are both precious; and, therefore, without introductory remark, which is not wanted, we commence with the second volume of Captain Marryat's "Diary."

The diarist is at Washington—

"Everybody knows that Washington has a capitol; but the misfortune is, that the capitol wants a city. There it stands, reminding you of a General without an Army, only surrounded and followed by a parcel of ragged little dirty boys; for such is the appearance of the dirty, straggling, ill-built houses which lie at the foot of it."

The Chamber of the House of Representatives possesses, in common with the principal theatres, and grand dining and singing saloons of our own metropolis, "this one great merit—you *cannot hear in it.*" When will architects find it necessary to study the doctrine of acoustics? Perhaps, when our sculptors may be found capable of producing something better than a post, with an [illegible] stuck on the top of it, to commemorate the sublime [illegible] Italian Opera with her presence. Viscount Melbo[illegible] had an audience on Wednesday. In the afternoon [illegible] Queen and the Duchess of Kent honoured the D[illegible] and Duchess of Somerset with their company at Wi[illegible]

[illegible] and tobacco. The first and third are not prohibited by act of Congress, and may be sold in the capitol, but spirituous liquors may not. I wondered how the members could get on without them, but upon this point I was soon enlightened. Below the basement of the building is an oyster-shop and refectory. The refectory has been permitted by Congress, upon the express stipulation that no spirituous liquors should be sold there; but law-makers are too often law-breakers all over the world. You go there and ask for pale sherry, and they hand you gin; brown sherry, and it is brandy; madeira, whisky; and thus do these potent, grave, and reverend signors evade their own laws, beneath the very hall wherein they were passed in solemn conclave."

The American lasses, whom Captain Marryat repeatedly acknowledges to be "the prettiest creatures in the world," appear to be far more considerate and accommodating than our fair ones :

"Not only at Washington, but at other large town, I have seen at silk-mercers and hosiers this notice stuck up in the window—'*Dulcissimus* chewing-tobacco.'—So prevalent is the habit of chewing, and so little, from long custom, do the ladies care about it, that I have been told that many young ladies in the South carry, in their work-boxes, &c., pig tail, nicely ornamented with gold and coloured papers; and when their swains are at fault, administer to their wants, thus meriting their affections by such endearing solicitude."

In our last, we noticed the American habit of "whit-

tling." Whilst paying tribute to the accomplishments of the western damsels, we may as well avail ourselves of Captain Marryat's introduction to a lady "whittler," a "very beautiful girl," (somewhere on the Ohio,) whom, says the writer—

"I should not have mentioned so particularly, had it not been that she was the first and only lady in America that I observed to *whittle*. She was sitting one fine morning on a wooden bench, surrounded by admirers, and, as she carved away her seat with her pen-knife, so did she cut deep into the hearts of those who listened to her lively conversation."

This is an amusing instance of *nonchalance*, which occurred to Captain M. in his way through Upper Canada:

"I took cold, and was laid up with a *fever*. I mention this, not as anything interesting to the reader, but merely to show what you may expect when you travel in these countries. I had been in bed three days, when my landlady came into the room. 'Well, Captain, how do you find yourself by this time?'—'Oh, I am a little better, thank you,' replied I.—'Well, I am glad of it, because I want to whitewash your room; for if the coloured man stops to do it to-morrow, he'll be for charging us another quarter of a dollar.'—'But I am not able to leave my room.'—'Well, then, I'll speak to him: I dare say he won't mind your being in bed while he whitewashes.'"

Here is a scene for the study of an optician:—

"I have often remarked the strange effects of intoxication, and the different manner in which persons are affected by liquor. When I was on the road from London to Chatham, a man who was very much intoxicated got into the waggon, and sat beside me. As people in that state usually are, he was excessively familiar; and although jerked off with no small degree of violence, would continue, until we arrived at the inn where we were to sup, to attempt to lay his head upon my shoulder. As soon as we arrived, supper was announced. At first he refused to take any; but on the artful landlady bawling in his ear that all *gentlemen* stopped when they arrived, he hesitated to consider (which certainly was not at all necessary) whether he was not bound to take some. Another very important remark of the hostess, which was, that he would have nothing to eat until the next morning, it being then eleven o'clock at night, decided him, and he staggered in, observing—'Nothing to eat till next morning! well, I never thought of that.' He sat down opposite to me, at the same table. It appeared as if his *vision was inverted* by the quantity of liquor which he had taken, everything close to him on the table he considered to be out of his reach, whilst everything at a distance he attempted to lay hold of. He sat up as erect as he could, balancing himself so as not to appear *corned*, and fixing his eyes upon me, said, 'Sir, I'll trouble you—for some fried ham.' Now the ham was in the dish next to him, and altogether out of my reach; I told him so. 'Sir,' said he again, 'as a gentleman, I ask you to give me some of that fried ham.' Amused with the curious demand, I rose from my chair, went round to him, and helped him. 'Shall I give you a potato,' said *I*—the potatoes being at my end of the table, and I not wishing to rise again, 'No, Sir,' replied he, 'I can help myself to them.' He made a dash at them, but did not reach them; then made another, and another, till he lost his balance, and lay down upon his plate; this time he gained the potatoes, helped himself, and commenced eating. After a few minutes he again fixed his eyes upon me. 'Sir, I'll trouble you—for the pickles.' They were actually under his nose, and I pointed them out to him. 'I believe, Sir, I asked you for the pickles,' reiterated he, after a time. 'Well, there they are,' replied I, wishing to see what he would do. 'Sir, are you a gentleman—as a gentleman—I ask you as a gentleman, for them 'ere pickles.' It was impossible to resist this appeal, so I rose and helped him. I was now convinced that his vision was somehow or another inverted, and to prove it, when he asked me for the salt, which was within his reach, I removed it farther off. 'Thank ye, Sir,' said he, sprawling over the table after it. The circumstance, absurd as it was, was really a subject for the investigation of Dr. Brewster."

Captain Marryat's perception of the ludicrous is upon all occasions very striking. In describing a game played by the Indians, he says—

"I had a good opportunity of estimating the agility of the Indians, who displayed a great deal of mirth and humour at the same time. But the most curious effect produced was, by the circumstance, that having divested themselves of all their garments except their middle clothing, they had all of them fastened behind them a horse's tail; and as they swept by, in their chase of the ball, with their tails streaming to the wind, I really almost made up my mind that such an appendage was rather an improvement to a man's figure than otherwise."

What would Lord Monboddo have said to such an exhibition as the above?

Jack Fraser appears to be a hero of no common mould.

"A half-bred, of the name of Jack Fraser, came up with us in the steam-boat. He has been admitted into one of the bands of Sioux who live near the river, and is reckoned one of the bravest of their warriors. I counted twenty-eight notches on the handle of his tomahawk, every one denoting a scalp taken, and when dressed he wears eagle's feathers to that amount. He was a fine intellectual-looking man. I conversed with him through the interpreter, and he told me that the only man that he wished to kill was his *father*. On inquiring why, he replied that his father had broken his word with him; that he had promised to make a *white man* of him (that is, to have educated him, and brought him up in a civilised manner), and that he had left him a sioux. One could not help admiring the thirst for knowledge and the pride shown by this poor fellow, although mixed up with their inveterate passion for revenge. The following story is told of Jack Fraser:—When he was a lad of twelve years old, he was, with three other Sioux Indians, captured by the Chippeways. At that period these tribes were not at war, but they were preparing for it; the Chippeways, therefore, did not kill, but they insulted all the Sioux who fell into their hands. The greatest affront to a Sioux is to cut off his hair, which is worn very long before and behind, hanging down in plaits ornamented with silver brooches. The Chippeways cut off the hair of the three Sioux Indians, and were about to do the same office for Jack, when he threw them off, telling them that, if they wanted his hair, they must take it with the *scalp* attached to it. This boldness on the part of a boy of twelve years old astonished the Chippeways, and they all put their hands to their mouths, as the Indians do when they are very much surprised. They determined, however, to ascertain if Jack was really as brave as he appeared to be, and whether he had fortitude to bear pain. One of the chiefs refilled his pipe, and put a hot bowl of it to Jack's nether quarters, and kept it there in close contact, until he had burnt a hole in his flesh as wide as a dollar, and half an inch deep. Jack never flinched during the operation, and the Indians were so pleased with him, that they not only allowed Jack to retain his hair, but they gave him his liberty."

Of a Captain Scott, also, one of the first Nimrods of the United States, some extraordinary stories are told; stories as extraordinary as many of those which were related by the famous Colonel Crockett, of American hunting, sporting, fighting, and political notoriety. For instance, two potatoes being thrown up in the air, Captain Scott will watch his opportunity, and pass his rifle-ball through them both! The following anecdote, besides two or three others equally remarkable, is related on Captain Scott's own authority:

"I was riding out one day in Arkansas, and it so happened I had not my rifle with me, nor indeed a weapon of any description, not even my jack-knife. As I came upon the skirts of a prairie, near a small copse, a buck started out, and dashed away as if much alarmed. I thought it was my sudden appearance which had alarmed him; I stopped my horse to look after him, and turning my eyes afterwards in the direction from whence it had started, I perceived, as I thought, on a small mound of earth raised by an animal called a gopher, just the head of the doe, her body concealed by the high grass. I had no arms, but it occurred to me, that if I could contrive to crawl up very softly, the high grass might conceal my approach, and I should be able to spring upon her and secure her by main strength. 'If I can manage this,' said I to myself, 'it will be something to talk about.' I tied my horse to a tree, and commenced crawling very softly on my hands and knees towards the gopher hill, I arrived close to it, and the doe had not started; I rose gently, with both hands ready for a grab, and prepared to spring, slowly raising my head that I might get a sight of the animal. It appeared that the animal was equally inquisitive, and wished to gain a sight of me, and it slowly raised its head from the grass as I did mine. Imagine what was my surprise and consternation, to find that, instead of a doe, I was face to face with a large male panther. It was this brute which had so scared the buck, and now equally scared me. There I was, at hardly one yard's distance from him, without arms of any description, and almost in the paws of the panther. I knew that my only chance was keeping my eyes fixed steadfastly on his, and not moving hand or foot; the least motion to retreat would have been his signal to spring: so there I was, as white as a sheet, with my eyes fixed on him. Luckily he did not know what was passing within me. For some seconds the animal met my gaze, and I began to give myself up for lost. 'Tis time for you to go, thought I, or I am gone: will you never go? At last, the animal blinked, and then his eyes opened like balls of fire; I remained fascinated as it were; he blinked again, turned his head a very little, then turned round and went away at a light canter. Imagine the relief. I hastened back to my horse, and away also went I at a light canter, and with a lighter heart, grateful to Heaven for having preserved me."

At Cincinnati—

"Mrs. Trollope's bazaar raises its head in a very imposing manner: it is composed of many varieties of architecture; but I think the order under which it must be classed is the *preposterous*. They call it Trollope's Folly; and it is remarkable how a shrewd woman like Mrs. Trollope should have committed such an error. A bazaar, like an English bazaar, is only to be supported in a city which has arrived at the acme of luxury; where there are hundreds of people willing to be employed for a trifle; hundreds who will work at trifles, for want of better employment; and thousands who will spend money on trifles, merely to pass away their time. Now, in America, in the first place, there is no one who makes trifles; no one who will devote their time, as sellers of the articles, unless well compensated; and no one who will be induced, either by fashion or idleness, to give a halfpenny more for a thing than it is worth. In consequence, nothing was rent to Mrs. Trollope's bazaar. She had to furnish it from the shops, and had to pay very high salaries to the young women who attended; and the people of Cincinnati, aware that the same articles were to be purchased at the stores for less money, preferred going to the stores. No wonder, then, that it was a failure: it is now used as a dancing academy, and occasionally as an assembly-room."

There is a great deal more about Mrs. Trollope, which we do not feel it necessary to transcribe.

We frequently hear of the "harmony of a picture;" here is a German's notion on the subject. At that fashionable watering-place, the Virginia Springs—

"Was a very clever German painter, who, like all Germans, had a very correct ear for music. He had painted a kitchen dance in Old Virginia, and in the picture he had introduced all the well-known coloured people in the place; among the rest were the band of musicians; but I observed that one man was missing. 'Why did you not put him in?' inquired I. 'Why, Sir, I could not put him in; it was impossible; he never *plays in tune*. Why, if I put him in, he would spoil the *harmony* of my whole picture!'"

Mules.—At Lexington, the capital of the State of Kentucky—

"The minimum price of a three-year-old mule is about eighty dollars; the maximum usually one hundred and sixty dollars, or thirty-five pounds, but they often fetch much higher prices. I saw a pair in harness, well matched, and about seventeen hands high, for which they refused one thousand dollars—upwards of two hundred pounds."

It appears that jackasses are also in great request in America. Why do we not export—or transport—a few thousands, which might well be spared? At Lexington fair—

"The fourth day was for the exhibition of jackasses, of two-year and one year, and for foals and females also: this sight was to me one of peculiar interest. Accustomed as we are in England to value a jackass at thirty shillings, we look down upon them with contempt; but here the case is reversed. You look up at them with surprise and admiration. Several were shown standing fifteen hands high, with head and eyes in proportion: the breed has been obtained from the Maltese jackass, crossed by those of Spain and the south of France. Those imported seldom average more than fourteen hands high; but the Kentuckians, by great attention and care, have raised them up to fifteen hands, and sometimes even to sixteen. But the price paid for these splendid animals, for such they really were, will prove how much they are in request. Warrior, a jackass of great celebrity, sold for 5,000 dollars, upwards of 1,000*l.* sterling. Half of another jackass, Beal min by name, was sold for 2,500 dollars. At the show, I asked a gentleman what he wanted for a very beautiful female ass, only one year old; he said that he could have 1000 dollars, 250*l.* for her, but that he had refused that sum. For a two-year old jack, shown during the exhibition, they asked 3000 dollars, more than 600*l.* I never felt such respect for donkeys before; but the fact is, that mule-breeding is so lucrative, that there is no price which a very large donkey will not command."

Full-bred cattle also fetch enormous prices in Kentucky. For instance—a two-year old bull, Durham breed, 1,075 dollars; a bull and cow, 1,300 dollars each, about 280*l*; a yearling bull, 1,000 dollars; ditto heifer, 1,500; cows of full Durham blood, but bred in Kentucky, 1,245 dollars; and Captain Marryat mentions a cow, by the sale of the progeny of which, before she was sold for 400 dollars, her proprietor had made 15,000 dollars. In the course of nine years there were nine calves of the first generation, 7 of the second, 5 of the third, and 3 of the fourth; in all 24, averaging 625 dollars a head.

Coal.—In contradiction of the assertion, that America has no coal, Captain Marryat states that—

"She has an abundance, and of the very finest that ever was seen. At Wheeling and Pitsburg, and on all the borders of the Ohio river above Guyandotte, they have an inexhaustible supply, equal to the very best offered to the London market. All the spurs of the Alleghany range appear to be one mass of coal. In the Eastern States the coal is of a different quality, although there is some very tolerable."

However—

"An American told me one day, that a company had been working a coal mine in an Eastern State, which proved to be of a very bad quality; they had sent some to an influential person as a present, requesting him to give his opinion of it, as that would be important to them. After a certain time he forwarded to them a certificate couched in such terms as these:—'I do hereby certify that I have tried the coal sent me by the company at ———, and it is my decided opinion, that when the general conflagration of the world shall take place, any man who will take his position on that *coal-mine* will certainly be the *last man* who will be *burnt*.'"

With the subjoined exhibition of "American hospitality," we conclude that portion of Captain Marryat's work which is termed the "Diary"—

"I had to travel by coach for six days and nights, to arrive at Baltimore. As it may be supposed, I was not a little tired before my journey was half over; I therefore was glad when the coach stopped for a few hours, to throw off my coat, and lie down on a bed. At one town where I had stopped, I had been reposing more than two hours, when my door was opened—but this was too common a circumstance for me to think anything of it; the people would come into my room, whether I was in bed or out of bed, dressed or not dressed, and if I expostulated, they would reply, 'Never mind, *we* don't care, Captain.' On this occasion I called out, 'Well, what do you want?'—'Are you Captain M——?' said the person, walking up to the bed where I was lying.—'Yes, I am,' replied I.—'Well, I reckon I wouldn't allow you to go through our town without seeing you, any how. Of all the humans, you're the one I most wish to see.' I told him I was highly flattered. 'Well now,' said he, giving a jump, and coming down right upon the bed in his great coat; 'I'll just tell you; I said to the chap at the bar, "Aint the Captain in your house?" "Yes," says he. "Then where is he?" "Oh," says he, "he's gone into his own room, and locked himself up; he's a d—d aristocrat, and won't drink at the bar with other gentlemen." So thought I, I've read M——'s works, and I'll be swamped if he is an aristocrat, and by the 'tarnal I'll go up and see; so here I am, and you're no aristocrat.'—I should think not,' replied I moving my feet away, which he was half sitting on. 'Oh, don't move; never mind me, Captain, I'm quite comfortable. And how do you find yourself by this time?'—'Very tired, indeed!' replied I.—'I suspicion as much. Now, d'ye see, I left four or five good fellows down below, who wish to see you; I said I'd go up first, and come down to them. The fact is, Captain, we don't like you should pass through our town without showing you a little American hospitality.' So saying, he slid off the bed, and went out of the room. In a minute he returned, bringing with him four or five others, all of whom he introduced by name, and reseated himself on my bed, while the others took chairs. 'Now, gentlemen,' said he, 'as I was telling the Captain, we wish to show him a little American hospitality; what shall it be, gentlemen; what d'ye say—a bottle of Madeira?' An immediate answer not being returned, he continued—'Yes, gentlemen, a bottle of Madeira; at my expense, gentlemen; recollect that; now ring the bell.'—'I shall be most happy to take a glass of wine with you,' observed I, 'but in my own room the wine must be at *my* expense.'—'At *your* expense, Captain; well, if it must be, I don't care; at *your* expense then, Captain, if you say so; only you see, we must show you a little American hospitality, as I said to them all down below; didn't I, gentlemen?' The wine was ordered, and it ended in my hospitable friends drinking three bottles; and then they all shook hands with me, declaring how happy they should be if I came to the town again, and allowed them to show me a little more American hospitality."

We now come to the "Remarks," which are thrown into the form of a series of essays.

The first of these is on the subject of "Language," and many of its points are exceedingly curious and amusing—

"When the people of England emigrated to the States, they came from every county in England, and each county brought its provincialisms with it. These were admitted into the general stock; and were since all collected and bound up by one Mr. Webster. With the exception of a few words coined for local uses (such as *snags* and *snaggers*, on the Mississippi), I do not recollect a word which I have not traced to be either a provincialism of some English county, or else to be obsolete English. There are a few from the Dutch, such as *stoup*, for the patch of a door, &c. I was once talking with an American about Webster's dictionary, and he observed, 'Well now, sir, I understand it's the only one used in the Court of St. James, by the King, Queen, and Princesses, and that by royal order.'"

* * * * * * *

"*A Yankee description of a Clever Woman*—'Well, now, she'll walk right into you, and talk to you like a book;' or, as I have heard them say, 'she'll talk you out of sight.'"

* * * * * * *

"*A Specimen of Yankee Dialect and Conversation*—'Well now, I'll tell you—you know Marble Head?'—'Guess I do.'—'Well, then, you know Sally Hackett.'—'No, indeed.'—'Not know Sally Hackett! Why she lives at Marble Head.'—'Guess I don't.'—'You don't mean to say that?'—'Yes, indeed.'—'And

you really don't know Sally Hackett?'—'No, indeed.'—'I guess you've heard talk of her?'—'No, indeed.'—'Well, that's considerable odd.—Now, I'll tell you—Ephriu Eagg, he that has the farm three mile from Marble Head (just as but now, are you sure you don't know Sally Hackett?'—'No, indeed.' 'Well, he's a pretty well to'd man, and no mistake. He has got a heap as Legacies, and everything else in proportion. I've a notion He loves Sal, the worst kind, and if she yer up there, she'll think she has got to Palestine (Paradise, I don't she a screamer.) I were thinking of Sal myself, for I feel lonesome, and when I am thrown into my store promiscuous alone, I can tell you I have the blues, the worst kind, no mistake. I can tell you that. I always feel a kind o' queer when I see Sal, but when I meet any of the other gals I am as calm and cool as the milky way,' &c. &c."

All who have read the "Life of Colonel Crockett" must remember a great deal about "*coons*," "*cooning*," &c. The last of the following paragraphs is quite in the spirit of the gallant Colonel:—

"In the Western States, where the raccon is plentiful, they use the abbreviation '*coon* when speaking of people. When at New York, I went into a hair-dresser's shop to have my hair cut, there were two young men from the west—one under the barber's hands, the other standing by him. 'I say,' said the one who was having his hair cut, 'I hear Captain M——s in the country.'—'Yes,' replied the other, 'so they say; I should like to see the '*coon*.'—'Is a *gone* '*coon*' implies 'I am ill-dressed or ruined—or lost.' I once asked the origin of this expression, and was very gravely told as follows:—"There is a Captain Martin Scott in the United States army who is a remarkable shot with a rifle. He was raised, I believe, in Vermont. His fame was so considerable through the State, that even the animals were aware of it. He went out one morning with his rifle, and seeing a raccon upon the upper branches of a high tree, brought his gun up to his shoulder when the raccon perceiving it, raised his paw up for a parley. 'I beg your pardon, my lad,' said the raccon, very politely, 'but may I ask you if your name is *Scott*?'—'Yes, replied the Captain—'*Martin Scott*?' continued the raccon. 'Yes,' replied the Captain.—'*Captain* Martin Scott?' still continued the animal.—'Yes,' replied the Captain, 'Captain Martin Scott.' 'Oh! then,' says the animal, 'I may just as well come down, for I'm a *gone* '*coon*.'"

An American compliment—

"One *gentleman* said to me, 'I wish I had all hell boiled down to a pint, just to pour down your throat.'"

Next we come to the subject of "Credit"—a chapter worth consulting by our newcastle friends.

"Penitentiaries," &c., come next in order. Many of the details in this essay are well entitled to the consideration of our legislators. Captain Marryat states, that of several varieties of punishment which have been resorted to in different penitentiaries—

"The most rigid—that of solitary confinement in dark cells, and without labour—was found too great an infliction, as, in many cases, it unsettled the reason, and ended in confirmed lunacy. Confinement, with the boon of light, but without employment, was productive of no good effect, the culprit sunk into a state of apathy and stupidity. After a certain time, day and night passed away unheeded, from the want of a healthy tone to the mind. The prisoners were no longer lunatics, but they were little better than brute animals."

The best system, as Captain Marryat considers, is that which is acted upon in the penitentiary at Philadelphia, "where there is solitary confinement, but with labour and exercise."

The concluding chapter of the second volume is devoted to the "Army," to which we have already paid due attention. The contents of the third volume we reserve for a third notice, with the exception of the gallant officer's account of the American Navy, which we gave before the publication of this work.

Goodwood: its House, Park, and Grounds, with a Catalogue Raisonne of the Pictures. By W. H. Mason. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This little work, as the author states, originated in a wish expressed by the Duke of Richmond to possess a descriptive catalogue of the numerous, including some very valuable, pictures in Goodwood House for the use of himself and his friends. It has frequently been with us a matter of regret, in the course of our literary labours, to find so few perfect records of "the stately Homes of England." We may gather, with infinite labour, from the magazines, county histories, the Monasticon, Doomsday Book, and other works, partial accounts, but there are very few complete histories. Mr. Mason (the librarian of Goodwood) has supplied a notice of the house and grounds, and of every thing remarkable appertaining to them. Several of his biographical sketches of the individuals, whose portraits are at Goodwood, are of great interest. In fact, his work bears evidence of his good taste and judgment. We are further indebted to him for an excellent notice of the career of the present Duke, than whom, we can with truth say, there is not a better man, or one more creditable to his Order, in the list of British Peers. We shall transfer this notice to our columns, because it will gratify many of the old companions in arms of the Duke, those who remember him as the young Earl of March in the campaigns of the Peninsula, and those who have always found him the warmest advocate of the interests of the British Army.

> "*Graced with that gentleness of mind,*
> *That energy with worth combined,*
> *The birthright of his race and kind.*"

We recently referred to this nobleman, in reviewing the History of the Order of the Garter; and we strongly recommend Sir Harris Nicolas to embody the following note in the next livraison of his splendid work:—

The Duke of Richmond was born on the 3rd of August, 1791, and succeeded to the title and estates by the death of his father, the fourth Duke, August, 1806. His Grace entered the military profession, and on the 8th of June, 1809, was appointed Ensign in the 2nd Garrison Battalion, on the 21st of June, 1810, a Lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons; on the 9th of June, 1812, Captain of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders; on the 8th of April, 1813, Captain of the 52nd Light Infantry, on the 15th of June, 1815, Brevet-Major; and Lieutenant Colonel on the 25th July, 1816. In 1809, his Grace was appointed Aid de Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on the 24th July, 1810, joined the army in the Peninsula as Aid de Camp to the Duke of Wellington, with whom his Grace remained till 1814, and was present at all the general actions and affairs which took place during that period. He was sent home with the duplicate despatches of the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Astorga, and the entrance into France. In January, 1814, he left the Duke of Wellington's staff to join the first battalion of the 52nd Light Infantry, and was severely wounded at the battle of Orthes, February 27, in the command of a company, by a musket-ball, which has never been extracted. At the end of 1815 he was appointed Aid de-Camp to the Prince of Orange, and was with him in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo after the Prince of Orange was wounded, the Duke of Richmond joined the Duke of Wellington as extra Aid de-Camp, and remained with him till the peace; he then joined the 2nd battalion of the 52nd Light Infantry, and at its reduction in 1816 was placed on half pay, and has since retired from the army. His Grace is Colonel of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, and Vice Admiral of the county of Sussex.

In 1812, his Grace was returned to Parliament for the city of Chichester, which he represented till 1819, when he took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1830, on the dissolution of the Duke of Wellington's ministry, his Grace accepted the office of Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Earl Grey's administration, and which he retained till June, 1834. During the period which his Grace filled that situation, his unremitting attention and activity were conspicuous in his endeavours to promote an efficient reform in the department of the public service, and especially an increase in the facilities of communication with France. On the 4th of June, 1834, his Grace and three of his colleagues tendered their resignations, a division of opinion having taken place in the cabinet on one of the clauses of the Irish Church Bill, viz. that which involved the principle of confiscating the property of the church, or part of its property, to other than Protestant ecclesiastical purposes; to this, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Stanley, were opposed, and consequently seceded from the Cabinet.

In May, 1829, the Duke of Richmond was chosen a Knight of the Garter. Upon his resignation of the office of Postmaster-General in 1831, his Majesty appointed him to be one of his Aids-de Camp for the Militia, and in 1833 he was honoured by the appointment of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, on the resignation of the Earl of Egremont. On the 10th of April, 1821, his Grace married Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey.

A Few Words of Advice to Cadets and other Young Persons proceeding to India. By Henry Kerr, a Retired Officer of the H.E.I.C.

A useful tract full of sound instruction, and which, though composed expressly as a guide for East India Cadets, will be found of the greatest value to all persons embracing the Military profession. It is a mentor that every person should put into the hands of a son entering the Army; indeed those embarking in the civil service may gather from it most profitable counsel.

The Western Literary Institution.—The new buildings connected with this excellent establishment,—consisting of a large and most commodious theatre, with a separate entrance and a handsome façade in Princes-street,—are now completed; and they form a most valuable and attractive addition to the many advantages of this institution, the excellent objects of which, and the extremely moderate annual subscription at which they are to be obtained, must now render it one of the most flourishing in the metropolis.

The Western Institution offers ten or twelve first-rate courses of lectures, an extensive library of circulation, reading-rooms for every species of periodical, a conversation room, educational classes, &c., for an annual subscription of two pounds,—not one half the amount that is charged by the best circulating libraries of the day for the mere perusal of a few novels and other ephemeral works.

A society has lately sprung up at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the members of which assert that the use of tobacco, whether taken as snuff or in smoking, is a primary cause of intemperance, and they have subscribed to a pledge neither to use nor sell the forbidden weed.

East India Intelligence.

By the late overland despatch, we learn peremptory orders have been received from the Court of Directors for the abolition of more than one valuable appointment, and the curtailment of the emoluments of others. What those appointments are we have not been able to learn, but it is hardly possible it can be much longer a matter of secrecy, unless indeed the parties likely to be affected have sufficient interest to secure the orders being kept in a state of abeyance, pending a reference home, as precedents for which a number of cases will be found upon record.—*Madras Examiner*, May 9.

Secunderabad.—The troops at Secunderabad continue healthy, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, which had, however, been in some degree abated by the fall of a few showers. A rumour was prevalent that the Hyderabad people were in great alarm, at a report that the Nizam was to be deposed for aiding and abetting the Kurnool Nawab in his recent misdeeds.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, May 10.

It is in contemplation to establish in the eastern frontier, towards Sylhet and Cachar, a Military Depot for arms, for the purpose of arming, in case of necessity, the well-disposed tribes on that frontier. A Military Depot of the like character has been long established at Bishnath, and has proved, on many trying occasions, to be very useful and advantageous. We particularly allude to the irruption at Suddya of the Duffa Gaum, and the incursion of the Nagas, a savage hill tribe.—*Englishman*, April 24.

Col. Pottinger, we understand, is going to the hills for the benefit of his health. We are sorry to hear that this indefatigable and most talented public servant has, through over exertion, become but the shadow of his former self. We trust that his constitution will soon experience the benefit of a cooler climate, and the repose it so much stands in need of.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 10.

The following, taken from the letter of a private soldier with the Army, is a simple and faithful account of the sufferings endured by the men on this expedition:—

"I write after a march of 36 miles as laid down in the route, but which was found, on being measured, 40 miles, and such fatigue as I never before experienced. The sufferings of the men from thirst were excessive; for half the way not a drop of water was to be had, and numbers were offering one rupee for a dram of it; others were so overcome with want of it, that it was with difficulty they could be persuaded against a most repulsive and unnatural way of quenching their thirst. Half-way we had twenty camels laden with pukalls filled with water, the prospect of which cheered many of the men to come up, which otherwise they could not have done. The rush of the advanced guard, which is a quarter of a mile ahead, as it approached the camels, was terrible. One tin canful rather increased than allayed the men's thirst, and even at this small allowance there was not enough for half of us. The cries of some calling in the name of God for a drop of water were heart-rending. In short, such a march none of us ever made, and hope never again to make. Water, they say, is plenty beyond the Pass, but provisions scarce. Things are not now so bad with us, and all we complain of is the robbery of our camels by Dost Mohammed's people. Our grenadiers lost eight the other night. The guards have in consequence been increased, which, though it may prevent these robberies, takes off many more men for duty, and we are already hard-worked enough. The only mischief any of us have suffered, is William Loveday, who left the regiment some time ago to become Quartermaster-Serjeant of a Sepoy corps. The other morning he went as usual ahead to take up the ground for his regiment, and leaving the guard that always accompanies him to protect him, went into a village, where he was immediately seized. The fellows of the village first stripped him, searching him for money, and then commenced cutting him with their swords. His cries were heard by the guard of sepoys, who behaved very well, running into the village, seizing nine of the villains, and rescuing poor Loveday; but he is not expected to live, and I heard this morning that he was dead. The cuts he received from the fellows' swords turned black immediately, and I hear the doctors say they were poisoned."

Kurachee is to be in future regarded as entirely a British possession, in consequence of its being captured by the *Wellesley* and the 40th. In the treaty with the Ameers, ratified by his Lordship the Governor-General, all mention of Kurachee as having been or being in the possession of Scinde is studiously avoided.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., April 3, 1839—Mr. C. Price to act as first assist to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Surat, on the expiration of the period of three months, prescribed in Section XXII. of the Absentee Regulation. Edw. Davies, Esq., appointed Acting Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of Judicature from the 1st inst. Mr. W. Courtney, first assist. to the Coll. of Ruthagerree, is to be placed in charge of the Talooks of Malwan and Vizindroog. Mr. F. Sims to act as second assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Surat.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—G.O., April 2, 1839—The following promotions are made on the establishment of Pilots, consequent on the demise of Mr. Gimber, to have effect from Feb 27th last. Mr. R. Waller, Sen. 2d Pilot, to be Sen. Pilot, v. Gimber, dec. W. Smith, Jun. 2d Pilot, to be Sen. 2d do., v. Waller, prom. G. Donaldson, 3d Pilot, to be Jun 2d do. W. Wise, 4th do., to be 3d do. R. McKenzie, 5th do., to be 4th do. J. Hambrook, 4th do., to be 3d do.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G. O., April 1st, 1839—Lieut. F. Mayne, 6th N.I., to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment at Balmeer, during the absence of Lieut. Blenkinsop sick cert. Lieut. J. R. Hibbert, 7th N.I., to act as Interp. in Hindustanee to the 3d N.I. until further orders. Capt. J. Grant, Dep. Comm. of Ord. Poona Div. of the Army, received charge of the Arsenal at Ahmednuggur from Lieut. Ayrton, 9th ult. The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to 7th N.I., v. Taylor, dec.—Ens. A. W. Lucas (not arrived), rank in the reg., 9th Jan. 1839—Army, 1st Sept. 1838.

FURLOUGH.—Capt. B. A. Hoyle, 4th N.I., allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, July 22d—SYMMETRY, *Mackwood*, from Ceylon, Mar. 10th. PORTLAND, *Coombs*, from New South Wales, Mar. 7th Liverpool, July 22d—BARAMIAN, *Tigard*, from Bengal, Mar. 12th. LANCASTER, *Campbell*, from Bombay, Mar. 1st. London, July 23d—ANN, *McAlpine*, from Bengal Feb. 24th. THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, from Bengal, Mar. 17th. 23d—PLANET, *Thompson*, from Mauritius, April 10th. LORD ELDON, *Worsall*, from New South Wales, Mar. 11th. Liverpool, July 23d—CITY OF POONAH, *Wilson*, from Bombay, Mar. 8th. LADY ROWENA, *Clayton*, from Bombay, Mar. 20th. WARWICK, *Jeffs*, from Bombay, Mar 17th. EMIGRANT, *Petrie*, from Bombay, Mar. 16th. MATILDA, *Rowe*, from Bengal, Mar. 15th. 24th—JAMES MARYSON, *Millward*, from Bombay, Mar. 17th. London, July 24th—DUKE OF ROXBURGH, *Thompson*, from Singapore, Feb. 10. 25th—CLIFTON, *Green*, from Bengal, Mar. 15th. 26th—BENGAL MERCHANT, *Campbell*, from Bengal, Feb. 12th. Liverpool, July 26th—FORTFIELD, *Sly*, from Bombay, Mar. 20th.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per SYMMETRY—Mrs. Morphew and four children, Mrs. Brooke and two do., Miss Stuart, Miss Pryce, three Misses Frazer, Mr. Pettett and Mr. Robertson.

Per LANCASTER—Major and Mrs. Wingfield and three children, Lieut. Paley (Bengal Army), Mrs. Shuldham and child, Rev. Mr. Josh. Lawrie, J. H. Jackson, Esq., Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Wyllis. Dr. Gilson died at sea 12th April.

Per THOMAS GRENVILLE—C. MacSween, Esq., C.S., Mrs. Mac Sween and child, Mrs. Mellis, Mrs. Col. Hunter, Messrs. Blackburn, Sigismund, Reilly, and Nott.

Per CLIFTON—Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Greene, Messrs. Watkins and C. Morrison, Esq., Capt. Wallace, R.N., Mr. Dyer (Bengal Pilot Est.), Mr. T. Payne, and Master Watkins.

Per MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, from Bengal—Mrs Greentree, Mrs Pringle and Mrs. Tronson, Misses Greentree and Dale, Maj.-Gen C. S. Fagan, C.B., Col. John Dun, David Pringle, Esq., B.C.S., Rev. Edw. Ashe, C. A. Moreton, Esq., H. C.S., Mr. J. Boyce and Mr. J. Reid, Bengal Pilot Service, Misses Pringle, Dirom, and Tronson.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, July 22d—STRAHAN, *Bowen*, for Bombay. 23d—DUKE OF LANCASTER, *Hargreaves*, for Calcutta.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—May 21st—MERMAID, *Chapman*, arrived from Bombay. May 16th—CHIEFTAIN, *Heber*, arrived from Liverpool.

THE SEA-BOY'S FAREWELL.

WAIT, ye winds, till I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet;
Whose station is at home;
Then wait the sea-boy's simple prayer,
And let it oft be whisper'd there,
While other climes I roam.

Farewell to Father, reverend hulk,
Who, spite of metel, spite of bulk,
May soon his cable slip;
And, while the parting tear is moist,
The flag of gratitude I hoist,
In duty to the ship.

Farewell to Mother, first-rate she,
Who launch'd me on life's stormy sea,
And rigg'd me fore and aft;
May Providence her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair,
To guard the smaller craft.

Farewell to Sister, lovely yacht,
But whether she'll be match'd or not,
I cannot now foresee;
May some good ship a tender prove,
Well-found in stores of truth and love,
And take her under lee!

Farewell to George, the jolly-boat,
And all the little craft afloat
In home's delightful bay;
When they arrive at sailing age,
May Wisdom give the weather gage,
And guide them on their way.

Farewell to all in life's rude main,
Perhaps we ne'er may meet again,
Through stress of stormy weather,
But summon'd by the board above,
May harbour in the port of love,
And all be moor'd together.

A Nose!—A lady, whose fondness for generous living had given her a flushed face and carbuncled nose, consulted Dr. Cheyne. Upon surveying herself in the glass she exclaimed, "Where, in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this?" "Out of the decanter, madam, out of the decanter," replied the doctor.—*Physio and Physicians.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, July 27, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 91⅞ ⅔. | 3½ Reduced, 99⅞ 100.
Reduced 92⅜ ½. | New 3½, 99 ½.

Consols for Account, 93⅜ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Dredge, Liverpool, hotel-keeper—J. Morrison and J. C. Morison, York-st., Middlesex Hospital, tailors.

BANKRUPTS—W. Holmes, Chatham, corn-dealer—J. Kelsey, Lydney, Gloucestershire, grocer—T. B. Golborne, and A. A. Dobbs, Liverpool, wine-merchant—M. Abrahams, Manchester, tobacconist—W. J. Wells, Manchester, builder—J. Ransford, Leamington-priors, coal merchant—G. A. Hillier, Ryde, Isle of Wight, printer—D. Meadows, Gloucestershire, dealer in fruit—J. Wood Russell, Liverpool, ship-carpenter—A. Morris, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, shoe-manufacturer—J. Bridge, Spotland, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. M'Innes, Liverpool, manufacturing chymist—A. Williams, Wigmore-st., Cavendish-sq., fishmonger.

BANKRUPTS—H. R. Fanshawe, jun., late of London Wall, countchouc-manufacturer and commission agent—J. Landels, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-sq., surgeon and apothecary—J. Alderson, Bradford, stuff-manufacturer—J. T. Gunn, late of William's cottages, High-row, Knightsbridge, bill broker—J. Archer, Upper Thames-street, iron-merchant—G. Helder and W. Helder, Clement's Inn, money-scriveners, and Holles-st., Cavendish sq., dress-makers and milliners—J. Rose and W. Pearson, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, coal dealers—G. Wilcock and J. Mallinson, Halifax, worsted-spinners—S. H. Sale, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and of Stockport, Cheshire, and J. Astley, Stockport, and also of Manchester, cotton-dealers, cotton-spinners, and manufacturers—A. Wilson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton-spinner and manufacturer—W. Crane, Wisbech Saint Peter, Cambridgeshire, shoe-maker—S. F. Gwynne, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Carmarthenshire, coach proprietor and horse-dealer—J. Adshead, Manchester, wholesale hosier, merchant, and commission agent—P. Higson, Tyldesley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—N. Phillips, Car-mills, Stockport, cotton-spinner and manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

21st inst., at Great Doddes, near Reigate, the lady of ARCHMUTT TUCKER, Esq., 9th Bengal Light Cavalry, of a son—At Goran Haven, the lady of Lieut. SAMWELL, R.N., of a daughter—At Plymouth, on 8th inst., the lady of G. E. NAPIER, Esq., Purser, R.N., of a son—At Acton Park, Denbighshire, the lady of Major-General Sir R. CUNLIFFE, Bart., of a son—30th June, at sea, the lady of Captain W. BOSCHIER, of a daughter—At Botany Bay, on 6th Feb., the lady of Captain FURLONG, 80th regiment, of a daughter—18th inst., at Cahirbane, the lady of Captain CRAMER, R.N., of a daughter—In Ennis, the lady of Captain MILLER, Barrackmaster of Clare Castle, and Gort, of a daughter—In Gardiner's-place, Mountjoy-square, the lady of Capt. W. H. SAMPSON, late 89th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the [illegible] 22nd inst., at Paris, W. YORKE, Esq., youngest son of Rear-Admiral Young, to HARRIET ELIZABETH, only child of A. S. Willington, Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina—At Penmaenc, Flit, ROBERT H. S. JACKSON, Esq., second son of the late Lieut.-Gen Jackson, and Lieutenant 97th regt., to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Bart., G.C.H.—18th inst., Sir ROBERT HUGH KENNEDY, K.C.H., to ANNA MARIA, widow of the late R. Hillingsford, Esq.—16th inst., at Bolton, Captain J. HALE, 22d N. Inf., Bombay Establishment, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of W. B. Burton, Esq., of Holton Hill, Lincoln—6th inst., at Stoke, Mr. T. COOPE, Quartermaster H.M.S. *Belleisle*, to HARRIETT, second daughter of the late Mr. Hocking—At Stonehouse, Mr. JOSEPH HARVEY, of H.M.S. *Belleisle*, to Miss HENRY, of Falmouth—At Newbury, the Rev. A. H. GLASSE, to ISABELLA CAROLINE, daughter of the late Captain Downing, R.N.—Mr. G. CURTIS, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of the late Captain Craig, 94th regt.

ROSE, 76, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The a[illegible] of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the [illegible]—At St. George's, Hanover-square, EDWARD SIVEWRIGHT, Captain 12th Lancers, to FANNY, daughter of General Sir John Crosbie, of Watergate, Sussex—At Leamington, GEORGE ACKLOM, Esq., son of Lieut.-Col. Acklom, late of the King's Drag. Guards, to MARIANNE, daughter of R. Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, Norfolk—29th inst., at Stonehouse, Devonport, Mr. HUSSEY, of Peckham, to Miss GILES, daughter of Captain S. Giles, R.M.—At New Ross, ANTHONY WALSH, Esq., Lieut., 19th Regt., to JANE CATHERINE, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Carr, of Ardtos—At Berbice, Lieutenant PILSWORTH, 67th regiment, to JANE, daughter of Lieutenant Preston, Quartermaster 67th regiment.

DEATHS.

[illegible] Every mail has also arrived with the Overland Routes to [illegible] together with Letters of 5th May, of measles, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 11 years, GEORGIANA JANE BLAIR, third daughter of James Duff Watt, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General—At Haslar, Lieut. SCRIBER, R.N.—At Tottenham, on 23d inst., in the 87th year of his age, W. WRIGHT, Esq. He was for 54 years in the service of the East India Company, nearly 40 of which he held the situation of Auditor General—19th inst., at Middleton-house, near Lewes, ELIZABETH, wife of Rear Admiral Tomlinson, aged 74—At sea, on board the *Lord Lowther*, on his passage to India, Lieut. G. J. WHEATSTONE, 63d regt., aged 28—At sea, on 30th April, on board the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, between Suez and Bombay, in his 28th year, Lt. D. CAMPBELL, Surgeon H.M.S. *Medulla*—At Paisley, Adjutant JAMIESON, Renfrew Militia—At Weybridge, Surrey, SARAH, the wife of Colonel Leonard Cooper—July 4th, at Teignmouth, ELIZABETH HADDOCK, daughter of L. Dennys, Esq., R.N., aged 15 years—At Broadstairs, on 12th inst., Captain GEORGE WASTELL HOOPER, R.N., aged 65—On board H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, in the Straits of Malacca, Lieutenant J. S. CHRISTIAN, second son of the late Captain Christian, R.N.—At sea, Com. W. H. H. CAREW, of H.M.S. *Harrier*. He was third son of the late Admiral Sir B. H. Carew—Of scarlet fever, PHILIP JAMES, the son, and MARY, the daughter of J. A. Irving, Esq., of Jamaica, and half-pay 13th Light Dragoons—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, T. M. ANDERSON, Esq., late Paymaster 5th or King's Own Regiment, aged 46—At Stowell Lodge, Wilts, CHARLOTTE, widow of Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., aged 82—26th inst., at 23, St. John's-wood-road, Regent's park, of consumption, ANN, the wife of D. Henderson, Esq., R.N.—28th March, at Buenos Ayres, JAMES M'DONNELL, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—At Jamaica, Lieut. THOMAS, R.N., Stipendiary Magistrate—At Cottage, near Swords, ELIZABETH, wife of Major Greene, formerly 61st Regt.—At Athlone, Lieut. J. FERGUSON, R.N., son of the late Maj.-Gen. F. Murray, C.B., 16th Lancers—At Donegal, J. H. DIVIE, Esq., M.D., Surg. 91st Regt.—In York-street, Dublin, Dr. SAMUEL HALAHAN, formerly Assist. Surg. Rifle Brigade—At Bolton, Quartermaster H. MAIR, 96th Regt.—At Cheltenham, Capt. W. H. MARTIN, late 9th Drags.—In Tralee, Mrs. EAGAR, relict of R. Eagar, Esq., and mother of the late Major F. Eagar, 31st Regt.

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TEETH.

MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the Profession on the most modern and scientific principles.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 343. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Under Engagement with the East India Company, to Sail from Gravesend the 19th August, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the fine frigate-built ship WINDSOR, 860 Tons, E. R. NISBET, H.C.S., Commander; has one excellent cabin still disengaged.—Apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill, or to the Commander, at their office.

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24	Plaited or Full Fronted Do., 3s. 6d., 4s., to 4s. 6d. each
12	Night Shirts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
12	Welch Flannel Waistcoats, 2s. to 4s. 6d. each
3	Pr. Do. Do. Do., 3s. to 4s. 6d. each
12	Pr. Calico Pantaloon Drawers, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.
1	Suit Best Blue Camlet, 34s. to 52s. per suit.
1	Dressing Gown, 10s. or 12s. each.
12	White Jean Jackets, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., best quality
12	— Waistcoats, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each.
12	Pr. — Trowsers, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; or
12	Pr. White Drill Do., 3s. 6d. to 12s. per pair
1	Undress Superfine Blue Frock Coat, 25s. to 30s.
1	Pr. Superfine Regimental Trowsers, 20s. to 22s. per pair
1	Military Cloak, 42s. to 100s. each
4	Do. Stocks, 2s. to 3s. 6d. each
2	Black Silk Cravats, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each
48	Pr. Brown Cotton ½ Hose, 8d. to 10d. per pair
12	Pr. Worsted Do., 9d. to 1s. per pair
48	White Cambric Handkerchiefs, 9d. to 1s. each
2	Pr. Military Gloves.
12	Pr. White Kersey Do., [illegible]
36	Linen Flannel Shirts, [illegible]
3	Pr. White Cotton [illegible]
1	Clothes Bag, with [illegible] 3s. 6d. each
6	Pr. Cotton [illegible]
6	Pillow Cases, [illegible]
1	Regulation [illegible]
2	Foraging Caps, [illegible]
1	Regulation [illegible]
1	Waterproof Sheet, [illegible]
1	Sword Knot, [illegible]
1	Belt Rhenish Belt, [illegible]
1	Patent Leather Trowsers [illegible]
1	Rich Crimson Silk Sash, [illegible] each
24	Yards Extra [illegible]
24	Do. Rich Gold Cord, [illegible]
1	Pr. Undress [illegible]
1	Pr. Gold [illegible]
2	Pr. Gold Shoulder [illegible]
2	Pr. [illegible]
2	Pr. [illegible]
6	[illegible]
2	Hair [illegible]
4	[illegible]
1	Pr. [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemmings-row, St. Martin's-lane. Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Cabbeens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

OUTFITS to INDIA, for the guidance of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons.—The most complete and comprehensive LISTS of various SCALES of OUTFIT have been prepared, and may be had on application at THRESHER'S East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Ladies' and Families' Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and for use in India, are supplied in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

Office of Ordnance, 31st July, 1839.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice that a quantity of Bread Waggons, with Covers, Wheels, Park Pockets, Men's Harness, Junk, Tinned Copper, Old Serge and Paper Cartridges, Saddles, and various Horse Appointments, Bedding, Cuttings of Leather, Straps, Oars, Rollers, Tire and Tire Nails, Elevating Screws, Trucks, Chairs, Lamps, Brushes, Brooms, Tools, &c., and Fire Wood, will be Sold by Public Auction, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday the 15th of August, 1839, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten to Four o'Clock a week previous to the day of Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall; Tower of London; and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS for CANDLES for DEPTFORD and WOOLWICH.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 6th August, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 15th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, and into the Royal Marine Barracks at Woolwich, all such quantities of

TALLOW CANDLES

as shall from time to time be demanded, for Twelve Months certain, and further until the expiration of Three Months' warning.

The Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office, and *that Woolwich* also at the office of the Barrack-Master. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Candles," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of each of the Contracts.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 6.

43d Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., from 46th Foot, to be Col., v. Gen. Lord Howden, dec.

46th—Lieut.-Gen. John Ross, from 68th Foot, to be Col., vice Sir John Keane, appointed to the command of 43d Foot.

68th—Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Ross, appointed to the command of 46th Foot.

WAR-OFFICE, May 16.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 84th, or King's Light Infantry Reg., to resume on its colours and appointments, the motto, "Auctis splendore resurgo," which was authorised to be borne by that reg. on 3d Aug. 1815.

Unbrid.e Yeomanry Cavalry—Frederick William Cox, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Algernon F. Greville, resigned—Chas. Newdigate Newdegate, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Fred. Wm. Cox, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 9.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto F. T. Pelham, Esq. (commonly called the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham), a Commander in the Royal Navy, her royal license that he may accept and wear the laurelled cross of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, which the Queen Regent of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's approbation of his services on several occasions while commanding H.M.'s sloop *Tweed* on the North Coast of Spain.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Count Francis Pecarela, Major-Gen. in the Army, Col. of the Rl. Malta Fencible Reg., and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, her royal license that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Commander of the Royal Sardinian Order of Saint Maurice and Lazare, which the King of Sardinia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's high approbation of the Military services rendered by him to the House of Savoy on several occasions.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Capt. Benjamin Hall Shee, of the 47th Native Infantry, in the service of the East India Comp., of the Madras Establishment, and Lieut.-Col. in Persia, her royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Rl. Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the first class, which the Schah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his approbation of his services before the enemy while in the Persian Army; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 9.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Archibald Earl of Cassilis, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut., v. Reynard, who exchanges.

4th Foot—Assist.-Surgeon James Mouat, from 44th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Hunter, dec.

7th—Ens. James Keating, from 62d Foot, to be Lieut. without p., v. Wyke, who retires.

9th—Lieut. Lionel Hook, from 16th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Pirie, deceased.

10th—Ens. Stephen Lawson to be Lieut. without p., v. Hook, appointed to 9th Foot—Gent. Cadet Lumpster R. Elliot, from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Lawson.

20th—Lieut. Hugh Dennis Crofton to be Capt. by p., vice Dodgin, who retires—Ens. Robert Hugh Lye to be Lieut. by p., v. Crofton—Ens. Maurice Cane, from 26th Ft., to be Ens., v. Lye.

39th—Robert Colville Jones, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Cane, appointed to 20th Foot.

44th—William Primrose, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Mouat, appointed to 4th Foot.

62d—Henry Meade Hamilton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Keating, promoted in 7th Foot.

68th—Lieut.-Col. John Grey, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lt.-Col. (rem. by the difference), v. George O'Malley, who exchanges. Major Hussell Eden to be Lt.-Col. by p., v. Grey, who retires—Capt. Wm. Henry Rutherford to be Major by p., v. Eden—Lieut. George Patrick O'Malley to be Capt. by p., v. Rutherford—Ens. George Maxwell to be Lieut. by p., v. O'Malley—George Hamilton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Maxwell—Aug. 10.

91st—Assist.-Surgeon Nathaniel Morgan, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, v. Divir, dec.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Robert Reynard, from 17th Light Drags., to be Lieut., v. the Earl of Cassilis, who exchanges.

1st West India Reg.—Ens. Seddon William Sutton Bush to be Lieut. by p., v. Hodson, who retires—William Somerville, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Bush.

Brevet—Lieut.-Col. John Grey, 68th Foot, to be Col. in the Army—June 28.

Hospital Staff—Assist. Inspector of Hospitals John Frederick Clarke, M.D., to be Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, v. John Arthur, who returns to h.-p.—Jas. Johnston, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Morgan, promoted in 91st Foot.

Rem.—The exchange between Ens. Cane, 26th Foot, and Ens. Davies, 72d Foot, as stated in the Gazette of July 19, 1839, has no taken place. The names of the Lieutenant, of the 19th Ft., appointed Adjutant of that corps on 2d August 1839, are Henry Caley, and not Henry Colley.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Gds.—Gen. Sir H. Fane commenced his military career as Cornet in the 6th Drag. Gds. in 1793, in 1794 he was appointed Capt.-Lieut. in the Royal Irish Drag. Gds., with which corps he served ten years, and took an active part in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the regiment in 1797, and was removed to the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1804. In 1808 he proceeded with the army to Portugal, commanded a brigade at the battle of Roleia on the 17th of August, and at Vimiera on the 21st of that month. He also commanded a brigade under Sir John Moore in Spain, and was engaged at the battle of Corunna. Returning to Portugal, he commanded a brigade at the battle of Talavera on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809; was promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 25th July, 1810; commanded a brigade at the battle of Vittoria on the 21st of June, 1813, and at the battle of Orthes on the 27th of February, 1814, and these distinguished services have been rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, and an honorary Cross with one clasp. He obtained the Colonelcy of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards in Oct., 1814, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General on the 12th of Aug., 1819; and was removed to the King's Drag. Guards in 1827. On the 30th of Jan., 1838, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, with the local rank of General, in which rank he was included in the Brevet promotion on the 10th Jan., 1837.—*Cannon's Historical Records.*

2d Drags.—1 troop, 35 r. and f., from Cahir to Borris, Aug. 3 to Aug. 6. The troop from Kilkenny to do., Aug. 6.

3d Lt. Drags.—Private P. Meyers, after enduring 150 lashes, has been drummed out for gross misconduct.

6th Drags.—The head-quarters have arrived at Portobello barracks, Dublin, from Newbridge.

8th Hussars—Private Bulger was tried at Enniskillen by a General Court-Martial for being found asleep on his post at Belturbet. Corporal Tracey has been discharged, having become heir to a property value about 5,400*l.*, and 600*l.* a-year. Private E. Finnerty arrived at his quarters at night last week tipsy. The Corporal reprimanded him, when the soldier drew his sword and struck at him. The Corporal closed, and caught his sword-arm; the sword descended lightly, taking off part of the ear, and inflicting a wound on the neck. Finnerty has been ordered to Dublin for trial before a General Court-Martial. The troops at Longford, Belturbet, and Belfast, have marched for Dundalk, head-quarters, preparatory to embarking for Liverpool, *en route* to the disturbed districts.

11th Lt. Drags.—See our leading remarks. The corps will relieve the 12th Lancers at Brighton this month.

12th Lancers—This regiment is of all others calculated for the dismounted duty of Brighton, being composed of young men and horses. Three troops of the 12th, with head-quarters, will move towards Bristol, to join the remainder of the regiment stationed at Stroud and Wales. This corps is destined for Ireland.

13th Light Drags.—The intention of re-augmenting this regiment and the 54th Foot to the Indian establishment has been abandoned, and those regiments will return home next year.

17th Lancers—One troop from Dublin to Monaghan, detaching 5 r. and f. to Armagh, Aug. 6 to 12. One troop from Dublin to Belfast, Aug. 6 to 13. Lieut. R. A. Kingscote is appointed extra A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Cornet the Hon. G. O'Callaghan, who has retired from the Army on his marriage.—"We understand that the 17th Lancers, and Major Saunders's troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a minute's notice for Liverpool, *en route* to Newcastle."—*Dublin Mail.*

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Lieut. W. Capel Clayton has left Canada for this country.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The Officers for the depot are Major Mullen, K.H., Captains Urquhart, Cooper, Nicholson, and Sampson, Lieuts. Butt, Mullen, Byrne, Greene, Johnson, Ens. Mullen (Depot Adjutant), Edgecombe, and Poole, Assist.-Surgeon Dr. Cherihew.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—We have elsewhere noticed the Court-Martial on Paymaster Sharp, who has returned from Scotland since our last, paid his respects to the Commandant at Chatham and the Adjutant-General, and received their congratulations on the result of his trial. He will, we conclude, have further leave to arrange his affairs, in which we heartily wish him success. The following statement of the bills which passed through his hands during the period, will show how far he accommodated the officers in Canada:—Officers 2d batt. Royals 5,267*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; 32d regiment, 170*l.*; 43d do., 1,470*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 66th do., 350*l.*; 71st do., 175*l.*; 83d do., 25*l.*; 85th do., 87*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; Staff, &c., and Officers of the Royal Navy, 1,852*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Total, 9,398*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

6th—By one of those unaccountable blunders to which *man* is liable, and from which even a printer's devil is not free, there was entered under the head of 6th Foot in our "Military Intelligence," an article which should have been inserted under "East India Intelligence," extracted from the *Calcutta Englishman*, March 27, having reference to the march of the *Bengal 6th Native Infantry*, to Bareilly. Her Majesty's 6th Regt. is stationed at Bombay. The error was so obvious, that we did not correct it till our attention was drawn to it by *Remo*.

7th—See our leading remarks. [By a blunder of a compositor last week, a portion of the intelligence relating to this corps was put to the 11th]. Maj. Stuart, Capts. Paget, Wilbraham, Best, and Sir W. O. Malley, will be attached to the depot. Detachment of 60 r. and f. from Carlow to Kilkenny, Aug. 4. Officers and 300 r. and f. from Kilkenny to Borris, Aug. 6. The detachment from Newtownbarry to Cork, Aug. 5 to 13. The detachment from New Ross to Cork, Aug. 7. The march of the divisions of this corps from Kilkenny is countermanded for the present; and the orders for foreign service are also *countermanded*.

11th Depot—A portion have arrived at Portsmouth, as stated in our correspondent's letter last week. The hd.-qr. division, under Capt. Singleton, will follow for the same destination, on the return of the *Avon* to Chatham.

14th Depot—are ordered from Brecon to Chester.

16th—Lieut. Stoney sailed from Portsmouth, Commander of all the troops on board the *Maidstone* for Bengal, after having lately returned from the Bahama Islands.

19th—The orders for this regiment to prepare for foreign service were yesterday countermanded.

25th—Lieut. Peacocke is on leave. Ens. Northey has joined on appointment.

32d—John Stuart, Esq., brother to Sir A. M'Nabb, and Lieut. Grogan, fought a duel near Toronto, on the 2d ult. Three shots were exchanged by the parties, but neither was hurt. The cause of the duel was the elopement of Lieut. Grogan with Mrs. Stuart. The affair was about to be carried to the Queen's Bench.

33d—Sir Charles Wale served in the campaign of 1799 in Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th Sept., and 2nd and 6th Oct. He has received a medal for Guadaloupe, where he was wounded in storming the heights of Matouba, 3 Feb., 1810.—Col. Knight was at the capture of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810, served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the operations before Antwerp; served at Waterloo on the 16th and 18th June, and received a severe contusion; succeeded to the command of the 33d regiment during the action on the 18th June, and marched it out of the field.—Major Harty was at the capture of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810; served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in Germany and Holland, including both attacks on Merxem, and the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom; served at Waterloo on the 16th and 18th June, and was slightly wounded.—Major Reid was at the capture of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810; served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in Germany and Holland, including both attacks on Merxem, and the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom; served at Waterloo on the 16th and 18th June, and was severely wounded.—Major Westmore served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and Holland, including both attacks on Merxem, and the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom, served at Waterloo on the 16th and 18th June, and was severely wounded.—Major Whannell served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in Germany and Holland, including the attacks on Merxem, bombardment of the French fleet at Antwerp, and the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.—Capt. Shuckburgh served in the Peninsula from 1811 to the end of the war, including the battle of Vittoria; blockade of Pampeluna; battles of the Pyrenees, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 30th July; actions of Irun, 31st Aug., Vera Heights; battles of Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides various other minor actions and skirmishes.—*Hart's New Army List.*

34th—Lieut. R. D. Kelly has returned from Canada.

34th Depot—Capt. N. R. Brown has leave to 6th Oct.

37th Depot—1 Off., 1 Serj., 18 men, from Waterford to New Ross, Aug. 7.

38th—The regt. has been stationed at Enniskillen twelve months, having arrived on 30th July, 1838, and has been doing the duty of five counties. Col. Piper is on leave, and Major Young in command. The following Officers will form the depot:—Major Young, Capt. O'Halloran, Woodhouse, Adamson, and Irvine.

39th—The regt. arrived at Bellary on 5th Feb., at the end of March they were deprived of the barrack (for the two wings were in separate barracks, a quarter of a mile apart) for the accommodation of a wing of the 13th Drags., who had been moved up from Bangalore at a few days' notice. The whole regt., having 6 to 700 men in barracks, were crowded into quarters not sufficiently large to accommodate 400 men in this oppressive climate. The result was that from six to seven men were admitted into hospital daily with bad fevers, and in a few days a malignant cholera broke out; in a fortnight, by this inhuman and unnecessary arrangement, thirty-six cases occurred, and several proved fatal.

42d—See Notices to Correspondents.

43d Depot—The remaining (2d) division arrived on the 5th inst. in H.M.'s steamer *Avon* at Kingstown Harbour, have been disembarked, and will proceed on this day for Naas and Newbridge.

45th—Col. Boys and Capt. Macintire are the only officers now serving in the regt. who embarked with it at Cork, for Ceylon, in Jan., 1819.

46th Depot—embarked on the 5th inst. at Devonport, on board the *Apollo* for Jersey.

48th Depot—want but 13 men to complete their quota. Major MacDougall is on leave, and Captain Young commands the depot.

50th—Major Ryan, K.H., has returned to Sydney, from D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, after having superintended the placing of a tomb upon the summit of the point of South Port, about 150 yards from the graves where many of the unfortunate individuals who were wrecked in the *George the Third* convict ship had been interred. The site is opposite the spot where the ship struck, the distance being about a mile and a half from the shore. The tomb shows itself conspicuous at a considerable distance from the shore, and when the bearings are taken will be a good landmark for vessels coming up the Channel.—*Sydney Paper.*

54th—See 13th Light Dragoons.

55th Depot—The Officers embarked with the draft on board the *Atlas* are Capt. Young and Ensign King.

63d Depot—The officers embarked with the draft on board the *Atlas* are Lieut. Leathom, Ens. Hardie, and Assist.-Surgeon Charlton.

66th—General Blunt served in Lord Moira's expedition, and in Flanders in 1794 and 95, and was actively employed in the West Indies from 1795 until 1802. He has since served in Hanover and Madeira.—Major Wingfield served two campaigns in the Burmese territories, and was in every action in which the 13th Light Infantry was engaged.—Major Clarke served in the Peninsula, from March 1809, to the end of the war, including the battles of Oporto and Talavera; Lines of Torres Vedras; actions of Arroyo de Molina, and Campo Mayor; battle of Albuhera, siege of Badajoz; battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees (from 25th to 31st July, and 2d Aug.), Nivelle, Nive (9th and 13th Dec.), action of St. Pelais; battles of Orthes, Aire, and Toulouse, besides numerous skirmishes. At the battle of Albuhera, when in the command of a company of flankers, was struck down by a Polish Lancer, and taken prisoner, but made his escape in a charge of Cavalry.—Major Bayle served at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810; of Java in 1811, including the several engagements which took place in that island previous to its surrender. Served also at the capture of Hattras, and in the Mahratta Campaigns of 1817 and 18.—Lieutenant Steele's services.—Campaign and battle of Corunna, where he was slightly wounded in the neck. Expedition to Walcheren. Peninsula, April 1810 to 1814, including the siege of Cadiz and blockade of Bayonne.—*Hart's New Army List.*

Capt. Danes has left Canada for England.

76th—A comp. from Glasgow has marched to Paisley to reinforce the 93d depot, which is much reduced by drafts for Canada.

83d—Lieut. H. Lloyd has left Canada for this country.

64th—Officers and 300 r. and f. from Kilkenny to Gowran and Goie's Bridge, Aug. 3 to 6, to proceed in aid of the civil power on the 7th inst. The head-qrs. under Col. Mac Bean, K.H., arrived on Monday in Kilkenny, having given the following detachments:—Capt. Basden to Kilkenoule; Capt. Reed, Carrick-on-Suir; Lieut. Hanley, Callen; Lieut. Coape, Newtownbarry.

85th—Brev.-Major O'Connor has demanded a Court-Martial, in consequence of an unpleasant affair in which he and Capt. Hamilton were involved at Toronto, and the former officer has instituted an action for slander against a Clergyman at Nova Scotia.

87th Depot—The comp. from Boyle to Trim, being required by the Commanding Officer to proceed to Drogheda in the first instance, will not occupy Trim Barracks.

88th—See Notices to Correspondents.

90th Depot—Lieut. and Acting Paymaster Doxat has leave to 31st October.

94th—The regt. having been placed on the Madras establishment, its augmentation of officers and men will take place immediately. The depot will reach Chatham about the middle of the present month, and three out of the four cos. will embark as soon as tonnage can be provided.

96th—The reg. will not send out recruiting parties, as they will be able to raise the number of men they want in Bolton, and from the various out-quarters of the reg. Mr. Griffiths, Paymaster, has joined head-quarters from leave. Capt. Hill is to command the next draft which embarks for New South Wales.

98th—General Ross has received a medal for Vimiera.—Colonel Campbell's services.—battle of Vimiera; advance and retreat of the Army in Spain, and battle of Corunna. Expedition to Zealand. Peninsular, from Dec 1809 to Jan. 1814, including the battle of Barrosa; defence of Tarifa; expedition for the relief of Tarragona; affairs of posts in the valley of Malaga; affair at Osma; battle of Vittoria; siege of San Sebastian, and assault of the outworks 17th July, and body of the fortress 25th July, 1813; on these assaults led the columns of attack. Passage of the Bidassoa and assault of the intrenched position on that river. Received two severe wounds at the assault of San Sebastian, one through the right hip, and one through the left thigh. Severely wounded at the assault of the intrenched position on the Bidassoa by a musket shot through the right thigh.—Capt. Tripp served at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815, Brevet Lieut.-Col. 28th June, 38.—Lieut. Wall served in the Peninsula from 1812 to the end of the war; including the battle of Vittoria, and other actions in which the 40th regiment was engaged. Served also in the expedition to New Orleans, Present at Waterloo.—Paymaster Daniells served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the attack on the village of Merxem, bombardment of Antwerp, and storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he was severely wounded through the left arm and left side. Present on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, at Waterloo.—Dr. Bourchier served in the Peninsular from 1809 to 1814, including the siege of Olivanca; battles of Busaco and Albuhera (wounded in the right leg); siege of Badajoz in 1812. Present also in the attacks at Campo Mayor, and several others; and the retreat from Busaco and Burgos, and the various operations in the 2d division, under the command of Lord Hill.—*Hart's New Army List.*

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—By the recent augmentation, &c., the battalion are upwards of 90 men below their establishment, to make up which, 12 Serjs., with a party each, proceed on the recruiting service. The recruits who have joined since the arrival of this battalion at Woolwich, appear to have been well selected. Lieut. the Earl of Cassilis exchanges into the 17th Lancers. On Monday Lord Hill, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, arrived at Woolwich early, and having minutely inspected the appointments, &c., of the battalion, they saw the distinguished corps on the Common. Having passed the Commander-in-Chief in review order at the slow and quick time, other movements were executed in their usual style of celerity and precision. His Lordship having expressed himself in terms of approbation to the officer in command, retired.

1st West India Regt.—Ens. Ballantine, late Serj.-Major of the 25th, has joined at Chatham, on appointment. Lieut. Meehan, appointed Adjutant, vacates the situation of Fort Adjutant at Trinidad.

2d West India Regt.—Ens. Murray has sailed in the *Ceylon* for Jamaica.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Lieut. Dickson has purchased his company over fourteen senior officers.

Rl. Artillery—A field battery, under the command of Bt. Maj. Whitty, was inspected by his Lordship the Commandant on Tuesday. The following Garrison Order was issued on this occasion:—

Garrison Order, 6th August, 1839.—The Commandant was much gratified at his inspection of A field battery this day, commanded by Major Whitty. The appearance of the men and horses and the equipment met his perfect approbation. The movements were conducted with precision, and the whole reflects great credit upon the officers, non.-com. officers, and men of the company.

Bt. Maj. Whitty's company has been relieved in the Field Battery Service by Bt. Maj Gray's company, 5th battalion, and expects to be moved for Ireland on the 10th of September, to relieve Major Hardinge's company, 3d battalion, which is to be brought to Woolwich preparatory to embarkation for Ceylon.—Major C. Blachley's troop Royal Horse Artillery marched on Wednesday morning for Weedon.—Second Lieut. Clark is transferred from Major Belson's company, 1st batt., to Major Dowse's company, 4th batt.—Second Lieut S. Cleaveland is transferred from Captain Charlton's company, 1st batt., to Major Durnford's company, 9th batt.—Sir A. Dickson has gone to Scotland on leave.

Col. P. Rogers died yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock. His loss is much regretted by the whole corps. As Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland will be promoted to Col. from Lieut.-Col. Royal Horse Artillery, it is expected Lieut.-Col. E. T. Mitchell will be appointed to the Horse Artillery in his place, and Major Faddy, on promotion to Lieut.-Col., will be ordered to Gibraltar, in place of Lieut.-Col. H. A. Scott, whose period of service expires next month.

G. O., 6th August, 1839.—In consequence of the companies of Artillery having been increased from 70 to 77 gunners and drivers, the Honourable Board of Ordnance, by letter dated 3d August, 1839, A-280, have been pleased to direct that the officers in charge of companies shall be paid for the repair of arms a non-effective allowance of 36*l.* 10*s.* per company, the same to commence 2d July, 1839.

J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel, A. A. General.

G.O., Aug. 8.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following transfers:—Second Lieut. M. C. Dixon, from Major Hardinge's comp., to Major J. Gordon's comp. 3d Batt.; and Second Lieut. T. W. Lawrence, from Major Rawnsley's comp. 4th Batt., to Major Hardinge's comp. 3d battalion.

J. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col. A.A.G.

Yeomanry.—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Reid, 2d Life Guards, has inspected the Queen's Own Regt. of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry at Witney, and stated to Col. Lord Churchill and the other officers, his approbation of the conduct and discipline of the regt., declaring that they were perfectly fit for any duty in the service of their Queen and country.

We have this week to record the death of Gen. Sir James Stewart, the oldest officer in the service, at the advanced age of 96. Sir James had been in the Army for the long period of 79 years, having received his commission as Cornet in the year 1761. He attained to the full rank of General in 1803, and received the Colonelcy of the 2d Dragoons in 1815. Sir James served in the Royal Dragoons with the Allied Army in Germany, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, in 1761 and 1762; and held the command of the Southern District of Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798. He was the author of an improved system of interior discipline, economy, and field movements for the Cavalry, which system was adopted by the service in 1796, and afterwards more completely defined and arranged by Sir David Dundas.

Two Officers of the East India Company's Engineer Establishment are attached to the corps of Rl. Engineers conducting the Irish Trigonometrical Survey, for instruction.

by the death of Lieutenant Thomas Wilson, who died at Kennington.

Recruiting Department. Horse Guards, July 23, 1839.

GENERAL ORDER.

The accompanying revised Schedule, showing the Standard and Levy-Money allowed for the enlistment of Recruits for the Cavalry and Infantry, and the East India Company's Service, together with the Memoranda annexed, have received the Gen. Commanding-in-Chief's approbation, and his Lordship desires it may be clearly understood that no man is to be enlisted who does not strictly correspond in description with the Regulations laid down for the service in which he may wish to engage.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, in again authorising the enlistment of *growing lads* for the Infantry, at a standard of five feet five inches, desires that the most pointed attention may be given to the inspection of recruits of this class by the Inspecting Field Officers and Surgeons concerned, and his Lordship will not fail to notice in the strongest and most effectual manner any inattention to, or disregard of, the Instructions with respect to *shape, activity,* and *stamina.*

All preceding Orders and Regulations relating to the *age* and *standard* of *recruits* are hereby *cancelled.*

By command of his Lordship, the General Commanding-in-Chief,

John Macdonald, Adjutant-General.

Amount of Levy Money.

	Unlimited Service. £ s. d.
Heavy Cavalry.	
Men not below 5 feet 8 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age	4 13 0
Growing lads, of 5 feet 7 inches in height, if not exceeding 19 years of age	4 13 0
Light Cavalry.	
Men not below 5 feet 7 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age	4 13 0
Growing lads, of 5 feet 6 inches in height, if not exceeding 19 years of age	4 13 0
Cavalry of India.	
Light Dragoons—Men not below 5 feet 6 inches, or above 5 feet 9 inches in height, and not under 18 years of age, or exceeding 25	4 13 0
Lancers—Men not below 5 feet 7 inches, or above 5 feet 10 inches in height, and not under 18 years of age, or exceeding 25	4 13 0
Infantry of the Line.	
Men not below 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age	3 6 0
Growing lads, of 5 feet 5 inches in height, if not exceeding 18 years of age	3 6 0
Infantry in India and New South Wales.	
Recruits of 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not under 18 years of age	3 6 0
East India Company's Service.	
Artillery—Men not below 5 feet 7 inches in height, and not under 20, or exceeding 30 years of age	3 6 0
Infantry—Men not below 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not under 18, or exceeding 30 years of age	3 6 0

Boys enlisted into the Cavalry or Infantry by *special authority* to be trained as Trumpeters, Musicians, Drummers, or Buglers, are allowed a bounty of *two guineas*, to provide them with regimental necessaries, and must, in every instance, be attested for *unlimited service.* Fourteen years is the prescribed age for the admission of boys, except under very *special circumstances.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEVY MONEY.

	Unlimited Service. Men and Lads.
Cavalry.	
To the Recruit:—	
On being attested, in cash	0 2 6
On intermediate approval, in cash and necessaries	0 10 0
On final approval, in cash and necessaries	2 17 6
Amount of Bounty	3 9 6
To the Superintending Officer:—	
On intermediate approval, to cover the expenses of postage, stationary, &c.	0 5 0
For attesting	0 1 0
Surgical Examination*	0 2 6
To the party:—	
On intermediate approval	0 7 6
On final approval	0 10 0
For conducting the recruit to the place of final approval	0 2 6
Total Levy Money—British currency	4 13 0
Infantry.	
To the recruit:—	
On being attested, in cash	0 2 6
On intermediate approval, in cash and necessaries	0 10 0
On final approval, in cash and necessaries	3 5 0
Amount of Bounty	3 17 6
To the Superintending Officer:—	
On intermediate approval, to cover the expenses of postage, stationery, &c.	0 6 0
For attesting	0 1 0
Surgical examination*	0 2 6
To the party:—	
On intermediate approval	0 7 6
On final approval	0 10 0
For conducting the recruit to the place of final approval	0 2 6
Total Levy Money—British currency	5 6 0

Recruits for Highland Regiments will be allowed 3*l.* 13*s.* bounty on final approval, for their equipment, independent of the 10*s.* on intermediate approval, and the 2*s.* 6*d.* on attesting.

MEMORANDA.—1st—The bounty of recruits raised at the head quarters of regiments or depots will be the same as laid down in the aforegoing Schedule. No other charge will be admitted in this case except one shilling for attesting, and the reward for the party, which is to be paid to the individual who engages the recruit.

2d—The second part of bounty is to be paid in cash, unless the recruit may require a shirt, a pair of shoes, or any other article essential to his immediate comfort.

3d—The sum to the recruit, on final approval, is to be applied to completing him with necessaries according to Regulation. Any articles which the recruit may have of his own, of a proper description, are to be included among his regimentals or necessaries, and any surplus of bounty is to be paid to him in money.

4th—The reward "To the party" is to be paid to the individual of the party who engages the recruit.

5th—The allowance for conducting the recruit to the place of final approval is to be paid to the individual who delivers the recruit over to the regiment.

* This allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* for "Surgical examination") is not to be charged when the recruit is examined by a *Military* medical officer, who is on all occasions to be employed, if within a convenient distance.

6th—The Surgeons must be particularly circumspect in the examination of recruits, according to the detailed instructions issued from the Army Medical Department, and they must be careful not to approve of any man or lad who has any defect or infirmity that may render him unfit for service, or who bears the *marks of punishment*.

7th—Officers in command of regiments and depots, and officers on the recruiting service, will be held responsible that all recruits are attested according to the forms prescribed in the standing orders of the Army, and the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

8th—No *pensioner* is to be enlisted.

9th—All recruits are to be attested for *unlimited* service.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of the Disembodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, from 1st Apr. 1839 to 31st Mar. 1840 —

			£	s.	d.
GREAT BRITAIN.—STAFF.					
Pay of Adjutants (80),	each at 8s. 0d. per diem		12,099	12	0
Pay of Serj.-Majors (80),	— 1 10 —		2,985	19	0
Pay of Serjeants (640),	— 1 6 —		17,568	0	0
Contingent Allowance at 6d per annum for each Private on the Establishment (50,888 privates)			1,272	4	0
Allowance for Medicines and Medical Attendance for 72 Men on the Staff, each at 2d. per week			317	12	8
Compensation in lieu of Biennial Clothing, due to 400 Serjeants, from 1st Apr. 1839, at 1l. 10s. per annum each			600	0	0
Totals for the Staff (818)			35,773	7	8
Allowances to Subalterns and Surgeons' Mates disembodied at the Peace —					
Lieutenants (401), each at 2s. 6d. per diem			18,483	0	0
Ensigns (9)	— 2 0 —		1,793	8	0
Surgeons' Mates (33)	— 2 6 —		1,509	16	0
Totals of Allowances to Subalterns, &c. (486)			21,786	3	0
Reduced Allowances to Officers and Serjt. Majors on various reductions of Establishment —					
In 1799—39 & 40 Geo 3, c 14	Adjutants, each at 4s. 0d. per diem (11)		805	4	0
	Serj.-Major — 1 0 — and 2 6 per week (1)		24	16	9
In 1810—Second Adjuts., each at 4 0 per diem		(3)	219	12	0
In 1799—1 Paymaster at 2s. 0d. per diem		0l. 2s. 0d.			
2	— 2 6 —	0 5 0			
1	— 3 0 —	0 6 0			
1	— 3 6 —	0 3 6			
13	— 4 0 —	2 12 0			
2	— 4 6 —	0 9 0			
5	— 5 0 —	1 5 0			
15	— 6 0 —	4 10 0			
41 Paymasters, at per diem		£9 12 6 .	3,822	15	0
3 Surgeons, at 4s. 6d. per diem,		0l. 16s. 6d.			
12	— 4 0 —	2 12 0			
3	— 4 6 —	0 9 0			
18	— 5 0 —	4 10 0			
5	— 6 0 —	1 10 0			
41 Surgeons, at per diem		£9 11 6 .	3,804	9	0
In 1829—4 Quarter-masters	at 2s. 0d. per diem,	0l 8s. 0d.			
6	— 2 6 —	0 15 0			
3	— 3 0 —	0 9 0			
3	— 3 6 —	0 10 6			
5	— 4 0 —	1 0 0			
1	— 4 6 —	0 4 6			
2	— 5 0 —	0 10 0			
24 Quartermasters at per diem		£3 17 0 .	1,409	2	0
Deduct—Officers reduced on Reduction of Establishment (121)			9,485	18	9
Retired Allowances to Officers disabled by Age or Infirmity —					
Adjutants (21)	each at 8s. 0d. per diem		3,974	8	0
Surgeons (20)	— 6 0 —		2,190	0	0
Quartermasters (8)	— 5 0 —		712	0	0
Ditto (1)	— 3 0 —		54	18	0
Paymaster (1)	— 6 0 —		109	16	0
Ditto (1)	— 5 0 —		91	10	0
Ditto (1)	— 4 0 —		73	4	0
Totals—Disabled Officers (52)			6,331	16	0
TOTALS —					
Staff (818)			35,773	7	8
Allowances to 486 Subalterns		21,786	3	0	
Ditto 121 Reduced Officers		9,485	18	9	
Ditto 52 Disabled Officers		6,331	16	0	
660		£37,603	17	9	
Allowances to Officers (660)			37,603	17	9
Totals — Staff and Allowances to Officers (1478)			73,377	5	5

Out-Pensions of the British and Irish Regular Militia —

No. of Men.	Each per diem. s. d.	Total per diem. £ s. d.
160	0 4½	3 3 4
1691	0 5	22 16 3
361	0 6	9 2 0
146	0 8	4 17 4
377	0 9	6 12 9
289	0 10	12 0 0
1	0 11	0 0 11
1830	1 0	91 10 0
124	at various rates from 1s. to 2s.	10 13 8
4195	Total per diem	160 16 0
	Total per annum	58,652 16 0

Deduct—

	£
Probable amount of unclaimed Pensions and Savings by Casualties, after providing for new cases	1950
Per Contingencies	2800
	4700 0 0
Total — Out-Pensions of the British and Irish Regular Militia (4195)	£54,152 16 0

(To be continued.)

RECRUITING.—In the time of peace, so much activity has never been known as is now displayed in this part of the service. The general examining depot in Duke-street, Westminster, is daily overwhelmed with the embryo soldiers, chiefly from the rural districts. A very large number of Recruiting Serjeants, Cavalry and Infantry, are constantly in the purlieus of the Horse Guards and the Parks, especially at the time the guard is relieved, looking out for young and able-bodied men.

Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Dublin, has received an extension of leave to 20th inst.

It has been determined to make Birmingham the great central garrison for troops, and to remove the greater portion of those stationed at Weedon Barracks to Birmingham. Its central situation and the numerous lines of railway branching from it to the other large manufacturing towns, point it out as the most eligible point for such a purpose.

Major Brett, A.D.C. to Major-Gen. L'Estrange, in command of the southern district of Ireland, will leave Cork next month upon leave.

Assistant Commissary-General George Maclean will embark on Monday, on board the *Derwent*, which will sail sail from Gravesend for Van Diemen's Land that afternoon.

John S. Dalrymple, late Clerk in the Treasury at Chelsea Hospital, is committed to Newgate, for fraudulently obtaining 33*l.* prize-money, claimed in the name of Lieut. Swan, for service in Holland, also 49*l.* Saldanha Bay prize-money, in the name of Capt. James Walsh.

The Town Majorship of Limerick, vacant by the death of Capt. Welsh, is rated at 162*l.* a-year; it is a sinecure—the Town Major has not been in Limerick these last 12 years.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that officers arrested for debt, while under orders to join their regiments, can be released by an application to the judges. Several are now in this predicament.

On Monday last the Lord Mayor of London visited the arsenal at Woolwich, where he was received by Lord Bloomfield, and other officers of the garrison, and conducted over the different stores, in which he viewed the rapid process of manufacturing and filling cartridges, &c. His Lordship next proceeded to Plumstead-common, where he witnessed the firing of Congreve rockets, which were discharged against a bank at the distance of 600 yards. One of the rockets entered part of the side of a ship placed before the bank as a targe', to the depth of upwards of eight inches. The havoc which such engines of destruction must make in a field of battle was powerfully represented by the scouring which 30 of these tremendous missiles gave the grounds, and the force with which they penetrated the mound of earth against which they were discharged.

The following statement is from data afforded by Marshal Marmont:—

120 English soldiers cost as much as	536	Russian soldiers.	
120 French	—	340	ditto.
120 Prussian	—	240	ditto.
120 Austrian	—	212	ditto.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—John Barnes (2) to *Victory*, for the duties of the ship. J. M. Mottley (18 9) to *Revenge*.

Master—John E. Mills acting), v.W. Brodie, to command *Rattlesnake*, troop-ship.

Second Masters—Edward P. Cavell, sen., Samuel Waddingham, and G. H. Harper, to *Rattlesnake*. Edward Williams to be Acting Master of *Pharus*. George I. Gibbon to *Portsmouth* yt. Thomas Hart to *Swaren*.

Mates—Arthur Vyner to *Blenheim*. Andrew Lillie (additional) to *Britannia*.

Master's Assistant—Samuel Waddington to *San Josef*.

Assistant-Surgeon—John Sinclair to *Rattlesnake*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CAMELEON, 98, Capt. T. Herbert (1822), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Rio Grande, May 22.

CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. S. Lushington (1820), arrived at Newfoundland, from Halifax, June 26.

FAVOURITE, 18, Com. W. Croker (1814), arrived at Kedgeree, from Amherst, May 13.

PARTRIDGE, 18, Com. W. Morris (*a*—1813), arrived at Bathurst, River Gambia, from Portendeck, 9th, and sailed for Sierra Leone, 13th June.

PELORUS, 16, Com. F. Hewding (1830), sailed from Sydney, for Van Diemen's Land, May 20.

PRESIDENT, 52, Captain J. Scott (1829), arrived at Valparaiso, from Callao, May 3.

RHADAMANTHUS, st.-ves., Com. A. Wakefield (1827), arrived at Alexandria, from Malta, 7th, and proceeded for Levant 10th July.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. July 1, d. July 21, r. July 30.

[illegible], Bunney, s. July 16, d. Aug. 4, r. Aug. 13.

BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. July 15, d. Aug. 4, r. Aug. 2.

IBERIA, Cooper, s. July 22, d. Aug. 11.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Aug. 5, d. Aug. 25.

CITY OF HAMBURGH, Morris, s. June 24, d. July 14, r. July 18.

Brazil. and Buenos Ayres.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 28.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 28.

HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.

HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29, r. June 23.

American.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7.

HMB REINDEER, Dicken(1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25, r. June 28

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB RANGER, Turner (*a*. 1825) s. June 2, d. Aug. 26.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept. 25.

HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26.

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10.

HMB LINNET, Downey (1818), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.

HMB TYRIAN, Crocker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.

Mexico.

HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

In Port.

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12, r. May 18.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 16, r. June 29.

HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1818), s. May 3, d. July 20, r. July 20.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813) s. Mar. 8, d. July 20. r. July 20.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21, r. July 21.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10, r. Aug. 8.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up on 17th, and for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, on 31st inst.

The first Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 12th inst.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres—HMB OPOSSUM, with the Mails of 6th instant, will sail on the arrival of the post at Falmouth.

HMB REINDEER with the American Mails of 7th inst., will sail on the arrival of the post of 8th at Falmouth.

Ship Letters from West Indies, Jamaica, and Monte Video—Singapore, Mar. 15, by the RAJAH, Ferguson, arrived at Deal—Cape of Good Hope, June 1, by the ALFRED, James, arrived at Kingsbridge—Manilla, by the EARL GREY, Talbert, arrived at Dover.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter.

ACORN, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1837), on passage to Cape.

ACTÆON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D Evans (acting), Pembroke.

ÆTNA, 6, rec. sp. (1824), Lt. Com. J. Willson (*c.*) (1815), par. serv.

AFRICAN, st. v., (1828) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Ire.

ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Ame.

APOLLO, tr. s. (1806), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), Portsmouth.

ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Rodges (1812), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.

ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. Wm. Robinson (1837), S. Amer.

ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ASP, st. v. 1, Lieut.-Com. W. Henry (1815), Portpatrick.

ASTRÆA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1825), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.

AVON, st. ves., Second Master Henry Hunter, particular service.

BANSHEE, k., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c.*) (1833), S. Amer.

BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEISLE, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Plymouth.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.

BENBOW, 72 (1813), Capt. Hamden Stewart (1817), Spithead.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.

BLENHEIM, 72 (1813), Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, Kt., K.C.H., (1814), Portsmouth.

BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1826), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Captain Alex. Ellice (1831), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia

BUFFALO, st. ship (1813), Mast.-Com. Jas. Wood (1813), par. serv.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELION, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), S. America.

CARYSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), West Indies.

CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. K. P. Halsted (1836), on pass. to E. Ind.

CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), N. America.

CLIO, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1836), on pass. to S. Amer.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), part. serv.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1836) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 2, st. v. (1832), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain

COMUS, 18 (1826), Com. Evan Napean (1824), West Indies.

CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1836), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1836), E. Indies.

CRACKER, cutter (1836), tender to *Scaflower*, Jersey.

CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. A. Milne, West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Gilgard (1836), East Indies.

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master-Com. W. Wading (acting), Holyhead.

CURAÇOA, 24 (1809), Capt. Jenkin Jones (1828), Portsmouth.

CURLEW, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1833), on pass. to Cape.

DAPHNE, 18 (1839), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1808), Lisbon.

DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), E.H., N. America.

DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C.B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 10 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1836), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1820), Lisbon.

DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, com. sh. (1799), Mas.-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Bern.

DRUID, 44 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), Plymouth.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1813), West Indies.

ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. E. R. P. Mainwaring (1836), S. Amer.

EMERALD, ten. to *Ri. G.* yt. (1820), Sec. Mast. R. O. Stuart, Ports

EREBUS, discovery ship. Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), Chatham.
ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1832), Lisbon station.
EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. Sir T. Hastings, Knt. (1836), Portsm.
FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. R. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1827), N. Sea.
FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.
FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. Jos. Saunders, part. serv.
FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.
FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.
GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Mediterranean.
GLEANER, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Holyhead.
GORGON, st. v. (1838), Capt W. H. Henderson (1836), Medway.
GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America.
GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), C. of Africa.
HASTINGS, 74 (1813), Capt. J. Lawrence (1817), Lisbon.
HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828), Mediterranean.
HECLA, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Woolwich.
HERALD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.
HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Barnard (1817), Lisbon.
HERMES, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1826), Mediter.
HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. Miller, West Indies.
HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1833), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1836), Mediterranean
IMOGINE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1831), South America.
IMPLACABLE, 74 (1805), Capt. E. Harvey (1811), Mediterranean.
IMPREGNABLE, 104 (1810), Adm. Sir G. Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Capt. Henry Eden (1827), Plymouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1806), Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), North America.
JASEUR, 16 (1815), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
KITE, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. G. Snell (1825), West Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (d.) (1833), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1822), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), par. ser.
LILY, 16 (1837), Com. Chas. Deare (1829), Portsmouth.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillipps (1815), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commo. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MASTIFF, 6, (1815), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
MEGÆRA, st. ves. (1837), Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 72 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), part. serv.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), part. serv.
MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sheilock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Com. J. Duffill (1839), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1828), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1821), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Nambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, sl. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 16 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (d) (1813), part. serv.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PHŒNIX, (1832), 4, st. ves., R. S. Robinson (1838), Woolwich.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. F. Holland (acting), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Pembroke.
PIKE, 1, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. A. Parks (1815), particular service.
PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1827), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Mediterranean.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1836), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1810), Mediterranean.
PROSPERO, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Houseaon (1826), part. service.
RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), N. Amer.
RACER, 16 (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RAVEN, 4 (1829), Lt.-Com. D. R. B. Mapletou (1837), part. serv.
REDWING, st. v., Com. Thos. Bevis (1829), Liverpool.
REVENGE, 76 (1805), Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, (c) (1811), Portsmouth.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
ROBNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), Coast of Spain.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1834) Cork.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1785), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. Thomas Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 16 (1833), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATTELITE, 20 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1822), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), Coast of Africa.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt., (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robillard (1816), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1823), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1839), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1824), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1832), Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 4, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1818), part. service.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. H. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (b.) (1828), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8 (1828), cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1832), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1826), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1813), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1826), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1820), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1827), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
TERROR, 10, discovery ship, Com. P. R. M. Crozier, Chatham.
THUNDER, 4, surv. v. (1829), Com E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TRIDENT, 24 (1809), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1829), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townshend (1834), Mediterranean.
UNDINE, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1835), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1806), Portsmouth.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Windiett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hon. Smith, (a.) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1828), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1836), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), Sheerness.
WARP, 16 (1819), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Coast of Africa.
WEASEL, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Captain J. Parker (1838), on passage to Halifax.
WIZARD, 10 (1836), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. Wm. Tucker (e) (1826), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, August 9.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Blenheim* arrived at Sheerness on Sunday evening, and is at Spithead waiting orders: she is upwards of 100 men short of complement. *Nimrod* came from Bermuda on Tuesday: she had not any news. She went to Plymouth yesterday to be paid off. *Edinburgh* came up yesterday morning, and orders being in the Dock-yard that she shall be docked and repaired with all expedition, her powder was removed and she went in harbour this morning and is put in a dock to be inspected and put to rights: if her injury is trifling, it is possible she may go out in a tide or two, and then be fit for service again. *Numa* transport also arrived yesterday from the West Indies, with invalids and stores, and is in harbour to discharge. *Revenge* sailed last evening for Cork, taking three companies of the 84th regiment thither: it is expected she will be able to get some men at that port, being still upwards of 200 short. *Gorgon* steam-frigate arrived yesterday afternoon, and went into harbour immediately: she is to go to Plymouth to-morrow, and then to Malta, to join Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford. Sir Charles Metcalfe and suite will embark in the *Curaçoa* this day, and the ship possibly sail in the course of to-morrow. *Lily* waits orders to go to the Cape and Ascension, and she will move away the early part of next week. *Rattlesnake* was put in commission this morning by Mr. Brodie, Master, and is to be fitted as a troop-ship. *Pantaloon* is at her moorings, ready for sea. *Madagascar*, on arrival, is to be paid off at this port: she is daily expected. *Benbow* is ordered to Spithead. Nothing has been done about *Magicienne*. Ships in Port—*Blenheim*, *Curaçoa*, and *Lily*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Edinburgh*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Gorgon*, *Pantaloon*, *Rattlesnake*, *Numa* transport, *Messenger* steamer, *Emerald* and *Mercury* yachts, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 8.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) 2d—*Pandora* packet, 4, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Innes, moved from the harbour into the Sound, and sailed the following day for Falmouth, whence she takes the next Mexican mail. Sailed the *Drake* lighter with stores for Portsmouth Dock-yard. 3d—Arrived *Avon* steamer, Mr. J. King, Master, from Portsmouth, with detachments of troops from Portsmouth for Dublin; she got a supply of coals, and sailed again in the afternoon for her place of destination. Arrived the *Apollo* troop-ship, 46, Mr. Alexander Barley, Master, from Portsmouth; on the 5th the depot of the 46th regt. were embarked in her, and she sailed immediately for Jersey, where the depot will be disembarked, and she will convey the 47th depot from that island to Cork, and return to this port with the depots of the 53d and 76th regiments. 4th—Arrived the *Hastings*, 72, Captain John Lawrence, C.B., from Spithead; also the *Cleveland* and *Mary* emigrant ships, bound to New Zealand. The *Coromandel* arrived from New Zealand, after a passage of 135 days; she experienced very boisterous weather on her way home. 5th—Arrived the *Meteor* steam-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, from Falmouth, and sailed on her return to that port the next day. Arrived the *Comet* steam-vessel in four days from Bilboa, where she left Lord John Hay in communication with the Christino and Carlist Generals (Espartero and Morillo), and rumours are afloat that it was very probable that pacific measures were about to take place between the two hostile parties; be this as it may, Colonel Lang, who came to England in the *Meteor* with despatches for Government, immediately proceeded express to London. *North Star*, *Rose*, and *Rolla*, were cruising outside the bar of Bilboa, waiting on Lord J. Hay. Arrived *Duck* lighter from Liverpool, with old stores; the *Falmouth* lighter, with stores from Deptford; and the *Comet* lighter, from Cork, where she has been overhauling and repairing the moorings in that harbour. 6th—The *Leveret*, 10, Com. Bosanquet, was paid off into ordinary this day.—Lieut. James Pickard, R.M., has embarked on board the *Druid*, vice Lieut. Farbrooke, gone to sick quarters. The *Druid* will take out 30 boys and 10 marines to be distributed on board the ships on the East India station. 8th—Sailed *Hastings*, 72, Capt. J. Lawrence, C.B., for Lisbon. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Carron* and *Comet* steamers, and *Shamrock*, sav.-brig. In Barnpool—*Druid*. In the Sound—*Belleisle*.

MALTA, July 17.—The *Hydra* steam-frigate, Commander Milward, arrived from Plymouth on 11th inst., bringing 126 supernumerary officers and men for the Mediterranean squadron, and despatches for Admiral Sir R. Stopford, with which she went on on the 14th. We understand the orders received here from Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis, were not to be opened until she gets ten leagues eastward of the Island. On the 15th the *Wizard* arrived from Black Bay, bringing despatches from Captain Sir T. Fellowes, of *Vanguard*, announcing the decease on 1st inst. of Sultan Mahmoud; but we cannot ascertain that she brings any intelligence of the British squadron, which induces us to believe that they must have proceeded to the coast of Syria, where the Ottoman land forces have suffered a signal defeat. It is rather a curious coincidence that the Sultan breathed his last on the very day and at the very moment that the British squadron made sail from Malta. On 8th inst. the Ottoman fleet was in the vicinity of Nicaria, steering south, with *Vanguard* and a French brig-of-war in company. The only men-of-war here are *Ceylon* and *Weasle*.

Lieut. Murray, R.N., whose death appeared in our last week's Obituary (son of the late Major-General J. P. Murray), had been appointed to succeed Lieut. Pounefather, R.N., as Chief Officer of Coast-Guard at Kilkee, whither he was proceeding when the fatality occurred.

Captain Walker on the 28th of June received a commission as Turkish Rear-Admiral, and would hoist his flag in one of the ships of the fleet, though he was to remain at the elbow of the Capitan Pacha, on board the *Mahmoud* flag-ship. It was pretty broadly asserted, however, that he had lost much of his influence over the Turks, the subordinate officers looking on him with much jealousy. The late Grand Seignor was at his death erecting several Martello towers, to which heavy guns and ammunition had been sent, both to prevent the Russian fleet from coming down, or the French fleet from going up.

Malta papers to 24th July mention the arrival of the *Megæra* steam-vessel at Malta from Gibraltar; and add, that she fell in at sea with the *Implacable*, *Ganges*, and *Powerful*, all of which were bound up the Mediterranean. It is presumed they were going to the relief of the *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, and *Asia*, whose period of foreign service has expired, unless, indeed, the augmentation of the French squadron, and the aspect of affairs in the East, should lead to the extension of our force on that station.

The *Achille*, 78, is taken into dock at Sheerness for repair.

The *Blenheim*, in recently getting under weigh at Sheerness, carried away her capstan; she was immediately supplied with one from the *Russell*, and fitted to proceed to Portsmouth, she had 70 supernumeraries from the flag-ship to assist in navigating her; and see Portsmouth letter.

The *Cyclops* steamer has arrived at Sheerness from Milford in charge of Mr. Henderson, Assist. Master-Attendant of Plymouth; and, when fitted, will proceed up the river for her steam machinery. The *Gorgon* steamer is completed in her crew, and nearly ready for sea. The *Vesuvius* will proceed to Glasgow, under charge of Mr. Brodie, next week for her boilers. The *Barrosa* has taken 400 male convicts from the Medway.

Mr. William King, Gunner's Mate of the *Wanderer* sloop, is appointed a Gunner in Sheerness Ordinary. The *Wanderer* is just paid off at Sheerness after four years in commission, and being inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir R. W. Otway.

DUTCH NAVY.—Amsterdam, July 30.—From the official Navy List it appears that on 1st July the corps of the Naval Officers was composed as follows:—1 Admiral and Colonel General, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands; 6 Vice-Admirals, 7 Rear-Admirals, 23 Captains, 40 Captain-Lieutenants, one of whom is Prince William Frederick Henry; 28 Lieutenants of the 1st class, 173 Lieutenants of the 2d class, 53 volunteers of the 1st class, Officers of health—6 Surgeon-Majors of the 1st class, 8 of the 2d, and 12 of the 3d class; 16 Surgeons of the 2d, of the 3d class 29. Pursers of the 1st class, 6; of the 2d, 18; of the 3d, 18. Assistants, 34; Clerks, 38; Subaltern Officers, Pilots, Boatswains Carpenters, Smiths, Sailmakers, &c., 63.

Men-of-war building for the Navy of the Netherlands at Amsterdam on 1st July:—The *Tromp* and *Piet Hein*, each 74 guns; *Doggersbank*, 60 guns; *Lek* and *Holland*, each 44 guns; *Medusa*, 26 guns; *Swallow*, 18 guns; and *Pyl*, 14 guns. At Rotterdam: The *Waal*, 60 guns; *Yssel*, 44 guns; *Pallas*, 22 guns; *Hans*, 18 guns; *Hecla*, 7 guns. At Flushing—*Ruyter*, 74 guns, *Hudde*, 22 guns; *Courier*, 18 guns; *Lynx*, 18 guns.

T. H. S. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P., has had permission granted to assume the name and arms of "Sotheron" estcourt, pursuant with the conditions contained in the will of his late father-in-law, Admiral Frank Sotheron, of Kirklington, Notts.

The *Eleanor Russell* has sailed from Deptford for Ascension; *Bailey* and *Alexandrina* for Malta. Ran in *Boadicea* and *Horatio* transports, for Bermuda and Malta. *Crescent* emigrant-ship for New Zealand, and *John Craig* for Bermuda.

Messrs. Arthur Kift and Thomas Elwell, of Sheerness, have obtained the contract for that stupendous work the basin in the Dock-yard, Devonport.

The *Druid*, 44, Captain Lord J. Churchill (1826 will shortly proceed with Captain Hobson for New Zealand, of which colony Captain Hobson is appointed Governor and from thence to the East Indies. (See also Plymouth letter).

Among the recommendations of the forthcoming report of the Commission, which has been sitting on Naval and Military matters, will be found the most necessary one of an increase to Lieutenants' full-pay, and a decrease in all future half-pay—a marked difference in the pay of First Lieutenants, and an increase in the full-pay of all officers commanding brigs, sloops, and small frigates. It is said that, instead of making a retired list for old Captains, they are all to take rank on promotions as Rear-Admirals, with a mark against such as have not served as Captains for a certain length of time, denoting they are unfit for further employment—thus increasing the very mischief that has been most complained of.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MORE NAUTHACITY.—Our readers are not perhaps aware that for some time past an armed boat, with a party of jolly tars, under Mr Willoughby, have been stationed in the neighbourhood of Grenadier Island, by orders of Commodore Sandom, to watch the pranks of Bill Johnson, and the other pirates who infest the "thousand islands." Mr. Willoughby has erected a tent or marquee, on Grenadier Island, which is in the British Channel of the St Lawrence. A few days since a large party, well armed, took possession of a small American island, directly opposite Mr. Willoughby's tent, and being concealed behind some craggy rocks and trees, opened a heavy fire upon Mr. Willoughby's party. Mr. Willoughby immediately prepared to attack the scoundrels, but they took to their boats and soon found refuge on the American mainland.—*Canadian Paper.*

Lieut. C. Jones, R. N., is admitted a freeman of Dublin, for saving the lives of persons near Baldoyle.

RT. MARINES.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis G. G. Lee has proceeded, *via* France, to join the battalion in Spain, under Colonel Parke, C.B.—Col. Wingrove, Commandant of the Woolwich division, and Col. Lewis, C.B., of the Plymouth division, are on the eve of retiring from the service.—First Lieut. Hopkins (Plymouth division) has three months' leave, First Lieut. Bunce has joined from leave; First Lieut. T. D. Fosbroke, of the *Druid*, has been sent sick to the Royal Naval Hospital; Second Lieut. Pickard embarked on board on 30th ult., to replace Lieut. Fosbroke. Col Lewis will be succeeded in his command by Col. Adair.

MARINE BATTLE SONG.

[*We give this from the "Boston Yankee Miscellany," as a specimen of how the wind blows about the Boundary Line:*—]

Come, sogers! take your muskets up,
And grasp your faithful rifles,
We're gwoin to lick the red coat men,
Who call us Yankees, "rifles"
Bring out the big gun, made of brass,
Which forges July thunder;
Sling out the flag of Bennington,
And strike the foe with wonder

We'll lick the red-coats any how,
And drive them from the border;
The leggers are awake – and all
Await the Gineral's order;
Britannia shall not rule the Maine,
Nor shall she rule the water,
They've sung that song full long enough,
Much longer than they oughter.

The Aroostook's a right slickestream,
Has nation sights of woodlands;
And hang the fellow that would lose
His footing on such good lands.
And all along the boundary line
There's pasturing for cattle;
But where that line of boundary is,
We must decide by battle.

We do not care about the land,
But they sha'nt hook it from us;
Our country, right or wrong, we cry—
No budging or compromise.
So—beat the sheepskin—blow the fife,
And march in training order;
Our way is through the wilderness,
And all along the border.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It is pleasing to those who have the welfare of the service at heart, to witness the gradual improvement in the modes leading to that end, and the readiness which a suggestion for that purpose, or a *well-grounded* cause of complaint meets insertion in your widely-spreading journal. I am drawn into this observation from your notice of the sham fight at Chatham a few weeks back *.

You cannot indeed, Sir, "Commend too highly this course of *practical* instruction, adopted by Sir Wm. Warre in his garrison, so superior to the mere parade displays with which the English soldier is so often teased;" and it is to be hoped the gallant Colonel will direct them to be more frequent.

The garrison of Chatham, from its extensive and intricate fortification, offers a wide field for the instruction of officers and men; and having a resident Engineer Officer of the first talent, few places (if any) in the United Kingdom offer such advantages; indeed, it is a matter of regret that every corps visiting that place have not more readily availed themselves of the promptitude shewn by the Engineer department in arming and providing material for the practice of manning trenches, storming, or escalading, &c., &c.

It is lamentable to think of the number of soldiers who leave this country for India without firing scarcely a blank cartridge, whose first knowledge of ball is on service, their first view of a battery (defended) when storming. What prevents the erection of a shooting-gallery, or enclosed space, with a butt, for ball practice? Not want of ground. On traversing the works the day in question, I could see several spots well adapted for that purpose, and was surprised, on inquiry, to learn that even on the few occasions of ball practice being ordered, the troops must make a circuit of six miles, or pay to cross the river. Surely, Sir, this can be remedied.

Apropos of storming, &c., &c. I was disappointed, on inquiry at the Rotunda in Woolwich for a view of Baron de B.'s patent bayonet, to be told "they knew nothing about it—it was not there." How is this, Sir? Let the Baron look to it—there may be a mistake. How did the Baron's display of bayonet fencing go off? Perhaps, Sir, he will favour us, through the medium of your columns, with an account of it. Nothing but his short notice prevented several from visiting him; as, although it is "the piping time of peace," Her Majesty's soldiers have no idle time; but should the Baron favour us with another specimen, at a week's notice, his audience will very likely be increased.

Your remarks on the paucity of barrack accommodation deserve notice, but why go so far as the "South of England?" Deal and Canterbury barracks are, I believe, nearly unoccupied; the former, if I recollect aright, are capable of accommodating 1200 or 1500 men; but it not advisable or practicable, where can there be a better situation for a body of recruits like the Provisional Battalion than the Isle of Wight? In addition to its insular situation, and the facility afforded by steam-boats in taking ships out when the wind may not be favourable, the want of which was, in time back, a great hindrance, the recruit would not be so much exposed to the temptations of those wretches, who, knowing the soldier to have but a penny, and in many cases a halfpenny, to provide himself with refreshment from 1 o'clock one day to 8 A.M. of the next, and that perhaps required for brass-ball, tobacco, or pipe-clay, thanks to the bounty system—will stop him almost at the barrack-gate, soliciting him to sell his *necessaries*; and should he escape these, there are those dens of infamy which swarm in Chatham, and beset him every ten or twenty paces.

Your correspondent of last Saturday (July 13), *Old Soldier*, forgets what every old soldier recollects, viz., the time when *all* his pay would scarcely forage him. He may make what arrangements he pleases with "the Bellman," "look-out Sergeants," and the "parish authorities;" but fill the recruit's belly, and keep him out of debt when he first joins, and he will have no cause of complaint. Every father of a family knows that a growing lad from 15 to 19 will eat more than a man of 25 or 30. How is it, Sir, that the E.I. Company's troops have comparatively so few desertions? Because they have three meals a day, and threepence to spend or meet the usual expenses, and are not more than *six days* under stoppages instead of *six months*. The fellow that would sell his kit or desert under these circumstances, ought to breakfast with the "three-legged horse," and *not one* of his comrades would pity him.

July 20. CHEVRON.

CLERKS OF H.M. NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I rely upon the liberality of the principles so repeatedly avowed in your useful Gazette, to advocate the just claims of the Captains' Clerks in Her Majesty's service.

In the first place, these gentlemen have all the accounts of a ship (large or small) under their keeping and superintendence, and in case of any discrepancy, the Captain under whom they serve is held responsible, and his pay held in abeyance for the same; and for this the Captain looks to the ability and assiduity of his clerk, who is paid the liberal sum of three shillings a day. Compare this with a junior Clerk in a public department on shore, where you will find a mere schoolboy, scarcely able to write his name intelligibly, receiving eighty or one hundred pounds a-year, with the privilege of living at home with his mama, whilst a Captain's Clerk is obliged to remove from one end of the world to the other, subject to contrasting climates, and consequent sickness, with really an insufficient remuneration to defray his common expenses, frequently obliged to borrow money to provide himself with a clean shirt, and being obliged to remain from one six months' end to another before he can even receive this pittance. Surely this hard ship must have escaped the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty; and I sincerely trust that the Commission which has been sitting to inquire into the hardships endured by the United Service has not overlooked that for which I am now contending. A SUFFERER.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—By more than one Admiralty regulation it is ordered that Supernumeraries are not to do duty without being put on full allowance of provisions, and when ordered to do duty, the reason for giving the order to be stated to the Admiralty; this, however, is not attended to in many ships, and passengers, or people waiting a passage, have often the same duty and responsibility as persons belonging to the ship, even when that ship has the complement she is allowed, and where the commanding officer does not put you on full allowance of provisions, as the Admiralty might naturally say, what would you have done had no Supernumeraries been on board? If an officer, his mess is more expensive, and he has not the same privileges or comforts as those who belong to the ship. People may reasonably say, "When you think an order unjust, why not appeal against it?" A very good reason may be given, which is, that a person so doing would be considered a litigious character, and few people wish their names to be bandied about as such*. Would it not be better that all should have the same allowance of provisions; for putting Supernumeraries on two-thirds allowance is but a paltry saving at best, and surely he is able to eat as much as another person? Commanding Officers could reckon on the services of all on board, and the individual employed would do his duty cheerfully. TIMOTHEUS.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Will you allow me to ask the Court of Assistants, and likewise the members of the H.A.C., a few plain questions. Why have the field drills been so prematurely given up? Is it in consequence of the miserable musters, principally occasioned by the contempt felt for the ineffective drilling? Twenty men was the last muster out of 200. Why is it that, in the first city in the world, with the splendid establishment possessed by the H.A.C., their great wealth, and with every opportunity of making it a highly numerous, respectable, and efficient body of men, that 200 is the utmost amount of their numbers? Is it occasioned by the energetic conduct, the wise, honourable, and generous management of the Court, or the want thereof? Did the Court but hear the scoffs and contempt privately expressed by the members, it might possibly arouse them to a sense of their duty. The expulsions and resignations of members have been going on in a wholesale manner; and it is really pitiful to think of the causes. Members have been summoned to answer why they have not attended their drills. The reason why they have not is the burlesque upon instruction that is given them by the incompetent member-Serjeants, and the general contempt for the management of the Company. Under these feelings many have not given themselves the trouble to obey the summons, and have been expelled; some have voluntarily sent in their resignations, and many others intend following their example, after having paid from 10*l.* to 20*l.* to enter, and sacrificed much time. It is pretty well known that to have effects you must have a cause. The government of the H.A.C. is a fine illustration of cause and effect. Lieut.-Col. Cox, instead of fretting and stewing himself, and venting his spleen upon members, had better study this infallible maxim. There will be one consolation left for the Court if the present system of expulsion and resignations go on, they will be all that is left of the H.A.C., and then there will be abundance of cash to bestow handsome services of plate upon each other. Why does not the worthy Captain-General institute some inquiry into the affairs of this miserable skeleton and forlorn hope of a regiment? A MEMBER.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 4.

(*Continued from page* 494.)

SIR,—I have overhauled Mr. Cooper's *speculative* subjects, now for his *matters of fact*, which prove that the American superior *ship* sloops captured the British inferior *brig* sloops, and that the American superior 44's also captured the British inferior 38's. These captures are Columbia's glorious sea victories!

It is a singular coincidence that the first *sloop* action and the first *frigate action* fought during the contest between England and America, the British brig-sloop *Frolic* and the British frigate *Guerriere*, were not prepared for a *fair* battle with their fully prepared antagonists, the brig being *gale*-crippled and short-handed, the frigate short-handed and otherwise inefficient. "The first blow is half the battle" is the old saying, but in nearly all these actions the *first blow* was the whole battle. "*Wasp*† and *Frolic*†." Vol. II, p. 208. "The *Wasp* was one of the sloops built at the close of the Tripolitan war, a beautiful and fast cruiser. She mounted sixteen 32-pound carronades, and two long 12's. Her complement of men varied from 130 to 160

† Comparative Force.		*Frolic.*	*Wasp.*
Broadside metal in lbs.	Long guns,	6	12
	Carronades.	268	256
		274	268
Complement	Men	92	Men, 137
	Boys	18	Boy, 1
		110	138
Size in Tons		384	434
‡ Principal dimensions of		*Frolic* brig.	*Wasp* ship.
Length on deck from rabbit to rabbit,		100 ft. 0 in.	105 10½
Breadth extreme		30 7	30 10

* The services having a portion of the press devoted to their interest, can always safely appeal against an *unjust* order; and we will vouch (whether the order emanates from the Admiralty or the Horse Guards) that when the appeal is well founded, and not influenced by party politics, the order will have further consideration, and if advisable be rescinded.—ED.

according to circumstances." The *Frolic* was a brig mounting sixteen 32-pound carronades, two long 6's, and a 12-pound carronade shifting gun, total 19 guns. Her full complement 119 men, but she went into action with a reduced enervated crew, of whom 18 were boys. How much it redounds to the honour and frankness of a historian to relate the truth! How much the want of truth retracts from the renown of the *captor*, the more so when he conceals that truth which reflects credit on the *captured!* The want of truth in American *historians* and *heroes* is proverbial. Mr. Cooper publishes that "the *Frolic*, with the exception of being a brig, was a vessel of the size and construction of the *Wasp*," (the *Frolic* was a shell compared to the *Wasp*, which had a 28-gun frigate's scantling) "she (the *Frolic*), *mounted on her main-deck sixteen* 32-*pound carronades, four long guns, differently stated to have been* 6's, 9's *and* 12's, *and with two* 12-*pound carronades on a top-gallant forecastle.* This armament would make a force greater than that of the *Wasp* by four guns, a disparity that is not immaterial in vessels so small." Let us see what James publishes, page 148, "It is fortunate that Captain Jones and Lieut. Biddle* did not apprise each other how they meant to arm the *Frolic* in their letters home, as the essential difference in their statements made even Americans waver," (her real force was as above.) "Her people had somewhere in the West Indies weighed up, out of shoal water, a 12-pound carronade; which, during the action, remained lashed to the deck, under the top-gallant forecastle. Captain Jones mounted the *Frolic*'s two 6's and this dismounted carronade into '*four* 12-pounders upon the main-deck,' and the single carronade upon the top-gallant forecastle into '*two* 32-pound carronades,' making the *Frolic*'s total force announced [illegible]. Lieut. Biddle correctly enumerated the [illegible] made 'two long 9's' of the 6's, and what [illegible] a wilful mistake, represented the mounted and [illegible] carronades as '32-pound carronades,' by [illegible] the *Frolic* 18, instead of 16, of the latter.

The *Frolic* went into action under a close *reefed* foretopsail and boom-mainsail, with her main yard lashed to the deck, and both topmasts sprung; the *Wasp* in *flying* order. It was *a tame duck* against a *hawk on full wing*. James says, "The *Frolic* fired the *first broadside*, and continued to fire with such rapidity and precision, that in *about four minutes* the *Wasp*'s main-topmast came down, and she received other considerable damage; but, at that instant, the *Frolic*'s gaff-head braces being shot away, and having no sail upon the main mast, she became unmanageable. The *Wasp*, accordingly, *took a raking* position, while the *Frolic* could not bring a gun to bear. After the *Frolic* had sustained considerable loss by the *Wasp*'s fire, she fell on board the enemy; who, for upwards of twenty minutes, continued pouring in his unreturned broadsides, and did still more execution by his musketry. When resistance was quite at an end, the Americans boarded and struck the *Frolic*'s colours." Mr. Cooper does not materially differ from James. "The *Wasp* was cut up aloft to an *unusual degree*, there having been no question that her antagonist's fire was heavy and spirited. The braces and standing rigging were nearly all shot away, and some of the spars that stood were injured. She had *five* men killed and five wounded." Mr. Cooper forgets the *two* men found dead in the *Wasp*'s mizen-top, and *one* in the main-topmast-staysail netting, when taken possession of by the *Poictiers*. The *Frolic*, out of 110 persons, "had 15 killed, her First Lieutenant and Master mortally, and her Commander and Second Lieutenant severely, wounded; also 43 of her men wounded severely and slightly; not above 20 men remained on the *Frolic*'s deck unhurt."—Vide James.

The reduced and debilitated crew of the *Frolic* having been totally concealed, and her armament unjustly exaggerated by the American Captain and Lieutenant, Englishmen cannot be surprised at the exultation throughout the American States which this "*brilliant and successful action* with His Britannic M.S. *Frolic*, of superior force to the *Wasp*," occasioned. This *brilliant* action, however, was so near an *unhappy* defeat, that the American Government saw no chance of this *Wasp*'s class ever again capturing a *British* brig sloop-of-war. Twenty-two gun ship sloops were thenceforth constructed of about 540 tons, and to be manned with 170 or 180 men. The *Frolic* had but two Lieutenants and one Midshipman, the *Wasp* four Lieutenants and several Midshipmen. The *Frolic* had 92 men, mostly worn out, and 18 boys; the *Wasp* but one boy and 163 men; "all (as James says) stout, athletic fellows, in full health and vigour. A great proportion of them were Irishmen," (*oh Jesus!*) "and several, deserters from British ships."

Hornet and *Peacock*.—This action could not but be disastrous. The *Hornet* was a ship of 20 guns†, and 150 tons, with 163 men and two boys. The *Peacock*, a brig of 386 tons and 18 guns‡, with 105 men and 17 boys. It was an action between an American sloop-of-war *trained for service*, and a British *yacht*-of-war *equipped for pleasure*. The yacht's *breeching bolts drew*, her mainmast *fell*, and she hoisted a *signal of distress* in about twenty minutes. She sunk shortly afterwards with nine of her own crew and three of the *Hornet*'s. "Her Commander and four seamen were killed, her Master, a Midshipman, the Carpenter and Captain's Clerk, and 29 seamen and marines wounded, of whom three died soon after being removed to the *Hornet*. In fact this *Peacock* experienced the fate of a bird of peace in the talons of a bird of war." Let us read Mr. Cooper's true but satirical remarks upon our combats with the Americans—p. 220. "It is said that the first shot fired by the *Peacock* cut away the *Hornet*'s pennant. This could only happen from having struck *the water* at a most unfortunate angle. The man killed in the American ship was in the mizen top. Indeed, in most of the combats of this war, much seamanship and great gallantry were discovered by the enemy, but he appeared singularly deficient in the knowledge of the means of turning these advantages to account. A great proportion of the men killed and wounded were aloft when they were hit. Had the guns of the *Peacock* been of the largest size, they could not have materially changed the result of this conflict, as the *weight of shot that do not hit is of no great moment.*" (*To be Continued.*) THISTLEMAN.

* Vide these heroes' letters, James's "Naval Occurrences." † The carronades 32-pounders. ‡ The carronades 24-pounders.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FOR SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

(*Queries by Lieutenant Green, continued from* p. 495.)

Is it possible to drive the hoops on the lower masts over the conductors without the edges of the grooves breaking off and the conductor being injured—these hoops are red-hot? Is it not practicable to fit a mast after the plan [illegible]

[illegible] the iron hinges of the lower yards, and the rigging also, press the copper strips in such a manner as to cause a break? and will not the massive chain and hoops of the masts draw off the fluid (as readily as the copper strip will) from the spindles? and will there not be an explosion at every break or metallic connection down the mast? The nails which secure the conductor to the masts will drive it off.

As the hoops of the powder barrels are copper, will they not draw off the electric fluid from the conductor, when formed through the magazine on the surface, and cause explosion?

Should the conductors convey a portion of the fluid to the copper on the ship's bottom, how is the fluid then to detach itself from it? Will it not pass along the bottom to the rudder, and as there is a break between it and the sternpost, may an explosion not take place and knock off the rudder?

Will not the bolts placed through the keel for conveying the electric matter into the sea be surcharged, expand, split the keel, or be driven out? It has frequently occurred on board ship, that lightning has struck bolts in the cross-trees, and trestle-trees, and other parts, and melted them, or split the wood around them, or driven the bolts out.

What will be the result of a surcharge of the bolts in the keel?

What will be the expense of completing the Navy after the plan in question? Upon a moderate estimate it will be 500*l.* to dock and complete each ship, or 300,000*l.* to complete the Navy.

There is not the smallest difficulty attending the hoisting a chain conductor to the mast head; one man and boy do this with ease; and, when fastened to the royal or topgallant backstays, may remain up any length of time without being injured. If it be considered that the present chain is useful, though too small, then shunt two of them to each mast, or have one equal in size to three of them, and if it be a better mode of placing them than at present, by passing the conductor down the masts, do as the French have done, viz., carry this larger chain down the mast, and pass the end over the ship's side, stopping the chain up to the beams on the main deck. This constitutes a continuous and uninterrupted conductor, which will control, or conduct off, ten times more electric matter than the plan in question; which, from the many interruptions by metallic connections in the passage of the lightning, it can never be conducted down to the keel!

With this evidence before us of the danger of the scheme, I will ask upon what grounds was the plan continued, the public money expended, and ships and their crews placed at the risk of an untried experiment and continued thus to be tampered with?

Is there on record a single instance where conductors afforded protection either to a ship or building? I have never met with one.

It is a fact that six of Her Majesty's ships have been struck and damaged, having *two conductors* up, while the ships near to them *not so provided* escaped! It is a fact that Charles Church, Plymouth, Truro Church and Helston Church, Cornwall, were furnished with conductors, and afterwards struck. St. Paul's was struck, having four large conductors, one of which was observed to be red-hot. As the conductor was several times thicker and wider than the one in question, should this practical fact alone not be decisive?

In what does the plan differ from Mr. Marrat's, professed *nine* years previously to the one in question? Mr. Marrat furnished an iron lower mast, at the heel of which he placed bolts through the keel, and from the head of this mast fixed a spiral conductor round the rigging to a spindle in the truck, announced in the *Naval Chronicle* for 1812.

Since putting these queries, Melville Monument, in Edinburgh, was furnished with a conductor in opposition to my projection; it was put inside of it, passing through a hole made in each of the stone steps. The lightning struck the conductor, melted it, and it was discovered partly at the bottom of the monument *quite hot*. The doors of the monument were knocked off their hinges, and other effects of this invitation and concentration of an uncontrollable agent were evident. The sticklers for conductors attribute the cause of this accident to the apertures in the stones through which the conductor passed not being large enough. There is no aperture in the keel of a ship around the bolts, and this practical experiment is alone sufficient to prove all I have endeavoured to prove, viz., that the plan in question *is dangerous in the extreme*, were it practicable, which it is not—that the quantity of electric fluid in a thunder-storm is equally uncontrollable by any number of lightning-rods, as the wind during a hurricane is by any number of air-pumps, or the rain by any scheme that might be suggested. Moreover, it proves that the quantity of lightning or electrical matter is equal to the quantity of rain in a cloud, and unless we consider its *quantity*, and *intensity* when concentrated by metallic substances, we never shall arrive at the just conclusion—"that its intensity is commensurate with its velocity, and therefore must fuse the largest-sized and greatest number of rods we could put up to any building or ship;" nor does it matter the magnitude or form of metal, whether cylindrical, a solid ball, or a point, as all yield to a stroke of lightning. A steam-engine has been cut to halves by a stroke of lightning, and a cannon-ball partly fused by it.

That a cloud cannot be deprived of its electricity, and the conductor in question cannot "silently disarm a cloud," is made manifest by a ship at Plymouth being struck when close to more than *one hundred conductors* beneath the cloud from which the charge came to her;—by houses there also struck, though surrounded by all these supposed safeguards, one of which, it is asserted, is to silently draw off all the lightning from a cloud: its hundreds of conductors offered no sort of protection, and there was no diminution of the lightning in the cloud alluded to, which gave out flash after flash. Is this not sufficient to shew the fallacy of the supposition of this scheme affording protection to a ship? The model upon which the experiments were made, and continue to be made, is not after the plan of a ship's mast, inasmuch as there are no shivers in the trucks, royal, topgallant mast, or topmast heads. These shivers are of metal, secured by bolts, and all this metal is in contact with the strips of copper. There are no copper hoops round the lower mast or cap, which is the case with a perfect mast of a ship. Why is this deception practised? Because no experiment can be made on a perfect model, but such as will destroy the mast; neither are there any nails in the strips of copper upon the masts, which is alone a gross deception, had there been no other.

Why should powder be placed in the model of a mast to explode and splinter it, when no such thing can occur in a ship's mast?

Why the necessity for metallic balls on the trucks of the model, in place of the spindles, which alone are in a ship's mast? Because an experiment cannot be made without such balls.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

*** Letters in type—"Philotheorus;" and "Midshipmen's Grievances."

Original Letter from Queen Anne to the Duke of Marlborough, after the victory of Oudenarde.—"Sir,—I want words to express the joy I have that you are well after your glorious success, for which, next to God Almighty, my thanks are due to you for, indeed, I can never say enough for so great and faithful services you [have?] ever done me. But be so just as believe I am as truly sensible of them as a grateful heart can be, and shall be ready to shew it upon all occasions. I hope you cannot doubt of my esteem and friendship for you, nor think, because I differ from you in some things, it is for want of either. No. I do assure you if you were here, I am sure you would not think me so much in the wrong in some things as you do now. I am afraid my letter should come too late to London, and therefore dare say no more, but that I pray God Almighty to continue his protection over you, and send you safe home again; and be assured I shall ever be, sincerely yours,

ANNE R."

[To this letter there is neither date nor address, which shows that Anne was *not a man* of business.]

Oak necessary to Build one Ship.—By the Report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, it appears, that a 74-gun ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a half a ton, would give 3,000 loads of timber, and would require 2,000 trees of 70 years growth. It is also been calculated that, as not more than 40 oaks, containing a load and a half of timber in each, can stand upon one acre, 50 acres are required to produce the oaks necessary for every 74-gun ship.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Lightning Conductors.—*When the remainder of Lieutenant Green's queries have appeared, we will give insertion to the communication of "C. K. O. P.," and other letters in reply.*

To several inquiries respecting the destinations of the 42d Highlanders and 88th Regt., we can only reply that we have heard nothing on the subject. We know full well where they ought to be sent—but we and the Quarter-master-General often differ on these points.

"W. D. B." did not reach us in time for this week's paper.

Naval and Military Gazette.

~~SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839~~

An increase of the Army has at last been Two years ago this necessity existed, but eco —now proved to be expensive parsimony i end—forbade any augmentation of our troops; and we have been carrying on "little wars with little means," until respect for the name of Great Britain has passed away among surrounding nations. Lord John Russell has reluctantly asked for, and willingly obtained, a vote for 5,000 men; and had he asked for 15,000, we have good grounds for thinking he would not have been refused. But probably Lord John had no wish to ask for *more* than could be raised before *next* Session, though it must be pretty evident that the increase will not stop at 5,000. The position of England is one which requires all Wellington's skill to improve into a *fighting* one—minds less great than his can scarcely make it safely *defensive*. Canada is yet to be coerced into obedience—Russia, subtle and secret in her policy, is to be opposed in the East—and Chartism *must* be put down. The means for e ing even these national objects are utterly in quate, for American sympathy renders Cana rebellion ever ready to break out afresh when season favours its attempts; and we consequently require a force in the Canadas, not merely sufficient to keep down rebels, but to *awe* the United States' Government into the performance of international good faith. For this purpose an increase of 5,000 men in North America would do more than all the conventions and commissioners put together.

It is quite disgraceful to Great Britain that, from want of an army to support her diplomacy, she is compelled to listen to the subterfuges under which the United States endeavour to justify their Government, for suffering Her Britannic Majesty's Provinces to be invaded by "marauders." Is America at war or at peace with us? "He that is not *with* us is *against* us," is the answer we ought to give; and the sooner that England teaches the Congress of the United States, that she will not support aggression with impunity, the sooner will she regain that respect among nations which has of late nearly lost, through party struggle, power, and the "*little-shilling* economy" which years has been crippling the Naval and Milit establishments of the country. "L'avare rarement finit ses jours sans pleurs—en toute chose il faut considérer la fin."

Let us now look eastward,—"Omnibus in terris quæ sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangem." Is our Eastern realm free from danger? Do not our interests in those vast countries, *within* and *without* the Ganges and the Indus, demand such an increase of European forces as we are utterly unprepared to supply? Has it come to this at last, that Lord John Russell has confessed our Military poverty—that our Army is so reduced that the most paltry shifts are resorted to—*that even the regiments, which have been more than twenty years abroad, cannot be relieved?* When, then we would ask, does *he* propose that these long-banished regiments should revisit their native land? *He* would probably reply, "*When my 5,000 men are raised.*" No such thing, we can assure you, my Lord; *your* 5,000 men are required for Canada alone—and you need 5,000 *more* for India—and 5,000 *more again* for home duty. To these numbers, we have no doubt, the Army must be raised before many months pass over—meantime the regiments in India may whiten the plains of Hindoostan with their bones!

From Canada to China we look round and see England in a state of doubt and danger. At home e agrarian outrage and physical force threat- the lives and properties of the better portion public. It is when we take this extended Her Majesty's dominions, that we feel the insecurity of the State, and lament that war and sedition—open rebellion and secret aggression—should not be met by the "Armed Might of Great Britain."

We had scarcely the above in type, when we received intelligence that the Orders for the 7th Fusiliers and 19th regiment to prepare for foreign service were, yesterday, countermanded.

The greatest anxiety continues to be entertained by all members of the United Service for the Report of the Military Commission, and every one inquires when the Report is to be made public. This is a question we cannot answer; for we were misinformed as to the Report having been signed, and now find that, owing to some corrections, &c., Members of the Commission have yet to meet, affix their signatures, and probably, therefore, Report may not be presented to Parliament session.

will, however, enumerate some of the recommendations contained in the Report:—

The Mates of the Royal Navy (as stated in our last) will receive commissions, an increase of pay while serving, and half-pay after certain service.

The Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, while serving, will have an increase of pay, which may encourage them to remain afloat.

Adjutants of regiments (Lieutenants in the Army) will receive the benefit of the one shilling increase of pay from length of service, and thus be induced to retain the post of Adjutant.

A certain number of officers of the Royal Artillery will be allowed to retire.

The pay of Captains of the Royal Marines will be assimilated to that of Army Captains.

The Medical Departments of the Army and Navy will be improved.

An allowance granted to Naval Officers for loss ggage, &c.

urness to the officers examined, and, indeed, ification of the Report of the Committee, we hope that the whole of the evidence taken will be made public.

Considerable excitement exists in Naval circles, caused by the defeat of the Portuguese Slave Trade Bill, which was thrown out on the second reading, most unexpectedly, in the Lords, on Thursday se'nnight. It is true that, by the adoption of an address to the Queen on the following evening, at the suggestion of Lord Brougham, this untoward proceeding is virtually rescinded, but an impression prevails, that Portugal, already sufficiently contumacious in all respects towards England, acting the part of a cross-grained petulant child to an indulgent parent—an apprehension, we find, is entertained, amongst officers who have some experience of what is likely to be the consequence, that the onerous duties of that portion of the Navy employed on the coast of Africa in the endeavour to suppress this horrible traffic, will be greatly increased, and a construction, which may not perhaps be warranted by what really occurred in the debate, be put upon the proceedings by foreign journals.

The matter appears to have turned upon a piece of Parliamentary etiquette, it being customary, when a nation refuses to perform its treaties to the letter or the spirit, to commence proceedings by a message from the Throne. This course the Government did not think it expedient to adopt in the present instance, as savouring too strongly of war, we suppose, which must have resulted as the next step of the proceedings, if Portugal had still refused—as no doubt she would—to alter her line of conduct. In fact, we imagine it was the absolute refusal, on the part of the Portuguese Government, in February last, to ratify the treaty under negociation with Lord Howard de Walden, for carrying out the Decree of the 10th Dec. 1836, that made it necessary to bring in the bill in question; being, as appeared to the Government, the most preferable course under all circumstances, to attain the object in view, the suppression of the Slave Trade, now carried on, for the most part, under the flag of Portugal.

We have already, on several occasions, pointed out the difficulties which beset the officers employed on the coast, and we are glad to find, by reference to the debate, that the First Lord of the Admiralty is fully aware of what they have to contend with in prosecution of their very arduous duties. His Lordship put the case very strongly to the House, so strongly, indeed, that we are at a loss to account for the result of the division, particularly as the Peers, who composed the majority, actually rescinded their votes, by adopting Lord Brougham's resolution on Friday. These are Lord Minto's words—containing in fact the pith of the matter:—

"Should this bill be rejected, it remained only for this House to throw the shield of its power over the faithless Government of Portugal, for the purpose of enabling it to carry on the iniquitous traffic. But if war were not the object of this country, if they meant rather to obtain those rights to which they were entitled under the treaty, without the necessity of declaring war, he said that the powers proposed to be conferred by this bill were requisite to protect Her Majesty's subjects—not from foreign powers—not from war, but from the penalties to which they would be liable in our own courts; because if they were not at war, and any officer of Her Majesty should detain or capture any foreign ship, he would be liable, doubtless, to an action in the courts of this country. This was the ground upon which the first clause of this bill was introduced, and those which followed were equally necessary for the purpose of describing what it was that constituted illegality, and that brought a ship within the scope of the measure. He could not help expressing his regret and disappointment at the manner in which this bill had been met, and to see the House of Lords so little eager and anxious to put an end to this traffic. He entreated their Lordships to look to the effect of their rejection of this bill. It would be one of two things, either to compel Her Majesty to go to war with Portugal, or to allow the slave trade to prevail unrestrained under the flag of Portugal, and fostered and encouraged by their Lordships." [Cheers.]

This is a pleasant hearing for the Navy serving on the coast; and, as a case in point, his Lordship further related the late disgraceful conduct of the Portuguese authorities in the affair of the *Leveret*; and Admiral Lord Colville also dwelt upon the disagreeable position in which our officers would be placed.

We have already many times asserted, that until a general agreement can be obtained, for permitting the national ships of all countries to search and detain vessels, under any flag, engaged in or suspected to be engaged in this abominable traffic, it is hopeless to expect that it will ever be suppressed; so long, indeed, as one is permitted to avert or

evade this inquisition, the horrors of the practice are considerably aggravated, as daily experience shows.

Every endeavour of the Government, therefore, to effect this, to support its officers, and to shield them from the ruinous expenses of courts of law, will be hailed with gratitude by the service; and we trust that measures may in future be so framed as to render unlikely a division in Parliament, which must tend to lower our authority in the eyes of foreigners. We append one of two letters by "A Commander," which have appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, and throw considerable light upon the subject:—

"Sir,—The printed correspondence with Portugal relative to the Slave Trade, containing the fullest details of the recent negotiations, with the Prime Minister's statement of the whole case for that Government, has been in their Lordships' hands nearly two months. The former treaties and the additional article will be found in an act passed by their Lordships in 1824, 5th Geo. IV., cap. 113.

"It is, therefore, not a little extraordinary that the Slave Trade Bill should have been thrown out on the plea of deficient information, though, notwithstanding the means of knowledge on the subject before the House, it must be admitted that the speeches against it *did* show the most profound and remarkable ignorance of the merits of the case.

"No measure for acting against the slave trade has ever been carried into execution until sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, several arrangements being in every case necessary, which can only be *constitutionally* made by the legislature, and not by the royal prerogative.

"But what is there in the present case to render a deviation from the former precedents desirable? Is it a prerogative of the Crown thus to extend the powers of the Court of Admiralty? Is it a prerogative of the Crown to forbid certain actions to be entertained in the courts of law, and to protect persons from such proceedings?

The course of the House of Lords compels the Government to proceed at once to war, or enables Portugal to triumph in her iniquity, and cover the infernal traffic in human flesh to the end of time; the slave trade carried on under her flag is *not the slave trade of Portugal, it is the slave trade of the whole world.* She has no transatlantic colonies to supply, and those in Africa are hourly withering under its baneful influence; this traffic is the real Upas tree of Africa. But in the present state of Portugal it is protected by a few unprincipled capitalists, who employ their riches in kidnapping and murdering their fellow-creatures, and whose wealth and influence the Government dares not defy; that Government, however, and the great mass of the population, would rejoice in the extinction of what all disinterested men admit to be no less degrading to their national character than destructive of the true interests of their country.

"When ships of war in the high seas meet merchant ships, of which any suspicion of any nature is entertained, an officer is sent to visit her, and, as a *matter of course*, the Master exhibits to him the papers under which he is permitted to navigate and to carry the flag he has hoisted. This document is called by most foreign nations the "Passport," and supplied expressly to be exhibited, if required, by the ships of war of an allied power. But this is not search—this is no *novelty*—this is an immemorial usage, and, without this usage, how would it be possible to enforce treaties with Spain and other nations for suppressing the slave trade, since the mere flag of any nation with which no treaty existed (and to which the vessel showing it had not the shadow of a claim,) would otherwise be sufficient for its protection?

"The provisions, therefore, on this subject conferred no *new* power, as was erroneously stated; vessels sailing without any papers, substantiating a national character, may be fairly suspected of piratical intentions, the ships of war of any nation falling in with such, would not only be authorised, but, by a due regard for the safety of commerce, would be bound to seize them. The act that has been so recklessly thrown out provided that such vessels engaged in the slave trade should be cognizable by our Admiralty Courts, who should have the power of liberating the negroes.

"To those who have toiled in this glorious cause, the deep and bitter disappointment caused by the rejection of the only measure by which the slave trade can be effectually attacked, can better be understood than expressed; and it is no slight aggravation of this feeling to know that, with the fullest means of information, and in the most ample time, it has been rejected through the acknowledged and culpable ignorance of its opponents, who blindly followed and voted with their leader.

"A Commander, R.N."

It will be seen by our Parliamentary Analysis of this week, that the Government have introduced in the Commons a fresh Bill, free from the technical objections advanced against the former, and which will no doubt pass the House of Lords.

Finding that Mr. Rideout has commenced duty as Warden and Inspector of Police in Deptford Dock-yard, we shall, with reference to our former remarks (*see N. and M. G.* of 27th July last), again call attention to the subject.

When his late Majesty, as Lord High Admiral, visited the various dock and victualling-yards, he found that Deptford Victualling-yard required a Warden (or Porter), and immediately appointed a gallant officer, for whom he entertained a great regard, Lieut. Thomas Pearse (1807), then over twenty-one years a Lieutenant in the Navy. Mr. Pearse held the appointment till 1830, when he was removed to Woolwich Dock-yard, where he still continues as Warden and Director of Police; and Mr. Hinton, Lord Exmouth's Boatswain, was placed as Warden or Porter, and remains as such, at Deptford Victualling-yard.

On the death of Lieutenant Markett, Warden of Deptford Dock-yard, in 1833, Mr. Edye, a Boatswain, was appointed, and, on his removal in 1835, he was succeeded by Mr. Shaw, another Boatswain, both on 120*l.* a-year; but it should be recollected that during the above periods Deptford Dock-yard was shut up, and only occasionally an old man-of-war broken up there. At the present moment, even though not in commission, it is quite different: the Yard is as any other; it has a Storekeeper, Clerks, Sailmaker, &c., and stores are received and shipped to all parts of the world; in fact, as regards Police duties, Deptford is as important a Dock-yard as any belonging to Her Majesty.

We are satisfied that the late King always considered a Victualling-yard to be an Old Lieutenant's RIGHT. His Majesty, like other men, had failings, but we know that he would have cut his hand off rather than act in opposition to Lord St. Vincent's just and honourable minute of 1801, which gave a provision and established a place of trust and responsibility for old Naval Lieutenants.

Under all these circumstances we earnestly hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will provide elsewhere for Mr. Rideout, and carry out Lord St. Vincent's original regulations, by bestowing the appointment, with its most comfortable House and Garden, on some deserving old Naval Lieutenant.

That "pensions" would seem to imply that the individuals on whom they are bestowed were past service, is true enough: nevertheless, such is not always the case; for instance, after a servitude of—say twenty-one years—a seaman is entitled to service pension, and, suppose him to have commenced at the age of twenty-one, he will then retire at the prime of life, forty-two years old, with his pension. But many—nay, almost the whole body of these men—would readily re-enter the service, were they not compelled to forego their pensions from the date of rejoining the Royal Navy—a sacrifice which a few only will make. Now, we have recently seen ships prowling about the Irish and Scotch coasts, in order to procure seamen, and others are now using every effort to the same end. Why not, then, rescind so detrimental a regulation, prohibitory of the services of a vast number of most valuable seamen? The country would lose nothing by so doing, and the Royal Navy would gain; for these pensions must be paid so long as the claimants withhold their services from the Crown; and as, therefore, ships of war must complete their crews from the class of non-claimants, the country has to pay both; it would, therefore, be good policy to attach men to the public service whose predilection is strongly biased towards it, by allowing them to re-enter and retain their pensions in addition to pay. See, moreover, what an effect such a system of encouragement would have upon the mass of seamen. At present we tell them that, in reward for good conduct during past service, the country grants them a pension, *provided they do not again return to us;* but if they do, that pension shall no longer be paid;—thus blowing hot and cold in the same breath, commending and repelling. We grant that the services of these men are not lost to the country, as they dedicate themselves to the merchant service. But since they themselves prefer the public service, and the public service is wanting able seamen, it appears somewhat inconsistent that we should decline the proffer of such as may be competent to pass the ordeal of examination; for we do not propose that the halt, maimed, or blind, are such as should be readmitted, but those only of good bodily strength, and there are many such.

The vast changes which have taken place in the service, many of which will render impressment more difficult than heretofore, render it imperative that we follow up the improvements which have been progressively introduced for the benefit of seamen, and hold out every system of encouragement which Government can avail itself of; especially when unattended with additional expenses of an exorbitant character. Whilst, therefore, on the subject, the Telegraph or Semaphore Stations appear to present a desirable source for providing for the meritorious, and *pensioners* may be selected in preference to all other candidates—the additional qualifications required being good health and good sight; for the deficiency of an arm or a leg would be no impedient to managing the mechanism of a Semaphore; and the customary pay now given to those in attendance being transferred to him who has suffered in the cause of the country, though in addition to pension awarded, would not increase the expenses of the nation; whereas such a provision for a public servant, past the labour of more active service, could not fail to prove highly encouraging to the crews of our belligerent Navy. For other stations, such as dock-yard porters, gate-keepers, and the like, other pensioners, not deficient in limb, might be chosen; in short, pensioners ought to be made the especial objects of care to the Government, furnishing situations for as many as cannot be admitted within the walls of Greenwich. But no pensioner should be suffered to quit the country in merchant vessels going foreign, without leave from the Admiralty, in order that it may be always known where he is, particularly if the regulations alluded to above be rescinded. Some of our best seamen are now so disposed of; they should be required to report themselves on their return from abroad: being pensioners, this exaction could not be deemed arbitrary.

In the foregoing, we have exemplified the detriment of the present system, by instancing a seaman who is supposed to enter the service at the age of twenty-one; but the greater portion commence their career at much earlier ages—say thirteen to fifteen. Men, on completing service, may fairly be supposed capable of fifteen twenty years' further duty, with the advantage of experience.

The sentence on Mr. Sharp, Paymaster of the Royal Reg., has been confirmed and promulgated. This gentleman has been fully and honourably acquitted of everything affecting his character as an officer and a gentleman; and, we believe, that merely a very injudicious admission *of his own*, that he had committed a breach of the *letter* of the Regulations for Paymasters, caused his being admonished to be more circumspect in future. We take this opportunity of observing, that in Canada, and some other stations, unless a Paymaster cashes the officers' *small* bills, they could not obtain the means of living. Indeed, we have known nume-

rous instances of officers *clubbing* their bills and making up a sum for which to draw. Merchants will not take an officer's *small* bills; and, if Paymasters are prevented from accommodating them, we confess that we know not how officers are to act. Few officers, be it remembered, live on their pay only.

We annex the finding and sentence of the Court:

"The Court find him guilty of having drawn and negotiated bills to the amount of 9800*l*., or thereabouts, between 1st Sept 1837, and 30th Sept 1838, and which appears to the Court unconnected with his public accounts, as Paymaster of the 1st batt. of the Royal Reg., or with his duty as such, and the Court is of opinion, that he, the prisoner, is not guilty of having speculated, or trafficked, or obtained certain large sums of money for his own use and benefit, upon the bills of exchange he drew and negotiated; and further, that he is not guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; and the Court does fully and honourably acquit him of those parts of the charge preferred against him. The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as before stated, which being in violation of Her Majesty's Regulations and Orders of the Army, page 131, does sentence the said Paymaster W. G. Sharp, of the 2d batt. 1st Royal Reg., to be admonished."

On Monday last, Lord Hill, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, inspected the garrison of Chatham. The troops, consisting of the Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marines, the Provisional Battalion, 11th, 34th, 35th, and 90th depots, were formed in Line, at open order, on three sides of the parade in the Infantry barracks. On the arrival of his Lordship at Government House, he was received by the Commandant, Sir William Warre, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the battery over the town. Soon after, Lord Hill, accompanied by a numerous *cortege*, entered the square, and was saluted by the garrison. His Lordship walked down the line, and very minutely examined the troops. We fancied, that on coming to the right of the 90th Light Infantry—a regiment which he had formerly commanded—he still more minutely, and with increased interest, inspected the men. The troops formed an open column right in front, closed then to quarter-distance columns, on account of the confined space, and subsequently opening from the front, marched past in slow and quick time. The garrison took up its original ground, and wheeled into line, when his Lordship proceeded to the right, and, expressing a few words of commendation (as we were informed) to each Commanding Officer, ordered the several corps to quarters, except the Provisional Battalion. The depots of *all* the regiments in India and Australia—paraded separately under the Captains commanding them—were then inspected most closely by his Lordship, who expressed the gratification he felt at seeing so fine a body of recruits—amounting, we believe, to about 1700 men—in such high order under Lieut.-Colonel Weare, commanding the battalion. We certainly could see no difference in cleanliness between these recruits and the old soldiers, and their steadiness astonished the Military spectators when informed that nearly 1000 of the mass of men before them had not been more than two months in the service. If Lord Hill needed to be convinced—which his Lordship does not—of the efficiency of a Provisional Battalion of one-company depots, the highly creditable appearance of these *twenty-five* depots [illegible] have supplied ample proof to his experienced eye. His Lordship and suite were entertained by Sir William Warre at an early dinner, after which they proceeded to Canterbury, and the following day Lord Hill inspected the 11th Light Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of Cardigan. We need scarcely remark that the zeal and ability of Lord Cardigan were evinced in the appearance and movements of this young regiment, and that Lord Hill did not fail to express his approbation to all ranks. In the afternoon of the same day (Tuesday), Lord Hill inspected the Cavalry Depots at Maidstone, under Colonel Brotherton, about 500 strong, and found them in a state equally creditable to their Commandant as those at Chatham. His Lordship returned to London in the evening.

We have noticed in the *Carlow Sentinel* the commitment, last week, of several rioters for a murderous assault on some policemen in the town of Carlow, whose lives would have been taken had not a party of the 7th Fusiliers been ordered to their rescue by Major Stewart, with a promptness and fearlessness of responsibility which do him great credit. It would appear that the *Fusiliers* are most unjustly looked upon as "an Orange corps" by the ruffians of Carlow. If to defend the police and uphold the laws they are enforcing, entitle soldiers to be called "Orangemen," we hope that they may all deserve the name as well as the 7th *Fusiliers*.

We subjoin the first account of the battle of Nezib, by an eye-witness, M. Petit, a French officer in the service of Hafiz Pacha, and made prisoner in the action. Never was a battle more unoriental. The Turks never quitted their positions, but contented themselves with cannonading the Egyptians; and this was sufficient to put four battalions of the latter to flight, besides several regiments who deserted. The Turks would have gained the victory had their Cavalry charged at the right time. Both Egyptians and Turks limited their efforts to the use of cannon, and the Turkish Infantry, liking this still less than did the Egyptians, fled in a panic. The entire of the Turkish Cavalry retired in good order. This account is indeed disgraceful to the Turks, but very little creditable to the Egyptians. We see a great deal achieved by the activity of the French officer, Selves, called Soliman Pacha; but we can perceive no generalship in Ibrahim, or heroism in his troops.

"The Ottoman camp faced north, in three lines, of which the two first were Infantry, the third Cavalry. The Artillery, consisting of 140 cannon, were on the two wings. The Ottoman troops numbered 36,000 men, of which 24,000 were Infantry, under the Pachas Ladonis, Kaidar, and Kurd Mehemet, 5000 Cavalry, under Cherif Pacha, 3000 Artillerymen, under Bekir Pacha; and 4000 Irregulars, under Soliman Pacha. The Army of Ibrahim was encamped about 6000 metres from the Turks, along the prolongation of their left. The land hereabouts was hilly, and rendered the attack disadvantageous to the Egyptians. Hafiz Pacha, learning that several Turkish or Syrian regiments were about to desert to him, began to cannonade the Egyptian camp at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 23d. His batteries filled the enemy's camp with disorder. Several hundreds of Egyptians deserted; but the activity of Soliman Pacha at the advanced posts prevented more passing. Ibraham saw the necessity of an engagement, and the next morning directed his Army, in six columns, against the Ottoman camp. The first column consisted of 160 cannon, in sections, the second of Infantry, composed of 12 battalions, in divisions, the third and fourth of Infantry, in double columns, the fifth and sixth of Cavalry. Soliman Pacha had reinforced the head and rear of each column. The aim of Soliman Pacha was discovered by an officer of the staff of Hafiz, and was to form an oblique line on the extreme left of the Turkish line. But the Egyptian columns were prevented by the fire of the Turkish Artillery from getting further than opposite Nezib. Soliman gave orders to form on the left in order of battle, which manœuvre was executed by the Egyptians with as much precision as at a review. A cannonade then began, and lasted an hour and three quarters. The Egyptian Artillery having exhausted its ammunition, slackened fire. The moment was critical for the Egyptian Army, twelve battalions of which had already taken to flight in the greatest disorder. A Staff Officer of Hafiz advised him strongly to seize this moment and attack the enemy. Soliman Pacha and his Aides-de camp, sabre in hand, forced the fugitives to return to their ranks and face the Turkish fire. Soon after the Egyptians got fresh supplies of ammunition, when their fire recommenced and poured discharges of grape, under which the Turkish irregulars gave way. Hafiz Pacha, sabre in hand, did his utmost to stop the fugitives, but it was impossible. The Infantry flung away their guns and fled. The Cavalry, which had not been in action, retired in good order. Hafiz retreated on Maratech. The Turks left 100 cannon on the field, with all their stores and baggage. The chest of 220,000*l*. was saved. M. Petit was made prisoner; the Baron de Molska, it is feared, was killed. The Turks lost about 4500 men, and the Egyptians 3000. The loss of the battle may be attributed to three causes. The first is, that a hill before the Turkish centre was not occupied by them. The second fault was, not charging with the bayonet when four Egyptian regiments had taken to flight. The last was, the Cavalry not charging, which might have proved decisive."

Extract of a letter addressed by Soliman Pacha (Selves) to the French Consul at Aleppo:—

"We intended to attack the Turkish Army from our first coming to Mezar, but we found its position too strong in front, and were obliged to turn it. By a flank march we moved to the left, so as to take the enemy's right in the rear. The manœuvre was successful, and the Turkish Army completely put to the rout."

"THE TIN OF OTHER DAYS"

With Affection addressed to Enterprising Subalterns.

The tin of other days has faded,
And all my spreeing's past.
Buckmaster's bill, would I had paid it!
The pace too quick to last!
My drag, new painted, looked so flare up,
As also did my greys!
But we part. I could not bring to bear up
The Tin of other days. But we part. I, &c.

The cash, when in autumn Governor sent it,
Was just the needful thing;
A winter's lark to Melton spent it,
I'll welcome leave in spring.
My very worst dun twigs my ruin,
And his gloomiest face displays;
But, alas! I've no way of renewing
The Tin of other days.

New Sporting Magazine. J. R. B.

Family justice is promptly and strictly exercised in Turkey; witness the following brief announcement in the *Smyrna Journal*:—"A Bulgarian groom at Constantinople having had an illicit intercourse with a female servant of the family in which he was employed, has just been beheaded, and the woman had been thrown into the sea!"

The Court.

The Queen and her august mother continue in the possession of perfect health. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenloe Bartenstein, and the Princess Theresa of Hohenloe, visited the Queen on Saturday. Their Serene Highnesses took leave of Her Majesty. Viscount Melbourne and Lord Hill had audiences. The Queen honoured the Italian Opera with her presence in the evening. On Sunday the Queen and the Queen Dowager attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. On Tuesday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence in the evening. On Wednesday Viscount Melbourne had an audience.

The Duke of Argyll, Lord Steward of the Household, presented the address from the House of Lords respecting the slave trade. Her Majesty communicated her most gracious answer to the address. The Marquess of Normanby and Viscount Melbourne had audiences yesterday.

The birth-day of the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday next, is expected to be celebrated at Buckingham Palace, by a party given by Her Majesty in honour of the event.

The Countess of Charlemont and the Hon. Mrs. Brand have succeeded the Marchioness of Normanby and Lady C. Copley, as the Lady and Women of the Bedchamber in Waiting on the Queen.

The Marquis of Headfort and Sir W. Lomley have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Mr. Rich as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

We regret to state that the Princess Sophia continues to labour under an almost total deprivation of sight. Her Majesty visited Her Royal Highness a few days since, at Kensington Palace.

On Sunday, despatches from Governor Light, at British Guiana, and from the Governor of Gibraltar, were received at the Colonial-office. On Monday, despatches from Colonel Macdonald, Superintendant at Honduras, were received from the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Anthony Oliphant, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon.

Prince George of Cambridge had sailed from Corfu. His Royal Highness appears to have delighted the British residents at Athens, by declining the invitation of King Otho to live at the Palace.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hardinge arrived at Tunbridge Wells on Wednesday, to be present at the marriage of his niece, Miss Hardinge, daughter of the Rev. Sir C. Hardinge. The gallant General gave away the bride.

Sir Moses Montefiore is at present in Egypt, where he has offered to establish a bank, with a capital of a million sterling, if the Pacha will relieve the Jews in his dominion from the disabilities and persecutions which they at present suffer. Sir Moses went to his first audience of the Viceroy in his ex-official costume as Sheriff of London.

The mortal remains of the late gallant Gen. Lord Howden were interred in the cemetery, Harrow-road, on the 2d inst. The funeral was strictly private.

Dr. Aubrey Spencer, Archdeacon of Bermuda—so well and deservedly known for his piety, his usefulness, and his high literary attainments—has received the appointment of Bishop of Newfoundland, now raised into a separate see. The Bishop of Newfoundland is nearly related to several ducal houses, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. William Spencer, the poet.

In consequence of there being no apartments in Windsor Castle specially set aside for the use (except as offices) of Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, Cumberland Lodge, which has for some time past been uninhabited, is about being renovated and furnished for the Earl of Uxbridge, who it is expected, will take possession of it as his Lordship's official residence at Windsor in about a month. Lord J. Russell will, during the autumn, and as soon as Parliament is prorogued, take up his residence at the Buckhurst estate, which is most delightfully situate near Virginia Water. Lord Howick, who has lately engaged a beautiful residence at Datchet, will be there domiciled during the same period. It is expected that Lord Palmerston will reside in the neighbourhood of Windsor until the end of November; and it is rumoured that during the period Her Majesty remains at the Castle, which will probably be till nearly Christmas, Viscount Melbourne will engage a mansion for his autumn residence in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal residence.

British Association.—It is determined to proceed with the meeting at Birmingham, where the grave turn of the Chartist trials has, it is presumed, put an end to any fears of riot or collision.

On Monday, as will be seen by an advertisement in our columns, there are to be galloway and pony races at the Stadium, an establishment which deserves the support of the United Service.

TRIALS AND SENTENCES OF THE CHARTISTS.

Trial of the Birmingham Rioters.—All these men have been found guilty at Warwick, except one, who proved an *alibi*.

Trial of Collins for Sedition.—The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty.

Trial of Lovett for Sedition.—Lovett was secretary to the general convention, and after the introduction of the London Police into Birmingham a seditious placard appeared bearing his name, and for this offence he was tried. The jury, after consulting a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence.—On Thursday Mr. Justice Littledale passed sentence on Howell, Roberts, and Jones, convicted of burning the houses at Birmingham, to be hanged—Wm. Sheer J. Neale, W. Lades, and J. Pomeroy, convicted of misdemeanours connected with the riots, to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour—J. Drinkworth, who pleaded guilty to the misdemeanour, to be confined at hard labour for twelve months—J. Rhodes, for nine months—J. Storey, F. Mason, and T. Salter, for six months each—and J. Tatlow, for one month—J. Smith, W. Clift, and T. King, were discharged on their own recognizances—and Collins and Lovett were sentenced to be imprisoned in the common gaol for one year.

Trial of Vincent and others. Chartists.—The case of the Newport rioters came on before Baron Alderson on Saturday at Monmouth. Henry Vincent, William Edwards, John Dickinson, and William Anselm Townsend, were charged with convening unlawful meetings, exciting the Queen's subjects to discontent, and persuading them to resist the lawful authority of the Government. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. His Lordship then sentenced Vincent to twelve calendar months' imprisonment; Edwards to nine calendar months; and Dickinson and Townsend each to six calendar months' imprisonment.

The *Brighton Gazette* says that Col. Wyndham is canvassing West Sussex with great success. It is said that the Earl of March, the Duke of Richmond's eldest son, will be a candidate for the same division of the county, as a "Moderate Conservative."

Preparations have commenced at the Post-office for the new plan

The proprietors of the *Great Western* steamer are about to build a ship of iron, of about two thousand tons tonnage, with engines of a thousand horse power!—*Globe.*

The skeleton of Marengo, the barb horse which Napoleon rode at Waterloo, and at most of his great battles, has been presented to the museum of the United Service Institution, by Lieut.-Col. Angerstein, of the Grenadier Guards. Marengo was a beautifully formed Arab steed of purest blood, about thirteen hands and a half high. He was frequently wounded, and at Waterloo was struck by a musket-ball on the hip.

Emigration.—Lieut. Rubidge, R.N., arrived in Quebec by the ship *Waterloo* on 28th June. This gentleman took out 181 emigrants, sent out by the Ennis Emigration Society, acting for Col. Wyndham. So excellent were the arrangements under which these people embarked, that not a case of sickness occurred on board. The whole expense of the voyage was borne by Colonel Wyndham, and at his sole cost, under the direction of Lieut. Rubidge; they are to be conveyed to their destined location in the Newcastle district, Upper Canada.

The Earl of Eglintoun has taken his departure for Eglintoun Castle, to superintend the preparations now in progress for the tournament on the 28th inst. Two galleries are to be erected—one to accomodate 1000, and the other 2000 individuals. In the former will be the friends of the noble Earl and the Knights, and the latter will be devoted to persons who make application for tickets for seats. The Earl of Eglintoun having desired Messrs. Pratt, of Bond Street, to grant admissions, gratuitously, to applicants desirous of being present. The lists are situate in the park, about a mile and a half from the castle. During the three days' tilting, the procession leaves the castle at noon for the lists, the whole of the Knights, Esquires, ladies, pages, &c., being equipped in appropriate costume. Mr. Campbell, of Saddel, who was slightly wounded by a lance during the practice at St. John's Wood, is to be the Black Knight. The ladies who will attend as visitors are to be habited in the costume of the 15th century, and report speaks highly of the magnificence of the dresses already prepared. The nobility and gentry will all be required to wear either antique costume of any era, or the modern Highland garb. Lord Glenlyon, it is said, will stand at the head of one hundred Highlanders of his clan fully accoutred. Claurnald and other chiefs will also be present, and indeed there cannot be a doubt but that it will be a most imposing solemnity.

On Wednesday, at Marlborough-street, a tall elderly man, who stated himself to be a Captain Pearce, and who may be seen about town in a staring white waistcoat, pudding cravat, and with his hair powdered in the style of a last-century beau, was brought before Mr. Chambers, charged with having obtained clothes from a number of tailors, upon the *Jeremy Diddler* principle. The magistrate, after hearing the charge, told the prisoner that, although the evidence according to law was not sufficient to make out a case of swindling, yet there was no moral doubt he had been guilty of the offence. The Captain was then discharged. When he reached the outside of the office, he was met by a number of "victims," who assailed him so roughly, that he was obliged to return, and, to prevent further unpleasant consequences, the "Captain" was let out at the back door.

The Italian Opera closes this evening, after, we should think, a profitable season; Taglioni being a perfect loadstar in the Terpsichorean attraction, and the musical corps as high and delightful as could be desired.

English Opera House.—A new farce was produced here on Wednesday night, called *My Cousin the Minister*, which, being wholly destitute of the qualities this species of entertainment is or ought to be composed of, met a summary condemnation. Macfarren's opera, entitled the *Devil's Opera*, has been revived at this theatre, and has proved a capital card in the hands of the manager. The reproduction has been most successful.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Aug. 5.—The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was, after some conversation, read a second time.—The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, "with amendments," was, after a short debate, read the third time and passed.—The Postage Duties Reduction Bill gave rise to a voluminous debate, in which Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Brougham &c., took part. The bill was read the second time.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6.—*Soldier's Pension Bill.*—The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his approbation of the bill; he thought it of a beneficial character.—It was then read the second time.—Lord BROUGHAM brought forward his resolutions on the administration of justice in Ireland, founded on the immense mass of evidence, now forming four thick folio volumes, adduced before the Lords' Committee "on the state of Ireland in respect of crime." In bringing forward his resolutions, he earnestly disclaimed being actuated by any party or personal views; he declared that he was stimulated not by the intention of becoming a personal accuser, but by the desire of vindicating the constitution, maintaining the royal prerogative of mercy in its judicious exercise, and sustaining the ascendancy of the administration of the law; he was not the engine of party feelings, or the instrument of party attack His Lordship then, in lengthened and forcible illustration from the evidence, urged that, in the main essentials of the due administration of justice, "in Ireland it is not as it is in England." In the performance of this work, his Lordship occupied nearly three hours and a half.—The Marquis of NORMANBY strongly complained that the charges had not been preferred in 1837, when the production of the transactions would have been much fresher, instead of now. Also of the evidence adduced before and taken by the committee as partial and unfair. He urged that the committee ought to have called and examined the "local inspectors," persons whom he had always consulted, and who were best acquainted with the merits of the several cases. He strongly denied that he had ever treated the judges of Ireland with any disrespect; on the contrary, he had held many and full communications with them, and frequently had obtained their concurrence in the course he took.—Lord MELBOURNE, who said that the resolutions unnecessarily cast a stigma on the Government, moved "the previous question."—Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Plunkett, the Earl of Roden, Lord Hatherton, and Lord Stuart de Decies, addressed the House.—Lord BROUGHAM replied. He had not complained of the law; his complaint was that the law was not executed.—For the motion, 86—for the amendment, 32—majority in favour of the resolutions, 54.

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.—The Duke of ARGYLL presented Her Majesty's assurance that Her Majesty would adopt all practicable steps to secure the extinction of the slave trade by Portugal and in the Brazils.—The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, in committee, called forth extended discussion, founded partly on the evidence adduced before the Lords' Select Committee on the State of Ireland, in respect of crime.—Lord BROUGHAM, in the course of it, said that until he heard the evidence he had no idea of the dangerous and important extent to which "ribandism" and secret societies existed in Ireland.—Lord MELBOURNE did not consider that there was so much danger in those secret societies as in public political meetings.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.—The Soldiers' Pension Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Postage Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from a gentleman named Taylor, residing in Scotland, who was at Birmingham at the time of the riots, and who, by mistake, was taken into custody as one of the rioters.—Lord MELBOURNE said he would call the attention of the Secretary of the Home Department to the subject."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Aug. 5.—The New South Wales Bill, after speeches on colonial government, emigration, &c., from Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Howick, &c., was read the third time and passed.—Sir J. GRAHAM inquired whether the papers that had been received, regarding the treatment of the hill coolies at Demerara, would be printed.—Mr. LABOUCHERE answered in the affirmative.—The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.—Mr. FIELDEN moved a very long resolution to the effect that, owing to "the taxes imposed on the necessaries of life, the working people cannot command a sufficiency to supply their daily wants;" and ending with the opinions that divers (enumerated) taxes should be "repealed," that "the corn laws should be abolished," and that "the revenue should in future be raised by an equitable assessment on property."—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.—Mr. T. ATTWOOD spoke warmly in support of the motion, contending that, as the House kept the representation to itself, it ought to sustain the taxation as a set-off.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, without meaning any disrespect to the hon. members who had spoken, he would not trespass on the House by answering their perversions and misrepresentations.—For Mr. Fielden's motion, 15—against it, 58.—The House went into Committee of Supply, in which resolutions on various Irish and other remaining estimates were moved. Several of them gave rise to desultory conversations. The grant to Maynooth College, for instance, was opposed, but it was carried by 53 to 9—majority in its favour, 44. There was voted 97,481*l.* for Parish claims, 50,000*l.* towards the establishment of steam communication with India, *via* the Red Sea, &c., 1,500*l.* for the School of Design, &c.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6.—The report of the committee on the advancement of money, connected with the Metropolis Improvement Bill, was presented, adopted, and referred to the bill, after conversation, in which Lord G. BENTINCK took part, observing that "there are not now 100 members of parliament in town!" And yet the House is proceeding with business, introducing new bills, voting away 1,000,000*l.* at a time (as on Monday, for instance, regarding the "insurrectionary" Canadas!) and all as if there were a full attendance of members.—Mr. BANNAL brought in the Disembodied Militia Bill.—Lord PALMERSTON said he had received a despatch from Capt. Elliott, the British Superintendent, dated at Macao, 23rd March, at which time the Superintendent had received a printed copy of the edicts published by the Chinese authorities at Canton, relative to the opium trade, and was then ready to proceed to Canton for the purpose of communicating with the Chinese government.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.—*Portuguese Slave Trade.*—Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Her Majesty's Government had determined to issue such orders as in their judgment and opinion would be most efficacious in suppressing the slave trade carried on under the Portuguese and other flags, and, with a view of making those orders effectual, his noble friend at the head of foreign affairs would move to-morrow for leave to bring in another bill, and he (Lord J. Russell) should be prepared to move the suspension of the standing orders, so that no delay should take place in carrying it into a law.

Militia Pay Bill.—Mr. HUME hoped that if Lord Howick remained in office he would be prepared next session to bring forward some measure respecting the Militia, which it was admitted was now in a most inefficient state. The late Secretary-at-War had stated his intention to reform, if not abolish, the Militia service. At present this country was expending public money with a perfect knowledge that the Militia was useless, and he was of opinion that it ought either to be abolished or be made an efficient force.—Viscount HOWICK said, that the state of the Militia law at present was to him most unsatisfactory, and he had wished to have been able to have passed a bill this session for placing the Militia force on a more effective footing. Such a bill had been prepared, and he had alone been prevented submitting it to the consideration of the House by the state of the order-book from the beginning to the present period of the session.—Mr. HUME trusted the noble Lord would bring forward the measure at an early period of the next session.—The bill was then read a second time.

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.—A proposition, by the Attorney-General, to reduce the deposits now required previously to the introduction of any railway bill was, after strong opposition from Mr. P. Thomson and others, negatived on a division;—ayes being 48;—noes, 62.—Lord PALMERSTON, at a very late hour, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of the traffic in slaves. The speech, and the debate which followed, occupied a considerable time; but the audience was, if "fit, but few," hardly at any minute exceeding 16 persons.—Sir R. Inglis and Captain Pechell urged the importance of passing the bill without any delay.—Lord PALMERSTON afterwards brought in the bill, and gave notice that he should move the suspension of the standing orders, so that he might take the bill through all its remaining stages.—The bill was then read a first time.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.—The consideration of the Lords' Amendments on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was postponed till Monday, in order to see whether a Bill might not be framed to meet the views of both Houses, by which the question of privilege would be avoided.—The standing orders were suspended in the case of the Slave-trade Suppression Bill, which was read a second time, passed through a committee, the report received, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Monday.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought forward some resolutions on the state of the country, amounting in all to twelve, and concluding with the following:—"That, until the spirit and course of legislation in the Imperial Parliament be changed, and proper regard had to the welfare and wishes of the whole people, instead of the interests of predominant classes, no security from the recurrences of such disturbances as the Government now demands the aid of Parliament to repress, can be reasonably expected." They were negatived

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The demands of the majority of the Cabinet—Marshal Soult being alone in the minority—were, that troops should be concentrated in the 8th Military division, and at the same time means of instantly embarking them held in readiness; that orders should be given to Admiral Lalande, that as soon as the sailing of the Russian fleet should be known, their troops should embark, and if the Russians entered the Bosphorus, that they should seize a certain point in the Archipelago. Marshal Soult opposed all these propositions as premature, whereon three members of the Cabinet declared they would resign. Another council took place at St. Cloud on Tuesday evening, and the result was, concession on the part of the Marshal to the chief demands of the rest of the Cabinet; and the order was issued to form a corps of reserve at Toulon.

On 28th ult., the inauguration of an obelisk erected in commemoration of the battle fought in 1814, took place at Toulouse. A vast concourse of the inhabitants assembled on the heights of Calvinet, and the Prefect Municipal corps, Staffs of the Garrison, and National Guard, with detachments of Infantry and Artillery, marched in procession across a bridge which had been thrown over the canal. On their reaching the monument several speeches were delivered amidst great applause, and a fire of cannon and musketry took place in honour of those who had fallen on the surrounding field.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The epidemic, which swept round the southern hemisphere this year, carried off at the Cape of Good Hope 5,000 people. The horses also suffered, 75,000 having perished from inflammatory attacks. Farms which last year had 300 horses have now not one. Besides all this, 3,000 more of the farmers are emigrating towards the wilderness from this ill-fated colony.

Literary Notices.

A Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions. By Capt. Marryat, C.B., Author of "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "Frank Mildmay," &c. 3 vols. Longman and Co. (Third Notice.)

We now take up the third of Captain Marryat's very gratifying volumes for our concluding notice.

There is something absolutely glorious in the notions of the Democrats and "*Liberals*" (God save the mark!) on the subject of *slavery*. After the insertion of a curious document, "proving the manner in which man preys upon his fellow men" in that "land of liberty and equality," America, Captain Marryat mentions it as—

"A well known fact, that a considerable portion of Mr. Jefferson's slaves were his own children*. If any of them absconded, he would smile, thereby implying that he should not be very particular in looking after them; and yet this man, this great and good man, as Miss Martineau calls him—this man who penned the paragraph I have quoted, as having been erased from the Declaration of Independence, who asserted that the slavery of the negro was a violation of the most sacred rights of life and liberty, permitted these, his slaves and his children, the issue of his own loins, to be sold at auction after his demise, not even emancipating them, as he might have done, before his death. And, but lately, a member of Congress for Georgia, whose name I shall not mention, brought up a fine family of children, his own issue by a female slave, for many years acknowledged them as his own children; permitted them to call him by the endearing title of papa, and eventually the whole of them were sold by public auction, and that, too, during his own life-time!—But there is, I am sorry to say, a more horrible instance on record, and one well authenticated. A planter of good family (I shall not mention his name or the State in which it occurred, as he was not so much to blame as were the laws) connected himself with one of his own female slaves, who was nearly white; the fruits of this connection were two daughters, very beautiful girls, who were sent to England to be educated. They were both grown up when their father died. At his death his affairs were found in a state of great disorder; in fact, there was not sufficient left to pay his creditors. Having brought up and educated these two girls, and introduced them as his daughters, it quite slipped his memory that, having been born of a slave, and not manumitted, they were in reality slaves themselves. This fact was established after his decease; they were torn away from the affluence and refinement to which they had been accustomed, sold and purchased as slaves, and with the avowed intention of the purchaser to reap his profits from their prostitution!"

Beautiful! On the subject of prostitution, we shall have something further to say presently.

On the state of "Religion in America," Captain Marryat lets in a flood of light:—

"In America every one worships the Deity after his own fashion;—not only the mode of worship, but even the Deity itself varies. Some worship God, some Mammon; some admit, some deny, Christ; some deny both God and Christ: some are saved by living prophets only; some go to heaven by water, while some dance their way upwards. Numerous as are the sects, still are the sects much subdivided. Unitarians are not in unity as to the portion of divinity they shall admit to our Saviour, Baptists, as to the precise quantity of water necessary to salvation;—even the Quakers have split into controversy, and the men of peace are at open war in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love."

As for the "voluntary system," he completely knocks it on the head—remorselessly crushes its brains out:—

"The effects of an established church are to cement the mass, cement society and communities, and increase the force of those natural ties by which families and relations are bound together. There is an attraction of cohesion in an uniform religious worship, acting favourably upon the morals of the mass, and binding still more closely those already united. Now the voluntary system in America has produced the very opposite effects. It has broken one of the strongest links between man and man, for each goeth his own way. As a nation, there is no national feeling to be acted upon; in society there is something wanting, and you ask yourself what is it? and in families it often creates dissension. I know one among many others, who, instead of going together to the same house of prayer, disperse as soon as they are out of the door: one daughter to an Unitarian chapel, another to a Baptist, the parents to the Episcopal, the sons anywhere or nowhere. But worse effects are produced than even these: where any one is allowed to have his own peculiar way of thinking, his own peculiar creed, there neither is a watch nor a right to watch over each other; there is no mutual communication, no encouragement, no parental control; and the consequence is, that by the majority, especially the young, religion becomes wholly and utterly disregarded. Another great evil, arising from the peculiarity of the voluntary system, is, that in many of the principal sects the power has been wrested from the clergy, and assumed by the laity, who exercise an inquisition most injurious to the cause of religion; and to such an excess of tyranny is this power exercised, that it depends upon the *laity*, and not upon the *clergy*, whether any individual shall or shall not be admitted as a *communicant* at the table of our Lord†."

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"In a republic, or democracy, the people will rule in everything: in the Congregational church they rule as deacons; in the Presbyterian as elders. Affairs are litigated and decided in the committees and councils, and thus is the pastoral office deprived of its primitive and legitimate influence, and the ministers are tyrannised over by the laity in the most absurd and most unjustifiable manner. If the minister does not submit to their decisions, if he asserts his right as a minister to preach the word according to his reading of it, he is arraigned and dismissed. In short, although sent for to instruct the people, he must consent to be instructed by them or surrender up his trust. Thus do the ministers lose all their dignity, and become the slaves of the congregation, who give them their choice, either to read the Scriptures according to *their* reading, or to go and starve."

Passing by these "resolutions" of fanaticism, blasphemy, and debauchery, the "revivals," here is a pretty exhibition of a different character:—

"It would appear as if Locofoco-ism and infidelity had formed an union, and were fighting under the same banner. They have recently celebrated the birth-day of Tom Paine in Cincinnati, New York, and Boston. In Cincinnati, Frances Wright Darnamont, better known as Fanny Wright, was present, and made a violent politico atheistical speech on the occasion, in which she denounced banking, and almost every other established institution of the country. The nature of the celebration at Boston will be understood from the following toast given on the occasion. By George Chapman:—'*Christianity* and the *banks* tottering on their last legs. May their *downfall* be speedy,' &c. &c."

Altogether, Captain Marryat's essay on "Religion" forms one of the most important chapters in the volume. And, to its extent, the paper on "Societies and Associations" is scarcely less interesting with reference to morals. We remarked just now that we should have something to say on the subject of prostitution. Much better, however, than our "say," or even than that of Captain Marryat, we shall transcribe one or two quotations which Captain M. has made from a recent work, entitled "A Voice from America." Familiarised with vice in its most disgusting forms, insulted, and demoralised, as have been many of our own wives, sisters, and daughters, by writers of the Oliver Twist and Newgate Calendar school, we were not prepared for anything like this from that "very moral nation," America:—

"It has been thought suitable to call the attention of mothers and daughters over the wide country to the condition and evils of brothels and of common prostitution, in towns and cities; to send out agents (young men) to preach on the subject; and to organise subsidiary societies, after the fashion of all reforms. The annual report of 'The New York Female Moral Reform Society,' for 1838 (a very decent name, certainly, for the object!), announces 361 auxiliaries and 20,000 members, with 16,500 subscribers (all females!) to the '*Advocate of Moral Reform*,' a semi-monthly paper, published by the parent society, devoted to the text of the seventh commandment, and to the facts and results growing out of its violation. This same class of reformers have heretofore been accustomed to strike off prints of the most unmentionable scenes of these houses of pollution in their naked forms, and in the very acts of crime, for public display, that the public might know what they are: in other words, as may be imagined, to make sport for the initiated, to tempt the appetites and passions of the young, who otherwise would have known little or nothing about it, into the same vortex of ruin, and to cause the decent and virtuous to turn away with emotions of ineffable regret."

Again, from the same writer:—

"The common feeling on the subject has been declared false delicacy; and, in order to break ground against its sway, females have been forced into the van of this enterprise; and persuaded to act as agents, not only among their own sex, but in circumstances where they must necessarily agitate the subject with men,—not wives with husbands, which would be bad enough, but *young and single women* with *young and single men*! And we have been credibly informed, that attempts have been made to form associations among *wives* to regulate the *privileges*, and to attain the end of temperance, in the *conjugal relation*. The next step, of course, will be tee-totalism in this particular; and, as a consequence, the extinction of the human race, unless peradventure the failure of the main enterprise of the *Moral Reform Society* should keep it up by a progeny not to be honoured."

We cannot offer a comment upon this;—"none but itself can be its parallel."

We have no taste for law, not even "Lynch law," yet (though we have some doubt as to its originality) we cannot resist the inclination to transcribe the following:—

"There is a record of a very curious trial which occurred in the State of New York. A man had lent a large iron kettle, or boiler, to another, and it being returned *cracked*, an action was brought against the borrower for the value of the kettle. After the plaintiff's case had been heard, the counsel for the defendant rose and said—'Mister Judge, we defend this action upon three counts, all of which we shall most satisfactorily prove to you.—In the first place, we will prove, by undoubted evidence, that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; in the second, that the kettle, when we returned it, was whole and sound: and in the third, we will prove that we never borrowed the kettle at all.' There is such a thing as proving too much; but one thing is pretty fairly proved in this case, which is, that the defendant's counsel must have originally descended from the Milesian stock."

Whether the above be original or not, it is a capital illustration of the bubbling of hireling lawyers—of men who, for a dirty fee (no matter whether it be on the right side or the wrong), will have the impudence to prate for an hour, by Shipwesbury clock, about "*literary* bnelings!"

Captain Marryat ascribes many of the "errors" of the American character to the extreme variability and excitability of the climate.

"In one respect there appears to be very little difference throughout all the States of the Union; which is, in the extreme heat of the summer months, and the rapid changes of temperature which take place in the twenty-four hours. When I was on Lake Superior the thermometer stood between 90 deg. and 100 deg. during the day, and at night was nearly down to the freezing point. When at St. Peter's, which is nearly as far north, and farther west, the thermometer stood generally at 100 deg. to 106 deg. during the day, and I found it to be the case in all the Northern States when the winter is most severe, as well as in the more southern. When on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, where the heat was most insufferable during the day, our navigation was almost every night suspended by the thick dank fogs, which covered not only the waters, but the inland country, and which must be anything but healthy. In fact, in every portion of the States which I visited, and in those portions also which I did not visit, the extreme heat and rapid changes in the weather were (according to the information received from other persons) the same."

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"There is a fiery disposition in the Southerners which is very remarkable; they are much more easily excited than even the Spaniard or Italian, and their feelings are more violent and unrestrainable, as I shall hereafter show. That this is the effect of climate I shall now attempt to prove by one or two circumstances out of the many which fell under my observation. It is impossible to imagine a greater difference in character than exists between the hot-blooded Southerner and the cold calculating Yankee of the eastern States. I have already said that there is a continual stream of emigration from the eastern States to the southward and westward—the farmers of the eastern States leaving their comparatively barren lands to settle down upon the more grateful soils of the interior. Now, it is a singular, yet a well-known fact, that in a very few years the character of the Eastern farmer is completely changed. He arrives there a hard-working, careful, and sober man; for the first two or three years his ground is well tilled, and his crops are abundant, but by degrees he becomes a different character: he neglects his farm, so that from rich soil he obtains no better crops than he formerly did upon his poor land in Massachusetts; he becomes indolent, reckless, and often intemperate. Before he has settled five years in the Western country, the climate has changed him into a Western man, with all the peculiar virtues and vices of the country."

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"I consider the climate on the sea-coasts of the eastern States, from Maine to Baltimore, as the most unhealthy of all parts of America; as, added to the sudden changes, they have cold and damp easterly winds, which occasion a great deal of consumption. The inhabitants, more especially the women, show this in their appearance, and it is by the inhabitants that the climate must be tested. The women are very delicate, and very pretty, but they remind you of roses which have budded fatally, but which a check in the season has not permitted to blow. Up to sixteen or seventeen they promise perfection; at that age their advance appears to be checked. Mr. Saunderson, in a very clever and amusing work, which I recommend every one to read, called 'Sketches of Paris,' says—'Our climate is noted for three eminent qualities—extreme heat and cold, and extreme suddenness of change. If a lady has bad teeth, or a bad complexion, she lays them conveniently to the climate, if her beauty, like a tender flower, fades before noon, it is the climate; if she has a bad temper, or a snub nose, still it is the climate. But our climate is active and intellectual, especially in winter, and in all seasons more pure and transparent than the inky skies of Europe. It sustains the infancy of beauty—why not its maturity? It spares the bud—why not the opened blossom, or the ripened fruit? Our negroes are perfect in their teeth—why not the whites? The chief preservation of beauty in any country is health, and there is no place in which this great interest is so little attended to as in America. To be sensible of this, you must visit Europe—you must see the deep-bosomed maids of England upon the Place Vendome and the Rue Castiglione."

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"The fact is, that the climate will not admit of the exercise necessary for health, unless by running great risks, and very often contracting cold and chills, which end in consumption and death. To accuse his country women of natural indolence, is unfair, it is an indolence forced upon them. As for the complexions of the females, I consider they are much injured by the universal use of close stoves, so necessary in the extremity of the winters. Mr. S.'s implication, that because negroes have perfect teeth, therefore so should the whites, is another error. The negroes were born for, and in, a torrid clime, and there is some difference between their strong ivory masticators and the transparent pearly teeth which so rapidly decay in the eastern States, from no other cause than the variability of the climate. Besides, do the teeth of the women in the western States decay so fast? Take a healthy situation, with an intermediate climate, such as Cincinnati, and you will there find, not only good teeth, but as deep-bosomed maids as you will in England, so you will in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Wisconsin, which, with a portion of Ohio, are the most healthy States in the Union. There is another proof, and a positive one, that the women are affected by the *climate*, and not through any fault of their own, which is, that if you transplant a delicate American girl to England, she will, in a year or two, become so robust and healthy as not to be recognised upon her return home: showing that the even temperature of our damp climate is, from the capability of constant exercise, more conducive to health than the sunny, yet variable atmosphere of America."

A word upon the size, conformation, and physical prowess of the Americans:—

"It will be admitted that the American stock is the very best in the world, being originally English, with a favourable admixture of German, Irish, French, and other northern countries. It moreover has the great advantage of a continual importation of the same varieties of stock to cross and improve the breed. The question then is, have the American race improved or degenerated since the first settlement? If they have degenerated, the climate cannot be healthy.—I was very particular in examining into this point, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the American people are not equal in strength or in form to the English. I may displease the Americans by this assertion, and they may bring forward their Backwoodsmen and their Kentuckians, who live at the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains, as evidence to the contrary; but, although they are powerful and tall men, they are not well made, nor so well made as the Virginians, who are the finest race in the Union. There is one peculiar defect in the American figure common to both sexes, which is, *narrowness of the shoulders*, and it is a very great defect; there seems to be a check to the expansion of the chest in their climate, the physiological causes of which I leave to others. On the whole, they certainly are a taller race than the natives of Europe, but not with proportionate muscular strength. Their climate, therefore, I unhesitatingly pronounce to be bad, being injurious to them in the two important points, of healthy vigour in the body, and healthy action of the mind—enervating the one, and tending to demoralise the other."

Into the subject of "Education" in America, our limits will not permit us to enter. It is clear, however, that there, as well as here, ample room may be found for improvement.

At the close of his third volume, Captain Marryat observes that his—

"Task is still far from its termination. The most important parts of it—an examination into the American Society and their Government, and the conclusions to be drawn from the observations already made upon several subjects; in short, the working out of the problem, as it were, is still to be executed."

We shall anxiously await the close.

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* "The law declares the children of slaves are to follow the fortunes of the mother. Hence the practice of planters selling and bequeathing their own children."—*Miss Martineau.*

† Miss Martineau may well inquire, 'How does the existing state of religion accord with the promise of its birth? In a country which professes to every man the pursuit of happiness in his own way, what is the state of his liberty in the most private and individual of all concerns?'"

The Great India Voyager; or, Ten Minutes' Advice to the Outward-Bound. By Emma Roberts. J. Madden.

This work is of a very superior class to Williamson's or even the celebrated Dr. Gilchrist's "Vade Mecum."

It gives excellent instructions to the "outward-bound griffins," and we recommend the book to their especial notice. Whether cadet or civilian, the reader will find a vast quantity of useful information on those very points on which he most needs it, because they are points which every one is supposed to know something about, and yet in fact knows nothing till too late to profit by the knowledge. All who have made long voyages will agree that the choice of a cabin, in which we are to live for four months, is an important point next to the choice of a wife? and the directions in the "East India Voyager" are excellent. Ladies especially will find this part of the book most useful, as well as those which treat of *Indian* domestic economy, diet, &c. Every branch of the Company's service receives due attention, and, independently of the mere *usefulness* of this little work in directing how best to provide for a voyage to India, and how to live with most comfort in that country, the several subjects treated of have not only great *interest* in themselves, but are rendered still more attractive by the manner in which they are discussed. Some very useful lists of outfit for various classes of persons proceeding to India will be found in the Appendix, as also the expenses to be incurred on arrival in India. A Table of Expenditure during a journey overland will prove peculiarly useful to those about to adopt the route through Egypt to Bombay, and we confess our astonishment at the cheap rate at which a traveller may be conveyed from London wharf to the Apollo Bundar at Bombay—153*l*. Why do not some of our English loungers send their portmanteaus to London Bridge, put 160*l*. in their purse, and pay some of their Indian friends at Bombay a visit? We can promise them an Indian welcome—pomphlet, curry, mangoes, and cool claret. With Miss Roberts' book in hand, we cannot fancy a more agreeable mode of passing the next six months—the dull season in town.

Romances of History, Tales, and Poems. By Henry Neele. Joseph Thomas.

THIS is the third edition of the traditionary tales, which, with contemplated additions, Mr. Neele intended for a sequel to his "Romance of English History," together with miscellaneous stories and poems, unpublished at the time of his death, or dispersed through various periodicals. The collection is made with judgment, and forms a very pleasing volume of prose and poetry.

An Analysis of One Hundred Voyages to and from India, China, &c., performed by Ships in the H. E. I. Company's Service. By Henry Wise, late Chief Officer of the H. C. S. *Edinburgh*. L. W. Norie and Co.

THE design of the author in forming these tables of the rates of sailing to and from India, China, &c., is to exhibit the very large portion of fair winds during voyages, and to prove that the true method of applying steam power with success to such vessels, is the adoption of it on a limited scale, and as an occasional or auxiliary aid, to be used during calms or light airs, which are the principal causes of delay. By this plan Mr. Wise calculates that a saving may be effected [illegible] the voyage. Mr. Melville's invention for propelling ships is advocated as vastly superior to the various methods hitherto suggested. The work deserves the attention of all who take an interest in steam navigation.

Egypt: a Familar Description of the Land, People, and Produce. W. Smith.

A NICE little and well-timed publication, carefully compiled from the very best and latest authorities, and containing everything of interest relating to the geography, inhabitants, and productions of Egypt. The illustrations are numerous, and the volume is, in all respects, admirably adapted for youth.

Hart's New Army List. August, 1839. Smith and Elder.

THE new No. of this most desirable publication contains several hundred notes of services more than the one for the previous quarter; and it also includes the list of the General and Field Officers. We have elsewhere extracted a few of the notes, and we again recommend the book to the officers of the Army, as it is by their liberal support only that the indefatigable compiler can expect to be remunerated for his exertions, as well as pecuniary outlay.

The *New Army List*, now arrived at its third number, and to compile which Mr. Hart has most industriously employed himself, is calculated to work most advantageously in respect to the promotion of those who are without parliamentary influence or private fortune, inasmuch that the relative claims to advancement from length of active service are exposed to public scrutiny.

The price, we perceive, has been materially decreased, and we hope that, by an increasing demand for the publication, Mr. Hart may receive his reward.

Death of Thomas à Becket. Ackermann and Co.—WE are highly gratified with this mezzotint engraving, by George Zobel, after a painting by C. H. Weigall, which unquestionably may claim to rank with the most spirited and finely composed British historical pictures. The costume is no less beautifully than accurately displayed, and every accessory is in perfect keeping. It is not in its finest degree; and to all, therefore, who value prints, we recommend this *chef-d'œuvre*. The subject of the picture is one of peculiar interest:—

"The excommunicated Prelates and Nobles made their report to the King at Baleux, who, in the irritation of his spirit, uttered something like a reproach upon his retainers, that he was suffered to be so long tormented by that turbulent priest. Some of these held a consultation, the result of which was, that Reginald Fitz Urse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Britton, crossed the sea and hastened to Canterbury with an armed train, where they arrived December 28, 1170, and with twelve attendants went to the Archiepiscopal Palace, and rushed into the presence of the Archbishop, who was seated in the midst of his clergy. A fierce altercation ensued, the knights informing him that they came by order of his King to desire him to absolve those he had excommunicated, and to make becoming submissions to the young monarch. He undauntedly refused, and despised their threats. They retired, but returned in the evening with their armed followers, and assaulted the palace, entering through one of the windows. Learning that Becket was in the church, they followed him there. 'Where,' said they rushing in, 'is this traitor Archbishop?' Becket fronted them with firmness. 'Here,' he replied, 'is the Archbishop, but no traitor.' Tracy seized him as his prisoner, but the prelate shook him off, and they instantly attacked him with their swords. 'I commend my cause,' he exclaimed, 'to God, the Virgin, the Patron Saints of this church, and to St. Denis!' and fell before the altar of St. Benedict."

Finden's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy. No. 8. THIS new number of Finden's "Beauties of the Female Aristocracy" (or so this exquisite production should be called) at least equals, if it does not outshine in brilliance and attraction, its admirable predecessors. It includes the young Countess Cowper, Lady Forbes, one of the Queen's Bedchamber Women, and Lady Mary Grimstone, one of the eight lovely train-bearers at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. We do not know which to admire most of these three delightful portraits, and can only commend the whole of them, and the beautiful work of which they form part, to the admiration of our readers.

"Tartar" is to be prized not only as a very spirited sporting print, but as a very sweet and true picture of a favourite saddle-horse of the Queen: the animal is placed by a fountain of ornamental architecture on a terrace with a balustrade, and beautiful woody scenery around. Tartar is a remarkably fine-proportioned animal, with bone and blood, clean in the limbs, and a small head. The print is by Lupton, from a picture by W. Barraud, and is published by Ackermann and Co.

H.B.'s new issue.—No. 606, "Men of Feeling," represents a scene at the Treasury, where Spring Rice, officiating as pay-clerk, is handing the checks for the quarter's salary to the principal members of the Ministry. The devotion of the group to their *sovereign* is evident by the attachment they manifest towards her image, multiplied a thousand fold in Treasury bills, and the expressions which they use on the occasion are characteristic of the speakers. No. 607, "Symptoms of Insubordination," exhibits Lord Melbourne as a spoiled child, being scolded for his pettishness by his nurse the Duke of Wellington. No. 609 is an Irish jaunting-car, horsed by O'Connell, and driven by Spring Rice—the passengers being the Queen, Lords John Russell and Melbourne. The horse is shying violently at the Bill for the Renewal of the Bank of Ireland Charter, which lies in his way. The Queen is anxious to be let out of the car, and the Premier and his little friend are in manifest trepidation at the chance of an upset, which seems imminent. Rice is doing his best to re-assure the party, but his horse's heels threaten destruction to the crazy vehicle.

Life in London.—"There are more people punish themselves annually once a year, by going to London, than the unthinking portion of the community would credit. If a man has plenty of money it's all werry well. London is an undeniable place for getting rid of it in. Friends abound there for rich men. Aye, the kindest, the most accommodating set friends, who will do any thing to serve you as long as your money lasts. To London let the rich man go. Whatever is gay, or grand, or expensive, will be his; he will mount his thorough-bred, with a bang tail down to the 'ocks, yet his groom on another, in a dark frock coat, leather breeches, and belt round his waist to strap on his master in case he should tumble off; they will bumble down Bond-street, 'provoking the caper wot they seem to elude,'—Master pretending to be short-sighted, with a quizzing glass stuck in his eye, meets a friend. 'Oh, how do, my lord? Been long in town? When do you leave?' for, gentlemen," continued Mr. Jorrocks, resuming his gravity, "I'll lay a guinea 'at to a gooseberry, when two men meet with little to say, that that is the conversation wot passes. Five o'clock comes and he is in the park. Wot a crowd about the gate! It's to see Victoria pass. Down Rotten-row a troop of horses are cantering all together and within themselves, as though each was the duplicate of the other. First come two grooms in dark frocks, hats, and leather breeches, on trotting chestnuts, to clear the way. Then comes the Queen, on her cantering dun, black seaver 'at, olive coloured habit, and a pouting lip. Old Melbourne, that old warmint amongst the women, in a shocking bad 'at on one side, and a chap wot grins like a Cheshire cat, on the other. Canter, canter, canter, they go by, and afore ever one has time to ax which is which, they are out of sight. The band plays at the gardens—up our rich man canters, without knowing why he breaks from a walk, throws the rein to his groom, and lounges in to lisp to the ladies. 'Oh! pon honour—exquisite—delightful band—Second Life Guards—going to Almack's!—Crown and Sceptre at Greenwich—Charming weather—Looks like rain—How's your mother!—Lord Eglinton's tournament.' Back then, he goes by the Serpentine. Kid gloves are kissed to him, feathers nod, eyes ogle, and Johnnys and Gehus touch their hats daubed 'ats. Evenidg's coal comes on, and the world passes in review. Two rows of carriages, like ropes to a well, go different ways and afford a view of each side of the question. There's Lincoln Stanhope, with his green coach and greys—quiet—steady—something between smart and seedy. My Lady Blessington, in her straw-picked green phaeton, the wery picter of luxery and elegance in owner, 'osses, carriage, and 'arness. Here's a glass coach, that puzzler to country-bred coachmen. Now comes a country gentleman in purgatory. 'My own carriage, with job 'osses'—Coachman in an old castor, blue coat with covered buttons, drab breeches, and jean gaiters—The fee simple of both 'osses paid for a month's hire. Pony phaeton with outriders—red and wite ribbons all teasming at their bay heads—Blue and red liveries, leathers, 'oating wips in the outriders' 'ands—My Lady Chesterfield, and a wery good turn out. Now 'Rags' come tearing down at full canter, with a groom in a flare-up livery, cantering also, and then they canter back in just as great a hurry as they came. Another pony phaeton—Duns, dun-mounted outriders—My Lady Vilton—werry good, werry neat. That's Grantley Berkeley on the short tailed bay—great swell—uncommon. Now comes Waterford on his drag. Mild, gentlemanly looking young man, with a werry strong spice of the devil in him, wot always rises about eleven o'clock at night. To look at him, you'd say he was quite a pattern young man—'andles his ribbons like a workman, and has his 'osses put to as they should be. *Full lup*, young Marquis, and be the *lady* (every body is called "a gentleman" now-a-days, therefore the thing is to be *quite the lady*), at all times. There's a swell! That's D'Orsay—Leathers and Hessians—There's a calf—Best limbed man in London. D'Orsay and I are the only two men wot wear Hessians, and I reckon we are the best turned out men in London. Never had on a pair of trowsers in my life, and 'opes I never shall. Look at those chestnuts in that yellow barouche, with the coachman in top boots, and the flunkey in trowsers. How they move! How they go! Perfect all over. Don't often give long prices for 'osses, but wouldn't mind risking thirty spiece for them. No 'osses like Gwyder's—I beg his pardon—Villowby's. The claret-coloured baroneche, with sky blue lining, and all the brass about it, is the Duke of Brunswick's, and a werry rumbustical turn-out it is. To sit beside him when driving four in hand is an exemplification of the extent to which human courage will go. Here comes the Duke of Vellington, on the chesnut,—placid, steady, and thoughtful. All 'ats go off to him, and he touches his nose for fear of wearing the brim of his own out. Blue frock and wite ducks. Says he has but two coats at a time, a frock and a dress, so that his waist never lays out the wrong ope. Now comes Lady Halesbury, in her brown pheaton, with outriders—werry good, indeed; and then comes Sir Henry Peyton with the yellow coach and greys. That's Lady Craven, with the dashing blacks. Here comes Nelly Omes—Best 'osswoman in the world—Beat nine tenths of the men wot goout 'unting. Oh, dear me! that word has given me the quivers. Am going to be bad again—all on fire. Pigg, where's the brandy? Gone right through me again, I declares." Mr. Jorrocks made another pause, finished the tumber of brandy and water, and resumed. "We will cut the park," said he, "and suppose it half-past seven. Lord Cut and Shuffle has the rich man on the box of his drag—four spanking bays, two tigers behind, two friends on the roof, and two inside. Away they bowl to Greenwich—best room, two guineas a head, iced champagne—Fish of all sorts—Turrell dige up in dishes—should have ten stomachs instead of one—back at eleven. Hopera—Time for ballet—Tahlioni! squizzing glass—gauze petticoats—or dress for Almacks—half-past twelve, glancing at self in mirrors of folding doors. 'How do? Duchess here?—Lady Fanny werry pretty—Lord George werry plain—Lemonade werry sour.' Go to Crockford's Palace, all velwet and gold. Have some supe curcasore to cure the lemonade—iced champagne to cure the curcasore—lobster salad to cure the iced champagne. Lounge into the back apartments—Large round table—strong light. Man with a green shade over his eyes and a hoe in his hand. Old rakes all round him. Fathers sitting opposite sons—the famine of play raging—hundreds going into the pockets of a fishmonger in a brown jazey who keeps a real live cock-cook and speaks werry bad English,—hard work for hours. Clean! Bed by daylight. All this is werry pleasant, and many of us would like it uncommon, but then misfortunately few men's means correspond with their wishes."—*New Sporting Magazine.*

East India Intelligence.

On Tuesday morning a portion of the overland mail, *via* Marseilles, was received in town. It brought no newspapers. H.M. steamer *Achepen* arrived at Alexandria on the 12th July from Beyrout, sailed 14th for Malta, and arrived there on the 18th. The mail was despatched on the 25th, and expected to arrive in London on 12th August.

A petition has been presented by the Merchants of Bombay to the Government at home, praying for indemnity for their loss in giving up their opium to the Chinese, alleging as a reason that they were induced by the representation of Capt. Elliott, H.M.'s British Superintendent, to do so. It remains to be seen whether our Government will carry into effect the promises of their Superintendent. The property given up was of the value of 2,500,000*l*. One of the most important results will be the entire stoppage of the opium trade, and a consequent loss of revenue to the East India Company, the petition above alluded to stating, "that it has proved a source of immense profit to the Indian Government, netting to them a revenue during the last 20 years of from half a million sterling annually, to latterly two millions sterling per annum."

The following extract from the Singapore press, 26th April, gives a more detailed account of the past occurrences in China:—

"From a public notice by Capt. Elliott, Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, it appears that he

[illegible] with all the merchants of his own and other [illegible] nations settled there, being without supplies of food, deprived of their servants, and cut off from all intercourse with their respective countries) had commanded [illegible] the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, that all the British-owned opium held by them, or under their control, should be delivered up to the Chinese as a ransom, under an undertaking of indemnification from the British Government. This command had been complied with and 20,283 chests of opium, amounting in value to about 2,560,000*l.*, had been delivered up to Capt. Elliott, who had sent Mr. Johnson, the second Superintendent down to Lintin, to deliver it over to the Chinese. Mr. Johnson was under an escort and under restraint, and accompanied by two Hong Merchants and a number of war junks, and the delivery of opium was proceeding with at the date of our last advices. The property and lives of our fellow-subjects were in the greatest jeopardy, and no British vessel-of-war, excepting a small gun-brig (the *Lance*) was in that neighbourhood. It is to be hoped that the Government in India will use all possible exertions to send in some ships of war, and that our own Government will lose not a moment in affording some degree of protection to our fellow-subjects in that distant land.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, Charles Elliott, Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of my society, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my official demand to be set at liberty), so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the High Commissioner, issued directly to me under the seals of the high officers, to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

NOW I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberties of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, enjoin and require that all Her Britannic Majesty's subjects now present in Canton do forthwith make a surrender to me, for the service of Her Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the opium under their respective control, and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in a trade of opium subject to my immediate direction, and to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British-owned opium in their respective possessions: and I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of, Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of H M's subjects surrendering the said British-owned opium into my hand, to be delivered over to the Chinese Government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further especially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of, or charged with the management of, opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium into my hands at or before 6 o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's Government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British-owned opium; and it is especially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice, shall be determined upon principles, and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton in China, the 27th day of March, 1839, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, &c.

The above, brought to Singapore by the *Good Success*, sailed from China the 10th of April.

A letter from Kurnaul mentions that the 35th Regt., N.I., while getting through the pass, had been attacked by a party of Beloochees from a height, and had eight men killed, and fifty or sixty wounded.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Colonel Thomson, 31st N.I., whilst in command of a party escorting treasure for the advance Army. It appears from a letter dated Camp Wuggur, two marches from Shikarpore, April 21st, 1839, that he died of apoplexy, brought on by the intense heat. We have seldom had to commiserate the fate of an officer whose gentlemanly qualities and kind and amiable disposition, had endeared him to all who knew or served under him.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 8th.

We have received intelligence that our Army was opposed by the Affghaurens, about fifteen coss from the city of Candahar. Their whole force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, covered by nine guns, advanced to the attack. As they were perceived drawing near, the irregular horse which covered our front gradually fell back. The rabble enemy on this pushed on in pursuit, until they stumbled on Sale's brigade, which opened a sweeping fire that drove them away in every direction. All their guns were taken, and a great many were slain. There were rumours with the advance that a large Persian Army was marching upon Herat. The loss upon our side is not mentioned in the account we have received, and we infer from this that it is little or nothing.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 17.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., May 17th, 1839—C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as Superintt. of the Govt Lotteries during the absence of Mr. Brooke, on leave, or until further orders. W. A. Neave, Esq., Acting Judge and Crim. Judge of Salem, received charge of that office from F. Mole, Esq., Reg. of the Zillah Court, on the 14th inst. E. Story, Esq., Reg. of the Zillah Court of Chicacole, took charge of that Court on 11th inst. A. Mellor, Esq., received charge of the office of Coll. of Sea Customs, at Madras, from J. C. Wroughton, Esq., on 10th inst. F. Newbery, Esq., Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor, delivered over charge of the Aux. Court to F. Copleston, Esq., head assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of that Dist on 16th inst. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., Acting Assist Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor, received charge of the Aux. Court, at that station, from F. Copleston, Esq., on 17th instant.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., May 17, 1839—4th J. C.—Sen. Cornet Geo. Lennox to be Lieut., vice Cooper, removed—date of com., May 14, 1839. Regt.—Sen. Capt. (Brev.-Maj.) J. J. Underwood to be Maj., Sen. First Lieut. A. De Butts to be Capt., First Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, and Sec. Lieut. R. F. G. Frost, to take rank from Dec. 17, 1838, v. Oliphant, ret. Sen. Sec. Lieut. Jas. Inverarity to be First Lieut., v. Douglas, dec. —date of com., Mar. 25, 1839. R.W. Eur. Reg.—Sen. Capt. J. A. Howden to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. (Brev.-Capt.) W. J. Manning to be Capt., Lieut. W. R. Brown, to take rank from Jan. 4, 1839, v. Franklyn, ret. Sen. Ens. J. F. Fotheringham to be Lieut., vice Phillips, res.—date of com., Jan 29, 1839. 50th N.I.—Lieut. W. D Grant to take rank from Oct 19, 1836, vice Emery, removed. Sen Ens. W. R. Devereux to be Lieut., vice Walter, dec.—date of com., Jan 27, 1837. Engr.—Supernum. Sec. Lieut. F. Pollock brought on the effective strength of the corps from Mar. 25, 1839. 5th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. T. W. Steele to be Capt., and Ens. C. J. Colebrooke to be Lieut., v. Ross, dec.—date of com., May 18, 1839.

BREVET.—G. O., May 17, 1839—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet from 14th instant:—Lieut. J. W. Rumsey, 44th N.I.—H. Wakeman, 42d—Wm. Cross, 34th—Chas. Rowlandson, 46th—John Bates, 40th—Thos. Bayley, 52d—R. H. Robertson, 36th—E. N. R. Holloway, 42d—G. C. Hughes, 13th—Chas. Taylor, 47th—T. D. Roberts, 36th—Stuart Bayley 26th—John Campbell, 21st.

REMOVALS.—G.O., May 21, 1839—Lieut.-Col. (Brev.-Col.) J. T. Gibson, from 14th to 6th reg. N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch, C.B., from 6th to 29th do. Lieut.-Col. V. Mathias (late prom.) to 14th do.

TO DO DUTY.—G.O., May 22, 1839—The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their names until further orders.—Cornet W. E. Remington to 8th L.C.—Thomas Allan to 4th L.C.—Ens. H. J. Anderson to 34th L.I.—Arthur Wyndham, 23d N.I.—G. F. Luard, 34th L.I.—S. G. Prendergast, 5th N.I.—Sweetlame Mainwaring, 2d N.I.—A. W. Grant, 38th N.I.—F. F. C. Dickson, 33d N.I.—Septimus Gibbon, 2d N.I.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Aug. 5—VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, *Drayner*, from China, Mar 23. Clyde, Aug. 5—MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, *Steward*, from Bombay, March 18. GEORGE MCLEOD, *Robertson*, from Mauritius, Apr. 20. London, Aug. 6—ZENOBIA, *Owen*, from Bengal, Mar. 29. HINDOSTAN, *Redman*, from China, Mar. 16. 7th—JAMES PATTON, *Cromarty*, from Manilla, Mar. 20. 8th—WARRIOR, *Douthwaite*, from Ceylon, Mar. 28. 9th—EARL GREY, *Talbert*, from Manilla.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per VISCOUNT MELBOURNE—Master and Miss Elliott, Mr. Smith. Miss Harrie Colgrave died at sea.

Per ZENOBIA—John Neave, Esq., B C S., Lieut. Wilson, 10th B N.I., Ens. Bennett, H M's 13th, M Gladstone, Esq. From St. Helena—R. Williams, Esq., Dep. Com.-Gen.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Aug. 6—ROBERT SMALL, *Scott*, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per MALABAR—Mrs. Trevelyan, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott (15th Hussars), and lady, Lieut.-Col. Payne and family, Captain and Mrs. Cooper (7th N.I.), Captain and Mrs. Hughes (12th N.I.), Mr. and Mrs. Reeves (C.S.), Lieut. and Mrs. Renaud (M. Eur. Reg.), Lieut. and Mrs. Baker (32d N.I.), Lieut. and Mrs. Biggins (15th Hussars), Lieut. and Mrs. Tucker (H.M.S.), Cornets Nolan and Townsend, and Assist.-Surg. Reid (15th Huss), Messrs. Etheridge, Toddy, Morphew, and Newnham. 68 troops, 8 women, and 10 children.

BENGAL.—*Arrivals at*—May 10—WOOLSINGTON, *Burroughs*, from Mauritius. 11—FAIRLIE, *Ayer*, from Madras. ADAMS, *Mills*, from do. 13—H.M.S. FAVOURITE, *Craker*, from Amherst. SCOTLAND, *Cunningham*, from Greenock. ROSALIND, *Fouroise*, from London.

Departures from—PALMYRA, *Parsons*, for London. GENTOO, *Dudds*, for Liverpool. JOHN MCLELLAN, *McDonald*, for London.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at*—June 2—EARL OF BALCARRES, *Parker*, from London. 3—TRIGARTH, *Green*, from do. and Cape.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—June 8—SOPHIA, *McNair*, Bengal to Le Cap L'Agullas. June 27—OWEN GLENDOWER, London to Calcutta, Lat. 2. 15 S., Lon. 19. 49 W. July 18—CHARLES HEARSEY, *Hopper*, Calcutta to London, Lat. 32. 36. N., Lon. 39. 54. W.

Buonapartism.—While the rigours of the conscription had invaded every family in France, from Normandie to La Vendée—while the untilled fields, the ruined granaries, the half-deserted villages, all attested the depopulation of the land, those talismanic words, "l'Empereur et la gloire," by some magic mechanism seemed all-sufficient not only to repress regret and suffering, but even stimulate pride, and nourish valour; and even yet, when it might be supposed that like the brilliant glass of a magic lantern, the gaudy pageant had passed away, leaving only the darkness and desolation behind it—the memory of those days under the empire survives untarnished and unimpaired, and every sacrifice of friends or fortune is accounted but little in the balance when the honour of La Belle France, and the triumphs of the grand "armée," are weighed against them. The infatuated and enthusiastic followers of this great man would seem, in some respects, to resemble the drunkard in the "Vaudeville," who alleged as his excuse for drinking, that whenever he was sober his poverty disgusted him. "My cabin," said he, "is a cell, my wife a mass of old rags, my child a wretched object of misery and malady. But give me brandy; let me only have that, and then my hut is a palace, my wife is a princess, and my child the very picture of health and happiness." So with these people—intoxicated with the triumphs of their nation, "*tête montée*" with victory—they cannot exist in the horror of sobriety which peace necessarily enforces; and whenever the subject turns in conversation upon the distresses of the time or the evil prospects of the country, they call out, not like the drunkard, for brandy, but in the same spirit they say—"Ah, if you would again see France flourishing and happy, let us once more have our croix d'honneur, our epaulettes, our voluntary contributions, our Murillos, our Velasquez, our spoils from Venice, and our increased territories to rule over." This is the language of the Buonapartiste every where, and at all seasons; and the mass of the nation is wonderfully disposed to participate in the sentiment. The empire was the Æneid of the nation, and Napoleon the only hero they now believe in. You may satisfy yourselves of this easily. Every *café* will give evidence of it, every society bears its testimony to it, and even the most wretched *Vaudeville*, however trivial the interest—however meagre the story, and poor the diction, let the Emperor but have his "rôle"—let him be as laconic as possible, carry his hands behind his back, wear the well-known low cocked-hat, and the "*redingote gris*"—the success is certain—every sentence he utters is applauded, and not a single allusion to the Pyramids, the sun of Austerlitz, l'honneur, et la vieille garde, but is sure to bring down thunders of acclamation.—[From the "Confessions of Harry Lorrequer," a cheap publication of infinite talent, and the only one of the class that may be said to rival "Boz."

SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF A BENGAL COLONEL.

Colonel Roderick Liverlight in person was tall and thin, in face yellow and thin, in potations given to be thin; and in abuse of all military reductions downright thick-and-thin. Unlucky had he been in his Alpine progress from a cadet to a field officer, in which long lists, as he was wont to observe,

"Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise,"

and he not only never had a *staff* appointment (which so many *sticks* have had) but he had had the mortification of frequent *supersessions* appointments. He was not like one who, having no more interest at head-quarters than a hermit may have with a grand inquisitor, is utterly precluded from ever expecting any practical patronization: and who, therefore has *no* hope by the deferment of which his heart can be made sick. On the contrary, at the time when he might justly have been called *young* Liverlight, he had a deuced deal of what might be looked upon as interest. He had letters of recommendation from a proprietor of as much East India stock as conferred the privilege of one vote for a director; and from Mr. Somebody or other, who had once dined in company with the then newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, at a Civil and Anchor dinner, or some similar inaugurative feed: and as the Military Secretary to His Excellency acknowledged the receipt of those important documents, and assured him his claims should be taken into consideration along with those of the other candidates, he at once began to meditate upon those blue cuffs and collars which distinguish the "general staff," and to ponder on the procuration of a steel scabbard for his sword, in lieu of the leather sheath which covers the weapon of a regimental officer. In those halcyon days—the early times of Liverlight's career—the dispensers of patronage being less pure than could have been wished, or would have been required, or should have been endured, by radical reformers, were not in the habit of solemnly pledging their words of honour as men and as Christians, not to attend to any claim of mere interest, whether orally or epistolarily urged, but solely to bestow their "good offices" upon merit, whole merit, and nothing but merit, so help them Davy! and therefore my deceased friend made cure of a *birth*, till nearly the day of his *death*, than which a person less chained with sanguinity might have gone, or than one who had a more philosophical constitution. But it never came to anything. He was, in every sense of the word, *faced* with *yellow* to the last hour of his existence; and every "general order" had his cordial imprecation, which promulgated the advancement to the "staff" of any individual, what, or who soever. The march of events was a source of excruciating vexations. The half-batta rendered him, on the instant, non compos mentis, and he left off military duty for the remainder of that year. The [illegible] of the "provincial battalions" gave periodical hepatitis; for he had long looked forward to devoting his remaining years to the improvement of one of them, the responsible and onerous function of its invalid commander: but when the edict of the fifth of June fell colonelcides was issued*, and he beheld how far he still was from that altitude, he forthwith burst a liver abcess (there was always one ready, poor fellow!) and was nearly suffocated by the interference of its contents with the lungeons part of his system. This last untoward event determined him to go home at the end of one more year, when he calculated he should have saved the "little more," which like the "certain age" of woman, is allowed to be undefinable; and in the accomplishment of which so many valuable lives are sacrificed in India, and so much matured ability lost for ever to the Oriental Club, and the Commons' House of Parliament, to say nothing at all of the "direction" in this place, nor of the manufacturing-places meetings for the vote by ballot. Poor Liverlight!—he must have indited his little jeu d'esprit a very short period before the demise of his bald and shining crown; and he seems (like Byron in his last birthday ode) to have had a sort of an idea that he was not destined to Methusalemise! You will not fail, by-and-by, to observe the mournful pathos which intermingles, in a cruel very-well-help-it kind of way, with the querulousness incidental to enfeebled old, while taking a retrospect of the hopes of youth, all blighted like a rosebud—when a rosebud is blighted, and you will perceive, from the auto-description contained in the concluding stanza, how little likely it was, even from the writer's own account of his physicals, that the most adventurous insurance office, be the same Phœnix or Sun, would have considered his existence worth fifty years' purchase. May the earth which is over him lie as lightly on his remains as *they* certainly do—poor, shrivelled, old fellow!—upon that which is under them, and may the rammelie will cause among the worms be forgiven him! He was one of the last specimens of the race of old Indian Colonels—of men who performed much gallant service to the East India Company; and who combined much merit of the best kind, with not a little harmless though amusing singularity. Liberal and magnificent in their ideas and

* Before the 5th of June, 1829, there were in the Indian Army Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandants, who had the emoluments of regiments, but they were then all made full Colonels, a measure which, by what was meant to be a reciprocity system, caused the advancement of young Lieutenant-Colonels of the King's Army, over the heads of very old ones of the Company's. It was evidently an oversight, or a sleeping on their post, of the Court of Directors, and caused great and just discontent among their officers.

practice; zealously attached to the service of which they were members; beloved and trusted by the then undegenerate and finally faithful troops under their command; gallant in the field, and not unwise in the council, the Hindoo race of Company's Officers will probably be forgotten more easily than surpassed. But I digress. So here goes what may be called the last dying speech and confession of Colonel Roderick Liverlight, of the Bengal Army.—*Oriental Herald.*

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR, D. L. T. WIDDRINGTON, K.C.B.

In 1777, at a period when hostilities had been carried on for some months between Great Britain and France, this officer's attention turned to Military pursuits, and he arrived at Gibraltar. In 1779, the political importance of Gibraltar united the resources of Spain with France, in the most harassing and vexatious mode of attack on that fortress, which so powerful and obstinate an enemy could devise; and at this period began a series of Military services that have no parallel in history, and which continued for three years, seven months, and twelve days. During the whole of this memorable service, the blockade, and siege of Gibraltar, until the end of 1783, this officer was actively employed as Draughtsman, Engineer, and Ensign of the 12th Foot, his commission in the latter being dated 11th April, 1782, with proud and brilliant testimonials of approbation of his conduct from his commanding General, accompanied with a medal from the late Gen. Picton, Col of the 12th Regt. On 4th Oct., 1780, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy by purchase, and was employed, in 1790 and 1791, with his regiment, serving as Marines on board of the grand fleet commanded by Lord Howe.

Upon the first impression made throughout Europe by the popular schism engendered in the bosom of France, Lieut. Tinling raised an independent company in Ireland; and in a part of the country where French influence predominated, he was attacked, many of his men forced from him, and he, with several others, were wounded. On 29th June, 1793, Capt. Tinling purchased a company in the 17th Foot, with permission to dispose of his independent company, the men having been previously turned over to the 54th. In Aug., 1794, Capt. T. left Ireland with his regiment for Southampton, and on 1st Sept. embarked at that place for the West Indies; after buffetting about at sea for several months backwards and forwards, the 17th (with other corps) was landed at Plymouth, being unfit from sickness to proceed on its voyage. In Aug following, the troops rendezvoused at Spike Island, Cork, and encamped until Jan. following, during which period Capt T. was employed as Commissary-General, and did the duty of Quartermaster-General also. Capt. T. was also appointed a Major of Brigade to the forces serving in the W. Indies. In May, 1796, he arrived with his brigade at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, at which time the whole of St. Domingo had assumed an alarming appearance of sickness that could not be resisted, and thousands of brave fellows sunk under it; the Major himself escaped dreadfully, and with much difficulty reached home. On 16th Jan., 1797, he succeeded to a Majority in the 17th Regt; and on 6th Aug., 1799, when a great military promotion for some important service became general throughout the Army, Major Tinling was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 2d Batt. 77th Regt., raised from volunteers from the Militia, and on the 27th of the same month, with his Battalion, came to an anchor off the hostile coast of Holland, to witness the defeat of the enemy in that nay's battle. He was actively employed during the whole campaign in Holland, under the command of the Duke of York. On 10th Sept., when Gen. Daendels made his attack on St. Martins, the village was defended by the 17th and 44th Regts. After overcoming great difficulties, and the most determined opposition, the principal post of Oude Carspel was carried by storm on 19th Sept. 1799; and at this attack the Lieut. Col. commanded the flank companies of the brigade he was again in action on 2d Oct., and in justice to the corps, composed of volunteers from the Militia, it must be observed, that the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch was pleased to express, that the gallantry of the brave troops could not have been surpassed by any former instance of British valour. In this campaign the Lieut.-Col. was accompanied by his son, a Lieutenant in the same battalion.

A Military force was again ordered to embark, which was to be followed by still more numerous troops, but the object of the expedition was not made known. Genoa was, however, said to be the place of its destination; and early in 1800 Lieut.-Col. Tinling, with his battalion, embarked at Deal, and arrived at Leghorn in May following. From 1800 until the end of the war, 1802, Lieut.-Col. T. served with his reg. in the Mediterranean, and was reduced to half-pay upon his return home; but was not suffered to remain unemployed: he was immediately appointed an Inspecting Field-Officer in the Recruiting Staff.

By the Gazette of 4th March, 1802, it appears—"The King has been pleased to grant unto David Latimer Tinling, a Lieut.-Col. in the Army, late 17th Foot, and Inspect. Field-Officer of the recruiting service, his royal licence and authority, that he may assume and take the surname of Widdrington, in addition to his present name of Tinling, out of respect and affectionate regard to the memory of his wife's uncles, John and Nathaniel Widdrington, Esqrs. representatives of the Hanxley branch of that ancient family, and likewise that his son, George John Widdrington Tinling, a Captain in the 34th Foot, and his issue, and all the other children of the said Lieut.-Col. Tinling, by Sarah his wife, and their issue, may from henceforth assume and take the said surname of Widdrington only."

Upon 24th May, 1809, Lieut.-Col. Tinling Widdrington was desired to signify whether he was desirous of being employed as a Brig. Gen. in the Portuguese army, but was, from family concerns, precluded from the possibility of immediately proceeding on that service. On 25th Oct., 1809, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army; and on 1st Jan., 1812, succeeded to the rank of Major-Gen., and was appointed to the Staff of Gibraltar, where, and on the Staff of Canada, he remained till 1817. The 27th May, 1825, he obtained the rank of Lieut.-General. In 1834, he was selected as one of the officers to receive "Rewards for distinguished Service," and the amount per annum granted to him was 175*l.* The General died suddenly on the 30th ult., at the Manor House, Hexley, Kent.

In the battle of Vittoria, Major Widdrington, of the 83d Regt., when leading on his faithful companions in arms, had his horse shot under him in two places and killed, and he himself (the General's eldest son) met a glorious fate in the arms of victory, a ball having entered his breast.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—E. Mercer, Capel, Kent, grocer—R. Bright, Holborn, chemist.

BANKRUPTS—W. M. Knight, Green Arbour-court, Old Bailey, printer—A. Williams, Wigmore-st., Cavendish-sq., fishmonger—J. P. Lloyd, Coventry-st, Haymarket, boot-maker—C. Thompson, St. Andrew's-road, Horsemonger-lane, builder—J. Lee, Prince's-street, Lambeth, baker—W. Lee and J. Lee, Stockport, Cheshire, druggists—N. Hoyle and D. Grundy, Hinde, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—S. Luce, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, draper—M. Scarth, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, miller—F. Plank, Plymouth, perfumer—W. Parlour, Liverpool, share-broker—J. Scholes, Blackley, Manchester—G. Jackson, Birmingham, timber-merchant—G. Warburton, Manchester, victualler—T. Taylor, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, builder—W. Oldham, Nottingham, oil-merchant—T. Hall, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer—T. Bath, Truro, grocer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—William Watson, late of Little Bush-lane, but now of Bennett-st., Stamford-st., white, spirit, and provision merchant.

BANKRUPTS—M. Montfiore Joseph and Ludovick Carmickael, late of Calcutta and of Liverpool, merchants—J. Taylor, Noel-st., Berwick-st., Oxford-st., iron and zinc plate manufacturer—L. Edridge, Peckham, builder—R. Foster Breed and Wm. Eccleston, Liverpool, merchants—J. M'Innis, Liverpool, manufacturing chymist—T. Pattinson, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, timber-merchant—J. Lomax, Bury, Lancashire, joiner, house-builder, and retail beer seller—J. Hunt, Southampton, tailor—D. Paramore, Devonport, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—W. Henderson, Edinburgh, cabinet-maker.

BIRTHS.

31 inst., at Thanet, the lady of Capt. Tracey, of a son—in Derry, the lady of Capt. Gordon, 41st Regt., of a son—in Bath, the lady of Lieut. Catheby, 13th Lt. Dragoons, of a son—At Beverley, the lady of Major J. Bell, of a daughter—31st July, at Stonehouse, the wife of T. Evans, Esq., late of 5th Fusiliers, of a son, still born—7th inst., at 84, Sloane-street, the lady of Capt. W. Hamilton Halford, Bengal Army, of a daughter—1st inst., the lady of Digby Dent, Esq., Secretary to Rear Admiral Superintendent Warren, Plymouth Dock-yard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Samuel Hartopp, L.L.B., Vicar of Little Dalby, Leicestershire, Major G. A. Ramsay, K.H., 77th regt., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ramsay, Governor of Antigua, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Richard Robinson, Esq., of Great Stanmore, Middlesex—7th inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. W. G. Maude, Royal Navy, to Fanny Ann, only daughter of Captain W. Maude, Royal Navy—At Rosebank, Wick, on 30th July, Capt. A. R. Ross Rynie, 50th Reg. Madras Army, to Christina, widow of the late Lieut. R. T. Cox, 13th Madras Inf. —At St. George's, London, on 4th inst., R. H. G. F. Pigott, Esq., son of the late Col. G. F. Pigott, M.P., for Kinross, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Col. Ogle, of Brixtable Lodge, Surrey—In Clontarf Church, the Rev. D. Preston, to Emily, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Armstrong, of Woodville—In Dublin, W. R. Burke, Esq., eldest son of the late Capt. J. Burke, of Tyaquin, Galway, to Ann Louisa, fourth daughter of the late H. Duigenan, Esq., Meath—In Dublin, T. Thompson, Esq., to Linda, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cobbe, R. Artil.—At Watford, Viscount Newry and Morne, to Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., J. Hastings, Esq., to Rosamond, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Orde—R. W. Cunningham, Esq., of Bolam Hall, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Scratchley, late of the Rl. Artillery—In Waterford, Mr. J. M'Cormack, to Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Duffy, of the *Pioneer*—At Tullamore, R. Mathia, Esq., of Clonean, King's County, to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. F. Grome, Galway Militia—Aug. 2, at Stonehouse, J. Stephens, Esq., to Fidelia, eldest daughter of the late W. Jenkins, R.N.—At Edinburgh, W. Callender, Esq., to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. Moir, Esq., Surg. R.N.—At Jersey, A. J. Sutherland, M.D., to Alison, youngest daughter of J. W. Carmichael, Esq., late Capt. 52d Regt.—At Ipsden, Oxfordshire, Capt. C. R. Miller, R.M., eldest son of the late Gen. Miller, to Isabella Caroline, widow of the late Capt. John Murray, R.N.—5th inst., at Kingstone, near Canterbury, the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. George Skyring, Royal Artillery—At Oranmore, W. Crosbie, Esq., of Quarterstown, Cork, to Catherine, daughter of the late W. Croker, Esq., and niece of Lieut.-Gen. O'Brien—6th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, Lieut. Nelson, R.E., son of General Nelson, of Devonport, to Lucy, fifth daughter of the late T. Howard, Esq.

DEATHS.

30th ult., at Glasgow, Colonel Wedderburn, of Inveresklodge, Musselburgh, and late of Coldstream Guards—6th inst., in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Nugent, widow of Lieut.-Col. Nugent, late of Welbeck-street, in her 81st year—At Egham, Agnes Emily, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Salwey, M.P.—At the Cape of Good Hope, John, son of J. M'Donald, Esq., Master of H.M.S. *Meteelle*—At Rathconnell, at the age of 76, Lieut.-Colonel R. Logan, of the York Rangers—At Cheltenham, Captain W. H. Martin, late 9th Dragoons—At Calais, Charlotte Dolorea, only daughter of the late Col. J. Murphy, of Malaga—At the Cape of Good Hope, Georgiana Blair, third daughter of J. D. Watt, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General, aged 11—At Turks Island, Bahamas, Anne, wife of Lieut. Griffin, 3d West India Regt.—1st inst., drowned accidentally, while fishing in the pond at Belcamp-house, the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Hawthorne, in the 14th year of his age, Charles Stewart, only son and heir of Lieutenant-Colonel Steele Hawthorne, of the Bengal Army—At Selling, Richard, seventeenth child of Captain S. Rilton, R.N., aged 6 months—The infant son of J. W. Armstrong, Master, R.N., aged one month—At Buenos Ayres, Mr. J. M'Donnell, Surgeon, R.N.

Advertisements.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 345. SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To follow the VERNON.—Under Engagement with the East India Company, to Sail from Gravesend on the 29th September, and will embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the splendid frigate-built ship the WALMER CASTLE, 800 Tons, M. C. CLOSE, H.C.S., Commander. This ship is fitted expressly for the Accommodation of Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill; or to the Commander, at their Office.

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FOR CALCUTTA.—Calling at Madras with Passengers, under engagement with the Hon. East India Company, to leave Gravesend on the 5th of September, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL, lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILSIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill; or to Capt. THORNHILL, at their Office. N.B. Last Shipping Day the 3rd Septgmber.

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Last Shipping Day 12th of September.

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By Order, J. CHARTIER, Clerk to the Company.

Thames Tunnel Office, Walbrook Buildings, Walbrook, Aug. 1839.

APARTMENTS, &c., in a delightful part of the country, and within a mere drive of Town, a Literary Man and his Wife, occupying a larger House and Premises than they require, and having no children, have resolved upon accommodating One or Two Boarders. The Lady, being highly talented, would not object to superintend the Studies of any Young Pupil, under 15 years of age.—Apply, post paid, to Y. Z., 41, Jermyn-street.

THE KING'S ROOMS, SOUTHSEA BEACH. A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will be held at the King's Rooms, on Wednesday, 4 September 4th, 1839, patronised by all the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, Captain SAYER, M.C. Tickets to Subscribers to the Rooms, 5*s.* 6*d.*; to Non Subscribers, 7*s.* 6*d.*, to be had only at the Rooms. Every Description of Fancy Costume can be obtained at the Rooms. Private Dressing Rooms secured by giving Two Days' Notice.—Soirées on Mondays and Fridays

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30*s.*, superfine, 40*s.* to 50*s.*, frock coats, silk facing, 30*s.* to 45*s.*, superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50*s.*, milled cloth great coats, 40*s.* to 63*s.*, trousers, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*, fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 12*s.* to 25*s.*; waistcoats 5*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* Petersham great coats, 25*s.* and 30*s.*, pilot coats, 16*s.*, 21*s.*, and 30*s.*; cloth cloaks, 30*s.* to 63*s.*, shooting jackets, 16*s.*; dressing gowns, 10*s.* 6*d.*, boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 10*s.* to 12*s.*, a suit of clothes, 21*s.* 17*s.*, superfine black, 3*l.* 5*s.*—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Ordnance Office, Aug. 10.

Roy. Regt. of Artillery—Sec. Capt. Henry Richard Wright to be Capt., v. Saunders, dec.—First Lieut. John Wynne to be Sec. Capt., v. Wright.—Sec. Lieut. Francis Alexander Campbell to be First Lieut., v. Wynne.—First Lieut. Percy Leon to be Sec. Capt., v. Slater, ret. on h. p.—Sec. Lieut. Henry Philip Goodenough to be First Lieut., v. Bean.

West Kent Regt. of Militia—Frederick Augustus Hodgson, Gent., to be Lieut. William Allen, Gent., to be Lieut.—Henry Squires Shrapnell, Gent., to be Ensign.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, Aug. 23.

4th Foot—Ens. Arthur Geo. Shaw, from 1st Foot, to be Lieut. without p., v. Yea, appointed to 6th Foot—Aug. 22.

5th—Sec. Lieut. Wm. Percy Robbins to be First Lieut. by p., v. Rawlins, who retires.—Gent. Cadet Francis Sutton, from R. Mil. Col., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Tebbs—Aug. 21.

10th—Ens. John Gurwood to be Adj., v. Shanly, who resigns the Adjutancy only—Aug. 23.

14th—Capt. George Perry, h. p. 1st West India Reg., to be Capt., v. Priestley Broadhead, who retires upon h. p.—Lieut. Edward Lovelace Hall, from 3d Foot, to be Ens., v. Jennings, who exchanges—Aug. 21.

16th—Lieut. Charles Henry Pierse, from h. p. 19th Foot, to be Paymaster, v. John Grant, removed to Perth Dist.—Aug. 23.

23d—Ens. James Jernegan, from 67th Foot, to be Ens., v. Hall, who exchanges—Aug. 21.—Ens. Wm. Somerville, from 1st West India Reg., to be Ens., v. Smith, who exchanges—Aug. 22.

25th—Lieut. Stephen Peacocke to be Capt. by p., v. Deaves, who retires.—Ens. Neil Buie Barnett to be Lieut. by p., v. Peacocke.—Wm. Hodges Tyleen Pierson, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Barnett—Aug. 23.

42d—Major George Johnstone to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Middleton, who retires.—Capt. Duncan Alexander Cameron to be Major by p., v. Johnstone.—Lieut. Robert Williamson Pamsey to be Capt. by p., v. Cameron.—Ens. Archibald Colin Campbell to be Lieut. by p., v. Ramsay.—Ens. Thomas Frances Wade, from 81st Foot, to be Ens., v. Campbell—Aug. 23.

54th—George William Maccauley, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Skeen, who resigns—Aug. 23.

67th—Capt. William Henry Sleigh, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Peter Brannon, who exchanges—Aug. 23.—Lieut. Gustavus William Nicholls to be Capt. by p., v. Sheppard, who retires.—Ens. John Hayes Locke to be Lieut. by p., v. Nicholls.—Gent. Cadet Henry Lewson, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. by p., v. Locke—Aug. 23.

69th—Graham Pinche, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. W. Carring ton Brown, who retires—Aug. 23.

81st—John Gordon, Gent., to be Lieut. by p., v. Wade, appointed to 42d Foot—Ens. St. John Bourchier, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Shaw, promoted in 1st Foot—Aug. 23.

92d—George Leonard Bindley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Darby, who exchanges.—This Commission cancelled—Aug. 23.

95th—Lieut. John Bayly Wall, from 8th Foot, to be Capt. without p., v. M'Causland, dec.—Aug. 23.

98th—Lieut. Ralph Percy Yea, from 4th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Wall, promoted—Aged 16—Aug. 23.

1st West India Reg.—Capt. Henry Thomas Moore, h. p. 9th Foot, to be Capt., v. Priestley, appointed to 14th Foot—Aug. 22.—Ens. Wm. Napoleon Smith, from 3d Foot, to be Ens., v. Somerville, who exchanges—Aug. 23.

Unattached—Lieut. Richard Warren, from 58th Foot, to be Captain without p.—Aug. 23.

Hospital Staff—John Donald, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Rennard, who resigns—Aug. 23.

Memo.—The name (erroneously appearing by the date of Lieut. Henley's commission, in 58th Foot, from April 9, 1840, to Feb. 9, 1841, as stated in the Gazette of July 30, 1841, has been cancelled. The Christian names of Ens. Hamilton, appointed to 88th Foot, in the Gazette of Aug. 6, 1840, are George Rowan.—The name of the Major of the R. Artillery, who was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. by Brevet, on the Coronation of Aug. 30, 1838, is Francis Macbean, and not Forbes Mackay.

CAVALRY.

6th Dragoon Guards—*Battle of Salamanca.*—On the memorable 22d of July, the Fifth Dragoon Guards, commanded by Col. the Hon. William Ponsonby, moved from their bivouac and formed on the rear of the centre of the position occupied by the allied army. When the French Commander was perceiving, Lord Wellington took advantage of an opportune movement, and ordered his divisions forward to attack the adversaries, when the Fifth Dragoon Guards, to keep and to the right, passed the village of Arapiles, and advancing in support of the third and fifth divisions, were exposed to a heavy cannonade. The French army, being attacked at the moment it was making a complicated evolution, was unable to withstand the British forces; in a short time, a favourable opportunity occurred for the charge of the heavy cavalry ordered, and the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and Third and Fourth Dragoons, were ordered to attack. The bugles sounded, the brigade moved forward, and in its pace, with Major-Gen. Le Marchant at its head, to the Commander presented itself. The dust which was created on every side; clouds of dust and rising columns of smoke clouded the air, and enveloped the forming squadrons as they dashed forward and shook the ground with their trampling feet. In front, the glittering bayonets and waving plumes of French infantry were dimly seen through the obscured atmosphere; these formidable ranks of war were immediately broken and overthrown by the terrific charge of this band of the resolute troopers, mingling with their unresisting adversaries, cut them down with a dreadful carnage, while the British infantry raised shouts of triumph and applause of the success of the cavalry, and numbers of the enemy laid down their arms, and tendered prisoners of war. Major-Gen. Le Marchant was shot through the body, which terminated the career of that gallant and talented officer, the command of the brigade devolved on the brave Col. the Hon. William Ponsonby, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and the officers and men of the brigade, including the heroic fire and energy of their favourite Lieut., performed deeds of valour worthy the high character of British troops. Having subdued one body of infantry, they continued their career through a wood in their front without waiting to form their ranks; another formidable mass of fresh adversaries presented itself, the undaunted heavy horsemen, conscious of their power, flushed with success, stimulated to new energies by seeing Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton and his staff at their head, rushed forward with reckless fury; though assailed by a volley of musketry, which proved fatal to many, the survivors passed through the curling smoke, scarcely seeming to touch the ground, and the next moment the French column was broken with a dreadful crash. That mass of infantry, a moment before so menacing and conspicuous, was become a confused rabble, while the victorious troopers, exulting in uncontrollable might, trampled down and plunged their horses through the enemy's ranks, sabring their dismayed adversaries, and producing havoc and confusion on every hand*. Five guns and more than two thousand prisoners were captured, and a division of French infantry was destroyed, two guns were seized by the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and sent to the rear immediately after they broke through the enemy's ranks. Such were the splendid results of this gallant and splendid charge, in which the weight, prowess, and daring impetuosity of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and Third and Fourth Dragoons, seconded by the light brigade, proved irresistible, and contributed materially in deciding the fortune of a battle in which the French army sustained a decisive overthrow, and eleven guns and two eagles remained in possession of the conquerors. The British Commander stated in his public despatch,—"The cavalry, under Sir Stapleton Cotton, made a most gallant and successful charge upon a body of French infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces." Col. the Hon. William Ponsonby was presented with a gold medal for his conduct as Commanding Officer, and the 1st was afterwards rewarded with the honour of bearing the word SALAMANCA on its standards and appointments. Its loss was Capt. Osborne, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 12 Private men killed; Lieut. Christie, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 14 Private men wounded.—*Cannon's Historical Records.*

3d Light Dragoons—Col. Joseph Thackwell, C.B. and K.H.—As this gallant officer holds a distinguished command in India, we give a correct record of his services:—Appointed to a Cornetcy in the Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Lord Somers, June 16, 1798, and promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same in Sept. 1799. He served with the corps in Ireland in the latter year, and was disbanded with it in April, 1800. He purchased a Cornetcy in the 15th, or King's, Light Dragoons, dated 23d April, 1800, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy 13th June, 1801. The latter end of 1801, a detachment of 30 men of the regiment was sent under his command to Brighton, to be instructed in the Horse Artillery exercise. After the peace of Amiens, on the reduction of the Army from a war establishment, he was placed on half-pay, June 24th, 1802; restored to full pay as Lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons April 20, 1804. Encamped at Weymouth for nearly four months, during the residence of his Majesty, in 1805. Obtained a troop by purchase, commission dated 9th April, 1807, embarked at Portsmouth with eight troops of the regiment in October, 1808; landed at Corunna the middle of November, and served with Sir David Baird's corps, and also during Sir John Moore's retreat from the neighbourhood of Salamanca, in Leon, to Corunna; several times engaged with the enemy in that campaign. Embarked in the evening of January 16, 1809; landed at Plymouth. The regiment was cantoned in the disturbed counties of York and Nottingham in the years 1811 and 12. Embarked at Portsmouth with 6 troops in January, 1813; landed at Lisbon; marched into cantonments near Almeida the beginning of May; and the Hussar Brigade, consisting of the 10th, 15th, and 18th regiments of Hussars, and Sir Robert Gardiner's brigade of Horse Artillery, were inspected near Fuente Guinaldas by the Commander of the Forces. Put in movement for the Douro 19th May, 1813, and joined the route of Sir Thomas Graham's column. His squadron formed the advanced guard of the Army 31st May, at the passage of the river Ezla, and repulsed the enemy's heavy cavalry, and made many prisoners. The 15th Hussars supported the 10th and 18th in the affair of Morales. Engaged in some slight affairs previous to, and very severely engaged in, the battle of Vittoria. A squadron of the 15th Hussars, and another of the 15th, were placed under his command, and assisted in the blockade of Pampeluna. Attached to the 3d, Sir Thomas Picton's, division of infantry in the battles of the Pyrenees in front of Pampeluna. Marched into the Pyrenees to support the attack of Marshal Soult's position on the Nivelle on the 10th of November. On the outpost duty the winter of 1813 in the vicinity of the Valley of the Macaye. Engaged in the battles of Orthes and Toulouse; and with an advanced guard of forty men at Grenada, March 1st, 1814, drove in nearly 300 of the 13th Chasseurs à cheval, and inflicted on them a considerable loss. Besides the above, was often engaged in slight affairs of posts, &c., &c., and always most actively employed in the before-mentioned campaigns. Returned to England with the Cavalry by way of Boulogne, and the regiment was sent to Ireland. It embarked at Cork in May, 1815, and landed at Ostend. His squadron of the 15th Hussars covered the retreat of the right column of Cavalry on the 17th of June, 1815, from Quatre Bras to the position at Waterloo. Very severely engaged in the battle of Waterloo. Wounded in two places about a quarter past seven in the evening, in charging a solid square of the guard, and his left arm was, in consequence, amputated. Promoted to the rank of Major 18th June, 1815, and to that of Lieut.-Col., 21st of June, 1817; became Regimental Lieut.-Colonel 15th June, 1820; and Colonel by Brevet, 10th Jan., 1837.

6th Dragoons—Capt. Barbor has been robbed of a valuable turquoise breast-pin in Dublin, by a pensioner.

8th Hussars—The third division, consisting of 3 officers, 67 men, and 77 horses, embarked on board the *Glasgow* steamer for Liverpool. The 4th division and head-qrs., consisting of 6 officers, 73 men, and 78 horses, embarked at Dundalk on the 19th, in the *Glasgow* steam-vessel, for Liverpool. On landing at Liverpool from Dundalk, proceeded direct by railroad carriages to Manchester.

11th Lt. Dragoons—We have elsewhere noticed the *affair* of the booby Magistrate Brent, and the *Morning Chronicle*. The resolution expelling the *Morning Chronicle* from the regimental depot messes at Chatham, will be found in our columns. The following has appeared in the *Morning Herald*:—

"We have refrained from crowding our columns with irrelevant matter during the continuance of the trials and inquiries consequent upon the disturbances to which the able government of our present Ministry has given rise. Amongst our emissions it may have struck our readers that we have said nothing in reference to the affair of "The Eleventh Light Dragoons," which has furnished a daily theme for the last week to our contemporary the *Morning Chronicle*. To us the matter appeared to lie in a nutshell. Some young officers, exercising their horses, rode over a hay field, and, suddenly interrupted in their (possible) trespass, replied jocularly in terms that appear to have offended the full blown dignity of the lord of the soil—a gentleman of radical politics—'and, what is more,' a Magistrate 'possessing authority.' Ample satisfaction for the trespass appears to have been offered and refused, but the cause of the refusal, indeed the gist of the whole affair, has its origin in the fact of its offering a means to the whig party of vilifying a conservative nobleman. Had it been a lady's reputation instead of a hay-field, the 11th Dragoons might have ridden over it rough-shod with impunity."

As a *finale* to the affair, we find room for two letters addressed by the Officers of the 11th to a contemporary:—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—I perceive my name in the columns of your paper of yesterday, in relation to the affair of the Officers of the 11th Light Dragoons with a Mr. Brent.

I was one of the party on that occasion, who had ridden through this person's grounds, but had come out of them, and was actually in the public road, when this Mr. Brent came up to me in the most insolent manner, and snatched up the reins of my bridle, at the same time applying the appellation of "blackguards" to the whole party, and demanding my name. As I had not at the time either whip or stick in my hands with which to administer to Mr Brent the chastisement which his brutal assault would have warranted, I spurred my horse and rode at him, as he himself describes, till I got him up against a wall, when he let go my bridle. Such, Sir, is the part which I took in this affair, and I shall only add, that had I been asked my name in a proper manner, I should not have hesitated to have given it. J. W. Brotherton, Cornet 11th Lt. Drags.

Canterbury, August 20th, 1840.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, were the six Officers alluded to by Mr Brent, and beg to assure you that the letter signed "An Officer of the Eleventh Light Dragoons," and dated "United Service Club, 19th August," in your paper of the 20th, was not written by any of us, or with our knowledge or consent. Richard Anthony Reynolds, Capt.; John Henry Forrest, Lieut.; John Williams Reynolds, Lieut.; W. C. Forrest, Lieut.; J. W. Brotherton, Cornet; J. Cunningham, Cornet.

Canterbury, August 20th.

P.S.—Please to insert this letter in your paper.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Battalion—"We cannot permit the battalion to leave Edinburgh without bearing testimony to the very orderly conduct which they have uniformly maintained since their arrival, and we are sure that both officers and men carry with them the best wishes of every class of the inhabitants for their future welfare. Notwithstanding the earliness of the hour (five A.M.), crowds of the inhabitants accompanied the division a considerable distance from the town. The appearance of the men was extremely steady and soldier-like, and not a single instance of drunkenness was perceptible in the ranks. The second and last division, consisting of the Grenadier and four battalion cos., marched from Edinburgh *en route* to Glasgow, under command of Major R. Mullen, K.H. Crowds of the inhabitants accompanied the division a great distance beyond the town. The men appeared in high order, and quite sober, notwithstanding the time they have been stationed there, and the number of friends they had made, and with whom a parting cup is always taken in that country."—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

4th—Lieut. Burke embarked for Madras, in the *Carnatic*, on the 20th inst., in comm and of the detachment.

5th Depot—Lieutenant Jenkins, from Corfu, has joined at Galway.

12th Depot—The head-qrs. and 2 cos. marched into Brecon on 6th inst., leaving detachments at Newtown, Llandiloes, and Montgomery. The following are the officers present at head-qrs.:—Major J. Patton; Capt. Stirke; Lieuts. Dunne, Boyd, Reed; Ens. Marcon and Longfield; Assist.-Surgeon Robertson.

15th—Capt. Western, Lieut. Astell, and Ens. Wilkinson, and detachment, arrived at Quebec, July 20, on board the *Atholl.*

16th—Another draft of 72 men embarked this week for Bengal. We would recommend that this reg. be styled the "Bengal Guards," since the determination seems to be that the corps shall remain permanently in India.

19th Depot—Under Maj. C. C. Hay, left Dublin last week for the Pigeon-house. The following officers are attached to the depot:—Major Hay, Capts. Burns, Scott, Hilton, and Simpson; Lieuts. Bernard, Deacon, Franklin, Tute, and Byrne; Ensigns Mausergh, Phillipps, and Campbell; Assist.-Surg. Dr. Williams.

* The 69th French reg. of infantry of the line, was one of the corps which was nearly annihilated, and the staff of the Drum-Major of that reg. is preserved as a trophy by the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and carried on parades, &c., by the Trumpet-Major.

21st—Lieut. Greene has embarked for Bengal, also Sec. Lieut. Stuart. Capt. L'Estrange, late of the 5th, has joined the depot at Chatham. Sec. Lieut. Holland is ordered to join head-qrs. in India.

22d—Since the 31st of July this corps has completed its new establishment, together with the vacancy of 16 discharged invalids, who were struck off on the 31st ult. The regiment never got a better batch of young men. The proportion of Grenadiers at the height of 5 feet 11 inches and a half (ten men) is fully made up; and the average height of the whole body fully 5 feet 7 inches and a half. This has been by strenuous exertion at head-quarters, for the corps has had no returns yet from Belfast, Cork, Cookstown, and Chester. The 22d were the *first* that completed the last *augmentation*, and we believe the *first* in the British Army that has completed this last levy, which is a proud feeling for the regiment.

24th—Brev.-Major Stoyte and lady, Lieuts. Blachford and Spring and lady, Ens. Wodehouse, with the detachment, arrived at Quebec, 20th July, in the *Atholl*.

30th—Sir Thomas Bradford was present at the siege of Monte Video, and attack on Buenos Ayres; he has received a cross and one clasp for Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the passage of the Nive.—Col. Robinson served in the Peninsula from June, 1809, to Oct. 1813, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, lines at Torres Vedras, pursuit of Massena, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz (shot through the left arm at the assault 6th April, 1812), battle of Salamanca, retreat from Madrid, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees (severely wounded, left leg fractured, 28th July, 1813).—Major Ormond's services.—Expedition to Copenhagen in 1801; Canadian campaigns of 1812, 13, and 14, including the battles of Fort George, Stony Creek, and Chrystler's Farm.—Major Tongue served the campaign of 1813 at Toombudra in the East Indies, and commanded the left wing of the 30th Reg. at the siege of Asseerghur.—Major Procter's services.—Expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Corunna campaign. Peninsula from 1812 until 1814, served also in the American War.—Capt. Poyntz served in Portugal as a volunteer from Feb. to Nov. 1811, including the sortie of the French from Almeida, and subsequent skirmish at Barber del Puerco, and battle at Fuentes d'Onor.—Capt. Macready served the campaigns of 1814 in Holland, and was engaged at Fort Frederick Hendrick, present on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June at Waterloo, also at the siege of Asseerghur, Mar. and April, 1819. Capt. Beaver served in the Peninsula from July, 1811, to Jan 1813, including the siege of the Forts at, and battle of Salamanca, where he was wounded, served also in the south of France in 1814.—Major Waynouth served in the Peninsula with the 2nd Life Guards, was severely wounded and taken prisoner (reported "supposed to be killed") at Waterloo, in charging the Cuirassiers; the effects of this wound were so severe that he was a year upon crutches in a state of excessive suffering, and it was six years before he could put on a boot. He was consequently compelled to make the sacrifice of his professional prospects by an exchange to half-pay when his name stood first for promotion by purchase.—Quartermaster Ward served in the Peninsula from March, 1807, to June, 1814, including the siege of Cadiz, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz, and affair at Villa Muriel; served also in the Netherlands.—*New Army List.*

31st—Brev.-Major Ogilvy is in orders, to take command of a large draft for Bengal, which will embark in the first week of September. Lieut. White has joined the depot.

32d—Brev.-Maj. Swinburn, Capt. L. T. Hill, lady, and two children, Ens. Robins with the draft, arrived at Quebec, July 20, in the *Atholl*. Lieut. Ingle has returned home in the *Great Western*.

32d Depot—The detachment, commanded by Ens. Lowe, stationed at Mallow for some time, will be relieved in a few days by part of the 67th Depot. A recruiting party has been ordered to embark for Bristol, on route to Truro and Nottingham.

34th Depot—were inspected this week by Sir William Ware, C.B., &c. &c., who expressed his approbation of its appearance. It mustered scarcely 100 men.

38th Depot—at Newry, replaced the 8th Hussars at Dundalk on the 16th inst.

39th Depot—Lieut. Griffiths has joined for embarkation.

40th Depot—Capt. McDuff will shortly embark to join head-qrs. in India. Ens. Thomas is also in orders.

41st—Ensigns Smith and Marston embarked for Madras on the 20th inst.

43d Depot—at Naas, have detached two cos. to Newbridge, to replace the Inniskillings, gone to Dublin.

47th Depot—under Major P. Dundas, landed at Dublin from Jersey last week, and left on Saturday for Belturbet, detaching two cos. to Cavan.

48th—Sir Thomas Bisshop served at Gibraltar during its bombardment and siege, was present at the surrender of various islands in the West Indies; and has received a medal for Guadaloupe. Sir Thomas performed distinguished services in the Pindaree and Mahratta war.—Col. Bell served in the Peninsula from 1809 to the end of the war, including the passage of the Douro, battle of Albuhera (wounded), action at Alden de Ponte, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and assault of Badajoz (severely wounded), battles of Salamanca, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse. Col. B. has received a cross for the four battles last named.—Major Willats served in the Peninsula from 1812 to the end of the war, including the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storming of Badajoz from 19th Jan. to 6th April, 1812; operations near, and blockade of, Bayonne.—Major Duncan served at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and in the Peninsula from Aug. 1812 to Oct. 1813, including the battle of Vittoria and siege of San Sebastian, where he was severely wounded 31st Aug. 1813; present at Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capture of Paris.—Capt. Smith was wounded in action at Coorg, Madras, April, 1834.—Capt. Mountsteven served at the attack of various posts, &c., on the frontiers of Canada, and within the United States in 1813-14-15.—*New Army List.*

48th Depot—Ens Muchlin was attacked by two ruffians at Bruff on the 13th inst., who flung stones at him: he took refuge in a shop, or his life might have been forfeited.

The depot, under command of Capt. C. A. Young, left Limerick on Friday last, by a sudden route for Templemore, leaving behind them in the hospital thirty sick men, mostly labouring under fever, and who are in the care of Dr. Johnston, the Assist.-Surgeon. The Depot will probably move on to Birr.

53d Depot—embarked in the *Apollo* at Kingston for Plymouth on the 20th inst.

60th, 1st Batt. Depot—under Maj. Trevelyan, left Dublin on Monday, for Birr, relieving Capt. Caldwell's comp., 92d, at Maryborough. Head-qrs. arrive at Birr on 26th.

60th, 2d Batt. Depot—Dr. P. Lamond, Assist.-Surgeon, embarks to join the service companies.

63d Depot—Capt. Fry is ordered to hold himself in readiness, to take command of a draft for Madras.

67th Depot—The *Anson* st. took part of the depot from Gosport to Cork on Tuesday. She will move them in three trips.

69th Depot—Lieut. D. K. O'Reilly proceeds to join the service companies.

71st—Lieut. Wilkieson has returned to England in the *Great Western*. Lieut. Brackenden left Montreal for England, via Quebec, July 22.

75th Depot—embarked in the *Apollo*, at Kingston, for Plymouth on the 19th inst.

76th—The detachment from Cavan to Enniskillen, 22d to 23d Aug.

77th Depot—Head-qrs. consist of but one comp.* The detached wing of the depot, under Capt. W. Clerke, has again united at Stockton-on-Tees, from Sunderland and Tynemouth Castle. On the 15th one comp. (Capt. Tonkins and Ens. Duff) proceeded to Darlington, to aid of the civil power; but were recalled in consequence of a Chartist meeting at Stockton last Tuesday. Capt. Egerton is on leave.

81st Depot—from Hull, will most likely relieve the 59th Depot at Carlisle.

84th—H.M.S. *Revenge* arrived at Cove on 15th inst. with the three remaining cos., consisting of 10 officers, 10 Serjeants, and 175 r. and f., which were disembarked on the 16th. 1 comp. from Cork to Kilkenny, 17th to 22d Aug. 2 remaining cos., do. do., 19th to 24th Aug.

85th—Lieut. Grant, Ens. Knox, and detachment, arrived at Quebec, July 20, in the *Atholl*.

92d Depot—The comp. from Maryborough to Birr, 22d to 25th Aug.

93d—Lieut. the Hon. W. B. McDonald has returned to England in the *Great Western*.

94th—Two comps. of the 61st were already on board the *Jupiter*, for Portsmouth, when orders arrived for the 94th to sail for Madras. The 61st were disembarked, and the 94th took their place, having been previously inspected by Major-Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, who expressed his regret at parting with so fine a corps in a short time only after their arrival at Ceylon. The 94th sailed for India in the best health, having only lost two men since they left Ireland.

94th Depot—last week commenced its march from Chester for Sheerness.

95th—The extraordinary quarrel between the Commanding Officer and the Commander of the *Jupiter*, which we noticed some weeks since, will, in all probability, lead to a Court-Martial.

97th—On the 15th inst., as the corps were practising on the strand, near Irishtown, Dublin, the musket of one of the men burst, and lacerated his left hand in a serious manner.

98th—expect that Edinburgh will be their next destination. This corps, under Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, since its return from the Cape, has scarcely ever had the benefits of being united in one quarter. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, this corps is not exceeded by any in the service in field movements or interior discipline.

99th—Lieut.-Col. Johnston has returned from leave, and resumed the command.

Provisional Batt.—The recruits in the battalion now exceed 2000, awaiting embarkation to join their regiments.

Royal Artillery.—There was a parade at Woolwich on Tuesday, and the Master-General was present. Lieut.-Col. Dansey is to succeed Lieut.-Col. Dyneley as Fire-Master to the Royal Laboratory. Maj. Sandilland's troop is expected at Woolwich on 2d Sept., from Dublin: the dismounted men, under the command of Lieut. Taylor, have arrived by steam conveyance. Lieuts. R. E. Wilmot and Lefroy embarked for St. Helena and Cape of G. Hope yesterday, to go out with Capt. Ross on the South Pole expedition. The Master-General leaves town this day on professional business.

G.O., Woolwich, 20th Aug. 1840.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, viz. Sec. Capt. Henry R. Wright to be Capt., v. Saunders, deceased.—First Lieut. John Wynne to be Sec. Capt., v. Wright.—Sec. Lieut. J. A. Campbell to be First Lieut., v. Wynne, dated 19th Aug., 1840. First Lieut. Percy Benn to be Sec. Capt., v. Slater, retired on half-pay.—Sec. Lieut. Henry P. Goodenough to be First Lieut., v. Benn, dated 14th Aug., 1839.

2. The Master General has approved of Sec. Capt. H. G. Tresdale being appointed Adjutant, provisionally under the regulations contained in General Order of 5th Feb., 1826, v. Wright, promoted. Sec. Capt. Wynne is posted to Maj. Wood's comp., 8th batt., v. Tresdale.

3. The Master General has been pleased to appoint the following officers to the Royal Horse Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Dyneley, v. Cleveland, promoted. Brev. Major Sandilands, v. Saunders, deceased.—First Lieut. Francis Ramsay, v. Lake, promoted.—First Lieut. W. Wynne Jones, v. Wynne, promoted. In consequence of the above, the following officers are posted to their corps, as expressed against their names, viz.—Lieut.-Col. Cleveland to the 4th batt., upon Lieut.-Col.'s pay, v. Dyneley.—Lieut.-Col. Peddie to the 7th batt., upon Major's pay, v. Crawford.—Capt. H. R. Wright to 7th batt., v. Sandilands.—First Lieut. Adye to 4th batt., v. Ramsay.—First Lieut. J. A. Campbell to 7th batt., v. Jones.

4. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following officers of the Royal Artillery being promoted by brevet to the rank of Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, viz. Brev. Major Henry G. Jackson, and Brev. Major Forbes Mackenzie. Dated 20th Aug., 1840. J. F. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel.

G.O., 21st Aug.—The Master General has been pleased to direct Col. Cleaveland to continue in the construction and charge of the field batteries, as heretofore.

J. F. Jones, Lieut.-Col. A. A. G.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Jenkin has arrived at Limerick from Galway.

"We four only called the attention of intelligent and well-educated young men to the advantages enjoyed in the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners; and we understand several of this class have already availed themselves of the opportunity at present offered of serving her Majesty in that distinguished corps. By the subjoined letter from Colonel Colby to Captain Gordon of the Royal Engineers, it appears that there are still a few vacancies; and we publish it for the purpose of showing the nature and advantages of that service."—*Glasgow Paper.*

"Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin, July 9.

"My Dear Gordon,—I am glad to find, by a note from the Brigade Major, that you are recruiting so as at Aberdeen. I want about seventy good Scotsmen for the Irish survey. Those only who are intelligent and trustworthy are any use to me, or have any chance of advancement. But I have three companies in which I have no bad men, so I keep none of that description, and I therefore lose no time in Courts Martial or punishments. I have no less than 18 Sergeant, six Corporals, and six Second Corporals, per company, so that non-commissioned officers for three companies, therefore, every clever man of good character must get promotion, and, besides this Military promotion, I give rates of working pay, amounting to two shillings a day, to some of my best men, so that some of my non-commissioned officers have about five shillings a day, besides lodging and fuel. Surely these prospects ought to bring volunteers, and, besides, there is a prospect of their employment in Scotland in a few years. Men who write good hands, and have some knowledge of drawing and mathematics, are sure to advance. I remain, my dear Gordon, very truly yours, "Thomas Colby.

"Captain Gordon, R.E."

For upwards of a century, the village of Kew has been a Military station as a Guard of Honour to the Palace and the other Royal residences, but lately orders have been received from the Horse Guards for the withdraw of the soldiers, and it is understood that, for the future, no guard will be stationed there, it being intimated that the barracks are about to be converted into a private residence, under the direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. A detachment of the 45th, commanded by Lieut. Nott, which has been doing duty there the last four months, has joined head-quarters at Windsor. The inhabitants in general very much regret the removal of the Military, to whose presence they have been so long accustomed.

Major Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.—We regret to hear that Sir Robert died early in the past week, at, we believe, Adlington Hall, Lancashire. He was in his 93d year, and the Senior Major of the Army.

Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the south-western district, has appointed Lieutenant Edward Pakenham, Grenadier Guards, to be his Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Sir Robert Grierson, on the half-pay of the 11th Foot, the oldest officer in the British Army, died a few days since near Dumfries. He has been on half-pay since 1763.

Ten pounds of oats are ordered to be issued to each horse of Cavalry regiments when on the line of march, instead of 8 lbs., as formerly.

Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll, commanding the western district, Ireland, has arrived in Dublin from Athlone.

Major William Saunders, Bl. Horse Artillery, whose demise we noticed in our last, commenced his Military career as a Gentleman Cadet, 3d Aug., 1803, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant on 14th Sept. 1805; promoted a First Lieutenant, 1st June, 1806, to Sec. Capt., 7th Nov. 1820; to Captain of a company, 7th Oct. 1834; and to Brev. Maj., 10th Jan. 1837. He held the appointment of Adjutant of the Bl. Horse Artillery Brigade, from 1st April, 1815, to 26th Dec. 1822. He was engaged in the affairs of Penbul, Redinha, and Sabugal; battles of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passages of the Bidassoa and Nive, and at the investment of Bayonne. The gallant Major was highly esteemed by the officers and men of his distinguished corps.

Official Returns of Officers of the different Regiments of Militia, who have served in the Household Brigade, the Line, Bl. Navy, or H. E. I. C. Service, together with the Rank attained by them in any of those services and whether on Half pay at this time, or holding Commissions in any Yeomanry Regiment.

Anglesey.—Capt. and Adjut. C. B. Jones, served in the Line 17 years, but still on the rank of Capt. Not now on half-pay, having retired on obtaining the Adjutancy.

Carlow.—Pay. Major and Capt. John Brown Hornet, formerly a Capt. in 54th Regt., but no pension or half-pay.—Lieut. Frederick Pollett, formerly in 1st Drgs., Guards, but no half-pay.

Kilkenny.—Capt. and Adj. Henry Leech, formerly a Lieut. in West Suffolk Local Militia, Feb. 10, 1809, and in Voundettes in 1803.

Barry.—Capt. and Adj. Edward Parry was a Lieut. in the 4th Foot, but is not now on half-pay.

Burrow.—Lieut.-Colonel Com. Francis Chambre served in the 36th Foot, having attained the rank of Captain, and has now retired from the service.—Major Hugh Price served in the 11th Lt. Dragoons, having attained the rank of Lieut., and has now retired from the service.—Capt. Wm. Logan Elmslie served in the 16th Foot or Buffs, and has now left the service.—Captain and Adj. Frederick Isaacs served in the 51st and 47th Regts (commissioned 31st Dec. 1812), having attained the rank of Lieut., and is now receiving half-pay.

Scarlett, Hon.—Lieut.-Col. George G. W. Pigott, Lieut. in the Line.—Maj. Sir W. L. Young, Bt., do.—Capt. John Fellowes, holding commission in Yeomanry, 11th Feb. 1815.—Capt. John W. B. Browne, Captain in the Line.—Capt. Robert W. M'Leroth, Lieut.-Col. in the Line.—Lieut. Walter Carrington, holding commission in Yeomanry, 25th June, 1830.—Capt. and Adj. Charles Thomas Grove, Lieut. in the Line, on half-pay.

Cumberbeck.—Capt. Richard J. Eaton, M.P., retired from the army in 1827 without half-pay, "with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the 60th Rifles."—Lieut. Balthazar Pons-sin, Esq. h.-p. of the late Corsican Rangers.—Capt. and Adj. Thomas Selborne, Lieut. on half-pay 3rd Foot.

Cavendish.—Col. Commandant W. E. Powell, M.P., Cornet Rl. Horse Guards, 9th May, 1796; Lieut. 7th Sept. 1805, retired 7th Jan. 1808.—Ensign Broadshaw's levy; on h.-p. 21st May, 1811, Ens. gn. 87th Regt., 11th July, 1822, Cornet, 18th Lt. Dragoons; on half-pay, 14th Sept. 1826.—First Lieut. V. Lozon, Second Lieut. 52nd Regt. 15th Sept. 1807, volunteered to the Line, Lieut. 24th Regt., 20th Feb. 1808, returned to the Militia. Lieut. 6th Regt.; on half-pay, 14th April, 1808, receiving disembodied allowance.—Capt. and Adj. V. Webb, Sec. Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 19th May, 1812, First Lieut. 9th Dec. 1813, Adjutant, 31st Jan. 1822. Capt. 10th Aug. 1830, on half-pay, 29th Aug. 1831.

Carmichael.—Capt. David Davies joined the Royal Marines, 31st Nov. 1805, was promoted First Lieut. 1st Oct. 1814, and now receives half-pay as retired First Lieut. of that corps.

Carnarvon.—Major Owen Jones Ellis Nanney, a Cadet in the H. E. I. C.'s Service, 5th June, 1805, date of commission as Ensign in said service, 17th June, 1806, as Lieut. in His Majesty's and said Service, 12th Aug. 1809, Brev. Capt. in said service, 21st Dec. 1824, retired on half-pay from said service, 5th Sept. 1825, actual service in India, 12½ years.—Lieut. and Adj. William Chapman, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, 4th April, 1809, on half-pay.

Cornwallis.—Col. Viscount Vallotort, Lieut. 1st Foot Guards, and half-pay, unatt. Lieut.-Col. John B. Trevanion, Capt. 2nd Drag. Guards.—Capt. Thomas John Phillipps, Lieut. 7th Lt. Dragoons.—Capt. and Adj. Henry Fitzgerald, Sec. Lieut. Rifle Brigade, 1st Oct. 1812, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, 23rd March, 1815, half-pay, unattached, 25th May, 1825.

Cumberland.—Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Cornet, 7th Hussars, March, 1807, Lieut. June, 1809, Capt. June, 1811, Major, 41st Regt., May, 1813, Major, 10th Rl. Hussars, Mar. 1814; Lieut.-Col., 10th Foot, June, 1817.—Capt. J. Willock, Ensign, 3rd Foot, 14th Nov. 1811, Lieut. 45th Regt., 15th Jan. 1806.—Capt. W. P. Mack, Ensign 73rd Foot, 1st Aug. 1809, Lieut. June, 1809.—Capt. and Adj. Rowland Pennington, Ensign 5th Foot, 8th Sept. 1808, Lieut. 28th May, 1811, Lieut. 4th Vet. Batt. 24th Feb. 1820, Paymaster 71st Foot, 20th May, 1824.

Denbighshire.—Col. Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., Col. late Ancient British Fencible Cavalry; Lieut.-Colonel late 3rd Provisional Batt. of Militia, on h.-p., and A. D. C. to the Queen.—First Lieut. Richard Edwards, First Lieut. Rl. Marines, on h.-p.—Sec. Lieut. Simon Yorke, Capt. Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 25th June, 1831.—Sec. Lieut. Edward Lloyd Kenyon, late Cornet king's Drag. Guards.—Paym. Griffith Jeffrey Morris, Capt. 22nd Regt., on h.-p.—Adj. Ebenezer Jones, Sec. Lieut. Rl. Artill., Lieut. Rl. Staff Corps, and Lieut. 1st Int., and Capt. unatt. on half-pay.

Digby.—Lieut. Gaven Miller, Lieut. 19th Foot, h.-p.—Adjut. Francis Dixon, Sept. Major Grenadier Guards, pension.

Dixon, East.—Capt. Baldwin Fulford, jun., Yeomanry Cavalry, date of commission 20th Feb. 1833.—Lieut. Philip Laidner, as Mid'shipman, date of commission not known.—Ens. John Henry Lee, jun., Yeomanry Cavalry, date of commission 5th Feb. 1831.—Lieut. Francis Baring Short, as Midshipman, date of commission 7th Feb. 1831, on h.-p.—Adj. Charles Holman, 52nd Regt., Ens. 8 Sept. 1812, Lieut. Nov. 1814, reduced Jan. 1819, half-pay in 52nd.

Dixon, North.—Colonel Lord Portmore, 7th Hussars, date of commission not known.—Major Sir James Williams, Bart., ditto ditto.—Capt. Wm. Hole, do. do.—Capt. George Ley, Yeomanry Cavalry, ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Johnstone, 7th Hussars, date of commission not known, half-pay Lieut. 17th Foot.—Adj. John Allen Galloway, 7th Hussars, Sec. Lieut. 25th Jan. 1810, Lieut. 9th May, 1812, Capt. 24th Dec. 1829, half-pay Capt. Rifle Brigade; now unattached.

Dixon, South.—Col. Lord Rolle, Colonel Yeomanry Cavalry, 3rd April, 1801.—Capt. John D. L. Fortescue, Sec. Major Yeomanry Cavalry, 22nd July, 1824; Capt. 22nd Mar. 1831.—Ensign Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., Captain Yeomanry Cavalry, 20th Feb. 1815.—Adj. William Hawley Fisk, Cornet 1st Drag. Guards, 27th April, 1815, Capt. 17th Lancers, 8th April, 1825, half-pay as unattached Captain.

Dorset.—Major John James Smith, Esq., Lieut. Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th Nov. 1827.—Capt. George T. Jacob, Esq., Captain Yeomanry Cavalry, 15th Jan. 1811, lately retired from half pay of 2nd Dragoons; Captain Yeomanry Cavalry, 24th Aug. 1832, Lieut. ditto, 22nd Mar. 1831.—Ensign Richard Cole, in the 6th Foot, now in the East Indies.

Durham.—Capt. Joshua R. Gunthorp, Lieut. Marines, h.-p.; Ensign Francis Beaumont, Lieut. Rl. Navy, h.-p.

East, Essex.—Col. Henry John Conyers, Lieut. and Capt. in the Coldstream Guards, served 1803.—Lieut. John Lynch, served in Egypt in 90th Foot in 1801.—Capt. and Adj. Jesse Jones, Act. Quartermaster Grenadier Guards.

East, Wilts.—Capt. Charles Haselfoot, h.-p. Capt. of the Line.—Lieut. Edward Cozzeley, previously Ensign in the Line.—Lieut. John Baldock, previously Ensign in the Line.—Lieut. John Wallis, h.-p. Lieut. of the Line.

Eyre.—Col. Philip Lloyd Fletcher, Lieut. 16th Light Drags.—Major Thomas Lloyd Fletcher, Capt. 23rd Foot.—Second Lieut. John Lincoln Speer, supposed 59th Foot; the rank unknown; h.-p. Adj. James Roberts, Quartermaster, 16th Lt. Drags. h.-p.

Granville.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Morgan served abroad in the 49th Regt.—Capt. Henry Seymour was a Lieut. Rl. Navy.—First Lieut. Joseph Brandon, h.-p. Ensign 60th Regt.—First Lieut. Francis S. Wheatley served in Rl. Artillery during the Peninsular War, but retired before it was granted to that corps.—Second Lieut. Nash Vaughan Ed. Vaughan served at Walcheren and the Peninsula, h.-p. Lieut. 57th Regt.—Quartermr. George F. Steel sold out as Capt. in El. Artillery.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

The Minister of Marine has granted a medal of honour to Jean Felix Hubert Neuvel, Captain of the merchant vessel *Le Juste*, of Bordeaux, "as a recompense for the courage and devotedness he displayed in saving an English vessel the *Lion*, in distress."—*Memorial Bordelais.*

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant—R. K. Jenkins.
Surgeons—John M'Elroy, M.D. Edward Newman, M.D.—Anthony Yeoman—Samuel Browne

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—W. Clark (1821) to *Edinburgh*, v. Spettigue, prom. Henry S. Hawker (1808) to *Edinburgh*, v. Sibbald. John Sibbald (1837) to *Erebus*. J. C. Caffin (1806) to *Excellent*, v. C. B. Warren, to *Blenheim*. Francis Higginson (1839), additional, to *Melville*. Edward R. Power (1839), additional, to *Winchester*. Joseph Collings Gill, from *President*, to *Basilisk*. John Hill (*a*—1840) to command *Crane* packet. J. W. Montagu (1827) to Coast Guard, v. Beckett, deceased. George Sprigg (1839) and Robert Kalecramp Jenkin (1840) to *Melville*.
Master's Assistant—P. B. Roberts to *Victory*.
Mates—Leopold George Heath to *Excellent*. Algernon S. Austen to *Benbow*.
Midshipman—Chas. Wake to *Benbow*.
Surgeon—J. A. Mould (1838) to *Phœnix*. Pat. Magovern (1814) to *Minerva*, female convict ship.
Assist.-Surgeon—Thos. Denon and Thomas Hart to *Britannia*. Eustace James Wallace (additional) to *Impregnable*.
Naval Instructor—Rev. John Jenkins (Chaplain) to *Benbow*.
Vol. 1st Class—Thos. Andrew to *Donegal*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

COMUS, 18, Com. E. Nepean (1828), arrived at Vera Cruz, from Tampico, June 19.
HERMES, 8t., Com. W. S. Blount (1824), arrived at Marseilles, from Malta, left on the 10th inst., and reports that the British squadron arrived in the Bay of Besesha, near the Dardanelles, August 5.
HYDRA, 8t., Com. A. W. Milward (1836), arrived at Malta, from the Dardanelles.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. July 1, d. July 21, r. July 26.
LIVERPOOL, Binney, s. July 10, d. Aug. 19, r. Aug. 18.
BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Aug. 12, d. Sept. 1.
IBERIA, Cooper, s. Aug. 19, d. Sept. 8.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Aug. 5, d. Aug. 25.
CITY OF HAMBURGH, Morris, s. June 24, d. July 14, r. July 13.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.
HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.
HMB OROSMAN, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.

America.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7.
HMB RECRUDER, Dicken (1815), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB RANGER, Turner (1825), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 4, d. Sept. 23.
HMB PETEREL, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1815), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.
HMB TYRIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.
HMB DELIGHT, Loly, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.

Mexico.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1815), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1814), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.

In Port.

HMB SPAGUIT, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 20, r. July 20.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. May 8, d. July 20, r. July 20.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. May 17, d. July 21, r. July 21.
HMB MUTINE, Lewis (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10, r. Aug. 3.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10, r. Aug. 10.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23, r. Aug 15.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21, r. Aug. 15.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up, *via* Falmouth, on 31st inst.
The NEXT Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 16th Sept.
TAGUS for the Mails of this day.

PORTSMOUTH, August 23.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—*Pique* arrived from Halifax on Saturday evening; left on 2d inst. The *Inconstant* had Sir T. Harvey's flag. *Medea* steamer was at Halifax under orders for England. *Madagascar* had sailed, but being ordered to go to Newfoundland previous to coming to Portsmouth, accounts for her non-arrival. *Pique* had only trifling defects, which have been made good, and she is ready for any service required. *Firebrand* steamer came from Lisbon on Sunday with some foreign Prince on board; she cruised about Spithead for a few hours, and had salutes from the ships and batteries; in the afternoon the steamer went to Woolwich. *Benbow*'s crew were paid advance wages on Tuesday, and she sailed yesterday; owing to light and variable winds she anchored at St. Helen's, but has since gone on to Lisbon. *Barrosa* transport arrived from the eastward on Tuesday; she is to embark 200 convicts from the hulks at this port, and then go with them to Bermuda. *Avon* steamer proceeded to Cork on Tuesday. The officers employed in surveying the harbours on the south-east coast of England put into this port on Monday in the *Fearless* steamer to replenish coals, stock, &c.; they went on to the westward in the afternoon. *Lily* and *Pantaloon* are both at Spithead, waiting for despatches. *Quail* cutter has brought the diving-bell, the Engineers, and other matters, for Col. Pasley, to use in blowing up the wreck of the *Royal George*. He could not do anything yesterday, in consequence of the strong wind and tides, moreover, everything was not quite ready. Half the Navy are at Spithead this day to see the explosion; and if the result is known before post goes out it shall be stated. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was at Spithead, in Harbour, Dock-yard, Clarence-yard, &c., yesterday and this day: his Duchess has been on board the *Britannia*, and cruising about the place. The Duke of Sussex is on a visit at Southwick, and intends visiting the Arsenal to-morrow. *Athol* troop-ship is at Spithead, with invalids, &c. from Quebec. *Blenheim* will probably be sent to Lisbon next week; better there than losing men by remaining at Spithead. There is nothing fitting in the Harbour but *Edinburgh* and *Rattlesnake*. *Edinburgh* is coppered, and will go out of dock next spring-tides. *Queen* is to be brought forward in November. Ships in Port—*Blenheim*, *Pique*, *Athol*, *Lily*, *Pantaloon*, and *Barrosa*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Edinburgh*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., and *Rattlesnake*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 22.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—16th—The crews of the *Druid* and *Gorgon* steam-frigate, were paid two months' wages in advance this day. 17th—The crew of the *San Josef*, 110, Capt. Joseph Tayler, was paid wages this day. Sailed the *Curaçoa*, 24, Capt. J. Jones, for Barbadoes and Jamaica, having on board Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor of the latter island. As soon as she has landed his Excellency, she will proceed to S. America, and place herself under the command of Rear-Admiral C. B. Ross. Sailed the *Vesuvius* steam-frigate, in charge of Mr. Henderson, Assist.-Master-Attendant of this dock-yard; she will call at Pembroke, and deliver some stores, and from thence proceed to Glasgow, to have her machinery fitted. The *Meteor* steamer, Lieut. R. D. Pritchard, took her in tow, and will see her safe to Glasgow. Sailed the *Falmouth* lighter with victualling-stores for Sheerness and Deptford. 18th—Arrived *Partridge*, 10, Lieut.-Com. W. Morris (a), from the West Coast of Africa, where she has been stationed for the last four months, protecting the gum-trade at Portendic. The following information may prove useful to those who may be inclined to venture their capital in the gum-trade, viz.—the Stump of the Palm, which is laid down in the Admiralty Chart as surveyed by Lieut. Quin, when commanding the *Britomart*, is no longer to be seen. The only safe guide to run for the anchorage of Portendic, is to get into the latitude of 18° 17′, and when in ¼ less 7 (hard sandy bottom), steer E.S.E. per compass, and come to about half a mile from the shore, and about one mile from the North Point, in 5 fathoms. The *Partridge* came into harbour on 20th to have her defects made good. Sailed the *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, with stores for the packets at Falmouth. 19th—Arrived *Raven*, cutter, 4, Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton, from the coast of Africa, and came into Barnpool to refit. The *Netley*, tender to the *Impregnable*, arrived from Liverpool, with volunteers for the Navy, 24 of whom have entered for the *Belleisle*. Arrived the *Aid* and *Camel* lighters, the first from Pembroke, and the other from Haulbowline, with stores. 20th—The crew of the *Belleisle*, 72, Captain J. T. Nicolas, were paid two months' wages in advance; she is fully manned, and ready for sea at a moment's notice. 21st—Sailed *Shamrock* revenue brig, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Keeling, for Ireland. Arrived the *Moffat* emigrant ship from the eastward, bound to New Zealand. Sailed *Goodwill* lighter with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard. 22d—Sailed *Gorgon* steam frigate, Captain W. H. Henderson, with despatches for Admiral Sir R. Stopford. *Nimrod*, 20, Com. J. Fraser, was paid off into ordinary. Lord Wilton's yacht *Narifa* arrived this day from the eastward; she will sail in a day or two for Lisbon, and afterwards proceed to Malta. *Pylades*, 18, has had her defects made good, and expected to be commissioned in a few days. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Partridge*, *Carron* steam-vessel. In Barnpool—*Raven*. In the Sound—*Belleisle*, *Druid*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 21st Aug.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—On Monday last the *Meteor* steamer, Lieut. D. Pritchard, Commander, arrived here from Plymouth with the *Vesuvius* new steam frigate in tow, on passage to the Clyde, where the latter is to be fitted with machinery; they will leave as soon as the stores on board the *Vesuvius* are landed; Mr. Henderson will then bring back the *Hecate* steamer, and call in here on his passage for the *Persian* 16-gun brig, about to be launched up at the Dock-yard. The following are the ships building at Pembroke-yard, viz., the *Superb*, 80; *Collingwood*, 80; *Centurion*, 80; *Colossus*, 80, *Victoria*, 110; *Algiers*, 110; *Sybille*, 36; *Isis*, 26; *Persian*, 16; *Mariner*, 10; *Martin*, 10, and two others of a small rate, together with the *Medina* steamer. The Dutch Indiaman *Admiral Von Kinsbergen* is being refitted, and will be ready for sea in a short time. The *Dorchester* being in tow of two steamers from Tenby, where she had been driven on shore in the late gales, became unmanageable at the mouth of the harbour, and on being cast adrift immediately drifted on the rocks. It is hoped she may be again got off if the weather remain moderate. The Board of Admiralty will visit this port about the first week in September.

DEPTFORD.—Arrived *Sovereign* transport from West Indies. Sailed the *Vert* brig. Remain—*Horatio* trs., Lieut. Chapman, Agent for Malta; *Sovereign* ditto for Rio. Janeiro; *Crescent* and *Canton* emigrant ships for Australia.

A steam-engine of very large dimensions is about being placed in Deptford Dock-yard, to make rope for the Navy. The making of fuel for steamers still goes on at Deptford.

Hastings, Aug. 19th.—The Harbour.—This question, which has been dormant for some time, has been revived by the arrival of the Government Commissioners, appointed to inspect the ports on the south-eastern coast from the mouth of the Thames to Selsea Bill, with a view to report upon their efficiency for the protection of commercial shipping and the reception of armed steamers in the event of war, and also to point out such other place or places as might seem best adapted for the construction of harbours of refuge. The Commissioners arrived in the *Fearless* steamer, and consisted of Rear-Admiral Sir James Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, R.E., Capt. Drew, T.H., and Messrs. Cubitt and Walker, C.E. The Board sat at the Castle Hotel, and the Commission was attended by the Mayor, P. F. M'Cabe, Esq., M.D., J. G. Shorter, Esq., Town Clerk, A. Burton, Esq., Lieut. C. Williams, C.E., Capt. Peat, R.N., Lieut. Mann, Mr. S. Bevill, Major Jeffries, &c. Col. Williams stated that the perpendicular distance from the shore ought to be 2,400 feet (about half a mile) from the government ground at the Priory, in a south-eastern direction, with a south-eastern one from Rock-a-nore. He estimated the expense of such harbour at 400,000*l.*

Col. Connolly, Rl. Marines, Second Commandant at Chatham, has been named as successor to Col. Wingrove at Woolwich, in event of his resignation.

The inhabitants of Chatham are in great fear, in consequence of its being reported the East India Company intend removing their establishment to the Isle of Thanet, which would be a most serious loss to them.

When Com. Carew died on board the *Harrier*, she had a freight of above 70,000 dollars on board, the freightage money of which will be divided between the relatives of the late Commander and Lieut. Hutzele, who succeeded to the command, according to the respective distances each had charge in. Com. Carew died 3d June, about 12 miles south of the Line.

It appears that the Military chest to the Turkish fleet, given up to Mehemet Ali, contained 120,000*l.* Captain Walker, before taking his departure from Alexandria, for the fleet of Sir R. Stopford, reproached the Captan Pasha with his treason. The latter only replied that his motive could be appreciated.

Telegraph to the Sea.—We are glad to see that this useful establishment is now rapidly progressing; the semaphores are already erected at Killingholme, and those on the Pilot-office will be fixed this week. Lieut. Watson has the sole superintendance, and his system is the recognised code of the establishment.—*Hull Observer.*

The Hon. D. Bouverie has returned from Ireland, and has resumed his duties as Superintendant of the Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Lieut. John Ralph Ingledew (1834) has been selected to command the *Transatlantic* steam vessel, to ply between Liverpool and New York. The *Transatlantic* is three feet wider than the *British Queen*.

Rear-Admiral Jas. Mastet, whose death appears in our obituary, was born in 1770, made Lieutenant in 1795, Commander in 1802, Captain (Post) in 1804, Rear-Admiral in 1837. This officer does not appear to have had particular service. He died highly regretted and respected.

A Board of Admiralty, consisting of Lord Minto, Sir Charles Adam, Sir William Parker, Capt. Brandreth, Surveyor of Buildings, and Mr. John Edye, Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, inspected Woolwich Dock-yard and Arsenal on Thursday last.

The river St. Lawrence is to be surveyed, and Lieut. G. A. Bedford, R.N. (1834), has been selected as one of the officers on this important service.

By a recent Admiralty order, Directors of Police, if commissioned officers, and Assistant Master-Attendants, are to take rank in the respective Dock-yards next after the Store-receivers.

The *Buzzard*, Com. Lieut. Fitzgerald (1826), was at New York on 1st inst., having carried there three slave vessels, the *Wyoming*, *Clara*, and *Eagle*, for condemnation, which she captured on the coast of Africa, under American colours. It was presumed that one would be condemned, but that the other two must retrace their way across the Atlantic for Adjudication at Sierra Leone. One American paper asserts that not less than one hundred vessels under their flag is now actively employed in this trade, whilst another one states—"Thirty-one slavers have been captured and carried into Sierra Leone and condemned during the present year." Several large establishments where slaves are bought and sold, have been broken up by the British cruisers. Both the American and British forces employed in suppressing this nefarious traffic have been acting with great efficiency.

The *Excellent*, Capt. Sir T. Hastings, is to be fitted for trial, with a moveable platform, for the purpose of teaching seamen Naval gunnery. It is the invention of Lieutenant T. Cooke, R.N., professor of fortification at Addiscombe. The medal and gratuity have been awarded to Geo. Hackeraton, Seamen's Schoolmaster of the *Excellent*, for long service and good conduct.

The Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their approbation to the officers and ship's company of the *Edinburgh* at their efficiency in gunnery practice.

The *Lily*, 16, Commander Deare (1829), will sail in a few days for the coast of Africa, and is intended probably to be the bearer of instructions under the Portuguese Slave-trade Bill.

Orders have been issued to bring forward the *Queen*, three-decker, for commission, immediately at Portsmouth.

Nimrod, 20, Commander Fraser, arrived at Plymouth on Monday last, from the North American and West Indian station, to be paid off, having been in commission four years. She sailed from Jamaica on 16th June, and called off the Havannah, where was lying *Romney*, 30, receiving ship for captured slaves. The squadron was left perfectly healthy. The Vice-Admiral, Sir Thomas Harvey, was at Halifax, awaiting the arrival of his proper flag-ship, the *Winchester*, 52, from England. *Seringapatam*, 46, and *Vestal*, 28, were at Barbadoes; *Madagascar*, 46, under orders for England to be paid off, and may be daily expected. *Magnificent*, 72, receiving ship, with *Comus*, 16, *Sappho*, 16, were at Jamaica; *Inconstant*, 36, at Halifax, and *Pique*, 36, at Quebec. Commodore Douglas had returned to Port Royal.

Rio Janeiro, May 31.—A Portuguese barque and a schooner, which sailed yesterday, were both captured and brought back by the *Grecian*, on suspicion that they were slavers. Great excitement prevails here against the English in consequence of these captures, the populace threatening to murder all of that nation, and especially officers of the Navy. The cargo of the barque was valued at more than 100,000 dollars, chiefly English goods.

The Naval Resources of England. It is not generally known that a steamer of very large tonnage is to be launched in a day or two from Chatham Dockyard. It will have been begun and finished within the incredibly short space of eight weeks. We are informed that this extreme expedition is an experiment under the direction of the Government, in order to ascertain the shortest possible time in which such a vessel can be completed. The number of hands has been unlimited, in fact, the men are working on her at the present moment as thick as bees in a hive, and they are allowed to make as many working hours per day as they can. The sum apportioned for the labour, we understand, is 4,000*l.*, and should it not cost that, the overplus is to be divided among the men. The experiment has excited the greatest possible interest in the neighbourhood.—*Greenwich Gazette.*

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Having observed an extract from one of your publications in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, containing an appeal to all officers of the Naval Service, to come forward and assist the subscription to the Nelson Testimonial, I have to inform you that the officers of this district have subscribed a day's pay for the above purpose, and if you consider that, by making it generally known, the other districts would be induced to do the same, you are at liberty to do so. Digby Marsh, Inspect. Com.

Rottingdean Coast-Guard District, Aug. 17.

Royal Marines.—Officers serving with the Battalion on the North Coast of Spain, with the Dates of Embarkation.—Colonel T. A. Parke, C.B. (Commanding), Nov. 1838. Lieut.-Colonels T. Aslett, Jan. 1838; Sir F. G. G. Lee, Knt., Aug. 1839. Captains T. Stevens, April 1836; W. Lawrie, July 1838. G. B. Bury, April 1836; F. Layton, May 1838; W. Taylor, Oct. 1836, C. C. Pratt, Apr. 1836. R. L. Hornbrook, June 1836, J. Shute, June 1837, G. Spurrin, May 1839; J. B. Castleau, April 1839. F. Graham, Mar. 1839, S. R. Wesley, Feb. 1838. Lieutenants E. A. Parker, Jan. 1838, E. W. Churchill, June 1836; R. Wright (1st), April 1836, E. Reu, July 1836; F. A. Campbell, Mar. 1837; T. Lemon, Aug. 1834; A. H. Stevens, April 1836; W. B. Langford, June 1836; J. P. N. F. Clapperton, May 1836; G. W. R. Yule, April 1836; J. H. Wright, June 1836; H. C. Tate, Sept. 1837, G. W. Congdon, Oct. 1836; W. H. March, Nov. 1836; E. P. Snowe, Aug. 1837. F. E. L. Craig, Jan. 1838, G. B. Payne, May 1838; D. A. Driatt, Aug. 1837, J. R. Jackson, Feb. 1838; J. J. Winne, Mar. 1838; C. F. Hockin, Dec. 1837; L. G. F. March, Oct. 1837; J. Piers, May 1838; A. R. Savage, Feb. 1839; G. Lambrick, April 1836, R. Hockings, Mar. 1836; W. G. Suther, Nov. 1837, P. C. Penrose, May 1838; G. B. Rodney, Sept. 1838; J. C. Symonds, Sept. 1838.

Distribution of Officers (Rl. Marines).—On Home Service.—4 Commandants, 3 Sec. Commandants, 12 Lieut.-Colonels, 23 Captains, 45 First Lieutenants, 12 Second Lieutenants.—Total, 129.

On Foreign Service.—1 Sec. Commandant, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 41 Captains, 79 First Lieuts., 52 Second Lieuts.—Total, 175.

Capt. J. G. Richardson, relieves Brev.-Maj. Gordon on the recruiting-service at Bath. Serg. Joseph Boyce, now serving on board *Niagara*, is promoted to Colour-Sergeant, in consequence of his meritorious conduct in action against the rebels at Prescott, on 13th and 15th Nov. last.

Royal Yachts.—Cowes, Aug. 19.—The Queen's cup was won by the *Dolphin*, but the *Galatea* was often too near to be pleasant; the run was a severe one with the two large vessels; the two smaller ones sailed admirably, particularly the *Ariel*, and took a good many of the deep ones in by beating the *Miranda*. The vessels came in as follows:—

	H.	M.	Sc.		H.	M.	Sc.
Dolphin . . .	6	47	25	*Ariel*	7	21	0
Galatea . . .	6	59	5	*Miranda* . . .	7	23	45

No yachts having entered for the two 50*l.* cups to have been sailed for on Tuesday and Thursday, a match has been made for a 50*l.* cup by yachts under fifty tons. This day at the dinner Lord Yarborough takes the chair. Lord Durham, and upwards of seventy other noblemen and gentlemen, are expected. The noble Commodore, with his usual munificence, furnishes the tables with venison and a superfluity of the finest fruit we have seen this season. His Lordship sails for Gibraltar on Thursday. Lord Wilton is expected to sail about the same time for Spain.

ON THE RECENT COUNTINGS OUT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons play an idle game:
Some murmur since came in the grouse;
But they have earn'd a business name—
That of St. Stephen's *Counting House.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FOR SHIPS.

(*Concluded from p. 511.*)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Series of experiments made by Lieut. W. P. Green, R.N. recorded by Doctor Ritchie, Professor at the London University, and Mr. Satam, Electrician at the London Mechanics' Institution.

Sir,—As long back as Captain Cook being at Java in the *Endeavour* in 1769, the dangerous effects of spouts in the trucks of a ship's masts are recorded. During a storm of thunder and lightning and rain, the mast of a Dutch East Indiaman was split and destroyed from the spindle in the trucks to the deck. So great was the shock, that considerable fear was entertained for the safety of the *Endeavour*, as the explosion shook her like an earthquake, thereby proving that it is not only the ship or building to which a conductor is affixed that is endangered by it, but others at a considerable distance around.

If a single spindle can invite and concentrate so powerful and dangerous an agent, how much greater must be the stroke in the presence of three such as are placed on the lower masts of Her Majesty's ships in ordinary at Plymouth, and those after the plan of the ships in commission! The former has the chain conductor used at sea put over the spindle, and extends to the water; the latter, as before stated, consists of strips of thin copper nailed to the back of the mast—an inch wide at the spindle in the truck, and terminating in four inches at the bolts in the keel.

The First Experiment was to prove the danger of the plan of the ships in ordinary. The spindle was subjected to an ordinary discharge of electric fluid from a battery; the chain was instantly fused by *lateral discharge*, and as the superabundant fluid passed from the spindle into the mast, it was splintered, proving the danger of the scheme in question, because the copper connected with the spindle will be fused in like manner from the spindle by a lateral charge. It is asserted that, "although a break is made in the strips of copper by cutting them through with a saw, that no explosion would take place; that electric sparks were passed through gunpowder without igniting it, and that electric fluid is always transmitted along the surface of a conductor."

Second Experiment.—A copper conductor after the plan in question was passed through the centre of the model of a magazine, being precisely the plan of the masts of H.M.S. *Jura*; the conductor was cut through to make a break similar to the one made in the mast of the current in the public experiments: fine powder, prepared for the purpose, was placed at the break; on the electric spark being passed through it, it instantly ignited. A more powerful charge was then sent through the conductor, which was instantly melted—globular metal being produced.

Several other experiments were made to exemplify more satisfactorily the *fusion of conductors* by lightning, and deflagration of metal. Sparks were passed through a variety of wires, the whole of which were melted, and then oxides seen flying in all directions. An electric spark was passed through a wire surrounded by coarse gunpowder without igniting it; proving that electric fluid is never sensible, in the form of a spark, upon the surface of a conductor, unless the charge be sufficiently powerful, and therefore when the mere spark (in the experiment made at Plymouth) was passed through the conductor, the powder touching the surface of it could not be ignited, but the instant the spark reached the termination of the conductor placed over the powder at the touchhole, it burst and fired the gun. How any one could suffer their judgment to be deceived who witnessed this experiment, so as to credit for a moment the possibility of carrying lightning through powder, is indeed surprising. It is a *fact* that the intensity of a single electric spark is *not sufficient to burn coarse gunpowder*, and that the current of air blows the powder aside when the spark passes through the powder.

Third Experiment—demonstrated the danger of those fixed conductors fastened by nails to masts, these fixed by metallic fastenings to magazines on shore, or to other buildings. The model of a perfect continuous conductor (fastened in the usual way to the walls of a magazine by iron clamps) was exposed to a very severe charge of fluid; the clamps conducted the fluid through the walls, fired inflammable materials placed within, setting the building on fire; thus proving the danger of inviting lightning to ships or buildings, and also the important fact of the nails or screws, by which the strips of copper are fastened to the masts, conducting the lateral discharge or superabundant electricity into the wood, and splintering it, and of the fastenings to conductors conducting the lightning into the walls.

Fourth Experiment.—Illustrative of ships being protected from injury by lightning by their wet ropes, in the absence of metallic attracters, whether in the form of spindles or conductors. The model of a perfectly rigged ship, without conductors or spindles, was wetted as much as a ship when it rains moderately, charges of electric fluid were passed in all directions through the rigging without damaging the vessel, the electric matter being dissipated by the wet ropes, the water requiring a vast portion of caloric to convert it into steam; proving that immense quantities of

electric fluid are carried off in vapour during a storm of lightning and rain, and dissipated by the rigging of a ship —an operation which is prevented in great measure by lightning-rods or spindles.

Fifth Experiment.—A spindle being placed in one mast, and a conductor hoisted to another, similar shocks were passed over the rigging to those in Experiment No. 4, the model being equally well soaked; the spindles attracted the fluid, and the masts were shattered: thus proving that in ninety-nine times out of a hundred in the absence of conductors or spindles, a ship is preserved by her wet rigging from material harm. M. de Romas, in France, proved by experiment that the weted string of his kite conveyed streams of electric fluid to the earth, which would have fused a chain conductor, thus proving also the protection afforded by the rigging of a ship. Franklin also perceived electric sparks to be carried down the cord even before it was wet, and when rain had wetted it, he collected electric fluid copiously, placing beyond a doubt the fact of lateral discharge.

Sixth Experiment.—A metal rod, to represent a pump-spear, in a ship's pump (to exemplify the result in the accounts given in my precautions to avoid accidents by lightning) being passed down the pump, a charge from the battery being passed over it, the fluid was attracted, and followed to the end of the spear to the cargo, which was set on fire. Several ships have been burnt by similar accidents. The lightning struck the American ship *New York*, and finding no way below decks, forced out the nails of the butts of her planking; but for firm caulking the ship must have foundered. These practical results prove the danger of the scheme in question, and the necessity for keeping the lightning from getting below.

Seventh Experiment.—Illustrative of the resistance of the atmosphere causing the tortuous or zig-zag form, or electrical stream, from the clouds, and which demonstrates that a conductor near to the termination of such stream would, by its attractive influence, and concentrating the fire, involve a ship or building in destruction. That the resistance of the atmosphere is the cause of this phenomena is demonstrated by exhausting the air from a glass vessel, and passing the fluid through the vacuum, in which case the direction of the sparks is perfectly straight. When sparks taken from the machine strike against the air in the vessel, they condense it, and increasing the resistance, therefore, throws the spark aside, and diverting it from a rectilineal direction, proceeds in a tortuous or zig-zag course.

Eighth Experiment — Illustrative of the danger of a conductor, should a person be near to one when it receives a powerful surcharge of lightning. The air being thus deprived of its oxygen for a considerable distance around the conductor, causes the instant death of those near. This is not an unfrequent occurrence: by opening a door or window during a storm, that rarefied state of the atmosphere surrounding the body causes the breath or internal air to rush out to restore an equilibrium, and instant death ensues. Inhaling air which is deprived of its oxygen, by passing through fire or a heated tube, causes death. Animals placed under a receiver which is supplied by burnt air, expire instantly. Currents of air formed by the irregularities of the earth as they pass over its surface, giving and receiving various degrees of heat as the currents are rarefied or compressed, causing an astonishing difference of climate.

Ninth Experiment.—Illustrative of the fact of the fixed conductors to the masts of ships being insulated by the masts and rigging at each mast-head, that the painted mast is itself a non-conductor; and of lateral discharge from conductors. A piece of copper wire was placed between two pieces of glass, to represent these insulated conductors, to shew that such a conductor cannot conduct off the lightning; that the sparks cannot be conducted by the wire through the glass, nor by the strips of copper between the rigging and mast, although the strips are not nailed as in a ship in practice; a powerful charge was passed through the insulated wire, which was melted and forced into the glass, which was metallised and shattered in pieces.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 5.

(*Continued from page* 526.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—This American Naval History, by my notes, does not cont in a single instance in which a United States vessel-of-war, knowing her inferiority to a British vessel-of-war, made so gallant and determined a defence as that of the *Reindeer*, or *Landrail*, or *Dominica*, or the *St. Lawrence*; or where has he, in his *glorious* pages of American Naval renown, a defence equal to that of the *Little Belt* against the *huge President* under a *neutral* flag, or that of the *small* brig *Nautilus* against the *large* ship *Peacock*? The two latter unprincipled and unworthy attacks of the giants upon the dwarfs, will be a stain in America's Naval fame, and honour as long as history records the magnanimous and pusillanimous deeds of maritime nations. If I have overlooked any such instance, Mr. Cooper must attribute the oversight to the want of an index to his history; but the *novelist* is aware that reference dissipates the clouds of mystery and fiction.

As he does not condescend to hint even at the actions between American privateers and British ships-of-war, it is necessary to refer to James's Naval Occurrences—for one or two particular instances. The *Landrail* was one of those two or four-gun *serving-mallets*, of which I gave a description in your Gazette * among other nondescripts, constructed by the *scientific Shipwright* Surveyors, who invented *craft* that could neither fight in battle nor float in a gale. James says, in page 360, "That H.M. cutter *Landrail*, Lt. Lancaster, in her way across the British channel with despatches, was chased by the American privateer *Syren*, with which she maintained a running fight of an hour and ten minutes, and a close action, within pistol-shot, of 40 minutes; in all, *two* hours. The cutter "had" in this hard-fought action, 7 men wounded, but none killed; her antagonist, the *Syren* schooner, 3 men men killed and 15 wounded, including some of her principal officers—total, 18. The man-of-war *cutter* was armed with four 12-pounder carronades, manned with 19 men and boys, and was a ze in tons 78.' The *privateer* schooner, 7 guns, one long 12 upon a traversing carriage, four long 6-pounders, and two carronade 18-pounders, 75 men, and measured 180 tons (American)." No wonder the *Landrail*, with her *boat's crew*, was obliged to strike her flag, after striking the American rather hard with her broadsides of two 12-pounder CARRONADES!! James shall also describe the action between H.M. schooner *Dominica*, and the American privateer-schooner *Decatur*. Page 256.—"The *Dominica* fell in with the *Decatur* off the southern coast of the United States. After a contest of three-quarters of an hour, during which the boarders were twice repulsed, the '*Decatur's whole crew*' succeeded in getting upon the *Dominica's* deck. Here a desperate struggle ensued, and continued for several minutes; at last the British crew were overpowered by double their number. No official account has appeared in the Gazette. The following details are extracted from a Charleston paper —

"'A third attempt was made by the Captain of the *Decatur* to board. The jib-boom of the *Decatur* was run into mainsail of the enemy. The fire from the artillery and musketry was terrible, and well supported on both sides. The *Dominica* not being able to disengage itself, dropped alongside; and it was in this position that Captain Dixon ordered his whole crew to board, armed with pistols, sabres, &c., which order was executed with the promptness of lightning. * * The crew of the enemy fought with as much courage and bravery as that of the *Decatur* did with valour and intrepidity. Fire-arms now became useless, and the crews were fighting hand to hand with cutlasses, and throwing cold shot, when the Captain of the enemy and the principal officers being killed, the deck covered with dead and wounded, the English colours were hauled down by the conquerors.

"'*Decatur*—killed and mortally wounded 4, wounded 15. *Dominica*—killed 13, mortally wounded 5, wounded 42. total, killed and wounded, 60. Among the killed are G. W. Barreté, Commander; Mr. J. Sacker, Master; Mr. D. Brown, Purser. Messrs. Archer and Parry, Midshipmen. Wounded, Mr. J. Nicholls, Mid. The Surgeon and one Mid. were the only officers who were not killed or wounded. The Lieutenant was left on shore sick.

"'From the above statement,' says the Charleston Editor, 'it would appear that this engagement has been the most bloody, and the loss in killed and wounded on the part of the enemy, in proportion to the number engaged, perhaps the greatest, of any action to be found in the records of Naval warfare. The surviving officers of the *Dominica* attribute the loss of their vessel to the superior skill of the *Decatur's* crew in the use of musketry, and the masterly manœuvring of that vessel, by which their carriage-guns were rendered nearly useless. Capt. Barreté was a young man of not more than 25 years of age. He had been wounded early in the action, by two musket-balls, in the left arm, but he fought till the last moment, refusing to surrender his vessel, although he was urged by the few survivors of his crew to do so; declaring his determination not to survive her loss. One of the Lieutenants of the *Decatur* received a severe sabre-wound in the hand from Capt. Barreté a few moments before he fell. Capt. Dixon is a *Frenchman, and most of the officers and crew of his vessel are his countrymen.*' (Americans would not have boarded for a *death-and glory* scuffle.) 'They have done themselves immortal honour by the humanity and attention displayed towards their prisoners after the victory, which is spoken in high terms of approbation by the surviving officers of the enemy's vessel.'

"'The crew of the *Dominica*, with the exception of eight or ten boys, were fine-looking young men; but to see them in the mangled state in which they arrived, was enough to freeze the blood of one, not accustomed to such sights, with horror. Among her crew is a small boy, not *eleven* years old, who was twice wounded while contending for victory upon her deck.'" †

* No. 79.

† Comparative force of the two schooners.

		Dominica.	*Decatur.*
Broadside metal in lbs.	Long guns	6	18
	Carronades	104	36
		110	54
Complement	Men	67	120
	Boys	10	2
		77	122
Size in tons		217	283

James observes—"Here, in weight of metal, the British vessel was doubly superior; but the *Decatur's* long 18-pounder had caused considerable destruction before the *Dominica's* shot could reach; and, subsequently, the latter's guns were rendered nearly useless by the privateer's excellent manœuvres. Boarding immediately followed. Against such odds every human effort was unavailable; still the enemy, with difficulty, cut his way through the little band to the colours lashed in the schooner's rigging."

It is very evident this action was won by three principal causes:—by the *Decatur's* long 18 in the first instance, then by her skilful manœuvring, which avoided the *Dominica's* broadside; this she was fully enabled to do, divyling her numerous crew so as to effectually work and fight their vessel at the same time, and to seize every advantage at the critical moment; and, lastly, by musketry and boarding with an overpowering force. The *Dominica* had but a long six on her broadside—the *Decatur* a long 18; therefore the latter, at long shot, was three to one superior to the former; though, within carronade distance, the British schooner was double the force of the American. Had the *Dominica* been armed with 3 guns, two long 18's, and one 32-pound carronade, on pivots, instead of 15 guns and a brass swivel, she had been the victor, as she could have fought at long-balls, and worked and fought at small-arm distance as well as her antagonist. Your Gazette of the 27th ult. shews the effect of long-gun practice according to the *Excellent* system. "The *Waterwitch*, Lieut. Matson commanding, captured, on the 27th May, a Spanish vessel with 360 slaves on board, armed with two long 18 guns and a crew of 45 men. She sailed remarkably well, and might have escaped, but for the superior gunnery of the *Waterwitch*, she having struck her *seven* times at the distance of 2,300 yards, killed one, and severely wounded three of her crew, and disabled her rigging. No shot struck below the deck, and not a slave was killed."

It has been acknowledged that the *Decatur's* Commander, officers, and crew, were mostly Frenchmen, let us now contrast the defence of an American privateer, manned with American heroes (?), against a small sloop-of-war brig. "On the 30th July, 1812, the American privateer-brig *Gossamer*, of 14 guns and 100 men, surrendered to H.M. brig *Emulous*, Capt. Mulcaster, *without firing a shot*!!!*

Senior United Service Club, 19th Aug. TRISTRAM.

(*To be continued.*)

NAVAL ACTIONS, AND NAVAL HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent *Tristram* has undertaken to show up the fallacies of Mr. Cooper's American Naval History. Permit me, by way of companion to the Yankee triumphs, to direct attention to the action fought between the French frigate *Ville de Milan* and the English frigate *Cleopatra*. The Frenchman was an 18-pound *eight-and-thirty* gun frigate, the English a 12-pound *two-and-thirty*. Here the greater number of guns and superior *weight of metal* gave the Frenchman the same advantage over the little *Cleopatra* as attended the heavy American frigates over the more lightly-armed English. The *Cleopatra* was most gallantly fought, but she was obliged to yield to her more powerful opponent, who, be it observed, was manned by Frenchmen *only*, without Englishmen to help them; and I have never yet heard that the French arrogate to themselves their superiority at sea. This notice may serve for the edification of that part of my fellow-subjects who love to praise the Yankees at the expense of their own countrymen: and Mr. Cooper may, if he pleases, give the information in a note to the next edition of his Sam Brag.

Walworth, Aug. 21st, 1839. G. P.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In answer to the remarks which "*One of* 1200" has lately made on my letter of 24th Sept. last, I request the favour of your inserting in your Gazette,—

1st—That I most positively disavow having had the remotest intention of conveying the insinuations he imputes to me in his letter, No. 17, and never imagined it possible that I could be charged with it till I saw his letter.

2d—I wrote my letter without the knowledge of "The Honourable Company," from a remote part of the country, to which I have retired at an advanced age, after a long residence in India.

3d—I concur in the opinions expressed by Sir John Malcolm in his Minute, for the same reasons which prompted me to mention the case of the Brevet Majors and Lieutenants, of seven years' standing, at the conclusion of my letter of 24th September.

4th—I think it quite unnecessary to enter into a fresh discussion of the subjects mentioned in this correspondence, as I think enough has been already said to induce those who have the power to frame regulations for Her Majesty's and the Company's Army, which will, I trust, for a very long time, prevent discussions like the present—leaving to each that honourable spirit of emulation and patriotism for which they have hitherto been so eminently distinguished.

July, 1839. A CADET OF THE LAST CENTURY.

* *Vide* James, page 80.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the statement in your last that the Court of Directors had expressed their determination not to recommend any officer for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at either of the Presidencies, who has not served in India, I beg to observe that, on this most correct principle, a Company's officer should be at times appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Presidencies, and I regret that the Court did not persevere in their endeavours, in 1837, to induce the Government to appoint that old distinguished officer, Sir John Hoveton, G.C.B., to be their Commander-in-Chief at Madras, when they unanimously recommended him to fill that high appointment. It, therefore, the Court of Directors now see the propriety that a Commander-in-Chief should have served in India before attaining these high appointments, it is but just and reasonable that they should again recommend one of their own officers for the vacant appointment at Madras.

Surely, Sir, if the Court of Directors have sufficient interest to appoint their own officers to Governments in India, as in the case of Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir James Carnac, &c., they certainly must have sufficient influence (if they choose to exert it) to appoint one of their own distinguished officers to an inferior appointment of Commander-in-Chief. M.R.

[The appointments to the Commander-in-Chiefships at Madras and Bombay, it will be seen by our leading remarks, are filled up.—ED.]

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

SIR,—As the present state of the country demands a greater number of troops than usual, permit me to point out to you the means of preserving the services of the 96th Reg. at home for eight or ten months longer. There are six companies in each Infantry corps that have four Serjeants and four Corporals to each, the other four companies having only three. If the six Serjeants and six Corporals of the 96th were sent to Chatham, and attached to the Prov. Batt., the Corporals appointed Lance Serjeants, that would furnish twelve guards; and there are plenty of Lance Corporals in the depots capable of doing Corporals' duty on board, and there are sufficient men in the four depots to furnish twelve guards. This need not prevent the 50th Reg. moving to India in the Spring of 1840, as, by sending out the increased establishment to the regiments in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, the 50th could easily be spared, to effect which, the twelve convict ships may be fitted up, to convey thirty recruits as supernumeraries. The 96th taking up the duty in the Spring, could relieve the 28th, and thereby add two well-trained corps to the Indian Army, which, in point of utility for present service, would equal two thousand raw recruits sent to augment the regiments now serving there; and, if necessity required it, let the best-conducted Military convicts be selected to complete the corps proceeding to India, as pointed out in my first letter on the subject of rotation. AN OLD SOLDIER.

THE REGULATIONS FOR FIELD EXERCISE.

SIR,—Your correspondent *Ramrod* has evidently "run while he read," when he states that "the first division halts on the word 'Forward' from *its* leader;" as the word "Forward" is given by the Commander of the *battalion*, this mistake he would *not* have fallen into had he borne in mind that "the words of command given by the Instructor are in *capital* letters, those of the Commander of a company in *italics*," page 36. The words "Halt, dress up," is the *only* command given by the *leader* of the *first* division. As to "what it is to dress up to," does not at first sight show itself; the first or leading division being the one to give the base of the formation, the words "Halt, dress," would appear to be sufficient, and in forming line from column on the parade or drill-ground may generally be used, but in the case alluded to by *Ramrod*, the column is debouching to open ground, after passing a defile, and if the regulations are to be adhered to he will find, section 4, page 80, paragraph 8, that "Field-Officers and Adjutants are to take up ground *exactly*, in *all* formations;" that in section 6, page 81, paragraph 3, "When troops are to form in a straight line, *two* points are to be *previously* ascertained, viz., the point-d'appui, and the distant point of formation or dressing." Again, in paragraph 6 of the same section it is laid down, that "in whatever manner the leading division of a battalion arrives in the alignment in which it is to form, a mounted officer gives the point where it enters, and a field officer corrects *before formation*, the pivot files on the fixed distant points."

This is, I apprehend, "what the division is to dress up to," viz., the base and distant points; with regard to its being always necessary, there may be doubts, but in the case under discussion this precaution is essential, as it is not unfrequent, after debouching from a narrow defile, to find the ground curving considerably, requiring the new alignment to be at an angle with the front of the leading division. I may, in the remark on *Ramrod's* error in reading have judged improperly, as there are several errors or misprints in our works on drill, &c. For instance, in the copy I have of the "Field Evolutions," the "Printer by Authority," prompted, no doubt, in a moment of facetiousness, by his "devil," has (in left form four deep) directed the left files to form on the left of the right files, (after facing) by taking one pace to the *left* with the *left* feet, and one pace to the *right* with the *right* feet, and there, like the "Colossus of Rhodes,*" they are *left*, and no further instruction how to get *right*. CHEVRON.

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No. 7.

SIR,—Mast-heading Mates and Midshipmen was carried to such a pitch not long ago, in some of Her Majesty's ships, as to call forth an order from their Lordships upon the subject. It runs as follows:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having had under their consideration the practice which is *occasionally* resorted to in some of H.M.S. of sending young gentlemen to the mast-head as a punishment, and being of opinion that such a practice ought to be discontinued, their Lordships are pleased to direct that you give instructions accordingly to all the Commanding Officers of H.M.S. under your orders." This was certainly a great boon, and every Midshipman in the service for years to come will be grateful to their Lordships for no longer allowing them to be subject to so degrading a punishment. Suppose a 1st Lieutenant carrying on duty, and the foretopsail is badly furled, or something else puts him out of humour, he will give burst to his spleen by ordering, in the moment of passion, the Midshipman of the top to the mast-head, although it is perfectly out of his power to make them furl the sail well if they are not inclined to do so; he becomes a laughing-stock for the very men who ought to obey and respect him; the consequence is, the next time he comes in contact with any of them, he is lowered in their opinion, and they go slowly to perform his orders; he reports them, and punishment follows. I know it to be the case, that nine reports out of ten on board ship are made by the Mates and Midshipmen, for it is contrary to human nature to suppose that the men will pay proper respect to persons who are constantly insulted and abused before their faces. I have known them to get drunk, knowing that the Midshipman of the boat would be the sufferer, not themselves. Mast-heading was carried to such an extent in a line-of-battle ship in the Mediterranean, not long ago, that the yards and mast-heads were, day after day, decorated with Mates and Midshipmen, some of the former near 30 years old. I lately sailed with a young Captain, hoping to see some of the great evils of the service remedied, but was astonished to hear him order a Mate to the mast-head (who had been nearly as long in the service as himself), with his cocked hat and sword on; and at another time from the maintop, because a man spoke when furling the maintopsail; this happened passing under the stern of a French frigate Thousands of instances I could mention where the parties were not the least to blame, but sent to the mast-head because the Commanding Officer had lost his temper, and would not inquire into the case. The reader may say, why rake up the old story about mast-heading, when you are now exempt from that degrading punishment by an Admiralty order? But that is not the case. I cannot pretend to say that the order alluded to is intended to abolish the system altogether, or whether it relates to the mast-head only; all I know is, that it has been the custom in some ships I could name to send Mates and Midshipmen on the poop, or abaft the mizen-mast, thereby evading the spirit of the order, which will always happen until the wording of it is altered, or their Lordships express their severe displeasure at such ungentlemanlike treatment. The one punishment is as degrading as the other, and equally likely to make you a laughing-stock for the ship's company; in fact, the latter, in this respect, is the worst of the two; for in most ships it is the place selected to send a drunken man, or one who has been fighting, &c. I have seen a Mate on one side of the mizen-mast, and a Mate on the other, beastly drunk; and to heap insult upon insult, he was obliged to eat his meals there also. You will suppose that to merit such blackguard treatment he had been guilty of open mutiny; but no, it was merely because the 1st Lieutenant said he was not paying attention when the hands were on deck at work. I ask any person on shore, at the age of 24 or 25, what would be his feelings if treated in this way? I think to consider him his mortal enemy to the day of his death. I have been an eye-witness to a shameful piece of tyranny on the coast of Africa. A man, one of the topmen, was hooking on the jolly-boat, and the 1st Lieutenant abusing him all the time, calling him a confounded lubberly rascal, &c., for he pretended to be religious, and never swore; the man was so confused that he hooked the fall with a turn in it, upon which he was ordered to the mast-head from daylight till sunset; this in a tropical climate, with the sun nearly vertical. At 5 o'clock the man came down, saying he could not remain there any longer, he was so giddy. Poor fellow! he was a perfect object; his lips and face were so swollen that you could scarcely tell a feature in his face; he was sent to the Doctor, but all his skill was of no avail; he died on the fourth day in the greatest agony from a brain fever. No coroner's inquest sits on board a ship at sea, so this man was murdered with impunity. One would suppose that this ought to have had some effect upon his future conduct; but no, not two days after he ordered a youngster to the mast-head, and upon his remonstrating, ordered the Master-at-arms to take him up. The Doctor happening to come on deck, said, that if he persisted in sending to the mast-head in the sun, he would report this, as well as the recent catastrophe, to the Navy Board. Upon this remonstrance his sentence was *commuted* to sitting upon the Jacob's ladder, under the awning, from daylight till sunset, eating his meals there for four days. Scarcely a day passed that the youngsters were not knocked down, and stuck upon the gun-slides, bits, or mast-head, for some trivial boyish offence, with sentries over them. Numerous other instances of bullying and tyranny I could mention, but have said enough to expose the system, and point out the injurious effect it has upon the men. Z. Z.

[No. 8 next week.]

* Not Mr. McAdam.—*Printer's Devil.*

NURSERY FOR SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The great desideratum for rendering Her Majesty's Naval Service effective, so indispensably requisite in the present posture of affairs, is in raising boys for that purpose, for which the *Victory* in Portsmouth Harbour, under the very able *surveillance* of Captain Searle, C.B., is most admirably adapted; but, as in human affairs generally, there is ample room for improvement. The number of fine lads that are being continually discharged from the *Victory* into sea-going ships, speak volumes in favour of the plan now in existence: the *Winchester*, a short time since, received nearly forty, and the *Curaçoa* upwards of twenty, for distribution among ships on foreign stations, and these fine youngsters, on quitting their nursery, gave three hearty cheers, with all that glow of ardour so natural in young aspiring minds, and which would make the heart of any weather-beaten tar leap for joy. The improvement to which I allude, and to which I would respectfully direct the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is, that a Boatswain should be especially appointed to teach the boys to knot, splice, and other requisites for their becoming perfect seamen, which under the present system they cannot attain to;—in fact, it should be a school for the tuition of seamanship. The entry for boys should not be so limited as at present, but kept open for a much larger number; and when a ship is newly commissioned, a certain quantity, according to her rate, should be discharged into her, thus continually supplying the service with young lads qualified for doing their work, and who, after being a short time at sea, will become efficient seamen, and in a very few years miserably exists at the present moment. TRIM.

PENSIONS OF WIDOWS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—A statement has been put forth in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, to the purport that the widow of the late highly-respected officer, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, had been refused the pension formerly granted by this great nation to the widows of the officers of the Royal Navy, and considered by that profession to be still entitled to it in each respective rank.

You will most likely have no objection, through your widely circulated *Gazette*, to inform the officers of the Royal Navy under what circumstances they are to be thus deprived of this boon for their widows, to which so many old officers have for years contributed, and if the Lords of the Admiralty have any stated rate at which they fix their maximum for each rank of officers' widows to enjoy, why it has not been made public to the profession; because every officer in the Royal Navy at present, who marries under the age of sixty, expects his widow is entitled to the pension for the rank he held in the Royal Navy during his life.

EQUITY.

[The regulation is of long standing; and therefore it does not apply exclusively to Lady Paget, but to every widow of a Naval officer whose private income exceeds a certain sum. We believe the regulation has never been printed. The principle is most unjust and unworthy. We trust the regulation has not escaped the notice of the Military Commission.—ED.]

DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD.

SIR,—I sincerely hope your able remarks on the non-appointment of a Lieutenant to the Directorship of Deptford Dock-yard will have a beneficial effect on the Board of Admiralty—for surely Lieutenants, R.N., cannot afford to lose such an appointment when their number is so great! (See Navy List, July, 1839). If 876 Lieutenants are on service—and we count 567 post active duty—there still remain 1,400 anxiously looking for employment.

Upon further inquiry, you will find that the following officers are now on the establishment of Deptford Dock-yard, viz., Captain Shirreff, Superintendent; Mr. Morice, Master-Attendant; Mr. Irving, Store-keeper; Mr. Penbroke, Store-receiver; Mr. Lewis, Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. (name forgot), Master Shipwright; Mr. (not yet appointed), Master-Ropemaker; Mr. Jeffery, R.A. Wharfinger; Mr. Rideout, Director of Police. Besides these officers, are Lieut. Wentworth, R.N., Agent; and Chief Clerk Mr. Bowling, of the Transport Service.

New Kent Road, 13th Aug. ANON, Capt., R.N.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The authorities have lately very quietly shelved a gallant officer, he having given umbrage by various acts and rash doings. Overfamiliarity and uncertainty have marked his career—"turning round after purring and scratching cursedly hard," as the farce has it.

Although quite enough has been written on the subject, we shall find room for the long letter of "W. D. B.," provided he will, in confidence, give us his real name, and the name of any officer of reputation who served in the Peninsula, and gainsays the remarks to which his letter refers. Our esteemed correspondent is assured that we consulted officers who served in the Peninsula, before, as he terms it, "we poured the round shot across his bows."

"F. I. T." *must, we conceive, wait the periodical general inspection.*

The conduct pursued towards Mr. Dillon has always appeared to us cruel and oppressive, and the correspondence published in The Times *of this week, further confirms our opinion: we regret that we cannot transfer the letters to our columns, but we earnestly hope that the Government will, at length, do justice to this aggrieved individual.*

We beg attention to a document we have prepared from official returns, showing the Officers of Militia who have served in the Household Brigade, the Line, Royal Navy, or H. E. I. C. Service; together with the rank obtained by them in any of those services, and whether on half pay at this time, or holding commissions in any Yeomanry regiment. These and like papers which we occasionally give, are valuable for reference; and to assist those who bind the N. & M. G. *an Index will be published at the end of every year.*

"An Officer on Leave" *Yes; the information reached us from good authority.*

A Member of the Senior U. S. Club wishes, in reference to a paragraph in the N. & M. G., *No. 33, know the time it is likely when the four Commanders are to be added to Greenwich Hospital? We noticed the matter as an "on dit" only, and can give our correspondent no further information. He will perceive that the remainder of the paragraph, relating to the retirement of Dr. Beattie, has proved correct.*

The letters of "An Old Artillery Officer" shall have attention: we will, with pleasure, give him a meeting on

We have not room for the correspondence respecting the case of Sir Peregrine Maitland, but will notice the matter next week. Officers generally will consider that religious scruples are not to interfere with Military duties.

We have no knowledge of the paragraph to which "Amicus" refers.—"A Bombardier" has our best thanks.

We cannot, at present, give the information required by a "Lieutenant of the North Lincoln Militia," but the subject will be fully notified in this paper, and probably at no distant date. It is on our "roster." An "Artillery man" should briefly give the facts, a "general complaint" is frequently difficult of proof.

We know nothing of the parties mentioned by "A Chemist," (query a Staker) but we understand the experiments making at Woolwich with a composition fuel have been successful.

We cannot answer the inquiry of "Miles" as to what has become of Lord Howick's "Consolidation Bill" beyond this, that its chance of being carried is very doubtful, from the present feeling of the country Parliament.

*** Letters in Type—"A Subscriber," on the Na, "Master Armour," "R. E. A.;" and "C. K. O. P."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839.

THERE can exist but one opinion among right-minded men on the case of Mr. Brent. His statement to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* was one of the most intemperate we have lately read, and only less so than the leading article in that paper of the 12th instant. The reply of Lord Cardigan was certainly warm and rather more chivalrous than these cold calculating times of peace usually witness; yet we cannot but admire the zeal of the soldier and the high spirit of the nobleman which pervade the letter, and his Lordship may feel requited for all the vile and foul language heaped upon him by the Radical press, by the universal opinion of his own honourable profession, and of all men unblinded by party, strongly and fearlessly expressed in his favour. We lament to see the *Examiner* and *Spectator* siding with those who would rake up the comments of a Court-Martial to the fresh injury of this much-maligned and already injured Officer. If we *had* any doubt of his Lordship's fitness for military command, the correct manner in which he discharged, on this trying occasion, a delicate duty, has removed it, and we feel that the decision of Lord Hill on the point must convince the public, that the conduct of the Officers of the 11th Light Dragoons in no way merited the *very polite* terms in which it was represented, or rather *misrepresented*, by Mr. Brent, the *Morning Chronicle*, *Bell's Life*, *et hoc genus omnes*. It seems quite a God-send to the Radical press to get hold of Mr. Brent's letter, and to pelt Lord Cardigan with paper pellets, *innocuous as malicious*.

We can easily fancy the pleasure excited by these tirades among those who hate, because they fear, the Military, as they listen to those newspapers which adorn the table of a Chartist's favourite tap-room. Mr. Brent has been little raised in estimation either by his words or deeds, and his defenders, or eulogists, have only served to make his extraordinary conduct and statement notorious. How far suitable to his office as a Magistrate, and his character as a gentleman, his statement and conduct have been, we leave the world to judge,—the case is fully before the public.

We cannot in too contemptuous terms express our disgust at the attempt, on the part of the *Morning Chronicle*, to compliment the Duke of Wellington's judgment, and that of the late Duke of York, at the expense of Lord Hill. We believe that on no occasion has Lord Hill's clear judgment and strict impartiality been more manifest than in the firm and just decision his Lordship evinced in recommending to the Crown the re-employment of Lord Cardigan,—and in supporting the Military against the "*non mi ricordo*" accusations of Mr. Brent. Lord Hill's character needs not our defence; but, as the organ of the Army, we would not pass over in silence a foul and false imputation against one of the most judicious and impartial Commanders who ever presided over the affairs of the Army. "*Tros Tyriusve illi nullo discrimine habetur.*"

AT a meeting of the Officers of 25 depots stationed at Chatham, it was yesterday proposed and carried, with but one dissenting voice, that the *Morning Chronicle* should be expelled their News-room, in consequence of the articles which have lately appeared in it, reflecting most unjustly on the motives and conduct of Lord Hill and Lord Fitzroy Somerset in the administration of the Army, and imputing to the Officers of the Army, and particularly those of the 11th Light Dragoons, conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. That party had no influence on this occasion, we learn that a paper professing Whig politics was voted in room of the *Morning Chronicle*.

THE subject of the contemplated change in the Foreign Packets, which we brought forward in this paper on the 27th of last month, was introduced to the House of Commons on Wednesday night.

From Mr. C. Wood's explanation, which will be found with our Parliamentary Intelligence, we find that considerable delusion has been practised upon the public, with reference to the contemplated change of packets. It now appears that the mails are to be carried *fortnightly* to *all* our North American and West India Colonies, and also to the Caraccas, Honduras, Havannah, Vera Cruz, as well as the United States of America, and that this mighty undertaking is to be accomplished in steam-vessels of 400-horse power and upwards.

It was to be expected that a change of this kind, involving the sacrifice of existing interests, would produce complaint on the part of the sufferers; and we fear that some of our correspondents have misled us in their reasoning upon the matter. It appears to be one of those cases—of almost every-day occurrence in these improving times—where individual and local injury is incurred for a great public good. Neither do we find, on inquiry, that the change will have an injurious effect upon the nursery of our seamen, but, on the contrary, assist in developing a vast deal of practical talent and experience in that branch of the profession where it is most required, namely, steam navigation. It was very properly remarked by Admiral Adam, during the debate, that the extension of steam navigation does *not* tend—as many suppose—to injure the nursery for seamen, but, on the contrary, has increased, is increasing, and will further increase it, as the Annual Parliamentary Returns of Shipping prove. Steamers carry nearly as many working seamen as sailing-vessels, and always more officers, and of a superior description.

To the point: the *Great Western*, a vessel of 450-power, and, therefore, of about the capacity the intended packets, carries a crew of upwards of twenty seamen, besides apprentice boys, a Commander, three Mates, Boatswain, Carpenter, six Engineers, and twenty Firemen and Coal-trimmers. Now it is intended to employ about twenty such vessels—and they will, no doubt, be for the most part, if not entirely, commanded by Naval Officers—in the proposed undertaking. Just let the reader imagine a Steam Navy in this single department, capable of being armed on the instant, and adequate to transport an Army of 10,000 men, with all their paraphernalia, to any point of the globe, at the rate of ten miles an hour. Really this vast addition to our Naval strength, established without cost to the public,—for we imagine the difference of expense will be more than compensated by the vast intercourse and excess of correspondence which such a regular and speedy mode of communication will insure to the Post Office Revenue,—this immense addition to our Naval power, compared to the feeble force which it supersedes, cannot be contemplated without admiration and astonishment. We feel that we were premature in passing judgment upon this measure, on the faith of communications from those who appeared to be acquainted with the subject; for we find that the gentlemen who have taken the contract are not "grasping stock-jobbers," as we were led to believe, but merchants of the first rank connected with our colonies. We trust that some means have been taken to compensate the fund at Greenwich for the loss of freight it will incur. The loss of emolument to the Admirals on foreign stations, and Commanders of packets, will fall on but a few individuals out of a great mass; and it is probable these, or others of equal rank, will obtain better berths in the contract vessels, which will, moreover, have a Lieutenant in each, in charge of the mail, and thus give employment to a score of old officers. We shall return to this subject next week.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Chronicle*, who signed himself *A Citizen*—an ignorant booby—recommends that Officers "should not be allowed the use of the regimental horses, except when on duty." This poor creature is in utter ignorance, it seems,

that Officers purchase their own horses—that the *liberality* of the public finds the private soldier with a horse, but that the economy of the public causes all Officers to mount themselves. Indeed, this worthy *Citizen*, we believe, only states the generally received false opinion of his class in society, that the expenditure of Officers is money derived from the pay of their commissions. We beg to enlighten the ignorance of *Citizen*, and those who think as he does. We beg to acquaint him and them, that the *pay* received by Officers in cavalry and infantry scarcely defrays the daily expenses of messing and clothes. *All the extravagant expenditure in horses, &c. &c.* is met by the private means of the individuals—and as a very large proportion of the Army consists of men of family and fortune it would be rather strange if they did not see be wealthy, and live like other gentleme pity the illiberal and ignorant sneers of sil envious people, who fancy that *they* are paying Officers of the Army *enormously*. Let us just whispe in their ears, that the young Officer who dashes past them on a horse worth 200*l.*, followed by his servant on another of equal value, or who may drive along with four-in-hand, spending his thousands per annum, is all the while an Ensign in a marching regiment, receiving *a carpenter's daily pay, 5s 3d.* Yes, good *Citizens*, you may stare at us, but such is the fact. Nor are the other ranks better paid. Will *Citizen* and his friends believe, that even a General Officer receives, after perhaps 50 or 60 years' service, and after having paid many thousands for his commissions, only 400*l.* per annum. Pray, good citizen, cease your snarling at soldiers you do not pay -they actually pay to you!

The Navy ified to learn, that "Slave Trade Bi. erred to last week, has length passed into law, owing to the persevering and successful endeavours of Lord Minto in carrying it through the House of Lords; and that the Officers serving on the coast of Africa will now be relieved from the very questionable position in which they were placed under previous circumstances.

Every friend of humanity must rejoice in seeing the hands of those strengthened, to whom the perilous and arduous duties of suppressing the slave trade are delegated; for, after all the treasure that England has spent for this purpose, to say nothing of the sacrifice of some of her best officers and seamen, it is surely time to demand that means shall be adopted for enforcing existing treaties. Without the right of searching suspected vessels, it is but a farce to make any attempt to suppress this horrible traffic, and better far to withdraw our cruisers, and revive the trade as it formerly existed, when the slavers would, for their own profit, use more capacious vessels to convey their living burthens. But the endurance of such a traffic is disgraceful to the age we live in, and we doubt not but that more stringent measures still will be finally adopted, until every person convicted of being engaged in the proceeding is declared guilty of felony, no matter under what flag, or to what nation he belongs.

The appointment to the vacant East India Directorship, occasioned by the death of Mr. Josias Du Pre Alexander, is expected to be decided by poll, as there are four candidates in the field, viz., Maj.-General Robertson, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Galloway, and Mr. Hogg. We hope that every friend of the Indian Army will come forward to support the military candidates. At the present moment, much, as regards the prosperity of our East-Indian possessions, depends upon good military counsels in Leadenhall-street.

Although occasionally differing with *The Times*, we are always certain of "fair play" from our powerful contemporary. We extract the following from that journal of yesterday:—

"We on Wednesday gave as from the *Limerick Chronicle* a paragraph respecting the forthcoming report of the Military Commission. We find that the Irish paper had copied it, without acknowledgment, from the *Naval and Military Gazette* of August 10."

Now we have not the slightest care about the *ick Chronicle* and provincial papers continuing act paragraphs of Military and Naval move- s, &c. (which to a considerable extent is mere matter of compilation), but we certainly shall no longer permit them with impunity to take our leading articles, and other original papers, without acknowledgment. The *Morning Chronicle*, we find, has also exposed the course adopted by the *Limerick Chronicle*:—

"The paragraph, respecting the recommendations of the Military Commission, which was quoted in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, from the *Limerick Chronicle*, appeared originally in the *Naval and Military Gazette*."

Our readers will recollect how earnestly and repeatedly we have pressed upon the Foreign Se- ary the necessity for a settlement of the fishery -teries between England and France, particu- s regards the Jersey oyster fishery, the ons engaged in which have suffered great injustice under a provisional convention made with the French Government by Sir Robert Peel many years ago. We are now happy to state that a convention has been agreed on between the two Governments, subject to the consent of the legislature, and that Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for this purpose on Thursday last. Definitive boundaries are assigned for the Jersey fishery, and the old limit of three leagues for all other parts of the coasts of France and England. This is very gratifying to us, being precisely the arrangement we have advocated as a just and proper one.

We have but little to add respecting the Military Commission beyond what has already appeared in this paper.

The Secretary at War on Wednesday admitted that the Report had been agreed on, and "that no doubt it would soon be completed and signed, but not, he feared, in a sufficiently short space of time to allow of its being laid on the table of the House during the present Session." All this is most unsatisfactory, and it is very evident to us that several of the Members of the Commission are heartily sick of the business. We will take the illustrious President's own declaration as confirmatory on this point. "He," the Duke of Wellington, "was not desirous of sitting again on such a Commission, nor of being instrumental to other persons' sitting on a like Commission." There is a "screw loose" somewhere;—indeed, reports are very prevalent at the clubs that the harmony of the Commission was much interrupted by the pertinacity of one member. We believe the Report was ready for signature a fortnight ago. What unlooked-for obstruction has occurred? The Duke, we should say, is dissatisfied, and he is one not likely to take umbrage without just cause. Surely the Report is not kept back from *economical* motives,—to stave off for a few months longer a trifling addition to the Naval and Military expenditure of the country.

In the *Spectator* of last week we observed an article, headed "Thoughts on the Model of the Battle of Waterloo;" and we turned with a feeling of national pride and pleasure, excited by the title, to its perusal. But our disappointment was not slight on finding even this subject made whereon to append the following party opinions and the most illiberal reflections. "The very soldiers (we doubt their judgment being worth more than the assertion respecting them) employed to *show* the exhibition declare, that if the arrival of the Prussians had been delayed two hours, they should have been driven in." And again—"a battle gained by dint of two to one, is a small stock in trade for absolutism to set up with."—"If the French are wise they will get the Model to Paris, and add some intimation of the positions of Grouchy and the Prussians during the day." Well may foreigners say we are incomprehensible people; for we ourselves cannot discover on what principle it is that English writers and speakers exhibit their party rage in ebullitions against the Armies and Navies of Britain—against the glory and victories they have acquired, and seek by every means to blight, by their foul aspersions, the name and fame of their native land. One would fancy, from the way in which the battle of Waterloo is treated of by this splenetic and ignorant writer in the *Spectator*, that he feared the nation might purchase Lieut. Siborn's Model, and that, with this *economic* intention, he set about endeavouring to show that Waterloo was a victory gained by *mere numbers*, and that it reflected neither glory on the Duke of Wellington nor on the great nation of Britain, in whose cause he fought and conquered by the valour of Britons alone.

The liberal view the Secretary at War has taken in deciding on the claims for marching-money and marching-allowances, made by the various corps employed in the disturbed districts, has given great satisfaction. If we are not mistaken, his Lordship has benefitted from the advice of a gallant relative, one of the best Commanding Officers in the service.

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell (who commanded during the Rangoon War) is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

If we experience a difficulty in manning our ships when newly commissioned, and considerable delay takes place before the crews can be completed, all accounts concur in stating that, in this respect, the Americans are in a much worse position. Notwithstanding that the Naval force of the United States is much smaller than our own, in proportion to the Mercantile tonnage of the two countries, the fact is notorious, that many months always elapse after a vessel is equipped, in America, before she can proceed to her relief-station, for the want of seamen, notwithstanding that the pay is considerably more in the United States than in the British Navy; and after all, the crews are made up of foreigners, enticed by crimps to desert from merchant vessels that visit their ports.

About two years ago the President of the United

States recommended, in his annual message, that boys should be trained in a special nursery, for the purpose of supplying the Navy with seamen; and we have lately observed, in a Boston Paper, an account of the appearance of these boys. It is this extract (which we append) that has induced our present observations.

We have long since advanced the opinion, that it is upon her *mercantile* marine that any nation, aspiring to Naval power, must depend for its resources; and when these resources do not exist in a sufficient degree, to attempt to establish that power by artificial means is hopeless. In this opinion we are borne out by all the great authorities who have treated on the subject; but the proposals broached at various periods—some of them by Naval Officers—show that the plausible scheme of rearing boys in a Naval Nursery, and establishing a total distinction between the two services, has its advocates.

Such a system is adopted in America, because experience proves, that, notwithstanding the large amount of her mercantile tonnage, she does not possess seamen or the means of creating them in sufficient numbers to answer the demand. The mode of estimating the gross tonnage in the United States, by including licensed as well as registered vessels of every degree, we have already shown to be fallacious, and by no means establishing a fair comparison of the relative positions of the two countries; because, to meet America on equal terms in this respect, we should include all the barges and other craft that navigate our rivers, and which are never estimated in the annual return of registered tonnage. But the fact is certain, that, whereas our laws strictly prohibit the employment of foreigners, American vessels have scarcely any other persons serving in the inferior capacities; and it is notorious, that, for many years, not only has British tonnage been gradually gaining upon American, even in the carrying trade between the two countries, but that British seamen are fast usurping the place of their own, owing to the native population betaking themselves to other pursuits. Under such circumstances, lacking stringent laws to compel their ship-owners to rear apprentices, and fast becoming dependent upon foreign countries for seamen to navigate their vessels, it is not wonderful that the American Government—foreseeing that, in case of war, these men would, for the most part, be induced or compelled to return to their allegiance,—it is not wonderful, we repeat, that, under such circumstances, they should adopt the only means available to secure a supply; and hence the system, to which necessity has driven them, of creating this artificial nursery, which, after all, they appear to have established on a very limited scale.

We do not mean to state that seamen fit for Naval purposes cannot be reared under such a system, but we maintain, that it is a far more expensive and less efficient one than the natural, practical, and legitimate school, which experience shows, produces the best seamen. To a certain extent, boys, or rather young men of eighteen or twenty, may be profitably maintained in the Naval service, and already has this system been carried to as great a degree as it can be safely adopted in the British Navy, where 2000 of these lads are now engaged. To persevere in rearing young boys in vast numbers for the purpose of reserve, and by placing them in the ships as they emerge to manhood, dispossessing the old initiated seamen of the ratings they enjoy, would be a very bad policy; yet this must be the case if the Americans carry out the system they have been obliged to adopt, because circumstances have made necessary, in their case, measures that by no means apply to this country, where the feeling for a sea-life is indigenous in the youthful population of the coast, and our laws provide for rearing and maintaining a supply of native seamen, to the rejection of foreigners.

The moral effects which Jonathan predicts, in such grand, eloquent style, in the annexed extract, to result from the system, will be received by every one who knows anything of the character of seamen as pure humbug:—

NAVAL APPRENTICES.—The system of apprenticeship is about to effect a great change in the *material* of the man-of-war—a change that will be hailed as one of the most important revolutions of modern times. If there ever were a class of men deemed incapable of amendment, they were those who, without pride or profession, and, as a last resort, shipped on board a man-of-war. Such men seemed unassailable by the ordinary means of moral attack; they were given over to despair. But there is a means now operating which will accomplish the work. The regular education of young men from earliest infancy to manhood in all the details of seamanship, in the nurture of sound morals, and under the guidance of intelligent and accomplished officers, will bring about the change. These youths will be well skilled in their profession—a qualification that will claim for them the respect of the oldest or most worthless sailor. They will have become acquainted with the officers, shared their confidence, and, like them, will feel a professional pride as well as a self respect, that will lift them above vicious associations. Known to the Commanders, they will be selected as petty officers, and be deemed worthy of confidence and respect. Each will form a nucleus among those who have not enjoyed the same advantages, and while the tone of the morals of the ship will be improved, its discipline will also be promoted. In order to attain a result so important to the discipline of the Navy, and so auspicious to its moral and intellectual improvement, the Secretary of the Navy has determined to re-model the receiving ships, and convert them into schools of practice for young landsmen and boys. The system which has heretofore prevailed in these ships had some considerations to recommend it, but it has been felt very sensibly that it crushed the spirit of the sailor, and made the service unpopular. It sunk every sentiment of chivalry in the bosom of the young mariner, who, with all the pride of profession about him, was handed over to the dock-yard for daily labour at a reduced remuneration. It was a commingling of land and sea service in the case of those who looked to the ocean as their proper element and the ship as their native home. Under the new system, which will regard the receiving ship in its proper light, as a school of discipline for young landsmen and boys, the best results will assuredly flow. Much of the practical knowledge of seamanship may be learned in port. To handle the guns, to manage the yards, to attain, if we may so speak, the geography and vocabulary of a man-of-war, may be done ashore. A service of six or eight months will enable an active lad to perform the duties of a sailor well and skilfully, especially if an occasional cossting trip, by way of experiment, were added. Such a policy will ensure a constant supply of good seamen to our ships of war, and if the present Secretary of the Navy succeed in establishing the system on a firm and lasting foundation, he will have done more for the real interests of the Navy than he could have done by any other act whatever, and will have secured a reputation for himself as lasting as the benefit conferred upon this favourite arm of the public defence.

"We lately visited the ship *Jamestown*, under the command of Capt. Chas. W. Skinner, and had an opportunity of observing the apprentices;—they were about forty or fifty in number, neatly attired in the garb of sailors, good-looking, and ranging from twelve to eighteen years. We saw the school room appropriated to their use, and the carronades which they used in their exercises. They show great aptitude in acquiring knowledge, and are already catching that *esprit du corps* so essential to effective organisation."—*Northern Beacon.*

MY BROTHER.

(FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.)

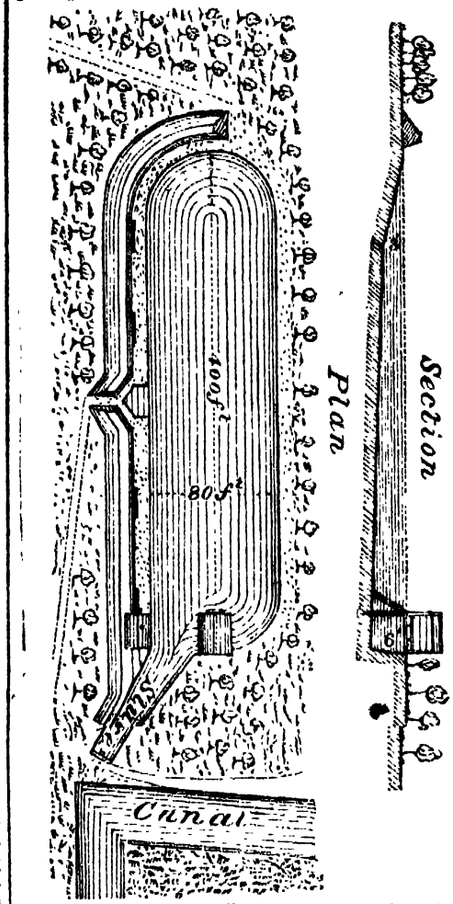
I was born a way down at Bangor,
Where trad'in' is well understood,
Where pumpkins are raised along shore,
And nutmegs are grown in the wood.
My brother was fixed at Castine,
In the pork manufacturin' line,
For he had a patent machine
To make bacon hams out of pine.

The tarnal concern did it slick,
And 'twould make other notions with ease,
You put in a thundering stick,
Out tumbled a white oaken cheese.
Not an article there was abused,
For he was so saving, 'twas said,
The sawdust was all of it used
To make the dyspopsery bread.

He'd a mill, too, that worked as expert
By steam—'twas a curious caper!
You put in an old cotton shirt,
And it came out a handful of paper.
And when speculation was rife,
My brother, who that understands,
Manufactured (it's true, on my life—
Manufactured and sold Eastern lands.

But then, Sir, the climax to cap,
The buyers of these made a stir:
Though acres they bought on the map,
They couldn't find out where they were.
They talked about going to law—
Then what could my poor brother do?
By way of confounding their jaw,
He *failed*, and he's rich as a Jew.

We gave publicity in this paper of 10th August, 1838, to an account of the construction, at Chatham, of a Military Swimming Bath, and we also noticed the presentation to Serjeant-Major S. Jones, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, of a piece of plate, by the Serjeants of Chatham Garrison, in testimony of their gratitude for the undeviating attention evinced by him while superintending the formation of the bath. Since that period several improvements have been made, and the bath is now in the state represented in the annexed engraving.



We feel it almost needless to enlarge on the utility of this undertaking, in addition to the health and cleanliness which it promotes, and the attainment by hundreds of the art of swimming, but one soldier has lost his life at Chatham since its erection, and that was occasioned by a fit of obstinacy, in bathing in the Medway, when, from the sluice being out of repair, the water in the bath did not exceed four feet. The number of men drowned in the sixteen years previous was upwards of forty.

Although the greater portion of the cost and labour have been borne by the garrison of Chatham, great thanks are due to the present Commanding Engineer, Colonel Vavasour, for his liberality in providing sods and old paving-stones for its facing, putting a new sluice and brick-work, &c. The Officers and Serjeants have each erected at their expense dressing-rooms. Col. Pasley has supplied a number of trees for planting, so that by next summer it will be a most delightful spot; and further, from its extent (400 feet by 80), the garrison may expect abundant sport in skating during the winter.

The embankment is thrown up to conceal the bathers from public view, as there are paths at no great distance; and the open part facing the river, with an extensive piece of ground intervening, no person can see the men when bathing. There are three posts to denote the various degrees of depth; so that children of six years may bathe at one end in perfect safety. The canal is used for Government lighters, and the water can be changed every tide. The Officers' dressing-house is at the end over the deepest part—the Serjeants' in the angle formed by the sluice and embankment. There are forms or fixed benches for the men. The entrance is at the traverses, so that persons passing within a few feet (which they need not do) cannot see those inside.

The whole reflects great credit on the parties encouraging and assisting in the erection. It is subjects of this kind that are required to improve the soldier, both physically and morally; and we have no doubt that the pattern, once shown, will be followed by others.

The Court.

Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent left town for Windsor on Saturday, escorted by a detachment of the 2d Life Guards, and returned to Buckingham Palace on Monday. During the week the Queen has taken her usual equestrian exercises, and Viscount Melbourne has had audiences every day. The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, left Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon for Windsor Castle.

The Hon. Miss Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Miss Paget, as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting, and Lady Lyttleton and Lady Harriet Clive have succeeded the Countess of Charlemont and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, as the Lady and Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting. Lord Lilford and Colonel Armstrong have replaced the Marquess of Headfort and Sir William Lumley, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had the honour of entertaining Her Majesty at dinner on Thursday evening, at Stafford House.

The Queen Downger still continues at Bushy Park, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty rides out almost daily.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, the Princess Victoire, and the Princes Augustus and Leopold of Saxe Coburg, have arrived from the Continent on a visit to the Queen.

Intended Marriage of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.—The *Morning Post* of Thursday states, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between Her Majesty and Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, Saalfield. His Serene Highness will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians.

On Monday despatches from the Governor of Gibraltar were received at the Colonial-office, and on Tuesday from Maj.-Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for the British Ministers resident at the Courts of Naples, Hanover, and Bavaria; and for the British Ambassadors at the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen. Despatches from Capt. Prescott, Governor of Newfoundland, were received. Despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for the British Ambassadors at Bavaria and Rome.

It being now ascertained that the business of the session will be got through on Monday, the prorogation of Parliament, by the Queen in person, will take place on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday next, as was first arranged.

The minstrels of the Pyrenees, to the number of forty, attended Buckingham Palace by command of the Queen early in the morning of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, and performed under her Royal Highness's apartments "La Tyrolienne des Pyrenees," "Les Montagnards à Paris, scene pastorale avec solo de contrebasse et de premier tenor," and several other pieces.

Mr. F. T. Baring will be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Spring Rice.

We understand that there are to be ten elevations to the House of Peers. Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Spring Rice are included in the list, and both will probably retire from office.

The Marquess of Anglesey arrived at Uxbridge House on Wednesday afternoon, from St. Petersburg.

The Wellington Banquet.—The Marquis of Camden, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, now in his 82d year, has signified his intention of being present. The contract for supplying the dinner, dessert, and a bottle of wine to each of 1,500 persons, including waiters, glass, dinner services, &c., has been taken by joint tender at 12*s.* 6*d.*

We are glad to find that owing to the firmness, activity, and promptitude, displayed by Sir Charles Jones, a Captain R.N. (1819), Chief Magistrate of Montgomery, in calling out the military, swearing in special constables, doubling the guard in the county jail, &c., on 13th inst., the inhabitants of that respectable town were relieved from all apprehension of a threatened invasion of Chartists. After all, Naval and Military officers are the best peace preservers, for a little decision in the beginning generally checks the disposition to riot on the part of a mob.

The Bloomsbury Case.—Mr. Ridsdale's action against the Earl of Lichfield was tried at Liverpool on Thursday, before Mr. Baron Maule. The declaration stated, that a certain colt, afterwards called Bloomsbury, was entered for the stakes at Ascot; that he was improperly described, and therefore disqualified. The defendant denied that there had been an improper description of the colt, and thereupon issue was joined. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Earl of Yarborough has sailed for Gibraltar to be present at the marriage of his youngest son, the Hon. Commander D. W. Pelham, of H.M. sloop *Wasp*, with Miss Sinclair, daughter of Captain Sir John Gordon Sinclair.

The princely mansion and domain of Kirby, Isle of Man, formerly the residence of the late Col. Wilks (Governor of St. Helena), and latterly the property of his son-in-law, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan, has been disposed of to Sir George Drinkwater, tenant in possession, for 8,000*l.*

At Cashel Petty Sessions, two men were fined for burning land on the property of Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, one in the sum of 27*l.*, and the other 16*l.*

Seizure of Arms.—During the past week, pikes, muskets, swords, &c., have been seized in several places, besides those which we have before indicated. In the north the seizures have been more extensive. The Chartists, in whose possession the weapons were found, have, in many cases, been committed to prison, despite their declaration that they kept arms for self-defence only, and were guilty of no offence recognisable by the laws of their country.

Attempt of the Chartists to tamper with the Military.—*Manchester, Aug. 20.*—A paper addressed to the soldiers, calling upon them to withdraw their protection from the police, "who were the aggressors in the late riots," copies of which have been distributed amongst them, was found in the lodgings of Timothy Booth, who has been lately arrested. In the prisoner's house were found one musket and a bayonet, a fowling-piece, a pistol, a dagger, 24 ball-cartridges, 102 leaden bullets for pistols, and 262 bullets for guns, together with one pistol, one bayonet, and 24 ball-cartridges. There was also found in his cupboard 70 leaden bullets and half a pound of powder. The magistrates and Military are on the alert to meet any emergency.

Base Coin.—We heard it mentioned yesterday by Mr. Serjeant Atcherley, the Attorney-General for the County Palatine, in allusion to the importance of the Mint prosecutions, that not less than three thousand persons are at present engaged in counterfeiting and uttering base coin in the United Kingdom, and that the amount annually put in circulation is not less than 600,000*l.*—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

[*Communicated by an Officer.*]—*Stabbing.*—Whilst going out of an hotel at Portsmouth last night, to take my letters to the Post-office, I saw the mistress of the hotel directing her waiters to show the door to a man of very extraordinary appearance, who, it appears, had twice walked into the house, opened some room door, and alarmed its occupants by uttering inarticulate sounds, like those of a dumb person. He was refractory, and the waiters were ordered to conduct him to the Police-station. This he opposed, screaming horribly, and breaking from them, gave leg-bail. A hue and cry of "Stop thief" followed—a mob collected (I making one of them)—he was secured and dragged to the covered passage, in which the station is situated. Here a great scuffle ensued, during which he drew a poniard or knife, and stabbed four men; one, our ostler, whose fore arm was cut right across—great vessels all separated; another, our waiter, whom he literally disembowelled; the other two not quite so severely. One of the latter is our ship's Agent, Mr. Pearce. The cascade of blood along the flag-stones was awful to behold.

English Opera House.—Last night Ricci's Opera Buffa, *Il Scaramuccia*, was performed at this theatre in an English dress, and was most favourably received. The piece is a mere trifle, but is very carefully got up, and well performed.

Haymarket Theatre.—New piece follows new piece, and star follows star, in the most rapid succession. Charles Kean came after Power, and Power again has succeeded Charles Kean, to be followed in his turn by Macready, who made his first appearance on Monday night, while a foot-line predicts that Miss Ellen Tree is shortly to tread the boards of this theatre.

United States' Ship Columbus.—It is understood that orders have been, or soon will be, received at the Navy yard in Charlestown, from the Secretary of the Navy, to get the United States ship-of-the-line *Columbus* ready for sea service, with her armament, provisions, &c., on board, and moor her in Boston Harbour. She will be fully officered, and wear the broad pennant of the officer in command at the Navy yard, Commodore Downes, with a permanent crew of 100 able seamen, exclusive of ordinary seamen and boys. A frigate's guard of Marines will also be attached to the ship, and all the officers will receive pay as for sea service. The ship will always be in readiness for sea, and commanded by a Captain in the Navy (George W. Storer), subject to the orders of the Commodore, and employed as a receiving-ship, and a seminary for boys in the elementary principles of English education and seamanship. She will, of course, be under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, without reference to the Board of Navy Commissioners.—*Boston Morning Journal.*

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Aug. 19.—An Address to the Crown was agreed to, on the motion of the Bishop of LONDON, praying Her Majesty, as the Poor Law Commissioners had in one of their reports made two statements with respect to the disease and destitution which prevailed in certain parts of the metropolis, that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct the said Commissioners to inquire whether the same destitution and disease did not prevail in other districts of the kingdom, particularly in populous and manufacturing districts, and to state the result of their inquiry to the House.—The Slave Trade Suppression Bill was read a third time.—The Duke of WELLINGTON again expressed his disapprobation of the measure, and stated that he would not make any professions of an anxiety to put down the Slave Trade. He had passed a long life of honour in the service of Her Majesty's predecessors. He had served Her Majesty's predecessors in diplomatic situations, and in their councils as well as in arms, and he believed people could not accuse him of saying one thing and meaning another, but thus much he would say, that on this subject of the Slave Trade there was no person, excepting one illustrious individual under whose directions he had acted, and whose loss, whose melancholy loss, he had never ceased to deplore—with the exception of that one individual, there was no person now living, or who was lost to the public service, who had written more, or negotiated with one-tenth the zeal, than himself, on this very subject, with which he was now told he was not conversant. (Hear, hear.) He should certainly say "Not content" to the passing of this bill.—The bill was then passed.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.—*The Ottoman Empire.*—In answer to a question of Lord Brougham, Lord MELBOURNE observed, that his noble and learned friend had asked what hopes were entertained of supporting and maintaining the power of the Sultan? His answer was, that the hopes they entertained of maintaining the power of the Sultan, and preserving the integrity of the Ottoman empire, which they considered a very great and valuable object, were mainly founded upon the complete co-operation and agreement of the five great Powers, and the determination of the Powers to act together, cordially and energetically, for that purpose. With respect to the conduct which had been pursued by those who represented Her Majesty in that part of the globe, he begged to say that there was no foundation whatever for any of those notions which had reached the ears of his noble and learned friend. He begged also to state, that there had been on their part every, and the most sincere, exertion to prevent hostilities taking place, and that the Government had not received from them any representation as to the certainty or probability of a different result from that which had taken place.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he had received a report of the engagement between the Turks and Egyptians, and it was one of the most beautiful reports he had ever read, for there was not a word of truth in it.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Col. Bradley, complaining of the treatment he had received.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he should be very sorry to interpose between this gentleman, who had petitioned their Lordships, and the Government; but he thought this a fit case to be submitted to the Noble Viscount's consideration as to the propriety of recommending Her Majesty to allow this petition to be presented—for, according to the rules of the House, he apprehended it could not, in the first instance, be presented. He was the more anxious on this point, because Her Majesty's Government, in another place, had omitted to take notice of petitions of officers in the Army and Navy, as to their claims and demands. Now, he had the honour of sitting on a commission for two years, but the report was not yet ready, and he was not desirous of sitting again on such a commission, nor of being instrumental to other persons sitting on a like commission. What he would now suggest was, that the noble and learned Lord should at present withdraw the petition, to give the noble Viscount at the head of Her Majesty's Government an opportunity of considering whether the petition ought to be so recommended.—Lord BROUGHAM said, after what had now occurred, he certainly would withdraw the petition, to mark his sense of the fact, that to petition Parliament in such a case was one of the last steps which ought to be taken.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.—*The Proceedings of the Session.*—Lord Lyndhurst took a review of the business of the Session, and severely censured Ministers for the course they had pursued. Five months had been occupied, and not a single bill passed; but the moment Parliament drew near a close, the Collection of Rates Bill, the Church Discipline Bill, the Registration Bill, and numerous others, were abandoned—only having been proposed for a show.—Viscount Melbourne repelled the charges preferred by the noble and learned Lord; and remarked, that though he might labour to lower the character of the Administration, he could not succeed in raising his own.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Aug. 19.—Mr. R. D. BROWNE called attention to the petition of Sir J. M. Doyle.—Lord PALMERSTON said, that he had laid the case of Sir J. M. Doyle before the Queen's Advocate whose report did not alter his view of the case. It was one of a great many claims on the Portuguese Government, which had not shown a disposition to do justice to British claimants. Her Majesty's Government had been unwilling hitherto to have recourse to any other means than persuasion to induce the Portuguese Government to satisfy such of those claims as were just and proper, but if they failed in persuasion, it would be for Her Majesty's Government to consider what other means should be resorted to for that purpose.—Mr. BROWNE said, he wished to hear from the noble Lord what were the "other means" to which he alluded.—Lord PALMERSTON thought it was hardly necessary to answer the question more distinctly. If Her Majesty's Government found there were claims by British subjects upon Portugal, which, in the opinion of the British Government, were just and ought to be satisfied, and, nevertheless, the Government of Portugal refused to satisfy them, the question then would be, what other course the Government of England were likely to take.

Preserving Ships from Lightning.—In answer to a question from Lord Eliot, Mr. C. Wood said that the commission to whom the invention of Mr. Harris, for preserving ships from lightning was referred, had made a report in favour of that gentleman's plan, but the report was so voluminous that he had not yet been able to lay it before the House.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20. *Slave Trade.*—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having noticed that the Lords had passed the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, Mr. O'CONNELL adverted to the newspaper statements, which turned out to be correct, of a conspiracy on the part of Portuguese traffickers in slaves to have poisoned wine on the decks of their vessels in case of capture, and to poison the water, and thus to destroy, by such horrible means, their

captors, and expressed the hope that our Government would promptly represent the facts to the Portuguese Government, and require redress by the prosecution of the conspirators.—On the motion of Capt. PECHELL, a return was ordered of the proceeds paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty of all vessels taken under the late Spanish treaty on Slave Trade, stating the name of the ship by which each vessel was captured, and the portion paid or payable to the captors.

The Army and the Established Church.—Mr. LANGDALE wished to ask two questions of the Secretary-at-War—first, whether or, not the children of soldiers were forced to attend the regimental schools, and to be educated solely in the religion of the Established Church? and secondly, whether there was any intention of relaxing the rule which had hitherto been acted upon, and which had the effect of depriving the children of Roman Catholics, as well as Presbyterians and Protestant Dissenters generally, of the benefit of the Asylum School at Chelsea, unless they were educated in the doctrines of the Established Church?—Viscount HOWICK answered, that no change whatever had been introduced into the practice of the Army by the late order on the subject. In the regimental schools no children were required to be educated in any religion of which their parents disapproved. With spect to the education of children in the Asylum School at Chelsea the education of children there was wholly in the doctrines Church of England. He had some time ago seriously deliberated upon this subject, in concert with the commissioners, and a very full consideration they had been compelled to come conclusion that it was impossible in that institution, as it constituted, that the children who are there, and who are entirely provided for within the institution, could be educated, under any practicable arrangement, in any religion but that of the Established Church.

Deccan Prize-Money.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Sir J. HOBHOUSE said, that he had no other reply to make than he had given at the beginning of the Session. Everything had been done, by the Home authorities, that could be done to satisfy the wishes of the claimants. The share of each would be very small. If they knew how small it was likely to be, much of their anxiety would probably abate. Whatever remained to be distributed, would be distributed as soon as possible, and the delay which had taken place was no way attributable to the Home authorities.

Naval and Military Commissions.—Col. SAWBRY asked the Secretary-at-War when they might expect the report of the Naval and Military Commission.—Lord HOWICK said the report would not be ready at all events before the next Session.—Capt. PECHELL was going to ask the noble Lord precisely the same question, but he would now ask when the Commission was likely to be concluded.—Lord HOWICK said that the substance of the repo already agreed on, and that doubt it would soon be and signed, but not, he in a sufficiently sho time to allow of its bein able of the Hon the present Session.

WEDNESDAY, A *Marlborough's Pensi*
—Mr. RICE moved t be received. After som position, the motion wa on a division, by 48 to 5.

The West India and Ame Packets.—Mr. HUME moved for "copy of any contract or agreement entered into by the Board of Admiralty, or any other department of Her Majesty's Government, respecting the conveyance of the mails to the West Indies and America, stating whether the same has been agreed to by private contract or public tender, and stating also the terms or offers made by merchants at Bristol or other parties for the said contract." He said his object in moving for this return was to obtain an explanation of the arrangements made by Government for the above purpose.—Mr. C. WOOD accordingly gave the following explanation. "With respect to the conveyance of the North American mail to Halifax, the lowest tender which Government had received in answer to public advertisement was for 45,000*l.* a-year, the mail to be conveyed once a month. This appeared to Government much too high, and they had consequently made a private bargain, by which, for a slightly increased sum, they would have double the quantity of work performed. The contract was for the conveyance of the mail to Halifax once a fortnight at the rate of 50,000*l.* yearly. Government had also made arrangements for a mail from Halifax to Boston once a fortnight, and the total yearly expense would be 60,000*l.* Those arrangements were made for seven years. With respect to the conveyance of the mails to the West Indies, no contract was yet made, but he did not anticipate that the service would be performed at the same low rate, unless the party contracting to do it had important interests of another kind at stake in the West Indies. No offer had been made to the Admiralty half so good as that which had been taken. Certain persons had come to the Treasury and Admiralty and said they would perform the duty for 240,000*l.* That was agreed to. What was the service to be done? There was now a communication by sailing vessels twice a month between this country and the West Indies, and there was a communication once a month by the same means with Mexico. But the mode of communication by sailing packets was altogether deficient and unsatisfactory. There was no regular communication at all with Malabar, and the communication between the whole of our West Indian possessions and the coasts of South and North America was very defective, there was no packet communication whatever between Mexico and the West Indies, and no direct communication between Cuba and the east coast of America. If specie were to be conveyed from Mexico to any part of the West Indies, there was no mode of doing it but by a ship-of-war. In fact, there was no communication which could be depended upon between the West Indies and the whole of North America. These were deficiencies which would be supplied by the parties with whom this contract had been made. Twice a-month steamers of 400-horse power would cross the Atlantic, and such lines would be established as would connect all the islands of the West Indies, whether British or foreign, and as would also connect our colonies in the West Indies with those in Demerara and Berbice, with the Caracas and Honduras; with Havannah, with Vera Cruz, and the western part of the United States. A connexion also would be established between Havannah and New York. The number of steamers required would be about 14; and the result would be, that they would have communications between the whole northern part of South America, and the whole southern part of the United States, and with the British Islands; and such a one, too, as might be reckoned on as certain. This would be established early in the summer of 1841, which was as soon as so many steamers, which would be of a size of which there were as yet only two examples, could be built. This, he thought, was as satisfactory an arrangement as could be, and that it was a fair one there could be no doubt, when it was considered how heavy must be the expence of building so many vessels, and also of sending out coal from the country to supply them. The arrangement had been made to last for ten years, the reason for which was, that unless they had settled that the contract should last for a considerable time, the Admiralty would not have been able to get the service performed for the same money."—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL conceived that the interests of Falmouth, as a station, were identical with the interests of the commercial world and of the country, and thought, therefore, that there ought to be some condition made with the contractors that their establishment should be more or less fixed at Falmouth.—Mr. FRESHFIELD and Lord ELIOT spoke to the same effect; and Mr. BARING replied, that the Treasury and the Admiralty would fix upon a place for a station which should appear to them, on deliberation, most advantageous for the public.—The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22d.—*The Fisheries.*—Lord PALMERSTON presented papers by command of Her Majesty; among them the convention concluded between England and France regarding the long-disputed points respecting the oyster and other fisheries. By the convention in question it is determined that for three miles outwards, measuring from low-water mark, the coasts of Jersey and of France respectively, shall belong to the inhabitants of those countries. Commissioners have been appointed who shall, within two months, arrange regulations for the guidance of the fishermen who may happen to meet beyond those boundaries. As the Commissioners in commission will make those regulations before the re-assembling of Parliament, Palmerston asked the House to give the Government authority Order in Council, to carry the regulations into effect.

Ottoman Empire.—Lord Palmerston gave the strongest assurance that the arrangement entered into by the Five Powers the settlement of the Eastern question will, at all events, have the important effect of preserving the peace of Europe. On the 28th of last month a "collective note" was presented to the Porte by the representatives of the Five Powers, in which it was stated that these Powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt; and that they were instructed to request the Porte to suspend any negotiations with Mehemet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge and concurrence of the Five Powers. This note had been received by the Porte with great thankfulness.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.—*The Duke of Marlborough's Pension Bill.*—The third reading was carried by 49 to 5.—Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, relative to the fisheries on the British and French coasts.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

PRUSSIA.—Notice has been given to the troops that the 14th Sept. is fixed as the day on which they are to go the camp at Potsdam. The environs are expected to be very brilliant, on account of the number of troops and the many august and distinguished visitors who will be present.

HANOVER.—The celebrated Dr. Graefe, who had undertaken the cure of the Prince Royal, and who had hitherto entertained the hope of recovering for him the use of one, if not of both eyes, has just declared that his Royal Highness's malady appears to him incurable, and that it is useless to subject the Prince to an operation. At Court all is very still; the King was indisposed for some days, but though he was obliged to have medical advice, he did not omit to ride out every day as usual. His Majesty avoids every thing that might make a change in his extremely regular plain way of life, and his constitution is accordingly vigorous, notwithstanding his advanced age. The Queen is often ill, and is now rather severely indisposed.

SWEDEN.—The Prince Royal of Sweden, as Grand Admiral and Chief of the Navy, has embarked in the frigate *Gothembourg* on a cruise in the Baltic, accompanied by his eldest son Prince Oscar, who is also destined for the Naval service. The frigate is escorted by three ships-of-the-line. This expedition, which is intended for the exercise of the crews, will last several weeks, and will, it is believed, visit the Gulf of Finland.

NAPLES.—A Neapolitan squadron arrived on the evening of the 12th in the Gulf of Spezzia. It is composed of the *Vesuve* of the line, of four frigates, a corvette, a brig, and a schooner. It is said that after stopping some days in the Gulf of Spezzia, it will make a cruise in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the Baltic.

Great Western, versus *British Queen*.—Comparative speed, as per log:—

	Great Western.		*British Queen.*	*Gain of G. W. days.*	*Gain of B.Q. days.*
August 1 . . say*	90	say	84	—	—
2 . . .	177	—	178	—	1
3 . . .	219	—	207	12	—
4 . . .	251	—	230	21	—
5 . . .	354	—	230	24	—
6 . . .	240	—	220	20	—
7 . . .	244	—	224	20	—
8 . . .	253	—	250	3	—
9 . . .	238	—	202	36	—
10 . . .	244	—	237	7	—
11 . . .	216	—	238	8	—
12 . . .	260	—	262	—	12
13 . . .	221	—	267	—	14
14	277				
Dist. run by *Great Western* . . . 2057	Do by *B. Q.*	3104	151	27	
		2957	27		
	Miles . .	147	124 miles gained		

by *Great Western* 6 allowed for half hour start. Total gain of *Great Western*, 118 miles.

Thus the total gain by the *Great Western* on the *British Queen*, in 11 days, *i.e.* from 2d to 13th inst., was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem. This was a fair trial of speed, as both vessels had to encounter alike difficulties, and both had the benefit of some fair winds.

* The *Great Western* started half-an-hour before the *British Queen*.

CONQUEST OF EGYPT IN 1515.

[*From Colonel Maule's Manuscript Translation of the Turkish History in the 16th and 17th centuries.*]

[*For the Naval and Military Gazette.*]

(*Continued from p. 532*).

The conquest of Grand Cairo and the defeat of the combined and remaining forces of the brave Mamelukes now became the ardent object of the ambition of the Ottoman monarch. He wished to surpass by that arduous undertaking all the achievements of his ancestors, and to conquer a territory more valuable than any hitherto acquired by the Turkish Armies.

He resolved to give no leisure to Toman Bey to recruit his troops, already weakened by the two battles, in which fortune had been averse to them. He, therefore, immediately resumed his march, and, to render this less difficult, he had caused to be made a vast quantity of leathern bottles, to guard against the thirst of the arid desert through which his Army must pass. These deserts are subject to hot, tempestuous winds, which sometimes raise immense masses of sand, under which the unwary traveller is oftentimes overwhelmed, and irretrievably lost. This latter circumstance, combined with the intense heat to which Egypt is subject, the difficulty of moving artillery through deep sands, the dearth of forage and provisions, rendered the march of Selim arduous in the extreme, and replete with danger. But Fortune, favourable to that conqueror, supported his fainting troops even in the midst of those arid deserts. During the march, the rain fell in such abundance as to render the sands soft, and moderate the heat; and it was considered by them a fortunate omen, that a serene day had succeeded a wild and tempestuous night.

The greatest inconvenience which occurred to the Turks was in the continual and dangerous attacks of the Bedouin Arabs, who did not leave them a moment's repose, and who gave no quarter to those who fell in their way. The indefatigable Sinan Pacha commanded the advanced guard, to establish the route of his master, and at length, on the eighth morning, the first squadrons arrived at Materea, a village six miles distant from Grand Cairo, celebrated from its being surrounded by plains, which are filled with rose trees and plantations of citron, and lime trees.

The Egyptian monarch, Toman Bey, was encamped not far distant, and had entrenched his camp, and planted a numerous artillery, which the Knights of Rhodes had sent to him, together with gunners to serve it. Those illustrious defenders of the faith had considered it their interest, as well as their duty, to aid the Sultan of Egypt with all their power, as in the event of the Turks being successful, he might probably the next year attack the island of Rhodes.

Toman Bey awaited the attack of his powerful enemy with 15,000 Mamelukes and a strong corps of Arab infantry. These troops were highly disciplined, and in the use of arms surpassed that of every other nation of that period. They were, moreover, impelled by the love of their country, and by the necessity of exertion, to repress the great multitude of the Turks, whose cruelties, as well as their blind and fanatic courage, were equally to be dreaded by a defeated enemy. Some Arab deserters having gone over to Sinan Pacha, gave a description of the disposition and force of Toman Bey, and also of the number of his pieces of cannon brought from the Knights of Rhodes. The Turkish General, who had made his disposition for the attack, availed himself of that intelligence, and, to avoid the effect of the artillery, commenced the engagement by an attack on the rear of the enemy's camp.

The Egyptian Sultan, perceiving his secret had been betrayed, changed the position of his guns, and turned them on the leading divisions of the Turks—an order that was immediately executed, though with considerable trouble and difficulty, because it became necessary to change his front and the whole of his order of battle. The engagement, so momentous to the cause of Egypt, began with a discharge of artillery on both sides, the noise of which was so tremendous as to surprise and cause some disorder among the Cavalry. Toman Bey, judging that he had more to lose than the Turks by that sort of combat, because of the small number of his troops, attacked his enemy in three places, and his Mamelukes were received by the Turks with much bravery, ranged, according to their custom, in form of a crescent. Janus Pacha conducted the Asiatic troops, Sinan those of Europe, and the Ottoman monarch himself the corps of Janissaries. The noise of the cannon was so great, and the smoke and clouds of sand so thick, that scarcely one object could be discovered from another, nor orders heard, so that, in many instances, the Turks killed Turks, and likewise the Mamelukes their companions. Selim and Toman Bey performed each the functions both of General and soldier, and precipitating themselves into the thickest of the combat, exposed themselves as much as private individuals.

The Prince Garjette having attacked the wing of the Turkish Army, commanded by Janus Pacha, broke

through their front ranks, took several standards, and threw the troops, composed of Thracians, Albanians, and Macedonians, into disorder. These men, accustomed to conquer, and composed of the flower of the Turkish Army, were obliged to retreat. Here the great numerical superiority preserved the Turkish cause and the Ottoman monarch from the imminent peiril of defeat. Sinan Pacha, whose talents upon the most trying occasions were so conspicuous, perceiving the state of the battle, advanced at this critical juncture with powerful reinforcements, and, having stopped the retreating division of the Turks by exhortations and by menaces, but more by his example, brought them back to the attack. At this moment, Aidon, Commandant of a regiment of Mamelukes, indignant upon seeing the brave Sinan snatch from him the victory, charged, and killed him with a blow of his cimeter. The Janissaries, who looked upon him as the first man of their Army, made vain efforts to carry off the dead body from under the feet of their horses, but were at last obliged to abandon it.

On the left wing of the Army, Mustapha Pacha was hotly engaged with the Egyptians, where Diodose and Guebal, chiefs of the Mamelukes, gave numerous proofs of good conduct and consummate valour, although they had suffered severely from the Turkish Artillery.

The issue of this extraordinary battle was still uncertain, and no one could know on which side victory might determine, when Selim was seen to advance with his Janissaries, and to approach the point where the Egyptian Sultan was engaged. This appeared to be the decisive moment of the day. Every squadron and battalion of the Egyptians had been engaged during the battle, which had commenced at six in the morning. It was now evening; and Toman Bey, seeing his troops unable to resist the reiterated attacks of the Janissaries and the remaining forces of the numerous Turks about to support their master, sounded the retreat, and, being favoured by night, avoided, by that prudent act, the entire defeat of his Army. He retired in good order; yet he lost both his tents and chief part of his cannon, which gave to the Turks the title of victory, although they had experienced a greater loss in numbers of men. Aidon, Diodose, and some others, chiefs of the Mamelukes, were made prisoners, whom Selim cruelly ordered to be put to death, saying, "he wished to sacrifice them to the manes of Sinan Pacha, whose loss he deeply regretted." In his design to exterminate entirely the remaining Mamelukes, and to banish even the very name of Mameluke from Egypt, he had resolved to pursue his victory that night, and to command a universal and indiscriminate slaughter; but the various maladies, the wounds, and the fatigues naturally consequent upon such a conflict as that of the preceding day, had so greatly weakened his Army, all formidable as it was, that he was constrained to give them some repose, and to leave his troops at leisure to bury their dead, and to attend to the care of the numerous wounded.

Toman Bey, beaten by his bad fortune, but not cast down, having collected together the wreck of his Army, marched and encamped between Grand Cairo and the Nile, and, in order to replace in some measure the loss of men in the late combat, gave arms to fifteen thousand Moorish slaves, an act on which he had never ventured upon any former extremity. He also caused the children of the Mamelukes to be enrolled among his troops, to serve with their fathers, although contrary to the established regulation since the foundation of the monarchy. The efforts and courage of this brave man seemed to increase in proportion as his means of defence were weakened, and he trusted to supply the deficiency of his numbers by the hardihood and vigour of his conduct. He, therefore, made preparations to attack the camp of the Turks during the night, and chose the season of darkness for two purposes, namely, to avoid the numerous artillery by which he had chiefly been incommoded during the late engagement, and to hide the inferiority of his numbers from the Ottoman Generals. Having, therefore, resolved upon that mode of attack, he made known his intention to his principal officers, in order to plan the execution of it; but as in all instances of adversity men will be found to abandon their masters and benefactors; so, upon this occasion, some of the Mameluke chiefs, hoping to make court to Selim, who they saw was about to become their Sovereign, basely betrayed their master, and revealed the secret to his enemy. The Ottoman monarch, upon receiving this intelligence, lost no time in obviating the designs of his opponent.

He could not sufficiently admire the extraordinary intrepidity and courage of the Egyptian Chief; the courage with which he bore up against such repeated instances of adverse fortune; such continual defeats, from which he seemed to recover with astonishing fortitude; above all, the intended attack of the Ottoman camp by night filled his mind with a certain awe, and called forth all his energies. On the first intimation of the enemy to attack the Turkish camp that night, he caused a number of fires to be kept at various intervals around his position, and the whole Army were under arms immediately after nightfall.

Toman Bey, according to his proposed plan, advanced upon the Turkish position; but finding the Turks upon their guard, and that his counsels had been made known to the enemy, saw the immediate necessity of retiring, and of totally abandoning his intention. Under these circumstances of difficulty and dismay, knowing the infidelity of some of his Commanders, and the all-powerful Army that was ready to assail him, he had no alternative but to retire upon his capital, and to neglect nothing which might contribute to its defence. Better, perhaps, had he abandoned the capital, which was inadequately fortified, and retired with his troops to the almost inaccessible deserts, in which he might defy the approach of his implacable enemy.

Wellington

The Letters and Despatches of Wellington more truly illustrate the tone and character of his mind than any other data which his eventful life can furnish. It has been asserted that Wellington's is a character which we *must* respect, but cannot love. Certainly, the principal elements of his character are those which come neither within the bounds of admiration, and were never intended by nature for scenic effect, to clap trap the sensibilities. Great as was Napoleon, there was much of the latter in him; indeed, the very nature of a bad cause requires it; hence the inflation of his proclamations, and the continuous appeals to passion and vain-glory in his addresses. Wellington, on the other hand, from no deficiency of strength of character, or the absence of enthusiasm, is contented to announce the most memorable feats and achievements, with the brevity, and without the pedantry, of the Roman General's despatch.—Thus to the Army of Waterloo, after that memorable battle,—he is contented with saying, "The Field-Marshal returns to the Army his thanks for their conduct in the glorious action fought on the 18th instant." His soldiers knew their chief, and required no luxuriant diction to chronicle all the feelings with which he was exercised by his own success and their undaunted bravery—like the "*Up, Guards, and at 'em*," it illustrates what Englishmen are, simple and undaunted, when appealed to by a correspondent sympathy.—*The Mirror.*

Literary Notices.

Advice to the British Soldier. By a Non-commissioned Officer. London: W. Wilcockson.

THIS unpretending pamphlet was written by Ensign Fletcher, of the R. N. V. Companies, while a Non-commissioned Officer in the 59th Foot, and the work has received the approbation and patronage of Lord The following circular proves the estimation in w Mr. Fletcher's "Advice" is held, and we feel much sa faction in laying it before our readers:—

"Horse Guards, May 7, 1839.

"The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army may study, with great advantage to themselves and to the public service, a late publication, entitled "Advice to the British Soldier," by a Non-commissioned Officer, of which Quartermast.-Serj. J. Fletcher (59th reg.), now Ensign in the Newfoundland Veteran Companies, is the author. The work above described so clearly explains to the young soldier the first principles of Military discipline and subordination, and contains so much sound advice for regulating the conduct of the non-commissioned officer, that Lord Hill has no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of Commanding Officers of regiments and depots. The price of the work is sixpence; and any number of copies will be supplied upon application to the publisher, Mr. W. Wilcockson, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London.—(Signed) J. MACDONALD, Adjut.-Gen

We give the following extracts, which, though they contain nothing novel, are of interest, as proving the usual system in all regiments of the British Army, and must convince civilians that Swift wrote truth in jest when he exclaims—

"The Army's the only good school for the *nation*."

"The first thing of which a young man on joining his regiment ought to feel convinced is—that he has entered upon a profession; and that it is by far the most honourable which it is possible for man to embrace. The same rule, however, which holds good in other professions, holds good in reference to the Army. No person can hope for success in any walk of life who is not anxious to make himself acquainted with his duties, and careful, when he knows these duties, to discharge them faithfully. Indeed, the soldier has, in this respect, a decided advantage over the members of civil professions, be they what they may. A soldier's duties are so simple, and so clearly defined, that comparatively little cost of thought is required to understand them the bodily toil that is necessary to discharge them properly lighter by far than is demanded from either the mechanic or day-labourer. At the same time he entirely deceives himself supposes, that on entering the Army he is beginning a life idleness and dissipation. An idle and dissipated man can be to no good anywhere, and in the Army he is sure to come evil. Remember, that it is one thing to drudge on, barely escaping punishment, by constantly deceiving your superiors, and another thing so to act, that both officers and non-commissioned officers shall hold you in esteem. If you follow the former course you can gain nothing, and may lose all; for the deceiver is, in nine cases out of ten, found out at the last. If you pursue the latter, there is no degree of promotion to which your honourable ambition may not aspire."

"Again, as every soldier ought to be continually looking forward to promotion, so let nothing ever discourage you in your efforts to obtain it. A soldier without honourable ambition is unworthy of the name; he will be all his life long a useless member of his corps, and is sure to die or be discharged a private. At the same time remember, that to win promotion we must strive to deserve it; and this is not to be done without labour on your part. Suppose that you are no scholar, that your education at home was neglected, and that now you can neither read nor write. You must learn to do both, and to keep accounts also. There are opportunities of doing so, free of expense, in every regiment, you have plenty of time at your disposal, and nothing will gratify the officers more than to see you endeavouring to improve yourself. It is never disgraceful to learn. On the contrary; the greater the difficulties you may have to surmount, the more credit will be given to you for surmounting them."

"I have known many men who could neither read nor write when they entered the Army become excellent non-commissioned officers, and so far educate themselves that they paid companies with credit to themselves and the approbation of their Captains. I knew an instance of a man who rose to the rank of an officer, who first began to write after he had been made a Corporal."

"A steady and intelligent Corporal is seldom kept long in the back ground. You will soon be promoted, and when this takes place, you will very naturally be proud, both of your new dignity and your personal appearance. There is no harm in this. On the contrary, such pride, when it never degenerates into foppery, is of great use to the soldier; for it urges him on to excel his comrades in everything, and to seize whatever opportunities may occur of distinguishing himself; and, above all, it keeps him from bringing disgrace on himself and his station, by the commission of any unworthy act, or the contraction of unworthy intimacies. But remember, that the higher you rise in your profession, the more you are called upon to improve and respect yourself. As a Serjeant, your position is in every point of view respectable. Your pay is fully adequate to maintain you in every comfort that your situation requires, with enough, and more than enough, to spend. You have not on your mind the care which belongs to your superiors in rank. Except you are orderly for your company, or present on parade, you have nothing to do but to improve yourself either in reading, writing, or studying your discipline-book. To all these pay attention; for in exact proportion as you show yourself zealous and intelligent on points where zeal and intelligence are required, will you be at ease for the present, and justly hopeful in reference to the future."

The following extract, though long, contains so much valuable advice that we cannot pass it over:—

"In the first place, the Colour Serjeant ought to be so completely master of his work, as that he shall not only himself feel at home in all that belongs to his station, but be competent to drill and instruct the whole company in every part of their duty, both in the field and quarters, for besides being called upon to drill the men under the superintendence, or in the absence of his officer, it is his business to aid the young Serjeants in acquiring a knowledge of their duty; to teach them the sword exercise, and every other acquirement of which they may be ignorant. In a word, there is no point of discipline—no detail of duty, for the management of which the Colour-Serjeant ought to be incompetent and all this, it is hardly necessary to add, will not be accomplished without much study. In the next place, it is to the Colour-Serjeant that the Captain looks for the regularity and good order of the company in barracks. He must, therefore, be constantly and unremittingly attentive to its internal management; the turbulent must be kept in order; and crimes and disorderly conduct promptly repressed,—not that it is necessary to bring soldiers before their officers, or send them to the guard-house for every trifling offence. Let them be admonished in private, the impropriety of the proceeding represented to them, and caution given that the offence may not be repeated in future. I always found this method of proceeding to avail much, ly with recruits and men. He must be very cal- does not see that tusted in what you do by to promote his w at the wish to keep his coming betc ers this will, in most ake care not to ti ature too much by abusing On the other hand, soldiers are confined for ing offence, and the es perpetually in the guard- room, they become hardened, careless; they get the name of blackguards, and become so in reality. Yet great care is necessary, in order to prevent this system from degenerating into weakness. A second and third transgression must, on no account, be dealt with as if it were the first. At the same time, let each man know his own place, and see that your non-commissioned officers are not, in the execution of their duty, unnecessarily proud or supercilious. Nothing wounds us more than to be spoken to in terms of wanton contempt, and firmness is quite compatible with good humour. I need not add, that if it be fatal rals to drink, or enter into coarse familiarity with pri- such a proceeding in the case of a Serjeant becomes a d tinies worse. There is no necessity to forget yourself, ou remember what is due to another. With respect to ty as Pay-Serjeant, and the keeping of the company's ac- , your instructions are detailed in Her Majesty's Regulations, and it is very certain, that the more neatly and correctly your books are kept, the more credit you will deservedly obtain. Never make an entry in a hurry. In the course of the month, while you have leisure time, you can be getting your books into order, or drawing up the returns and rolls that you know will be required. By these means you will not be pressed for time at the end of the month, nor do your business in a confused and slovenly manner."

"I have now accomplished the object which, when I began to write, I had in view, and would at once take leave of my brother soldiers and comrade non-commissioned officers, were there not one point more on which, as it seems to concern all ranks in the Army, it may not be amiss if I touch very shortly. There is no class of persons to whom so many opportunities are afforded as to soldiers of seeing foreign lands, and mixing with strange people. They are both to be blamed and pitied if they fail to take advantage of them. but no one can turn such advantages to ac- who goes from place to place entirely ignorant of the histo- the nations with whom the course of his service may be ed to bring him into acquaintance. I recommend you, read history, as at once calculated to enlarge your own for the present, and as laying up a store of ideas with to work, when you shall be enabled to compare the state things as you find it, with what the historian has described it to have been, either recently or long ago; for, even as a soldier, you will be the more esteemed in proportion as you show that you are intelligent, and you must look forward to the time when you shall cease to be a soldier. How pleasant it will be, when your period of service is over, to find yourself sitting down in a comfortable independence, and both able and willing to communicate to your friends and relations information which you have picked up, as well from books as from your intercourse with mankind. And to yourselves, what a resource against the enticements of bad company and bad practices will this habit of living with the distant and the dead afford. Lose no opportunity then of improving your own minds, whether you be at home or on foreign service; knowing this, that he is generally the best soldier who is the best man; and he is the best man who takes care to gather wisdom and a desire to do what is right from everything which he sees around him."

Memoirs of Count Rostoptchine, written in ten minutes. "A lady having told the Count he ought to write his own life, he brought her this memoir on the following——"

Such is the introduction we have to this amusing little book. The Tartar Count, it appears, was a wit; and being asked by Paul the First, when in company with several Russian princes, why he was not a prince, he replied, "because his Tartar ancestor settled in Russia in the winter season." Upon being pressed to explain he continued, "it was the custom of the Emperors of Russia, on such occasions, to give the settler the choice of a principality, or a pelisse. Now, my ancestor, arriving in a very cold winter, had the wit to choose the pelisse." Paul laughed heartily, and congratulated the princes on their ancestors having settled in the summer season. Whether the autobiography is authentic, or a *jeu d'esprit*, we must leave our readers to determine, by presenting them with the contents, which well deserve the space we devote to them:—

Chapter I. *My Birth.*—In 1765, on the 12th of March, I entered on the light of day. They measured me, weighed me, baptized me. I was born without knowing why, and my parents rejoiced without knowing for what.

Chap. II. *My Education.*—They taught me all sorts of things, and all sorts of languages, so that, by dint of impudence and quackery, I sometimes passed for a man of learning. My head became a library of odd volumes, of which, however, I have myself kept the key.

Chap. III. *My Torments.*—I was plagued with masters, with tailors who would make my clothes too small; by the women, by ambition, by self-love, by vain regrets, by *sovereigns*, and by *souvenirs*.

Chap. IV. *Privations.*—I have been deprived of three of the greatest enjoyments of humanity—theft, gluttony, and pride.

Chap. V. *Memorable Epochs.*—At thirty I gave up dancing—at forty, pretension to pleasing the ladies—at fifty, respect for public opinion—at sixty, thought, when I became a true philosopher, or an egotist, which comes to the same thing.

Chap. VI. *Moral Portrait.*—I was obstinate as a mule, capricious as a coquette, gay as a child, idle as a marmot, active as Bonaparte, and all of these in turn, at pleasure.

Chap. VII. *Important Resolution.*—Never possessing a command of my physiognomy, I gave loose also to my tongue, and acquired the bad habit of thinking aloud. This procured me some amusement, and a multitude of enemies.

Chap. VIII. *What I was, and what I might have been.*—I was sensible of friendship and of confidence, and I wanted nothing but to have been born in the golden age, to have stood some chance of being a perfectly simple, i. e. a good man.

Chap. IX. *Respectable Principles.*—I never was engaged in any affair of marriage or of gossip. I never recommended either a cook or a physician, consequently I never attempted the life of any man.

Chap. X. *My Tastes.*—I was fond of small societies, of a walk in the woods. I had an involuntary veneration for the sun, and its setting has often made me melancholy. As for colours, I preferred blue, in eating, beef and horseradish, in theatricals, cavaliers and farce, in human beings, an open and expressive countenance, hunchbacks of both sexes, and a coiffure the which I cannot explain.

Chap. XI. *My Aversions.*—I always had a dislike to fools, scoundrels, and females *un peu sur* [illegible], disgusted with affectation, pitied painted dolls of both sexes, hated rats, liqueurs, metaphysics, and rhubarb, and entertained a positive alarm at justice and mad dogs.

Chap. XII. *Analysis of my Life.*—I wait for death without fear and without impatience. My life has been a bad melo drama, in which I have played heroes, tyrants, lovers, fathers—everything but valets.

Chap. XIII. *Rewards from Heaven.*—My supreme blessing in life has been an independence of the three Great Powers that govern Europe. Rich, averse to business, and indifferent to music, I had nothing to do with Rothschild, Metternich, or Rossini.

Chap. XIV. *My Epitaph.*—Here is left to repose, with a mutilated, a heart exhausted, and a body worn out, an old fellow (*vieux diable*) deceased. Ladies and gentlemen, pass on.

Chap. XV. *Dedicatory Epistle to the Public.*—Dog, discordant organ of the passions, you who elevate to the clouds and plunge into the mud—who patronise and calumniate without knowing why—image of an alarm bell, echo of yourself—absurd tyrant escaped from the madhouse, extract of subtle poisons and of sweet aromas, representative of the devil at the court of human nature—fury, in the mask of christian charity,—Public, whom I feared in my youth, respected at maturity, and despised in my old age, it is to you that I dedicate these memoirs. My gossiping friend, I am at last out of your fangs, for I am dead, and, though foe, deaf, dumb, and blind. Would that you enjoyed the same advantages—for your own repose, and for that of humanity.

Tournaments, or the Days of Chivalry. W. Strange.

A neat and well-timed little publication, in which matters relating to knighthood are carefully described, viz., ceremonials, qualifications, incidents, armour, horses, tilting, sports, laws, &c. All who feel an interest in the approaching tournament should read this brochure. We perfectly agree with the editor, that it would be as well to cultivate a little of the romance of life among our sad reality. We are apt to become *long-headed*, dull-thinking individuals, in this dredging sphere, and to reject every innovation, unless we can immediately perceive its utility. We have been called "a nation of shopkeepers," and, if so, a very useful body we are; but a little of the ornamental, and even the fictitious, will tend vastly to our improvement.

The Army and Navy. Ackermann and Co.—The highly-finished *mezzotint* engraving, is worthy of this United Service, and we have no doubt that it will ornament many a mantel-piece of the veteran heroes who have fought under Wellington and Nelson. The engraving is by S. W. Reynolds, from the original, painted expressly by J. P. Knight, A.R.A., and represents the only interview between Wellington and Nelson. The circumstance which gave rise to this picture, is an anecdote in the *Edinburgh Review*, from which it appears that the two celebrated characters met but once, and then only by mere accident. The Duke, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, had just returned from his ever memorable campaign of India, A.D. 1805; but his fame, though high amongst all those who knew anything of the concerns of that remote region, had not yet become so familiar to the mass of society at home, consequently the features now so familiar to all, were then so little known—even to Nelson—that when he found himself one day in the waiting-room of one of the Secretaries of State, in company with the great Eastern warrior, he knew him not. It was otherwise with Nelson, whose deeds having been performed nearer home, were far better, or, at all events, more generally known: and with whose appearance Sir Arthur could not but be well acquainted, even had he no other help than the stars over the hall doors on his way from Portsmouth. The natural attractions of genius drew them together;—and the Minister, whose leisure they were waiting for, being long engaged, these two illustrious men were left in conversation for some time. The news of Sir Robert Calder's action had just been received, and this naturally formed a principal topic of their discourse. Sir Arthur Wellesley said to Lord Nelson—"This measure of success won't do now-a-days, for your Lordship has taught the public to expect something more 'brilliant.'" Shortly after this remark, Lord Nelson left the waiting-room, evidently to find out who his new friend was, and returning in a minute, renewed the conversation on a fresh footing. Nelson had at that time some project for occupying Sardinia, and he wished Sir Arthur to take charge of the troops on the occasion. But he replied that he would rather not—that he had just returned from India—in short he did not enter into that view. Soon afterwards Lord Nelson sailed—the battle of Trafalgar was fought—and they never met again. For a picture, a subject more national could scarcely be conceived.

Saint Valentine's Day—the Post-Mistress. Ackermann and Co. The prying and impertinent curiosity of a country village post-office on this *important* day to sweethearts and lovers of fun is admirably treated. The print is by W. C. Geller, from a drawing by H. Richter, and every portion is clever, and artistically set forth. The old post-mistress—a mysterious iron-featured sybil, a hook-nosed, raw-boned, gawky old maid, and a fat little servant wench, form the prying group.

Fool of April. Ackermann and Co. A most amusing print by J. Scott, from a painting by S. E. Jones, representing a corpulent dumpy exquisite,

"Solicitous to ideas,
In all the glorious impotence of dress,"

fooled into an appointment by a couple of frolicsome damsels, who, unobserved, enjoy the rich treat of the self-sufficiency of the pursy coxcomb.

Law—The Cat's Paw. Ackermann and Co. A pair of Mr. Bunstow's humourous drawings, beautifully executed by the engraver, H. Dawe. The first represents a monkey sitting in judgment (as many do), affecting to make an equitable division of stolen cheese between two cats; the second, another monkey, availing himself of the paw of an unfortunate grimalkin to extricate some piping-hot chesnuts from the fire. Both prints will be valuable additions to any portfolio.

The Queen and Westall, the Artist, Her Majesty's Preceptor.—On his death-bed the had been hunted from his own house by the lowest attorneys, executioners, and sheriffs' men; he wrote to the Princess (who had not then ascended the throne), whom he adored, and told her that he had a blind sister dependent upon him for support, that he was dying, and had no means with which to provide for her, and solicited Her Majesty's protection. The Queen's answer was immediate, containing words of sympathy and sincere regret, and saying that she had settled henceforth on his bereaved sister 100*l.* a-year for life. Let the deed be registered in every English heart. *British and Foreign Review.*

Courage and Humanity.—During the late agitation and chatter about "physical force," a number of Chartists belonging to a colliery in this county, having armed themselves with pikes, were desirous of becoming expert in the use of these formidable weapons. To resist foot soldiers is a thing, of course, easy enough; but the pitmen's ambition took a higher flight, and aimed at the overthrow of cavalry. Colonel Macaroni's book was, therefore, bought, and attentively studied till these "bonny pit-laddies" had partly mastered the theory to put it in practice was all that remained. But here a difficulty presented itself: not one of "the nearly-ready-for-the-wild-outbreak-of-sanguinary-revolution" heroes was worth a horse. However, acting on the "half-a-loaf-is-better-than-no-bread" principle, a donkey was unanimously voted a "victim" to an affectionary valour, and a "victim fund" was raised to remunerate its patriotic owner. "To arms, brave warriors!" was then the cry, and a band, devoted like that of Leonidas at Thermopylæ, formed in double line across a narrow lane, and, pike in hand, awaited the shock of battle. The donkey, not liking the look of the formidable and unwonted preparations made for his reception, seemed disposed to decline the honour intended: but a whin-bush being suddenly clapped under his tail, the poor brute was startled into a gallop, and rushing towards the pike men, was gallantly received on their weapons, and fell dead on the spot.—*Sunderland Herald.*

By means of the diving-bell a great number of articles belonging to the French frigate *Amazone*, which was sunk in an engagement with several English vessels in 1812, off Barfleur, have been recently recovered. Among them are numerous cannons, muskets, swords, and what were once barrels of gunpowder.

East India Intelligence.

Maulmein.—The return of Col. Benson from Amarapoora appears to have had a very quieting effect on the minds of the several military corps at this station. There had been a strong expectation that the return of the Resident would be the signal of hostilities, and, consequently, every one was anticipating the bustle of preparation for a campaign. We have heard no other reason assigned for Col. Benson's return than that of ill health, which, we are sorry to say, is but too well founded. This circumstance, connected with the fact that Capt. M'Leod is left in charge of the affairs at the Residency, would show that there are no political grievances of sufficient magnitude to render the prolonged stay of a Resident at the Court of Burmah incompatible with the British name.—*Maulmein Chronicle*, April 10.

We understand that the European named Campbell, in the service of Dost Mahomed, has come into the British camp. It is reported that a pension is to be granted him.—*Bombay Courier*, April 16.

Cabul.—It had been reported that a force of 12,000 horse and 10,000 infantry of Dost Mahomed's Army had crossed to this side of the Khybur mountains, and was peaceably encamped within six miles of Col. Wade's and Prince Timour Shah's camp, and the inhabitants of that part of the country are represented to have paid their respects to Col. Wade, from which circumstance it is inferred that there is some truth in the report that Dost Mahomed was about to enter into amicable arrangements with the British Government. On the other hand it is stated that Dost Mahomed is only waiting for reinforcements from the Persian monarch and Prince Kamran, to commence operations against us on the side of Peshawar. A report had reached Loodhiana of the near approach of our force to Candahar, and at the same time that Mahomed Ameer had arrived at that city with 15,000 cavalry and 30 pieces of artillery from Persia, with the intention of opposing our advance, and that some thousands of Russian cavalry were *en route* through Maganderan, destined for the same point, to which also all the Persian troops stationed in Koohistaun and Goorian had been directed to proceed with all haste, to aid in driving us back.—*Courier*, May 7.

The Court of Directors has prohibited the use of ardent spirits to recruits coming out to India, ordering porter to be given as a substitute. Lord Auckland, as an experiment, has also interdicted them in the canteen of Fort William, and the consequence, in both instances, has been the perfect triumph of temperance societies. It is to be hoped that the example of the five regiments in which these societies have been established (the 3d, 13th, 16th, 26th, and 31st Foot) will not fail to induce all others to follow.

By accounts from Dadu, dated 16th April, we learn that the Bombay Artillery division had left the place on the 9th, and the remainder of the force was to march on the 12th. The rumours there from the Bengalees were, that all the chiefs would strike their colours, and that they (the Bengalees) would march to Cabul, stay there a short time, and then return to Attock, also that the Bombay troops would not advance beyond Candahar. Sir A. Burnes had been at Khelat, and had made proper arrangements with the chief to facilitate all our operations.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., April 15, 1839—Mr. W. R. Young (his commission in the Eastern settlements having been brought to a close) reappointed to be Secret. to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, from April 1. The following disposition of officers made by Comm. of Saugor Div., in consequence of Order of March 30, cancelling leave of absence granted Feb 8 last to Maj. R. Low, Princ. Assist. at Jubbulpoor, approved. Mr. D. F. McLeod to retain charge of Saugor Dist.—Mr. C. Ommaney to resume charge of his office of 1st Jun. Assist at Battool—Lieut. G. P. Thomas, Jun Assist., to remain to Saugor—Lieut. J. S. Banks, do., to proceed to Jubbulpoor—Lieut. W. Hore, do., to proceed to Hooshungabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., April 1, 1839—Capt. H. H. Miles, 1st N.I., to off as Executive Officer of Department of Public Works to Saugor Div. during absence of Capt. Kuyett. Lieut. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I., to act as Interp. and Quartermaster to 71st N.I., v. Bristow, dec., until further orders. First Lieut. R. Waller to act as Adj. to 1st brig. Horse Art., v. Sunderland, who has obtained leave of absence. Ens. J. E. Gosticli, 13th N.I., to act as Adj. to reg. until further orders, v. Edwardes, prom. Ens. W. H. Jeremie to off. as Interp. and Quartermaster to 30th N.I. during absence on leave of Lieut. W. Kennedy—date, March 31. Lieut. F. J. Chlene, 34th N.I., to act as Station Staff at Mynpoorie. Capt. C. Jordan, Eur. Reg., to act as Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen. at an European Gen. Court-Martial, assembled at Agra. Lieut. W. Young, 36th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the Adjutancy of his reg.

RETURNED TO DUTY FROM EUROPE.—April 15—Captain G. E. Westmacott, 37th N.I. (overland,—Lieut. M. S. L. Mitchell, 13th N.I., do. 22d—Brev.-Capt. G. Turner, 28th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Cornish, Art. 28th—Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C. May 6th—Lieut.-Col. W. H. L. Frith, Art.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Aug 20—CATHERINE, *Evans*, from Bengal, Feb. 20—Madras, Mar. 18. ALEXANDER, *Ramsay*, from Bengal, Mar. 21. Liverpool, Aug. 20—MARY ANN PETERS, *Roberts*, from Bengal, Mar. 23. London, Aug. 21—HARRISON, *Surtees*, from Mauritius, May 7. WILLIAM GRAY, *Scudder*, from



ain not give particulars.

Attesting a Recruit.—On Monday a *bouchel*, fresh from the spade, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the Police-office, Cork, to be attested to serve in the East India Company's Service, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the magistrate:—Bench—Are you willing to serve in Her Majesty's East India Company's Service? Recruit—I am, Sir. Bench—Now you are going to swear, and repeat what I say to you. Recruit—Repeat what you say, Sir. Bench—Repeat after me. Recruit—Repeat after me, Sir. Bench—Ah, you stupid fellow. Recruit—Ah, you stupid fellow, sir (laughter). Bench—Be silent, and listen to me. Recruit—Be silent, and listen to me, Sir. Bench—Mind your oath. Recruit—Mind your oath, Sir. Bench—Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me? Recruit—Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me, Sir? (loud laughter.) Bench—Did you ever see such a fellow? Recruit—Did you ever see such a fellow, Sir? (immoderate laughter.) Bench—Listen to me, and be quiet. Recruit—Listen to me, and be quiet, Sir. Bench—Take him out of that, I have no patience with him. Recruit—Take him out of that, I have no patience with him, Sir (roars of laughter). The recruit was here removed by a policeman, who, after drilling him for some time, reproduced him to his worship, and, having properly gone through the formalities, he was eventually sworn in.—*Cork Constitution.*

In the House of Lords on Thursday night a petition was presented by Lord Brougham, from Col. Bradley, complaining of the treatment he had experienced. He had been put under arrest, imprisoned for 312 days in a tropical climate, and discharged from the service; and he prayed that Her Majesty's Ministers would be pleased to take the case into their consideration, that he might be restored to his commission and afforded compensation.—It is highly creditable to the Duke of Wellington that his sense of justice has led him to exert his powerful influence in behalf of this, we believe, much-wronged man. Col. Bradley, as our readers may know, was the senior officer at Honduras, and conceived himself entitled to command Colonel Arthur; his junior, by whom he was placed under arrest. He brought an action in this country against Colonel Arthur, and obtained a verdict; but he was defeated in his object by the appointment of Colonel Arthur to the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land. In fact, the interest of Government was exerted in behalf of his opponent, and we need not say that in such case a very unequal warfare is waged. Colonel Bradley might fight his way up to rank in his profession under great difficulties and hardships; but the fight on which he entered last was the most arduous of all.—When the case of Colonel Bradley was last brought before the House of Commons by Mr. T. Duncombe, it was observed by Colonel Thompson that, "as to the general case of Colonel Bradley, he had long toiled to satisfy a laudable curiosity why Colonel Bradley had been dismissed the Army, and the only cause he could arrive at was, that he had been dismissed for not surrendering his command to an officer, who could and did produce no visible reason why the command should be surrendered to him. If this was to be the rule, let it be explained to all ranks, from the Colonel downwards—let it be inculcated on each of them, that he was to surrender his command to anybody that asked for it, whether he showed any authority or not."—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS DALLAS.—We noticed in our last Indian intelligence of last week the demise of this gallant and veteran officer. He died rather suddenly on Monday the 12th inst., at his residence at Bath. Sir Thomas, who particularly distinguished himself on several occasions, was a Lieut.-General in the East India Company's service, a G.C.B., and was in his 81st year. He had always served in the cavalry, and received his commission as Cornet on the 24th of April, 1778. There is an anecdote, connected with the early part of his military career, which, though well known to old Indians, may be new to a large portion of our readers. In the cavalry of Hyder Ally, the officers were fond of exhibiting a chivalrous spirit, which indicted them frequently to approach, individually, within speaking distance of the flanking parties of the British, and give a general challenge to single combat. At this time Sir Thomas Dallas was a young cavalry officer in General Sir Eyre Coote's body guard. He was distinguished for superior military address; on ordinary service always for most, to the very verge of prudence, but never beyond it; of physical strength, seldom equalled; on foot, a figure for a sculptor; when mounted—

> "——" He grew unto his seat,
> And to such wond'rous doing brought his horse
> As he had been incorpsed and demi-natured
> With the brave beast."

In common with the rest of the Army, this officer had smiled at the recital of these absurd challenges; but, while reconnoitering on the flank of the column of march, one of them was personally addressed to himself by a horseman, who, from dress and appearance, seemed to be of some distinction. He accepted the invitation, and the requisite precautions were mutually acceded to: they fought, and he slew his antagonist. After this incident, the challenges were frequently addressed, not, as formerly, to the whole Army, but to *Dallas*, whose name became speedily known to them; and, whenever his duty admitted, and his favourite horse was sufficiently fresh, the invitations were accepted, until the Mysoreans became weary of repetition. With a single exception the result was uniform. On that one occasion, the combatants, after several rounds, feeling a respect for each other, made a significant pause, mutually saluted, and retired. As a fashion among the aspiring young officers, these adventures were not calculated for general adoption; it was found, that in single combat, the address of a native horseman is seldom equalled by an European. The favourite horse above referred to, "besides the common duty of carrying his rider, exercised when required, and sometimes spontaneously, all the aggressive force with which he was furnished by nature; and the Mysoreans, whose imaginations had added to the evidence of sight, would make inquiry regarding the extraordinary phenomenon of a gigantic figure mounted on a furious black horse, of enormous size and destructive powers; the stature of the man being just six feet, and that of the horse 14 hands, three inches, and a half."

The military admitted into the Hotel des Invalides of Paris are classed in the following manner, according to their infirmities and ages:—Blind, 154; having lost both legs, 12, having lost one leg, 313; amputated of both arms, 9; of one arm, 226; paralytic, or impotent from pains, 237; epileptic, 12, insane, 31; with silver noses or chins, 8; lame, with feet turned in, or unable to walk, 133; with feet frozen at Moscow, 28; disabled of the hands, 192, various other wounds, 1,027; lay brothers, who seldom go out, and do nothing, 178; admitted as septuagenarians, 516, admitted as upwards of 80, 37.—Total, 3,051. The number of admissions into the hotel is, on an average, 200 per annum.—*Capitole.*

The four model companies of Chasseurs, now in garrison at Vincennes, are to leave on the 9th inst. for the camp at Fontainebleau. The first essay upon a large scale of the new percussion guns will take place at the camp, and trial will, it is said, be made of various other kinds of new fire-arms. It is understood that an opportunity will be also afforded to inventors to test the excellence of various contrivances connected with the equipments and supplies of the Army. All the Infantry of the camp are to wear the new leather gaiters.

Doctor H. H. Sherwood, of New York, has invented a mathematical instrument, whereby, without the aid of a quadrant, sextant, or chronometer, and without taking a celestial observation, it is practicable and easy at sea and on land, by night or by day, in cloudy or clear weather, to determine the latitude and longitude of any place on the surface of the globe, with the greatest accuracy; and also to determine the variation and inclination of the magnetic needle, at all places and at all times, past, present, and future.

A seaman, who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks upon the coast, being asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him, replied—"Wet, madam; very wet."

Modesty.—A girl down East said she didn't like to swing in the garden "cause the taters had eyes."—*Boston Post.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 24, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 91¼ ⅜. | 3¼ Reduced, 99 ½.
Reduced 92 ⅜. | New 3¼, 98⅝ ⅜.
Consols for Account, 91⅛ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Morrison, Brandon st., Walworth, fellmonger—W. Preedy, Oxford, grocer.

BANKRUPTS—J. Cooke, Greenwich, stonemason—E. Mercer, ler—J. Wartnaby, Adam's-court, Old Broad st, and Lee, Kent, ship and insurance-broker, merchant and underwriter—C. Ashford, Cornhill, and Windmill st., Lambeth, and also of Croydon, Capel, Kent, grocer—T. Turner, Tonbridge, scrivener—R. Benson, Parliament-str., Westminster, newspaper agent—W. E. Allard, Birmingham, builder—J. Rothwell Hunt, Manchester, flour-dealer—M. A. Gage, Birmingham, ishmonger—J. Makinson, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer—J. Westmore, Gosport, corn-merchant—J. Cloke Yole, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, coal-merchant—J. Bradshaw, Sheffield, table-knife cutler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—R. M. Heflie, Glasgow, ironmonger.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—W. Herbert, King-st., Tower-hill, ship-chandSurrey, miller—J. William Ord, Silver st., Durham, linen-draper—J. Grant, Wellington-st., Strand, printer and publisher—J. Brinkworth, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, clothier and teazledealer—W. Marston, Manchester, yarn-merchant, cork-merchant, and cork-manufacturer—R. G. Beesley, Manchester, commission-merchant—J. Anderton, Manchester, Pootal-bridge and Ainsworth-hall, Lancashire, calico-printer.

DIED,

20th inst., at Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. PEARCE, of a son—16th inst., at Camden-terrace west, the lady of Captain F. EDWIS, R.N., of a son—At Stoke, Plymouth, on 4th inst., the lady of Capt. HILLYAR, R.N., of a daughter—12th inst., at Holbrook hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. HAMER, R.N., of a daughter—At Cheltenham, the lady of W. F. WARREN, Esq., Paymaster 69th regt., of a son—On Sunday last, in Summerland-terrace, the wife of Capt BAVENHOUPT, 58th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Woolbeding, on 10th inst., SYDNEY AUGUSTUS CAPEL, Esq., 12th Lancers, to Lady EMILY FITZHARDINGE, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Berkeley—At Kilkoe, Cork, J. LONG, Esq., of Holly-hill, to KATIE, daughter of Lieut J. Packer, R.N.—At Portsea, on 16th inst., L. C. A. BRENTON, Esq., son of Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., to ANNA MARIA MARY, daughter of the late Major-General Chester—At Antony, Cornwall, on 13th inst., G. MACNATH, Esq., Capt. 65th Lt. Inf., to PENELOPE RICHARDS, third daughter of the late John Rogers, Esq., Antron Lodge, Helstone—10th inst, at Bangher, E. B. BARRETON, Esq., Bailiver Cottage, brother to Lieut.-Col. Brereton, late of Bristol, to MISS JANE DREW, daughter of John Drew Coates, Esq.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dr. WADAB, Surgeon 37th regt., to Miss MARY HEFFERNAN, of that town—At Strasburg, E. SCHERER, Esq., to MARIA, the youngest daughter of Maj. General Nisbett—Captain LAUTOUR, Grenadier Guards, to ELIZABETH, daughter of W. Turton, Esq., of East Sheen—23d inst., at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut. HENRY F. GUSTARD, of the Madras Army, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Stafford Northcote, Esq., of John-st., Bedford-row—R. L. HORNIMAN, Esq., Purser, R.N., to MARGARET JEAN, second daughter of Lieut. J. F. Leith, Devonport.

DEATHS.

At Haverling-grange, Essex, on 20th inst., ISABELL, wife of Major Anderson—4th July, at Belvies, U.C., MARTHA, relict of the late A. Ball, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Wemys—At Bideford, the lady of Admiral Cochett; the Admiral has lost his two daughters within thirteen months, which has brought his consort to an early grave—18th inst., at Sion-cottage, Bath, Rear-Admiral MASTER, aged 69—13th inst., Lieutenant-General ANTHONY WALSH, in his 78th year—At Southmolton, General JOHN PARE, aged 86—At Colombo, SARAH, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant Rogers, 98th regt.—ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Ellis Roberts, late 23d regt.—In Portland-place, ELIZABETH, Lady COLVILLE, wife of Vice Adm. Lord Colville—At Brighton, after giving birth to a daughter, JESSIE ANNA, wife of E. S. Delamain, Esq., late of 67th regt.—At Isle of Man, Lieut.-General JAMES CUMING, in his 70th year—At Falmouth, Mrs. CHARLES TILLEY, wife of Lieut. Tilley, R.N.

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East India Intelligence.

nein.—The return of Col. Benson from Amara- pears to have had a very quieting effect on the the several military corps at this station. There a strong expectation that the return of the Resi- ld be the signal of hostilities, and, consequently, e was anticipating the bustle of preparation for gn. We have heard no other reason assigned Benson's return than that of ill health, which, orry to say, is but too well founded. This cir- [illegible] that Capt. McLeod is

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THE NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE AND East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 346. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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Last Shipping Day 12th of September.

To Sail from Gravesend on, 15th and Portsmouth on 20th Sept.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak-built ship MARION, 800 Tons, W. L. Pope, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. Her Accommodations for Passengers are very superior, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Passage only apply to Messrs. Grindlay, Christian, and Co., 16, Cornhill; and for Freight or Passage to Captain Pope, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Under Engagement to the East India Company, and to leave Gravesend on the 16th of September,

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The ship MAGISTRATE, Anthony Allan, Commander, Burthen per Register 499 Tons, A 1, New Coppered; lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers; will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on Board; to George Lock, Esq., the Owner; at the Office of Messrs. Ritherdon and Carr, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and under an Engagement with Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, to Sail positively on the 1st October, the fine first class teak-built ship JAVA, burthen 1200 Tons, lying in the East India Dock. This Ship's Accommodations are unusually spacious and lofty, and are so arranged as to ensure the comfort of the Cabin and Intermediate Passengers; she will carry an experienced Surgeon and Assistant.—For Freight or Passage apply to R. Roper, Esquire, and Co., 87, Great Winchester-street; to Ritherdon and Carr, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; Messrs. Lachlan, Innes, and McLeod, 22, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields; or Lloyd's; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 57, POULTRY. The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices, and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the Warehouse.

N. B. Of 2 Class Guns, carriage for a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-bed, is indispensable for Military Service.

57, Poultry; next the Mansion-house.

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES. J. and R. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 18, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached. Cabin furniture, bedding, &c.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about furnishing, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only Bed that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of Fittings.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. E. N. Hayes, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN who have not been able to procure Gentlemanly and Fashionable Coats, &c., except at very high Prices, thereby paying for many who never pay at all, are respectfully requested to make a trial at FLETCHER'S, 128, New Bond-street, who have for some years supplied their Patrons with very First-rate Clothing at the annexed Prices, for Ready Money:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 6s.; Blue or Black do., 3l. 10s. 6d.; Coloured Frocks, 4l. 4s.; Blue or Black do., 4l. 10s.; Vests, from 12s. 6d.; Trousers, from 18s. to 1l. 10s. A Suit of Footman's Livery, from 6l. 5s. The new Deputy-Lieutenant's Uniform, complete for 35 Guineas.

Copy the Address.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.

These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merriman's Patents," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers brass-bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with Jennings complete, from 30s. to 35s., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.

All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 155, Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. Levy, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Blankets, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 90s.; superfine, 40s. to 50s.; frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 66s.; trousers, 8s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 21s. to 28s.; waistcoats 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 35s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 16s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

CADETS.—Parents and Guardians having Young Gentlemen to fit out, will find a great saving in Purchasing their Outfit at Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and COMPANY, 87, CORNHILL, whose List is made out on the most economical scale and charged at Wholesale Prices, full 20 per cent. lower than any houses recommended by those East India Agents who make a business of hunting up Cadets and other Gentlemen going out to India, for the sake of the enormous allowances of 15 and 20 per cent. for the recommendation.

Lists with Prices on application, or by Letter, Post Paid.

36	Plain Long Cloth Shirts, 3s. 6d., 4s. to 5s. 6d. each
24	Plaited or Full Fronted Do., 5s. 6d., 6s., to 7s. 6d. each
12	Night Shirts, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
12	Welch Flannel Waistcoats, 5s. to 6s. 6d. each
3	Pr. Do. Do. Do., 9s. to 12s. 6d., each
12	Pr. Calico Pantaloon Drawers, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.
1	Suit best Blue Camlet, 24s. to 32s. per suit.
1	Dressing Gown, 14s. or 16s. each.
3½	White Jean Jackets, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., best quality
12	— Waistcoats, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each.
12	Pr. — Trowsers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair, or
12	Pr. White Drill Do., 6s. 6d. to 12s. per pair
1	Undress Superfine Blue Frock Coat, 63s. to 80s.
1	Pr. Superfine Regimental Trowsers, 30s. to 36s. per pair
1	Military Cloak, 63s. to 100s. each
4	Do. Stocks, 2s. to 3s. 6d. each
2	Black Silk Cravats, 2s. to 3s. 6d. each
48	Pr. Brown Cotton ½ Hose, 5d. to 10d. per pair
12	Pr. Worsted Do., 9d. to 1s. per pair
48	White Cambric Handkerchiefs, 9d. to 1s. each
3	Pr. Military Gloves.
12	Pr. White Berlin Do., 10d. or 1s. per pair
36	Linen Huckaback Towels, 7d. to 10d. each
2	Pr. White Cotton Braces, 6d. to 1s. per pair
1	Clothes Bag, with Lock and Key, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each
6	Pr. Cotton Sheets, 3s. to 4s. per pair
6	Pillow Cases, 7d. to 1s. each
1	Regulation Full Dress Chako, best quality, 7s.
2	Foraging Caps, with cover, 10s. to 17s. each
1	Regulation Town-made Sword, 42s. to 63s., warranted
1	Waterproof Sword Belt
1	Sword Knot, 11s. to 12s. each
1	Buff Shoulder Belt, 11s. 6d.
1	Patent Leather Frog Do., 7s. 6d. or 8s.
1	Rich Crimson Silk Sash, 20s. to 25s. each
2½	Yards Extra Superfine Scarlet Cloth
5½	Do. Rich Gold Lace
1	Pr. Undress Frock Shoulder Knots, 17s.
1	Pr. Gold Epaulettes, 30s. to 63s. per pair
2	Pr. Gold Shell Cords
2	Pr. Strong Boots
2	Pr. Dress Shoes
6	Tooth Brushes
2	Hair Brushes
4	Boxes Tooth Powder
1	Pr. Bullock Trunks
	A Saddle, Bridle and Whip
	2 Pr. Strong Shoes
	1 Dressing Case
	2 Nail Brushes
	2 Combs
	1 Case of Pistols

OUTFITS to INDIA, for the guidance of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons.—The most complete and comprehensive LISTS of various SCALES of OUTFIT have been prepared, and may be had on application at THRESHER'S East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Ladies' and Families' Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and for use in India, are supplied in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

THE KING'S ROOMS, SOUTHSEA BEACH. A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will be held at the King's Rooms, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1839, patronised by all the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, Captain Sayer, M.C. Tickets to Subscribers to the Rooms, 5s. 6d.; to Non-Subscribers, 7s. 6d., to be had only at the Rooms. Every Description of Fancy Costume can be obtained at the Rooms. Private Dressing Rooms secured by giving Two Days' Notice.—Balls on Mondays and Fridays.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—J. DELCROIX and CO., 138, New Bond-street, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive, long, and highly-celebrated Establishment, and to inform them that the only genuine, exquisitely-fragrant, and delicate Perfumes, are those which are manufactured by themselves, and which bear the address of 138, New Bond-street, with the signature of J. Delcroix.

The high and envied celebrity of J. Delcroix's Perfumes has produced many spurious imitations, for the selling of which J. Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several parties, and they beg to apprize their connexion that they will persist in their determination to proceed against all persons that may attempt any invasion of their rights.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and CO., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption: orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

SAILING AND STEAM-VESSELS WANTED FOR PERFORMING THE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ABERDEEN OR PETERHEAD & LERWICK IN THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, August 29, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Tuesday, the 17th September next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to receive Tenders, under conditions, which may be seen at the above Office, or upon application to the Collector of Customs at Aberdeen or Lerwick, or to Lieutenant Pitt, R.N., at Leith, for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS, commencing on the 22nd of September next, between Peterhead and Lerwick, by a sailing vessel, or between Aberdeen or Peterhead and Lerwick by a steam-vessel or vessels, or by sailing and steam-vessels.

Persons tendering for more than one of the three above-named modes of conveyance must send a separate Tender for each

All Tenders are to be made upon the printed form provided for the purpose, which may be had upon application as above, and they are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, with the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails," and "Comptroller of Victualling," in the left-hand corner of the envelope.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the Party, or an Agent for him, attends.

Every Tender must must be delivered at the above Office, and if by an Agent he accompanied by the written authority of the parties tendering; and it must also express when the vessels will be ready for survey, and when they will be ready to commence the performance of the service required, and also state the address of the party tendering.

ORDNANCE LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

AT HILSEA, NEAR PORTSMOUTH, AND STOKES BAY, NEAR GOSPORT, IN THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

FREEHOLD ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, by Order of the Right Honourable the Master-General and Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, with the Timber growing thereon, well suited for Investment. The property, near Stokes Bay, contains numerous Sites for Building, commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight and the surrounding country, containing together 5a 3r 1od 34 poles; let to highly respectable tenants.

The Property at Hilsea will be shown to the purchasers by Mr Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at that place; and the Property at Gosport will be shown by the respective Tenants on the estate.

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday the 5th October next, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had; also of the Storekeepers at the Gun-Wharf, Portsmouth, and at Priddy's Hard; of Mr Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at Hilsea; and of Mr. Nightingale, Surveyor, Lyndhurst, New Forest, of the Ordnance Solicitor, Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and of G. L. Greetham, Esq., Solicitor, Portsmouth.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 21st August, 1839.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Second Master—Ralph Campbell to *Buzzard*.
Masters' Assistant—Henry Charles Law to *Rattlesnake*. J. M. O'Brien to *Blenheim*. W. Clendon to *Lily*.
Surgeon—Thomas Brenan to *Romney*.
Assistant-Surgeon—Robert Denmark to *Impregnable*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALGERINE, 10, Lt.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1838), arrived at Madras, from Trincomalee, June 20.
LEPHIR, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), arrived at Cadiz, from Lisbon, Aug. 16.
HERMES, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), left Marseilles, for Malta, Aug. 17.
HOBART, 6, Lt.-Com. Miller, sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, for Chagres, July 20.
HYDRA, tr.-ship, Lt.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), sailed from Bombay, for Ceylon, June 27.
MEDINA, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1809), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, and returned, Aug. 14.
SCOUT, 16, Com. J. [illegible] Hay (acting), arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from [illegible], in 15 days, with a prize, July 8, and sailed for Havannah, July 13.
SPITFIRE, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Shambler (1815), arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, July 12.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Aug. 26, d. Sept. 15.
LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. July 30, d. Aug. 19, r. Aug. 18.
BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Aug. 12, d. Sept. 1.
IBERIA, Cooper, s. Aug. 19, d. Sept. 8.
ROYAL TAR, Brooke, s. Aug. 5, d. Aug. 23, r. Aug. 21.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27.
HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.
HMB COSSACK, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d. July 20, r. July 20.

America.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7.
HMB REINDEER, Ticken (1813), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12.
HMB SCAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21, r. July 21.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB [illegible]ARE (1815), s. July 4, d. Sept. 25.
HMB [illegible]ICKS, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 4, d. Oct. 26.
HMB [illegible]ANT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar 8, d. July 20, r. July 20.
HMB [illegible]ESNEY, Downey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9.
HMB [illegible]YDRA, Cruker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.
HMB [illegible]ORCUPINE, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.

Mexico.

HMB HERON, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20,

In Port.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10, r. Aug. 3.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug. 10, r. Aug. 10.
HMB PENGUIN, Lace, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 28, r. Aug 15.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21, r. Aug. 15.
HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1826), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r. Aug. 23

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India, will be made up, *via* Falmouth, this day.
The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 10th Sept.
ROYAL TAR (s.) for the Mails of this day.
Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres—HMB SEAGULL for the Mails of Sept. 3.
HMB ALERT for the Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of Sept. 2.
HMB STAR for the American Mail of Sept. 4.
Ship Letters from Rio Janeiro, Jamaica, and Bahia. Calcutta, March 3, Madras, April 10, Cape of Good Hope, June 12, by the CHINA, Biddle, arrived at Cowes. Mauritius, May 21, by the THOMAS BLYTH, Cowley, arrived at Swansea.

PORTSMOUTH, August 30.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Lily* sailed on Sunday morning for the Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope: she took out stores and supernumeraries. *Pantaloon* went a few leagues down channel with her, to try their respective rates of sailing, which was favourable to the tender. She has since returned to the port, but sailed this afternoon to North Yarmouth. *Edinburgh* has been taken out of dock, and got ready for sea: she will go to Spithead to-morrow, and be fit to go to any station by the middle of the week. *Pique* received orders on Sunday to fit for the reception of the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson and suite, and convey them to Quebec: the artificers of the Dock-yard have nearly completed, and she will be ready by the 8th of next month, the day at present fixed for the Right Hon. Gentleman to embark. *Phœbe* steamer arrived from Woolwich on Wednesday, and is here waiting orders: she was to have gone to Spithead this day, but will stay in harbour until to-morrow, in case she should be required to tow the *Edinburgh* to Spithead. *Avon* attempted to go to Cork in the early part of the week, with the second detachment of the 67th Depot; but some leakage was discovered in one of the boilers, and she is alongside the Dock-yard to have the injury rectified. *Stromboli* was launched on Wednesday at noon, and after having her masts and bowsprit put in, was taken in dock, and is there now, to be coppered, and otherwise fitted for machinery, &c.; she is to go to Scotland for engines, &c. *Boadicea* transport has gone to Bermuda with convicts, and *Atholl* troop-ship to Chatham, with the invalids, &c. which she brought from Quebec. *Blenheim* is at Spithead, waiting orders. Col. Pasley is to make his next attempt in blowing up the wreck of the *Royal George* on Tuesday. It is expected that every matter will be fully arranged by that time, and that he will be quite successful. The Board of Admiralty, on their annual visit to the Dock-yard, Victualling-yard, and other public establishments, are to be at Portsmouth on Monday. *Messenger* steamer is found to be very defective, and she has been brought down to the Dock-yard to have her machinery removed: the students at the Royal Naval College are there daily to make themselves acquainted with the different parts, and see how put together and how removed. *Rattlesnake* is in the basin fitting. No orders about *Blonde* or *Magicienne*. Ships in Port—*Blenheim* and *Pique* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Edinburgh*, *Phœbe*, *Rattlesnake*, *Avon*, *Messenger*, *Emerald*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 28.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—23d—Arrived *Tortoise* lighter, from Falmouth, with old stores. 24th—Sailed *Druid*, 44, Capt. Lord John Churchill, for New Zealand, touching at Sidney; her crew in a short time will cut a very *outré* appearance, as they will not be allowed to shave; that, with the addition of petticoat trousers, will make them look like anything but Englishmen. The *Druid*, after she has landed Capt. Hobbs, the New Governor, will proceed to the East Indies, 25th—Sailed *Racer* cutter, 4, Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton, for the coast of Scotland. Arrived *Sinbad* lighter, from Sheerness, with stores for the dock-yard. Sailed the yachts *Xarifa* and *Galatea*, for Malta, calling at Lisbon. 26th—Arrived *Apollo* troop-ship, 46, Alex. Karley, Master-Com., from Dublin, with the depots of the 53d and 75th regiments; the former marched into the citadel barracks, and the latter into the barracks at Mill-bay. The *Apollo* was towed into harbour the following day by the *Carron* st.-v., to have her defects made good; and when ready, it is reported, she is to embark the 25th reg., from this garrison, and convey them to the Cape of Good Hope. The *Belleisle*, 72, Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, sailed for a short cruise, to exercise her crew and stretch her rigging; she is to return to this port for her final orders. *Partridge*, 10, Lieut.-Com. W. Morris (a), was hauled on the graving-slip, and had her copper scrubbed and repaired; she has taken in a new foremast, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The *Benbow*, 72, Capt. Houston Stewart, appeared off this port, exchanged numbers with the *Semaphore*, and proceeded down Channel for Lisbon. The *Bombay*, 84, was hauled into dock, and will remain there some time, as her interior fittings have never been completed since her arrival from India; she is a very fine ship, built entirely with teak.

27th—Arrived *Rochester* lighter from Pembroke, with stores from the Dock-yard. *Cornwallis*, 72, lately paid off at this port, was hauled out of dock, having had her defects repaired, and is ready to receive men should she be wanted. 28th—Arrived *Devon* tender from San Andero with despatches, which place she left on 23d inst.; it was reported at the time of her departure that Don Carlos was taken prisoner by the French, and from the departure of Lord John Hay for San Sebastian in the *Comet* steamer the same day the *Devon* sailed, it gives the appearance of some foundation for the rumour. The *North Star*, 26, *Rose*, 16, and *Rolla*, 10, were at San Andero when the *Devon* left. Arrived the *Lily*, 10, Com. Charles Deare, from Portsmouth, on her way to the coast of Africa. Sailed the *Hamoaze* lighter for Dublin, Liverpool, and Holyhead, with stores. Arrived *Kestrel* yacht, with Lord Yarborough, on his way to Gibraltar. *Hastings*, 72, Captain J. Lawrence, C.B., arrived at Lisbon from Plymouth on 19th inst. The reports which have been circulated in different journals respecting the *Donegal* being ordered to Plymouth to refit, are void of foundation. *Talavera*, 72, Captain W. B. Mends, is shortly expected at this port; she was to leave Malta for England about the 9th or 10th of August; she has been aground, consequently must be taken into dock. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Apollo*, *Partridge*, *Carron* steam-vessel. In the Sound—*Lily*.

DEPTFORD, Aug. 29.—The *Nautilus* as a convict-ship, and *Numa* as a transport, are fitting at Deptford. The *Horatio* transport, Lieut. Chapman, is fitting for Malta. The *Crescent* and *Canton* for Australia for emigrants. The *Sovereign* transport is gone into the dry-dock; and the *Falmouth* lighter, from Plymouth, discharging the rope-making machinery.

A novel operation took place in Chatham Dock-yard last week—that of lengthening the *Gleaner* steam-vessel, which had been taken into dock for that purpose. She was sawn in two a little more than one-third of her length from her stern, and ways were laid from the fore part of her to tread on. The purchase-falls were tove, and brought to two capstans; and the order being given by the Master Shipwright, the men hove away, and in five minutes the fore section was separated from the after part a distance of 18 feet. The space between will now be filled up by new timber. There is no record of any ship or vessel having been lengthened in this Dock-yard before the *Gleaner*.

A rendezvous for able seamen and petty officers is opened in Limerick, by Lieut. G. Lavie, R.N., and Assist.-Surg. H. Baker, for H.M.S. *Revenge*, 78, the Hon. Captain W. Waldegrave, now lying at Cove, and bound for the Mediterranean.

Three Russian men-of-war, one of 80 guns, were wrecked on the Circassian coast during the late storms. The crews and stores were all captured by the Circassians.

Atholl troop-ship, Master-Commander Bellamy (1824), is now being caulked and refitted at Sheerness Yard, and she is expected to be ready for sea in about eight or ten days.

The schooner *Swift* of London has been seized near Monmouth with nearly 200 bales, over 2½ tons, of tobacco, and over 60 bales of nux vomica. The seizure was made by the officers of Customs, and the Captain, his wife, sister, and one man, sent to prison.

SHEERNESS.—The *Prometheus* steam-vessel, building at this yard, will be launched on the 23d September, and the *Electo* at Chatham on the 7th, making ten weeks from the time of laying their keels down. Dimensions of the former.—Length between the perpendiculars, 104 feet—keel for tonnage, 111 feet 6 inches—extreme breadth, 32 feet 8 inches—breadth for tonnage, 32 feet 6 inches—moulded, 91 feet 10 inches—depth in hold, 19 feet 7 inches—burthen in tons, 796; and the *Electo* at Chatham about the same. They are intended for packets. The splendid steam-frigate *Cyclops*, built at Milford, and now in the basin preparing for her boilers, when ready will proceed to the City Canal to be fitted. Her dimensions are—length between the perpendiculars, 196 feet—extreme breadth, 37 feet 6 inches—moulded, 36 feet 4 inches—depth in hold, 23 feet—length over all, 215 feet—tonnage, 1790. The *Fleets*, new steam-packet, of 700 tons, fitted at Chatham, is nearly ready for sea. The *Cambridge*, 80, *Russell*, 74; and *Vernon*, 50, are in the basin, ready for commission, if required. *Camperdown*, 108; *Achilles*, 78; and the *Wanderer*, sloop, are in dock, undergoing repairs. The latter will be commissioned when ready. They have lots of stores in the yard for fitting out a fleet at a railroad pace, and plenty of building timber. —*Midshipmen Paper*.

H.M.S. *Revenge*, 74, has arrived in Cove of Cork for the purpose of entering men to complete her complement, and Capt. Waldegrave means to open rendezvous houses in the neighbouring coast towns for the reception of seamen. When H.M.S. *Powerful*, Capt. Napier, was in Cork harbour a few weeks back, she was under orders for Dublin, for the purpose of allowing her Captain to try the effect of a plan he had proposed to the Admiralty—namely, that of allowing him to take his ship to different ports for the purpose of getting men. We have no doubt but that the suggestion was a good one, for we take it that in a port like Dublin, which has not been visited by any man-of-war larger than a frigate for a great many years, a very considerable number of volunteers would be had. The novelty of a three-decker lying in the harbour, the gay dresses of the officers, their occasional passage in uniform along the quays, the clean seamanlike appearance of the man-of-war's men, would give a great impetus to a number of young seamen who are constantly in Dublin harbour, and whose voyages are merely confined to a coasting trade between the two countries. We know what an effect a dashing recruiting party has in a provincial town or rural district, and is it not fair to suppose that the like effect would be produced in such a harbour as Dublin by the appearance of a ship of the line? If the Admiralty are wise they will order the *Revenge* round to Dublin.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

The Admiralty have issued a circular, dated the 14th instant, directing that in future, before any Volunteer of the 1st class is rated Midshipman, he shall be examined by some Captain or Commander, and Naval Instructor of a ship, not his own, who must give him a certificate expressive of his fitness by his attainments in Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, the use of the quadrant, aptitude in finding the latitude by sun, moon, or stars, and working a day's work. In case his ship is not in company with any other, he is to be so examined the first opportunity after he has been so rated, and which rating will be confirmed or disallowed according to the result of such examination.

The Treasury have determined to place Stockton among the second-class ports. This elevation of rank will entitle Stockton to a considerable accession of strength in its customs establishment.

On Monday afternoon last a great many persons flocked into the village of Northfleet, near Gravesend, to witness the launch of a splendid steam-ship, intended for the Russian Government, which took place at high water. She is upwards of 800 tons burthen.

The South Pole expedition, under Capt. J. C. Ross, will proceed in two or three weeks from Chatham.

The *Prometheus* and *Electo* steam-packets will be launched in September at Chatham.

Mr. Waight, Boatswain of the *Ocean*, has retired, much respected, on superannuation of 70*l.* a-year, (44 years' service.)

The *Cyclops* has arrived at Woolwich to refit, also the *Lightning* and the *Fearless* attached to the Harbour of Refuge Commission.

The Rev. George Cooper, Chaplain of the *Blenheim*, has passed the usual examination on board the *Excellent*, and at the Royal Naval College, for a Naval Instructor.

The detained slave-brig, in Portsmouth Harbour under Russian colours, is to be given up to the Russian Consul-General.

The French Government have, through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented gold medals to the following officers:—Lieut. Parson, chief officer, St. Alban's Head; Lieut. G. Smith, Kimmeridge; Lieut. G. Davies, Commander of H.M.'s cutter *Tartar*, and silver medals to their respective crews.

Dolphin, *Lynx*, and *Forrester*, were at Sierra Leone on 26th June. *Dolphin* had captured three slave vessels, two under American colours, one containing a cargo of merchandise and 1050 doubloons; she is nominally American, and was employed to carry slaves and provisions to the different slave depots along the coast. The third is under Spanish colours, and was engaged in the same traffic.

Letters from Syria, dated 11th inst., state that the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons were moored at Alexandria on the 7th, and that on the 5th a Turkish steamer, having an Aide-de Camp of Admiral Roussin on board, arrived at Alexandria, to claim the Turkish fleet in the name of the Five Powers.

On 15th Sept. the French fleet in the Levant will consist of 19 sail, of which eight are ships-of-the-line—viz. the *Jena* (Admiral's ship), *Hercules* and *Montebello*, three-deckers; the *Trident*, *Generaux*, *Jupiter*, *Diademe*, and *Santi Petri*; three large frigates, the *Amazone*, *Belle Poule*, and *Thetis*; the three brigs, *Bougainville*, *Comete*, and *Argus*; and the three steamers, *Papin*, *Etna*, and *Castor*.

Lieut. Philipps embarks in the *Victory* in place of Lieut. Pearce, whose three years is up.

MALTA, Aug 12th.—H.M.S. *Talavera*, 72, arrived here on 6th inst. from Poros, whence she sailed on 29th ult., leaving the squadron there completing water. On the day previous, the *Rhadamanthus* had joined from Brisika Bay, bringing a messenger with despatches for Sir R. Stopford from Lord Ponsonby, and having met the *Confiance* from Alexandria, took out of her Capt. Walker, who proceeded on board the flag-ship. The *Hydra* arrived at Malta on the night of the 7th inst., from Tross Bay, whence she sailed on the evening of the 4th. By her we learn that the *Bellerophon* was dispatched alone from Poros on 27th ult., with orders to proceed to Cape Sigri, in the Island of Mytilini, and there await the squadron, which, having to beat up from Rhodes under double-reefed top sails, did not make its appearance until the 3d inst.; and on the same evening, the whole came to anchor between Tenedos and the Main, not having been able to get up to the anchorage in Brisika Bay (only about nine miles distant), owing to the strong winds and current that prevailed, but which they expected to do on the 4th. The French Admiral Lalande, with five line-of-battle ships, one frigate, one brig, and a steam tender, was lying at Brisika Bay; and on Sir R. Stopford's approach, sent an officer to congratulate him on his arrival, and to announce that he was in hourly expectation of having the French squadron augmented to 10 sail-of-the-line, which is precisely the same force as that of England, under Sir R. Stopford, when we include *Implacable*, *Ganges*, and *Powerful*, which might now be at their destination; as *Daphne*, which left Malta on 28th ult., only two days before them, had already joined the squadron, on the 4th August. These ships will, it is reported, relieve *Rodney*, *Asia*, and *Binden*; but we very much doubt whether the Admiral will, under present circumstances, reduce his force; indeed we feel confident he will not part with so effective a ship as *Rodney*, and the valuable counsel of her gallant Captain, who is looked up to as the oracle of the fleet. Capt. Walker, late the Capitan Pacha's Flag Captain, was sent off from Poros with despatches from Sir R. Stopford to Lord Ponsonby, proceeding in the *Rhadamanthus* as far as Brisika Bay, and thence to Constantinople in *Confiance*. He was expected to rejoin the Admiral at Brisika Bay about the 6th. The *Zenobia* had been dispatched to Smyrna. *Talavera* will leave Malta for England in a day or two. She carries home Mr. Annesley, Midshipman, for the *Curaçoa*, and the Hon. Mr. Lambert, for the *Bonbaa*—both from the *Rodney*. The *Hermes* proceeds this day to Marseilles to meet the Indian mail to be dispatched from London on the 12th, under the new arrangement entered into with the French Government. The passage money established for H.M.'s packets, to run monthly between Marseilles and Malta, is 10*l.*, including table, which, with Englishmen, will no doubt secure them a preference over the French Government steamers, especially as those latter steamers have to touch at Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, whilst the English vessels will proceed direct, and making the passage in from 3½ to 4 days; which will enable a person to reach Malta from London, *et vice versâ*, within 10 days!

SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.—During the last fortnight the visitors to Chatham Dock-yard have been very numerous, to inspect a vessel, the *Erebus*, fitting out for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean. The *Erebus* has been in dock several months. She was put out last week, and is rigging with all despatch. The *Terror* bomb will accompany her. Both these vessels are fitted by Government, but are only lent by the Admiralty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of stores, &c., is to be defrayed. The ships are made exceedingly strong to encounter distress of weather. The sides are doubled with 8-inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of 3 inches; the hold, the ceiling of which is doubled with two thicknesses of 1½-inch African teak, crossing each other at right angles. The bulkheads in the holds are built in like manner, and made water-tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part by the sheets of ice, the safety of the ships will not be endangered. The pumps fitted are those of Massie's patent. The weather-deck is also doubled with 3-inch fir plank, with fearnought dipped in tallow laid between them. It is stated that two ships will sail on Saturday, the 31st inst. Many persons, however, think the *Erebus* cannot be ready for a fortnight. The *Erebus* is commanded by Captain Ross, nephew to Captain Ross who attempted a north-west passage. The *Terror* is commanded by Captain Crozier.—*Kentish Gazette.*

RL. MARINES.—In consequence of the retirement on full-pay of the Commandants of Woolwich and Plymouth, Wingrove and Lewis, Second Commandants Adair and Connolly get promotion to the above divisions; and the following officers also get a lift:—Lieut.-Cols. Owen and Wright are to be Second Commandants; Brevet-Majors Burton and Gordon are to be Lieutenant-Colonels; First Lieutenants Williamson and Parker are made Captains; Second Lieutenants Philipps and Puddicombe are to be First Lieutenants.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 30.

2d Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Keir Grant, K.C.B., from 8th Light Drags., to be Col., v. Sir James Stenart, dec.—Aug. 24.

8th Light Drags.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Straton, from 17th Light Drags., to be Col., v. Sir Wm. Keir Grant, appointed to the command of 2d Dragoons—Aug. 24.

9th Light Drags.—Major Gen. James Wallace Sleigh to be Col., v. Lieut.-Gen. Need, dec.—Aug. 24.

17th Light Drags.—Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B., to be Col., v. Sir Joseph Straton, appointed to the command of 8th Light Drags.—Aug. 25.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards—Sandford Graham, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieut. by p., v. Fleming, who retires—Aug. 30.

14th Foot—Thomas Hamilton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Ellerton, who retires—Aug. 31.

19th—Lieut. Wm. Dillon, from 33d Foot, to be Lieut., v. Byrne, who exchanges—Aug. 30.

21st—Capt. Gustavus Wm. Nicolls, from 67th Foot, to be Captain, v. Mackenzie, who exchanges—Aug. 13.

31st—Duncan Stewart Robertson, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Douglas, promoted in 93d Foot—Aug. 30.

32d—Lieut. Thomas Byrne, from 19th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Dillon, who exchanges—Aug. 30.

41st—Ens. Anthony Sadlier to be Lieut. by p., v. Dorvall, who retires—Ens. Alexander Stewart, from 98th Foot, to be Ens., v. Sadlier—Aug. 30.

52d—Lieut. George Murray to be Capt. by p., v. Twopeny, who retires—Ens. Frederick Carden to be Lieut. by p., v. Murray—John Archdall, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Carden—Aug. 30.

55th—Thomas Wallace Fraser, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Hunter, dec.—Aug. 30.

58th—Lieut. Alexander Macleod Hay, from 78th Foot, to be Lieut., v. John Hill Rowan, who retires upon h.-p. Unatt.—Aug. 31.

67th—Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, from 21st Foot, to be Capt., v. Nicolls, who exchanges—Aug. 30.

76th—Ens. Wm. Henry Moore Simmons to be Lieut. without p., v. Ferns, appointed Adjutant—June 30. Geo. Robert Hopkins, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Simmons—Aug. 28. Chas. O'Donoghue, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Phipps, deceased—Aug. 29. John Archibald MacQueen, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Dickenson, dec.—Aug. 30. Lieut. John Gore Ferns to be Adj., v. R. W. Hopkins—June 30.

78th—Lieut. Charles Pattison, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Hay, appointed to 58th Foot—Clare. Skirne, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Pattison, promoted—Lieut. Charles Pattison to be Adj., v. Eddington, who resigns the Adjutancy only—Aug. 31.

82d—Capt. John Du Vernet, from 97th Foot, to be Captain, v. Duckett, who exchanges—Aug. 30.

87th—Capt. Geo. Floyd Duckett, from 82d Foot, v. Du Vernet, who exchanges—Aug. 30.

88th—Paymaster David Hay, from h.-p. 30th Foot, to be Paymaster, v. Edwin Heath, who retires upon h.-p.—Aug. 30.

93d—Ens. George Douglas, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut. by p., v. the Hon. W. B. Macdonald, who retires—Aug. 30.

97th—Ens. Robert Beauchamp Given to be Lieut. by p., v. Yard, who retires—Fowler Burton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Given—Aug. 30.

98th—Charles Colby, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Stewart, appointed to 41st Foot—Aug. 30.

Unattached—Ens. Charles Pattison, from 70th Foot, to be Lieut. by p.—Aug. 30.

Hospital Staff—Staff Surg. Montague Martin Mahony, M.D., to be Assist. Insp. of Hospitals, v. J. F. Clarke, promoted—Aug. 30.

Memorandum—Lieut. Alexander Alcock, upon h.-p. of the Rl. Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in Canada—Aug. 30.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG. 26.

Corps of Rl. Engineers—First Lieut. Henry Owen Crawley to be Sec. Capt., v. Mothersill, retired on h.-p.—Sec. Lieut. Frederick Lemesurier to be First Lieut., v. Crawley—Aug. 17.

North Somerset Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., to be Capt., v. Talbot, resigned—Aug. 29.

Loyal Uxbridge Volunteer Infantry—David Harmer, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Robert Crook Walford, resigned.

The Queen's Own Reg. of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Edward Holland, Esq., to be Capt.—Aug. 24.

Ayrshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—George Bogle, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Gordon, who retires—Aug. 7.

CAVALRY.

7th Drag. Guards—Major Bolton, on leave, will join at Carlisle.

1st Dragoons—Capt. Littledale's troop has been relieved at Todmorden by Capt. De Salis's troop of the 8th Hussars.

Sir Hussey Vivian served in Flanders and Holland, under the Duke of York, from June, 1794, until the return of the British Army in 1795. Present in the sortie from Nimeguen, and was left with a picquet of the 38th reg., in conjunction with other picquets, to hold it after the retreat of the Army. Present in the affair at Geldermalson, in which his regiment (the 28th) suffered severely, and in other skirmishes. Also present in all the different battles which took place during the expedition to the Helder, excepting on the landing. Commanded the 7th Hussars in the campaigns under Sir John Moore, in 1808-9. Commanded a brigade of Cavalry in the Peninsula, from Sept. 1813, until the return of the Army, including the battles of Orthes, Nive, and Toulouse. Severely wounded in carrying the bridge of Croix d'Orade, near Toulouse. Served at the battle of Waterloo. Sir Hussey has received a medal and one clasp for Salmagun and Benevente, and Orthes.—Col. Martin served the campaign of 1814, in the Peninsula, with the household brigade. Present at Waterloo.—Lieut. Field, Quartermaster, Nov. 9, 1820, from which date the period of service has been computed.—Dr. Bartley served in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Salamanca.—*New Army List*

2d Dragoons—Cornet Milbank, from Cove, has joined the detachment in Limerick garrison, under command of Capt. Macquarie.

4th Light Dragoons—

Col. Fendall served in the Peninsula from 1809 to the end of the war, including the battles of Albuhera, Usagre, Vittoria, and Toulouse.—Major Havelock served in the Peninsula from July, 1810, to the end of the war, including the battles of Busaco, Salmgal, Salamanca, and Vittoria; crossing the Bidassoa; battle of Nivelle; affairs near Bayonne; battle of Orthes and Toulouse; wounded at Quatre Bras.—Major Daly served the campaigns of 1813-14 in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Bayonne; served also in the American war, and was engaged at the siege and battle of Plattsburgh.—Capt. Shaw served at the siege of Hattrass, and in the Mahratta campaigns of 1817 and 1818.—Lieut. (Quartermaster) Croad served in the American war.—Dr. Perston served in the Peninsula nov. Jan. 1809 to April 1812, including the battle of Salamanca, and siege of Burgos. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—*New Army List.*

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Assist.-Surg. Weddenburn arrived at Portsmouth in the *Atholl* last week.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Previous to leaving Fredburgh, the Serjeants presented to Daniel Steel, a veteran who had served in the Royals, a splendid silver snuff-box, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Alexander Steel, by the Serjeants of the 1st Batt. Rl. Reg., as a small mark of their esteem for his character as an honest man, and a tried and brave soldier, 14th Aug., 1839."

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—[*From the Montreal Herald.*]—On Sunday afternoon, July 12th, at half-past three o'clock, the committee appointed by the subscribers to the Wetherall testimonial presented it to Col. Wetherall in front of the messhouse of the Rl. Reg. The Hon. P. M'Gill, chairman of the committee, read the following address:—

To G. J. Wetherall, C.B., K.H. Col. 2d Batt. 1st Rl. Reg.

Sir,—At a period when the most violently disaffected portion of the inhabitants of the district were in arms for the avowed purpose of subverting the Government of Her Majesty in these provinces, and of dissolving their connexion with the glorious empire of which they form a part—when the mass of the French population was evidently only watching for the confirmation of their first partial success, as a signal of a general rising—and when a speedy and decisive blow to the designs of treason was wanting to strengthen the confidence and confirm the hopes of the loyalists—the victory at St. Charles, while in its moral consequences it stimulated them to renewed exertions, and added fresh vigour to their energies, struck terror and dismay into the hearts of the disaffected, and proved "a sore discouragement" to incipient and actual rebellion. To you, Sir, to your military skill and counsel, and to the courage of the brave men under your command on that auspicious occasion, the loyal inhabitants of the city of Montreal feel indebted for the complete consummation of their hopes; and as a testimony of their estimation of the great importance of that event, and of their regard for you as an officer and a man, they have deputed us to present, for your acceptance, this humble "testimonial" of their admiration and gratitude. The unfortunate cause which has prevented its earlier presentation is known to you. It was shipped from London last autumn on board the fine but unlucky ship *Culborne*, and its almost miraculous preservation, a little before the time when our illustrious Governor-General, by the wisdom of his arrangements and the promptness of his action, saved the country a second time, is but the last interesting portion of its history. In conclusion, we beg to assure you, Sir, that those whom we represent, and we ourselves, fervently wish that prosperity, success, and honours may continue to attend your future career; and that, of their, and our, unceasing remembrance of the great service which you have rendered to the cause of British connexion in the Canadas.

Reply.

Gentlemen,—Next to the approbation of his Sovereign, a soldier's best reward is the esteem of his fellow countrymen; one hour of such public esteem is worth a whole [illegible]. I shall, therefore, ever reflect with pride and satisfaction on the occurrence of this day. The splendid testimonial of the loyal British inhabitants of Montreal have presented to me, through you, is a proof that I possess their esteem, [illegible] honours which it is impossible sufficiently to appreciate. It would be prudery in me to deny that the force which I had the good fortune to command, was the means of suppressing, for a time, the extensive and unnatural rebellion which threatened to subvert the peace of this country; but I was only the humble instrument in the hands of our illustrious Commander of the Forces, in performing that service; success was alone owing

to a strict obedience to the spirit of his excellency's orders, and to the gallantry of the troops. The result of the attack upon St Charles was serious- fatal to many, but it was unavoidable,—it was the necessary consequence of the misguided inhabitants "resisting to the last" the authority of H.M.'s Government—and ought to convince them of the utter hopelessness, the folly of opposing a Government so strong and so paternal as that of Great Britain, under which it should be the pride, the boast, of every Canadian to live. Gentlemen, there is one point to which, in justice to myself, I shall be excused for adverting upon this occasion. I mean that part of the inscription on your testimonial which records my "Mercy in Victory." I am especially gratified by this expression, because it is the most triumphant refutation of those calumnies which were wickedly lavished upon me, in certain distant quarters where truth should be more respected, by persons alike ignorant of the facts and of the character which, I hope, you have not unjustly bestowed upon me. For the good wishes of those to whom I am so much indebted for this flattering testimonial, I beg to return my best thanks, and especially to you, Gentlemen, for the manner in which they have been conveyed.

2d—72 men of this regiment were ordered on the 24th inst. to embark in the *Lady East* for Bombay, but the vessel had not arrived at Gravesend yesterday (Friday). This delay is exceedingly inconvenient to officers and men. The reg. is nearly completed to its new establishment.

4th Depot—A draft of 72 men from this depot embarked on Thursday morning at Gravesend for Madras in the *Tyne Briton*, under Lieut. Fowle, 65d regt., *a Subaltern of 19th December*, 1805, and who saw service in the Peninsula long before one of the Majors of the regiment was born. It is really grievous to see this fine old soldier compelled to embark for India, and from want of means unable to take out his wife and family. These scenes confirm many soldiers in their resolves to remain bachelors.

5th Depot—Capt. L'Estrange, who recently exchanged into the 21st, has been from his boyhood in the 5th. The band of his old reg. were opposite the Coach-office, Galway, at his departure, and commenced playing several popular airs. Maj. Johnson and the other officers seemed greatly affected at parting with their old and attached friend, and upon his getting into the coach, the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."

7th—The officers are disposing of their stud in Cork, before embarking for foreign service. Lieut. C. S. Cochrane has joined hd.-qrs. from Newtownbarry, where he has been detained for some time by illness. See leading remarks.

8th—Capt. H. W. Roper has returned in the *Pique* from Halifax.

10th—Lieut. Shanly has resigned the Adjutancy. Ens. Garvock has succeeded to the appointment.

16th—The Paymaster is placed on the Retired List.

18th—The reg. was expected at Bombay in July last to assist in the garrison duties, the only reg. in the Fort being the 6th, which was held in readiness for embarkation should affairs in China demand the presence of Sir F. Maitland and a small European force to bring the Chinese to their senses.

19th Depot—will be again consolidated with the service cos. See leading remarks.

20th—A General Court-Martial assembled at Manchester on 20th inst., Lieut.-Col. Carnegie, 90th reg., President, for the trial of Assist.-Surg. Foulis on various charges; Major Hutchinson principal evidence.

21st Depot—Major Beete and a large draft are in orders to embark on Monday next, in the *Exmouth*, for Bengal.

25th—The destination of this corps is changed from Canada to the Cape of Good Hope, and they are ordered to hold themselves ready for embarkation.

32d—Assist.-Surg. M'Gregor has returned home in the *Atholl*.

32d Depot—The detachment from Buttevant to Fermoy, Aug. 26 and 27.

36th—We mentioned in the *N. & M. Gazette* of 17th inst., that Patrick Gleeson, late a Corporal of this corps, had been found guilty of the wilful murder of Serjeant-Major Fletcher, by shooting him with a musket, on 21st Sept. We now give the facts of the case from the *Barbadoes Globe*:—

"The deceased, the prisoner, and a party of the 36th regt., were stationed at an outpost called Monerief, in the parish of St Philip, in Sept. last. On the night of the 20th of the same month, the deceased, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, found Gleeson lying on his bed asleep in his cloth trowsers and boots; deceased took him by the foot and desired him to undress himself properly and go to bed. Gleeson immediately jumped up, and said to deceased, 'Do you think I am drunk because I am lying thus?' High words then passed between them, and the deceased went up stairs, he and the prisoner mutually threatening each other—the one saying, 'If I had you down here I'd show you what I would do to you;' the other replying in similar language. Early next morning prisoner went out, and on his return was asked by one of the witnesses, if the difference between himself and Serjt.-Major Fletcher was settled? He replied, 'It is not all settled yet, but it will be settled by eleven o'clock.' About half-past ten that morning the company fell in for inspection. The deceased had given the prefatory words of command, and was in the act of inspecting the arms of the right hand man, when the prisoner Gleeson stepped up to the deceased, and saying, 'Serjeant Major, excuse me,' levelled his musket, and shot the deceased dead on the spot. The bullet, as proved by Staff-Surgeon Barker, having entered the left breast, passed through the body, and came out at the left shoulder-blade. The company was naturally thrown into confusion by this horrid and unexpected incident upon which Gleeson immediately said, 'Don't be alarmed, men, it was I that did the deed,'—took off his belts—gave up his musket to Serjeant Mullion, saying, 'This is the musket that did the act,' and walked into the guard-room. He had been drinking in the morning, but was not drunk. The prisoner never opened his lips during the trial, except to reply in the negative to the question from the Counsel for the Crown, 'whether he wished to ask any questions?' A verdict of *Guilty*, after a few moments' deliberation, was returned by the Jury. On being asked whether he had any reason to urge why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he replied in a very careless tone—'No, Sir, I have nothing to say.' The awful sentence of the law was then passed upon him, and he was ordered for execution on the following day but one. On being removed from the bar he manifested great levity, and remarked 'that it could be no worse.' It may not be here irrelevant to announce, that his Excellency the Governor, at the request of the Court, was pleased to grant a reprieve for a few days; and we are most happy to be enabled to state that, owing to the exhortations of the Rev. William Rogers, the Roman Catholic Minister of this island, the unfortunate man has been brought to more proper feeling. He requested the Provost Marshal to apologise to the Court for his unbecoming conduct before it; he has also obtained forgiveness from the widow of his victim, whose pardon he begged on his knees; and his conduct since his condemnation has been such as induces the hope that he now experiences the deepest contrition for his horrible crime, and will appear before the dread tribunal of his Creator with the sentiments duly befitting an erring mortal. The day of his execution is not yet named."

37th—Paymaster Halfhide was to embark from Jamaica for this country in the ship *London*, about the 14th July.

38th Depot—is to be again consolidated with the service cos. See leading remarks.

39th Depot—Lieut. Griffiths has joined the depot preparatory to embarkation.

40th—Capt. Coddington has obtained one year's additional leave of absence.

41st—One wing of this regiment is stationed at Poona, the other at Belgaum, in the Deccan. The reg. is very strong and effective.

42d—have received an order to send recruiting parties to Ayr, Stirling, Inverness, and Cupar. The comp. from Cappawhite to Limerick; Aug. 28. Detachment of 30 r. and f. from Limerick to Bruff, Aug. 26.

43d—The detachment from Newbridge to Naas, Aug. 27.

44th—Capt. Horne arrived last week from Bengal in the *Catherine*.

48th Depot—Dr. Johnston, Assist.-Surgeon, has joined head-qrs. at Templemore. The 30 sick mentioned in our last as left behind at Limerick, 22 of which were cases of typhus fever, are all convalescent. There has been only one death during the epidemic. The comp. from Bruff to Templemore, Aug. 26 to 29. Capt. Riky's comp. is ordered to join head-quarters.

53d Depot—H.M.S. *Apollo*, having on board the 53d and 75th depots, sailed from Kingstown Harbour on the morning of the 21st inst., for Devonport, where she safely arrived on the 26th, and the depot marched into the citadel barracks.

55th Depot—Capt. Fawcett embarks on the 5th Sept., with a large detachment, on board the *Thomas Grenville* for Madras.

63d Depot—In error we stated that Capt. Fry was ordered to embark; we understand that no order was received, and see 4th Depot.

65th—Assist.-Surgeon Nicoll arrived last week on board the *Atholl* at Portsmouth.

66th—A company has been ordered from William Henry to Laprairie, Canada, to join head-qrs. For a period of two years that this fine corps has been stationed there, during the rebellion of the last and the preceding winter, the conduct of the men, their orderly, quiet, and inoffensive habits, and the courteous and gentlemanly demeanour of the officers, exceed all praise.

67th Depot—6 Off., 2 Serj., 2 Drum., 73 r. and f., from Cork to Buttevant, Aug. 22 and 23. H.M.'s steam-vessel *Avon* arrived at Cove on the 21st inst., having on board the first division of this depot from Gosport. This division has proceeded to Buttevant.

68th—Ensign Browne embarked in the *Ajax* from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Bristol, on 16th July. Lieut.-Col. Cross, K.H., was to have the temporary government of Jamaica, on the retirement of Sir L. Smith.

69th Depot—at Youghal, are commanded by Capt. Pigot. Major Hill having received a further extension of leave; it is expected that the company detached at Wexford, under Lieut. Dutton and Ens. Fenwick, will be removed to Dungarvan. Brev.-Major Hooper's leave has been extended to Oct. 10. This officer returned from the West Indies in Feb. last, on the recommendation of a Medical Board. Lieut. Moore, lately returned from the West Indies on sick leave, has joined the depot, and been appointed Adjutant, relieving Lieut. Jenkins, ordered to join the service companies.

70th—1 comp. of 2 Subs., 2 Serj., 1 Dr., 40 r. and f., from Templemore to Cappawhite, Aug. 26.

71st—Lieut. Buckenden returned home in the *Atholl* last week.

73d—Capt. Dawson came home in the *Atholl*.

75th Depot—See 53d Depot. The 75th have marched into the barracks at Millbay.

77th Depot—A company, it is supposed, will be sent to Scarborough, the barracks at Hull being at this moment fully occupied, in consequence of the draft of the 81st reg., intended for the service cos., not having yet embarked.

87th—have changed quarters with the 12th, gone to Mahebourg.

89th—Assist.-Surg. M'Clure arrived at Cove in the *Avon*, on 21st inst.

94th—The depot remains at Chatham—nothing being determined respecting its future destination. Hd.-qrs. are at Cannamore, East Indies.

96th—A detachment (1 Major, 1 Sub., and 25 men) left Bolton on the 29th, to arrive at Chatham this day.

97th—Ophthalmia has attacked the men in Richmond Barracks. 5 cos. from Dublin to Newbridge, Aug. 26 and 27. 5 cos. and head-qrs., do. do., Aug. 27 and 28.

98th—The General Court-Martial on Paymaster Dunlevie, and for which we prepared our readers some weeks since, will assemble at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday next, the 3d Sept., Col. Sir Hew Ross, President.

99th—Capt. Cummin has joined from leave.

2d West India Reg.—An inquest was held on 10th July, at the Barracks, Jamaica, on the body of Private William Tongue. After a patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict nearly to this effect, "that the deceased came by his death by discharging the contents of a loaded musket through his head, while in a state of temporary derangement." The deceased was an indolent and slovenly soldier. Capt. A. S. N. Campbell, lady, and child, have arrived at Jamaica, from London.

Royal Artillery—The *Stakesby* transport, from London to Quebec, was obliged to put into Newfoundland in distress, and short of provisions. The officers on board were Maj. Dowse, Lieuts. Savile, Radcliffe, Knox, Younghusband, and Wilder, Rl. Art.; Surg. Whitlaw and Lieut. Simons, Rl. Eng.; 165 Gunners and Drivers.—The detachment of the Rocket Troop, under the command of Lieut. Grant, R.H.A., marched from Nottingham on 27th inst. for Weedon Barracks. Major the Hon. W. Arbuthnot's troop, R.H.A., as under, from Newcastle, will arrive at Liverpool on 4th Sept., to embark for Dublin, viz. 2 Capts., 1 Lieut., 67 men, 36 horses, 2 guns, 1 forge.

G. O., 24th Aug., 1839.—The Master-General directs that the officers and men of the Horse Artillery are at all times, when on horseback or on parade, to appear in overalls, the white trousers, as regards the Horse Artillery, are merely to be considered as stable-dress. All mounted officers of the Royal Artillery are to appear on horseback at all times in cloth trousers, unless when in the field with other troops, on which occasion, if the Staff Officers of the Army are wearing white trousers, the Officers of the Royal Artillery are to do the same. The laboratory duties, gun-drill, and exercise, &c. &c., are to be carried on by the officers and men in cloth trousers. At the mess, officers will appear in cloth trousers.

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. Gen.

Rl. O., 26th Aug., 1839.—No. 4.—His Lordship the Commandant is pleased to direct, that an improved leather stock, with buckle and strap instead of clasp, be adopted by the non-com. officers and men of the Horse Artillery and battalions in all future supplies; the price is one shilling and sixpence, and the pattern is to be seen in the Commandant's office.

G. O., 28th Aug., 1839.—Second Lieut. Cooper is transferred from Capt. Stephens' comp., 4th batt., to Maj. Grantham's comp., 2d batt., by order of the Master-General.

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. Gen.

The inspection of the regiment by Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant of the Garrison, commenced on Thursday, on which day, in the forenoon, he inspected the hospital, and visited the barracks of the Horse Artil. Field Batteries and Riding Troop at the dinner hour; and after that inspected the books of the Horse Artillery at the office. At one P.M. the whole of the Battalion Artillery off duty were paraded in the Repository, where they were minutely inspected at their several drills by his Lordship, who afterwards inspected the Horse Artillery Field Batteries and Riding Troop on the common.

Yesterday his Lordship commenced by inspecting the Regimental School, the Battalion Offices, where the books of the several companies were laid out for inspection, and visited the barracks at dinner-hour. At two P.M. the battalions were paraded on the barrack-field in heavy marching order, under the command of Colonel Cleveland. After his Lordship had inspected the line, it was broke into column by companies and detachments; and the inspection was then commenced by companies. Three squares of three battalions each were formed, for the convenience of his Lordship ascertaining if any of the men had complaints to prefer; and a proportion of men from each company and detachment were selected to show their kitts.

Yeomanry—Quartermaster John Later, Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, was accidentally killed by a pistol-shot last week, at Macclesfield, while examining the fire-arms of his troop.

The late Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Need.—This veteran officer, who died at his residence, Fountain Dale, near Mansfield, in his 74th year, on the 17th of this month, entered the army as a Cornet in the 1st Drag. Guards the 27th Oct. 1784; was appointed Lieut. 13th March, 1786; Capt. 23rd Feb. 1793; and Major in the 27th, afterwards 24th, Light Dragoons, 19th April, 1796. In the latter year he embarked for the East Indies, and landed at the Cape of Good Hope; he was present at the capture of the Dutch fleet and army, which was sent to retake the Cape in 1796, and he subsequently proceeded to the East Indies. The 29th April, 1802, he obtained the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; with the latter rank he served in the East Indies; he was present in 1802 at the sieges of the following forts:—Sannee, Bidrig Ghur, and Kuttoorie. He served with the army under Lord Lake during the whole of his Lordship's campaigns, and was at the annexed sieges and actions. Aug. the 29th, 1803, siege of Coel; Sept. 4th, assault of Allighur; Sept. 14th, Delhi; Oct. capture of Agra; Nov. 1st, Laswarree; in Oct. 1804, at Jundia; Oct. 7th and 10th, at Muttra; Nov. 17th, at Futty Ghur; and Dec. at the siege and capture of Dieg; 23rd Jan., 29th March, 2nd and 22nd April, 1805, at Bhurtpore; and March 22nd, at Assul-Ghur. During the two last of Lord Lake's campaigns, he commanded a brigade of cavalry. The 22nd June, 1809, he obtained a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 24th Dragoons; the 4th June, 1811, the rank of Colonel; 4th June, 1814, that of Major-General; and 22nd July, 1830, that of General. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 9th Lancers on the 30th of January, 1837.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

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Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Troops and Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L. G.	Hyde Park			Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Windsor			Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Regent's Pk.			Feb. 16	France.
1st D G	Canada	York	11 May 38		
2d do.	Glasgow			Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Piershill			Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham			May 13	Portugal.
5th Dr.	Nottingham			July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester			1803	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Leeds			1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Sheffield			Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Ballincollig			Jan. 16	France.
3d L.do.	Bengal		July 37		
4th L.do.	Bombay		Dec. 21		
5th Drs.	Dublin			Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	York	11 May 38		
8th do.	Leeds			May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Ipswich			May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Dorchester			Mar. 38	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury			June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton			Mar. 38	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras		Feb. 19		
14th do.	Hounslow		July 14	Spain.	
15th Hs.	Bombay		11 July 39		
16th Ls.	Bengal		June 22		
17th do.	Dublin			May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	Wellington B.			1838	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada		Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. George's B			Nov. 14	France.
Colds. G					
1st bn.	The Tower			July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada		Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood			July 14	France.
2d bn.	Portman St. B			1838	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Glasgow 1			18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do	Corfu	Galway	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Cork 2			Apr. 26	Malta.
8th do.	America	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do	Burnley			28 Jan. 36	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada 3	Portsmth	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Brecon	27 Sept. 27		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	Antigua	Chester	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada 4	Plymth.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Dublin 5			27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Stockport			May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Bengal	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Dublin			24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	America	Castlebar	22 May 38		
24th do	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Devonport 6			28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Weedon			Mar. 39	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Belfast	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 36		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Tynemth	7 Jan. 37		
34th do	Canada	Chatham	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Chatham	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	America	Tralee	14 Oct. 30		

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
37th Ft.	America	Waterford	18 Oct. 36		
38th do.	Newry 7			May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42nd do.	Limerick			Aug. 38	Ionian Is.
43rd do.	Canada	Naas	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 23		
45th do.	Windsor			Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Jersey	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Belturbet	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Templmre	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	Van D.'s Land	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Armagh	10 May 30		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Plymouth	2 Nov. 38		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica 8	Templmre	5 Dec. 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Portsmouth			23 June 38	Ceylon.
59th do	Malta	Nenagh	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn	Vido	Birr	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Clonmel	16 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon 9	Cork	July 36		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Boyle	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Clare Cas.	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada 10	Kinsale	17 June 37		
67th do.	Barbadoes 11.	Buttevant	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Cork	Sept. 34		
69th do.	N. Brunswick	Youghal	3 Dec. 31		
70th do	St. Vincent	Templmre	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Stirling	29 Apr. 36		
72nd do.	C. of G. H. 12	Dundee	July 28		
73rd do.	Canada 13	Sheerness	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	Trinidad	Spike Isl.	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G. H.	Plymouth	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Enniskillin	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Hull	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Edinburgh			9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Manchester			Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar 14	Hull	29 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar 15	Portsmth.	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Londond.	15 May 34		
84th do.	Kilkenny			May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	5 July 36		
86th do.	Manchester			Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Drogheda.	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Dublin			Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Ceylon	Dover	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	Cape & St Hel.	Aberdeen	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	America	Paisley	23 Jan. 36		
94th do.	Madras	Sheerness	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Carlisle	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton 16			Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Newbridge			Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do.	Newcas. on T.			June 37	C. of G. Hp.
99th do.	Athlone			5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br. 1st bn.	Weedon			Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich			June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. S. M. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do., Bahamas, Jamaica, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

1 Ordered to Gibraltar.
2 Ordered to Gibraltar.
3 To return home on being relieved by the 1st batt. Royals.
4 Return home on being relieved by 28th.
5 To relieve 72d at the Cape.
6 Ordered to Cape of Good Hope.
7 Ordered to Gibraltar.
8 Ordered to America.
9 Ordered home.
10 Return home on being relieved by 67th.
11 Ordered to America.
12 Return home on being relieved by 19th.
13 Return home on being relieved by 86th.
14 Ordered to West Indies.
15 Ordered to West Indies.
16 Ordered to New South Wales.

REVIEW ON WORMWOOD SCRUBS.—On Wednesday forenoon the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the 1st Reg. of Life Guards were reviewed, in the presence of the Princes Augustus and Lenpold of Saxe Coburg, Lord Hill, Commander of the Forces, Lord de Ros, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, and a numerous Staff.—The 1st Life Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. H. Cavendish, from Knightsbridge barracks, first reached the Scrubs, with their band playing, and were almost immediately followed by the Royal Horse Guards, from the Regent's Park barracks, under the command of Colonel Richardson, who were also accompanied by their band.—Precisely at eleven o'clock, their Serene Highnesses entered the ground in one of Her Majesty's open phaetons, drawn by four horses, and preceded by out-riders. They were attired in the uniform of Colonels of Hussars, and on alighting and mounting their horses, were received by Lord Hill and the other officers in attendance. The troops then passed in squadron, afterwards three deep, and then trotted past; after which the following evolutions were gone through:—

Both regiments deployed in sections to the south-east, after which they reversed fronts and advanced. They then formed two lines to the rear-troop of each regiment.

Both regiments changed position on the left bank, and formed in close columns, the centre troop deploying.

The Blues then advanced, supported by the Life Guards in open column, and charged. The Life Guards formed in line on the reverse flank, on right of the Blues, and charged the Blues.

The Life Guards retired in two lines, covered by skirmishers, throwing back to the right.

The Blues formed in close column, after which they retired, and deployed into line, and the Life Guards, after passing through the intervals of the Blues, formed in line to the rear.

The Blues then charged, and retired, forming open columns on both flanks.

The Life Guards charged sharply, retiring by threes on the left of squadrons; after which the Blues advanced, and eventually both regts. retired in open columns from the right. They then changed directions to the left rear of columns, and entered the new alignment, after which they advanced in direct echelon from the right, the echelons changing front to the right, the rear of echelons being brought to the front.

They then formed in line on the third squadron of the Life Guards, the Blues changing front to the left, after which both regiments advanced in parade order, the bands playing the royal salute.

Their Serene Highnesses, accompanied by Lord Hill and the Staff, then rode to the front of the line, where they were received by Colonel the Hon. H. Cavendish (the officer in command) and the other officers of the regiments, to whom their Serene Highnesses were pleased to express their high admiration of the appearance of the men, and the manner in which they had gone through the various evolutions. Their Serene Highnesses then quitted the ground on horseback, followed by Lord Hill and the other officers, and the whole of the troops returned to their barracks about one o'clock. The fineness of the morning attracted a large number of persons in carriages and on foot to the Scrubs to witness the spectacle, which, we understand, will be the last of the kind this season.

Col. Sir Guy Campbell, Dep. Quartermaster-General, Ireland, having resumed the duties of his department; Col. Riddle, Assist. Quartermaster-General, acting in his place, returns to Armagh.

The *Atholl* troop-ship brought home last week invalids of the Grenadier Guards, Royals, 32d, 34th, 65th, 66th, 71st, 73d, and 85th (total 5 officers, 16 Serjeants, and 189 rank and file), 47 Military convicts, 38 women, and 47 children.

The fact of the *Atholl* having brought home 47 military convicts, all sentenced to transportation for desertion, sufficiently points out the absolute necessity of holding out to the British soldiery sent to that country some inducement to continue faithfully in their ranks. At present the high rate of wages in the American States, for artisans of every description, as well as labourers, is too powerful a temptation to be resisted, in comparison with the deferred and perhaps uncertain promise of a soldier's pension in the decline of his life. Government should, and must, offer greater rewards for faithful services; and perhaps the formation of a Colonial Corps, by volunteers from the troops already stationed there, would be a good beginning, and withdraw the regiments as this corps got completed. As inducements to such volunteering, let Government undertake to give, at the end of seven or ten years, portions of land, to send out to such soldier-settler his wife and children, and, on his discharge, give him a pension, payable in the colony as long as he resides therein. With all the recruits from this country (and pensioners, in good health, may be admitted as such) Government should send their families: a wholesome population would thus be created in both Upper and Lower Canada, to the infinite relief of many English parishes.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A Return of all Associations formed and armed for the Protection of Life and Property, under the authority of letters from Lord John Russell to Lords Lieutenant of Counties and to Magistrates, dated 7th May, 1839.

An association at Pontypool, and another at Monmouth, on the application and recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The members of the associations supplied with cutlasses and pistols by order of the Secretary of State.

An association was formed at Mansfield, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, but separated, on the refusal of the Secretary of State to order muskets to be supplied for their use—cutlasses and pistols only being offered.

Whitehall, 21st Aug., 1839. S. M. PHILLIPPS.

After inspecting the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, last week, Sir Hussey Vivian reinstated Gentleman Cadet Maude, who had been temporarily suspended for what might have been meant as a frolic. We rejoice in this act of kindness on the part of the gallant Master-General, as, with a knowledge of all the circumstances, we consider that the Cadet did not get "fair play" from at least one party.

Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll, who has been on a visit with his friends in Dublin, resumes this day the command of the Athlone district.

The report is revived that Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Adams succeeds Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney in the command of the troops in Ireland, when the period expires.

Col. Ready, Governor of the Isle of Man, has arrived in Dublin.

Lieut. Edward Pollard is appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, Major-Gen. Sir George Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS DURING THE MONTH.—Col. J. Grey, 98th F. Lieut.-Col. Middleton, 42d F. Major Ingham, Ceylon Rifle Reg. Captains—Heigham, 4th Dr. Guards—Dodgin, 20th F.—Devaynes, 25th F.—Shippard, 67th F.—Eustace, 82d F.—Mullus, Ceylon Rifle Reg. Lieutenants—Turner, 1st Life Guards—Rawlins, 5th F.—Wyke, 7th F.—Hodson, 1st W.I. Reg.—Cornet and Ensigns—Escott, 2d Dr.—Murray, 42d F.—W. G. Browne, 66th F. Medical Department: Assist.-Surgeons—Skene, 52d F.—Edward, Staff.

EXCHANGES.—Brev.-Col. O'Malley, C.B., with Lieut.-Col. J. Grey, Unatt. (repaying diff.) Lieut.-Col. O'Hara, 56th F., with Lieut.-Col. Eden, 68th F. Brev.-Major Greene, 60th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Paxton, Unatt. Capt. Darley, 12th F., with Capt. Grant, 98th F. Capt. A. Trollope, 26th F., with Capt. Lecky, h.-p. 20th Dr. Capt. Mann, 58th F., with Capt. Rogers, 90th F. Capt. Brannan, 67th F., with Capt. Shippard, Unatt. Capt. Bower, 73d F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Charles Barry, Unatt. Lieut. Long, 1st Dr., with Lieut. Peel, 28th F. Lieut. Reynard, 17th Dr., with Lieut. the Earl of Cassilis, Rifle Brig. Lieut. Bennett, 49th F., with Lieut. Bowman, 66th F. Ens. Jerningham, 14th F., with Ens. Hall, 32d F. Ensign W. N. Smith, 32d F., with Ensign Somerville, 1st W.I. Reg.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Earl Derby, 82d F. The exchange between Ens. Cane, 26th F., and Ens. Dukers, 73d F. The Mem. which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th July, altering the date of Lieut. Herkot's commission in the 54th F. from 5th April, 1831, to 2d Feb., 1834.

TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Nor only that thy puissant arm could bind
The tyrant of a world, and conquering Fate
Enfranchise Europe, do I deem thee great;
But that in all thy actions I do find
Exact propriety: no gusts of mind
Fitful and wild, but that continuous state
Of ordered impulse mariners await
In some benignant and chriching wind,
The breath ordained of Nature. Thy calm mien
Recalls old Rome, as much as thy high deeds
Duly thine only idol, and serene
When all are troubled; in the utmost need
Prescient; thy country's servant ever seen,
Yet sovereign of thyself whate'er may speed.

B. D'ISRAELI.

Mr. B. D'Israeli, while his hand was in, might as well have given us an epithalamium on his own marriage with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, which took place on Wednesday last.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST *.

By Count Bjornstjerna, Swedish Ambassador.

Among the greatest phenomena in the history of the world may, undoubtedly, be reckoned the British Empire in the East Indies. This empire has, within a single century, risen from the humble rank of a trading factory to an *imperium* of more than 100,000,000 of inhabitants, with an equal number (100,000,000) who, though under their own princes, still obey the British power. It extends over 1,250,000 English square miles of the most fertile part of the surface of the earth (from 8 deg latitude to 35 deg, and from 68 deg longitude to 92 deg), and consequently contains a polar altitude the same as from Messina to Torneo, and a breadth as from Lisbon to Smolensk, which shows that it cannot be compared with anything in Europe, either as to size or population, any more than in difference of climate and temperature, but that it must be compared with Europe itself. This empire has within its boundaries the Ghats and Himalay mountains always covered with ice, which rise, the former 13,000, the latter 27,000 feet above the level of the sea; it is intersected by rivers, each of which, like the Indus, Jumna, Sutledge, Ganges, and Brahmapootra, offers a navigation of not less than 1,200 English miles, and the two last-mentioned during certain months pour into the Bay of Bengal a mass of water containing more than 1,000,000,000 cubic feet in an hour. It has for its defence a standing army excellently disciplined, and considerably greater than that of Austria, and a revenue half as large again as Russia. Within its boundaries there are towns which, like Calcutta, have a population of a million, others which, like Delhi, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, and Poona, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—Madras and Bombay, which carry on a trade greater than that of ancient Carthage, Venice, or Genoa, during their most flourishing periods. It has kings as vassals, with a greater number of subjects than Naples, of dynasties older than the Bourbons, and the Emperor in Hindoostan, the descendant of Tamerlane (Timur Khan), the great Mogul, sits still on his golden throne, in Delhi, surrounded by all the grandeur of the East, himself only a prisoner in the power of the British.

But who, then, is the conqueror, who the ruler, of this immense empire, over which the sun extends so gloriously his glittering rays, that has risen on the continent of Asia as if by enchantment, and now emulates in greatness that of Alexander, Tamerlane, or Nadir Shah?

Why, on a little island, in another part of the world, in a narrow street, where the rays of the sun are seldom able to penetrate the thick smoke, a company of peaceable merchants meet: these are the conquerors of India, these the despotic rulers of this splendid empire.

We seek in vain through the annals of the world for anything that can be compared with this, or be compared with the rapidity with which this power raised itself from nothing to its present colossal height. Rome required *two* centuries to reach its loftiest point, the British power in India has risen almost equally high in less than *one*, but still more remarkable does the rise of this power appear, when it is considered that it is not indebted for its advancement, like that of the Tartars in China, to superiority of armies, nor like that of the Goths and Vandals in Western Europe, to the effect of immense masses of people overwhelming others; nor as the Arabs in Asia when the fanaticism of religion wielded the sword; nor how it risen from the same reason as the Spaniards in America, where the simple people took the followers of Pizarro for Centaurs, and the fire from their arms for the lightning of heaven.

No, to no such cause is it indebted. We see here a small number of Britons, first, by means of a few well-understood mercantile attempts, gain accession to the distant country, so spread themselves, so establish their counting houses, so, with the Roman device as their example, *divide et impera*, separate and rule kings and princes of India, conquer them, and with the most trifling means, within the short period of 60 years, found one of the mightiest empires of which history gives any example; inhabited by a warlike people, among whom the Mahrattas alone were in possession of an army of more than 200,000 men, organised by French officers, and supplied with a numerous artillery.

What advantage does England derive from its power over India?

The policy of the English Parliament, in the government of its extensive colonies, has long been, and still is, not to take from them any direct revenue, either in the form of a tax or otherwise; but to seek its advantage only in the profits of trade, the sale of its productions, and in other *indirect* revenues. It is especially to this enlightened and wise policy that England is indebted for the gigantic increase and flourishing state of her colonies, which latter forms the real condition for their remaining under the English sceptre.

This policy is built on the soundest principles of political economy, namely those which teach us that the people's gain is that of the crown; that riches do not consist of gold and silver alone (which Spain sought in America, but did not find, even in the mines of Peru), that riches consist in exchange, in sale, in trade; that the profits herein are mutual, enriching both the countries that participate in it, not the one at the expense of the other. These principles are not now in England, they were employed at a time when America, now the United States, formed a British colony. The colonies had never paid a single farthing towards the support of the government in the mother-country, and the only advantage the latter derived was the *indirect gain* arising from trade, the sale of its manufactures, and the fortunate enterprise of private individuals.

Whereas England had given to North America all those political institutions which have laid the foundation for its personal strength and freedom; given it the advantages of a representative constitution, of a commercial government, a jury, freedom of the press, religious freedom, and of personal liberty (Habeas Corpus, &c.) These advantages could not, however, in the opinion of the Americans, overbalance the tax of a few pence imposed, as they considered unjustly, on tea and paper; a circumstance which would carry the appearance of ingratitude, if a people, when arrived at that point in their social education which is necessary for independence, and not do the same as the son who has attained the age of manhood,—they emancipate themselves, and leave the quiet home for the raging storms of the world. Such is human nature; so also will the Hindu act, when he has gained that degree of enlightenment which forms the maturity of society. But I hasten to return to the subject,—the principle of England's colonial government.

If England will not take any revenue from its immense colonies, nothing that can lighten the English people's own heavy burden of taxes, in what then, it may be reasonably asked, consists the advantage to the mother country from these colonies?

With regard to India, it consists in the following sources of revenue:—

1st. In that profit which arises in England from the expenses which the East India Company there defray, and for which the means are taken from the East Indies, these are:—

Interest (at 10½ per cent.) on the shareholder's original capital, 6,000,000 a-year	£615,000
Travelling expenses from and to India, for its military and civil officers (at an average)	68,000
Freights for English shipowners	134,000
The Commanders' salaries during their half-yearly sojourn in England	120,000
Compensation to the English war department, for the clothing, fitting out, and arming with articles of English manufacture, of the royal troops serving in India	220,000
Pensions for military officers now living in England, but formerly in the Company's service in India	60,000
Ditto for civil officers	30,000
Salaries for the East India Company's Servants in England, and the maintenance of its buildings, &c.	100,000
Remuneration to the Board of Control, &c.	30,000
Cadet schools in England	22,000
Bounty money in England	44,000
Transport	£1,443,000
Purchase of materials in England, for the clothing, arming, and fitting out of the Native East India Army	500,000
Sundries	57,000

2nd. In those savings which the trading or serving English, living in the East Indies, make, which are considered to amount yearly to a medium of 1,500,000

3rd. In that gain in trade which private individuals make in the East Indies (especially by the sale there of English manufactures), which is reckoned to amount yearly to 3,000,000

Total gain £6,500,000

Hence we find, that England's gain from its East India possessions amounts to no less than 6,500,000 pounds sterling a-year; a sum which would, in the end, completely ruin this colony (or more properly speaking, drain it of its bullion), if it were remitted in this form. But such is not the case; it comes to England in the following manner:—East India opium is sent to China, and is there exchanged for tea; this is taken to England, and covers all the exchange.

Such are the *phenomena of trade*,—what the one country gains is not lost by the other: they both gain.

It is, however, from a higher point of view than the preceding, that the colonies of England ought to be considered.

On what does Britain ground her political power, if not on her colonies, which include a greater portion of the globe than Russia itself (the English colonies take up a sixth part of the land on our globe, Russia a seventh part), and especially a more populous, better cultivated, and a richer territory than that empire?

On what does Britain ground her Naval power, if not on her colonies, where trade and communication employ hundreds of thousands of her seamen? (England has, according to the latest statistical accounts, the surprising number of 700,000 seamen in *actual service*, of course principally mercantile).

On what did Britain, in her strife for life or death against the power of Napoleon, ground her prospect of leaving the field with the palm of victory, if not on her colonies? which, after all the harbours in Europe were shut against her flag, offered in theirs a market, an exchange, a trade, which supported its decaying strength, and alone made victory possible!

Of these colonies India is, without doubt, the first; it is so not only in a political and commercial point of view, but, considered philanthropically; for England distributes there the benefits of civilisation to more than 100,000,000 of our fellow-creatures; and will probably, at some future period, succeed in supporting it, on the purest of all foundations—the mild and exalted doctrines of revealed religion.

What effect has the power of England on India?

Colleges are now to be seen in all the larger towns in British India: the age of the students is from 15 to 25 years. At these establishments, the Hindu youths are educated partly in the languages of Europe; the English is most admired. Shakspeare is a favourite author there as in England, and his plays are performed with great success by the Hindu youth.

The British Government has taken great pains to render the relation between the lower and higher castes easier for the former. They are now perfectly equal in the eye of the law: the only equality that can reasonably be expected in any country.

The British Government has abolished human sacrifices, which still existed on their first arrival on the continent of India: has abolished the custom, then prevalent in certain provinces (especially Rajpootana), of killing those female children that exceeded the number of two or three in a family; and it has abolished the barbarous custom of burning the widows (suttees).

The British Government has, in a great measure, abolished the dreadful scenes witnessed in the Jagernaut idolatry; and the number of those is now small who throw themselves under the wheels of the image, there to be crushed to death. More, however, remains to be done in this respect, especially by forbidding the sending out of preachers to encourage the people to undertake pilgrimages, the dreadful troubles and difficulties attending which cost the lives of several thousand persons yearly.

Besides these great advantages, the British Government has bestowed upon its subjects in India the most important palladium of constitutional society, the liberty of the press; it has given them, the (free citizens) glorious right of being judged only by their equals in a jury, and preserves conscientiously the most perfect religious freedom. When to all these blessings we add the orderly and just progress of the administration of the law, the flourishing state of trade, the peace which now generally prevails over this extensive territory (instead of the anarchy and civil war which before prevailed), and, what is most important, the sacredness of the right of property and of personal freedom,—it must be allowed that these circumstances, not only relatively to the state of India before the arrival of the British (of which Golam Hussein Khan gives so striking a description), but even positively form a very pleasing picture. The philanthropist can, therefore, only praise that heavenly providence which has spread these blessings among the millions of India, and honour that nation which, by the wisdom of its Government, has been the noble instrument.—(*To be continued.*)

* Abridged from a paper in the *Literary Gazette*.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FOR SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your Journal of Aug. 3d, there appeared a paper, the authorship of which is claimed by Lieutenant Green, setting forth in vivid colours, the *dangers* of the proposed new plan for the protection of ships from the effects of lightning.

This gentleman's paper consists chiefly of a series of queries, and in order to avoid leaving him, and those of his readers who are not of a scientific character, in error, I take it to be a duty incumbent upon me to state what little I know towards correcting such error, in the form of answers to those queries.

The greater portion of the Lieutenant's doubts are concerning the danger of a lateral discharge, a fear which is utterly unfounded; inasmuch as that all experiments which have hitherto been made show that, provided the conductors be sufficiently capacious, there is not the remotest chance of a discharge of that nature taking place. He asks—"Will it not be instant death to any man who may place his hand on the conductors when charged with the electric fluid? and will not marline-spikes, crow-bars, or knives, which are frequently placed against those conductors, draw off the electric fluid?" Why, of what description can the Lieutenant's "real experiments" have been, when he should know that a battery charged with electricity of sufficient power to destroy vitality in the most muscular individual, may be entirely and instantaneously discharged through the medium of a wire no thicker than that employed in the manufacture of the finest description of toilet-pins, and that it may be held in the unprotected hand even without the individual being conscious that the slightest action is taking place? In the case which I have given above, the discharge is instantaneous, but by the means proposed by the projectors of the plan in question, the electric fluid will be comparatively slowly withdrawn, and before the ship can approach within striking distance of the clouds, the whole of their electrical contents will be extracted.

Again he says, "As conductors can be melted, scorched, and broken, and electric fluid become sensible in the form of a spark upon the surface of a conductor, are not these facts alone sufficient proof of the lateral discharge, and danger of conducting electric streams through a ship's powder magazine?" Here the Lieutenant evidently confounds conductors of electrical machines with those intended for the discharge of the superabundant electricity of the clouds; but he should recollect that in the first case the body is charged, and being insulated by non-conductors, the electric matter is, as it were, imprisoned, and, therefore, when it is approached by any conducting body, it escapes in the form of a spark, but the lightning conductors simply serve as passages for the fluid, and therefore if the line of conduction is unbroken from the mast-head to the metallic coating at the bottom of the ship, an occurrence of the accident of which the writer speaks is not within the bounds of possibility. In another place he says—"Hydrogen is put into the gaseous state by the agency of electricity, and the bulk water would be decomposed and instantly blaze." Here the Lieutenant has assigned to *common* the office of *voltaic* electricity; for it is well known among electricians that, in the most favourable circumstances, and with the greatest power which we can call to our assistance, the quantity of water which may be decomposed by *common* electricity is barely sufficient to show that its decomposition may be by that means effected.

As most of the Lieutenant's doubts are concerning the danger of lateral discharges, and the formation of sparks on the surface of conductors, what I have now said will, I think, suffice for answers to all his queries; and I have but to add that, from the experiments which I have made, and to which I have myself been witness, I am well satisfied that the plan proposed by Mr. Snow Harris will answer perfectly, and is totally devoid of the slightest danger.

The perfect safety of the plan in question is daily demonstrated in a very able and interesting manner, at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, by a series of experiments performed on a large and expensive scale. C.K.O.P.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—At a time when tilts and tournaments are so likely to come into vogue, it surprises me that so little is known among military and fashionable men of the means there are constantly at hand for practising for those exercises, and other manly sports, in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis,—I mean at the Stadium, Cremorne House, Battersea Bridge, at the head of which admirable institution is the Baron de Berenger.

Some of the knights of Lord Eglintoun's tournament did practise and receive instruction at the Stadium, and excelled in consequence, while others, from being unacquainted with the proper manner of handling the lance, from holding their nails down instead of up, and other awkwardnesses, sprained their wrists in tilting at the quintain or wooden figure, were unhorsed, and met with various accidents.

On Saturday last I was exceedingly pleased to witness the manly youths of the Baron (a veteran soldier of Prussia) charging with excellent effect the clown, cone, and target quintains, running at the ring, carrying off an apple at the point of a lance (much more difficult than impaling an orange, which I saw practised elsewhere), cutting at wooden blocks, throwing the javelin from horseback at a target on the ground, and, above all, engaging in the bayonet exercise.

I particularly advise Commandants of Regiments, Adjutants, and other officers, who have never seen the bayonet exercise (and who may think it unnecessary, *not knowing*

its merits), to repair to the Stadium, and there to witness his practice. The young men there have been drilled under an athletic Swedish Lieutenant: the bayonets are provided with a knob of hair, covered with leather, and, additionally, to prevent too severe a shock to the ribs, a spring (all of the Baron's invention) removes the possibility of unpleasant effects; this, with quilted jackets, with leathern fronts and masks, completes the equipment of the combatants. They were drawn up in one rank, advanced arms, charged bayonets, engaged, lunged out moderately with the left foot, so as easily to recover themselves even with a pack on, never quitted the left hand in the thrust, advanced, retired, thrust straight out, upwards as cavalry (slipping the left hand to the trigger-guard), downwards, with a turn of the wrist, and shifting the musket from right to left for ease and for left-handed men, and then two ranks engaged each other with as little injury as fencers with foils.

It appeared that a small-swordsman would worst a bayonet-fencer, provided the bayonet-fencer did not shorten his musket by grasping it suddenly with both hands in front of the trigger-guard when closed upon by the swordsman. If this was done at the proper moment, it is quite possible for the bayonet-fencer to destroy the small-swordsman. Against a broad-sword, the bayonet-fencer would, I think, have an advantage unless he lunged fully out in the Polish fashion, quitting his left hand, when his bayonet is easily parried, and the fencer, with a pack on, is probably ruptured, and is unable to recover himself.

The practice of a trooper against a foot soldier was very interesting: the trooper's abdomen and thighs were guarded (in addition to his breat and arms) with quilting. Armed first with a knobbed lance, he charged the foot soldier from some distance. The bayonneteer met him; vigorous thrusts and skilful parries were made; the horse was not allowed to be touched (it is well known, that when a horse's nose is once pricked, he will never face a bayonet again; so that then the foot soldier can shoot the dragoon at his leisure); the trooper's lance was knocked out of his hand, and he then had recourse to his sword (single-stick). Here again he was foiled; the bayonneteer hit him eight times to four. One little Spanish horse was rather dangerous, as it entered so much into the spirit of the combat that it bit, reared, pawed with its fore-feet, and kicked in a most determined manner.—In fine, to settle the question of the bayonet exercise, let those interested in it repair to the Stadium and judge for themselves.

The Baron de Berenger's patent bayonet cannot be unfixed in parrying, for it is provided with a shoulder and notch, which fit on to a ferrule on the ramrod, and make it perfectly secure. J. E. A.

INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It has often been subject matter of regret to myself and others, that the *Infantry sword exercise* (which by Gen. Order, No. 368, dated Horse Guards, 10th Sept., 1819) the officers and non-commissioned officers of that arm are obliged to learn, should cause additional drills, and, consequently, additional fatigue, both mental and bodily, thereby creating a feeling of disgust and abhorrence for what might otherwise be made an amusing, exhilarating, and I will venture to say a useful, exercise, and pleasant digression from the monotonous routine of open and shut pans parades; it is also to be regretted that the diffusion of this science is not confided to more competent instructors than is usually the case in most of our Regiments of the Line; in fact, in some corps I have come in contact with (spite of the above General Order), it has been scarcely known or heard of until their routine of duty has thrown them within the range of the Superintendant's inspection, when the exhibition they have made has been truly pitiable. If this exercise is absolutely necessary for the well-being of our Infantry (a point I will not now stop to discuss), why not appoint some competent member of the corps, possessed of sufficient rank to ensure attendance and obedience, and who, properly schooled by the Superintendant in the first place, might disseminate his knowledge to two or three other intelligent deputies of his corps, who, under his inspection, might properly instruct those members of the corps requiring their assistance. It would not be difficult perhaps, in almost every barrack, to set apart some place for this practice under shelter, and not exposed to the gaze of the idle and dissolute, and where the pupils might be protected from the inclemency of winter and the overpowering rays of a summer sun, and where, under proper control, they might assemble for the purpose of fencing, either with small or broad sword, as inclination prompted them; as it exists at present, it is a dead letter, and exists only in name. To be satisfied of this, you have only to be present at the inspections of any corps within the limits of the Superintendant's round.

22d August. Marius D'Arma.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The duties of the Military Commission must have been, to render their report at all acceptable, most onerous, which report is looked for with the greatest anxiety by all branches of the service, as on it depends the long-suppressed hopes of many a one expecting better times, and reform in the most wholesome sense of the word.

The question as to the eligibility of continuing the present system of promotion by purchase, has no doubt engaged, as it fully deserves, their most serious attention, seeing that it almost entirely excludes from the higher ranks all who are not blessed with a decent purse, and, whether of high or mediocre talent, all must give way to the richer side. Its advocates may say, Why disturb a system so long in operation, which, if it weighs heavily on the Army, weighed as heavily on it throughout the era in which its most brilliant actions were achieved, and its most distinguished services accomplished? Nevertheless, let not precedents stand in the way of ameliorating evils, however potent they may be, and suffering so invidious and partial a practice as the present to remain undisturbed. The great advantage that the non-purchasing corps have over all others, however slow their promotion may be, is, that no money is sunk or wasting in the transaction, for it can be called little else than wasting, if even a man has the good luck to attain his majority by fifty, and few in these days get it before. At all events it is undeniable that his money would have returned him a better interest under any other circumstances; and even could his principal be returned, to a Subaltern already counting nearly threescore what reward or recompense would that be to him for having fought all the battles of his country, and subsequently, perhaps, left his constitution and liver either at Port Royal, or in the delightful service of the East India Company? No, when any other means of promotion are proposed, care must be taken to open the road to the young and active, by presenting greater advantages to the war-worn veteran with a view to retirement, than have hitherto offered themselves to him, which he might readily accept as a boon, and such as might enable him to maintain himself in a comfortable *otium cum dignitate* for the rest of his days; thus enabling the young officer to fill his post, for which long toiling in the field has well nigh incapacitated him.

The welfare of the recruit will, I trust, likewise have met with their notice: his present situation on joining is both lamentable and disgraceful to a great country, which has acquired and added so much to her power and possessions through her Military arm; the more so as he is deceived into the idea that he will be money in pocket; whereas he not only is without a penny, but is in debt for some time; the sale of his kit quickly follows, and probably a good soldier, but certainly the expenses and pains to render him such are lost to the country. Let the bounty be raised, and make the period of enlistment 10 years or shorter, and not as now for life, at the end of that period he should, if he chose, serve again. By these means a better class would be induced to enter, and the Army would be chosen by parents for their children, and people would enlist honourably, and it would not be made, as it is too often, the last resource by the most abandoned characters of the country, acting like wolves in a regiment to split asunder, and undoing all that a zealous commanding officer has perhaps taken years to establish.

It is to be devoutly hoped likewise that something may be done for the more immediate and regular relief of corps. The rotation system, excellent no doubt in its intention, but which must be rendered entirely abortive if not fully carried out, has done something, but much remains to be accomplished. In the Mediterranean, West Indian, and North American commands, it is apparently being strenuously put in force, and regiments relieve each other without regard to favour or preference. This is as it should be, and it shows the determination of the authorities to put a stop to that state of things where the weakest went to the wall; may they carry their good intentions out! The unfortunate regiments in India are in a much worse state, as far as relief goes, than they were a year ago, and the 16th and 54th will see 21 years' service*, and perhaps more, in one of the worst of climates before landing in England. The Fusiliers, 58th, and 42d, are, after the 1st Royals and 19th, first for service; the two latter have returned from the West Indies, and are, therefore, entitled to either the Mauritius or the Cape; the 2d and 42d may, however, make themselves easy, for they will yet munch their soup-d-plum puddings, [illegible] under a hot climate, wherever it be, let them rest assured their skins are too precious to be either tanned or frizzled by a tropical sun. My head for it but the one will relieve the 72d at the Cape, and the other be wanted as an *extra* regiment on the old rock. Let the Commission look to these things in their report, and advise 10 years *everywhere* as the maximum of service.

It is to be wished that they might propose, amongst other things, the introduction of the bayonet practice into the Army, in order to render a weapon of use, which, without knowledge, must be more than useless, even against a weaker adversary, as encumbering the man who wields it. The Baron de Berenger should be made Inspector-General, as a reward for his exertions in the Army's welfare. The report will assuredly be looked forward to with interest by all. Perseus.

August 27th, 1839.

* The 16th and 58th went abroad in 1819.

MORE DEMONSTRATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—What a set of self-immolated victims we English are at the shrine of tomfoolery! What between protocoling and *administration* we shew ourselves the most ridiculous people among nations. Blinded by the vanity of self-sufficiency, we bring ourselves to believe that we have only to *make a show* to inspire awe! imagining that because we cannot see through the bombast of empty bluster and exhibition, nobody else can. What avails the bectoring flourish now (in 1839) going the round of the newspapers about *building a steamer in eight weeks at Chatham?* Will that steamer be *ready for sea* in the next eight months? Now, Sir, I do not mean to hold myself responsible for cock-pit yarns, and I have no means of ascertaining the fact, but *report* states, that so far back as 1782, from the *laying the keel* of the *Pegase*, a French 74, *to the day of her capture*, by Sir J. Jarvis in the *Foudroyant*, was only 84 days! that is to say, she was not only built, but equipped, sent to sea, fought an action, and transferred to the British fleet, all within 12 weeks! This, Sir, is something like expedition, to keep pace with which this steamer should be reported ready for sea in four weeks *more*. Have the goodness to watch the *advance* of the said demonstrating specimen of British ship-*building* expedition, and let us have a sample of the "*boiler*-building and *machinery*-making expedition" of our *contracting* manufacturers for the supply of the Royal Navy; and announce the day on which she shall be hereafter reported "equipped and the steam up." Establish Millard as a steam-building and fitting yard for both vessels and machinery, and we may then be always sure of the utmost expedition, not only in launching steam-vessels, but in furnishing boilers and engines as soon as they are launched; as a few spare sets would not fail to be always in store; and no one will, I imagine, deny that that is the most eligible position for such an establishment, abounding as it does in wood, coal, iron, and workmen in each—whether the foundry, the mines, or carpentering; and the materials at hand, with little expense, for bringing to the required spot. The Admiralty are perfectly right in ascertaining what our mechanics are capable of; though expedition in building vessels I never heard doubted. We trust they will likewise follow up the principle, and now see what their contracting Engineers can do; and if, after that, our newspapers really have cause to boast, let them do so, touching *efficient* demonstration.

An Old Sailor.

*** Letters in type—"Teistram;" "Z. Z.;" "A Subscriber;" and "Steam Chest."

The aspiring propensities of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer are equally developed by the title he has chosen, as, by his family name, *Mount, Eagle*, is but an Irish synonyme of *Spring, Rice*.

Further Testimonial as to Ryan's Patent for the Prevention of Dry-rot.—"To G. Yeame, Esq., Leith, Agent for the Anti Dry rot Company.—Sir,—On the 19th of June current I carefully inspected the timber which has been prepared according to Mr. Ryan's patent process by Sir W. Gordon Cumming, of Akyre, and used by him extensively on his estates, and beg to state that I found the paling-posts, which had been nearly four years in the ground, in various soils, quite fresh, the fibre of the wood hard and strong, scarcely any perceptible difference between the hard and sap wood, and in chipping the parts of the posts at and immediately under the surface of the ground, and not showing the least symptoms of decay, the general appearance of the paling white, clean, and new-like, while the unprepared pieces which were put into the ground at the same time are some of them nearly rotten, the fibre of the wood weakened and rapidly going to dust, other parts covered with fungus, the precursor of approaching decay, the general appearance dark and old, the sap wood quite wet, and a manifest change between it and the heart wood. One range of paling, [illegible] pointed out to me through ground of the [illegible] nature—dry gravel covered with moss, in which the prepared timber has stood for four years, and is yet as hard, clean, and free from rot, as if it had been put up only a few weeks ago, and where, according to the testimony of Sir William's servants, the lower ends of paling-posts used to rot completely in from one to two years; one or two unprepared pieces which had been put into the ground at the time the prepared paling was put up, were so thoroughly wasted that they crumbled down in my hand. The prepared home timber, which has been used for constructing a hot house, is standing better with less shrinking than seasoned Memel timber in one side by side with it. Several compost frames for hot-bed plants which were constructed four years ago, are all standing perfectly sound, with the exception of two small pieces, which I consider after a careful examination, had been from a tree going to decay before being cut up and Kyanised. These are certainly most conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Mr. Kyan's process for preserving timber exposed alternately to heat and moisture. I was particularly struck with the appearance of rain water-spouts made of prepared timber, which are still, although they have stood from four to five years, as clean, hard, and sound, as if they had been but recently put up; and although they are so light in construction that they have the appearance of lead, they have not been rent or cracked by exposure to the sun. As wooden spouts are so much cheaper than lead, and as they have been hitherto so liable to decay, I consider the process which can preserve timber for this purpose to be very valuable. I am, &c. William Leslie, Aberdeen, July 29, 1839."

To Readers and Correspondents.

Having devoted several columns of the N. & M. G. *18th and 25th May last to the "Rules and Regulations" (as agreed to at public meetings, Major-General Wright in the chair) of the proposed U. S. Benevolent Institution, we less regret that the pressing demands upon us prevent the insertion of a new prospectus that has reached us. On the 25th May we stated "that the first task of the Directors should be the revisal of the crude regulations that had been put forth." We do not find the name of the Chairman or of any of the Directors appended to the new prospectus, but as the Rules, &c., are to be submitted to a General Meeting on the 21st of next month, and we are zealous friends to the measure of a Benefit Fund for the Army and Navy, on* sound principles, and under the management of competent and influential individuals, *we shall take an opportunity of offering some rem on the new rules, which, we sincerely regret appear scarcely less objectionable than the former.*

We cannot too warmly thank our corresp "Chevron."—We sent the papers last week accord the address given by "Bombardier ?" his notes wi acceptable.—"X. Y. Z." shall have attention.

The letter of "Syphax," referring to Mr. K., a writer in a contemporary journal, would be totally inadmissible, even if we did not respect the talents of the individual, and who, we believe, has seen good service.

We thank "A Naval Looker-on," and will take best course to draw attention to the matter in our nea The Naval Distribution next week.

Naval and Military Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

IMPLICIT obedience of orders being the first of a soldier, he should well weigh and consider how far the nature of his duty admits of its being obeyed before he enters on the Military profession. An over-sensative conscience and a scrupulous mind, easily wrought upon by religious enthusiasm, are ill suited for the profession of arms. We remember too many instances of Officers hesitating to obey orders, on the plea of the duty demanded of them being contrary to their religious opinions. All such men, however to be respected in civil life, cannot be usefully employed in the Army, and should therefore retire from the service. We make these observations to obviate any misunderstanding of the opinions we have always maintained respecting the employment of our troops in the religious processions and ceremonies of people who profess creeds held by us to be untrue.

We think that a very simple arrangement at home and abroad would perfectly remove all difficulty. Let an order be issued, declaring that soldiers shall not be required to compose any part of the pageantry of religious processions, &c. but that, on all occasions, when required to attend it shall be merely for the purpose of keeping peace. We suppose no soldier, however scrupulous, dare refuse to obey; and if he dared to do so the sooner punishment followed, the better pleased must all friends of the service be. Perfect neutrality should be the principle adopted by us towards all creeds, and we conceive that on this view of the subject Sir Peregrine Maitland acted, and conceived that he was borne out by the letter of his instructions.

The merit of the transaction on which [illegible] have been, as to the correctness of Sir P. Maitland's conduct, is the hesitation to execute the orders of his superiors, when explicitly conveyed to him, and resigning his offices. We feel convinced, that had Sir P. Maitland continued in command at Madras, executing the orders he received, but remonstrating on them, in his high official capacity, he would have succeeded in establishing a complete neutrality and non-interference in everything connected with the religious professed in the East. We make these remarks with feelings of respect and regard for the character Sir P. Maitland.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received the following communication from a much-esteemed correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—If the opinions formed by a strong mind, clear judgment, and, above all, long experience, be considered the elements or principles whence wise counsel may be deduced, then the Duke of Wellington's speech on the Bishop of London's motion on Idolatry in India demands the greatest attention, and claims the highest confidence. Perhaps the Duke, as Statesman, Patriot, or General, never uttered anything of more momentous consequence to Brit India than on the occasion referred to; and it is to be that his warning voice may strike deep on those who for that country. If toleration be commend in matters, there is no place where the spirit o if more necessary than with the people of India, those prejudices are so keenly and so jealously ali ation; neither is there anything that would so banecrute against our interests in the East, and the peace and tranquillity of the one hundred millions of its inhabitants, as the appearance of too much zeal for their conversion to Christianity. Of all the weapons that our enemies could invent to insure our downfall, none would work so fatally, and with such subtlety, as the spreading the idea that we wished to subvert the religion of the native soldiers. Mankind, under every colour, and in every clime, are stubattached to their own [illegible] and permit it not y intruded on, nor sli [illegible] ved, and in Ir ing is predominant. y Christian would d [illegible] ie bright bea ssed Gospel should s [illegible] e dark recesse and illuminate the gloom, [illegible] d dispel the errors o; but is it not wise to adopt the means to not, by too much display check what has been ablished, and choke the good seed already sown? s been done to prepare India for a full flow of the of the Gospel, but in such a vast empire, composed of [illegible] tenth of mankind, whose hearts are sterile, and minds alien to divine truth, time and great patience must be allowed ere such a barren soil be fertilised, and a full harvest reaped; and to watch over it the best husbandman we can employ is *Charity*, which "suffereth long, and is kind; is not easily provoked," and "hopeth all things." Every opportunity should be given to the natives of India to embrace Christianity, but let it be entirely of self-adoption, and permit *them* to apply the new piece to the old garment. Toleration never did harm, over-zeal often has. There is no doubt that the best way of disseminating our religion is by means of schools, and that system introduced in the Calcutta College by Bishop Middleton; here the seed of the Gospel takes more certain foot; being less encumbered [illegible] ses of Idolatry, and the weeds of Mahom flourishes and extends its influence; and in [illegible] ns (if I may use the term) depots may be formed, whence the best recruits may be drawn for Christ's Army. The Duke of Wellington truly said, talking of the native soldiers,—"They were as good soldiers as could be found anywhere. They performed in the best manner whatever service was required of them." How necessary then to attach, by every means, this gallant Army to our interests, since on their fidelity depends our power in India. As for honorary guards attending religious ceremonies, I consider that to be an act very much of prudence, if not of necessity, as it often checks the followers of one religion in- [illegible] g the prejudices of the other; their presence prevents [illegible] els, collision, and probably bloodshed, but for the [illegible] years I have served in the Indian Army, I never saw [illegible] ard of European troops being *obliged* to attend as [illegible] s to such ceremonies, at least on the Bengal establish- [illegible] Unquestionably no tax, or profit, or advantage, should be derived from any of the superstitions of Idolatry by the British Government; this, indeed, would be encouraging an abominable religion, and deriving a revenue from its vices. On the contrary, to discountenance impure religion should be the object, and, *as it were imperceptibly*, introduce the Christian doctrine. Yet let the Duke of Wellington's warning voice be remembered by the British Government, "*not to go too far in their measures against Idolatry of India.*"

Yours, &c. A CIVILIAN.

ALTHOUGH difference of opinion may exist respecting the most convenient station for sea-going packets, there can be none whatever as to the advantage which Milford possesses over all other ports for a general steam-packet establishment; not only on account of the vast extent of that magnificent estuary, unrivalled in the world, but the great rise of the tides affording the utmost facility for docking, and the depth of water enabling vessels not only to lie afloat at all times, but to enter or leave the harbour at all seasons. Its proximity to Llanelly, however, where the best coal is procured, outweighs all other advantages of position; for as fuel forms the principal expense in steam navigation, the very considerable saving that can be made in this item would supersede some local objections, even did they exist.

The essentials of a station for steam packets, to communicate with foreign countries and the colonies, are, first, that a railway should extend to it from the metropolis; secondly, it shall be as central and convenient as possible, with reference to the great manufacturing districts; and, thirdly, it shall be in the vicinity of an extensive coal-bed, and the fuel of the best quality. A glance at the map will show that in all these respects the eligibility of Milford is indisputable, the only thing wanting being a railroad; but this is now in progress, and may be expected to be completed shortly after the time that the steam-packet line is generally established. Until this railway is completed, it is probable the packets will be stationed at Southampton, which, though lacking the two first essentials, will possess a railway communication with the metropolis in about another year.

A great deal of controversy has appeared in our columns, as to the relative advantages of Falmouth, Milford, Plymouth, the west coast of Ireland, &c., for a packet station; and so long as the trips were performed by sailing vessels, we should not have been inclined to give the preference to Milford; because, owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, and the rapid tides which set into the Bristol Channel, there is often a difficulty in getting to sea. The adoption of steam completely alters the case, and makes all future controversy supererogations; for did the least doubt exist, even in the minds of the most prejudiced, as to the excellence and convenience of Milford Haven, the question of the low price of coal would settle the matter.

Llanelly, a tided harbour, situated on the Bury [illegible] produces coal of the best quality, and of the sort always preferred for steam vessels. The distance between that port and Milford is about fifty miles, and the freight between 3*s.* and 4*s.* per ton,—vessels frequently making two or more voyages in the week; whereas the freight round the Land's End is seldom less than 10*s.* per ton, and to ports far up Channel considerably more; to London it is usually 18*s.* or 20*s.* Now, when we consider that each of the proposed steam packets will, on every voyage across the Atlantic, consume 400 tons of coal, a company, in calculating their expenses, would reckon the difference between 3*s.* and 10*s.*, that is 7*s.* on each ton of coal required for vessels running once a fortnight, not in hundreds, or thousands, but in tens of thousands of pounds. Even should anthracite coal come into use, Milford possesses within the haven that mineral of better quality than any in the kingdom. The advantages are therefore so obvious that it would be [illegible] to raise an argument on the question, and we would recommend those persons interested to prepare for what will surely come to pass in less than half-a-dozen years, the establishment of an extensive Foreign Steam Packet Establishment at Milford Haven, having railroads radiating to the manufacturing districts and the principal towns in Great Britain, independent of the direct line with the metropolis; possessing also a communication with Ireland. This will bring a vast influx of wealth into the principality, and diffuse money in a quarter where it is much required, owing to the want of local enterprise and capital, to profit

by the means which are at the disposal of the inhabitants, for the country abounds in coal, iron, and other minerals.

We have for some time past received various inquiries, whether the report of four Commanders being added to Greenwich Hospital is correct, and when likely to take place. The appointments, we understand from good authority, are recommended by the Military Commission.

For a long period the Hospital of Greenwich had a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, four Captains, and eight Lieutenants, to do its duties. A few years since one Captain and one Lieutenant were detached to the schools, another Lieutenant was selected to do duty as Adjutant-Lieutenant, and for some time one Captain and one Lieutenant, from age and infirmity, have been (and will ever be) quite unfit to return to any duty;—thus, three of the original establishment are sent on other duties, and two more unequal even to do any.

Now, considering the age and servitude of all officers selected for this institution, and that they are placed there to end their few remaining years in peace and quiet, added to the known wealth of the establishment, we are much surprised that no addition has been made. When an extension of duties takes place in such an institution, an increase is due, in justice to the *comforts* of others, their age and feelings; and there is not a Briton that would begrudge any increase; for since the Hospital was placed under Naval control, many duties have been increased.

We never visit the College, and see any of the gallant veteran officers, that we do not feel a most lively interest in their appearance, and for their ease and their comforts. The moment, therefore, we can announce any increase, it will be one of the most happy events hailed by us since the the commencement of our Editorial labours.

We learn that Army Officers of thirty years' full-pay service will be allowed to retire on the full-pay of their regimental rank.

The orders for the embarkation of the 19th and 38th Regiments have been cancelled, and the 7th is alone to proceed to Gibraltar to replace the 82d, which is to be moved to Jamaica.

Our attention has lately been called to a letter in the *United Service Journal* for December last, from Colonel Mitchell, containing the following passage:—"General and Colonel Napier, Majors Cook, Mackie, and Sherer, Captains Kincaid and Hamilton, Messrs. Gleig and Grattan, have all written on the Peninsular war, but never, so far as I recollect (and I speak at the moment, from recollection only), mention a bayonet contest."

It has often surprised us that Colonel Mitchell should have disregarded the written testimony of so many brother officers upon this subject; but as the passage we have quoted tends to prove, that his disregard arises from inattention only, we beg to remark, that he is mistaken in supposing that several even of the able writers he has specified do not distinctly mention, at least, partial bayonet contests in the Peninsula and elsewhere. In Napier's History, vol. i. (third edition), page 473, and vol. iv., page 388; in Gleig's Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington, &c., page 286, *et seq.*, as well as in his "Subaltern," when describing the storm of St. Sebastian, and some of the battles in the Pyrenees; in Major Cook's account of the corresponding actions; and in Mr. Grattan's description of the contest at Busaco and Badajoz,—instances of actual fighting with the bayonet may be found. They may also be met with in General David Stewart's Sketches of the Highland Regiments, in Colonel Cadell's History of the 28th Regiment, in Colonel Welsh's Reminiscences of India, in Major Gawler's Crisis of Waterloo, and in Sir Robert Ker Porter's account of the Battle of Corunna, &c. Some of our most distinguished officers can show wounds received from bayonets; and we rather think Sir Charles Napier is of this number, and that he was in the act of resistance when he received it. Why these contests are somewhat infrequent, seems to be pretty well accounted for by Colonel Napier in the last Number of the same able periodical whence we have taken Colonel Mitchell's words. It is somewhat curious, moreover, that the Despatches of Wellington, mentioning bayonet charges, are to be considered as no testimony to the actual crossing of that weapon; whilst the Commentaries of Cæsar are allowed proof infallible of the clashing of Roman swords. But whilst it does appear to us that Colonel Mitchell, despite his general ability, is unreasonably obstinate in denying the fact of any bayonet fighting, and somewhat blind as to the reasons which render such contests uncommon, we yet see no reason to impugn his opinion of the superior fitness of the sword as a weapon for hand-to-hand combat, if it were always practicable to bring battles to so decisive an arbitrement.

We annex Colonel Napier's most pithy letter above referred to:—

"The soldier of the 43d Regiment, whose body was found on the field of Vimiero pierced with an enemy's bayonet, his own weapon having been at the same moment driven through his opponent's breast, was named Patrick; he was Serjeant-armourer of the regiment.

"If all soldiers were as stern and brave as those two gallant men, there would be no room for the endless assurances we receive, that 'the bayonet is a harmless weapon,'—assurances which seem to rest upon the occult virtue of that ancient Phœnician word, preserved by the learned and witty Thomas Moore, and spelt him thus—'*Pludgo.*'

"It has been remarked, that in the rapid and dangerous Rhone few persons are ever drowned, while in its almost stagnant confluent, the Saone, numbers are annually lost. The reason is, that few persons venture to bathe in the Rhone. Just so with the bayonet in battle; few persons are killed by that weapon, because few persons venture to stand its deadly thrust.

"Wm. Napier, Colonel."

Our attention has been drawn on *many* occasions to the great inconvenience caused to the service, and to individuals, by the delay of ships, after the dates fixed for their being ready to take troops on board. This is a subject of frequent and just complaint. In nine cases out of ten, the vessels named for troops do not, for instance, reach even *Gravesend* on the days for which they are advertised. The consequences are, that officers and men are kept in suspense for many days; the accounts of the detachments cannot be closed, and the men are tempted to sell their necessaries and desert. The owners of vessels should be forced, under *heavy* penalties, to have their ships at their places of departure on the dates named by the authorities, and not suffered to injure the service for their own profit or convenience. We learn that the vessels of Green and of Wigram almost invariably reach Gravesend, and are ready to embark the troops, on the dates *first* named in their advertisements,—an example of what good management can effect.

How much longer is public feeling to be harrowed by details of steam-boat accidents, through the want of proper officers at the several outports as Inspectors? It is really lamentable that Government does not take the matter in hand. We now have on record an account of the anxieties of 150 passengers, on board the *Benledi* steamer, in the utmost distress on her passage from Edinburgh to Dundee, and which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, further than to observe, that the bursting of her main blow-off pipe must, in all probability, have been owing to the common and prevailing error of supplying the blow-off pipes *all* of the same dimensions, instead of having the *main* pipe, which receives the *joint contribution** of those from each separate boiler, of a size equal in diameter to all the rest together. Does it not stand to reason, that if there be three boilers, each having a blow-off pipe of four inches diameter, and all three are to be blown off together, that is, at the same time, that a *main* pipe, through which the water from all three is to be discharged, having also a diameter of four inches only, must burst by the pressure of steam upon such a gush of water? How can one four-inch pipe contain the discharge of three other four-inch pipes, simultaneously opened? Until Inspectors are appointed to the various ports from whence steam passage vessels are despatched, we shall continue to have the lives of the travelling public exposed to the effects of error and neglect,—error, in the construction of machinery, &c.; and neglect, arising out of various causes, which wholesome control can remedy. If, however, we are to wait until merchants and shipowners remedy the evil, we may well say that we must await doomsday; they insure their vessels and cargo, and care not for the loss of either, as they recover the amount. It is to the Legislature we must look for the appointment of persons who shall see that steamers, for the conveyance of passengers, are properly fitted in point of machinery, as well as in general equipment.

Government have seen the necessity for having Inspectors of the Admiralty steam packets. Why, then, should not the speculative steamer, freighted with human beings, likewise be placed under the surveillance of adequate persons? We can only account for it on the principle of the miserable and pitiful system of economy so prevalent in these days, rather than pay a few experienced persons (no matter whether naval or civil) to superintend the requisite arrangements of these vessels. There are many competent Naval Officers on half-pay who would gladly devote their leisure to such duty, and add to their present miserable stipend. Other men would be equally competent, but being engaged in business could not conveniently spare the time.

That two Inspectors have been appointed by the Board of Trade, Captain Pringle and Mr. Parkes, we are aware, but two gentlemen cannot supervise five or six hundred vessels, dispersed among our sundry ports, nor even those immediately belonging to London alone; Liverpool, Bristol, Leith, Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, Sunderland, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick, would each require a resident agent: the amount of salary might be levied on the steamers, at per ton, yearly, and the proprietors reimburse themselves by a trifling addition on passage-money; say, for instance, the *Great Western* averages 100 passengers each way, out and home, and at sixpence a-head additional gives five pounds a voyage, whereas a duty of threepence a ton *per annum* amounts to but ten

* Otway on Steam, page 53.

pounds a-year contribution, and thus the tax would fall only on those who benefit.

By appointing Naval Officers Government would have responsible men, and their commissions would be a guarantee for the faithful discharge of duty. Such appointments, moreover, would be a strong incentive for officers to make themselves conversant with the details of steam machinery, in order to qualify for the nomination, and thus both the public and the Naval Service would be benefited at the same time.

The recruiting for the Army is going on most satisfactorily in every district, and we learn that a very stout, active, and healthy class of recruits, at the reduced standard of five feet five inches, has been lately enlisted. We rejoice to find that the exertions of the Recruiting Department have triumphed over every difficulty at last.

It now appears that whilst the tirades respecting the want of protection to the vessels employed in the gum trade at Portendic were going the round of the newspapers, the *Partridge*, Lieut. Morris, was actually employed upon that service, and has been for the last seven months incessantly engaged in protecting our vessels from interruption by the French.

The bill, to which we alluded last week, for enabling our Government to enter into a convention with France, respecting the limits of the Fisheries, received the Royal assent on the last day of the Session. It was necessary to pass it through its several stages with the greatest rapidity that Parliamentary forms permitted, in order to bring it into operation during the present oyster season; and we have now to congratulate our Naval friends upon the successful issue of a measure of considerable importance, as regards the nursery for seamen.

We perceive that our neighbours, the French, are actively employed in getting some ships ready to reinforce their squadron in the Dardanelles, and their telegraph is constantly at work urging expedition at Toulon. We shall be curious to ascertain how long it takes them, under the organisation so much lauded by the "Flag Officer," to get these ships to sea. In this respect, our Government has been more provident, for the ships intended for this service were, with prudent forethought, commissioned some months ago, and they are now at their station, or on passage thither, ready to give effect to any demonstration that may be necessary.

The following demi-official statistical account of the French Navy, will show that in the spring of the year we rather overrated than underrated the real effective force of that country, whilst confuting the exaggerated statements of the "Flag Officer." Two of the twenty ships reported afloat, are, it will be seen, unfit for service, being in want of *thorough* repair—an operation that will probably take more time to perform than to build new ships. We have, in fact, at this moment, more line-of-battle ships in *commission* than the French have *afloat* in every stage of equipment.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE.

Ships of the Line at Sea, in Port, or in Commission.

First-rate ships, five—*L'Ocean*, *le Majestueux*, *le Mondovillo*, and *le Souverain*, of 120 guns; and *le Commerce*, of [illegible]

Second-rate ship, one—*L'Hercule*, of 100 guns.

Third-rate ships, seven—*Le Jean* and *le Suffren*, of 90 guns; and *le Diademe*, *Santa Pulri*, *le Neptune*, *l'Algesiras*, and *Jupiter*, of 86 guns.

Fourth-rate ships, nine—*Le Nestor*, *le Marengo*, *le Trident*, *la Ville de Marseille*, *le Scipion*, *l'Alger*, *le Triton*, *la Couronne*, and *le Generous*, of 74 guns.

Total of the ships-of-the-line afloat, 22.

Le Majestueux and *l'Algesiras*, however, must be deducted the number, as unfit for sea, until thoroughly repaired. There remain, accordingly, 20 ships-of-the-line.

Ships on the Stocks.

First-rate ships, 4; second-rate, 12; third-rate, 10.

The first-rate ships, *Friedland* and *La Ville de Paris*, are completed to the 30-24ths, and the *Louis XIV.* to the 18-24ths, and may be got ready for sea in a few months.

The second-rate ships, *Le Tage*, *Jemappes*, and *Fleurus*, are completed to the 22-24ths, *l'Ulm* to the 17-24ths, *le Navarin*, *l'Annibal*, *l'Eole*, and *Duguay Trouin*, to the 19-24ths, and may, consequently, be launched in a short time.

The third-rate ships *Duguesclin* and *Bayard*, are constructed to the 12-24ths, *le Fontenoi* and *Achilles* to the 22-24ths, and *l'Inflexible* and *l'Alexandre* to the 18-24ths.

Thus, in case of war, we might have 17 additional ships afloat, which, with the 20 at sea or in port, would form a force of 37 ships of the-line. Nine others in a forward state of construction would still remain on the stocks.

Frigates Afloat.

First-rate frigates, (62 and 60 guns), 12; second-rate (52 and 50 guns), 12; third-rate (46 guns), 12; and one frigate of 40; total of the frigates afloat, 37. From this number, however, we must deduct the *Terpsichore* (first-rate), *la Syrene* (second-rate), and *la Victoire*, requiring considerable repairs. There remain 34 frigates.

Frigates Constructing.

First-rate frigates, 9; second-rate, 7; third-rate, 5. The first-rate frigates, *la Renommée*, *la Semillante*, *l'Andromaque*, and *la Persevante*, are completed to 22-24ths—*la Duchesse d'Orleans* to the 21-24ths—*la Forte*, *la Vengeance*, *l'Entreprenante*, and *Semiramis* to the 19-24ths. The second-rate frigates, *la Poursuivante*, *Niobe*, and *Nemesis*, to the 22-24ths, and *la Zenobie*, to 21-24ths. The third-rate frigates, *Penelope* and *La Charle*, 22-24ths, *la Pandore* to the 20-24ths, and *la Sybille* to the 1[illegible] The others are in an equally forward state.

Thus we might shortly add to the 34 frigates afloat 17 frigates, which would make 51 in all.

The corvettes of 30 guns afloat are 6 in number; those of 24, 3, and those of 20, 4. Total afloat, 21.

There are besides 6 corvettes (*avisos*), of 16 guns. Total of corvettes, 30.

The number of brigs is 29, 21 of which carry 20 guns, four 18, and four 16; besides 19 brigs (*avisos*), of 10 guns. Total of brigs, 19.

Brigs canonnieres afloat of 4 guns, 4; besides 3 about being launched—7 in all.

Schooners, cutters, luggers, &c., of from six to eight guns, 13; flotilla vessels of four guns and under, 42.

Transports.—Transport corvettes of 800 tons, 14, and three more that are to be launched this year. Lighters, of from 200 to 500 tons, 81, besides two of 600, ready to be launched. Transports of 925 tons, 3. Steamers of from 60 to 220 tons, carrying from four to six guns, 25. Five steamers of 220 tons and six guns are to be launched in 1839, and five more in 1840.

On the whole we have 20 ships-of the-line afloat, and 17 susceptible of being launched. Total, 37.

34 frigates afloat, 17 ready to be launched. Total, 51.

24 corvettes afloat, and 6 susceptible of being launched. Total, 30.

49 brigs afloat, 4 brigs canonniers afloat, besides 3 ready to be launched; 13 schooners, &c., 42 flotilla vessels; 48 transport corvettes, lighters, &c.; 25 steamers afloat, besides 10 on stocks.

Total general of armed vessels, in case of war, 316.

The number now afloat does not exceed 260 vessels.

We published, on the 10th instant, a letter from a correspondent on the storming of towns, and to which we appended a brief note, viz., "The places in the Peninsula taken by storm were *unavoidably* given up for a certain period, generally two days, to the unrestricted pillage of the soldiery."—This our correspondent denies, and he has addressed to us a letter of *four* pages, containing arguments instead of facts. In reply, last week, we assured him, that previous to making the remark we consulted officers who served in the Peninsula. Still, however, our correspondent wishes again to appear in print; and as he has, in confidence, given us his name (though he declines producing any authority for his contradiction), we will, as a matter of courtesy, find room for such part of his letter as he tends to refer to the question:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Given up to pillage;" undoubtedly implies the consent or sanction of the chief; and I am positive the Duke of Wellington gave neither. The Lieutenant-in-Chief who really promised pillage to the soldiers was, I believe, the notorious Duke of Alva. History declares he kept his word; but that was a war of extermination. I have also heard, that the French Generals of the Revolutionary Army occasionally did the same; but as I have no proof, I doubt it, principally because it is so certain a mode of utterly disorganising an Army, that no General in his senses could ever wish or dream of sanctioning it. I do not doubt that towns were sacked and pillaged by French Armies, any more than that Ciudad Rodrigo and the other places in the Peninsula were pillaged by our Army; but I again deny that the latter were "given up unrestrictedly" for two days, or one day, or a single hour, by the Duke of Wellington, from the moment he knew those places were his own; and this point will, of course, settle the original question.

I am quite aware, Sir, that there exists an idea in the minds of the common soldiery, that towns taken by storm can be pillaged "by regulation." I conceive, however, that if it ever did exist as Military Law, it must have been under the clause "Vae Victis!" which, I trust, is obsolete, and looked upon, by British Officers at least, as a relic of the barbarous ages, and on a par with the wantonly shooting of videttes and sentries; and if in modern practice it has been unfortunately continued, it was not by the permission of the officers, but simply because there is no mode of effectually stopping it, while the above idea exists re-

* "*Unavoidably* given up" will bear no such signification.—Ed.

[illegible] except by employing one portion of the troops actively [illegible] at their comrades, which, of course, is out of the question. [illegible] place need not be given up to unrestricted pillage for all that. When 10,000 excited soldiers are let loose, unavoidably, in a vanquished town (usually all night too), might for a time will surely supersede right. The officers' effective control over their men must be terribly shaken at first, and ultimately lost; but I deny that it ever is, or was, or ought to be "given up." Before drunkenness takes place, the remonstrances and reproaches of every firm, determined officer may shame the most infuriated soldier, who is not an "innate ruffian," and within the first hour of "entrance" I know much good may be done. At St. Sebastian, which was stormed by day, good was done by several, whose names I have heard.

With respect to the two days, or thereabouts, you name as the "Regulation allowance"† of pillage to the British Army, my idea of it is, that it probably requires just about two days for the 10,000 men who have stormed the town to get so drunk, fatigued, disorganised, and helpless, as to be easily turned out of it, like children, by the "fresh brigade," or division, the Duke invariably sent in, aided perhaps a little by the "rod," and a sight of the Provost-Marshal's gallows for the out-and-out violent and refractory.

W. B. B.

This seems to us a begging the question—and one fact would be worth it all. There can be no doubt that the illustrious chief would gladly have prevented the commital of a single atrocity, had it been in his power. But to the *point*: we annex an [illegible]nion we have received from an officer of long [illegible]e and experience; and we may take an early [illegible]unity of producing others:—

Thursday Evening.—The remark you made regarding the sacking of towns *is* correct. The troops could not be checked till they had glutted themselves, and the period of two days elapsed before order could be restored—*ex. gr.*, St. Sebastian and Badajoz. No *permission* was given in orders, it is true, but the soldiers were not restrained till after a certain time had elapsed, and this was a *tacit* permission. *Vide* Napier's accounts of the pillaging of St. Sebastian and Badajoz.

For the information of our readers, we give from the forthcoming Number of our excellent monthly contemporary, the *United Service Journal*, Edward Costello's graphic account of the Storming of Badajoz:—

I am now about entering into a personal narrative of one of the most sanguinary and awful engagements on the records of any country. For the second time in my life I volunteered on the forlorn hope. After having had [illegible] double allowance of grog, we [illegible]n about eight o'clock in [illegible]ening. The stormers were [illegible]ed of men from th[illegible] of the light division. I [illegible]ed to be on the [illegible]ut section, when my old [illegible], Major O'Hare, w[illegible] the wing to which he [illegible]ny belonged, came [illegible] with Captain Jones, [illegible] regiment, both in [illegible]e storming party. A [illegible]ngher men never wa[illegible]ior, but a brace of better [illegible]s never stood before [illegible]azzle of a Frenchman's gun.

"Well, O'Hare," said the Captain, "what do you think of to-night's work?"—"I don't know," replied the Major, who seemed, I thought, in rather low spirits. "To-night, I think, will be my last."—"Tut, tut, man! I have the same sort of feeling, but I keep it down with a drop of the *creatur*," answered the Captain, as he handed his calabash to the Major.

A countryman of my own, Sergeant Flemming, then coming up, informed Major O'Hare that a ladder-party was wanted. "Take the right files of the leading sections," was the prompt order of the Major. No sooner said than done. I and my front rank-man were immediately tapped on the shoulder for the ladder-party. I now gave up all hope of ever returning. At Rodrigo, as before stated, we had fatigue-parties for the ladders, but how the case was altered; besides which the ladders were much longer than those employed at Rodrigo.

I may just mention that, whatever were my own forebodings on the occasion, the presentiments of our fine old Major O'Hare and those of Captain Jones were fatally realised, for in less than twenty minutes after the above conversation both fell riddled with balls.

The word was now given to the ladder-party to move forward. We were accompanied by two men at each side with hatchets, to cut down any obstacle that might oppose them, such as *chevaux de frise*. There were six of us supporting the ladder to which I [illegible]ged, and I contrived to carry my grass-bag before me. We [illegible]ot proceeded far when we heard the sound of voices on our [illegible], upon which we halted, and supposing they might be [illegible]dies, I disengaged myself from the ladder, and, cocking my [illegible], prepared for action. We soon discovered our mistake, as of our party cried—"Take care! 'Tis the stormers of the [illegible] division coming to join us." This proved to be the case. This brief alarm over, we continued advancing towards the walls, the Rifles, as before, keeping in front. We had to pass a fort on our left, near to the town, and as we neared it the French sentry challenged. This was instantly followed by a shot from the fort, and another from the walls of the town. A moment afterwards a fire-ball was thrown out, which threw a bright-red glare of light around us; and instantly a fire of grape-shot, canister, and small-arms, poured in among us, at a distance of about thirty yards from the walls, as we stood on the glacis.

Three of the men carrying the ladder with me were shot dead in a breath; and, the weight of the ladder falling upon me, I fell down with the grass-bag on my breast. The remainder of the stormers rushed up, regardless of my cries or those of the wounded men around me, for by this time our men were falling fast. Many in passing were shot and fell upon me, so that I was actually drenched in blood. The weight I had to sustain became intolerable, and had it not been for the grass-bag, which in some measure protected me, I must have been suffocated. At length, by a strong effort, I managed to extricate myself; in doing which I left my rifle behind me, and, drawing my sword, rushed towards the breach. There I found four men putting a ladder down the ditch; and, not daring to pause, fresh lights being still thrown out of the town, with a continual discharge of musketry, I slid quickly down the ladder, but before I could recover myself,

* Of course "*unavoidably* given up."—Ed.

† Our correspondent should have quoted correctly.

was knocked down and covered by the dead bodies of men who were shot in attempting the descent. Again I succeeded in extricating myself from underneath the bodies, and, rushing forward to the right, to my surprise and fear I found myself nearly up to my neck in water. Until then I was tolerably composed, but now all reflection left me, and driving through the water, being a good swimmer, I attempted to make to the breach. In doing this I lost my sword. Without rifle, sword, or any weapon, I succeeded in clambering up part of the breach, and came near to a *chevaux-de-frise*, consisting of a piece of heavy timber studded with sword-blades, turning on an axis; but just before reaching it I was struck on the breast, whether by a grenade, a stone, or by the butt-end of a musket, I cannot say, but down I rolled and lay senseless, how long I knew not, but drenched with both water and human gore.

When my senses in some measure returned, I perceived our gallant fellows still rushing forward, each seeming to share a fate more deadly than my own. The fire continued in one horrible and incessant peal, as if the mouth of the infernal regions had opened to vomit forth destruction upon mankind. This was rendered still more appalling by the fearful shouts of the combatants and the cries of the wounded that mingled in the uproar.

I now, strange to say, began to feel if my arms and legs were entire: for at such moments a man, I believe, is not always aware of his wounds. I now, indeed, lost all the frenzy of the courage that had first possessed me, and actually seemed all weakness and prostration of spirit, while I endeavoured to screen myself from the enemy's shot among the dead bodies around me. As I lay in this position, the fire still continued blazing over me in all its horrors, accompanied by screams, groans, and shouts, and the crashing of stones and falling of timbers. I now, for the first time for many years, uttered something like a prayer.

After the horrible and well-known scene of carnage had lasted some time, the fire gradually slackened from the breach, and I heard a cheering which I knew to proceed from within the town and shortly after a cry of "Blood and 'ounds! where's the Light Division?—the town's our own,—hurrah!" This proceeded doubt, from some of the Third Division. I now attempted but found myself unable to stand from a wound which ceived, but at what time I know not. A musket-ball h through the lower part of my right leg—two others hav through my cap. At the moment of this discovery I saw three men moving towards me who I was glad to find belon to the Rifles. One of them, named O'Brien, of the same com pany as myself, immediately exclaimed—"What! is that you, Ned?—we thought you ladder-men all done for." He then assisted me to rise.

In consequence of the *chevaux-de-frise* still remaining above the breach, we could not enter the town until more men arrived to remove its fastenings. The Third Division meanwhile entered the town on our right by the castle where there was no breach. We proceeded onwards, I moving with great difficulty though partly supported by O'Brien. At the top of the breach we found another trench with a plank of wood going across leading into the town. Not until then I felt drops of blood trickling down my face, and found that one of the balls, in passing through my cap, had torn the skin on my head.

In this crippled state, leaning upon my comrade, and using his rifle as a crutch, accompanied by a few of our riflemen, I entered the town that had be[illegible]viously won. We still heard occ[illegible]sional firing and cl[illegible]end of the town, and infuse the fight was still[illegible]though, as we soon wards learnt, [illegible]e French had retired citadel, or fo[illegible]ndered on the followin[illegible]ing. Angry and [illegible]the pain occasioned by my we had just turned [illegible]ner of a street, when we obs[illegible] some men, and from the [illegible]ght that shone from a window o[illegible]site, we could see from their uniforms they were evident Frenchmen. At the same moment they saw us and disappeared, with the exception of one man, who seemed to make a rush at us with his musket. O'Brien sprang forward and wrested his firelock from his grasp. A feeling of revenge, prompted by the suffering I endured from my wounds, actuated my feelings as I exclaimed, "O'Brien, let me have the pleasure of shooting this rascal, for he may be the man who has brought me to the state I am now in!" I then presented my rifle close to his breast, with the full intention of shooting him through the body, but as my finger was about to press the trigger he fell upon his knees and implored mercy. The next moment the rifle dropped from my hand, and I felt a degree of shame that a feeling of irritation had nearly betrayed me into the commission of a crime for which I should never have forgiven myself.

The Frenchman, as soon as he perceived me desist, immediately started from his knees, on which he had fallen trembling, and by way of showing his gratitude, threw his arms round my neck, and wanted to kiss my cheek. He instantly followed me, and I forthwith, for the time, took him under my protection.

We looked anxiously around for a house where we could obtain refreshment, and, if truth must be told, a little money at the same time. Even wounded as I was, I had made up my mind to be a gainer by our victory. The first house we knocked at no notice was taken of the summons; when we fired a rifle at the key-hole, which sent the door flying open. This, indeed, was our usual method of forcing locks. As soon as we entered house we found a young Spanish woman crying bitterly prayed for mercy. She informed us she was the wife of a man; and to the demand of my companion, O'Brien, ment, she replied there was nothing but her poor self in the She, however, produced some spirits and chocolate, of the of which, being very hungry and faint, I partook with much re

As the house looked poor we soon quitted it on our quest for better. Supported by O'Brien and the Frenchman, we proceeded in the direction of the market-place. It was a dark night, and the confusion and uproar that prevailed in the town may be better imagined than described. The shouts and oaths of drunken soldiers in quest of more liquor, the reports of fire-arms and crashing in of doors, together with the appalling shrieks of hapless women, might have induced any one to have believed himself in the regions of the damned.

The scenes of wickedness that soldiers are guilty of on capturing a besieged town are oftentimes truly diabolical, and I now, in the reflections this subject gives rise to, shudder at the past. I had not long been seated at the fire, which was blazing up the chimney, fed by mahogany chairs that had been broken up for the purpose, when I heard screams for mercy from an adjoining room. On hobbling in, I found an old man, the proprietor of the house, on his knees, imploring mercy of a soldier who had levelled his musket at him. I with difficulty prevented the soldier from shooting him, as he complained that the Spaniard would not give up his money. I immediately informed the wretched landlord in Spanish, which I spoke tolerably well, that he could only save his life by surrendering his cash. Upon this he brought out with trembling hands a large bag of dollars from under the mattress of the bed. These by common consent were immediately divided among the men present; and I must confess I participated in the plunder, getting sixteen dollars for my share.

After this I resumed my seat at the fire, when a number of Portuguese soldiers entered, one of whom taking me for a Frenchman, for I had the French soldier's jacket on, my own being wet, snapped his piece at me, which happily hung fire. I instantly rushed at him as well as I was able, when a scuffle ensued, and one of the Portuguese being stabbed by a bayonet, they retired, dragging the wounded man with them. After ejecting the Portuguese, our men, who had by this time got tolerably drunk, proceeded to ransack the house. Unhappily they discovered the two daughters of the old man of the house, who had concealed themselves upstairs. They were both young and pretty. The mother, too, was shortly afterwards dragged from her hiding-place. I refrain from describing the scene which followed.

Without dwelling on the frightful details, it may be sufficient to add, that our men, more infuriated by drink than before, seized on the old man, and insisted on a fresh supply of liquor. His protestations that he possessed no more were in vain, as were my attempts to restrain them from ill-using him.

It is to be lamented that the memory of an old soldier should be disturbed by such painful reflections as the foregoing scenes must give rise to; but it is to be considered, that the men who besiege a town in the face of such dangers, generally become desperate from their own privations and sufferings; and when once they get a footing within its walls—flushed by victory, hurried on by the desire of liquor, and maddened by drink—they stop at nothing: they are literally mad, and are hardly conscious of what they do in such a state of excitement. I do not state this in justification: I only remark what I have observed human nature to be on these occasions.

Sick of the scene of horrors that had been enacted, attended by my French prisoner, I left the house for one on the other side of the street. This we found occupied by men of the 3d Division, who were drinking chocolate, not made with water, but wine. They seemed rather more sober and peaceable than those we had just left; but here, also, as in most of the houses of Badajoz that night, the greatest outrages were committed.

It appeared to me (the following morning) that the town was in great confusion and uproar, although every available [illegible] had been taken to suppress it. In one of the streets I saw [illegible]ke of Wellington giving directions about the erection of a [illegible]ws for the punishment of the guilty; but it seemed only a [illegible]ckery to them. Even then his Grace was surrounded by a [illegible]umber of British soldiers, who, holding up bottles with the heads knocked off, containing wine and spirits, cried out to him, using a phrase then familiarly applied to him by the men of the Army, "——, old boy! will you drink? The town's our own—hurrah!" I am not aware that a single execution took place, notwithstanding the known severity of the Duke in matters of plunder and outrage. I feel bound to say, that a prejudice existed on the part of our men against the inhabitants of Badajoz, owing to their having submitted so tamely to the French. It was different at Ciudad Rodrigo, where the Spaniards had defended themselves gallantly.

As we got up to proceed, we saw a number of Frenchmen, guarded by our soldiers, coming over the bridge. They were the prisoners taken in Fort St. Christoval, that had that morning surrendered. These prisoners were soon surrounded by our men, who began examining their knapsacks, from whence a number of watches, dollars, &c. were soon extracted.

I have been in many actions, but I never witnessed such a combination of horrors as surrounded me on the forlorn hope at Badajoz.

The Court.

Her Majesty and her august mother, we are happy to state, continue in excellent health. The Queen arrived in town on Saturday afternoon, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princess Victoire of Saxe-Coburg. Prince Augustus, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.—At the Court, Prince Paul of Wirtemberg had an audience. Baron Munchausen, the Hanoverian Minister, had an audience, to take leave for a short time. General Alava, the Spanish Minister, had an audience, to deliver a letter from the Queen Regent of Spain. The Earl Granville, G. C. B., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the French, was presented to the Queen on his return from Paris. The Right Hon. T. Spring Rice had an audience, and resigned the seal of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. John Gardner Wilkinson was presented to the Queen by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Sutherland, as Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, took the oaths. Mr. Francis Baring was sworn Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, [illegible]ed his seal of office, and had the honour to kiss on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. [illegible] Majesty's speech on closing the Session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty gave audience to Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Holland, Lord Hill, Viscount Melbourne, and the Earl of Albemarle.

The Queen went in state on Tuesday to the House of Lords, to close the Session of Parliament by a speech from the throne. Viscount Melbourne had an audience.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Thursday. At the Court, Princess Mavrocordato, née Argyropalo, and General Alava, the Spanish Minister, and his lady, had audiences of Her Majesty. Mr. Richard Lalor Shiel was sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, took the usual oaths. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere was appointed President, and the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, Vice-President, of the Board of Trade. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Normanby and Viscount Melbourne.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, and the Princess Victoire of Saxe-Coburg, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty was escorted from London by a party of Light Dragoons, which were relieved on the road by a detachment of the 2d Reg. of Life Guards, commanded by Lieut. Peyton.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night announced that Mr. Spring Rice is elevated to the British Peerage by the title of Baron Monteagle of Brandon, in the county of Sligo. It also announces that the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer has been conferred on Mr. F. Baring, who has been sworn a member of the Privy Council. New writs have been issued for Tipperary, in the place of Mr. Shiel, who has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade; for Manchester, in place of Mr. Poulett Thomson, who is going out as Governor-General to Canada; for Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Rice; and for Waterford, in the room of Mr. Wyse, who has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury. His place in the Cabinet is to be filled by Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Labouchere is to be followed, as Under-Secretary of the Colonies, by Mr. Vernon Smith.

The Marquis of Normanby will leave the Colonial Office for the Home Department, and Lord John Russell retires from the Home Office, and succeeds the Marquis of Normanby as Colonial Secretary.

Lord Howick on Thursday tendered his resignation as Secretary-at-War to Her Majesty, which resignation Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. The cause which led to this result, we are credibly informed, was, that the recent changes gave to the Melbourne section too great an influence in the Cabinet. By some it is stated, that Lord Howick was disappointed of the advancement he expected. It is supposed that the resignation of Lord Howick will lead to other resignations, and one in particular has been spoken of; but on this subject we have no positive information.

Mr. R. Gordon, of the India Board, is appointed Under-Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. F. Baring.

The introduction of Mr. Macaulay to the Cabinet is possible.

Despatches were forwarded on Saturday from the Colonial Department for Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar; for Lieut.-General Sir Henry Bouverie, the Governor of Malta; and for Lieut.-General Sir H. Douglas, the Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches from the Governor of the West India colonies; from the Governor of the Bahamas; from Sir George Arthur, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; and from Lieut.-General Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas, have this week been received at the Colonial-office.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, for Walmer Castle, where his Grace gave a sumptuous banquet on Thursday evening to Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Rosslyn, Guilford, Fitzroy Somerset, Canterbury, &c.

Sir Henry Hardinge has purchased South Park, Penshurst, and the gallant General intends making it his residence.

A full-length portrait of the Earl of Yarborough, as Commodore of the Yacht Club, has been painted at their expense, and is about to be engraved.

The Emperor Nicholas has conferred on General Jomini the insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Newski, all set in diamonds.—*Commerce.*

Morning Mail to Dover.—Post Office.—The following notice has been issued:—

"General Post Office, Aug. 27, 1839.

"A morning mail will be despatched from London to Dover on and after this day, at nine o'clock, A.M., conveying letters and newspapers for the following towns:—Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Canterbury, and Dover. The boxes at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish Street, and the Borough, will be open for the reception of newspapers until half-past seven, A.M., and for letters until eight, A.M. At the General Post Office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the branch Post Office, in Lombard Street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before eight, A.M., and for letters at half-past eight, A.M.—By command,

"W. L. MACKEAY, Sec."

The announcement of the intended visit of Miss Emma Roberts to Bombay, cannot fail to create a desire upon the part of the whole community to afford her every possible advantage in the furtherance of the objects of her journey; the mercantile and scientific, as well as the literary world, being deeply interested in its results. To no country can travels written in the style and spirit which characterise the works of Miss Roberts be so important as to India, which is only now beginning to excite interest in the eyes of Europe, and which must be indebted to British capital and British skill in the carrying out of all the undertakings occasioned by the development of its vast and various resources.

The Hon. Capt. Hay, brother to Lord Errol, has been appointed Sub-Inspector of Police in the county Kilkenny, in the room of Capt. Acklom, transferred to another county.

Five true bills have been found against Fergus O'Connor by the Grand Jury of the Liverpool assizes.

The Dover Wellington Banquet (yesterday).—The general effect produced by the whole of the arrangements was extremely brilliant, and displayed great taste and skill. The chair was filled by Mr. Walker, the Mayor of Romney, and speaker of the Cinque Ports. The dinner was appointed to take place at five o'clock, and the illustrious Duke, with his accustomed punctuality, arrived shortly before that time. On his entrance, and on his progress through the densely-crowded assembly, he was received with the most enthusiastic and rapturous cheering. His Grace looked well, and was evidently touched by the cordial warmth of his reception. Amongst the more distinguished personages who were present to testify their respect to their noble guest were, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Brecknock, Viscount Loftus, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Viscount Strangford, Lord Sondes, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount Marsham, Lord Maryborough, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Forester, &c. The gallery appropriated to the musicians was occupied by the band of the 11th Light Dragoons, who during the festival performed several favourite airs.—Our space will only admit of the Duke's speech on the toast—

"The health of Lord Hill, and the Army."—Duet: "To Arms."

The Duke of Wellington acknowledged the toast on the part of the Army, and observed—

That although he had so lately addressed them on his own part in the character of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, thanking them for the favourable reception they had given him that night as their guest at that magnificent festival, he did not, and could not, forget that he was an officer of the Army whose services they had just been pleased to notice [loud cheers]. Gentlemen, continued the Noble Duke), as one of the company, I entirely and heartily concur with the hon. gentleman who moved you to drink this toast, in his opinion of the merits of the services of the Army, and of their claim to your notice, and on their part I beg leave, as well as upon my own, to return you my most grateful acknowledgments [cheers]. There are no men in the community more desirous than they are of deserving the approbation of their fellow citizens [loud cheers]; and feeling, as I think they must do, that they have merited that approbation, I am convinced that no men can be more gratified than they are for the manner in which you have expressed your approbation of them [cheers].

The following were amongst the toasts:—

"General Sir E. Paget and the officers who have served under the Duke of Wellington"

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle, and the officers of the Cinque Ports."

"Colonel Munro and the officers of the garrison."

"The Yeomanry Cavalry of the counties of Kent and Sussex."

"Lord Cardigan and the officers of the 11th Dragoons, and thanks to them for the attendance of their band."

The Duke of Wellington, whilst changing horses at Rochester, on Wednesday last, on his way to Dover, entered into conversation, in the most affable manner, with Mr. William Peche, R.N., who was Purser of H.M.S. *Trident*, in which the noble Duke was passenger thirty years ago, on his return from the East Indies as Sir Arthur Wellesley. His Grace appeared to have a perfect recollection of the crew of the vessel in question, and made inquiries of the veteran sailor respecting them.

Yesterday, Mr. Baring, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected member for Portsmouth without opposition.

The candidates for Cambridge are Mr. M. Sutton, on the Conservative side, and Mr. Gibson and Sir John Milley Doyle, on the Liberal side. The latter declares he will go to the poll.

Prince Joseph de Chimay is, it is understood, about to arrive in this country as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Belgian Court, in the room of M. Van de Weyer.

They reigning Duke of Nassau died a few days since at the baths of Kissingen.

Suicides in France.—The number of suicides committed in the whole kingdom, in 1837, amounted to 2443—viz., 1811 men and 632 women; the single department of the Seine offered 437.

The Eglintoun Tournament.—The gallants having entered the lists in a regular and interesting order, each having a lady under his protection, and other preliminary matters having been settled, are directed to begin their courses, subject to the following rules:—

1. No knight can be permitted to ride without having on the whole of his tilting-pieces.
2. No knight to ride more than six courses with the same opponent.
3. It is expressly enjoined by the Earl of Eglintoun, and must be distinctly understood by each knight, upon engaging to run a course, that he is to strike his opponent on no other part than the shield, and that an atteint made elsewhere, or the lance broken across, will be adjudged foul, and advantages in former course forfeited.
4. Lances of equal length, substance, and quality, as far as can be seen, will be delivered to each knight, and none others will be allowed. Particular attention is most earnestly requested to be paid to this injunction, for the general good and credit of the tournament.

N.B. In default of the lances being splintered in any course, the judge will decide for the atteint made nearest the shield.

ACTIONS WORTHY OF HONOUR.

1. To break the most lances.
2. To break the lance in more places than one.
3. Not to put in rest until near your opponent.
4. To meet point to point of the lances.
5. To strike on the emblazonment of shield.
6. To perform all the determined courses.

ACTIONS OF DISHONOUR.

1. To break the lance across the opponent.
2. To strike or hurt the horse.
3. To strike the saddle.
4. To drop the lancer's sword.
5. To lose the management of the horse at the encounter.
6. To be unhorsed—the greatest dishonour.
7. All lances broken by striking below the girdle to be disallowed.

ACTION MOST WORTHY.

To break the lance in many pieces.

AT THE TOURNAY OR BARRIER.

Two blows to be given in passing, and ten at the encounter.

Names of the Knights, Esquires, &c.:—

King of the Tournament—The Marquis of Londonderry.

Esquires—Colonel Wood, Mr. Irvine.

KNIGHTS.	ESQUIRES.
Earl of Eglintoun	Lord A. Seymour, Mr. Grant, Mr. G. Dundas.
Marquis of Waterford	Sir C. Kent, Mr. F. Cavendish, Mr. L. Ricardo
	Pages—Lord J. Beresford, Mr. M. White.
Earl Craven	Hon. F. Craven, Hon. J. Macdonald.
Earl of Cassilis	
Viscount Alford	Hon. Mr. Cust, Mr. T. O. Gascoigne.
Viscount Glenlyon	Sir David Dundas, Mr. J. Balfour.
Hon. Captain Gage	Mr. A. Murray, Mr. R. Ferguson.
Hon. Mr. Jerningham	Capt. Stevenson, Mr. G. Campbell.
Captain Fairlie	Capt. Purves, Mr. H. Wilson, Capt. Pettat, Mr. Cox.
Sir Fred. Johnstone	Viscount Drumlanrig, Hon. A. Villiers.
Sir Francis Hopkins	
Captain Beresford	Viscount Maidstone, Mr. Lumley.
Mr. Charles Lamb	Mr. R. Craufurd, Mr. J. Gordon.
Mr. C. Boothby	
Mr. Lechmere	Mr. Corry, Mr. J. Horlock, Mr. J. Fane.

The Duke of Beaufort, Sir Frederick H. Rathmrst, Lord Cranstoun, Mr. Campbell, and the Hon. Capt. Maynard, have declined.

The First Day's Tilting.—The first Knights who encountered each other were "the Knight of the Swan," the Hon. Mr. Jerningham, and "the Knight of the Red Rose," Mr. J. R. Lechmere. Having taken their places at the extreme ends of the barrier, the Knights advanced upon each other (one running along each side of the barrier), and met near the centre, when the Knight of the Swan brought his lance to bear upon the helmet of his opponent, breaking the lance by the stroke. The combatants both rode on to the end of the barrier, opposite to that from which they started, and again took up their position, a new lance having been put into Mr. Jerningham's hand by his Esquire. A second rencontre took place in the same way as before, but nothing decisive occurred; at the end of the barrier the armour which covered the neck and head of the Knight of the Swan's horse flew off upon the ground. This was the only incident worthy of notice in the first tilt.

Next appeared the Earl of Eglintoun, Lord of the Tournament, and the Marquis of Waterford, Knight of the Dragon. In the first encounter, Lord Eglintoun came tilt upon the shield of his opponent, but without producing any effect. A second course followed, when the Earl broke his lance over the head of the Marquis. This ended the combat, the Earl of Eglintoun being the victor. His Lordship, attended by his Esquires and Pages, then rode to the front of the canopy on the Grand Stand, and made a lowly obeisance to the Queen of Beauty, who kindly awarded praises to the "gentle Knight" for his gallant conduct.

The next display was made by Sir P. Hopkins, "the Knight of the Burning Tower," and Mr. Lechmere, "the Knight of the Red Rose." In the first encounter the Knight of the Red Rose snapped his spear over the helmet of his opponent, who rode on scatheless to the end of the barrier. In the second course the Knight of the Burning Tower performed what was considered a master-piece of tilting, by dislodging part of the helmet of Mr. Lechmere, and making it spin high into the air. A third onset took place, when Sir P. Hopkins broke his lance over the shield of Mr. Lechmere, and was the victor. He then made his obeisance to the Queen of Beauty and received her acknowledgments.

Lord Glenlyon, the "Knight of the Gael," was then met by Lord Alford, the "Knight of the Black Lion." In the third course, the Knight of the Gael smote the plumes from the helmet of the Black Lion, and the Black Lion, in return, broke his lance over the Gael. Lord Alford was the victor, and, having paid due homage to the Throne of Beauty, was also received with a smile, and an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct.

A combat with the two-handed sword here took place between Mr. M'Ian and a soldier, when Mr. M'Ian was declared the victor.

The fifth display of tilting brought once more upon the lists the Marquess of Waterford and Lord Alford, when the Marquess was the victor. The Queen having awarded praises to the gallant Knight, the tilting ended for the day.

Lady Seymour left the ground as she had entered it, in her carriage. The departure of the Queen of Beauty was a signal for the Knights, &c., also to depart.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of gentlemen, at the Manchester and Bolton Hotel, Manchester-sq., on the body of Mr. Andrew Di Borgo Leslie Christie, R.N., aged 27, only son of General Sir Archibald Christie, Bart., who died of sanguineous apoplexy, on Tuesday morning. The landlord of the hotel said that the deceased had lodged in his house occasionally since the 20th of May. His conduct was invariably steady, discreet, and gentlemanlike. He was of extremely sober habits, sometimes drank a single glass of port or sherry, but his usual beverage was a glass of porter. A gentleman said, deceased had been a Midshipman, had passed his examination for Lieutenant, would have received his commission if he had been afloat, but that he remained on land in compliance with the wishes of his father, who, having lost his eldest son, was anxious that his sole remaining one should be exposed to as few perils as possible. Verdict, "Died of apoplexy from natural causes."

A pensioner named Kelly hung himself in Greenwich Hospital this week in a moment of mental derangement. Verdict accordingly.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.—Lord STRANGFORD inquired whether measures had been concerted with the American Government to prevent the recurrence of that frightful system of aggression that had heretofore taken place along the Canadian frontier. Also, whether there was any reason to hope for the termination of the long-protracted hostilities between France and the republic of Buenos Ayres?—Lord MELBOURNE answered that every disposition prevailed, both in the United States and Canada, to prevent a recurrence of those proceedings which had, unfortunately, taken place for the last two years there. With regard to the second question, the blockade of the River Plate, he was aware there had been no cessation of the conduct that had been pursued in that part of the globe; but the government of France was most anxious to bring those proceedings to a close, and he was in confident hope that, ere long, that would be so.—The Oyster Fisheries (England and France) Bill was read the second time, after the Duke of Wellington had objected to this course of hurrying business as unfair to the public.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.—After the Lord Chancellor had given several judgments, &c., Her Majesty appeared on the Throne for the purpose of proroguing the Parliament.—The SPEAKER (the attendance of the Commons having been summoned) addressed Her Majesty on presenting the last two bills of the Session for the Royal Assent—viz., the Consolidated Fund Bill (with the clause of appropriation) and the Exchequer Bills Bill.—The Royal Assent was then given to these and several other bills.—Her Majesty having delivered the following Speech, the Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament to be prorogued till Thursday, 24th Oct.—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.—I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium, negociated by the mediation of the Five Powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.—The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and I trust that this union will ensure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.—It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers.—I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.—I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the Slave Trade, and I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.—I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my Minister from the Court of Tehran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the Government of Persia.—In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor-General of India has moved an army across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken will be finally obtained.—I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration of justice in the metropolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.—It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that, by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.—The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the unfunded debt has been converted into stock afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country.—The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the laws by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.— Mr. D'Israeli put some questions, to which Sir John Hobhouse, the only Minister present, gave the following answer:—He was not aware of the intention of hon. members generally to meet their constituents, nor was he the least aware of what private arrangements the hon. gentleman himself might have made for meeting the electors of Maidstone. So far as he knew, the Government had no intention of remodelling the Cabinet, or of changing that course of policy which they had hitherto pursued.—Mr. Warburton called the attention of the House to the subject of any contract or agreement for the conveyance of the mails to the West Indies and Continent of America for so long a period as ten years, and involving an expenditure of 2,400,000*l.*, until full information shall be obtained in that important department, and be laid before the House. He contended that the terms and provisions of a contract, in which so large a sum was concerned, should have been laid before Parliament.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.—Lord Palmerston, in answer to inquiries from Sir R. Inglis, stated that measures would be adopted to increase our Naval forces on the stations off Brazil and Africa, in order to check the traffic in slaves as much as possible. His Lordship added, that negotiations were in progress with different powers of Europe and America, where there were no existing treaties, to co-operate in the suppression of such traffic.—The House was then summoned to the House of Peers; and, on his return, the Speaker read a copy of the Speech, after which the members separated.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

Prussia.—A petition is to be presented to the King to the effect that His Majesty, in conjunction with the other four great powers, do emancipate the city and district of Jerusalem, upon which are concentrated the dearest and holiest recollections of all Christendom, and supply in common the means of maintaining the independence of that sacred territory.

Turkey.—Copy of the "collective note," addressed to the Porte on the 28th ult. by the representatives of the Five Powers:—

The undersigned have received this morning instructions from their respective governments, in virtue of which they have the honour to inform the Sublime Porte that Agreement on the Eastern question is ensured between the Five Great Powers, and to invite it to suspend any definitive determination without their concurrence, awaiting the result of the interest which these powers feel for the Porte.

Constantinople, 27th July, 1839.

Ponsonby, British Ambassador.
Baron de Stuarma, Austrian Internuncio.
Count de Koniosmark, Prussian Minister.
Baron Roussin, French Ambassador.
Boutnieff, Russian Minister.

A letter from Constantinople mentions that Sultan Abdul has recovered his health, and that the handsome present received from his aunt (a beautiful female slave) seemed to keep him in good spirits, notwithstanding the difficulties of his very anomalous situation.

Positive information has been received at Bucharest, that the Oriental plague has appeared in Silistria. A Turkish woman, a girl, and a Turkish boy have died of it.

Spain.—The *Madrid Gazette* published on the 18th inst. a bulletin from General O'Donnell, announcing the capture of the Castle and Fort of Tales on the 14th. The garrison, together with the artillery, and the depot of arms, provisions, and ammunition, had fallen into his hands. Cabrera had made repeated attempts to force a passage through the Christino lines, in order to relieve the besieged, and had been each time vigorously repulsed. O'Donnell admits that his loss, which he does not mention, had been considerable, and adds that this glorious success of the Queen's arms was obtained after sixteen hours' hard fighting. O'Donnell intended next to attack Segura, and had already sent General Ayerbe to commence the operations of the siege. The affairs of the Carlists are drawing to a close.

Greece.—A very serious outrage recently took place at Athens. A number of Greek soldiers made an attack with their swords on Mr. Odell, an English traveller, who was quietly enjoying a walk among the ruins of the ancient Athenian temples. Mr. Odell, to save his life, took to flight, and succeeded in reaching the residence of the English Minister. His pursuers then retired to their barracks; but the officer on duty, perceiving that something was wrong, and it being past the time allowed for their return to quarters, gave orders that they should be put under arrest. This they resisted, and, having caused some of their comrades to join them, the mutineers shouted out, "Down with the Bavarians." The drums having beaten to arms, the garrison was immediately on the spot; but on attempting to surround the mutineers they were fired on, and several wounded. The mutineers were at length secured, and then declared they had only endeavoured to render good service to the country by endeavouring to get rid of Dr. Wibmer (a Bavarian, one of those who had signed a certificate respecting King Otho's imbecility), and for whom they had mistaken Mr. Odell.

Literary Notices.

Confessions of a Thug. By Captain Meadows Taylor, in the service of H.H. the Nizam. Three volumes. R. Bentley.

Most of our friends who may have been in India, or who may have connexions in that part of the world, must be tolerably well acquainted with the horrible system of *Thuggee* *, as practised, from time immemorial, by a tribe of assassins, of whom it appears that—

"From 1831 to 1837, inclusive, there were—

Transported to Penang, &c.	1059
Hanged	412
Imprisoned for life, with hard labour	87
Imprisoned in default of security	21
Imprisoned for various periods	69
Released after trial	82
Escaped from jail	11
Died in jail	86
Made approvers	1727
Convicted, but not sentenced	483
In jail in various parts not yet tried	120
	936
	3266."*

Within these few years, the attention of the British public has been repeatedly called to the subject by Col. Tod, Colonel Sleeman, and the writer of the volumes now before us, in the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine." In his "Introduction" to the present work, Captain Taylor observes:—

"The origin of Thuggee is entirely lost in fable and obscurity. Colonel Sleeman conjectures that it owed its existence to the vagrant tribes of Mahomedans which continued to plunder the country long after the invasion of India by the Moghuls and Tartars. The Hindoos claim for it a divine origin in their goddess Bhowanee; and certainly the fact, that both Mahomedans and Hindoos believe in her power, and observe Hindoo ceremonies, would go far to prove that the practice of Thuggee was of Hindoo origin. Though very remote traditions of it exist, there are no records of its having been discovered in any of the histories of India until the reign of Akbur, when many of its votaries were tried and put to death. From that time till 1810,—although nefarious princes now and then discovered and executed the perpetrators,—I believe it was unknown to the British government or authorities. In that year, the disappearance of many men of the Army, proceeding to and from their homes, induced the Commander-in-Chief to issue an order, warning the soldiers against Thugs. In 1812, after the murder by Thugs of Lieut. Monsell, Mr. Halhed, accompanied by a strong detachment, proceeded to the villages where the murderers were known to reside, and was resisted. The Thugs were discovered to be occupying many villages in the pergunnahs of Sludumé, and to have paid, for generations, large sums annually to Sindia's Government for protection. At this time it was computed that upwards of 900 were in those villages alone. The resistance offered by the Thugs to Mr. Halhed's detachment caused their ultimate dispersion, and no doubt they carried the practice of their profession into distant parts of the country, where perhaps it had been unknown before."

The horrors of this diabolical system are still further shown by the subjoined quotation, as made by Captain Taylor from Colonel Sleeman's work:—

"While I was in civil charge of the district of Nursingpoor, in the valley of the Nerbudda, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, no ordinary robbery or theft could be committed without my becoming acquainted with it, nor was there a robber or thief of the ordinary kind in the district with whose character I had not become acquainted in the discharge of my duty as a magistrate; and if any man had then told me that a gang of assassins by profession resided in the village of Kundelee, not four hundred yards from my court, and that the extensive groves of the village of Mundesur, only one mile from me on the road to Saugor and Bhopal, was one of the greatest dens, or places of murder, in all India—that large gangs from Hindostan and the Dukhun used to rendezvous in these groves, remain in them for days together every year, and carry on their dreadful trade all along the lines of road that pass by and branch off from them, with the knowledge and connivance of the two landholders, by whose ancestors these groves had been planted,—I should have thought him a fool or a madman, and yet nothing could have been more true. the bodies of *a hundred travellers* lie buried in and among the groves of Mundesur, and a gang of assassins lived in and about the village of Kundelee, while I was magistrate of the district, and extended their depredations to the cities of Poona and Hyderabad."

It is only, however, in Captain Taylor's volumes that the details of the system, principles, and practice of the Thugs, are fully shown. The work professes to be the auto-biography of Ameer Ali, a Thug by profession, of whom Captain T. gives the following account:—

"I became acquainted with this person in 1832. He was one of the approvers or informers who were sent to the Nizam's territories from Saugor, and whose appalling disclosures caused an excitement in the country which can never be forgotten. I have listened to them with fearful interest, such as I can scarcely hope to excite in the minds of my readers; and I can only add, in corroboration of the ensuing story, that, by his own confessions, which were in every particular confirmed by those of his brother informers, and are upon official record, he had been directly concerned in the murder of seven hundred and nineteen persons. He once said to me—'Ah, Sir! if I had not been in prison twelve years, the number would have been a thousand!'

And Captain Taylor assures us that this tale of crime is almost all true,—

"What there is of fiction has been supplied only to connect the events, and make the adventures of Ameer Ali as interesting as the nature of his horrible profession would permit."

Altogether, the contents of these volumes, vivid and graphic in an extraordinary degree, are of a most exciting and appalling character.

Memoirs of a Cadet. Saunders and Otley.

This volume is light, and easy of digestion. Our readers may take a hearty meal of it, and feel satisfied without being oppressed. The sketch of Military life contained in these pages we can vouch to be pretty nearly the *vraisemblable*, if not the *vrai*; for "le vraisemblable n'est pas toujours le vrai." We recommend the Cadet to the notice of those about to enter the Company's Army, and they will find him an agreeable lively companion. He will not dose them with advice—*of that* cheap commodity all young men get enough; but he will give them an amusing and instructive account of the ordeal that awaits them in Griffinhood, and the many *agreeables* which make eastern life one of pleasant recollections. Should the book fall into the hands of "*old Indians*," let them read the first two pages at our recommendation; they may blame themselves for being deprived of much amusement if they stop short of page 388. The frontispiece contains a well-executed view of the far-famed Taj Mahals, and we only regret that the work is not illustrated with more drawings by native artists. Descriptions fail to convey any idea of eastern scenery, architecture, or costume.

And may be taken at all times by the most delicate. tured by the Patentee, No. 6, Fitzroy-street, and sold at lozen by all respectable Chemists in London; and by & Co., Brighton; Maddock, Tonbridge Wells; Twemberrington; Tylee and Co., Bath; Ferris and Co., Bristol; York; Law, Manchester; Greville, Northampton; Burburgh; and King, Rochester.

Bolleau, E.I.C. Bengal Engineers. By Captain J. T. Bolleau, E.I.C. Bengal Engineers. W. H. Allen.

The first edition was lithographed in India, and prepared chiefly for the use of the officers of the Revenue Service. The value of the traverse tables to Surveyors, Engineers, and Navigators, is well-known; and in this publication the table is the first which has been calculated to single minutes, or carried out to five places of decimals. Capt. Bolleau deserves every praise that we could offer for his indefatigable scientific labours, and we sincerely hope that such industry and talent will be justly appreciated and recompensed. No vessel in H.M.'s service should be without a copy of this useful work.

H.B.—The two last numbers are equal to any this extraordinary artist has produced. No. 610, "The Road to Ruin," represents a courtly party in a travelling barouche with four posters going down hill at railroad speed. The Queen, somewhat alarmed at the pace, exclaims—"Are we not *going down* the hill very *fast*?" to which Lord M. replies, that they "cannot stop now till they get to the bottom;" Lord Normanby confesses that the speed is "rather faster than is agreeable;" while Lord Palmerston in the dickey, with a cockade in his hat, folds his arms and says nothing. The horses and their riders next claim our attention. Four headstrong animals have got the bits in their mouths, and Lord John, mounted on the near leader, O'Connell, in vain endeavours to hold him in. Spring Rice sits prim and knowing, and apparently well primed, advising Johnny to "hold hard," a feat which his "fellow-servant" declares himself unable to accomplish; and, from the puny efforts of the postilion, and the mastery obtained by the team, it is too evident that the party is really going—the road to ruin. No. 611 gives a view of the modern Tilt-yard, after the fashion of the practising days in St. John's-wood. A barrier is erected, on which is inscribed the word "Ireland," and on either side two knights, in full armour, are tilting against each other with all their might. On the plume of one knight is written "Lords," on that of the other "Commons," and the last is reeling in his saddle from the effects of a well-directed thrust from the lance of his *equestrian* antagonist: O'Connell, in a corslet, which might have fitted *Falstaff*, but is far too narrow for his enlarged dimensions, is looking on with complacency, while, in close attendance as his squire, stands little Lord John, in a party-coloured garment, holding a *pertuisane*, or (more significantly) a *partisan*. In another part of the field are other knights, amusing themselves with gentler sports. One cavalier is charging Dummy, aptly represented by Lord Durham; while, careering away in the foreground appears Lord Brougham riding at the ring, which he is carrying away on the point of his lance, typifying his Lordship's skill at being at *all* in the ring. Nothing can exceed the humorous execution of Lord Brougham's appearance, whether for face, figure, costume or expression. A round hat, a corslet, the plaid trousers, jack-boots, his seat on horseback, and that peculiar face, portray such an individual as never went on a self-satisfied career since Don Quixote's memorable attack on the galley-slaves.

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday evening despatches and about 100 letters were received through Mr. Waghorn from India; from Bombay, 4th July.

The accounts from the Army of the Indus are dated from Candahar, at which place the combined forces of Bengal and Bombay were assembled, and Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk had taken possession of the throne, on the 8th May, and received the homage of his people at Candahar. We have not space for the programme of the ceremony on the occasion, which was very grand and imposing. No opposition was anticipated from Dost Mahomed, who will be driven either to make terms with Sir John Keane, or to flee the country. Indeed one

* "The word *Thug* means *a deceiver*, from the Hindee verb Thugna, to deceive;—it is pronounced *Tug*, slightly aspirated."—Vide *Captain Taylor's Introduction*.

report says that he has already gone to Bokhara. The impracticable nature of the country, and its being destitute of all forage and provisions, have been the only difficulties that our Army has had to contend with, and what these difficulties were may be imagined when the cavalry brigade alone lost 400 horses on the march from Shikarpore to Candahar, and the whole Army were reduced to half and quarter rations, and still suffer under many privations, though greatly alleviated since they reached the present quarters. The taking of Candahar, and the Shah's resumption of the reins of power, have produced a wonderful effect all over the country.

At the date of the despatches the Governor-General was still at Simla. Col. Morrison had ceased to be Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Roberts was very appropriately the musicians was o the band of the 11th Light Dragoons, who d val performed several favourite airs.—Great, only admit of the Duke's speech on the Vited "The health of Lord Hill, and the Army."—Dices

The Duke of Wellington acknowledg to of the state. A fo of the Army to leave Candahar for Herat, in charge of the guns destined for Shah Kamran, and accompanied by several experienced engineer officers, to assist in putting the place in a complete state of defence. Rumours are rife of the Persians being on the march against it a second time, but no credit was attached to them.

Private letters have been received in town, mentioning that the British Residents were still in duress in Canton, and that about one half the opium had been delivered up at Lintin on the 18th April, and the whole was expected to be so by the 30th. The Bombay ships were at Singapore with about 1200 chests of malwa, awaiting further advices from China, and the *Sir Edward Ryan*, having landed the Bengal drug under protest, had proceeded with the rest of her cargo.

The *Poppy*, Capt. M'Kenzie, from Singapore 30th May, brings intelligence of a seizure of opium by the Siamese authorities, who, no doubt, have been influenced by the advice of the Chinese, to prohibit the importation of the drug.—*Bengal Hurkaru Price Current*, June 18.

We understand that the *Allan Ker* has brought out the engines for the *Victoria* steamer, which will now speedily be completed and ready for sea. It is said that the Fort Docks are to be much enlarged, and that additions on a great scale are to be made to our steam flotilla.

The Bengal Commissariat expected to be able to march for Cabul about the 5th or 7th June, should the stores and treasure *en route* from Bukkur reach in good time. One of the Shah's regiments was to occupy Gerishk, and not to follow the Sirdars who had fled to Bukwa. Dost Mahomed had made no proposal to accept terms, but meditated no resistance. Sir John Keane was quite resolved to take on the Bombay troops with him, though contrary to Mr. M'Naghten's opinion, and the general opinion of the whole force, that the Bengal division was amply sufficient for the undertaking.—*Bombay Courier*.

The Bengal Brigade under Gen. Nott was still at Quetta. Letters state that a great many officers had suffered in health from bad diet and hard work, and become so thin that a want of tailors, to reduce clothes, and take in sword belts, began to be felt.

In general orders dated Candahar, 14th May, Sir John Keane states that Major Griffiths, 37th N.I., had quitted Dadur, with three companies of that regiment, without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, although aware of the reasons which induced his Excellency to order him and the detachment to occupy that post, and also contrary to the express desire of Lieut.-Col. Dennie, distinctly communicated to him by that officer.—*Bombay Courier*, July 2.

Major Todd was about to proceed on a mission to Herat, charged with presents from the Governor-General to Shah Kamran, and is to be accompanied by Lieut. North, of the Bombay Engineers.

Reports from Cabul state that Dost Mahomed's followers were deserting him, and that the chief himself was meditating a flight to Morad Beg of Koondoz.

Runjeet Singh is reported to be still alive, but in a very precarious state. The British force in the neighbourhood of Lahore has been strengthened, awaiting an event which must cause a considerable degree of confusion in the Punjaub.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G O., May 18, 1839—Mr. F Montgomerie to be Dep. Coll. of Customs and Land Revenue at the Presid., and to continue to act as Dep. Civil Auditor and Mint Master until relieved by Mr. Grant. Mr. C. Sims to act as Dep. Coll. of Customs and Land Revenue during Mr. Montgomerie's employment in the Audit and Mint Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.—G O., May 17, 1839—Rev. A. Stackhouse is appointed Chaplain at Surat, visiting Broach occasionally, and directed to proceed to his station at the commencement of the ensuing month. Rev. Jas. Jackson, A.M., appointed Acting Chaplain of Byculla, Acting Chaplain of Colaba, and the harbour, from the date of Rev. Mr Davies' departure for Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., May 17, 1839—L.W. Eur. Reg.—Capt. J. P. Cumming to be Maj., Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson to be Capt., and Ensign R. M. D. Leith to be Lieut., in succ. to Morton, ret.—date of rank, Jan. 10, 1839. 9th N.I.—Capt. J. B Bellasis and Lieut. A. Valiant, to take rank in succ. to Meldrum, ret.—date of rank, July 12, 1837. Lieut. (Brev.-Capt.) W. Purves to be Capt., and Ens. C. Halkett to be Lieut., in succ. to Farquharson, prom. Ens. H. L. Evans, 17th N.I., to act as Adj. to that reg., from Oct. 27 to Nov. 27 last, during the absence of Lieut Knipe, on leave to the Presid. Brevet-Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N.I., has been nominated to command the detachments at Trombay, Sion, and in the districts, from the 15th inst. Surg. H. Grey is appointed Acting Garrison Surgeon during the absence of Surg. Downey, on med. cert., or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., May 18, 1839—Ens. H. Grey, 8th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for three years for benefit of his health. Lieut F. C. Wells to do., for do. Surg. C. Downey, Garr. Surg. of Bombay, is allowed a furlough to sea for six months for the benefit of his health. Lieut H. Wood, Eng., is allowed a furl to Europe for one year, as a special case, without pay, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Aug. 29—FAIRY QUEEN, *Cousens*, from Ceylon, May 3. Liverpool, Aug. 29—HIGGINSON, *Heath*, from Bombay, May 4. London, Aug. 29—ST. GEORGE, *Weakner*, from JAVA, April 17. CAROLINA, *Jacobson*, from Batavia, May 16. 30th—MARY ISABEL, *Boyd*, from Mauritius, May 22. CHINA, *Baddle*, from Madras, April 11.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Aug. 25—CARNATIC, *Vost*, for Madras. WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, for Calcutta. Downs, 27th—WESTMORELAND, *Brigstock*, for Swan River. DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, for Madras.

BENGAL *Arrivals at.*—June 7—JUNTINA, *Bentley*, from Downs Jan 28 MARY SOMERVILLE, *Hookey*, from Liverpool. JUMNA, *Robinson*, from do. 9th—PETREL, *Turran*, from do. 10th—TAMERLANE, *M'Kenzie*, from Downs. PORTSPA, *Lowe*, from Madras. THALIA, *Graham*, from Liverpool. SCOTLAND, *Cunningham*, from do. RYDE, *Fletcher*, from Clyde. INDIANA, *Gillett*, from Downs. ROYAL WILLIAM, *Irving*, from Plymouth.

Departures from.—May 30—CITY OF ABERDEEN, *Munro*, for London. 31st—FRANCES, *Johnstone*, for Liverpool. June 9—ROBARTS, *Elder*, for London. LADY KENNAWAY, *Dawson*, for do. JOHN BAGSHAW, *Cleeas*, from Liverpool. 10th—WOODLINGTON, *Burrows*, for London. WILSON, *Hamlin*, for Liverpool. THOMAS LOWRY, *Graham*, for do. EUPH, *Noble*, for do. 14th—CORONANDEL, *Loader*, for do. CATHERINE, *Brown*, for Cape.

MADRAS, *Arrivals at.*—June 20—MARQUIS OF CAMDEN, *Reade*, from Plymouth. H.M.S. ALGERINE, *Thomas*, from Trincomalee. 22d. GENERAL KYD, *Jones*, from Downs. STRATHERAN, *Champs*, from do. May 30—CONNOA, packet, from Calcutta.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at.*—June—WILLIAM HARRIS, *Terry*, from Downs. THETIS, *Ferrier*, from do. JOHNSTONE, *Spence*, from Liverpool. HECTOR, *Johnson*, from Llanelly. COLOMBO, *M'Kellar*, from Suez. 25th—IDA, *Passmore*, from Downs. 27th—BERENICE, *Lowe*, from Suez and Aden, with London Mails of May 11, and, *via* Marseilles, May 15.

Departures from.—June 28—SURREY, *Sinclair*, for London. ANN, *Jaffray*, for do. EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, for Madras.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Aug. 14—MAIDSTONE, *Wimble*, London to Calcutta. Lat. 39. 32 N., Lon. 13. 26 W.

CASUALTY.—Bengal, June 18—The ELIZABETH, *Dewar*, which sailed from Calcutta, May 20, for Liverpool, was lost in the Bay of Bengal early in June. The Captain and part of the crew arrived at Calcutta, June 18, in a most exhausted state, having been four days in an open boat.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 31, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 90¼ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced, 93¼ ⅞.
Reduced 91¼ ¼. | New 3½, 97½ 98.

Consols for Account, 91¼ ⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—R. Crook, jun., of Newton Abbot, Devonshire, stationer.

BANKRUPTS—A. Lord, of Trinidad-place, Islington, surgeon—J. Morrison, of Brandon st, Walworth, Surrey, fell-monger—G. Tratt, late of 28, Chilton-st., Somers-town, tailor—S. Tratt, late of 17, Manchester-st, King's-cross, Middlesex, tailor—W. Kearse, late of the Grand-parade, Cork, tailor, but now of 5, Belgrave-place, Walworth-road, Surrey—J. Lawrence, of Bollingbroke-row, Walworth road, watch and clock manufacturer—G. Scarlett, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, currier—W. Elstob, of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, cabinet-maker—J. Wilson, of Sheffield-park, Sheffield, spring knife manufacturer and victualler—J. Edwards, of Manchester, victualler—M. Sweet, now or late of Taunton, Somersetshire, inn-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—Buteman and Young, of Leith, ship-builders—J. Wales, sen., formerly of Dukeshaven, now of Wick, fishcurer and innkeeper—R. Millar, of Dundee, merchant.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—T. Smith, Manor row, Towerhill, earthenwareman.

BANKRUPTS—K. F. H. Mackenzie, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st., merchant—J. F. Pattison, Finsbury-circus, commission agent and stationer—J. Fogg and G. A. F. Steen, Manchester, merchants—J. Stringfield, Bath, fell-monger—J. Brierley, now or late of Shaw, Prestwich-cum-Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, and waste-dealer—J. Mitchell, Preston and Liverpool, woollen-draper and dealer in hats—K. H. Knight, Chichester, victualler—G. Chapman, Bath, chinaman—H. M'Minn and G. M'Minn, Liverpool, woollen-drapers, silk-mercers, and hosiers—J. W. Morgan, J. Morgan, and T. Morgan, Glasbury, Radnorshire, woolstaplers—L. Slater, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

BIRTHS.

At the Island of Ascension, the lady of Capt. TINKLER, R.M., Commandant of that establishment, of a son—10th inst., at Woodlands, the lady of Capt. C. M. MAHER, of a son—At Brompton, Kent, July 26, the lady of Capt. MITCHELL GEORGE SPARKS, 49th Reg., of a daughter—At Bishopwearmouth, the wife of Capt. ROWLEY, Rl. Art., of a daughter—At the Rl. Marine Barracks, Chatham, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. HERIOT, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

23th inst. at St. James's Church, the Rev. C. BOYS, to CAROLINE GOODRICH, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Dobbie, R.N.—27th inst., at St. Clement Danes, the Rev. J. KNOX, M.A., Chaplain H.E.I.C.'s Service, Madras, to HELEN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Peter Young, Esq.—26th inst., at Marlow, Capt. BISHOP CULPEPER, 14th Lt. Drags., to ALICIA CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Col Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart., M.P.—Aug. 26, in Canterbury Cathedral, Major HUTCHINSON, 26th Reg., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson, K.C.H., to MARY, daughter of the Rev. J. Russell, D.D.—At Dublin, R. COLVILL, Esq., Lieut. 97th Reg., to ELIZA CAROLINE, youngest daughter of T. J. Stoney, Esq.—T. CUOLAHAN, Esq., of Ashgrove, King's County, to ALICE, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Cuolahan, 28th Reg.—At Edinburgh, J. YONGE, Esq., to Mrs. EMMS, widow of the late Col. Reed, and only daughter of the late R. Holmes, Esq., Purser, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. MURRAY, Esq., late 42d Rl. Highlanders, to SUSAN CATHERINE SAUNDERS, widow of the late A. C Murray, Esq., and daughter of the late John Murray, Esq., Commissary-General—R. NISBETT, Esq., of Lambden, to Miss HOOD, only child of the late Capt. T. Hood, 75th Reg.—At Acton, Middlesex, FREDERIC, son of Lieut.-Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, to JULIANA, daughter of the Rev. W. Antrobus, Rector of Acton.

DEATHS.

12th inst., at Heather Inn, two miles east of Dollar, in his 75th year, JOHN BUCHAN, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—23d inst., at Hull, at a very advanced age, and where he had been for nearly twenty years the Barrackmaster, Captain J. BEEVOR—Lieut. HOPKINS, 70th regiment—24th inst., at Crowlink, Sussex, Lieut. DANIEL LEARY, R.N.—In London, BLANCHE, widow of Captain Stanton, R.N.—24th inst., at the house of Sir John Mortlock, Dorset-sq., MARY LEATHA BEEVOR, daughter of the late Captain Beevor—In Margate, at an advanced age, Captain J. W. COTTER, of Cork—At Coppet, near Geneva, on 8th July, Captain J. TWEEDALE, aged 73, late of the H.E.I.C.S.—At Southampton, Surgeon J. MACK, h.-p. 4th Light Dragoons—18th inst., Lieut.-Gen. SAMUEL NEED, in the 74th year of his age. (See Memoir)—Near Orsova, on the Danube, by the upsetting of the track-boat, Lieutenant D. PERIE, 9th regiment—At North Leith, Commander W. LEYDEN, on the retired list—At Southwick, Mrs. PATTEN, widow of the late Captain Patten, many years Adjutant Royal Marines—At Parkstone, near Poole, on 20th inst., AUELAIDE, only daughter of Captain Jackson, R.N., aged eight years—In Portland-terrace, Regent's-park, THEODORE HENRY, youngest son of Lieut H. Broadhead, Commander, H.M. brigantine *Lynx*, coast of Africa—At Brook, Isle of Wight, on 20th inst., Lieutenant H. A. S. SYMMES, R.N. (1815), Chief Officer of the Coast Guard station at that place, aged 45. The premature death of this gallant officer is attributed to the great exertions made by him in saving the lives of the crew of the French brig *Claire*, wrecked off the southern coast of the island, in December last, when he nearly lost his life by the swamping of his boat. For his conduct on that occasion he received a gold medal from the Royal National Institution, for saving lives from shipwreck, the French Government also transmitted to him, through the Admiralty, a gold medal, which Captain Radcliffe, the Inspecting Commander of the district, had the satisfaction of putting into his hands two days only before his death—At Falmouth, MRS. TILLY, the wife of Captain Tilly, aged 50—12th inst., at Broad stairs, Capt. G. W. HOOPER, R.N., aged 65—At Melcombe Regis, 17th ult., Major J. MAUGHAN, on retired full pay Royal Marines, in his 60th year—At Axminster, EMMA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Capt. Burnett, Marine-parade, Lyme Regis, in her 23d year—At Carlton, near Pontefract, R. WILSON, Esq., late of Ackworth-grange, and formerly Capt. in the Queen's Rl. Regiment—On the 21st inst., at Boyle, aged 4 years and 8 months, FRANCES EMILY, eldest daughter of Capt. Digby Lawrell, 84th Reg.—26th inst., aged 3 years, at Bethnal-green, HENRY, son of Capt. H. F. Hawker, Adjutant of the Queen's Own Militia, and late of the 19th Foot—At Elgin, ELIZA, relict of C. Hay, Esq., Commander R.N.—At the Hospital, Port Royal, Jamaica, on 5th July last, CHARLES HENRY WATERS, Assist.-Surg. R.N., aged 24, eldest son of Major Waters, R.M.—At Demerara, Ens. PHIPPS, 70th regiment—15th inst., at Stoke, the wife of Mr. W. WINCHESTER, late Clerk in Her Majesty's Dock-yard, Plymouth.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Generals—Sir James Stewart, Bart., G.C.H., Col. of 2d Dr., Cheltenham—Archdall, Lt. Gov. of the Isle of Wight—Pare, Southampton. Lieut.-Generals—Sir D. L. F. Widdrington, K.C.H.—Need, Col. 9th Lancers, Fountain Dale, near Mansfield—James Cuming, Castletown, Isle of Man—A. Walsh, London—Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B., E.I.C.S., Bath. Colonels—Rogers, C.B., Rl. Art., Woolwich—Wedderburne, late of Coldstream Gds., Glasgow. Lieut.-Col. W. Baron Linsingen, C.B., h.-p. 8th Line Ger. Leg. Majors—Sir Robert Clayton, Bart h.-p. 82d F., Adling Hall, Lancashire—Charleton, h.-p. 11th F.—Saunders, Rl. Art., London. Captains—Halpin, 49th F.—Barra, h.-p. 16th Dr., Knutsford—Spry, h.-p. Indep. Co., Hackney—Eccles, late 2d R. Vet. Bn., Fredericton, New Brunswick. Lieutenants—Pirie, 9th F.—Hopkins (Adj.) 76th F.—Lucard, late Inv. Webb, h.-p. 35th F., Pulham, St. Mary, Norfolk—Love, h.-p. 44th F.—Hamilton, h.-p. 76th F.—Sir Robert Grierson, Bart., h.-p. 11th F., Rockhall, Dumfries—Macpherson, h.-p 5th W.I. Reg.—Forbes, h.-p. Cape Reg.—Astuto, h.-p. Corn. Rang., Palermo. Cornets and Ens.—Moore, h.-p. 9th Dr—Gray, 3d Dr., Meerut, Bengal—Hunter, 56th F., at sea—Phipps, 70th F., Demerara—Dickenson, do. do.—Hunter, h.-p Elford's Corps. Quartermasters—Horne, h.-p. 7th Dr. Gds., New Glasgow, Lower Canada—Neill, h.-p. 1 Fenc. Cav., Vicar's Town, Shodfalls. Paymasters—Goldtrapp, 70th F., on passage from W. Indies—Anderson, h.-p. 4th F., Boulogne. Medical Department: Surgeons—Dr. Divit, 91st F., Donegal—G. John, Staff, Hull—Mack, h.-p. 4th Dr. Purveyor Moss, h.-p. Assist.-Surgeons—Dr Hunter, 15th F. Bellary, Madras—Saner, 61st F.—Cannan, h.-p. 76th F., Glasgow.

Advertisements.

LODGING, with or without Board, near Greenwich.—A desirable opportunity offers for an Invalid, or a Lady, during her confinement, would find this a comfortable and quiet retreat, and every attention paid to their wants. The Cottage is detached, with Coach House and Stabling if required.

For Cards of Address apply to Mr. Williams, Pawnbroker, Trafalgar Road, Greenwich.

GUINNESS' EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT, 6s 6d. per Dozen Quarts, 4s. per Dozen Pints. London Stout, 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts, or Five Dozen for 1l., at NOBLE and Co's Foreign Wine Establishment, corner of Charlotte-street and Windmill-street, Fitzroy-square. Orders per post, or otherwise, punctually attended to.

TO SPORTSMEN, Gentlemen Hunting, Riding, Walking, suffering from Disease, Relaxation, Local Debility, &c.—WRAY'S IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, of superior workmanship, and made of the best materials; approved of, and recommended by, the late Mr. Abernethy for their excellent adaptation, as being superior to any hitherto used; and the extreme ease and comfort with which they are worn, together with the exceedingly low price at which they are charged, must ever ensure their general employment. Best Jean, 1s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; Ditto, with Fronts, 3s. 6d.; India Dimity, with Real China Net Silk Purses and Elastic Springs, 7s 6d. May be had direct from the Inventor, at 118, Holborn-hill, and 9, Aaar street, Strand. Steel Spring Trusses for Hernia, properly adapted, single, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; double, 12s. and 21s. each. Laced Stockings and Bandages for varicose veins. Ladies Umbilical Belts, Bandages, &c., for all Surgical purposes.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—To be Let with immediate Possession for a term of three, five, or seven years, that most excellent Family Residence called "North Down," near Milford Haven, with Coach-houses, Stabling, and all other Outbuildings calculated to render the abode complete in every respect. The House may be had Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without Seventy Acres of good Pasture and Arable Land; it was formerly the residence of the late Sir Charles Tyler, and is now in the occupation of Colonel Kemm, of the Bengal Army. It commands extensive views over the rich vale of St. Florence, and is within a short ride of that fashionable Watering place Tenby, and an agreeable walk to Her Majesty's Dock-yard at Paigr, and to the County Town of Pembroke. The surrounding country contains some of the richest scenery in the kingdom. The society in the neighbourhood is not surpassed by any in the empire; there is good shooting on the Estate, Fishing in the neighbourhood, and a well-appointed pack of Hounds. For Terms and further Particulars apply upon the Premises, North Down, near Pembroke; or by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Alex. F. Ridgway, No. 43, Leicester-square, London.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1839.

F. JOYCE'S ANTI-CORROSIVE PERCUSSION CAPS.

SPORTSMEN are respectfully informed, that to prevent the recurrence of those distressing accidents which so frequently happen from the use of imperfect and unsafe Caps, and seconded by the wishes of a number of those engaged in the Gun Trade, he has reduced the price to 2s. to 3s. 6d. per box, signed and sealed as usual, and trusts that this reduction will induce those who now resort to the use of low-priced caps to consider the value of the risk they inevitably run in so doing. To do all that lies in his power, F. J. has taken off a similar per centage from the former wholesale price, thus reducing the cost of the best goods, on which perfect reliance can be placed, to within a trifle of the sum usually paid for those dangerous articles frequently sold to the detriment both of consumer and retailer. May be had of Messrs. Blanch, Gracechurch Street; Beckwith, Skinner Street; Stevens, High Holborn; Parker, High Holborn; Reilly, Holborn; Green, Leicester Square; London, London Wall; Benton, Strand; Tetham, Charing Cross.

Purchasers are requested to observe the name of F. Joyce, original inventor and sole manufacturer, on each sealed packet.—This precaution is rendered necessary by some unprincipled individuals having imitated the labels and wrappers.

Chemically prepared Waddings of a superior description.

Warehouse, 55, Bartholomew Close, London.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers, in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 6d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 90s.; furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 8s. each; japanned drawers, 34s. each; mahogany ditto, 44s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 2s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; 4l. to bed-tickings, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, (opposite the Bank of England,) submit the prices of the following SILVER TEA & COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on Shell Feet, the Tea and Coffee pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly embossed with flowers and scrolls. The shape of either is new and elegant.

Cottage Pattern.	£ s.	King's Pattern.	£ s.
Strong Silver Tea-pot	12 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	12 0
Ditto Sugar-basin	6 16	Ditto Sugar-basin	7 10
Ditto Milk-ewer	4 10	Ditto Cream-ewer	5 10
Ditto Coffee-pot	15 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	15 0
Complete . .	38 6	Complete . . .	40 0

A variety of upwards of Fifty Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, where may be selected every article of Silver requisite for the Side-board or Plate-chest. Pamphlets of Prices, with sketches of the various articles, gratis.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

61, Cornhill, and 207, Tooley-street.

JOHN CARTER, CHRONOMETER-MAKER TO THE ROYAL NAVY, in compliance with the wishes of his numerous friends, begs to inform them that he has opened a City Establishment for the sale of his Marine TIME PIECES, at No. 61, CORNHILL, where Merchants, Captains, and other scientific men, may always meet with Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches of the same sterling quality as those which have called forth from the Astronomer-Royal the following important certificate:—

"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Oct. 22, 1838.

"I certify that since the commencement of the annual trials of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, in competition for rewards offered by the Government for the best Chronometers, Mr. Carter, Chronometer-maker, of Tooley-street, has obtained a greater number of rewards than any other Chronometer-maker, and that he obtained the two last rewards given by the Government.

"I certify also, that since I have had charge of the Royal Observatory, several Chronometers constructed by Mr. Carter, either belonging to the Royal Navy, or on trial for purchase by the Government, have been rated at the Royal Observatory, and that they have generally been extremely good. (Signed)

"G. B. AIRY."

Chronometers carefully adjusted, timed, and rated.—61, Cornhill.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. Albert, Tailor, 5, King William street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from . .	2 10 0	to	3 0 0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue . .	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

53, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

COOL SOFT HANDS.—BURTON'S SAND WASH BALLS, recommended highly by the profession, for removing that redness and natural inclination to heat of the skin at this season of the year to ladies gardening and gentlemen cricketing, rowing, &c., or where any exertion is taken, so prejudicial to the hands of the superior classes, the Sand Balls at once remove any hardness or bad consequences to the skin produced thereby, and leave it pleasingly soft, cool, and pliable.—Sold at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, by all Perfumers, &c., and by the Inventor, H. Burton (late Berry and Burton), at his Original Old Brown Windsor Soap and Wash Ball Manufactory, 18, Greek-st. Soho-square, London.

Sole Proprietor of the late S. Berry's Palm Soap.

WHITE'S ESSENCE OF EGLANTINE. A highly fashionable and peculiar Handkerchief Scent, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, durable, and refreshing. In Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and in elegant Toilette Bottles, 14s. each.

WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE.—So exceedingly useful in Head-aches, Fainting, &c., and particularly reviving in crowded or sick rooms. In neat stoppered Bottles enclosed in Morocco Cases, at 3s. each.

The above prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. And now Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

LEFAY'S GRAND POMADE.—This extraordinary Preparation cures, by two or three external applications, Tic Douloureux, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica, and all painful affections of the Nerves, giving instantaneous relief in the most severe paroxysms. It has been extensively employed in the public and private practice of several French Physicians, who have declared that in no case have they found it to fail in curing those formidable and tormenting maladies. Since its introduction into England it has in every case fully maintained the high character its unrivalled success has obtained for it on the Continent. Patients, who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by Rheumatism and Paralysis, have, by a few applications, been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, morphia, colchicum, and all the usual remedies, had been found useless. Its astonishing and almost miraculous effects have also been experienced in the cure of nervous and rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, contracted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pains of the chest and bones, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, difficult respiration, &c. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, it does not cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most beautiful skin without fear of injury.

Sold, by appointment of JEAN LEFAY, the Inventor, by his sole Agent, Stirling, Chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, who will answer any inquiries, if by letter, post paid, respecting it, and also shew letters received from numerous patients who have benefited by its application. It can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London, carriage free. Sold in pots at 4s. 6d. each.

Notice.—As there is a spurious imitation, it is requisite to see that the name, "J. W. Stirling," is engraved on the Government Stamp, outside the wrapper, without which security it cannot be genuine.

TEETH.

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PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

FROM COLONEL GALLOWAY, C.B., OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE ELECTION of a DIRECTOR of the

EAST INDIA COMPANY, to FILL the VACANCY occasioned by the death of Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., being fixed for Wednesday, the 11th September, I beg to intimate my determination to PROCEED to the BALLOT on that day.

The time is now arrived when I stand in need of your effectual aid. The very numerous promises I have received justly afford me that most confident hope of success; and, at this crisis, I most respectfully and earnestly beg to submit to you that, though your Army of Bengal is your principal Army, on which the stability of the Government in India depends, yet there is no individual in the Direction who has ever belonged to it.

I have the honour to remain,
With the highest esteem and gratitude,
Your obliged and most faithful servant,
A. GALLOWAY, Colonel, Bengal Army.

4, Upper Harley-street, August 29, 1839.

EAST INDIA ELECTION.—The Election

of a Director, in the room of the late Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., deceased, being fixed to take place at the EAST INDIA HOUSE, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September next, the COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of Major-Gen. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON respectfully entreat those friends who have kindly promised their votes in his favour, and who have recently changed their abode, or may now be absent from home, will do the Committee the favour to inform them the address to which they wish their proxy papers to be sent.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM, Chairman.

Committee Room, King's Head Tavern, Poultry, Aug. 28, 1839.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Ballot for the Election of a Director of

the East India Company having been fixed for Wednesday the 11th of September, allow me to repeat my earnest solicitation for the honour of your support; and to request that such of my friends as may prefer to vote by proxy will do me the kindness to intimate their wish to my Committee as early as possible, that the necessary power of attorney may be transmitted to them.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
JAMES WEIR HOGG.

40, Upper Grosvenor-street, August 28, 1839.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 347. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES. J. and E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 83, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached. Cabin furniture, bedding, &c.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time; a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN who have not been able to procure Gentlemanly and Fashionable Coats, &c., except at very high Prices, thereby paying for many who never pay at all, are respectfully requested to make a trial at FLETCHER'S, 128, NEW BOND-STREET, who have for some years supplied their Patrons with very First-rate Clothing at the annexed Prices, for Ready Money:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l.* 6*s.*, Blue or Black do., 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Coloured Frocks, 1*l.* 8*s.*; Blue or Black do., 1*l.* 18*s.*; Vests, from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Trousers, from 16*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* A Suit of Footman's Livery, from 4*l.* 5*s.* The new Deputy-Lieutenant's Uniform, complete for 30 Guineas.

Copy the Address.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.

These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 30*s.* to 150*s.*, together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.

All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 155, Leadenhall street.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—CALCUTTA and LONDON.—J. H. STOCQUELER and Co. beg to announce to their Friends that, in consequence of the rapid extension of their business, and the increase of their Subscription List to upwards of 1,200 names, they have deemed it right to consult the convenience and accommodation of their supporters by REMOVING their West end Office from No. 8, Cr[illegible]g's court, to a spacious Suite of Rooms in PALL-MALL EAST (entrance No. 26, Suffolk-street). The Reading-room and principal Office at No. 85, King William-street, City, will remain as before.

September 2, 1839.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30*s.*; superfine, 40*s.* to 50*s.*; frock coats, silk facing, 8*s.* to 47*s.*; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50*s.*; milled cloth great coats, 40*s.* to 60*s.*, trousers, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*; fashionable buckskin and kerseymere, 15*s.* to 25*s.*; waistcoats 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; Petersham great coats, 25*s.* and 30*s.*; pilot coats, 16*s.*, 21*s.*, and 30*s.*; cloth cloaks, 30*s.* to 63*s.*; shooting jackets, 18*s.*; dressing gowns, 10*s.* 6*d.*; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 36*s.* to 42*s.*; a suit of clothes, 2*l.* 17*s.*; superfine black, 3*l.* 5*s.*—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

CADETS.—Parents and Guardians having Young Gentlemen to fit out, will find a great saving in Purchasing their Outfit at Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and COMPANY, 37, CORNHILL, whose List is made out on the most economical scale and charged at Wholesale Prices, full 20 per cent. lower than any house recommended by those East India Agents who make a business of hunting up Cadets and other Gentlemen going out to India, for the sake of the enormous allowance of 15 and 20 per cent. for the recommendation

Lists with Prices on application, or by Letter, Post Paid.

36	Plain Long Cloth Shirts, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d* each
24	Plaited or Full Fronted Do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, to 4*s.* 6*d.* each
12	Night Shirts, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
12	Welch Flannel Waistcoats, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d* each
3	Pr. Do. Do. Do., 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* each
12	Pr Calico Pantaloon Drawers, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*
1	Suit Best Blue Camlet, 24*s.* to 32*s.* per suit.
1	Dressing Gown, 10*s.* or 12*s.* each.
12	White Jean Jackets, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*, best quality
12	— Waistcoats, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* each.
12	Pr. — Trowsers, 6*s.* 6*d* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per pair; or
12	Pr. White Drill Do., 8*s.* 6*d* to 12*s.* per pair
1	Undress Superfine Blue Frock Coat, 63*s.* to 80*s.*
1	Pr. Superfine Regimental Trowsers, 30*s.* to 32*s.* per pair
1	Military Cloak, 63*s.* to 100*s* each
4	Do. Stocks, 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d* each
2	Black Silk Cravats, 3*s.* to 5*s* 6*d.* each
48	Pr. Brown Cotton & Hose, 5*d* to 10*d.* per pair
12	Pr. Worsted Do., 9*d.* to 1*s.* per pair
48	White Cambric Handkerchiefs, 9*d.* to 1*s.* each
3	Pr Military Gloves.
12	Pr. White Berlin Do., 10*d.* or 1*s.* per pair
85	Linen Huckaback Towels, 7½*d.* to 10½*d.* each
3	Pr. White Cotton Braces, 9*d.* to 1*s* per pair
1	Clothes Bag, with Lock and Key, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* eac
6	Pr Cotton Sheets, 3*s.* to 4*s.* per pair
8	Pillow Cases, 7*d.* to 1*s.* each
1	Regulation Full Dress Chaco, best quality, 7*s.*
2	Foraging Caps, with cover, 11*s.* to 17*s.* each
1	Regulation Town-made Sword, 42*s.* to 55*s.*, warranted
1	Waterproof Sword Bag
1	Sword Knot, 11*s.* to 14*s.* each
1	Buff Shoulder Belt, 11*s.* 6*d.*
1	Patent Leather Frog Do., 7*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.*
1	Rich Crimson Silk Sash, 20*s.* to 25*s.* each
2½	Yards Extra Superfine Scarlet Cloth
5½	Do. Rich Gold Lace
1	Pr. Undress Frock Shoulder Scales, 17*s.*
1	Pr. Gold Epaulettes, 54*s.* to 63*s.* per pair
2	Pr. Gold Shell Cords
2	Pr. Strong Boots
2	Pr. Dress Shoes
6	Tooth Brushes
2	Hair Brushes
1	Boxes Tooth Powder
1	Pr. Bullock Trunks
	A Saddle, Bridle and Whip
2	Pr. Strong Shoes
1	Dressing Case
2	Nail Brushes
1	Comb

DEPOT FOR NAVAL [illegible] EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, [illegible] LEVY,

No. 2, Hemming's [illegible] Row,

Begs to call the attention of [illegible] Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established [illegible] they will find ready every article of [illegible] Furniture, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, [illegible]. Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others proceeding Abroad or to Sea Level'd, Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—J. DELCROIX and CO., 158, NEW BOND-STREET, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive, long, and highly-celebrated Establishment, and to inform them that the only genuine, exquisitely fragrant, and delicate Perfumes, are those which are manufactured by themselves, and which bear the address of 158, New Bond-street, with the signature of J. Delcroix.

The high and envied celebrity of J. Delcroix's Perfumes has produced many spurious imitations, for the selling of which J. Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several parties; and they beg to apprize their connexion that they will persist in their determination to proceed against all persons that may attempt any invasion of their rights.

A LADY, the Daughter of an Officer of Rank in the Army, is desirous to obtain the situation of Governess in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family. She has resided upwards of Six Years on the Continent, and would not object to return thither. Is perfectly conversant with the French and Italian Languages, Drawing and Painting, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.; is a native of England and a Protestant. Applications at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette* will meet with due attention.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and CO., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. HODGSONS and ABBOTT, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption: orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS WANTED FOR PERFORMING THE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ABERDEEN OR PETERHEAD & LERWICK IN THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, August 29, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Tuesday the 17th September next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to receive Tenders, under conditions, which may be seen at the above Office, or upon application to the Collector of Customs at Aberdeen or Lerwick, or to Lieutenant Pitt, R.N., at Leith, for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS, commencing on the 29nd of September next, between Peterhead and Lerwick, by a sailing vessel, or between Aberdeen or Peterhead and Lerwick by a steam-vessel or vessels, or by sailing and steam vessels.

Persons tendering for more than one of the three above named modes of conveyance must send a separate Tender for each.

All Tenders are to be made upon the printed form provided for the purpose, which may be had upon application as above, and they are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, with the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails," and "Comptroller of Victualling," in the left-hand corner of the envelope.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the Party, or an Agent for him attends.

Every Tender must must be delivered at the above Office, and if by an Agent he accompanied by the written authority of the party tendering, and it must also express when the vessels will be ready for service, and when they will be ready to commence the performance of the service required, and also state the address of the party tendering.

CONTRACTS FOR TRAIN AND PALE SEAL OIL.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset place, September 5, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 19th inst. at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Her Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

TRAIN and PALE SEAL OIL.

A Distribution of the Oil, and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and born in the left hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £100 for Due performance of the Contracts.

ORDNANCE LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

At Hilsea, near Portsmouth, and Stokes Bay, near Gosport, in the County of Hants.

FREEHOLD ESTATES

TWO BE SOLD BY TENDER, by Order of the Right Honourable the Master-General and Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, with the Timber growing thereon, well suited for Investment. The property, near Stokes Bay, contains numerous Sites for Villas, commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight and the surrounding country, containing together 40a. 2r. 10p. and is let to highly respectable tenants.

The Property at Hilsea will be shown to the purchasers by Mr. Pett, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at that place; and the Property at Gosport will be shown by the respective Tenants on the Spot.

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday the 5th October next, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had, also of the Storekeepers at the Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, and at Priddy's Hard; of Mr. Pett, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at Hilsea, and of Mr. Nightingale, Surveyor, Lyndhurst, New Forest, of the Ordnance Solicitor, Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and of G. L. Cretcham, Esq., Solicitor, Portsmouth.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 21st August, 1839.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TO BE SOLD.

BY ORDER of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that Large House, formerly the Residence of the Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with the Large Garden, Stable, and Coach-House attached thereto.

The House is substantial and commodious, and contains Dining-Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast-Parlour, 8 Bed-Rooms, 2 Bed-Closets, Dressing-Room, Large Kitchen, and every necessary accommodation for Servants, with good Cellarage, and a sufficient Supply of Water, conveyed to the House by Leaden Pipes.

The Premises are enclosed with a Boundary Wall, and measure one Acre and two roods, or thereabouts, of English Statute Measure.

To suit the convenience of purchasers, the Honourable Board of Ordnance will have no Objection to grant permission for opening an Avenue, not exceeding 10 feet 6 inches in width, and 11 feet in height, through the Ramparts to the Harbour, subject, however, to the Conditions under which the property is offered for sale.

Further Particulars may be had by applying at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, in Pall-Mall, London; to the Ordnance Storekeeper, at Edinburgh, and to David Logan, Esq., Barrack-Master, Berwick upon-Tweed, who will also show a Plan of the Premises.

Tenders for the Property, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, aforesaid, will be received until the 1st day of October next.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 30th August, 1839.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Sept. 7, 12 o'clock

Consols, 90¼ ⅞.	3½ Reduced, shut.
Reduced, shut.	New 3½, 97⅝ 98.

Consols for Account, 91⅛.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 6.

6th Drag. Guards—Cornet Lindsay Zachariah Cox to be Lieut. by p., v. Hawkins, who retires—Phillips Buchanan, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Cox.

1st Drags.—Cornet Lawrence Palk to be Lieut., by p., v. Madden, who retires—Aubrey Rickets, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Palk.

3d Lt. Drags.—Ens. George Webb, from 64th Foot, to be Cornet, without p., v. Gray, deceased.

1st Foot—Assist.-Surg. John Hutchinson, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Surg., v. James Butler Kell, who retires upon h.-p.

2d—Ens. Douglas John Dickenson to be Lieut., without p., v. Sparke, dec., Jan. 30—Ens. Thomas Addison to be Lieut., without p., v. Nixon, dec., Jan. 31—Louis J. M'Pherson, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Dickinson—Charles Darby, Gent., to be Ens., v. Addison.

45th Capt. Francis Octavius Montgomery to be Major, by p., v. Webb, who retires—Lieut. Jonas Stawell to be Capt., by p., v. Montgomery—Ens. Edward Lawrence Tickell to be Lieut., by p. v. Stawell—William Cairnes Armstrong, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Tickell.

56th—Lieut. John Charlewood to be Capt., by p., v. Henry, who retires—Ens. Sowden Oakeley to be Lieut., by p., v. Charlewood—George William Pate), Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Oakeley.

64th—Quartermaster-Serj. James Howes to be Quartermaster, v. James Carr, who retires upon half pay.

92d—Lieut. Robert Pitcairn to be Capt., by p., v. Buckley, who retires—Ens. Alexander Penrose Miller to be Lieut., by p., v. Pitcairn—Thomas William Davies, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Miller—Serj.-Maj. John Forbes to be Quartermaster, v. James Calder, who retires upon half pay.

Rl. Newfoundland Vet. Comp.—Assist.-Surg. William Sall, from the Staff, to be Assist. Surg., v. Grant, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. John Donald Grant, from the Rl. Newfoundland Veteran Com., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Sall, who exchanges.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—A troop arrived at Woolwich on Thursday morning to receive and escort the King and Queen of the Belgians.

3d Dragoon Guards—

Sir Charles Dalbiac served the campaign of 1809 in the Peninsula, and was at the battles of Talavera, July 27, 28. Served the winter campaign of 1810 in the lines of Lisbon. Served the campaign of 1811 and commanded his reg. (always the 4th Dragoons) in the affair of Campo-Mayo, March 25; and in the Cavalry affair at Los Santos, April 16. Served the campaign of 1812, and was engaged in the affair at Derena, April 11, when Lord Combern ere defeated Marshal Soult's rear-guard. Present at the battle of Salamanca, July 22. Sir Charles published, with the approbation of His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, a military catechism, for the more correct instruction of young officers and non-commissioned officers of Cavalry.—Colonel Mansell served in the Peninsula from Apr. 1809, to the end of the war, including the following battles and sieges, viz.:—Talavera, July 27, 28, 1809; Busaco, Albuhera, Usagre, Cindad Rodrigo, Jan. and Feb. 1812, Badajoz, March and April, 1812; Vittoria and Toulouse. Col M. commanded a squadron at the brilliant Cavalry affair of Usagre, where three French regiments were defeated by the 3d Drag. Guards.—Quartermaster Martin served in the Peninsula from April, 1809, to the end of the war, including the following battles and sieges, viz.:—Talavera, July 27, 28, Busaco, Albuhera, Usagre, Badajoz, March and April, 1812. Vittoria, Pampeluna, and Toulouse.—Dr. Stephenson served in the Peninsula from March, 1809, to the end of the war.—*New Army List.*

5th Dragoon Guards—Head-qrs., two troops, Nottingham; one Coughboro'; one, Mansfield; one, Arnold; one, Kimberly.

6th Dragoon Guards—Hulme Barracks, Manchester.

7th Dragoon Guards—Head-qrs., two troops, Leeds; two, Carlisle; two, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1st Dragoons—Head qrs., two troops, Sheffield; two, Stone, Staffordshire; one, Burnsley, Yorkshire, one, Ashton-under-Lyne.

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. C. A. Lucas is reported to have died in India.

8th Hussars—Head-qrs., one troop, Leeds; two, Burnley; one, Bradford; one, Bury; one, Todmorden.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The service and depot cos. have been formed, and the latter moved to Paisley. Major-Gen. Lord Greenock has inspected the Royals.

2d—A comp. is vacant by the death, at Bombay, of Capt. H. D. Keith, a Waterloo officer.

3d—We have to announce the death, in India, of Ensign Flood, who lately obtained his commission. He went out at 3 o'clock P.M. on the 20th May, and nothing further was heard of him until his body was discovered, in the morning of the 22d June, in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed that he must have gone off in a fit.

3d Depot—Lieut. Daniel is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Maidstone, v. Lieut. Cowell, 99th, removed to London.

4th—A detachment of 52 r. and f. will embark in the *Thomas Grenville* this day (Saturday) for Madras.

6th—We are requested to contradict the remark of a contemporary that Colonel Sullivan is about to retire. Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Algeo is the oldest Major on the full-pay of the Army, and therefore may have expressed an intention of retiring, but the observation of our contemporary is at least premature. Lieutenant Montagu died on the 21st of June last, at Colaba, Bombay, of the bite of a snake.

8th—Lieut. John Hinde has returned home in the *Madagascar*. Bt.-Major Hartley commands the depot.

10th—Head-qrs., two cos., Burnley; three, Bury; three, Blackburn; two, Todmorden.

11th Depot—Col. Bishopp has joined from Canada, and taken the command. The Colonel served in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, and was at the battle of Corunna: he was in the Walcheren expedition; in the East Indies; and in 1826 at the Siege of Bhurtpore.

13th Depot—Drafts proceed to Bombay instead of Bengal, in consequence of the regiment being employed in Cabul. Capt. Meredith is on leave of absence, but will shortly take command of the depot at Chatham.

17th—The want of officers in this regiment has been much felt. The regiment has suffered much in the long march, but less than the 2d or the 14th.

18th—The regiment, we understand, is to be placed on the Indian Establishment, but not to be augmented in officers or men. The depot companies will not for the present be embarked for India, but it is expected they will be ordered to Chatham in the event of their being ultimately required to proceed to Bombay.

20th—The regiment will remain in England during the winter, but in the spring will embark for Dublin. Head-qrs., two cos., Stockport; six, Ashton-under-Lyne; two, Rochdale. Ens. W. Baring is appointed extra A.D.C. to the new Governor-Gen. of Canada. Ens. B. who entered the Army in Feb. last, is nephew of Mr. Poulett Thomson.

21st—Captain L'Estrange will shortly embark for Bengal in charge of a large draft. The regiment is exceedingly weak, having left a large number of men in Van Diemen's Land. Second Lieut. Holland embarked on the 3d inst. in the *Exmouth*, under Maj. J. Picton Beete, nephew of the late Sir Thomas Picton.

25th Depot—Hon. E. H. Erith to be Lieut. vice Long, Paymaster, and Lieut. S. Bristow Acting Adjutant.

26th—This regiment is nearly completed to 976 r. and f. Its recruiting has been particularly successful since limited to Scotland.

28th—Ens. Lane and 12 r. and f. embark next week for New South Wales, as part of a convict guard. Capt. Minter is on leave to 29th Sept. This officer has been 27 years on full-pay.

31st—Brev.-Maj. Ogilvy's name has been withdrawn from the list of officers to embark for Bengal. Ens. Smyth has been permitted to proceed to India overland. Lieut. Scott has joined the depot.

35th Depot—was inspected by Colonel Sir William Ware, C.B., &c., at Chatham on Tuesday last, and received well-merited approbation for its cleanly and soldierlike appearance.

36th—Colenso, whose case has been fully reported in this paper, was executed on 25th June, in presence of the Garrison, Barbadoes. Lieut. Manleverer has succeeded Lieut. Fleury as Depot Paymaster.

37th—Lieut. T. E. Le Breton has returned home in the *Madagascar*.

40th—Capt. M'Duff embarked on Saturday last for Bombay on board the *Lady East*, in command of detachments of the 4th and 15th Light Dragoons, and of the 2d and 13th Foot.

42d—Lt. Lord Charles L. Kerr is on a visit to the Earl of Clare at Mount Shannon.

45th—Yesterday the reg., under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. F. Boys, assembled in the Home Park, where they had a grand field-day, in full view of Her Majesty (who was stationed at the window of the breakfast-room) and several ladies of the Court. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, and the two Princes Augustus and Leopold, attended by Count A. Mensdorf, &c., were stationed on the eastern terrace overlooking the park. The troops were put through several evolutions with admirable pre-

square.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Campbell, Whitehall.

Thomas Carvick, Esq., Highwood Hill, Middlesex.

James Mackillo, Esq., King's Arms-yard.

John Fraser, Esq., York-terrace, Regent's-park.

John Hamilton, Esq., Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

Richard Langslow, Esq., Hatton, Middlesex.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co.

Actuary and Secretary—Alexander Jamieson, LL.D.

INDIA AGENTS.

Messrs. Macklillop, Stewart, and Co., Calcutta.

Madras—

Last week, just after the termination of Egham races, an affray occurred between the soldiers of the 45th and the thimble-rig gentry. On the day preceding, several of the privates had been "cleaned out" by the "pea gentlemen," and they therefore determined to "regularly serve out" the vagabonds, of whom there were upwards of 150, connected with no less than 50 tables. Accordingly, on Thursday about 200 attended the races, and after the last race the soldiers seized the tables of the thimble-riggers, breaking them into pieces, and using the fragments as "weapons of warfare." Others of the party armed themselves with the short thick clubs belonging to the "snuff-box knock-'em-down gentry," and "cut away, right and left," in every direction. The thimble-riggers at first showed some resistance, but they soon fled from the field of action. At eight o'clock the main body of the military left for their quarters at Windsor. Shortly afterwards the "pea gentlemen" ventured again upon the course, armed with sticks and staves. Unfortunately, some ten or twelve of the privates had remained in one of the booths, and the gamblers determined to wreak their vengeance upon them. Accordingly, they commenced an attack upon the soldiers, who were unarmed. These they dragged from the

booth, threw them down, and then kicked and maltreated them. The soldiers gallantly defended themselves, but were overpowered by numbers. One poor fellow was so dreadfully mauled that he was taken, apparently in a dying state, to the Naval Head, Chatham. Four others are in the hospital of the barracks seriously injured, and most of the remainder are not in right state for duty.

48th Depot—Ens. R. Warburton is on leave. The detachment from Killaloe to Templemore, 30th and 31st Aug.

50th Depot—Brev.-Major Sergeantson has leave until required for embarkation. He has been 23 years on full-pay.

52d Depot—Lieut. and Paymaster T. M. Creagh has received a severe cut on the forehead, together with some contusion of the shoulder and hip, from the upsetting of a gig on 26th ult. Capt. E. H. F. Pocklington has arrived in England from Barbadoes.

54th—Ensign Warre, son of Sir W. Warre, Commandant at Chatham, is to be A.D.C. to Sir R. Jackson, proceeding to Canada as Commander-in-Chief.

55th—Captain Fawcett, Ensign Schaw, and 72 r. and f., embark this day at Gravesend on board the *Thomas Grenville*, for Malta. Capts. Sharpin and O'Leary are at home on leave. Capt. Daubeney commands the depot at Chatham.

57th—Ens. Croker, Second Lieut., and 60 r. and f. embark this day in the *Thomas Grenville* for Madras.

59th Depot—Detach. of 1 Off., 1 Serj., and 20 r. and f., from Nenagh to Killaloe, Aug. 30.

62d—Ens. Dickson has embarked to join his regiment at Moulmein, in Burmah.

63d—59 r. and f. embark this day in the *Thomas Grenville* for Moulmein, *via* Madras.

64th—Capt. Doherty has arrived in England from the West Indies.

We mentioned, some time ago, that a soldier of the 64th had been found in the street, dreadfully wounded, opposite to the barracks. It was a considerable time before his information could be taken, owing to his infirmity; but at length it was taken, and in consequence a warrant was issued against a Captain of the regiment, upon which he was arrested, in the town of Boyle, and on Friday last was lodged in the gaol of this city.—*Down Paper.* [We understand that the officer received very gross provocation].

65th Sir Wm. Johnston embarked for Toulon in 1793, and was present at several affairs of out-posts, and at the action of the heights, when Gen. O'Hara was made prisoner. Served in Corsica, and was present at the capture of Bastia and Calvi wounded). Accompanied the expedition to Tuscany in 1797. Served in the expedition against the Danish West India Islands in 1801, and the expedition to Walcheren. Commanded the 65th at the siege of Flushing. Sir Wm. has received a medal and two clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria (severely wounded), and Orthes. Col. Cross served in the Peninsula from 1808 to the end of the war, with the exception of a short period in 1809, including the campaign and battle of Corunna; action at Almeida on the Coa, July 24, 1810; battle of Busaco. Actions at Pombal, March 11; Redinha, March 12 (wounded); Miranda de Cova, Mar 14; Foz de Aronce, Mar. 15; Sabugal, Apr. 3; battle of Fuentes d'Onor, May 5 and 6, 1811. Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, from Jan. 8 to 19. Actions of San Munoz, Nov. 17, 1812; San Millan, June 18, 1813; battle of Vittoria; Lezacco Bridge, Bidassoa, Aug. 30; Vera, Oct. 7; Nivelle, Nive (Dec. 9, 10, and 11, 1813), Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse. Received a severe contusion June 18, at Waterloo. Col. Cross served in the Light Division as a volunteer, with the 1st batt. of the 52d Light Infantry, when effective in the 2d batt., from Dec. 31, 1812, to July, 1816.—Lieut. Duff accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was twice wounded in the head in the action before Flushing, Aug. 5, 1809. Served in the Peninsula from June, 1811, to the end of the war, including the action of Moresco, June 28; heights above Moresco, June 21, 1812; battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and Fort El-Retiro, action at Olmas, near Burgos, Oct. 20, and at San Munos, Nov. 17, 1812. Battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, Eschelar, Lezaco, Nivelle (severely wounded through the left foot), near Bayonne, Feb. 12, 13, and Orthes, besides minor actions and skirmishes. —*New Army List.*

69th—Lieut. O'Reilly has embarked at Cork for the service companies.

76th—Lieut. Hopkins died at Demerara on 29th June. Lord Hill has generously appointed his only brother to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in the reg. Ens. Phipps, 76th, died at Demerara on 26th June, and Ens. Dickenson on 10th July. The latter officer was under sentence of a General Court-Martial.

77th—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In the *United Service Gazette* of last Saturday, the following paragraph appears headed 77th regiment:—"The negotiation for an exchange between Major Wilson and Major Streatfield, of the 52d reg., *to the great regret of many* (these words were in *italics*), is broken off." As this assertion, as malicious as it is unfounded, may appear to many to be an expression of the sentiments of the Officers of the 77th regiment, we take the earliest opportunity of requesting that you will be good enough, in your forthcoming number, to give the statement of your contemporary the most unqualified contradiction upon the part of the corps, the Officers of which are, with reason, both astonished and indignant, at the publication of a false and injurious attack upon an old and highly-deserving brother-officer by some unknown correspondent, and given forth to the world as if proceeding from then body. It would hardly have been necessary to treat this disgraceful statement otherwise than with silent contempt, had its circulation been confined to the military world, as it would occur to every soldier, that an anonymous attack in a newspaper is the last course which a body of Officers would resort to, to the prejudice of any individual, much less towards a Field-Officer of their own corps. But as the slanderous assertion is likely to be now generally promulgated, we think it but right, through the medium of your paper, to deny, in the most positive terms, the truth of the paragraph, and to disclaim, on the part of the 77th regt., any connexion with the originator of the impertinent observations it contains. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

THE OFFICERS OF THE 77TH DEPOT.

Hull, Sept. 2d, 1839.

84th—Lieut. Bridge has rejoined from the Recruiting Service: he has been succeeded at St. Albans by Lieut. Chaponiere, 55th, who is replaced at Manchester by Lieut. Servantes, 37th.

89th—Lieut. Dillon has succeeded Lieut. Obins, 74th, as Fort Adjutant at St. Vincent's.

92d Depot—Capt. A. T. W. Duff has embarked to join the service cos. Recruiting parties have been sent to Edinburgh, Ayr, Perth, Dundee, Inverness, and Turriff. Dr. Wilson is on leave.

93d—Lieut. Hon. W. H. Macdonald, brother to the "Lord of the Isles," has left the Army. He was previously a Midshipman on board the *Ocean.*

94th—G. O.—Head-Quarters, Colombo, April 6, 1839.—The Major-General commanding the troops cannot permit Col. Paty and the 94th Reg. to leave Ceylon without expressing his regret in parting with a regiment whose conduct, since serving under him, has been a model of discipline and good order. It is with feelings of great pleasure the Major-General remarks, that on no occasion since the time of their arrival under his command, has an individual of the regiment been brought under his notice for the smallest offence. The appearance of the regiment under arms, their steadiness and celerity in manœuvring together, with admirable conduct in quarters, merit the warmest praises the Major-General can bestow, and the report he will make on this subject cannot fail to be most gratifying to Lord Hill. The Major-General, in taking leave of Col. Paty and the 94th Reg., must observe the excellent feeling and harmony that exists among all ranks in the regiment, so essential to the well-being of a corps, and the extreme gratification and pleasure any General Officer must experience in having such a regiment under his command, and the sorrow he must naturally feel in losing them. Wishing Col. Paty, the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates health and happiness, the Major-General does so expressing, at the same time, the anxious hope that it may be his good fortune soon to meet them again.

95th Depot—are at Carlisle and Cockermouth. Capt. Dalgety, returned from Ceylon, has obtained twelve months' leave.

96th—Head-qrs., three cos., Bolton; two, Haydock; three, Wigan; two, Liverpool.

97th—There were 169 cases of ophthalmia in the corps when stationed in Richmond Barracks, Dublin.

98th—Head-qrs., five cos., Newcastle-on-Tyne; one, Isle of Man; four, Sunderland.

99th—Capt. G. M. Reeves is on leave.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—Lieut. R. Reynard has obtained a month's leave. The men are practised daily by companies in the use of the new percussion rifle; the practice at a range of 400 yards has been exceedingly good.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held on the body of Private Edward Chidwick, belonging to Capt. Estcn's company, who shot himself through the body with his rifle, while on duty at the back of the guard-house, opposite the old church at Woolwich. Verdict, "Temporary Derangement."

Rl. African Corps—Ens. T. H. J. Donaldson has embarked in the freight-ship *Gambia*, to join.—On 25th March the inspection took place of the right wing of this fine native corps, under the command of Capt. Abbott, by Governor Doherty, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's troops on the western coast of Africa, when his Excellency expressed his high approbation as to the general appearance of the men under arms. The regiment performed several evolutions with great precision. It is rumoured that this fine body of men are to be augmented to the same establishment as the two West India Regiments, and that a wing is to be sent to the frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, being the troops best adapted for out-post duty against their troublesome countrymen, the Caffers: this service is extremely trying to European troops.

Rl. Newfoundland Veteran Cos.—Ens. Gillespie has arrived in England in the *Madagascar*. Some most honourable testimonials to this officer will be found under the head of Rl. Artillery.

Rl. ARTILLERY—The Princes of Saxe Coburg visited Woolwich on Tuesday, when there was practice in the Marshes and at the Mortar Battery. The Horse Artillery were also paraded on the Common. Major Sandiland's troop, from Dublin, *via* Liverpool, arrived at Woolwich on Monday. Capt. A. Macbean and Lieut. Gilbert came with it. Lieut. Riddell sailed on Sunday, in the *British Queen*, for New York, *en route* to Montreal, where he is to be employed in conducting the magnetic experiments. Major Whitty's comp., 6th batt., will leave for Dublin shortly after the 15th inst. Lieut. Hooper died at Plymouth, where he had been some time on leave, on the 4th inst. A battery was stationed in Woolwich Dock-yard on Thursday and Friday, to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Company-Serjeant John Devlin to Brevet-Major G. B. Fraser, commanding the Royal Artillery in Newfoundland.

Signal-hill, St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 2d, 1839.

SIR,—In the name of the non-commissioned officers of the company, I request you will be pleased to solicit the favour of the officer commanding the 7th battalion at Woolwich, to order a regimental sword for an officer of infantry with the annexed inscription on it, and further, that he will be pleased to present the same to Ensign J. Gillespie, Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies (our late Company Serjeant), on his arrival at Woolwich, as a mark of respect from the non-commissioned officers of the Company.

(Signed) JOHN DEVLIN, Co. Serjt. Rl Artillery.

To Maj. G. B. Fraser, Commanding Rl. Art., Newfoundland.

INSCRIPTION.—From the non-commissioned officers of Brevet-Major G. B. Fraser's company (No. Four), 7th battalion Royal Artillery, to Ensign John Gillespie, Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, their late Company Serjeant, as a mark of their respect and esteem.

Copy of a Letter addressed by the non-commissioned officers of Brevet-Major G. B. Fraser's Company, 7th Battalion, to Ens. John Gillespie, Rl. Newfoundland Veteran Companies.

Signal-hill, St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 3d, 1839.

SIR,—The non commissioned officers of Major Fraser's company (No. Four), 7th battalion Royal Artillery, respectfully request your acceptance of a regimental sword, as a small tribute of their respect and esteem. The sword will be presented to you by the Commanding Officer of the 7th battalion Royal Artillery, on you making known your arrival at Woolwich. (Signed)

John Devlin, Company Serjeant, R.A.; T. M'Caffery, Serjt., R.A.; W. Howard, Acting-Serjt., R.A.; D. Morrison, Corporal, R.A; W. Ferguson, Corporal, R.A., J. Hughston, Bombardier, R.A.; J. Morris, Bombardier, R.A., W. Johnston, Bombardier, R.A.; W. Denholm, Acting-Bombardier, R.A.; J. Owen, Acting-Bombardier, R.A., W. Urquhart, Acting-Bombardier, R.A.; T. Morgan, Acting-Bombardier, R.A.

Copy of Ensign Gillespie's Reply.

Signal-Hill, Newfoundland, Aug. 3d, 1839.

Ensign Gillespie, Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, begs the non-commissioned officers of Major Fraser's Company Royal Artillery will accept his unfeigned thanks and assurance of lasting esteem, for the very high and gratifying mark of their respect in presenting him with a *sword*, which he can assure them will be worn by him as a proud memorial of past times, and should it become his duty to draw it in defence of his Sovereign, he trusts his arm will be nerved with double vigour when he casts his eye upon the inscription on its blade.

To the non-commissioned Officers of Major G. B. Fraser's Comp. Rl Art

The following Regimental Order was issued after the annual inspection, noticed in our last:—"His Lordship, the Commandant, desires to express his most perfect satisfaction at the general appearance and state of discipline of the regiment—its instruction in the Royal Military Repository, and other branches, as well as the excellent order of the hospital, and good state of the barracks, stables, &c., at the inspections yesterday and this day; and it was most gratifying to him to receive from every Commanding Officer of battalions and corps most favourable reports of the conduct of the men under their command, the continuance of which must ensure to the old soldier that reward which, at the end of a faithful service, he will become entitled to; and his Lordship desires to express his thanks to the officers, non commissioned officers, and men."

G. O., Aug 27.—The Master General has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel Dansey Fire-Master to the Rl. Laboratory, vice Phipps, retired, ranking as Lieut.-Colonel, and to be Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., Aug. 28.—The Master-General having submitted to the favourable consideration of the Queen, recommendations in favour of Bombardier James Hook, 7th batt., and Gunner and Driver Joseph Hoole, 9th batt., to be restored to their services, forfeited by desertion, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, in consequence of their subsequent good conduct, to signify her pleasure that they be restored to the benefit of their services accordingly. The Master-General trusts this mark of Her Majesty's royal favour will be duly appreciated, and that by their future good conduct these men will prove themselves worthy of Her Majesty's lenity.

J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., Aug. 30. The Master-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ross Bassard and Mr. Charles Young to be temporary Assistant-Surgeons in the Ordnance Medical Department, with the rank, pay, and allowances of Assist.-Surgeons, commencing 22d Aug., 1839.

J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O., Aug. 30.—The following letter from the Hon. Board of Ordnance, dated 23d Aug., 1839, is promulgated for the information and guidance of the Officers of the Rl. Artillery.

J. F. JONES, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adjt. Gen.

Office of Ordnance, 23d Aug., 1839.—SIR,—The Board having decided that when officers of the military and civil branches of the Ordnance Service are proceeding by steam-vessels, and the passage fare includes the provisions of the passengers, no any daily personal allowance is admissible for the time they may be on board, and that they will be required to certify upon their claims as to the matter of fact in this respect. I am directed to communicate the same to you, and to signify the Board's desire that you will promulgate the rule to the Officers of the Rl. Regt of Artillery. R. BYHAM.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery.

BURMESE PUZZ-MONEY.—Steps are taking for the immediate payment of the Claims.

Sir Wm. M. Comm, K.C.H., Major-General on the Staff of Jamaica, his Military Secretary, Captain George Howard Vyse, 2d Life Guards, and A.D.C. Lieut. Charles Hope Kerr, 53d regiment, will embark next month for the colony.

Deputy Commissary-General Hewetson has returned home in the *Madagascar*

Another Infantry subdivision has been added to the London Recruiting District, and Lieut. Cowell, 99th Foot, has been appointed to take charge of it.

Capt. Philips, late of the 3d Light Dragoons, and for many years Adjutant of the 12th Lancers, has been appointed Barrack-Master at Burnley.

The Paymaster of Detachments at Edinburgh is on full-pay as First Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifles.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL SAPPERS & MINERS.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Present Station.	When sent out or date of Arrival at Home.
1 C. Mackenzie	W. H. Roberts	Niagara	5 April 38
	S. Westmacott		
2 F. P. Patton	J. G. M'Kerlie	Mauritius	15 Sept. 32
	G. R. Hutchinson	Cape of G. Hope	
3 G. Dalton	J. W. Gordon	Halifax	7 May 36
	A. P. G. Ross		
4 A. Gordon	H. C. B. Moodes	Woolwich	May 34
5 G. C. Page	J. Coddington	Ireland Island	5 Mar. 34
	C. D. Robertson	Bermuda	
6 H. J. Wulff	E. Oldrich	Gibraltar	14 Oct. 37
	J. Welsh		
7 C. Oldershaw	P. J. S. Barry	Woolwich	Halifax, Aug. 36
8 M. Williams	G. C. Baillie	Chatham	Gibraltar, Dec '37
	T. B. Collinson		
9 W. Faris	R. G. Hamilton	Vido	Jan. 33
	C. A. Burke	Corfu	
10 Vacant	F. Le Mesurier	Woolwich	
	D. W. Tyler		
11 M. A. Walters	R. Lenwick	Portarlington	Raised exclusively for the surveying of Ireland.
	G. Wynne		
12 H. Tucker	G. A. Bennett	Dublin	
	G. B. G. Downes		
13 R. J. Stothard	R. Boteler	Limerick	
	E. W. Durnford		

There are also Detachments distributed as follows —

	Sergts.	Rank & File	
North Coast of Spain	2	25	Under the command of Lieut. E. Vicars, R.E.
Australia	1	16	do. Lieut. E. Frome, R.E.
Malta	1	40	do. Maj. G. F. Thompson, R.E.
Grand Trigonometrical Survey of Scotland	0	18	do. { Capt. A. Henderson and Lt. W. Robinson, R.E.
Royal Military College	1	12	do. Officers of that Establishment.
Purfleet	0	6	

* Half a Company at each station.

† Proceeded to Chatham for Field Instruction, Feb. 1838

‡ This Company is employed fortifying the island of Vido, which work is expected to be completed this year.

The following letter has been sent to every regiment and dépôt in the British Army at home :—

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT, Horse Guards, Aug. 26, 1839

The establishment of all regiments of infantry, not serving in the East Indies, being increased to 800 rank and file, the General Commanding in Chief calls upon the Commanding Officers of the several corps and dépôts to take the most effectual measures for recruiting their respective regiments, to the augmented strength now ordered, with the least possible delay. They will propose such arrangements as may appear best calculated for effecting this object and enjoin, on the part of their recruiting parties, the utmost activity on the duty on which they are employed. Commanding Officers will likewise cause every exertion to be made, to obtain eligible recruits in the neighbourhood of their headquarters. It is to be clearly understood that, in the case of regiments serving *abroad*, their recruiting is to be continued until they attain, upon paper, to have reached a strength of 10 men above their full establishment of 800 rank and file, according to the principle notified in the Circular Memorandum from this department, dated 20th March, 1838, by which arrangement it is intended to ensure the perfect efficiency in numbers of all corps employed on foreign service. Regiments *in India* are upon an establishment of 676 rank and file, in addition to which they are allowed to recruit 10 *per cent. of supernumeraries* (68 men), making the total strength, to which those corps are authorised to recruit, 1,074 rank and file each regiment. Lord Hill relies upon the zeal of every officer in command, to keep in constant view the completion and efficiency of his regiment, and his Lordship expects that such arrangements and changes will be proposed from time to time, as circumstances may point out to be expedient, with reference to this important subject. The monthly returns, sent to regiments and depots from the recruiting subdivisions, enable Commanding Officers to watch the progress and success of their recruiting parties, and it is desirable, when a party is found to be unsuccessful at its station, after a reasonable trial, that its removal should be proposed to a different place, where better success may be expected.

By Command of the General Commanding in Chief,
(Signed) J. MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

To the Officer Commanding

Sir Henry Fane having resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief in India, the following officers return to their regimental dates :—Capt. Michell, 3d Foot; Lieut. Yea, 98th; and Lieut. Fane, 17th.

The Paymasterships of the following regiments are vacant :—2d, 70th, and 76th Foot; also the Adjutancies of the Ceylon Rifles and Cape Mounted Rifles.

The Recruiting department at Leicester is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Wall, 98th (1815), a Waterloo officer, to a company in the 69th, vacant by the death of Capt. M'Causland.

The erection of temporary barracks in Mr. Barton's yard, Carlisle, for the use of the cavalry now stationed there, has been suspended in consequence of a letter from Lord John Russell, stating that it would be illegal to apply any part of the county rate towards defraying the expense. The question is likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion at the ensuing sessions.

Limerick Garrison was never so reduced as at present, there being only a troop of Horse Artillery, a troop of the Scots Greys, and six companies of the 12d.

PRESENT STATE OF CORK GARRISON.—7th Fusiliers, 720 rank and file, Lt.-Col. Farquharson; 61st Dépôt, 350, Lieut.-Col. Forbes; 68th Dépôt, 290, Major Hare; Scots Greys, 36, Capt. Adams. Total—1,396. The remainder of the Scots Greys are disposed of as follows :—Two troops at Kilkenny, one troop, with the hd.-qrs., at Ballincollig; one troop at Cobh, and one at Limerick.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—It appears that the feeling admonition addressed by the Master-General to the students last week, on the restoration of Mr. Maude, has failed in producing the effect expected. The system of "bullying the nooks," *i. e.* unofficially beating a junior, who is absurdly expected to act as "fag" to the seniors, has again been brought into action, notwithstanding the well known prohibitory command of the authorities. Gentleman Cadet Child, (a quiet inoffensive youth) has been so ill-treated that his parents have been necessitated to call in medical assistance, and have officially reported the case. A Court of Inquiry assembled on Thursday, by order of the Master-General, to investigate the affair, the result is not yet known. A determination to pursue this unreasonable custom, will, it is expected, require a strong example to be made; with the recent salutary caution so fresh in their minds, the young gentlemen must not feel surprised if the result of this pertinacious obstinacy is severer than they expected.—*Woolwich paper.*

[We are sorry to find that some of the young gentlemen have been conducting themselves in a very improper manner, and that in all probability severe punishment will follow—most likely expulsion.—ED. *N. & M. G.*]

INCREASE OF THE ARMY, AND DEFENSIVE PRECAUTIONS.—The following detail, connected with an augmentation of the Army, is submitted for discussion, the further increase beyond the 5000 moved for being supposed to be limited even to three new corps, and the numbered regiments to 100. 1. The battalions of the Royals might advantageously be separated, the first, with an additional battalion, forming a distinct regiment, under the revived title of *Royal Musqueteers*, the second remaining the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots. The first war would give a second battalion to that also. 2. The 60th Regiment (removed from the Line, after the precedent of the 95th Rifles) might form a *First Rifle Brigade*, and be replaced by a regiment to be raised, and denominated the *Royal York or Cumbridge*. 3. The late 100th Regiment to be re-embodied, and named, in compliment to the Principality of Wales, where it should be recruited, the *Royal Cambrian*. Should the "Army of the Indus," and subsequent treaties, absorb this levy, which is not impossible, the charge would be borne by the East India Company, and financial objections removed, but the increase would have no effect on the chiefs of troops in other parts of the world. More would be indispensable, if justice is to be done to officers and men serving in the colonies, even under a peace establishment. And where is the prophet to tell how many weeks the calm of Europe may continue? A period of war will come, in despite of pacific intentions and a yielding disposition—occasions of disputes with foreign powers, or their agents, will arise, and mere weakness cause affronts that cannot pass unnoticed. The prospect is gloomy enough within. Agitation is encouraged, and rebellion rife in half the land. A provident government, anticipating events, should prepare for sinister contingencies and popular outbreaks; and there are too many deplorable instances in British history, to prove that hasty armaments are ultimately more expensive than recruits to disciplined corps. To compromise the flag of a nation and the public welfare by neglect or parsimony with the knowledge of this fact, would be highly criminal. Two years ago, on the Canadian revolt, a fair occasion presented itself of adding to the Army, with general consent, 20,000 firelocks. A Navy vote, to the same comparative extent, for Seamen and Marines, would have been granted with unanimity. What prevented it? The Maine boundary question had relation to it, and, by an imposing attitude of bayonets, both might probably have been settled in a few months, and at a less cost than has been since incurred. A warning voice said—"Increase your forces: England cannot make a little war." Why was this sage counsel, from a quarter so competent to advise, despised? In the estimates of the present session was there any self-conviction of impolicy, or determination to repair error, perceptible? None. Any organisation of Militia settled? No. A restoration of disbanded Yeomanry for protection of property? Nothing of the kind. A stupor and delirium prevail. Truly, if England escape disasters, which have brought so many kingdoms to the verge of ruin, the debt is to Heaven alone for national existence. In India, where happily neither vulgar nor parliamentary motives operate to check the progress of state measures and of patriotism, the authorities usually proceeded to action with courage and effect. Frontiers were covered and advanced, and the interior guarded, by armies in the field. Difficulties were there met with resolution, and overcome. In earlier times, Hastings, an able governor, the victim to an adverse party, abused, vilified, and imprisoned, preserved during a long war extensive provinces, and acquired new dominion, while an English administration, with superior resources, and at the seat of government, lost in America thirteen. How is it that the same people should be so prudent and so powerful abroad, and so very weak at home? Although in the rise and fall of empires, as in other affairs, "*Plumbe proponet Deus dispar*," nothing can be gained by inactivity and indifference, and a vast deal lost. When a cart is in a slough, the careless driver must quit his easy lounge upon the shafts, or idle loll upon the horse's back, and manfully apply a shoulder to the wheel. Exertions are required to extricate his carriage from the mud. So with the vessel of the state amidst storms and breakers, or a rail-road train in rapid movement to a precipice. Force and judgment to direct it are alike necessary in politics as in humbler pursuits. A warrior monarch of the last century affirmed that "*Providence always favoured grand squadrons of Dragoons and strong battalions*," and, with experience for his guide, success crowned his every effort. Let us emulate Frederick's policy, and we may hope for similar results.—*Correspondent United Service Journal*

OFFICIAL LIST of all OFFICERS of ARTILLERY who have received Brevet Promotion, or Civil or Military Honours, or Pensions or Reward of any kind, for Services performed during the War; shewing the Services for which such were given, the description of Reward obtained, and the Amount of Pension granted.—

Major-General Sir Charles W. Thornton, for service in Flanders. Lost an arm at l'Annoy. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Colonel Robert Lawson.—Commanded Rl. Artillery in Egypt, 1801. Pension 456*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut. James G. Burslem—Pension 91*l.* 5*s.* for service in Egypt, 1801. Lost a leg at battle of Alexandria.

Col. John Lemaune—Commanded Rl. Artillery at the battle of Maida. Medal.

Major Gen. Sir Thomas Bloomfield—Commanded Rl. Artillery at Copenhagen, 1807. Created Baronet.

Col. Edward Stehelin. For the capture of Martinique. Medal.

Col. John Burton. For the capture of Guadaloupe. Medal.

Major-Gen. Sir Edward Howarth—Commanded Artillery in Peninsula from April, 1809, till July, 1811; present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor. K.C.B., Medal and two Clasps. Pension 456*l.* 5*s.*

Major Gen. William Borthwick—Commanded Artillery, Peninsula. Medal for siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Framingham—Peninsula service, and at battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz, and battle of Salamanca. K.C.B., Cross, and one Clasp. Pension 365*l.*

Col. Sir George A. Wood—Commanded Rl. Artillery at battle of Waterloo. C.B., K.C.H. Pension 456*l.* 5*s.*

Major-Gen. Sir James Viney—Peninsula service—at battles of Roleia, Vimeira, and Corunna. K.C.H., Medal and one Clasp.

Lieut.-Col. Sir William Robe—Commanded Artillery at battles of Rolcia and Vimeira; was present at the battles of Talavera and Busaco, siege of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, and siege of Burgos; wounded in retreat. K.C.B., Cross and one Clasp. Pension 365*l.*

Major-Gen. Sir Jos. Carmeron—Peninsula service—at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrences, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. K.C.B., Cross and two Clasps. Pension 182*l.* 10*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Duncan—Commanded Artillery at the battle of Barrosa. Bt. Lieut.-Col. March 6, 1811. Medal.

Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Downman—Peninsula service—siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; battle of Salamanca; action at Celada in Burgos retreat. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Dec. 17, 1812. K.C.H., Medal.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Buckner—Peninsula service—battles of Vittoria and Nivelle, and siege of St. Sebastian. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Nov. 22, 1813. Medal and two Clasps. Pension 182*l.* 10*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Sir John Dyer—Peninsula service—battle of Pyrenees, siege of St. Sebastian, battles of Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Bt. Lt.-Col. April 12, 1814. K.C.B., Cross and one Clasp.

Major-Gen. Stephen G. Adye—Egypt in 1801, capture of Flushing; battle of Waterloo. C.B.

Major-Gen. Henry Philbolt—Helder, 1799; capture of Martinique, 1808; good services in Canada, 1813 and 1814. C.B.

Major-Gen. Peter Eyre—In bomb-vessels, 1796, 1797, and 1798, expeditions to Copenhagen, 1801 and 1807; siege of Flushing; attacks of Antwerp and of Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. C.B.

Col. Sir Aug. Fraser—Peninsula—battle of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, siege of St. Sebastian. Commanded Horse Artillery at the battle of Waterloo. Bt. Lieut. Col. June 21, 1813. K.C.B., Cross and one Clasp. Pension 182*l.* 10*s.*

Col. James Hawker—Peninsula service—battle of Albuera, and battle of Waterloo. C.B., Medal.

Col. John S. Williamson—Peninsula service—battle of Castalla; commanded Artillery, siege of Tarragona and battle of Villa Franca. Battle of Waterloo. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Oct. 13, 1814. C.B.

Major-Gen. Alex. Macdonald—Siege of Dantzic, battle of Waterloo. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Jan. 2, 1814. C.B.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Leake—Services of a political nature under Government. Bt. Lieut.-Col. June 4, 1813.

Major-Gen. Percy Drummond—Siege of Copenhagen, 1807; capture of Flushing; battle of Waterloo. C.B.

Capt. Charles D. Sillery—Peninsula service—battle of Talavera. Medal.

Col. Robert Pym—Battle of Maida; sieges of Scylla and Reggio, siege of Gaeta; commanded Artillery, expedition to Egypt, 1807, capture of Ischia and Procedea; capture of Genoa and Savona. C.B.

Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Dickson—Peninsula service—commanded Portuguese Artillery at battles of Busaco and Albuera; commanded Artillery at sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, Reserve Artillery at Salamanca, and Allied Artillery at Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, battles of Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, present at battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Bt.-Major Feb. 6, 1812; Bt. Lieut.-Col. April 27, 1812. C.B., K.C.H., Cross and six Clasps. Pension 365*l.*

Lieut.-Col. Robert Bull—Peninsula service—battle of Busaco, affairs at Pombal, Redinha, Foz d'Aronco, and Sabugal; battle of Fuentes d'Onor; affairs of Aldea Ponto and Herona, Castrigon and Carnizal; battle of Salamanca, battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Bt.-Major, Dec. 31, 1811; Bt. Lieut. Col. June 18, 1815. C.B., Medal and two Clasps.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Macdonald—Peninsula service—battle of Salamanca; affairs at Majalahonda and San Munoz. Severely wounded. Bt.-Major Aug. 17, 1812. Medal.

Col. James W. Smith—Peninsula service—battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, battle of Waterloo. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Sept. 21, 1813. C.B., Medal and one Clasp. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Pat Campbell—Peninsula service—with Spanish army at battles of Talavera and Castalla. Bt. Major Oct. 14, 1813; Bt. Lieut. Col. June 4, 1815.

Major-Gen. Sir John May—Peninsula service—Brig.-Major to the Artillery in the Peninsula from June 1809 till 1812; Assist.-Adj.-General April 1812 to July 1814, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian; Assist. Adj. General of Artillery at the battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major Feb. 6, 1812; Bt. Lieut.-Col. April 27, 1812. K.C.B., K.C.H., Cross and three Clasps. Pension 182*l.* 10*s.*

Col. Thos. Rogers—Siege of Flushing, expedition to Holland in 1813, battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. C.B.

Col. Sir Hew D. Ross—Peninsula service—battles of the Coa and Busaco, affairs at Pombal, Redinha, Foz d'Aronco, and Sabugal; battle of Fuentes d'Onor; affair at Aldea de Ponto; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; affair at Castrigon, battle of Salamanca; affairs at San Munoz and San Milan; battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees; passage of Bidassoa; battles of the Nivelle and Nive; battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major Dec. 31, 1811; Bt. Lt.-Col. June 21, 1813. K.C.B., Cross and two Clasps. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Major Joseph d'Arcy—For military service in Persia. Bt. Major Nov. 25, 1813.

Lieut.-Col. Harcourt F. Holcombe—Peninsula service—sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz; commanded artillery at the battle of Castalla. Bt. Major Feb. 6, 1812; Bt. Lieut.-Col. April 27, 1812. C.B., Medal.—(*To be continued.*)

OFFICIAL RETURN of Officers of the different Regiments of Militia, who have served in the Household Brigade, the Line, Rl. Navy, or H. E. I. C. Service, together with the Rank obtained by them in any of those services, and whether on Half-pay at this time, or holding Commissions in any Yeomanry Regiment.—*Continued from p.* 540.

GLOUCESTER, NORTH.—Colonel Robert Kingscote served in the Line from 1773 to 1777, quitted it as Lieut. not on h.-p.—Capt. John Cooke served in the Line, with temporary rank of Capt. and on h.-p. at this time.—Capt. J. B. Gregory, served in the Line, with temporary rank, of Capt. and on h.-p. at this time.—Lieut. Weston Hames, P.M., served in the Line; retired with brevet rank of Major, and not on h.-p. at this time.

GLOUCESTER, SOUTH.—Capt. Edward Weight, Lieut. on h.-p. 8th Dragoons.

HANTS, NORTH.—Lieut. Col. Peter Hawker, Capt. 14th Drags.—Lieut. Frederick Prangnell, Rl. Navy; it is believed he is on h. p.—Adj. Levett Broadley Parkyns, Lieut. in the Line.

HANTS, SOUTH.—Capt. and Adj. Thomas Collard, Lieut. in the Line, on half-pay.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Capt. Com. Percy Scott, Lieut. 98th Foot, commission dated 28th Nov. 1815; now receiving h.-p.

HEREFORD.—Col. the Hon. J. S. Cocks, commonly called Viscount Eastnor, Capt. 16th Lt. Drags. and 2nd Drag. Guards, from Aug. 1803 to Dec. 1812, retired.—Capt. William Unett, Ensign 43rd Regt. h.-p.—Lieut. Edward Acton, Paym. 5th Garrison Batt. h.-p.—Capt. and Adj. Thomas Jones, Drill Serjt. 1st Foot Guards.

HERTFORD.—Col. Marquess of Salisbury, Lieut.-Colonel, South Herts Yeomanry.—Major C. H. Strode, Capt. 32nd Regt.

HUNTINGDON.—Col Com. Thomas Wright Vaughan, Captain 85th Regt., 1794 — Capt. John William Earl of Sandwich served a short time in the Household Brigade.—Adjut. and Capt. John George Green, Capt. 21st Fusiliers, 31st May, 1810; Captain 1st Royal Dragoons, 26th Aug. 1819.

KENT, EAST.—Col. Samuel Ellas Sawbridge, Midshipman Rl. Navy, from 1762 to 1787; not receiving h.-p.— Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Tyler, Capt. of the Line; not receiving h.-p.—Capt. and Adjut. Abraham James, Regimental Major in the Line, not receiving half-pay.

KENT, WEST.—Lieut. Edward Hinde, Lieut. Rifle Brigade; on h.-p.—Ensign Frederick Æmilius Hodgson, Cornet Rl. Waggon Train; on half-pay.

LANCASTER.—Capt. Edward Jones, appointed Lieut. 25th Aug. 1803; Capt. 5th May, 1806, volunteered into 29th Regt. as Capt. 24th Jan. 1814, placed on h.-p. about one year afterwards; reappointed Capt. in First Lancaster Militia, 5th July, 1815, and is on h.-p. as Capt 29th Regt.—Adjut. Joseph George Wilkinson, Lieut. North Lowland Fencible Inf., commission dated 10th Aug. 1794; Quarterm. 130th Regt. 16th June, 1795; served two years in West Indies; placed on h. p., Ensign Leicester Militia, 19th Jan. 1797; promoted Lieut. 18th April, 1798; Cornet Rutland Fencible Cavalry, 4th May, 1799; Adjut. East Fife Volunteers, 5th Mar. 1800; Capt. same regt. 1st Aug. 1801; Quarterm 31st Foot, 18th Feb. 1803, Adjut. 1st Lancashire Militia, 4th June, 1803, with Brev. rank of Capt. 24th Aug. 1803; not on half-pay. —Ensign Richard Phibbs, Lieut. 48th Regt. Oct. 1805 (sold out). —Ensign John Kendrick, Surgeon's Mate.—Adjut. John Woodford, half-pay Capt. Rifle Brigade.

LEICESTER.—Capt. Edward T. Phelp, six years in 12th Light Dragoons as Lieut.—Capt. Richard Cheslyn, a short time in 7th Hussars as Cornet.—Ensign Richard H. Bird, six years Rutland Fencibles as Lieut., seven years 12th Lt. Drags. as Capt.; and two years Lieut.-Col. in the Leicestershire Local Militia.

LINCOLN, NORTH.—Lieut.-Col. George Tomline, Life Guards, Sub-Lieut., sold commission.—Capt. and Adjut. Francis Kennedy, 61st Light Infantry, Lieut. half-pay.

LINCOLN, SOUTH.—Lieut.-Colonel C. De Lact Waldo Sibthorp, Capt. 4th Drag. Guards; not on h.-p.—Adjut. C. T. Bird, Captain 55th Foot, not on half pay.

LONDON.—Capt. John Deschamps, late Capt. in the Army of Reserve, attached to the 3rd Foot, 9th July, 1803.—Lieut. George Cressall, Cornet in Norfolk Fencible Cavalry, 15th June, 1796.—Ensign Thomas Heath, Lieut. 86th Foot; receives half-pay.

MONMOUTH.—Capt. J. C. Roberts, appointed Ens. 37th Foot, 30th May, 1800; promoted to Lieutenancy in same regt. 3rd June, 1802, sold out.—Capt. and Adjut. J. J. Kane, appointed Ensign 4th Foot, 21st Oct. 1813, promoted to Lieutenancy, 4th May, 1815; receives half-pay as a reduced Lieut. of the 4th.—Surgeon O. G. Thomas, was appointed Hospital Mate to the Army in Spain, 1st Sept. 1809; served till Aug. 1811, and resigned from ill health.

MONTGOMERY.—Second Lieut. Richard Corbet holds a commission in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry, dated 26th Sept 1837.

NORFOLK, EAST.—Capt. George Edward Francis, Ensign in the Line, 23d Feb. 1814, not on h.-p.—Lieut. John Smith, Lieut. 14th Foot, now on h.-p.— Adjutant James Guthrie, Serj.-Major, 1st or Grenadier Guards.

NORFOLK, WEST.—Capt. Lord Charles Townshend, in the Coldstream and 3d reg. (Scotch Fusiliers) Guards. Lieut. and Capt. in 3d Guards; not on h.-p.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Capt. Edward Dale, formerly Capt. 45th Foot, not on h.-p. at this time.—Quartermast. Robert Crisp, jun., Lieut., formerly Lieut. and Adjutant 37th Foot; now on h.-p. from 1st Foot.

NOTTINGHAM.—Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Wollaston White, Bart., has served in the Line, in a reg. of Lancers, in which he obtained the rank of Lieut., but is not on h.-p.; he also holds a commission, dated 26th Feb. 1836, in the Sherwood Rangers of Reg. of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry.—Major Sherwin Sherwin also holds a commission, dated 14th Mar. 1836, in the Southern Reg. of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry.

OXFORD.—Lt.-Col. Charles Oldfield Bowles, Major in the 1st or Queen's Own Reg. of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry; commission dated 12th Dec. 1818.—Adjut. Samuel Dudley served in the Line, and obtained rank of Lieut. in the 11th Light Drags.; on h.-p. at this time.

PEMBROKE.—Major Thomas Bowen, Capt.; sold out.—First Lieut. George James, Ensign; sold out.—First Lieut. Edward Davenport, Lieut.; sold out.—Second Lieut. William Butler, Lieut., sold out.—Captain and Adjutant John Walker Owens, Lieut.; h.-p.

RADNOR.—Capt. and Major-Comm. James Barnes served as Lieut. in R. Horse Guards during the Peninsular war; dates unknown; at present Stipendiary Magistrate at the Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. John Abraham Whittaker, late Capt. 28th Foot.

RUTLAND.—Capt.-Comm. George Whichcote served in 52d Lt. Inf as Ens. from 1810 to 1815; from thence as Capt. in 3d Foot for three years; then in 4th Dragoon Guards as Unattached Maj. till 1838; and is now, by Brevet, Lieut.-Col., and on h.-p. as Unattached Major.

SHROPSHIRE.—Lieut.-Col. John Saint George, late Capt. 80th Foot.—Lieut. Thos. Boyce, late Second Lieut. in Royal Artillery; now on h.-p.

SOMERSET, FIRST.—Capt. Sir George Houlton was Capt. in 43d Foot.—Capt. John Matthew Quantock, Capt. of the Ilminster troop of Yeomanry Cavalry; commission dated 11th Aug. 1836. —Lieut. William Rooke, was Lieut. in the Marines, on the Quartermaster's List.—Ens. William R. Steele, Lieut. 61st Foot.

SOMERSET, SECOND.—Capt. Ambrose Goddard Lethbridge, Capt. in the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry; commission 24th Sept. 1836.—Lieut. William Perham, Lieut. in the Marines.

STAFFORDSHIRE, KING'S OWN.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Viscount Ingestre, Capt., R.N., h.-p.—Capt. Richard Riddleaden, Capt., h. p. from 4th Foot.—Capt. John Fitzherbert, Capt. h.-p., from 80th Foot.—Lieut. James Jackson; at the date of his commission an officer in the Rl. Marines; residence not known since Feb. 1836.

SUFFOLK, EAST.—Colonel the Earl of Stradbroke, Capt., Coldstream Guards; not on h.-p.—Lt.-Col. Henry B. Bence, Capt., 16th Dragoons and 7th Dragoon Guards; not on h.-p.—Lieut. Thomas Plowman, Lieut., Waggon Train; half-pay.—Adjutant Horatio Berkham, Capt. 43d reg., h.-p.

SUFFOLK, WEST.—Col. the Earl of Euston, Lieut. 7th Hussars, not on h.-p.—Capt. and Adj. James Young, Serj.-Major, Scotch Fusilier Gds.; not on h.-p.

SURREY, FIRST.—Col. James Bogle Delap, Cornet, King's Dr. Guards, Jan. 1806; Lieut., July 1806; Capt., Jan. 1812. Captain De Mouron's Reg., May 1813; exchanged back to King's Drag. Guards as Capt. about June 1812.—Capt. Lyttleton Lyster, Ens., 3d Bengal Inf., 28th July 1807; Lieut., 15th Feb. 1812.—Captain Alexander Macdonald, Ens. 50th Foot, Nov. 1799, Lieut., 1802; Capt., 1809; exact dates not known. On h.-p. 56th Foot.—Lieut. Charles F. Lyster, Second Lieut. Royal Marines, July 1810 (exact dates not known), but retired, in consequence of ill health, in 1813.—Lieut. Thomas Sparks, Ens. 56th Foot, 7th April 1813. On h.-p. 56th Foot.—Lieut. Douglas P. Bilsac, Second Lieut. Royal Marines, 12th June 1812. On h.-p. Royal Marines.—Adj Henry Belstead, Ens 6th Foot, 29th Aug. 1811; 85th Foot, 5th Feb. 1812; Lieut., 9th June 1813; 89th Foot, 23d Aug 1829 On h.-p 89th Foot.—Surg. Thomas Cock, 12th Light Dragoons; period of service not known.

SURREY, SECOND.—Col. the Hon. T. C. Onslow, late Captain and Lieut.-Col. Foot Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Frederick, Captain, h.-p. 9th Foot.—Capt. John Grover, Capt. h.-p Unatt Lieut. Richard Muggeridge, Lieut., h.-p. 84th reg.—Ens. Andrew Gardner, Lieut., h.-p. 27th reg.—Adj. Francis Pyner, Capt., h.-p. 58th regiment.

SUSSEX.—Col. Duke of Richmond, 21 years 9 months in the Army, which he left in 1831.—Capt. Robert Henry Hurst, 4 years 2 months in the Army, which he left in 1809.—Capt. Lord W. P. Lennox, 15 years 10 months in the Army, which he left in 1829 — Lieut. William Andersou, Second Lieut. Royal Marines; h.-p.— Adjutant John Smith, 1st Foot Guards, 17 and 9-12ths years; Quartermaster; pension 1s. per day.

TOWER HAMLETS, QUEEN'S OWN.—Col. Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart., Major-Gen. in Army.—Lt.-Col. J. S. North, Capt. 87th Foot, sold out.—Capt. J. Laxon, Capt., h.-p. 7th Foot.—Capt. W. H Armstrong, Lieut., retired full-p. 2d Vet. Batt – Capt. J. B. Phillipson, Lieut.. h. p. 1st Drag. Guards.—Adjutant H. Hawker, Capt. h p. 12th Foot.

TOWER HAMLETS, KING'S OWN.—Col. the Earl of Munster, Col. in the Army, Unatt.—Capt. James Alderson Bailey, Lieut. in the Line, on h.-p.—Adj. Richard Berford, Lieut. in the Line, on h.-p., Captain.

WARWICK.—Capt. George Stevenson served as Ensign in the Household Brigade.—Capt. Henry Elliott served as Lieut in 21st Lt. Drags.—Capt. George Arnold served as Cornet in 7th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. James Horton Law served as Capt. 38th Foot, and now on h.-p.—Ens. Richard Gem served as Lieut. 7th Drag. Guards, and 50th Foot.—Capt. John Brockman (Adj.) served as Lieut. Rifle Corps.

WILTSHIRE.—Lt.-Col. Thomas Vilet, Lt.-Col. 76th reg.; sold out —Major W. C. Grove, Lieut. 20th Foot; retired.- Lieut. J.V. Perriman, Lieut. 63d reg.; retired.—Adjutant D. Price, Captain 36th reg; on h. p.

WORCESTER.—Lt.-Col. Thomas Henry Bund, Capt. Essex Fen. Cav. about 1796. Lieut., 25th Lt. Drags., 1803; 19th Lt. Drags., 1804. Capt. 13th Lt. Drags., 1806. Not on h. p. Maj. Josiah Patrick, Cornet, 18th Lt. Drags., about April 1805. Not on h.-p. —Capt. Robert M'Leod, Rl. Marines. Is now on retired, full, or h.-p. of Capt. or Lieut.—Capt. John Cox, Capt. 77th Foot, 25th Dec. 1813—on h.-p.—Adjutant Thomas Smyth, Lieut. 34th Foot, 29th Aug. 1811, on h.-p.

YORK, EAST RIDING.—Lt.-Col. George Hamilton Thompson, Lieut. 1st Drag. Guards—not on h.-p.- Capt. Wm. John Lenthal, Lieut. in the Heavy Drags.; reg. not known.

YORK, NORTH RIDING.—Lieut. Henry Porter receives h.-p. as a retired Lieut. from the Marines.

YORK, FIRST WEST RIDING.—Major Joseph Allen, Lieut. 52d Foot, 1803; Ens. 16th Foot, 24th Dec. 1802. At this time on the h.-p. 52d Foot as Lieut.—Lieut. John James Herbett, Lieut. 41st Foot, 25th Dec. 1813. At this time on h. p —Adj. M. Richardson, 4th or Royal Irish Drag. Guards: Capt., 17th Sept 1812, Lieut., 25th June 1803; Cornet, 24th May 1800; Adj, 29th April 1799. Troop Quartermaster, 25th May, 1798.

YORK, SECOND WEST.—Col William Markham, Capt. Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry. Resigned Yeomanry commission on Militia appointment.—Major Charles John Brandling, Lieut. 10th Rl. Hussars, 1823. Lieut., h.-p. 3d Foot.—Ens. Charles Atkinson, Second Lieut. Rl. Marines, 1813. No account of, since 1826; supposed in America.—Adj. Anthony Graves, Capt. 32d Foot, Brigade-Major, Peninsular Staff.—Served at Copenhagen, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Walcheren, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Peninsula. Sold out.

YORK, THIRD WEST.—Col. George Cholmly, Cornet 7th Light Drags., 1802; Lieut, Capt., Major, also Assist. Adj.-Gen dates of commissions not ascertained.—Lieut. Charles Strawbenzie, on h.-p.; also 2s.6d. from the Militia.—Capt. and Adj. Wm. Rawson, Ens. 35th reg., 13th Aug. 1799; Lieut., Mar. 1804; Adj., 5th Dec. 1804; Capt., 4th May 1809; Capt. on h.-p, 35th reg.; also A.D.C. and Major of Brigade during the war.

ON A LATE PUBLICATION.

LACONICS from a Countess!—brief no meanings!
Reflections!—all proclaimed to be *desultory*!
Verbal attempts AT THOUGHTS!—promiscuous gleanings!
Common sense, caught with nonsense, in adultery!
New Sporting Magazine. D'O.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—Robert K. Jenkins (1839) to *Winchester*.
Master—Joseph Mitchell (1827) to *Crane*.
Mates—H. Oakley to *Erebus*. C. E. Molloy to *Terror* Alfred Crawley to *Hecla*. M. M. Duncan and M. R. Dyett to *Niagara*.
Second Master—John Pasco (acting) to *Blenheim*.
Assistant-Surgeons—W. Roberts (1838) to *Crane*. John H. Hare to *Impregnable*.
Purser—C. H. Osmar (additional) to *Niagara*.
Midshipman—H. J. Jackson to *Lily*.
Clerks—A. Arlington to *Rattlesnake*. G. H. Jewell to *Pique*. Alfred F. Eggar, and J. S. Riealton (act. additional) to *Niagara*.
Naval Instructor—Mr. G. Parker to *Tyne*. Rev. G. Cooper, A.M. (Chaplain) to *Blenheim*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACORN, 16, Com. J. Adams, *b* (1837), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Ascension, June 6.
ARROW, 10, Lt.-Com. W. Robinson (1837), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Falkland Islands, previous to July 13.
CONFIANCE, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), with Admiral Stopford on board, arrived at Smyrna from the Dardanelles, and proceeded for Therapia, Aug. 15.
ESPOIR, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), sailed from Cadiz, for a cruise, Aug. 20.
RINDOVE, 16, Hon. K. Stewart, acting (1838), arrived at St John's, N. B., from a cruise in the Bay of Fundy, Aug. 1.
SCORPION, 16, Lieut.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), arrived at Valencia from Barcelona, Aug. 22.
VIPER, brig, Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), was to sail from St. Helena for Ascension, July 11.
WELLESLEY, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1837), arrived at Trincomalee from Bombay, May 28.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed *d.* due— *r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Aug 20, d Sept 15.
LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. July 30, d. Aug 19, r. Aug. 18.
BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Aug. 12, d. Sept. 1, r. Aug. 31.
IBERIA, Cooper, s. Aug. 19, d Sept 8.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Sept. 2, d. Sept. 22.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d Sept. 27.
HMB SIRV. James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.
HMB OPOSSUM, Pelly (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec 27.
HMB SKAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 3, d July 20, r. July 30.

America.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept 7.
HMB REINDEER, Pickth (1815), s. Aug. 10, d Oct. 12.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar 17, d. July 21, r July 31.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept 25.
HMB PETEREL, Crooke (1814, s Aug. 3, d. Oct 26.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Sept 4, d. Nov 27
HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r. Sept 7.
HMB TYRIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.
HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.

Mexico.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.

In Port.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. June 8, d. Aug. 10, r. Aug. 3
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. May 17, d. Aug 10, r. Aug. 10
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 7, d. Aug 24, r. Aug 15.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s Apr. 17, d. Aug 21, r. Aug 15.
HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1815), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r. Aug. 24

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, will be made up, *via* Falmouth, on 14th inst., and for Egypt and India on 28th.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 16th Sept.

LIVERPOOL for the Mails of this day.

Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres—HMB SPALPEEN for the Mails of Sept. 3, detained Letters in time this day.

HMB STAR, with the American Mails of 4th inst, will sail on the arrival of the Post of 5th at Falmouth

HMB LINNET arrived, brought passengers, Capt. Blythe, Major Agnew, Lieut. Ellis, Lieut. Lyttleton, Rev. R. W. Almond, Messrs. Reid and Dawson, Mr. Tudor, John Turnbull and family.

Ship Letters from Montserat and Antigua. Batavia, by the MANDARIN, Donal, arrived at Plymouth. Singapore, April 3, by the EARL DALHOUSIE, Watt, arrived at Hastings. Sydney, April 17, by the CITY OF EDINBURGH, Thompson, arrived at Dartmouth. Bombay, May 7, by the MORLEY, Evans, arrived at Portsmouth.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1813), Mediter.
ACORN, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b* 1837), on passage to Cape.
ACTÆON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1856), S. America.
ADDER, st. ves, Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.
ADVICE, st. ves, Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.
ÆTNA, 6, ice. sp. (1824), Lt. Com. J. Wilson (1815), pas. serv.
AFRICAN, st. v., (1825 Capt F. W. Beechey (1837), ord. C of Ire.
ALGERINE, 10 (1809), Lieut.-Com W. S. Thomas (1826), E. Indies.
ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C B (1814), Australia.
ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt R. L. Baynes, C B (1846), N. Ame.
APOLLO, fr. s. (1805), Mast Com. A. Kalley (1814), Plymouth.
ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.
ARIEL, st. ves, Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.
ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. Wm. Robinson (1837), S. Amer.
ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt Wm Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASP, st. v. 1, Lieut.-Com. W. Tierny (1815), Portpatrick.
ASTREA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1837), Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, fr. s. (1820), Mas. Com C. P. Bellamy (1824), Sheern.
AVON, st. ves., Second Master Henry Hunter, particular service.
BANSHEE, k., 6 (1824), Lt Com. J. C Gill (1842), S. America.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1825), Lt. Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.
BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
BEAVER, st. ves, Lieut.-Com. R. Mugge (1815), Dover.
BELLEISLE, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Plymouth.
BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.
BENBOW, 72 (1813), Capt. Houston Stewart (1817), Lisbon.
BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt.-Com J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediterr.
BLENHEIM, 72 (1813), Capt. Sir H. F. Bonhowe, Kt., K.C.H., (1814), Portsmouth.
BONAITA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa
BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway
BRISK, 7 (1819), Lt. Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa
BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Captain Alex. Ellice (1831), Portsmouth
BRITOMART, 10 (1826), Lieut Com O Stanley (1831), Australia
BUFFALO, st. ship (1813), Mast Com. Jas. Wood (1813), par serv
BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa
CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.
CAMELION, 10 (1811), Lt. Com G. M. Hunter (1826), S. America
CARYSFORT, 26 (1840), Capt H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean
CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean
CEYLON, 2 (1840), Commo Sir J. Louis, Bt (1806), ice. sh. Medit.
CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1847), Dover.
CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com E. B. Thring (1825), West Indies.
CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1826), on pass to E. Ind.
CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1826), N. America
CLIO, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1826), on pass to S. Amer.
COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America
COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1811), part serv
COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1826), Cape of Good Hope.
COMET, 2, st. v (1822), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N. C. Spain
COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. Evan Napean (1828), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.
CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.
CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Sanspareil*, Jersey.
CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. A. Milne, West Indies.
CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Giffard (1838), East Indies.
CUCKOO, st. ves, Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.
CURACOA, 24 (1809), Capt. Jenkin Jones (1829), on passage to West Indies.
CURLEW, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Geo. Rosel (1832), on pass. to Cape.

DAPHNE, 18 (1838), Capt J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.
DASHER, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.
DEE, 4, st. v. (1809), Com. Jos. Shorter (1809), E. H., N. America.
DIDO, 20 (1846), Capt Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.
DOTTEREL, H. D. 16, Lt.-Com. Fd. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
DOUGLAS, 78 (1704), Rear Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K.C.B., Cape of Good Hope.
DRAKE (1840), Lisbon.
DOTEREL, st. v., Master Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.
DROMEDARY, com. sh. (1759), Mas. Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Perm.
DUCIE, 14 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), on passage to New South Wales.
EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), Portsmouth.
ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. E. R. P. Mainwaring (1826), S. Amer.
ESMERALD, ten to *Rl. G.* yt. (1820), Sec. Mast. R. O. Stuart, Ports.
ETHERIA, discovery ship, Capt. J. C. Ross (1814), Chatham.
EUROPE, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.
EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. Sir T. Hastings, Knt. (1840), Portsm.
FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt. Com. W. E. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1847), N. Sea.
FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.
FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. Jos. Saunders, part. serv.
FLY, 18 (1841), Com. G. G. Loch (1847), South America.
FORESTER, 3 (1833), Lt. Com. F. G. Bond (1822), Coast of Africa.
GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Mediterranean.
GENARIE, st. v., Lt. Com. G. F. Davis (1815), Holyhead.
GORGON, st. v. (1848), Capt W. H. Henderson (1848), Mediter.
GREECIAN, 10, (1827), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America.
GRIFFON, 3 (1833), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 10 (1840), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), C. of Africa.
HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. J. Lawrence (1807), Lisbon.
HAZARD, 10 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828) Mediterranean.
HECLA, 4 ves., Lieut. Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Woolwich.
HERALD, 28 (1822), Capt J. Nias (1835), East Indies.
HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Barnard (1817), Lisbon.
HERMES, st. v. (1845), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.
HORNET, 6 (1811), Lt.-Com. Miller, West Indies.
HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt C. H. Paget (1820), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18 (1820), Com. W. Warren (1842), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Molward (1836), Mediterranean.
INDOMIE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.
INFLEXIBLE, 74 (1806), Capt E. Harvey (1811), Mediterranean.
INFLEXIBLE, 104 (1810), Adm. Sir G. Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Capt Henry Eden (1827), Plymouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Vice Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), North America.
JASPER, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1827), Pembroke.
JUSTICE, 88, fr. Sh., (1815), Mas. Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
KITE, st. ves. Lieut. Com. G. Snell (1825), West Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (*d*) (1830), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt. Com. R. N. Williams (1845), par. ser.
LILY, 16 (1837), Com. Chas. Deare (1829), Portsmouth.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillips (1815), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1843), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), Portsm.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commo. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1840), cut., Lieut. Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MALISE, 5, (1810), sur. v., Mas. Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland.
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1843), Com. J. N. Nott (1847), N. America.
MEKARA, st. ves. (1847), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 72 (1817), Rear Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1838), Portsm.
METEOR, st. v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), part. serv.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), part serv.
MORTER, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Com. J. Duffill (1839), Lakes of Canada.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N. C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Pambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1839), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1839), Lt. Com. W. Morris (*a*) (1813), Plymouth.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PHOENIX, (1839), 1, st. ves., R. S. Robinson (1838), Portsmouth.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt. Com. F. Holland (acting), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Pembroke.
PIKE, 1, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. A. Parks (1815), particular service.
PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 46 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), Portsmouth.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1841), Lieut.-Com. J. Tomb (1829), N. America.
POLYPHEMUS, 74 (1818), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
PORTSPUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Mediterranean.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1815), Mediterranean.
PROSERPINE, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoscason (1826), part. service.
RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), N. Amer.
RACER, 16 (1810), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RAVEN, 4 (1839), Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837), Scotch Fisheries.
REDWING, st. v., Com. Thos. Bevis (1829), Liverpool.
REVENGE, 70 (1806), Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, (*a*) (1811), Cork.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1842), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 10 (1811), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1834), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1839), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), Coast of Spain.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt. Com. C. Hawkins (1807), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1847), N. America.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Cork.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1841), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1840), Com. Thomas Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1830), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. F. Hankitt (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1812), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Craig (1829, Coast of Africa.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1836), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1815), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Louth (1823), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1839), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1839), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SHELDRAKE, 4 (1827), Lt. Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), part. service.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (*b*.) (1828), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8 (1828), cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly *a.* (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
SPITFIRE, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1810), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1834), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1845), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
TERROR, 10, discovery ship, Com. F. R. M. Crozier, Chatham.
THUNDER, 6, surv. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
THUNDER, 24 (1603), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. F. Coffin (1829), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townshend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1838), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), Portsmouth.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hen. Smith, (*a.*) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt. Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), Sheerness.
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Coast of Africa.
WEAZLE, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (*c*) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Captain J. Parker (1838), on passage to Halifax.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. Wm. Tucker (*b*) (1826), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Madagascar* arrived on Saturday from Halifax and Newfoundland, and has since gone in harbour to be paid off. She was detained three days at Spithead by bad weather. Having left Vice Adm. Sir T. Harvey's squadron for some months, the *Madagascar* had not any news. *Edinburgh* was to have gone to Spithead last Saturday, but the same bad weather delayed her moving until Wednesday, when she sailed out in fine style. *Pique* is quite ready for the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson and Lt. Gen. Sir R. Jackson; they are expected in the town to-morrow, and to sail on Sunday or Monday. *Phœnix* is in the harbour; she is ordered to the north coast of Spain; she towed the *Madagascar* into harbour on Wednesday. *Blenheim* is at Spithead. Lord Minto, attended by Admirals Sir C. Adam and Sir W. Parker, H. Tufnell, Esq., the private secretary, and Capt. Sir W. Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday night, and the following day were occupied in inspecting the *Queen*, *St. Vincent*, and *Stromboli*, as also the *Victory*, when the officers of the Ordinary were called before them, and they finished the day's work by mustering the people of the dockyard. On Thursday, their Lordships went to Spithead, and inspected the *Pique*, and the accommodations made for the distinguished passengers she is about to take to Quebec. Their Lordships then went on board the *Success*, to witness the blowing up of the wreck of the *Royal George*; but a similar failure to the last took place, the priming powder being damp, or the conducting-rod not acting at so great a distance, or some cause or another—at all events, all parties were disappointed, and had to return home. The Admiralty, on the failure being announced, went to Haslar Hospital, and were occupied there for some hours. This day (Friday) they have been on board the *Excellent*, and to the Royal Naval College, at the examination of the students, and expressed their approbation of the system adopted, and the arrangements of the establishment. At two o'clock, Lord Minto held a Levee in the Committee-room in the College, which is well selected for the purpose, when fifty officers were presented. To-morrow the Board leave Portsmouth for Plymouth, by their *Firebrand* yacht steamer, and are to use the fuel invented by Mr. Grant of the Royal Clarence-yard, and which was tried yesterday, and highly approved. *Madagascar* will be paid off about the middle of next week. *Rattlesnake* is fitting rapidly in the basin. Strong parties of shipwrights are on the *Queen* and *Stromboli*. *Avon* has gone to Cork with the second division of the depot of the 67th from Gosport. Ships in Port—*Blenheim*, *Edinburgh*, and *Pique* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Madagascar*, *Phœnix*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, and *Rattlesnake* in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 5.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—1st—Arrived the *Boadicea*, hired transport, from Portsmouth, having on board 200 convicts for Bermuda. Also arrived the *Swale*, tender to *Astrea*, from Falmouth with old stores. 2d—*Bellisle*, 72, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, returned from a short cruise of seven days, during which time she encountered some rough weather, which has opened her seams; in consequence of her decks being very leaky, she was towed into Barnpool on the 4th to be caulked. The crew of the *Apollo*, troop-ship, 46, Master-Com. A. Kurley, were paid wages, their time of service having expired. The crews of troop-ships are only engaged for 18 months at a time; the greatest part of the men have again entered for her. 3d—The *Sindbad* lighter sailed for Sheerness, Woolwich, and Deptford, with stores for the Dock-yards at those places. Arrived the *Hecla* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. John Buttinson Cragg, from Portsmouth, on her way to the West Indies; she is taking in stores for the men-of-war on that station, and will be ready to sail in two or three days. 4th—Lord Yarborough, in his yacht, the *Kestrel*, sailed for Lisbon and Gibraltar; his Lordship is accompanied by his eldest son, Lord Worsley, and his son-in-law, Sir Joseph Copley. 5th—The *Lily*, 16, Com. Charles Deare, which arrived here on the 28th ult. from Portsmouth, sailed on her return to that port this day; it is reported that she will proceed to the Mediterranean instead of the Coast of Africa, as was first intended. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Apollo*, *Partridge*, and *Hecate* and *Curron* steamers. In Barnpool—*Belleisle*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 4th Sept.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On the 26th ult. the *Vesuvius* new steamer, in tow of the *Meteor*, Lieut. D. Pritchard Commander, left for Scotland, where she is to be supplied with machinery. On the 30th the *Meteor* returned from Holyhead, where she left the *Vesuvius* to make her own passage. The *Meteor* having taken in coals at the pier, sailed on the 2d inst. The *Goodwill* lighter, with stores for the dock yard, arrived on the 1st inst. One of the seasoning-sheds in the dock-yard was completely uprooted in the gale of Monday. The Admiralty Board is expected there the early part of the ensuing week.

DEPTFORD.—Sailed the *Horatio* transport, Lieut. Chapman, Agent, for Malta. Arrived to fit for convicts, the *Woodbridge*. Remain fitting, *Sovereign* and *Numa*, transports, *Crescent* and *Canton*, emigrant ships.

The *Red Rover* emigrant-ship has been wrecked at St. Jago, Cape de Verd: crew and passengers saved.

The *Algerine* has been condemned at Bombay; crew are returning home.

Mr. Chatfield, Boatswain of the *Sans pareil* sheer hulk, has succeeded Mr. Moody as Foreman of Riggers, Woolwich-yard.

The *Spitfire* steamer has lost her Assist.-Surgeon, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Johns, Senior Engineer, and four of her seamen.

The *Hecla* steamer, Lieut. Cragg, has arrived at Woolwich to fit.

A paragraph having appeared in the *United Service Journal* of the 3d ult., stating that Lieut. James Shambler, commanding the *Spitfire*, and nine of his crew, had died in July last, we are requested to state, for the satisfaction of Lieut. Shambler's friends and acquaintance, that Mrs. Shambler, residing at Stonehouse, near Devonport, has this week received a letter from her husband, in which he says he is quite well, but that he had lost nine of his crew by sickness.

Though the late operation of sawing the *Gleaner* asunder in Chatham, in order to lengthen her, might be the first done in that dock-yard, yet in Portsmouth dock-yard, in 1795, the *Prince* of 98 guns was lengthened in a similar manner. The experiment was tried with the view to accelerate her rate of sailing, and had it succeeded, no doubt others would have undergone a similar operation.

The French Government, after an inquiry into the losses of the British merchants, sufferers by the blockade of Portendic, on the coast of Africa, have ordered an indemnity of sixty thousand francs, about 2,400*l.*, to be paid them.

SHIPS OF WAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—It appears, by the Parliamentary Returns, that there have been 171 cases of damage by the electric fluid to vessels of the British Navy alone since 1793. In about 100 of these cases, of which the particulars have been fully ascertained, one-sixth of the ships were set on fire in some part of the masts, sails, or rigging; in one-half these cases some of the crews were killed, wounded, or both; the total numbers *ascertained* being 62 seamen killed, and 114 wounded. This does not include one instance in which the number of "seamen killed" is mentioned as "several;" and other instances, a frigate of 44 guns (the *Resistance*), the *Loup Cervier*, a sloop of war, and the *York*, of 64 guns, were seen at sea, just previously to a severe storm of lightning, and were never seen after. There are also 12 cases in which there is no exact return, though the killed and wounded were set down as "several." Independent of the actual damage and loss of life, there is another bad effect produced, namely, a general panic, and fearful impression made upon the sailors' minds (as took place in the *Theseus*, 74, when blockading Cape Francois, when that ship was struck by lightning)—the people rushed up the hatchways, and were with difficulty prevented from jumping into the sea. Likewise the *Cambrian*, off Plymouth; the lightning struck the fore-topmast head, passed by the topsail sheet to the bits, where it killed two men, and wounded many others; it then swept along the waist of the ship, striking down all in its way; about 20 wounded men were taken below—many of them were insensible. A similar result occurred on board the *Repulse*, 74, struck by lightning in the Mediterranean, when 11 men were killed and 10 wounded, and the greatest alarm prevailed amongst the seamen for a long time after, whenever there was any appearance of lightning; and its

effects were so dreaded in the fleet under Lord Exmouth, off Toulon, from repeated and fatal visitations, that his Lordship gave a general order to prevent the men being sent aloft during the prevalence of lightning, except in cases of the greatest emergency.

Letters from Toulon of 29th ult., state that the most extraordinary activity prevailed in that harbour and in the roads, in consequence of orders to fit out at the same time five ships of the line, and several smaller vessels of war, and which were in consequence rapidly proceeding to completion. 4,300 seamen being required to man them, and the ordinary levies having fallen far short of that number, it was believed that the maritime authorities would be obliged to have recourse to some other than the ordinary means to complete it.

Lieut. Hon. Lord Henry Russell came home passenger in the *Royal Tar*, from Lisbon. His Lordship is still suffering from the effects of the accident he met with when belonging to the *Melville*. His medical advisers have recommended his not being employed for at least two years.

It is understood that the Naval uniform is about to undergo a revision, and that the white cuff and collar will be restored.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Sir Charles Adam, Sir William Parker, Sir Thomas Troubridge, and Mr. Tufnell, returned to the Admiralty on Monday night, from an official visit to Chatham. The noble Earl and the above gallant Admirals took their departure, on Tuesday evening, for Portsmouth, from whence they will embark on board the *Firebrand* Government steamer, which will convey them to Her Majesty's principal dock-yards in their tour of inspection.

The *Madagascar*, since leaving England, in May, 1838, has gone over upwards of twenty thousand miles, and out of the sixteen months, she has been 390 days at sea (including 17 weeks of the Mexican blockade off Vera Cruz), without having a refit.

The *Pickle* sch. on 4th June observed a very suspicious-looking vessel standing in for the Height of Pines, to which she immediately gave chase, firing several guns for the purpose of bringing her to, but to which the stranger paid no attention, continuing to run directly for the land under a heavy press of canvas, and soon after commenced heaving overboard casks and other articles to lighten her. The *Pickle* gaining fast upon her, now fired several shots with grape and canister, which fell thick around her; but such was the determined obstinacy of the crew, that it was perceived they lay flat on the deck on every gun being fired, and jumped up immediately after. After a chase of six hours, the vessel, which had hoisted Portuguese colours, ran ashore in the bight, distant about two cables' length. Lieut. Holland despatched his boats to capture her. It was now seen that the crew were pitching the negroes into the sea: and on the boats nearing they jumped overboard themselves, swam to the shore, and escaped into the thick mangrove bushes on the water's edge. On taking possession of the vessel, she proved to be the schooner *Sierra del Pilar*, 73 days from Onim, on the African coast, with 180 negroes on board, several of whom were in the most emaciated condition. She had originally 255, but death, and those who had escaped into the woods with the crew, had reduced the number to 180. The scene of misery and filth that presented itself on board the vessel is inconceivable. From having such an addition to her complement, the *Pickle* steered for the Savannah, the nearest port, where she arrived on the 12th.

Portsmouth.—The new three-decker, *Queen*, 110 guns, recently launched at this port, is in preparation for sea-service, and will be commissioned shortly to relieve the *Princess Charlotte*, 104, as the flag ship in the Mediterranean. There is no truth in the reported return of the *Donegal*, 78, to Plymouth. She was at Lisbon on the 21st ult., as also the *Hercules*, 78, and *Hastings*, 72, recently arrived on the station, which were kept in constant readiness for sea. The tender brig, *Pantaloon*, 10, Lieut. Tryon, was ordered away by Admiralty telegraph on Thursday to Yarmouth, it is supposed for the purpose of bringing volunteer seamen to this port.' Earl Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by his colleagues, have arrived at this port, on a visit of inspection.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Liverpool, Sept 4.—Her M.'s new steamer, *Medusa*, intended for the morning line of packets between Liverpool and Dublin, proceeded on an experimental trip to Kingstown, under the command of Lieut. Philippe, who has been appointed to her from the *Lucifer*, accompanied by Capt. Bevis, Her Majesty's Agent in Liverpool. She accomplished her return passage in the unparalleled short time of nine hours and thirty eight minutes, from pier to pier, and this under many disadvantageous circumstances, having to contend with a very heavy beam sea, and her engines being new and stiff, and falling short of nearly a revolution per minute of their proper speed. We understand she was frequently going thirteen knots per log, and had she been favoured by a spring tide, her passage would scarcely have exceeded nine hours. She, and her sister-ship, the *Merlin*, were modelled by Sir W. Symonds.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The *Vesuvius*, new steamer, in tow of the *Meteor* steam-packet, Lieut. D. Prichard, Commander, left Milford on Tuesday morning for the Clyde, where the former is be supplied with machinery. It is a strange arrangement of the present Board of Admiralty, that the steamers launched at Pembroke should be sent to London river for their engines, whilst those built at Chatham and Sheerness should be navigated to Scotland for a similar purpose.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

Royal Marines.—Lieut. A. Anderson, of Chatham Division, with a party, has relieved Lieut. Mitchell and party on board the *Ocean*, Sheerness, after three years' service on board. First Lieut. Eddleston has three months' leave. An exchange of divisions has taken place between Capts. Toby, of the Chatham, and Sullock, of the Plymouth division. First Lieut. Phillips has embarked on board *Victory*; Capt. Parke, of the Chatham division, on board *Howe*; and First Lieut. Shoveller, with a detachment of 1 Serjt., 1 Corporal, and 17 privates, on board *Ocean*. Lieut.-Col. Thompson Aslett to be Sec. Commandant in the Plymouth division, v. Owen, Dep. Adjt.-Gen. Capt. and Bt.-Major H. A. Gordon to be Lieut.-Col. in the Portsmouth division, v. Aslett, promoted. Capt. Richardson is to relieve Lieut.-Col. Gordon, on the recruiting service at Bath. Lieut. I. O. Travers is to join the battalion in Spain, and embarks in the *Phœnix*.

"On resigning the command of the Woolwich division, Col. Wingrove begs the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, to accept his best thanks for the manner in which he has uniformly been supported by them in carrying on the duty during the time he has had the honour of being their Commanding Officer. To the Drummers and Privates generally, Col. Wingrove wishes to express his thanks for their orderly and soldier like appearance on all occasions, more particularly when they have been inspected or brigaded with the troops of the line, evincing their desire to uphold the honour and respectability of the corps to which they belong. Col. Wingrove cannot conclude without wishing all whom he has commanded, and in whose welfare he shall ever take a deep interest, a long continuance of happiness and prosperity."

The medicinal properties of rhubarb have been long known, yet the method of preparing it it in a palatable form without impairing its virtue, is only now discovered. We have tested Babington's Elixir of Rhubarb, and find it to be an invaluable remedy for indigestion, and, consequently, a preventive of the various diseases arising from that too common complaint.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN C. STEPHENSON.

[*In the Naval and Military Gazette of 15th June we briefly noticed the demise of this esteemed officer on the 10th of that month.*]

This officer entered the Hanoverian service in May, 1788, as Second Lieutenant in the 9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and in 1790 he joined the English army as Cornet and Adjutant of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. During the period of his service he was present in the battle of Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, besides several other actions and skirmishes, in one of which he was very severely wounded by a shell, and his horse was shot under him.

In 1803 he was appointed Deputy-Judge Advocate of the South-West District, and two years afterwards Mr. Pitt named him to succeed Col. Beckwith as a Commissioner for inquiring into the Public Expenditure of the Military Departments.

In 1812 he received from Queen Charlotte the appointment of Master of the King's Household at Windsor, and such was the admirable system introduced by him into that establishment, that, whilst he was in office, there was no one year in which a surplus revenue of some thousand pounds was not returned into the Treasury; and so satisfied was Lord Winchilsea, the then Lord Steward, with his judicious management, that the control of this branch of his department was wholly relinquished by him to the care of Sir B. Stephenson.

In 1814 he was gazetted a Lieut.-Colonel in the Hanoverian service, and in Sept. of that year he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Board of Works. That Board being subsequently merged in the department of Woods and Forests, Sir B. Stephenson became one of the Commissioners of the new Board, and continued in that situation up to the period of his decease. He also held the office of Riding Forester of the New Forest, with a salary of 500*l.* a-year; which office (a sinecure) has ceased with his death.

In 1823 he was requested to undertake the superintendence of the Duke of York's household, in the hope that by the same system of economy and regularity which had been introduced at Windsor, his Royal Highness's affairs might in some measure be rescued from the state of disorder into which they had fallen. For his services in the execution of this last employment he declined accepting any salary.

In 1830 he was raised to the rank of Major-General in the Hanoverian service, and created a Knight-Commander of the Guelphic Order of Hanover, and in 1834 he received the Grand Cross of the same Order

To no one but a man endued with the qualities which Sir B Stephenson possessed, could duties so onerous and so confidential have been safely confided. He was indeed gifted—singularly gifted—with many valuable endowments; a clear understanding, a sound and candid judgment, quickness of capacity, a gentlemanly spirit under the nicest rules of discretion, unfailing zeal, perfect disinterestedness, and spotless integrity.

In all his transactions, every thought of *self* was forgotten. His time—his talents—his repose—(alas! the too needful repose required by a weakened frame and by advancing years,) were all devoted to the service of his country, and of those whom he considered to have claims upon him; and it may with truth be stated, that no man, occupying his station in society, and advanced to his period of life, allowed himself fewer hours of relaxation. From the time of his appointment as Surveyor-General he never absented himself from the duties of his office, with one exception, for more than a few days, in any one year.

In society Sir B. Stephenson was acceptable to persons of every age and every rank: shrewd, intelligent, with a vein of humour as original as it was delightful, possessing also a fund of information and of anecdote, the result of various and accurate reading, and close observation of men and manners. The characters of distinguished individuals and the events of past days were familiar to him, and he communicated his anecdotes and remarks in that simple and unaffected manner which heightened their intrinsic value.

But in this faint sketch of a beloved and honoured friend his religious character must not be passed over in silence.

It might be supposed that the early life of a soldier, spent in a foreign land, especially half a century ago, and the unceasing toil of business in after life, were little calculated to induce strong religious principles and feelings, but, as regards the character before us, this was not the case. A firm conviction of the truths of Christianity, professed with humility, and evidenced by its fruits, together with a sincere reverence for the doctrines and ordinances of the Established Church of his country, were among the strongest features of Sir B. Stephenson's character. In these principles he lived, he impressed them sedulously upon his children, and with these his last hours were soothed.

For the world which benefited by his active and useful life, and for the numerous class of relatives and friends who loved and esteemed him, his death has occurred suddenly and prematurely. To himself, with a constitution ill calculated to bear the shock of further attacks, or a continuance of mental labour, let us hope that it has been "a gentle wafting to immortal life." This thought must allay the keen regrets of an affectionate and attached family, and of those who, with the writer, have long regarded his friendship and society as amongst their highest enjoyments.

Sir B. Stephenson married, in 1805, Maria, the second daughter of the late Sir Peters Rivers Gay, Bart., by Martha, sister of the late Venerable Archdeacon Coxe, and by her he left two sons and six daughters.

His body was interred in the family vault in Kensington churchyard, on Saturday the 15th of June. His funeral was, by his own express desire, conducted with the strictest privacy, and in the manner most suited to the simplicity of his character.

THE LATE GENERAL DAVID DOUGLAS WEMYSS.

In 1776 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 49th, and the following year sailed for America, and in 1778 for the West Indies. He was present at the taking of St. Lucie, and in two Naval engagements. In 1780 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy. In 1781 the 49th was, on account of its reduced state, drafted, and he came home. In 1782 he was promoted to a company, and in 1783 placed on half-pay. The following year he paid the difference, and received a company in the 3rd Foot, which corps he joined at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1786, and remained on that service till 1789, when, from ill health, he was permitted to return home. In 1790 he was promoted to a Majority in the 37th, and served with it in 1791 in Flanders; he was present at the affair of St. Laine and Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and in the same year, 1793, he received the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 18th; he was at the taking of Corsica, the sieges of Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi. In 1795 he was appointed Governor of Calvi and its dependencies, in the siege of which he had been wounded, the 3rd May, 1796, he had the brevet of Colonel. On the evacuation of Corsica, Col. Wemyss went with the troops to Portoferrajo, and was appointed to the command of an expedition to open a communication with the coast of Italy, and to oblige the French to fall back upon Leghorn. The enemy were driven from Piombino, Campeha, Castiglione, and Grosetta. On the evacuation of the Mediterranean, in 1797, he sailed for Gibraltar, and remained there on the Staff till 1799. In 1798 he was appointed Brig.-General. On his return to England he was placed on the Staff of the expedition of Sir C. Stuart, destined for the West Indies, 1800, and in April sailed with the 1st division, but was shortly after ordered to Gibraltar, where he remained till 1802. The 29th April, 1802, he was appointed Major-General, and in April, 1803, Commander of the Forces in Ceylon, from whence he returned in 1806. He received the rank of Lieut.-General 25th April, 1808, and subsequently the appointment of Governor of Tynemouth Castle and its dependencies. The 12th Aug. 1819, he obtained the brevet of General.

Twenty-four years of General Wemyss's service were passed abroad he purchased every commission served four years during the American war: twice in the West Indies, and in the East: thrice on the Continent of Europe: was present at nine sieges, several general actions, and engaged in innumerable affairs, naturally resulting from so long, varied, and unremitting a servitude. This veteran officer died at Upper Gore House, Kensington, on the 29th ultimo.

General Crawford.—We take the following from the "Memoirs of Edward Costello," in the *U. S. Journal*; it is one of the best military anecdotes we ever met with.—Ed.

I happened to be on guard one day, when Gen. Crawford came riding in from the front with his orderly dragoon, as was his usual custom, when two of our men, one of them a Corporal, came running out of a house with some bread which they had stolen from the Spaniards; they were pursued by a Spanish woman, crying lustily, "*Ladrone! ladrone!*"—thief! thief! They were immediately pursued by the General and his orderly; the bread was given back to the woman, and the men were placed in the guard-house. The next day they were tried by a Brigade Court-Martial, and brought out to a wood near the town for punishment. When the brigade was formed, and the Brigade-Major had finished reading the proceedings of the Court-Martial, General Crawford commenced lecturing both men and officers on the nature of their cruelty, as he said, to the harmless inhabitants, as he called the Spaniards. He laid particular stress on our regiment, who, he said, committed more crimes than the whole of the British Army. "Besides, you think," said he, "because you are riflemen, and more exposed to the enemy's fire than other regiments, that you are to rob the inhabitants with impunity; but, while I command you, you shall not." Then turning round to the Corporal, who stood in the centre of the square, he said, with a stern voice, "Strip, Sir." The Corporal, whose name was Miles, never said a word until tied up to a tree, when, turning his head round as far as his situation would allow, and seeing the General pacing up and down the square, he said, "Gen. Crawford, I hope you will forgive me." The General replied, "No, Sir, your crime is too great." The poor Corporal, whose sentence was, to be reduced to the pay and rank of a private soldier, and to receive a punishment of 150 lashes, and the other man 200, then addressed the General to the following effect—"Do you recollect, Sir, when you and I were taken prisoners, when under the command of Gen. Whitelock, in Buenos Ayres? We were marched prisoners, with a number of others, to a sort of a pound surrounded by a wall. There was a well in the centre, out of which I drew water with my mess-tin, by means of canteen-straps I collected from the men, who were prisoners like myself. You sat on my knapsack—I parted my last biscuit with you. You then told me you would never forget my kindness to you. It is now in my power, Sir. You know how short we have been of rations for some time." These words were spoken by the Corporal in a subdued respectful accent, which not only affected the General but the whole square. The bugler, who stood waiting to commence the punishment close to the Corporal, received the usual nod from the Bugle Major to begin. The first lash the Corporal received the General started, and turning hurriedly round, said, "Who taught that bugler to flog? Send him to quill—send him to cha—he cannot flog—he cannot flog! Stop! stop! take him down! take him down! I remember it well—I remember it well!" and while he paced up and down the square, muttering to himself words that I could not catch, at the same time blowing his nose, and wiping his face with his handkerchief, trying to hide his emotion, that was so evident to the whole square.—*U. S. Journal.*

A FAIR SHOT.—By Louisa H. Sheridan.

She spoke of the lover, who, pleading in vain,
Had a shot at the lover so dreadfully plain,
I answered, "Such taste must be strange, past disputing,
For *I* think her too ugly for *loving* or *shooting*!"
"Yes—for loving," said he, "but for *shooting* she's *not*,
For *what no one will take* is the *rubbish that's shot*."

New Monthl

To Readers and Correspondents.

We give this day a very important OFFICIAL *statement of all the rewards conferred for services on the Officers of the Artillery; and we shall follow it up with similar statements, as respects other branches of the United Service.*

We have some remarks in type on the proposed Rules for a United Service Benevolent Institution, but from more pressing demands are compelled to let them stand over till next week.

We with pleasure meet the wishes of "G.L.S.," and shall be most happy at all times to hear from him.

"Blue Jacket" *will find that the promotions and appointments to which he refers as appearing in the* Hampshire Telegraph *of last week, were in the* Naval and Military Gazette *of the* 24th August. *We hope this is satisfactory.*

"An Old H. P." *shall have attention. In reply to a letter from Maybank, we shall be happy to include in our Return these services of Line, &c., Officers of the Scotch and Irish Militias, but in that case the officers themselves must assist us.*

The Naval and Military Gazette, *for* 1838, *with title-page and index, may be had of the Publisher, price* 1*l.* 17*s. bound.*

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette *may obtain at the Office,* 19, *Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.*

We request our friends who do not receive regularly the N. & M. G. *to communicate the same: the system of pilfering newspapers is carried on to a great extent, but we do everything to check it, by causing all cases which reach us to be investigated by the Post-office authorities.*

The Naval and Military Gazette *of* 16*th July last, No.* 339, *contains the title-page and index for* 1838.

We have to apologise to several friends for the unavoidable postponement of their communications till next week.

*** Letters in type—"Philotheorus;" "Steam Chest;" "Blue;" "A Naval Looker-on;" "A Soldier;" and "X.Y.Z."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839.

THE Army and the country at large are fully sensible of the important value of the services of the Governor-General and Commander of the Forces in North America, Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne; but as a gentleman, recently President of the Board of Trade, has been appointed to the government of our Canadian possessions, the gallant General returns to this country, regretted and respected by all who have served under him.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, an officer who was distinguished in the Peninsula, has had long experience [illegible] Staff command, and is of the true Wellington school, is appointed Commander of the Forces [illegible] North America; and we can safely declare that, as a change was unavoidable on the appointment of Mr. Thomson, the selection of Sir Richard Jackson is fortunate, for that officer will maintain the credit of the country and the British Army.

Sir Richard Jackson takes with him, as Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell, a high-minded soldier and intelligent man of business. Sir Charles relinquishes the appointment of Brigade-Major of the Northern District—a situation which he held under Sir Richard Jackson, and that Officer's successor, Major-General Sir Charles Napier. The disturbances in the North have rendered the duties of this large district, which at present includes twenty corps, most laborious. Captain Brook Taylor and Ensign Warre, 54th, are appointed Aides-de-Camp to Sir Richard Jackson.

THE regret expressed at the resignation of Lord Howick, as Secretary-at-War, is nearly universal in the Army. The ready attention and liberal consideration given by his Lordship to all claims referred to his department, have rendered him exceedingly popular. The Good-Conduct Warrant and the institution of a rotation system of relief, with a hundred minor improvements, will cause his Lordship's administration to be long remembered, and the valuable inquiries of Dr. Marshall and Major Tulloch, commenced under his Lordship's auspices, will form a lasting memorial to his zeal for the good of the Army.

THE Navy will regret to learn, that, under the arrangements resulting from the elevation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Peerage, Mr. Charles Wood, the active and intelligent Secretary to the Admiralty, quits that department. It was originally intended that Mr. Wood should succeed Mr. Baring at the Treasury, but on Lord Howick (his brother-in-law) tendering his resignation, he was induced to do so also, and therefore his talents are, for the present, lost to the Government.

We have frequently heard officers and others express their astonishment at the facility with which the honourable Secretary made himself acquainted with the most minute details of the service, civil and military; and it is certain that such a comprehensive knowledge of a subject—not the most inviting for a landsman's study—could only be acquired by intense and undivided application to the duties of his office.

We long ago foresaw, that a gentleman of Mr. Wood's ability and business habits could not be expected to remain in any department out of the regular line of advancement; and his able exposition of the real state of our maritime affairs, when bringing on the Navy Estimates, at the commencement of last Session, whilst it greatly served the Government by dissipating to the winds the outrageous falsehoods so industriously propagated, satisfied every one that the Honourable Secretary was destined, ere long, to take a higher rank in the political drama.

As a man of business and Parliamentary debater, if not orator, Mr. Wood's reputation is fully established, and in the latter capacity he exercises great tact—never addressing the House but when he has some information to give; the consequence of which is, that he is always listened to with attention and respect.

Seeing that, under these circumstances, it was hopeless to expect that the Honourable Secretary would remain permanently in his late post, we trust that his successor may be judiciously chosen, and that Mr. Wood, destined as we believe him to arrive in due season, at the highest offices of the State, will ever continue in his place in Parliament, or in Council, the able advocate for maintaining the true and substantial ground-work of our maritime interests: and giving him what we believe he deserves, credit for a large share of the beneficial improvements lately introduced into the Naval Departments, we respectfully take our leave, wishing him health and happiness in what we consider his temporary retirement from office.

Mr. Wood is succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Member for Kildare County, and late a Lord of the Treasury. He has not yet entered on his official duties.

AT the banquet, lately given to the Duke of Wellington, one of the toasts was, the health of the Officers of the Army who bore a part in his glorious deeds. This toast, we are assured, met with thunders of applause. That very applause, however, to our ears sounded cruel, for of the merit of the Peninsular Army it may be said, "*laudatur et alget.*" It was mocking the long-neglected and pining survivors of the Duke's battles to give them mere applause, and still deny them even the means of spending the evening of their days in comfort. Their great and glorious services are acknowledged by the nation, but these gallant veterans are left languishing on half-pay, in vain seeking employment if able to serve, and if disabled by wounds or by age, taunted as the *dead-weight*—the millstone round the neck of their country. Their deeds are extolled; but we ask what has been done for the doers and darers in the Peninsular War? Poverty is the lot of many—neglected claims that of all.

We refer our readers to the following letter of a correspondent, which contains the sentiments of all with whom we have conversed on the subject. Let a late reward be granted—*late*, for many have sunk into the grave "unhonoured and unknown." Let full-pay be granted to these veteran heroes—let a grateful nation confer on them an order of merit—let Britain cherish and honour the defenders of her soil—let her at length do honour to those who fought and bled under Nelson and Wellington—neglect has followed hitherto the merits of both services like a shade. To Wellington we say,

"Go—plead for those heroes who fought for thy fame."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—At the banquet, given to that illustrious soldier and statesman, the Duke of Wellington, whose motives and deeds were so splendidly pourtrayed by Lord Brougham, there was a toast given, namely, the health of the Officers of the Army who bore part in the noble Duke's exploits. It strikes me, that to many a gallant spirit, now languishing on half pay, without money or interest to procure employment, the complimentary tribute must have come to their hearts as an empty mockery, for if their services can be so acknowledged in face of the nation, and in presence of the Duke of Wellington, their great Commander, would it not be just to provide for those recorded by their good deeds, and whose names were received with shouts of acclamation when their health was proposed before a host of others, who, though good men and true, are yet untried? The subject is a painful one, yet it ought to be handled, and that by an abler pen than mine—like yours. God forbid that I should detract from any of those brave men who *have reaped* their rewards,—but justice, simple justice, demands that those who, in their several spheres, did their duty, should not now, and *still*, be altogether forgotten. The young aspirant for rank and fame can afford to wait, not the old soldier who pines at being passed over and neglected.—I am, Sir, your very obedient, T.

London, 1st September, 1839.

WE are incessantly asked, where is the Report of the Naval and Military Commission; whether the Government will proceed to carry into effect the recommendations it contains, especially those parts which form the most prominent grievances of the service? and amongst them the claims of the old Lieutenants, both of the Army and Navy, deserve the first consideration. We are much inclined to think that the belief we expressed three weeks since in the *Naval and Military Gazette* will prove but too true—viz. "that the Report is kept back from 'economical' motives, to stave off for a few months longer a trifling addition to the Naval and Military expenditure of the country." Yes, veterans, this is the fact! A Commission, with the illustrious Wellington as Chairman, with Admirals, Generals, and several of the Ministry, as Members, has recommended a few, a paltry few, advantages, (because their appointment limited them to a "due regard for economy,") and these advantages we are told the country cannot yet afford to bestow. If the Government could be made sensible of the dissatisfaction that is daily gaining ground throughout the United Service, they would not thus trifle with the feelings and pecuniary distress of those whom the country owe everything.

THE report is again rife that the Marquess of Anglesey is to succeed Lord Hill at the Horse Guards. We confess that we should be sorry to see this distinguished soldier and most estimable nobleman relinquish a post in which he has to his utmost done justice to the Army; but if a change is to take place, the service would be best reconciled by the appointment of the Marquess, or Sir Hussey Vivian, two officers universally respected.

OUR attention has been directed to a letter, complaining of the constant depredations committed by the French vessels upon the herring-nets belonging to the fishermen on the coast of Scotland, and implying blame to the Commander of the vessel stationed there for the protection of the fisheries. Now he cannot be like Paddy Boyle's bird, ubiquitous; and even if a dozen vessels were there stationed, they could not altogether prevent the wanton destruction complained of, which is generally done at night, and results from the jealousy of the fishermen.

We trust that some of the perpetrators may be discovered, however, and when the charge is fairly proved, we doubt not but that severe punishment will follow as an example to others. These complaints, we know from experience, are very vaguely made, and in general greatly exaggerated; for nets are often run upon, and torn by accident. That the French vessels are larger and more fully manned than the Scotch fishing-boats, is owing to the necessity they are under of going a greater distance from home; and the same observation applies to the Dutch. We are certain that the officer on the station will be ordered to keep a sharp look-out on the depredators, and bring them to punishment if he can detect them.

To our friends in India the progress of the recruiting is a subject of great interest, not only as affecting the efficiency of their regiments, but as conducive to their reliefs. The regiments are fast completing their numbers to 1,074 rank and file each. Detachments are almost weekly embarking from the depots at Chatham, and the only difficulty in the way of the immediate embarkation of about 1,500 recruits, now there, is the want of Officers to take charge of them. It is little known, and we look upon it as one of the best proofs of the docility of soldiers of the British Army, when removed from the temptations of the canteen and the public-house, that the detachments for India, often exceeding 200 men each, embark without a single non-commissioned officer,—the more eligible recruits being selected to perform the duties. *Many of these acting non-commissioned officers are recruits of less than three months' standing in the service*, yet, under good guidance and instruction from an experienced officer, they have been found perfectly competent for the duties on board. The difficulty of procuring officers for the drafts is an increasing evil; and, unless the Adjutant-General can devise some expedient, or an augmentation of officers be given to the regiments in India, by restoring to each the 11th company, we understand that, after a short time, the depots will be exhausted of officers, and that Serjeants must be sent out in command.

About 3,000 men are still required to complete the corps in India to their full numbers.

THE *United Service Journal* for the present month opens with an admirable article entitled "The Naval Gunnery establishment on board Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth." We earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers.

We have several times meditated giving a description of that truly *excellent* establishment, which has wrought such material benefit to the service, and which, under the admirable management of Sir Thomas Hastings, is, on its extended scale, calculated to effect still further improvement; but we have been deterred partly for the reasons which our contemporary alludes to, and partly because we do not consider the intended school to be completely established until it shall embrace ample means of practical, as well as theoretical, instruction on steam, and the steam-engine as applied to navigation.

We are glad to perceive that the writer of the article has done full justice to the intelligent officers to whose exertions the establishment in question owes its origin. We have now before us the little pamphlet of Sir John Pechell, printed by Motley, Harrison, and Co., of Portsmouth, in 1814, and to the practical hints there detailed, we may attribute the general feeling for investigation on this important subject, which has been subsequently displayed by Naval Officers.

It is true, that many ships on the North American station—and some on other stations—besides *Shannon* and *St. Domingo* (Capt. Pechell's ship), had disparted their guns and adopted *sights* of various descriptions a year or two before, but the knowledge of this, and of a correct rule for effecting it, was by no means generally available until the appearance of Sir John Pechell's pamphlet; which, besides ample directions for disparting the gun and graduating a tangent scale for elevation, contains many valuable hints on the subject of Naval Gunnery generally.

Sir Howard Douglas—himself a soldier, but inheriting the genius for Naval improvements so conspicuous in his distinguished father, who served as Captain in the fleet in Rodney's action, and was the inventor of locks for ships' guns—produced his excellent treatise on Naval gunnery in 1819; and subsequently through a dozen years of tedious peace, although the importance of the subject, and the necessity for an establishment such as Sir Howard recommends, was impressed upon the Admiralty unceasingly by many distinguished Officers, no step was taken until 1830, when the proposal of Captain George Smith, better known as Target Smith (we say this without offence, for his target, which gives him the merit of the title, is an admirable invention)—Captain Smith's proposal for establishing an Instruction-Ship was accepted, probably on account of the small expense which would be incurred in carrying it into effect.

That intelligent Officer, therefore, certainly deserves the credit of being the *first* to design a practical scheme such as the Admiralty of the day would be induced to accept; and we need hardly state that, under his able management, its benefit soon became so apparent that it was resolved to extend it. From that time up to the present, and for the last several years (since 1834) that Sir Thomas Hastings has presided over the establishment, continual improvements have been gradually effected in the course of instruction, many very interesting experiments performed, and practical data established; and now that a higher order of instruction is designed, and means afforded to Naval Officers to complete their education on scientific subjects, combining theory and practice, nothing appears wanting to perfect the establishment but provision for acquiring the information necessary to the Steam Navigator, so as to render the Officer, *de facto Commander* of his vessel, acquainted with her capabilities, and independent of the Engineer, to whom this knowledge is at present confined in too many cases.

THE utterly disgusting attempts of a portion of the press and writers (generally anonymous) to lower the Military fame of their country, can only be accounted for in the supposition that, conscious of their own baseness, cowardice, and want of manhood, they study to reduce their countrymen to their own level, since they feel it impossible to rise to theirs. Argument is thrown away on creatures of this sort. Refuted a thousand times, they still continue to spit forth their venom. Insensible to the lash of satire, real tangible lashes are the only means of touching their feelings, and (whatever may be thought of corporal punishment in general) they would certainly be most fitly applied to the bodies of those whose minds are callous to every honourable sentiment. It would be a very proper enactment, that all persons guilty (like the wretched and unnatural scribbler commented upon in our Gazette of the 24th ultimo) of writing or publishing anything having a tendency to lower the spirit of the people, and disseminate amongst them principles of effeminacy, should be flogged at the cart's tail from one end to the other of the huge Babylon which is at present their paradise, but which they would then wish had been kept within more rational limits; whilst their pernicious writings should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

We say *pernicious*, because, contemptible as they are in argument as in intent, the number and success of these sort of publications show that the taste of this shopkeeping age is but too much in accordance with such instructors. To get money, no matter how; to spend it in heartless selfishness and luxury, whilst they grudge to the braver portion of their countrymen, by whose exertions alone they are enabled to maintain their ill-acquired wealth, not only their very inadequate pecuniary allowances, but even that glory, by robbing them of which they themselves must ultimately be the losers—behold the course pursued by all classes of utilitarians, whilst many of these wretches (as short-sighted as [illegible]) have the inexpressible impudence to [illegible] their shuddering dislike of aught that is honou[illegible]—patriotism!

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with a letter, addressed by Mr. William Richmond, of North Shields, to George Palmer, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Committee on Shipwrecks, showing a considerable increase in the rate of insurance, owing to the inferior construction of our merchant ships, all which he attributes to the system of reciprocity introduced by the late Mr. Huskisson in 1826. Mr. Richmond is not sparing of his censure upon the Tories for introducing, and the Whigs for maintaining, this system; and we have before us a set of Tables, published by the same gentleman in 1833, to prove that the ship-owners were conducting their business at a ruinous sacrifice, and could not support it much longer. Now, we would wish to know how Mr. Richmond accounts for the following official statement, and also, that for the last two years ship-building has been pro-

secuted to an amazing extent, notwithstanding the great increase of steam vessels, which, of course, make rapid voyages, and tend to keep down the price of freights.

Vessels registered as belonging to the British Empire :—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1826	21,625	2,6[illegible],611
1843	24,385	2,694,577
1838	26,609	2,890,601

The first period is the year when the old navigation laws, having been obstinately retained until the Prussians had created a Mercantile Navy, were then abandoned; the second is the date of Mr. Richmond's former lamentation—for which there appeared some reason, as matters were then about stationary; but the third, or present period, exhibits an increase of 2000 vessels, and 200,000 tons. If shipowners adopt the practice of building inferior ships, they must calculate on paying a high insurance; but this is a matter for their own choice; and this prodigious increase of vessels is no proof of the bad state of shipowners.

We have several communications this week all most fully corroborating the view we took on the question of "Storming of Towns;" in fact no officer of service and experience could entertain an opposite opinion on the matter. However, we offer in further proof :—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

"It is now full time that the plunder of Badajoz should cease."

And the following published statements may close the question :—

Ciudad Rodrigo.—After all resistance had ceased, the usual scene of riot, plunder, and confusion, which by prescriptive right the stormers of a town enjoy, occurred. Every house was entered and despoiled; the spirit stores were forced open; the soldiery got desperately excited; and in the madness of their intoxication committed many acts of silly and wanton violence. All plundered what they could, and in return they were robbed by their own companions. Brawls and bloodshed resulted—and the same men who, shoulder to shoulder, had won their way over the "imminent deadly breach," fought with demoniac ferocity for some disputed article of plunder. At last, worn out by fatigue, and stupified with brandy, they sank into brutal insensibility, and on the second day, with few exceptions, rejoined their regiments; the assault and sacking of Rodrigo appearing in their confused imaginations rather like some troubled dream than a desperate and blood-stained reality.—*Maxwell's Victories of the British Army*.

Badajoz.—No language can depict the horrors which succeed a storm.—It was nearly dusk, and the few hours while I slept had made a frightful change in the condition and temper of the soldiery. In the morning they were obedient to their officers, and preserved the semblance of subordination, now they were in a state of furious intoxication—discipline was forgotten—and the splendid troops of yesterday had become a fierce and sanguinary rabble, dead to every touch of human feeling, and filled with every demoniac passion that can brutalise the man. The town was in terrible confusion, and on every side frightful tokens of military licence met the eye. One street, as I approached the castle, was almost choked up with broken furniture, for the houses had been gutted from the cellar to the garret, the partitions torn down, and even the beds ripped and scattered to the winds, in the hope that gold might be found concealed. A convent * at the end of the strada of Saint John was in flames; and I saw more than one wretched nun in the arms of a drunken soldier. Farther on the confusion seemed greater. Brandy and wine casks were rolled out before the stores; some were full, some half drunk, but more had run in mere wantonness, and the liquors running through the kennel. Many a harrowing scream saluted the ear of the passer by, many a female supplication was heard asking in vain for mercy. How could it be otherwise, when it is remembered that 20,000 furious and licentious madmen were loosed upon an immense population, among which many of the loveliest women upon earth might be found? All within that devoted city was at the disposal of an unfurnished army, over whom for the time control was lost, aided by an infamous collection of camp-followers, who were, if possible, more sanguinary and pitiless even than those who had survived the storm! It is useless to dwell upon a scene from which the heart revolts. Few females in this beautiful town were saved that night from insult. The noblest and the beggar—the nun, and the wife and daughter of the artizan—youth and age, all were involved in general ruin. None were respected, and few consequently escaped. The madness of those desperate brigands was variously exhibited; some fired through doors and windows, others at the church-bells; many at the wretched inhabitants as they fled into the streets to escape the bayonets of the savages who were demolishing their property within doors, while some wretches, as it blood had not flowed in sufficient torrents already, shot from the windows their own companions as they staggered on below. What chances had the miserable inhabitants of escaping death when more than one officer perished by the bullets and bayonets of the very men whom a few hours before he had led to the assault.—*The Bivouac*.

* A General Officer had one of the soldier's wives stripped of her under-petticoat, by the provost, of which he had got an inkling, either by secret information, or by obtruding itself on his notice, from being of red velvet bordered with gold lace six inches deep, evidently the *covering of a communion-table*.—*A Campaigner*.

We perceive that Colonel Mitchell has replied to Colonel Napier's letter in the last number of the *United Service Journal*. The reply affords another instance of the gallant writer's singular mode of rejecting all testimony that does not tell for himself. If any feats of arms with the bayonet are positively and circumstantially detailed, he refuses to accept them, because, as he says, they are "accidents." Colonel Napier, an eye-witness, corroborates Benjamin Harris, another eye-witness, of a single combat with the bayonet, and this Colonel Mitchell terms "third-hand evidence!" and adds, that his opponent "cannot show a single instance of soldiers having fought with such weapons." There seems nothing in his letter to alter the opinion we expressed upon the subject last week, but we agree with the able (though we cannot, but think somewhat whimsical) author, when he expresses his "regret at the manner in which a purely professional controversy has sometimes been carried on."

The Court.

Her Majesty and her august mother, we rejoice to state, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The King and Queen of the Belgians landed yesterday at Woolwich, and proceeded to Windsor on a visit to Her Majesty.

Lord Gardner has been succeeded by the Earl of Fingall as the Lord in Waiting, and Col. Armstrong has been succeeded as Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty by Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Otway.

Downing-street, August 29.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson to be Governor-General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all her Majesty's provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America.

The American Colonial Association has addressed to Lord Melbourne a firm but temperate remonstrance against the appointment of Mr. Poulett Thomson to the office of Governor-General of Canada. An address to the throne has also been prepared from the merchants, bankers, shipowners, and traders of London, praying the Queen to cancel the appointment.

On Thursday morning three of the Queen's carriages and four, under an escort of fifty of the 1st Life Guards, passed through Greenwich on their way to Woolwich Dock-yard, to await the arrival of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. At nine o'clock yesterday morning their Majesties arrived, on board a Government steamer, at Woolwich, under a royal salute from that garrison, and soon afterwards departed with their suite to Windsor, by route of Camberwell, Richmond, and Staines, consequently avoiding the metropolis.

The Irish Precursor Society is no more. It has followed the fate of the Catholic Association, and of the General Association, and of all the other stuffed giants with many heads, which Mr. O'Connell has successively set up in his annual mummeries, and then thrown into the fire. From its ashes is to spring yet another of these joint-stock agitation companies, of which the ostensible business will be to forward the registry of voters in Ireland.—*Times*.

The Eglinton Tournament.—On the second day the tilting amusements were very few, in consequence of the continued rain. When they were concluded, the Earl of Eglinton came towards the stand, with his casque in hand, and delivered himself nearly as follows :—"I am sorry to inform you that in consequence of the unfortunate state of the weather, the water having got into and overflowed the great hall, that with the best possible intention to give you a good dinner, I find that it is not possible that I can share my hospitality with the friends who have honoured me with their presence." The viands that had been laid out were really floating in the dishes, nor would any of the places out of the castle afford accommodation to any being. The confusion that ensued in the evening beggared description—it was a scene that those taking part in it will long remember. There was not a stable disengaged within twenty miles; persons were paying gold to be allowed to sleep on floors; butter sprang up in value to 2*s*. per pound, and in some instances as much as 6*d*. was paid for a penny loaf.

On Friday the weather was more favourable :—

The Herald, attended by his Pursuivants, declared before the Queen of Love and Beauty, and the King, that "the noble Knight of Gael had challenged the noble Knight of the Lion." Lord Glenlyon and Viscount Alford then issued from their pavilions, and, attended by their Esquires, made their obeisance to their titular Queen. This having been done, each knight took up his position at the extreme end of the barrier. The trumpeters now sounded a charge, when the noble knights levelled their lances, and rushed to the encounter. Lord Glenlyon's lance came full upon the emblazonment of Lord Alford's *manteau d'armes*, and it broke in several pieces, while Lord Alford rode by without touching his opponent with the lance. Lord Glenlyon was supplied with a fresh lance, but in both the succeeding courses each party failed. The noble knight was then taken before the Queen, and declared the winner of the tilt, amidst applause. The herald then came forward, and proclaimed that the noble Knight of the Griffin had challenged the Knight of the Red Rose, Earl Craven and Capt Fairlie. These knights having made their *devoir* to the Queen, repaired to the barrier. In the first course both conducted themselves gallantly, each *atteinte* being in the centre of their *passe garde*, and their lances splintering. The Judge of Peace, Lord Saltoun, decided that the tilt was even. In the next course both missed. In the ensuing, Earl Craven struck the heraldic emblem on the *manteau d'armes*, and broke his lance. Capt. Fairlie failed to hit his antagonist. Earl Craven was then declared victor. The Lord of the Tournament and the Knight of the Red Rose then entered the lists. In the first and second courses both knights failed to make an *atteinte*. At the third course, however, the Earl of Eglinton broke his lance on Mr. Lechmere, who missed the noble Earl. The Earl of Eglinton, preceded by the Marshal of the Lists and a Herald, was conducted in front of the gallery, and there proclaimed to the Queen the successful knight. The Marquis of Waterford, the Knight of the Dragon, and Mr. Gilmore, the Black Knight, next tilted, but no distinction was achieved, and the herald at the conclusion declared the tilt to be withdrawn. The Earl of Cassilis and Mr. Charles Lamb then entered the lists, and after two failures, the Earl obtained the victory by slightly shivering his lance on his adversary. The Hon. Capt. Gage and the Hon. Stafford Jerningham came next in turn to contend for the honour of the day. Both knights missed the first course. In the two succeeding courses neither knight struck his opponent, so that at the conclusion the victory was undecided. Two tilts then followed by all the Knights. A grand *melee* succeeded, in which eight Knights took part. On one side were the Earl of Eglinton, Marquis of Waterford, Lord Glenlyon, and the Black Knight (Mr Gilmore), on the other, the Hon. Stafford Jerningham, Viscount Alford, Mr. Lamb and Mr. Lechmere. The Pursuivants, having received instructions from the Marshal of the Lists, ordered a charge. The Knights then charged on each other, striking one blow, and then passing to the other end of the barrier. In the next charge the Black Knight lost his sword, and was declared vanquished, and the Hon. Mr. Jerningham received a slight wound on the wrist, which rendered him unable to take part in the next encounter. The Marquis of Waterford and Lord Alford were opposed to each other, and in the third charge both Knights met rather slowly, when, after exchanging a blow at each, both appeared desirous to prolong the engagement; but this creating some alarm, the Marshal of the Lists (Sir Charles Lamb) rode up, and immediately separated both combatants, and peremptorily ordered them to pass on. This little incident created much amusement and interest. During the tilting the young noblemen and gentlemen were actively engaged in what is called running at the ring, that is, placing a ring suspended by a rope, and allowing all parties to run a tilt at it, for the purpose of removing it, when the steed is at full gallop. The Earl of Eglinton was one of the most successful competitors in this department. After the tilting a grand banquet was given by the noble Lord to upwards of 300 guests.

The weather on Saturday proved as unpropitious as it shewed itself at the commencement of these chivalrous sports, and the consequence was the complete interruption to all further proceedings. The partial failure of this attempt to revive the age of chivalry—caused solely by bad weather, has not, however, dispirited the champions present; and we hear that other tournaments are spoken of for the ensuing year; amongst them one by the Marquis of Waterford, at Ford Castle, in Northumberland.

On Monday despatches were forwarded from the Colonial-office for Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Windward and Leeward Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. Despatches were received from the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, and from Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales. Despatches for Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, and for Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, were sent off from the Colonial-office, on Thursday.

Sir Augustus D'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex, by Lady Augustina Murray, is to be appointed Governor of one of the West India islands.

Mr. Wyse, the new Lord of the Treasury, is married to a niece of Napoleon, by whom he has two children.

Magisterial Changes.—Sir F. Roe has resigned his situation as Chief Magistrate of Bow-st., and Mr. Hall, of Hatton Garden-office, has been appointed in his place on a salary of 1,200*l*. per ann. Mr. Minshull retires from Bow-street on a superannuation allowance. Mr. Twyford is to be second magistrate at that office, and Mr. Jardine, a barrister on the western circuit, has been appointed third magistrate. The two latter gentlemen are each to have a salary of 1000*l*. per annum. Mr. Bennett, of Hatton Garden-office, is to be superannuated, and Mr. Coombes and Mr. Greenwood are to act as magistrates there.

Louis Philippe and a Sham Naval Fight.—The King, with the Queen and Princess, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance and Justice, &c., went on Monday to Treport, where they embarked in the long boat of the Royal yacht *Reine Amelie* for the *Veloce*. As soon as the Royal party were in the boat, they were saluted by the *Veloce*, *Pollux*, and *Tonnerre* steamers, the *Reine Amilie*, the *Rodeur*, and the *Levrier*, then in the roadstead. When the King and Royal Family were on board the *Veloce*, all the ships manœuvred as if in a Naval action for nearly an hour and a half. At four their Majesties landed and returned to the chateau.

The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Charles Arbuthnot are at Walmer Castle, where his Grace will reside until November.

The English Government has just presented 100*l.* to the Master and crew of a fishing-boat of Trouville, near Havre, who, in Dec. 1837, had saved the crew of an English brig, and conveyed them to England.

On Wednesday afternoon as the Hon. Captain Gordon, R.N., was driving in his gig with his groom along Parliament-st., the horse having been frightened, started off, and falling threw them both out. The Captain was much hurt, and conveyed to his residence in Park-lane, in a coach. The groom escaped with little injury.

We understand that Mrs. Postans, the clever authoress of "Cutch," known in England, and preparing a new and still more interesting work for the press. If we mistake not, the "Sketches of Kurrachee," and "Camp-sitting on the Banks of the Indus," which have just appeared in the *Oriental Herald*, are from the pen of Lieut. Postans' Persian Interpreter to the Reserve Force at Kurrachee. "Ex pede Herculem." We are glad to find a great improvement in the Oriental Herald.

Mr. Gibson has been beaten at Cambridge, and Mr. Sutton returned by a majority of near one hundred.

Sir George Murray has been defeated at Manchester. Mr. Greg, the Liberal candidate, is returned by a majority of 100 to 120.

Sir Charles Shaw, who served in Spain with considerable credit, has been appointed Commissioner of Police for Manchester.

The late Sir R. Grierson, Bart., who died on the 15th ult., at the age of 106 years, succeeded to the title and estates of his late father Sir Gilbert, upwards of 73 years ago. Previous to his father's death, Sir Robert was in the Army, and was the officer commanding the salute fired at Gibraltar on the birth of George IV. Before his father's death he retired upon half-pay, which he continued to receive regularly for 76 years—we may safely assert an unprecedented term of years. This venerable man never had one day's illness during his truly patriarchal life, and died without any bodily suffering.—*Dumfries Herald.*

Malta.—On 5th inst. (Thursday) 39 years the island of Malta became a part of Her Majesty's dominions, and the three senior veterans engaged in the blockade and capture of it are all living; viz., General Sir Henry Pigot and Admiral Sir George Martin, to whom the formidable fortress of La Valette surrendered on 5th Sept., 1800, and Gen. Lord Lyneduch, to whose exertions in the blockade and capture much is due.

Mr. William Henry Legge, about 20 years of age, residing near Gloucester, and son of the late General Legge, committed suicide on the 30th inst. The deceased had formed an attachment with a young woman of the neighbourhood, Miss Eliza Sterry, which attachment, it is said, did not receive the approbation of his mother. On Friday night he came home about a quarter past ten o'clock, in company with the young woman. Having left her outside the house, he went into the parlour to his mother, and after a minutes' conversation with her, he ran up stairs, seized a pistol, and rushed out of the house towards the young woman. He then knelt down, put the pistol in his mouth, discharged it, and fell a corpse at her feet.

Lieutenant J. H. Maxwell, R.N., in command of the Coast Guard, refusing to stand up whilst the company were singing "God save the Queen," at a concert at Cromarty, Baillie Watson expostulated with him on the impropriety of his behaviour. On the following day Lieut. M. applied to the magistrates for a peace-warrant against the Baillie, who was held in bail not to molest him. Mr. Watson appealed against the decision of the Bench, who, on a re-hearing, reviewed and amended their former finding, dismissing the warrant and bail, and admonishing Lieut. Maxwell of the impropriety of his conduct in refusing to stand during the singing of the Royal Anthem, more particularly considering his station and the commission he then held. Lieut. M. appealed unsuccessfully to the Quarter Sessions, and then to the Court of Session. In the latter the Lord Ordinary quashed his appeal with costs, refusing to permit him to put in a second suspension.—*Inverness Courier.*

Aurora Borealis.—Between the hours of ten of Tuesday night and three Wednesday morning was observed one of the most magnificent specimens of the falling stars and northern lights for many years past. The first indication was about ten minutes before ten, when a light crimson rose from the northern portion of the hemisphere, and gradually extended to the centre of the heavens: and by ten o'clock, or a quarter past, the whole, from east to west, was one vast sheet of light. The light varied considerably; at one time it seemed to fall, and directly after rose with intense brightness. There were to be seen mingled with it volumes of smoke, which rolled over and over, and every beholder seemed convinced that it was a conflagration. At two o'clock Wednesday morning the phenomenon presented a most gorgeous scene, and one very difficult to describe. The whole of London was illuminated, and the atmosphere was remarkably clear. At half-past two o'clock the spectacle changed to darkness, which, on dispersing, displayed a luminous rainbow in the zenith of the heavens and round the ridge of darkness that overhung the southern portion of the country. Soon afterwards columns of light radiated from it; they increased wonderfully, intermingled amongst crimson vapour, which formed at the same time. Stars were darting about in all directions, and continued until four o'clock, when all died away.

Parliamentary Notices in the Orderly Book of the House of Commons for next Session.—Admiral Codrington—on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, to call the attention of the House to a petition presented on the 4th of March from Mr. S. Baker, printed in the Appendix to Report on Public Petitions, p. 121, No. 241,—and to the management of the funds entrusted to the Merchant Seaman's Corporation; in reference to the act the 20th of George II., c. 38, and the act 4th and 5th of William IV., c. 52; and all other matters relating to the disposal of the money collected under those acts from seafaring persons for their benefit. Mr. Hume—returns of the number of military non-commissioned officers and soldiers, distinguishing their several ranks, who by fraudulently representing themselves to be of an age they were not, or had served for a longer time than they really had served, or who by other means had obtained, increased pay or increased pensions, were after inquiry being made deprived thereof, in each regiment of the line, since the 1st day of January, 1830, showing the years in which they thus obtained such increased pay or pensions, and the aggregate amount of such increase, and the amount which was afterwards deducted from such non-commissioned officers and soldiers, to show the amount saved to the country by such deductions; also, copy of any orders issued by the Secretary-of-War or General Commanding-in-Chief, in consequence of such frauds, with the view of preventing a recurrence of the same. Of the number of commissioned officers, stating the rank they held, and Paymasters of any regiments of the line, who were inculpated in these practices, and whether they were cashiered or punished for such frauds. Mr. Langdale—to call the attention of the House to the injustice of depriving Catholic soldiers and sailors, and Presbyterian and other Protestant dissenting soldiers and sailors, however meritorious their services, of all the benefit for their children in the schools at Chelsea and Greenwich, without the sacrifice of their religion.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.—On the 24th ult. Don Carlos accepted an invitation from Marotto to attend a review at Elorrio, and to preside over a junta of Generals who were to assemble there. The troops cried out "Long live Don Carlos and our General!" Don Carlos, offended at this, said sharply, "Your General has nothing to do with the matter; your King speaks to you; answer—will you follow me?" A profound silence followed this question, and the King left the field deeply offended. The day following, Marotto attended a conference of Carlist Generals at Villa Real, where he proposed to them a plan for the pacification of Spain. The Generals insisted, among other conditions, that the article of a marriage between the young Queen and the son of Don Carlos should not be relinquished. Marotto expressed his belief that it would not be conceded, having been already refused; but promised to communicate with Espartero. One officer denounced this as treason. On the 26th an interview took place between Marotto and Espartero at Durango, which lasted five hours, at which Col. Wylde assisted, to arrange the terms of a pacification; but it terminated unsatisfactorily. Espartero offered the Carlists a general amnesty, to the officers the retention of their present rank, and to Don Carlos and his family any amount of pension to which France and England would judge him entitled, together with all the real and personal property he possessed at the breaking out of the rebellion. Marotto, although willing to relinquish his first proposal of a marriage between the second son of Don Carlos and the young Queen, and to abandon the family of Don Carlos altogether, insisted that the Biscayan provinces should represent themselves in a local Cortes of Parliament, by whose acts they would only be bound as subjects of the Queen. This, Espartero contended, would virtually divide Spain into two kingdoms, and lead to the most disastrous consequences. Marotto continued inexorable, and finally departed towards Elorrio, after declaring that the Carlists would not accept the conditions offered. On the 27th, Espartero made a forward movement upon Elorrio and Bergara at the head of a strong force. Marotto, unable to oppose him, marched with his division to Aspeitia, in order to cover Tolosa. Don Carlos, not comprehending this movement, raised the cry that he was betrayed, and fled in the utmost terror from Bergara. On the 28th he crossed Guipuscoa, and continued his flight through the valley of the Borunda. It is supposed that, failing to keep his ground in Navarre, he will cross the Ebro, and join Cabrera in Aragon. The Cortes were to meet on the 1st, and the Government was prepared to submit to the National Representatives the form of a general amnesty. The funds had risen at Madrid and Paris, and the war, it was thought, would speedily be at an end. Indeed, the accounts in the French papers assert positively that an arrangement has been entered into already. An Aide-de-Camp of Espartero's left Bilbon in the evening of the 30th, and announced that a treaty of peace had been concluded. On receipt of this intelligence the inhabitants illuminated their houses, and testified their joy by dances and other amusements.

RUSSIA.—Count Benkendorff, Commander of the Gendarmerie, and Chief of the Secret Military Police, has denounced to the Emperor Nicholas the existence of political societies among the officers of the First Corps of Army and those of the regiment of Hussars of the Imperial Guard. The Autocrat was startled by the disclosure, and instantly issued a Cabinet order, providing, first, that the individuals suspected of belonging to those societies should be arrested, and tried with all the rigour of the Military laws; secondly, that the command of the First Corps of Army be taken from the Cavalry General, Baron Geismar, and that of the Hussars of the Guard from Major-General Narwert; that those two officers be placed on the half-pay list, and succeeded in their commands, the first by Lieut.-General Tymafuget, and the second by Major-General Plantine. The number of officers arrested is very great.

In a communication from Count Medem, Russian Ambassador in Paris, to Marshal Soult, he stated that Russia did not interfere in the affairs of Belgium or Spain, but that she had a direct interest in the affairs of the East; that she felt obliged to maintain that influence, so that if the Sultan asked for Russian aid, nothing should prevent Russia from affording it. M. Medem added, that if the Sultan called on England and France to send succour, then, and then only, would Russia tolerate the presence of their fleets at Constantinople. "Our vessels are ready," quoth the Count Medem, "so are our troops; in forty-eight hours they can be under the walls of the Seraglio, whilst France requires three weeks to send troops. For every 10,000 men you send, Russia can send 50,000." This brutal fanfaronnade roused the heart of the old soldier, who replied, "The Russians may do all this; but if they do, we will burn Sebastopol."

The language of the Emperor Nicholas, on the subject of the French and English fleets keeping him from Constantinople, is nothing short of frenzy. The resolution of Prince Metternich and of Austria to form the Conference, and unite the Five Powers in protection of the Sultan, was hastened by the violent, the frenzied tone, of the Czar's communication at Vienna; and it is the opinion of those about the Russian Court, that this rage must terminate in apoplexy or war.

TURKEY.—At Constantinople no less than 3,700 houses have been burned. The fire broke out in an Armenian house, but it did not reach that part of Pera where the British merchants live, and where so much British capital is invested.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir George Napier, we believe, is about to proceed to the frontier; and it is rumoured, with some appearance of truth, that on his return he will resign his government and go to England. For this various causes are assigned. Some say that Lady Napier dislikes the colony, and wishes to return home; but we suspect that if Sir G. Napier has really determined to resign his government, it is in consequence of a change in his political opinions. When our present Governor arrived here, completely misled by the information he got in London, he rashly avowed his resolution to carry out a certain line of policy, of the injurious tendency of which he is now, we have reason to think, in many respects aware. He is then placed in an awkward position, for he must either read his political recantation, or else act in opposition to his judgment. Indeed, he has done the former already in one instance, by obtaining more troops for the protection of the frontier. Let any one compare that measure with his reply to the Port Elizabeth address, and they will perceive a difference. Sir G. Napier is an upright soldier, and we wish that he had accepted this government as a free agent, but unfortunately he came here under circumstances that could prove neither honourable to himself nor beneficial to the colony. Should a change take place, we trust that Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the best Governor that has ever yet ruled South Africa, shall not be overlooked. Let him be placed again in the situation of which he was so unjustly deprived, and left to the free exercise of his own judgment and experience, and it will be the greatest blessing this colony can receive.—*De Ware Afrikaan.*

UNITED STATES.—Papers to the 10th contain intelligence received from Florida of an attack made by the Cherokee Indians on an American outpost, in which the greater part of the latter were killed. The result, it is feared, will lead to the utter extermination of the Indians.

BUENOS AYRES.—Letters from Monte Video to 13th June mention that a French vessel of war had anchored on the 12th off that port, supposed to be direct from France, and one of several more said to be expected, constructed with flat bottoms so as to be able to get into the inner harbour of Buenos Ayres and bombard the place, which was openly talked of among the French officers. The French were silently but evidently reinforcing their squadron, which now might be called a fleet.

CONQUEST OF EGYPT IN 1515.

[From Colonel Maule's Manuscript Translation of the Turkish History in the 16th and 17th centuries.]

[For the Naval and Military Gazette.]

(Concluded from p. 549).

The ancient Memphis, afterwards named Grand Cairo, a city renowned in history, and built on the Bolbitine branch of the Nile, is situated between two lakes. It extended along the river six miles, and was two miles in breadth. The celebrated Pyramids of Egypt were built a few miles distant, on the opposite bank; they are of vast magnitude, attesting alike the power, the wealth, and magnificence of their founder. At the period of its fall into the hands of the Ottomans, it contained many palaces cased with marble, after the manner of those days, indicating the extraordinary opulence of the King of Egypt. The citadel, which appeared upon an eminence on one side of the town, was more distinguished by its extent, and the beauty of its structure, than for its real strength. Within the walls was a spacious ground for the exercise of horses, and three large pavilions, surrounded with beautiful gardens, embellished with great art and care, and furnished with everything the most agreeable and refreshing to the sight in that hot and sultry latitude. The citadel was surrounded by high walls, and flanked with towers, but without sufficient fortification to enable Toman Bey to offer a long resistance when regularly attacked.

Here it may be again regretted this brave man did not save the Mameluke dynasty by a timely retreat with his Army, which was wholly insufficient to resist the multitude of his enemies. It is in vain, in the hour of danger, to depend on the courage of citizens and inhabitants. They talk loudly when the enemy is at a distance, and do but little when he is present. The history of all ages affords but too fatal proof of this assertion.

Toman Bey, having caused the streets to be barricaded by means of piles of stones, chains, and trees, was not neglectful of any obstacle which he might oppose to the advance of his formidable assailants.

The Ottoman Army was now in full march towards Grand Cairo. Selim, who was informed of all the preparations for its defence, exhorted his soldiers to make this last effort, protesting he would share in all their perils and fatigues, and representing to them, that, in order to effect this conquest of Egypt, it was necessary entirely to destroy the Mamelukes, so that they could not again recover from their defeat

The Turkish General, Janus Pacha, was the first who, with some pieces of light artillery, advanced upon the gate called Bassuelle. He was supported by Selim in person, who was anxious to appear amongst his troops, and, as the streets were more spacious there than in any other quarter of the town, the engagement commenced, and was supported with great obstinacy.

The Mamelukes vigorously opposed and sustained the shock, and lost not a foot of ground so long as they were engaged with the Turkish Cavalry; but the Ottoman Infantry having arrived with their artillery, the combat became more destructive.

Hatred, emulation, and revenge, equally animated the efforts of both Turks and Egyptians. When the Turks arrived at the cross streets they sustained very great losses, and never, perhaps, was a more terrible slaughter of human beings. Even the Egyptian women threw large weights, boiling water, and heated lead, from the tops of their houses, upon the enemy. The Turks, finding themselves wounded, and half scalded, forced open the doors, and mounting up into the chambers from whence they had been assailed, there sacrificed the defenceless individuals of either sex. Every street had now become a scene of combat, and nearly two thirds of the Ottoman Army were employed in completing the dreadful catastrophe.

Night rendered the confusion and disorder still more frightful. The howling of the assailants, the groans of the dying and wounded, the lamentations of the women, caused a strange and melancholy terror and dismay.

The Janissaries, whose cruelties ceded only to their avarice, quitted their occupation of slaughter for that of pillage, and entering the most opulent houses, cruelly treated the owners, whom they obliged to surrender their riches and property. This terrible spectacle continued for the space of two days and nights without intermission, because the Turks were enabled to send into the town great reinforcements to relieve those already satiated with blood and plunder.

These new assailants, urged on by increased hope, hastened to the dreadful task, and although the Mamelukes disputed the ground inch by inch, and sold their lives dearly, they, nevertheless, combated always in retreating. Thus it became certain they must at length arrive at a termination of their efforts, and yield to their fate. The third morning found them reduced to extremity.

They made a last effort, and, by a combined attack upon the Turks at this moment, drove them back, and thereby got possession of some artillery, obliging Janus Pacha, who commanded, to retire, severely wounded.

The Ottoman Monarch, indignant at the almost unparalleled obstinacy of the brave Mamelukes, gave orders to his officers to set fire to the town.

Whilst victory was yet uncertain, a division of Spahis were detached by Mustapha Pacha, who commanded in another quarter, acquainting the Sultan of his success, in having driven the Mamelukes from their position, and also of his having taken a considerable number of horses, which the Mamelukes kept ready saddled, by which they intended, as their last resource, to effect their retreat into the desert. This was a great and serious loss to them.

Toman Bey finding, in this extremity, that every further exertion would be unavailing, retired to the right bank of the Nile, and abandoned the town to the enemy. Fifteen hundred Mamelukes, who had retired to a mosque, being pressed by thirst and hunger, surrendered at discretion. In those days the prisoners made by the Turks had little to hope; a part of them were put to the sword on the spot, and the remnant embarked in chains, and sent to Alexandria.

Selim thus seeing himself master of the town, ordered his troops to extinguish the flames, and to put a stop to the carnage.

The opulent merchants fled for safety to the most secluded parts, in cellars and stables, but on such occasions few can escape.

The Ottoman monarch offered rewards to such as would disclose the places where treasures and individuals were concealed. He caused to be published, by sound of trumpet, that he would grant the lives of those who would reluctantly surrender themselves, and would severely punish those who were found concealed after that time. Many delivered themselves up after this proclamation, and were, nevertheless, made slaves, contrary to the promise held out to them, and a great part of them were massacred the next day in the prisons. Such was the character of the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries!

Toman Bey, great even in misfortune, having collected some troops on the opposite bank of the Nile, prepared to give further resistance to his ferocious enemies. He had received a reinforcement of three thousand men from Alexandria, and also added to his Army a division of Moorish troops, together with some Arabs.

The Egyptians, whose houses had been burned by the Turks, had promised him their assistance, if he would again approach Grand Cairo, and he yet founded some hope on the reduced state of the enemy's Army, which had very severely suffered in every way. The Egyptian monarch too easily gave way to those circumstances, and thus again lost the opportunity of retreat, and awaiting a more favourable occasion of driving the enemy from his dominions.

Toman Bey, from the nature of the calamitous circumstances in which he was placed, without money and resources, resolved to employ his troops without delay. Having made the necessary arrangements for the attack, he advanced towards a spot where he knew the Turks would pass the Nile by a bridge, for the purpose of attacking their Army when the part of them had passed it, and with the intention of breaking down or otherwise destroying the bridge, and thereby cutting off the communication.

Scarcely had the leading divisions of the Asiatic troops crossed the river, when they were attacked and cut to pieces, or put to flight, in spite of the assistance of Mustapha Pacha, who, upon hearing the tumult, had advanced to support them. This unsuccessful attack greatly astonished the Turks, who believed the numbers of the Mamelukes to be much greater than they really were. The latter fought like men in despair, and the Turks with the utmost caution, being in expectation of immediate reinforcement.

Canogli, General of the Tartars in the service of the Turkish monarch, was the most essential aid to him at this eventful crisis. He was aware of the necessity of making a great effort to prevent the communication of the Turkish Army being cut off, and threw himself into the Nile at the head of a numerous division of Tartars, whose horses, from being accustomed to pass the Volga, and the large rivers in their own country, were able to swim over the Nile without difficulty. At the same moment a body of Janissaries, by order of Selim, embarked with the utmost haste, and in a short time passed the river.

Mustapha and his troops, animated by this new succour, and by the presence of Selim, who resolved to be present in the contest, in defiance of the remonstrances of his generals, renewed the battle with an astonishing ardour. At length the brave and hardy Mamelukes, worn out by the repeated attacks of the enemy, were forced to yield the field of battle, and were hotly pursued by the Turks, who, above all things, desired to get the Egyptian chief into their power, in the hope of putting an end to the war. Mustapha pursued him during three days, guided by traitors, who were perfectly acquainted with the country, and at last found him in a marsh, immersed to his neck in mud and water. He was then made prisoner, and forthwith sent to the Ottoman monarch at Grand Cairo.

The unworthy Selim, after upbraiding him with his misfortunes, caused the fallen monarch to be put to the torture, to oblige him to discover the hidden treasures of the deceased Sultan, whom he had so recently succeeded.

Toman Bey, equally constant in his misfortune as he had been intrepid in the field of battle, braved out all the torments inflicted upon him by his cruel enemy.

Selim, thinking he might be more sensible to the power of ignominy than that of pain, then caused him to pass through Grand Cairo riding upon an ass, and at length, having for a long time exercised his patience, he caused the unfortunate monarch to be hanged near the gate Bassuelle, together with some of his principal officers, who had not abandoned him in his misfortunes.

In such manner terminated the power of the Mamelukes in the 16th century, after having possessed, or rather tyrannised over Egypt, for the space of three hundred years.

ON LORD BROUGHAM'S TEARS AT THE MENTION OF THE PREMIER'S NAME.

Why flow these tears, when mentioned Melbourne's name?
Callous beholders ask with careless grin;
Is it for an old friend's disgrace, or fame?—
That he is *going out*, or *staying in?*

Literary Notices.

Government of Canada.—Debates of the House of Commons in 1774. Ridgway.

This publication is by Mr. Wright, the well-known editor of the Parliamentary History, &c. The debates of the year 1774, on the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, are not reported in any of the publications of that time. So strictly was the standing order enforced for the exclusion of strangers, that none but outlines of the proceedings on this bill have ever appeared: but we are informed that Sir Henry Cavendish took copious notes in short-hand, and from his manuscript the speeches in this volume have been drawn up. To all who take an interest in the Canada question, this publication must be of the highest value. The bill of 1774 was declared by the Earl of Chatham to be a most cruel, oppressive, and odious measure, tearing up justice and every good principle by the roots, whilst the English settlers at Quebec complained that it deprived them of the franchises which they inherited from their forefathers; that they had lost the protection of the English laws, and in their stead the Canada laws, to which they were utter strangers, were introduced. The act continued in force until 1791, when a new government was given to the province, and Canada was divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and it is now, after a lapse of 48 years, proposed to reunite them. Thus two generations have passed away, and the circumstances of the country are brought round by time to the point from which they first started. These extraordinary facts give to the debates of 1774 peculiar value, and it is a matter of satisfaction that through the researches of Mr. Wright at the British Museum, we now have a correct knowledge of what took place in Parliament on the Quebec bill.

The Victories of the British Armies; with Anecdotes illustrative of Modern Warfare. By the author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Captain Blake," &c. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

There is scarcely any military author who, in vigour and rapidity of detail, in spirit-stirring and picturesque description, and in the power of representing, in a few words, a mighty conflict, can equal the present writer.

The work commences with a history of our military operations in India, during the Eastern government of the Marquis Wellesley. The storming of Seringapatam, and the battle of Assaye, are, of course, among the most prominent features of our Indian conquests, in the latter of which General Wellesley (now the Duke of Wellington) reaped immortal laurels.

Having narrated these important achievements, our author proceeds, in his energetic manner, to record the events which marked the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. This is followed by an account of the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, and a memoir of the battle of Maida, when our historian passes on to the ever-memorable Peninsular war, terminating his work with the glorious battle of Waterloo. We have, in another part of our present number, given an extract from the work, in every page of which there is either some eloquent description, some trait of heroism, or some lofty memorial of our national prowess.

Maxims and Hints for an Angler; and Miseries of Fishing; to which are added, Maxims and Hints for a Chess-Player. By Richard Penn, Esq., F.R.S. John Murray.

A new edition of a pocket volume, which may be justly termed a literary treasure. It is witty and humorous

from beginning to end, and at the same time full of sound and useful maxims for anglers and chess-players. The wood-cuts are numerous, graphic, and felicitous; some are from sketches by Chantry, and the Royal Academicians, G. Jones and F. R. Lee, but the greater proportion are from the very clever pencil of Mr. Penn. Of the "miseries" of fishing we will give a specimen :—

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Thompson went last week to the house of Mr Jenkins, for a few day's fishing. They were received with the greatest kindness and hospitality by Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, and on the following morning after breakfast, the gardener (who was on that day called the fisherman) was desired to attend them to the river. Thompson, who had a landing-net of his own, begged to have a boy to carry it, and Jack was immediately sent for, and he appeared in *top* boots, with a livery hat and waistcoat. Arrived at the water-side, Thompson gave his knat-basket to the boy, and told him to go on the other side of the river, and look on the grass for a few May-flies. Jack said he did not exactly know what May-flies were, and that the river could not be crossed without going over a bridge a mile off. Thompson is a patient man, so he began to fish with his landing-net for a few May-flies, and after he had necessarily frightened away many fish, he succeeded in catching six or seven May flies. Working one of them with the blowing-line much to his own satisfaction, and thinking to extract a compliment from his attendant, he said, "They do not often fish here in this way—do they?" "No," said the boy, "they drags wi' a net; they did go the day afore yesterday." Our angler, after much patient fishing, hooked a fine trout; and having brought him carefully to the bank, he said, "Now, my lad, don't be in a hurry, but get him out as soon as you can." Jack ran to the water's edge, threw down the net, and seizing the line with both hands, of course broke it immediately. Nothing daunted, Thompson now mended his tackle, and went on fishing; and when he thought, "good easy man," that the very moment for hooking another trout was arrived, there was a great splash just above his fly: and the boy exclaiming, "Damn un, I miss'd un," instantly threw a second brick-bat at a rat which was crossing the river. Mine host, in order to accommodate his friends, dined early; and when they went after dinner to enjoy the evening fishing, they found that the miller had turned off the water, and that the river was nearly dry,—so they went back to tea.

From the Chess-Player we take the following judicious remark :—

Although it may perhaps be true in the abstract, that even a high degree of skill is not *per se* worth the time and trouble which it must have cost, it should be remembered, that on this "mimic stage" of life much besides chess may be seen and studied with advantage. The real character of a man's mind may, almost always, be known by his behaviour under the varying circumstances of this most interesting game. The triumph of the winner, and the vexation of the loser, are often comely displayed amongst inferior players; and, although good players very rarely give way to this degrading weakness, still, the good breeding of some of them, towards the end of a difficult match, is not always quite perfect. The temper of the student cannot fail to derive very material benefit from the severe discipline to which it will be subjected. When he begins to play well he will find that he has learnt to submit patiently to contradiction; and that he has become convinced of the necessity of abandoning his most favourite schemes, whenever he sees that from a change of circumstances they can be no longer pursued with safety. He will have felt the full value of using caution and circumspection, when called upon to exercise his judgment in cases of complicated difficulty, and he will have acquired the faculty of fixing his undivided attention on the business in which he is engaged. If such qualities of the mind are called forth and strengthened in the pursuit of a harmless and delightful recreation, the time cannot have been wholly wasted, although the professed object of study may have been only the art of giving CHECK MATE.

The Polytechnic Journal.—We hail with much pleasure the first number of this "Magazine of Art and Science." It embodies much useful and various information, as well as amusing details, and bids fair promise to be a valuable addition to our periodical literature.

East India Intelligence.

Army of the Indus.—A letter from Shikarpore, May 13, mentions that intelligence had been received there that two of the Candahar Sirdars had been secured, but the report is not authenticated. The same letter communicates some particulars of interest. The party escorting 22 lacs of treasure to the Army (consisting of a regiment of N.I., 600 of the 2d regiment of the Shah's horse under Capt. Anderson, and a detail of Artillery, with a nine-pounder gun) entered the Bolan Pass on the 6th May. The Horse Artillery of the Shah's force, under Capt. W. Anderson, had preceded this party from Dadur, which place it had left on April 25th, and had got safely through the Pass. The letter adds, a detachment from the Bombay troops left at Shikarpoor went out a few days ago to attack a small fort, in which a party of Beloochees had taken refuge with some camels stolen from us. The fellows would not give in, and defended themselves well, but the place was soon taken. One of the officers was wounded in the leg, a Subadar and 2 sepoys were killed, 4 or 5 sepoys wounded; 40 or 50 of the Beloochees were killed, and the rest in the fort taken prisoners. The accounts of the detachments posted at Quetta are satisfactory. A letter from that place of April 20th states—"All the villages were deserted on our arrival, but by conciliatory measures we have induced nearly all of the inhabitants to return already. From Herat accounts are to 29th March, and perfectly favourable. The price of the grain had fallen, and Mr. M'Naghten could make arrangements to send further supplies to the city from the provinces of Sustan, the chief people of which had come to wait on the British officer at Candahar. Lieut. Pottinger, now quite well, is on the most friendly terms with Shah Kamran and his vizier."—*Bengal Herald.*

A General Order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Keane, dated Camp, Candahar, May 4, congratulating the Army on the triumphant, though arduous regularity and discipline, which is much appreciated by him, and reflects upon themselves the highest credit. The difficulties surmounted have been of no ordinary nature; the Engineers had to make roads, and, occasionally, in some extraordinary mountain passes, over which no wheeled carriage had ever passed; a work requiring science and much severe labour, but so well has it been done, that the progress of the Army was in no manner impeded.

It is said that some residents at Oude have been engaged in going round the Jaunpore districts, enlisting strong men to assemble after the rains at Goruckpore, where they will be armed, and the object of their being collected told them. The men are to get six and eight rupees per month, and at present two rupees per man are given, and an oath administered that they shall not fail to keep their appointments.—*Bengal Herald*, June 16.

Cornet Chapman of the 9th Bengal Cavalry is on his way to the head-quarters of his regiment at Nusseerabad, under custody of an escort commanded by an European officer.—*Ibid.*

A letter dated Peshawur, 18th May, states that our Seikh auxiliaries were behaving very ill. The Seikh Goorkha corps, with four guns, had marched out of Col. Wade's camp, declaring they would not assist to re-establish the power of the Affghans. Several Rajahs were unmanageable and mutinous, without any effort being made to reduce them to obedience, though Nihal Singh, General Ventura, and other leaders were present: such are the advantages of a union with a set of barbarians.—*Ib.*

Lahore.—Mr. Clark reached Lahore on the 5th ult., and on the subsequent day had an interview with Runjeet, who was very weak, but much improved in health.—*Ibid.*

A private letter from Candahar states that at the ceremony of Shah Soojah taking possession of his throne, there were no less than 60 or 70,000 people assembled. The balconies were crowded with women, and the streets lined with men, and from all quarters the universal shout of welcome proceeded. Flowers were thrown at His Majesty, and, in several instances, lords of bread were cast before him, and became the spoil of the beggars in attendance. After passing through the city, the King descended from his horse, and proceeded to the shrine containing the shirt of the prophet, and offered up thanksgiving. From thence he went to the tomb of his grandfather, and prayed, and on both these occasions he took the British officers with him.

Mr. George Rousseau, chief clerk to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Bombay, died on 1st July of spasmodic cholera, after an illness of five hours.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., June 1, 1839—Mr. G. W. Battye to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Nuddea, during absence on leave of Mr. R. Nisbet, or until further orders. Mr. Battye to make over charge of Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Monghyr to Mr. C. Latour, who will officiate temporarily in those offices. Mr. G. F. Houlton to officiate as Coll. of Patna. Mr. A. Grant to be Civil and Sess. Judge of Midnapore, vice Mr. Abercrombie Dick, prom. Mr. Grant to continue to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Torbeot until further orders. May 2—Mr. A. Spiers to be Civil and Sess. Judge of Cawnpore. Mr C. B. Tulloh to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Agungurh. Mr. H. S. G. Tucker to officiate as Mag. and Coll. of Jounpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G O, June 17, 1839—The following appointments, made consequent on accession of Major-Gen. Sir W. Casement, K.C.B., to Supreme Council of India. Lieut.-Col. James Stewart, 39th N.I., to be Secretary to Government of India in Mil. Dep. Major William Cubitt, 18th N.I., to be Dep. Secretary to Government of India in Mil. Dep. Capt. R. J. H. Birch, 17th N.I., to be Assist. Secretary to do. do. Major Cubitt, Dep. Secretary, to officiate as Secretary to Government of India in Mil. Dep. during absence of Lieut.-Col. Stuart, in attendance on Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen., or until further orders. 26th N.I., Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. C. Carleton to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. A. Carleton to be Lieut., from 27th May, 1839, in succ. to Capt. and Brev.-Major S. P. C. Humfreys, dec. Cadets of Inf. C. Jackson, T. Gordon, A. S. O. Donaldson, L. A. Cook, S. C. A. Swinton, and F. Aubert, admitted on estab., and prom. to Ensigns.

BREVET.—G.O., June 17, 1839—The undermentioned officers of Artillery and Infantry to have rank of Capt. by Brevet from dates expressed.—Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, 6th N.I., from June 18, 1839. Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th N.I., from 17th June. Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 42d N.I., from do. Lieut. Edmund Buckle, Art., from do.

RETIREMENT, June 6—Capt. R. A. M'Naghten, 61st N.I., on pension of his rank, from July 14, 1839.

FURLOUGH.—G.O., June 3, 1839—Capt. Arch. M'Kean, 42d N.I., allowed a furl. to Europe, for the benefit of his health. Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I., from May 1 to Sept. 1, 1839 (on private affairs) preparatory to applying for furlough.

MADRAS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.—RESIGNATION—G.O., May 10, 1839—F. B. Wrey, Esq. is permitted to resign the Hon. Company's Service from May 1.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., May 10, 1839—Inf. Major Vincent Matthias, from 14th N.I., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Low, ret.; date of comm., May 4, 1839. 14th N.I.—Capt. Charles Farran to be Major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Todd to be Capt., and Ens. W. Youngson to be Lieut., in succ. to Matthias, prom.—date of comm. May 4, 1839. 7th L.C.—Cornet Hon. P. T. Pellew to be Quartermaster and Interp. Assist.-Surg. James Hamlyn to be Zillah Surg. of Chingleput. Surg. J. Brown, M.D., 8th L.C., to act as Surg. to Resid. of Travancore, during absence of Surg. Dalmahoy on leave, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., May 6—Capt. Adam Cuppage, 27th N.I., to Europe for health. May 10—Sec. Lieut. R. R. Little, Art., from April 10 to Oct. 31, 1839, for health to Neilgherries; Cornet M. W. Isaacke, 8th L.C., from May 5 to Nov. 5, 1839, to visit Cannanore for health.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Sep. 2—CATHERINE JAMIESON, *Hutchinson*, from New South Wales, April 7. Sept. 3—PARLAND, *Tait*, do. April 23. GLENERVIE, *King*, do. April 16. W. S. HAMILTON, *Brown*, China, March 20. MERLIN, *Thompson*, Batavia, April 28. 8th—BOLTON, *Young*, Bombay, May 1. MARY TAYLOR, *Williams*, Bengal, March 23. 9th—PERSIA, *Stevens*, Ceylon, May 14.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per CATHERINE JAMIESON—D. A. C. G. Brackenbury, Dr. Kennedy, R.N., Mrs. Cherry, Mrs Pritsell, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child, Francis Wheeler and James Whiteland. Per PARLAND—Capt P. Wildredge, M. and Madame Minard, Mr. Henry Ferris, Mr. Webb, and Dr. M'Farlane.

SHIPS SAILED.—From DOWNS, Sept. 3—LADY EAST, *Robinson*, for Bombay. From Portsmouth, Sept. 4—DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, for Madras.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per DUKE OF ARGYLL—Mrs. Spencer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Street, two Misses Maclean, Misses Watson, Morehead and Robson, Esq. Tuckey (41st Reg.), M. Morris and two nephews, Messrs. Phillips, Tweedie, Young, and Callow, two Masters Bond. For Madeira—Mr. Western Wood and family, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. Per LA BELLE ALLIANCE—Gen. De la Motte and family, Capt. and Mrs. Hocklin, Rev. Mr Tripp and family, Misses Harrison and Nisbett, Lieut. Mead, Messrs. Herrick, Scott, Thomas, Gell, Ludwig, and Lye. Per TRUE BRITON—Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, Capt and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Middlecoat, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family, Dr. and Mrs. Eyre, Lieut. Fowle (63d Foot, in command of detachment of 4th Foot), Ens. Barclay and Haines (in charge of troops), Messrs. Faith, Hart, Freese, Andrews, Scott, Finlay, and Purvis, 72 troops.

MADEIRA, July 25—LONDON, *Shuttleworth*, arrived from Portsmouth, and sailed 30th for Calcutta. Aug. 6—MALABAR, *Pollock*, from do., and sailed 8th for Bombay. 9th—WILLIAM METCALFE, *Phillipson*, from Plymouth, and sailed for Port Philip.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 27—BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, London to South Australia, 43 days out, lat. 18 S. Aug. 31—WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, London to Calcutta, lat. 49.10. N., long. 8.9. W.

During the week tenders have been issued by the East India Company for 450 troops to India.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 5.

(*Continued from page* 542.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It is uncandid of the historian to create excuses for the defeat of his countrymen, or to permit them to escape through the loop-holes of evasion. Had candour and fair play been exhibited by Mr. Cooper, when relating the circumstances attending American defeats as well as American *victories*, (!) his work had been popular in the Navy of each nation. As it unjustly twists and distorts the simple truth against the British Navy, but magnifies every common deed, and exaggerates every plain matter-of-fact for the American Navy, it must be unpopular with honourable minds. Mark his partial excuses for the capture of the *Argus* by the *Pelican*, both sloop-of-war brigs.

Vol. II., p. 306: "The *Argus* sailed from L'Orient about the middle of July, and her exploits for the next few weeks revive the recollections of those of Captains Jones," (the vilest of all traitors) "Wickes, and Conyngham, during the revolution. In the chops of the English channel she captured *twenty* sail of merchantmen, while passing, as it might be, through the very centre of the enemy, most of which were destroyed. The appearance of this cruiser so near the British coast excited much interest in the English commercial world, and several cruisers were immediately sent in chase of her. On the night of the 13th August the *Argus* fell in with a vessel from Oporto, loaded with wine. It has been said, and apparently on authority entitled to credit, that a good deal of the liquor was brought on board the brig clandestinely, as the boats passed to and fro, and that many of the people who had been overworked and kept from their rest, partook of the refreshment it afforded too freely." He then details the circumstances of the action on the following morning with his usual ability, and gives his opinion of the causes of the capture of the *Argus*. "The English brig was the *Pelican*, 18, Captain Maples, mounting sixteen 32-pound carronades, *four* long guns, and one 12-pound carronade. The armament of the *Argus*, by crowding guns into the bridle-ports, was *eighteen* 24-pound carronades, and *two* chase guns. The enemy was so much heavier*, that it may be doubted whether the *Argus* could have captured her antagonist under any *ordinary circumstances*; but it has been usual in the service to impute this defeat to a *want of officers*, and to the fact that the people of the *Argus* were not in a fit condition to go into action. They have indeed been described as 'nodding at their guns' from excessive fatigue,"—yet they could scamper below with the agility of monkeys when boarded by the *Pelican's* crew. Mr. Cooper makes his countrymen *drunk* and *drowsy* in the fight, the report of the American Court of Inquiry *sober* and *vigilant*, "that every *officer* and man of the *Argus* (with the exception of

* Comparative force of the two brigs.

			Pelican	*Argus.*
Broadside metal in lbs.	Long guns		6	12
	Carronades		268	216
			274	228
Complement	Men		104	122
	Boys		12	3
			—116	—125
Size in tons			383	316

one man and one boy) made use of every *practical* exertion to capture the British sloop-of-war *Pelican*," and that "every officer and man, with the exception before mentioned, displayed throughout the engagement a *zeal, activity*, and *spirit*, in defence of the vessel and flag committed to their protection." "One thing would seem to be certain, that, while the brig was beautifully handled, so long as she was at all manageable, the fire of no other American cruiser in this war was as little destructive as that of the *Argus*. This has been attributed to the fatigue of the crew, and it is reasonable to suppose that the circumstance of the two Lieutenants having been so early taken from the batteries, did not contribute to the accuracy of the fire. It ought, moreover, to be added, that the *Pelican* was about *a fourth* larger than her antagonist. On the other hand, the fire of the enemy, when its length, closeness, and want of resistance, are considered, does not appear to have been remarkable. The *Argus* had two Mids and four men killed, and seventeen wounded, Captain Allen mortally, in an action of three quarters of an hour. The *Pelican*, notwithstanding, was extremely well managed, and was very gallantly fought. She lost seven men in killed and wounded, but appears to have suffered very little in her hull, or even aloft."

James states, "that the *Pelican*, besides her broadside guns, had two brass 6's in her bridle-ports, as standing chase-guns, that the *Argus's* masts and yards were of greater dimensions than the *Pelican's*, and her topsides a trifle stouter;" however it was very evident that it was the *Pelican's* duty to take the *Argus*, and that duty was well performed. The action between the *Enterprise* and *Boxer* will, by fair comparison, convince the maritime world how fertile Mr. Cooper is in the invention of excuse and plausibility when his countrymen strike their flag, and of any reason or cause but the true one, when their enemies strike their flag.

On the 4th Sept., 1813, the *Enterprise* *, "while *opening* the bay, near Penguin Point, a brig was seen getting under weigh that had every appearance of being a vessel-of-war. The character of the stranger was soon put out of all doubt by her setting *four* British ensigns, and bring several guns, which are since known to have been signals of recall to a boat that had gone to the shore, and her making sail to close with the *Enterprise*. * * * The brigs closed within pistol-shot at twenty minutes past three, when both vessels opened their fire nearly at the same instant. As the wind was light, and there was little sea on, the cannonade, particularly on the side of the *Enterprise*, was very destructive, and, by a singular coincidence, both Commanders fell almost at the same moment. The American passed a-head, and manœuvred on the bows of the enemy to advantage for some little time, though the contest was mainly decided by gunnery. About four the enemy ceased, though her colours were flying. She now hailed to say she had struck, and when ordered to haul down her ensign, an answer was given that it had been nailed aloft, and could not be lowered until the fire of the *Enterprise* should be stopped. After this awkward explanation, the *Enterprise* ceased firing and took possession. The prize proved the *Boxer*, 14, Captain Blythe, an officer of merit, who had been cut nearly in two by an 18-pound shot. The loss of the *Boxer* in killed *has never been accurately ascertained*, though it is thought to have been relatively heavy. She had *fourteen* men wounded. The *Enterprise* had one man killed and *thirteen* wounded, of whom three subsequently died. Although the disparity in the casualties of this action was not so striking as in some of the previous engagements, that in the injuries received by the two vessels was very great. * * * * Nearly all of the *Enterprise's* casualties were received from grape or canister shot. On the other hand, the *Boxer* had been repeatedly hulled, had no less than three 18-pound shot through her foremast alone, several of her guns were dismounted, her top-gallant forecastle was nearly cut away, and her sails, spars, and rigging, were much torn to pieces. As the water was smooth, neither vessel *was dismasted*. (The *Boxer* lost her main top-mast.) The *Enterprise* returned to Portland on the 7th with the *Boxer*, where Lieut.-Commander Burrows and Captain Blythe were both buried with the honours of war."

"This little success was the first that had fallen to the share of the American Navy since the loss of the *Chesapeake*; and it had a great influence in restoring the confidence of the nation, which, no longer expecting *impossibilities*, began to be satisfied with *victory*. The vessels were of the same class, and though the *Enterprise* was the longest on deck, there was no *material difference* in the tonnage. The American vessel carried *two* guns the *most*. She probably had also *a few more* men than the *Boxer*, though precisely what number cannot be ascertained, as

* Comparative force of the two brigs:

		Boxer.	*Enterprise.*
Broadside metal in lbs.	Long guns	6	9
	Carronades	108	126
		114	135
Complement	Men	60	120
	Boys	6	3
		66	123
Size in tons		179	245

"*Vote of Congress*.—The Congress of the United States presented to the nearest male relatives of Lieut. William Burrows, and to Lieut. M'Call, of the brig *Enterprise*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers, in honour of their gallantry and good conduct in the conflict with the *Boxer*."

the latter brig is said to have had some *supernumeraries* in her. Both brigs were gallantly fought, and it is admitted that the *Boxer* was not given up too soon."

Mr. Cooper could publish that the *Pelican* was about *one-fourth* larger than the *American Argus*; why not equally authentic respecting the *Enterprise*, and declare that she was more than *a third* larger than the *British Boxer*? Why, with ungenerous prevarication, say that the *Enterprise* "*had probably also a few more men than the Boxer*," when James, whom Cooper never contradicts or confutes, states that the American had double the crew of the British? Why hesitate to enumerate the known number killed in the *Boxer*, viz., the Commander and *three* men? Because the prisoners received on board the *Enterprise*, amounting to 62, and the four killed, would demonstrate that her crew actually on board at the commencement of the action consisted of 66 persons only. Why not attribute the loss of the British *Boxer* on this occasion to the absence of the officers, as he did the loss of the American *Argus**? Because TRUTH is too bright a *standard* for exhibition in his American Naval History!—TRISTRAM. (*To be continued.*)

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I have just read, in a work entitled "The Victories of the British Army," the account of the Battle of Waterloo; and I confess it has filled me with astonishment. I little expected to find Mr. Maxwell having recourse to some of the earlier histories of that victory, indeed, almost literally transcribing their remarks, and thus assisting to perpetuate the errors in which they abound. As an instance of the latter failing, I may advert to his description of the repulse of the last attack made by the Imperial Guard, in which he says (p. 186)—"With the 42d and 95th, the British leader threw himself on Ney's flank, and rout and destruction succeeded." It is a pity he did not apply to some Waterloo man for information on this point, when he would have been told that the 42d Reg. was in a totally different part of the field, and was not in any way concerned in that attack; and if it was his wish to particularise the regiments so thrown "forward upon Ney's flank," he ought to have named the 52d and 71st Regiments, and the 2d and 3d battalions of the 95th Reg. (the 1st battalion of the latter corps was also in quite a different part of the field). But the whole affair is most incorrectly and confusedly described. Of the Duke's admirable retreat on the 17th from Quatre Bras to the position at Waterloo, he absolutely knows *nothing!* He merely presents to the public a meagre and imperfect outline of the campaign, which *may* pass with civilians, but cannot be otherwise than most unsatisfactory to Military men. His work should have been entitled "*Outlines* of British Victories." As regards the battle of Waterloo, it does not contain a single new feature, and is altogether a very sorry affair, utterly unworthy of *Maxwell's* pen. MILES.

Clifton, Sep. 6.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to ask, through the columns of your influential journal, whether the Army and Navy Club is merely an *Irish club*? Of five provincial papers, only one English print is taken, while there are three Irish, and two of them of the most obscure class. Now, Sir, this is monstrous, and I dare say if any one were told that such papers as the *Newagh Guardian* were taken, when there is not a single print from the midland counties or universities of England, it would hardly be believed. It is, nevertheless, true; and it seems useless to ask for anything better. This is the reason why I address this letter to you, well knowing that a public (and if necessary repeated) notice of the affair will prove beneficial to the members at large. Why is there not an Oxford paper? There is hardly a Parisian or Berlin club without the newspapers of the English seats of learning, and these prints are even to be found at the petty coffee-houses. ARISTIDES.

THE NAVY LIST.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I think, out of respect to *all officers under the Crown*, the Navy List ought to give as much information as possible, but this is not the case now, if it was once. Steele used to give the principal officers and others who resided in our Naval yards, the dates of their appointment and profession; Murray, I believe, continued it for a short time, but now the only master artisan mentioned is the shipwright. How is this, Sir? When a tradesman gains the height of his profession under the Crown, he should be noticed as such in the Navy List. Likewise there should be a column set apart for *all* Masters of Trades, with the dates of their seniority; this would make it complete, and be the means of selling a few more of the Navy Lists. I will relate a circumstance, which will show men do not like *neglect in any form*. I called on a friend of mine the other day at Woolwich, and, in the course of conversation, I happened to ask him for Murray's List. His answer was, "I have not one. When Mr. Murray thinks proper to *notice* my *office and appointment*, then, and not till then, will I patronise his List!" A SUBSCRIBER.

* James—"The *Boxer* had eight seamen absent in a prize, and the only passenger (an Army Officer), her Surgeon, and two Mids, on shore '*shooting pigeons*' at Manhegan. The *Acting* Master's Mate and three seamen, as proved at the Court-Martial, 'to have withdrawn themselves from the engagement through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection.' Her Commander was killed, and she had but one Lieutenant to perform all the various duties of the absent Commander and officers, whilst the *Enterprise*, after her Commander was wounded, had two Lieutenants, and five Mids to carry on the action and manœuvres."

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No. 8.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Can it be fair or just that gentlemen, who have served their country for a number of years in all climates, should be subject to having their warrants taken from them, and their prospects for ever damned, by their Captain's representations to the Commander-in-Chief and Admiralty and dismissal of them from the service without a Court-Martial? It is too much power to place in the hands of any one man. All men have their prejudices, and may listen to and believe reports affecting the character of an officer, that are without the slightest foundation. It is injurious to the service in more ways than one, as a Captain can, by an unfavourable report, get any Mate or Midshipman discharged from the service, so he can protect any one that may be a friend or relation, however unworthy he may be to continue in it. What are the consequences? That I know many in the service who have committed thefts, forged bills, and done several other disgraceful things that would have sent them to the gallows or to New South Wales for life, in place of their being in the service to this day, promoted over the heads of honest men. Suppose an old Commander to have a youngster under his charge, upon whose father he is dependent for promotion; he will do all in his power to serve him, and will, as I have known it happen, protect him, when he ought to have been discharged from the service. This young man is the son of Lord A. or B., and wanting to have a cruise on shore, finds he has no money; he is by disposition a thief, and breaks open a messmate's desk, where he finds and helps himself to whatever money he wants; he is found out and reported, but the matter is hushed up by his refunding, or being removed into another ship, as the Commander is afraid of losing his promotion. Now had it been the custom to try Mates and Midshipmen by a Court-Martial when they commit a breach of the Articles of War, the person whose box was broken open would have written for a Court-Martial, and the expectant Commander would not have been in danger of losing his promotion. I know twenty instances in the service of persons committing thefts, &c., who are still in it; one, the son of a peer, robbed a dozen people before they could get him discharged.

Having mentioned a Court-Martial, I will say a few words upon the subject, although it is too grave for my pen to dwell long upon, and worthy of the consideration of older heads than mine. I will ask one question—Can any good arise from justice being difficult, nay almost impossible to be obtained? And it always must remain so, until, like the sister service, all grades of officers compose a Court-Martial. Surely we are not deficient to them in intellect. According to the present system, it is scarcely even possible to assemble Captains sufficient for the purpose on foreign stations, and to do so must be detrimental to the service, by recalling ships from different parts of the station where they are required to protect the British interest. Look to the recent case of the *Lily*; her services have been lost to the country for twelve months, for the very reason that I have now given. Because Captains could not be found on the African station to compose a Court-Martial, she was obliged to return to England, during which time a good and zealous officer is kept under arrest.

I have no doubt that there are numbers of Captains on the list, who seldom or ever composed a Court-Martial in their lives; suppose one of them to go out in command of a ship on a foreign station, and find himself Senior Captain; in event of a Court-Martial being ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, he becomes President; can he be a fit person for so responsible a situation? Now it all grades of officers were liable to be called upon, it is reasonable to suppose that they would not arrive at that rank without having composed many. I have now done with the subject, hoping the day is not far distant when there will be an alteration in Naval jurisprudence. Z. Z.

[No. 9 next week.]

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—E. Cart, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, starch-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS—H. Harvey, Hatton-garden, merchant—J. P. Bradford, jun., Liverpool, spirit-merchant—R. Simpson, Embleton, Cumberland, innkeeper—H. Lewis, Salford, Lancashire, clothier—S. Lawnsley, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturer—J. Smith Leeds, woollen-draper—G. Long, Oakhampton, Devonshire, linen-draper—H. Higson, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, common-brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—A. Stevenson and J. Wilson, Edinburgh, drapers.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—W. J. Marshall and J. G. Marshall, Cousin-lane, wholesale grocers.

BANKRUPTS—J. Baker and G. Wallis, Edward-st., City-road, farriers—G. L. Williams, Portland-road, builder—G. Ryall Corry, Yeovil, Somerset, glove-manufacturer—J. Robinson, Shavington-cum-Gresty, Cheshire, cheese-factor—W. Raby, Redruth, Cornwall, leather-seller and ironmonger—T. R. Taylor, Portsea,

Southampton, bill broker and scrivener—W. Edwards, Budbrooke and Leamington Priors, and T. Henry Blackburn Venour, Leamington Priors, scriveners and builders—W. Preedy, Oxford, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Swansea, the lady of Deputy Commissary-Gen. MACKAY, of a daughter—1st inst., at Leamington, Warwickshire, the lady of Captain THOMAS MARTIN, R.N., of a son—At Topsham, the wife of Lieut. LANGWORTHY, R.N., of a daughter—May 2d, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. BUCKINYOUNG, 5th Bengal N.I., of a daughter—May 16th, at Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. KITTOE, of a son—22d, at Neemuch, the lady of Hon. J. C. ERSKINE, B.C.S., of a daughter—April 8th, at Hossingabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adjt. E. V. G. HOLLOWAY, 49d M.N.I., of a daughter—April 28th, at the French Rocks, the lady of Major HOWARD DOWKER, 2d N.I., of a daughter—At Oxford, on 31st ult., the lady of Captain T. SCOTT, R.M., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

30th ult., at Bethnal-green, Captain W. B. PRICE, of Poplar, to LOUISA CAROLINE, daughter of W. Lewis, Esq., of Hackney—31st ult., at Sowerby, Yorkshire, W. H. KITCHINGMAN, Esq., to ELIZABETH, daughter of Captain W. R. Ward, R.N.—At Cheltenham, on 27th ult., the Rev. C. BUSHE, to EMMELINE EGERTON, daughter of Captain Sir J. Coghill, Bart., R.N.—5th inst., at Pembroke, Lieut. HOLLAND, R.M., to ELLEN, eldest daughter of C. O. Lord, Esq., and niece of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.—20th ult., at Marlborough Church, Devon, G. H. VYSE, Esq., Captain 2d Life Guards, to LIZZY, sixth daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Sir M. Seymour, Bart.—4th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Captain C. STUART, Grenadier Guards, to GEORGIANA, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore—At Stornaway, the Rev. W. OLDFIELD, to MARGARET, daughter of the late Captain Phineas Ryrie, 78th Highlanders—28th ult., at Frankfort, the Hon. MARY STUART, third daughter of General Lord Forbes, to C. B. LEE, Esq., of the Abbey, Knaresborough; and at the same time, the Hon. ISABELLA DRUMMOND, fifth daughter of Lord Forbes, to Baron ERNEST DE POELLNITZ—At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. P. GORDON, Esq., son of General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Bart., to Lady MARY ASHBURNHAM, sister of

[redacted]

to ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late J. Mackay, Esq.—At Stoke, Mr. J. PROCTER, Penzance, to SARAH, youngest daughter of Lieut. T. Swain—At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. H. C. TERRY, Esq., of Eaton-square, and late of 15th Hussars, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of H. Fellowes, Esq., of Hurtsborne Park, Hants—June 6th, at Calcutta, JAMES H. YOUNG, Esq., C.S., to MATILDA, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Swinhoe, Esq., of Calcutta—June 11th, at Calcutta, W. ROBARTS TAYLOR, Esq., to Miss ANNE FYFLON—4th inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Major A. GOLDSMID, of Park-crescent, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of E. Goldsmid, Esq., of Upper Harley-street

3d inst., at Ealing, C. H. DELMAINE, Esq., Captain 3d Light Cav., Bombay Estab., to ISABELLA, third daughter of G. Evans, Esq., of the above-named place.

DEATHS.

At Cove, HELENA, youngest daughter of Admiral Butcher—2d inst., ANNE MARGARET, wife of Mr. Cuesons, and eldest daughter of the late M. Robertson, Esq. R.N.—At New York, July 8, Lieut. GRANT, of H.M.S. *Buzzard*—At Croom's hill, Greenwich, on 2d inst., MARY, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Christopher Mason, aged 90 years—31st ult., in Wimpole street, EMMA, the last surviving daughter of the late Captain Dolling—At Garsall Cottage, near Dunoon, Miss COLLIER, eldest daughter of Capt. Collier, late Barrackmaster, Glasgow—At Montpelier, 21th July, Lieut. M. S. FORBES, R.-p. 33d reg., youngest son of the late Lt.-Col. T. Forbes, 45th regiment—At Vauxhall-walk, CHARLES ARNOLD DOVETON, Esq., of the Bengal Army—At Waltham-terrace, Blackheath, MICHAEL MONKS, Esq., in his 70th year, of the Royal Engineer Service—At Jersey, on 22d ult., FRANCES CATHERINE, wife of Major Kingsmill Pennefather, County Limerick reg., and daughter of Major Townsend M. Hall, aged 41—At Edinburgh, on 1st 75th year, ELIZABETH, widow of Admiral Deans, of Hoddingdon—At Sorrento, near Naples, Miss ISABELLA KEIR, sister of Sir W. Keir Grant, K.C.H.—17th April last, drowned at sea on his voyage home from Sydney, GEORGE, the youngest son of Lt. Nicholas Millett, R.M.—May 9th, at Calcutta, FANNY EMILY, daughter of Major-General J. A. Paul Macgregor, aged 19—May 23d, at Cawnpore, Capt. GOUDHAWKE—26th, at Poonee, the Rev. RICHARD ARKOLL, District-Chaplain, Cuttack—27th, at the head-quarters of the Sylhet frontier field force, Major S. R. C. HEWGILL, 30th N.I., Brigade-Major to the troops—June 7th, at Cawnpore, J. W. MAIR, Esq., C.S., aged 26—8th, at Calcutta, R. W. PAULIN, Esq., late of the 5th N.I., aged 80—May 15th, at Bombay, ALEX. BELL, jun., Esq., Bombay C.S.—24th, at Dapooree, Capt. W. KEYS, Inv. Estab.—30th ult., at the Royal Ordnance Hospital, Devonport, of consumption, H. G. HOOPER, Esq., Lieut. Royal Art., aged 26.

TEETH.

MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the Profession on the most modern and scientific principles.

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Sole Proprietor of the late S. Berry's Palm Soap.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE ELECTION of a DIRECTOR of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, to FILL the VACANCY occasioned by the death of Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., being fixed for Wednesday, the 11th September, I beg to intimate my determination to PROCEED to the BALLOT on that day.

The time is now arrived when I stand in need of your effectual aid. The very numerous promises I have received justly afford me that most confident hope of success; and, at this crisis, I most respectfully and earnestly beg to submit to you that, though your Army of Bengal is your principal Army, on which the stability of the Government in India depends, yet there is no individual in the Direction who has ever belonged to it.

I have the honour to remain,
With the highest esteem and gratitude,
Your obliged and most faithful servant,
A. GALLOWAY, Colonel, Bengal Army.

4, Upper Harley-street, September 7, 1839.

EAST INDIA ELECTION.—The Election of a Director, in the room of the late Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., deceased, being fixed to take place at the EAST INDIA HOUSE, on Wednesday the 11th day of September next, the COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of Major-Gen ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON respectfully entreat those friends who have kindly promised their votes in his favour, and who have recently changed their abode, or may now be absent from home, will do the Committee the favour to inform them the address to which they wish their proxy papers to be sent.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM, Chairman.

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NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above INSTITUTION will take place at this Office, at Two o'clock on Saturday, the 21st instant. Copies of the proposed Rules, &c. may be had on application (if by letter, post paid) to the Honorary Secretary. HENRY KERR, Honorary Secretary.

Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. ALBERT, Tailor, 5, King William-street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
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Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

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to prevent the recurrence of those distressing accidents which so frequently happen from the use of imperfect and unsafe Caps, and seconded by the wishes of a number of those engaged in the Gun Trade, he has reduced the price to 2s. to 3s 6d. per box, signed and sealed as usual, and trusts that this reduction will induce those who now resort to the use of low-priced caps to consider the value of the risk they inevitably run in so doing. To do all that lies in his power, F. J. has taken off a similar per centage from the former wholesale price, thus reducing the cost of the best goods, on which perfect reliance can be placed, to within a trifle of the sum usually paid for those dangerous articles frequently sold to the detriment both of consumer and retailer. May be had of Messrs. Blanch, Gracechurch Street; Beckwith, Skinner Street; Stevens, High Holborn; Parker, High Holborn; Reilly, Holborn; Green, Leicester Square; London, London Wall; Benton, Strand; Tetham, Charing Cross.

Purchasers are requested to observe the name of F. Joyce, original inventor and sole manufacturer, on each sealed packet.—This precaution is rendered necessary by some unprincipled individuals having imitated the labels and wrappers.

* Chemically prepared Waddings of a superior description.

Warehouse, 55, Bartholomew Close, London.

UMBRELLAS.—GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.—School Umbrellas, fast colours, 2s. each; Large size, 3s.; Largest size, 3s. 6d.; Fine Scotch Gingham and New Whalebone, 4s 6d.; Largest size, 5s. 6d.; the very Best Quality, 6s. 6d.; Largest size ditto, 8s. 6d. Silk Umbrellas, 6s.; Large size, 12s.; Largest size, 15s.; Best Quality, 16s.; Middle size, 20s.; Largest and Best, 26s. Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d.; Extra size ditto, 9s. Gig Umbrellas, 17s. Can be selected from the Largest Stock in London, at the Manufactory, 52, Strand.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, September 7, 1839.

THE NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE AND East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 348. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To follow the VERNON.—Under Engagement with the East India Company, to Sail from Gravesend on the 20th October, the new ship [illegible] 1st Class Passengers at Portsmouth to the undermentioned ports: viz. the WALMER CASTLE, 700 Tons, A. D. Hoyle, R.N., Commander, now [illegible] for Sailing as above. For Terms [illegible] apply to Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Cornhill; or to the Commander, at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend positively on the 1st of October, and without fail, the well known, fine fast sailing ship FIFE, 500 Tons, Captain BUCCLEUGH, 700 Tons, Norman M'Leod, Esq., Commander, Commander.—For Plans of Accommodation and Terms apply to F. Grant and Co., 84, Cornhill; or the Commander at their Office.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Under Engagement with the Hon. East India Company, to leave Gravesend on the 5th October, the new ship DISCOVERY, MALBOURNE, 700 Tons, Charles M'Kenzie, R.C.N., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. With Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. M'Kenzie, at W. D. Franks, Esq., 28, Buckingham-st.; to Messrs. Hall, Brothers, and Co., Great St. Helen's Passenger; or to G. Rawlinson and Co., Sun-court, or 32, Cornhill.

Under Engagement to the East India Company, and to leave Gravesend on the 15th of September.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The ship MAGISTRATE, Alexander Allan, Commander, [illegible] 520 Tons, A 3, New Coppered; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers; will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on Board; to Gratton Long, Esq., the Owner; at the Office of Messrs. Rymington and Carr, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to John Pirie and Co., 8, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and under an Engagement with Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, to Sail positively on the 1st October, the fine fast sailing built ship JAVA, burthen 1208 Tons; lying in the East India Dock. This Ship's Accommodations are unusually spacious and lofty, and are so arranged as to ensure the comfort of the Cabin and Intermediate Passengers; she will carry an experienced Surgeon and Assistant.—For Freight or Passage apply to R. Scott, Fairlie, and Co., 57, Great Winchester-street; to Ritherdon and Carr, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; Messrs. Lachlan, Scott, and M'Leod, 22, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields; or Lloyd's; or to John Pirie and Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

OUTFITS to INDIA, for the guidance of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons.—The most complete and comprehensive Lists of various SCALES of OUTFIT have been prepared, and may be had gratuitously at Truefitt's East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Ladies' and Families' Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and for use in India, are supplied in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT for FOREIGN and HOME SERVICE, 205, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.

T. Hunnam and Co. beg to announce that the Shirt and Outfitting business, lately carried on at their Branch Department, 45 A, Regent-street, corner of the Quadrant, under the name of Thomas and Co., is removed to 205, Regent-street (the lease having expired), where all future orders are respectfully solicited. Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, choice India handkerchiefs, stocks, scarfs, and dressing-gowns, &c.

In Tailoring Department—Tropical Clothing, and every requisite in the best style for home use.

N.B.—Ladies' Wedding and Colonial Outfits, Morning and Dressing-gowns, &c.,—with a separate entrance to their Department, and exclusive female superintendence.

Sea-Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES. J. and E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 188, Fenchurch-street, and 69, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached, Cabin furnitu[illegible]

NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN who have not been able to [illegible] Gentlemen and Noblemath Cadets, &c. [illegible] many who never [illegible] to make a Girl at Fleetwood, [illegible] Who have for some years supplied [illegible] at the Lowest Prices—Colonel Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; Blue or Black [illegible] Coloured Cloth, 4l. 4s.; Blue or Black do., 42s.; Dress Vests, 12s. 6d.; Trousers, Blue Ilc. to 21s. A List of Prices, with Directions for Self-Measurement, sent Post-free on application.—Address, Messrs. Hall, Brothers, Tailors to the Queen, Fleetwood, Lancashire.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Gentlemen proceeding to India and the Colonies, are earnestly requested to examine the Stock of Outfitting Establishment with the old-established Firm of Messrs. Hall, Brothers, &c., advertised as Tailors, which will be found quite replete in their several departments, to suit the new Patent Metallic Solidified Portmanteaus, Carpet-bags, Dressing-cases, Desks, &c., which will answer the double purpose of a Night Seat, Dressing Cot, and Bed, aired by steam, and in a warm climate possess the inestimable advantage of repelling noxious exhalations and insects.

Flannel Waistcoats, &c., so well known as "Herdsman's Flannels," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Hosier, 188, Fenchurch-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had Steel Sofa, Mahogany Portable Drawers, Iron-bound, at Five Shillings, Wash-hand Frames, with fittings complete, from 40s. to 100s., together with every description of Camp or Cabin Furniture at greatly reasonable prices. All orders to 22nd [illegible], also Patterns of the new and esteemed specific for All letters must be post-paid.—E. Johnson, 188, Fenchurch-street, London.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for nearly years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and [illegible] to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only [illegible] that will remain firm for any length of time; and will continue to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 25 per Cent. under. Houses proceeding to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless, ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 10s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.

E. N. Hayes, Agent.

An excellent Israel Mahogany for Sale, cheap.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—CALCUTTA and LONDON.—J. E. Prodgers and Co. beg to announce to their Friends that, in consequence of the rapid extension of their business, and the increase of their Subscription List to upwards of 1,000 names, they have deemed it right to combine the convenience and accommodation of their supporters by REMOVING their West-end Office from No. 3, Craig's court, to a spacious Suite of Rooms in PALL-MALL EAST (entrance No. 56, Charing-cross). The Bombay Army and principal Office at No. 41, Nine Widows-street, Cork, will remain as before.

September 1, 1839.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

From Colonel A. Galloway, C.B., Retired Army.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH my expectations of success upon the present occasion has not been realised, I beg to assure you of my confident hope of realising the object of my ambition on the next Vacancy that may occur.

By the general election many of my friends are relieved from pledges given, before my return to those powerful influence I have the satisfaction of knowing will now be exercised in my favour, and I shall have the honour of canvassing you individually; I shall have only express to those friends who have so generously supported me my warmest and most heartfelt thanks, earnestly entreating their continued friendship; and I beg to assure those Proprietors who have [illegible] votes I will be found waiting for me. But I cannot [illegible] sufficient confidence in them for their support on the next Vacancy, when I request the favour of their influence and support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and [illegible] servant,

[illegible], Sept. 12. A. GALLOWAY.

DRESS COATS, cut [illegible] style of [illegible], Superfine, 40s. to [illegible], silk facing, 3os. to 42s.; superfine, silk velvet collar, silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to [illegible], &c. 6d. to 12s.; indispensable pockets and kerseymere [illegible] 10s.; waistcoats [illegible]; Petersham [illegible], 20s., and 28s.; pilot coats, [illegible] and 8os.; shooting coats, [illegible] and youths' [illegible]; a suit of clothes, [illegible] and CO.'s Tailors, [illegible] from London Makers.

CADETS.—Parents and Guardians having Young Gentlemen to fit out, will find a great saving in Purchasing their Outfit at Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and COMPANY, 57, CORNHILL, whose List is made out on the most economical scale and charged at Wholesale Prices, full 30 per cent. lower than any house recommended by these East India Agents who make a business of hunting up Cadets and other Gentlemen going out to India, for the sake of the enormous allowance of 15 and 25 per cent. for the recommendation.

Lists with Prices on application, or by Letter, Post Paid.

36	Plain Long Cloth Shirts,	2s. 6d., 3s. to 3s. 6d. each
24	Frilled or Full Fronted Do.,	3s. 6d., 4s., to 4s. 6d. each
12	Night Shirts,	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
12	Welch Flannel Waistcoats,	3s. to 4s. 6d. each
9	Pr. Do. Do. Do.,	3s. to 4s. 6d. each
12	Pr. Calico Pantaloon Drawers,	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
1	Suit Best Mess Cassimere,	24s. to 32s. per suit.
1	Dressing Gown,	18s. to 12s. each.
12	White Jean Jackets,	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., best quality
12	— Waistcoats,	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each.
12	Pr. — Trowsers,	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per pair; or
12	Pr. White Drill Do.,	3s. 6d. to 12s. per pair
1	Undress Regulation Mess Frock Coat,	63s. to 80s.
1	Pr. Superfine Regimental Trowsers,	28s. to 32s. per pair
1	Military Cloak,	84s. to 100s. each
4	Do. Stocks,	2s. to 2s. 6d. each
3	Black Silk Cravats,	2s. to 2s. 6d. each
48	Pr. Brown Cotton Hose,	6d. to 10d. per pair
12	Pr. Worsted Do.,	2s. to 2s. per pair
48	White Cambric Handkerchiefs,	9d. to 1s. each
1	Pr. Military Gloves,	
12	Pr. White Kerslin Do.,	18d. or 2s. per pair
36	Linen Handkerchiefs,	7½d. to 10½d. each
2	Pr. White Cotton Bracces,	2s. to 3s. per pair
1	Clothes Bag, with Lock and Key,	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
6	Pr. Cotton Sheets,	2s. to 3s. per pair
2	Pillow Cases,	7d. to 1s. each
1	Regulation Full Dress Chain,	best quality, 30s.
2	Forage Caps, with Cover,	12s. to 15s. each
1	Regulation Town-made Sword,	42s. to 45s., warranted
1	Waterproof Sword Bag,	
1	Sword Knot,	11s. to 15s. each
1	Pair Shoulder Belt,	11s. 6d.
1	Patent Leather Frog Do.,	7s. 6d. to 8s.
1	Rich Crimson Silk Sash,	20s. to 25s. each
9½	Yards Extra Superfine Scarlet Cloth,	
4½	Do. Rich Gold Lace	
1	Pr. Epaulettes, Frock Shoulder Knots,	17s.
1	Pr. Gold Epaulettes,	35s. to 63s. per pair
2	Pr. Gold Shell Cords	4 Pr. Cords, Bullion and Wire
2	Pr. Strong Boots	2 Pr. Strong Shoes
2	Pr. Dress Shoes	2 Dressing Case
6	Tooth Brushes	2 Nail Brushes
2	Hair Brushes	2 Combs
4	Boxes Tooth Powder	1 Case of Pistols
1	Pr. Bullock Trunks	

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY REQUISITES. ISAAC LEVY, Successor to E. Levy, No. 2, Hemming's Row, [illegible] Begs to call the attention of [illegible] Levy, &c., to his Old Established [illegible] every article of Naval and Military [illegible] Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, [illegible] Officers and others attending [illegible] supplied with every article required.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—J. DELCROIX and CO., 188, New Bond-street, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive, long, and highly-celebrated Establishment, and to inform them that the only genuine, exquisitely-fragrant, and delicate Perfumes, are those which are manufactured by themselves, and which bear the address of 188, New Bond-street, with the signature of J. Delcroix.

The high and envied celebrity of J. Delcroix's Perfumes has produced many spurious imitations, for the selling of which J. Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several parties; and they beg to apprize their connexion that they will persist in their determination to proceed against all persons that may attempt any invasion of their rights.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 4th September, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply

MEAT, BREAD, OATS, and FORAGE,

to Her Majesty's Land Forces (Bread and Meat for the Foot Guards generally, and for the Household Cavalry in Middlesex excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks, in the Counties of England severally, in Wales, in North Britain, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands, for Six Months, from the 1st November next, inclusive;—and also,

STRAW FOR PALLASSES,

at the several Barracks and Ordnance Stations in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, for One Year, from 1st November next.

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside "Tender for Army Supplies," will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Thursday the Third Day of October next, but none will be received after Eleven o'Clock on that day.

Persons who make Tenders are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall; and of the Barrack-Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TO BE SOLD.

BY ORDER of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that Large House, formerly the Residence of the Governors of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with the Large Garden, Stable, and Coach-House attached thereto.

The House is substantial and commodious, and contains Dining-Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast-Parlour, 8 Bed Rooms, 2 Bed-Closets, Dressing-Room, Large Kitchen, and every necessary accommodation for Servants; with good Cellarage, and a sufficient supply of Water, conveyed to the House by Leaden Pipes.

The Premises are enclosed with a Boundary Wall, and measure one acre and two roods, or thereabouts, of English Statute Measure.

To suit the convenience of purchasers, the Honourable Board of Ordnance will have no objection to grant permission for opening an Archway, not exceeding 10 feet 6 inches in width, and 11 feet in height, through the Ramparts to the Harbour, subject, however, to the conditions under which the property is offered for Sale.

Further Particulars may be had by applying at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, in Pall-Mall, London; to the Ordnance Storekeeper, at Edinburgh; and to David Logan, Esq., Barrack-Master, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who will also show a Plan of the Premises.

Tenders for the Property, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-Mall, aforesaid, will be received until the 12th day of October next.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 30th August, 1839.

ORDNANCE LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

At Hilsea, near Portsmouth, and Stokes Bay, near Gosport, in the County of Hants.

FREEHOLD ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, by Order of the Right Honourable the Master-General and Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, with the Timber growing thereon, well suited for Investment. The property, near Stokes Bay, contains numerous Sites for Building, commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight and the surrounding country, containing together 532 acres 1 rod 34 poles; let to highly respectable tenants.

The Property at Hilsea will be shown to the purchasers by Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at that place; and the Property at Gosport will be shown by the respective Tenants on the estate.

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday the 5th October next, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had; also of the Storekeepers at the Gun-Wharf, Portsmouth, and at Priddy's Hard; of Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at Hilsea; and of Mr. Nightingale, Surveyor, Lyndhurst, New Forest, of the Ordnance Solicitor, Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and of G. L. Greetham, Esq., Solicitor, Portsmouth.

By Order of the Board,
R. Byham, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 21st August, 1839.

CONTRACTS FOR TRAIN AND PALE SEAL OIL.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, September 5, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 19th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Her Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

TRAIN and PALE SEAL OIL.

A Distribution of the Oil, and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contracts.

The speculations of the numerous counterfeiters in the fabrication of Morison's Universal Medicines in America have been put a stop to by an injunction in Chancery, Mr Morison having come from England for the express purpose of obtaining so desirable a termination to the incalculable injury that has been made upon his extensive business. —*Transcript.*

It is said there have a literary gazette called the *Bucky Bird*, and in Kentucky the *Rose of the Valley*, in New Jersey, the *Belvedere Apollo*; in Maryland, the *Bear Eagle*; in Ohio, also, the *Toledo Blade*; and in Mississippi, the *Bowie Knife*.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—W. Rowlatt (1838) to *Niagara*. William Forrester (1824) to command *Linnet* packet, vice Dowper, resigned. Edward Collier (1815) to command *Lyra* packet, vice Forrester.

Mate—Henry Chads to *Excellent*.

Masters' Assistants—R. S. Creser to *Blenheim*. George Collier to *Melville*.

Clerks—Mr. George James Starr to *Edinburgh*. Mr. Richard A. Godson (additional) to do. Mr. Edward Alfred Smith to *Royal George* yacht, for service in *Pantaloon*.

Assistant Clerk—R. G. Cheeseman to *Pique*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Acheron, st.-ves., Lieut. Com. A. Kennedy (1815), arrived at Malta from Alexandria, Aug. 15.

Acorn, 16, Com. J. Adams, *b* (1837), sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Mauritius, June 22.

Blazer, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), arrived at Gibraltar from Malta, Aug. 29, and sailed for Ionian Islands, Sept. 8.

Charybdis, 3, Lt.-Com. E. P. Tinling (1825), sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, for Halifax, July 29.

Childers, 16, Com. E. P. Halsted (1836), arrived at Teneriffe from Plymouth, July 25.

Clio, 16, Com. S. G. Freemantle (1836), arrived at Madeira from Plymouth, Aug. 11, and sailed the 18th for Rio Janeiro.

Cruizer, 16, Com. H. W. Giffard (1838), sailed from Bombay, June 8.

Dan, 4, st.-ves., Com J. Sherer (1829), sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, for Nassau, N.P., July 25.

Espoir, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), arrived at Lisbon from Cadiz, Aug. 27, and sailed for Cadiz, Aug. 29.

Gordon, st.-ves., Capt. W. H. Henderson (1838), arrived at Gibraltar 28th ult., in five days from Plymouth, and proceeded for Malta on 29th.

Hermes, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), arrived at Malta from Gibraltar, Aug. 21.

Hydra, st.-ves., Com. A. W. Milward (1836), arrived at Malta from Biskra Bay, Aug. 5.

Jaseur, 16, Com. F. M. Boultbee (1839), arrived at Corfu from Malta, Aug. 19.

Larne, 18, Com. P. J. Blake (1830), arrived at Macao on March 5, and was to remain for the protection of the British Superintendent, Capt. Elliot, during the continuance of the opium misunderstanding with China.

Medea, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H. C. (1809), arrived at Malta from Gibraltar, Aug. 20

Pickle, 5, Lt.-Com. F. Holland (acting), arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from a cruise, July 24, and sailed for Carthagena, July 28.

Sappho, 16, Com. T. Fraser (1826), sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, on a cruise, July 30.

Seringapatam, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1824), arrived at Jamaica from Halifax, July 28, and sailed on a cruise, July 31.

Talavera, 74, Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), sailed from Malta for England, Aug. 18.

Tartarus, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), arrived at Jamaica, July 26.

Volage, 28, Capt. H. Smith, *a* (1829), sailed from Bombay for Trincomalee, June 9.

Portsmouth, Sept. 13.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Lily* returned to Spithead on Friday evening, for the purpose of trying the Gunner, Mr. W. Penny, by a Court-Martial, for disobedience of orders and absenting himself without leave: this Court-Martial took place on board the *Britannia* on Tuesday, and the result was, that Mr. Penny, in consequence of his long services and previous good character, was only adjudged to be dismissed the *Lily*, and mulcted of three months' pay. It was intended that the brig should put to sea immediately after; but she is detained at Spithead, in consequence of the illness of the Commander. The Admiralty concluded their business at this port on Saturday (on that morning they attended the examination of the Mates studying at the College, and were highly gratified with it), and arranged to have gone to Plymouth in the afternoon by the *Firebrand*, but Lord Minto was telegraphed to London; and as it blew great guns on Saturday evening, Sir C. Adam and Sir W. Parker, with the staff, remained snug in port until Sunday morning, when the party separated, Lord Minto and Mr. Tufnell going to London, and the others to Devonport. They sent the *Phœnix* to the Downs, to take in tow and bring round a lighter having Mr. P. Thomson's baggage on board. This done, she (the *Phœnix*) went into harbour to have her mizen-mast removed and some slight alteration made in her after-rails; when this is done, which may be this afternoon or to-morrow, she will go to the North Coast of Spain to land some Marines, and afterwards proceed to the Mediterranean. On Monday a Court-Martial was held on board the *Britannia*, Rear-Adm. the Hon. P. P. Bouverie being President, for the trial of Second Lieut. Rider, of the Marines embarked on board the *Madagascar*, on eight charges produced by her Captain (Wallis), principally of unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct. This affair occupied all Monday and part of Tuesday; and the end of it was, that six of the charges were proved, and Lieut. Rider, in consequence of his youth and inexperience, was only sentenced to be severely reprimanded and placed at the bottom of the list of Second Lieutenants of Marines. The *Madagascar* returned stores, cleared ship, and was paid off yesterday. *Pique* was paid wages on Tuesday. In the evening Mr. P. Thomson and Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Jackson, and their Staff, came down. Their baggage, &c. were taken on board by the *Fearless* steamer, and this morning, the Right Hon. Gentleman and the gallant General having embarked, the frigate put to sea; she is to return with Lieut.-General Sir J. Colborne and staff, if they think fit to do so. *Edinburgh* was paid wages on Thursday, having been previously inspected by Admiral Fleming; she has her orders for Lisbon, and then to the Mediterranean, and will probably get away in the morning. *Melville* is also ready, or Monday to Plymouth, and if she can there obtain men to complete her crew, will also be sent to Lisbon. *Athol* troop-ship is here from the eastward with stores; she is to take in some provisions and bread from Gravil, and return to Sheerness. *Avon* got back from Cork on Tuesday, having landed the last draft of the 67th on Saturday: she has gone to Chatham, to take part of the 27th depot from that garrison to Cork. *Stromboli* is cuppered, and has been moved into the basin; she is rigging by the Master, and some of the people belonging to the *Victory*, and when ready Mr. Armstrong is to take charge of her, and navigate her to Glasgow for machinery, boilers, &c. *Rattlesnake* is out of dock, and will be ready for sea next week. Several parts of beams, deck-timbers, &c. &c., have been landed at the Dock-yard jetty, being such portions of the wreck of the *Royal George* as Colonel Pasley has already succeeded in detaching. He is now going to adopt small charges, and, in consequence, Mr. Stebbing, of Portsmouth, has orders to make twenty cylinders, each capable of containing 260lbs. of gunpowder; they are more handy than the large cylinder, and less liable to accident; they are at work on the wreck this day. *Cracker* cutter is here to refit. *Hercules* is expected in on her way to Sheerness to be paid off. Ships in Port—*Edinburgh*, *Blenheim*, *Lily*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Phœnix*, *Athol*, *Rattlesnake*, *Messenger*, *Cracker*, in harbour.

Plymouth, Sept. 12.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—6th—Arrived *Netley*, tender to *Impregnable*, from Falmouth. Sailed the *Tor* lighter, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard. 7th—Sailed *Goodwill* lighter, with stores for Portsmouth and Chatham Dock-yards. The *Partridge*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Morris (a), moved from the harbour, and anchored between the island and main. 9th—Arrived *Firebrand* st.-v., Mr. J. Saunders, Master, from Portsmouth, with Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Adam, and Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, accompanied by Sir Wm. Symonds, surveyor of the Navy, on their annual official visit. On entering the Sound they received the usual salutes from the *Impregnable* and the garrison; before they landed at the dock-yard, they visited the Breakwater and Bovisand. The three following days they visited and inspected all the public departments, mustered the artificers in the dock-yard and the Ordinary. Sailed *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, for Falmouth, with stores, and returned to this port on the 12th, embarked a detachment of troops the following day, to relieve those on duty at Pendennis Castle, and sailed immediately on her return to Falmouth. 10th—Sailed *Boadicea* transport, with 200 convicts for Bermuda. 12th—*Hecla* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Cragg, was paid wages and sailed for the W. Indies. Arrived *Exmouth*, outward-bound East Indiaman; in working down channel, and during a heavy fog, she got on shore near the Mewstone; there being a little wind, and a flood-tide making, she was soon got off again; it is said she must be taken into dock to have her bottom examined before she proceeds on her voyage. *Nimrod*, 20, lately paid off at this port, is ordered to be brought forward for re-commission. *Blenheim*, 72, Capt. Sephouse, is daily expected here to complete her complement. *Hastings*, 72, Capt. J. Lawrence, has sailed from Lisbon for the Mediterranean. It is expected the *Belleisle*, 72, Capt J. T. Nicolas, will sail on the 14th inst. for Lisbon. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Apollo*, *Carron* st.-v. In Barnpool—*Belleisle*. At the Island—*Partridge*.

Deptford, Sept. 11.—Sailed the *Crescent* to take emigrants from Dublin, and the *Canton* for Portsmouth, to embark convicts. Remain *Sovereign* and *Numa* transports, the former for Rio Janeiro; *Nautilus* and *Woodbridge* convict-ships, the former has embarked her guard.

13th Sept.—The Lords of the Admiralty will leave Plymouth for Falmouth in the course of the day,

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Monday and Tuesday:—Messrs. Henry Chads, R. W. Courtenay, and M. Burrows, *Edinburgh*; Mr. A. Wilmshurst, late *Wanderer*; Mr. John Pode, *Hercules*; Mr. H. J. Douglas, *Caryafort*; Mr. C. T. Bench, *Belleisle*; Mr. G. C. Kerr, *Britannia*.

The *Wanderer* at Sheerness is daily expected to be commissioned,

H.M.S. *Edinburgh*.—Much has been said of equipping and getting ships ready for sea. The *Edinburgh* came out of dock with a clean-swept hold on Friday the 23d August, embarked all her guns and stores, re-shipped her men, and was ready to sail in perfect order out of harbour on the 30th. Is not this a proof there are still men ready and willing to serve as in olden times?

The subscribers to Lloyd's are about presenting an elegant and appropriate medal to Lieut. David Rymer, R.N., as a lasting mark of their approbation of his great exertions and conduct in rescuing the crew of the *Margaret* of Dundee, wrecked in Berwick Bay, 8th April, 1838.

The *Rima* has arrived at Sheerness from the coast of Yorkshire, and having received more marines and guns on board, will, when refitted, resume her above station for fishing protection.

The *Fearless* steamer has towed the *Adventure* naval transport from Woolwich to Sheerness, to be fitted out in lieu of the *Diligence*, which requires thorough repair. The *Fearless* has returned to Woolwich.

The *Crescent* frigate (46) is taken into the basin at Sheerness, to be fitted as a depot for captured slaves, and to lay as such at Rio Janeiro, which will prevent any poor slaves captured on that coast being sent all the way back to Sierra Leone. They will be placed on board the *Crescent* until they can be apprenticed or sent back (should they wish it) to their own country. An immense trade in slaves has long been carried on in South America, from Mozambique and coast of Africa. The *Crescent* will be fitted with the *Raleigh's* rigging, sails, and masts.

An English sailor, says an Alexandria letter of 16th ult., was ill-treated, a few days since, and wounded by a Turkish sailor. The British Consul and the Captain of the ship to which the man belonged went immediately to the Pacha, and required that the culprit should be punished. He was directly taken and subjected to the bastinade; but the English sailor having afterwards died of his wounds, the Turk was tried, condemned, and hung.

TOULON, Sept. 5.—The *Castor*, commanded by Lieut. Serval, quitted Constantinople on the 23d ult. At her departure the French and English squadrons were anchored at Cape Besicha, coast of Troy. Their amount is as follows:—

	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Corvettes.	Steamers.
English	10	1	3	0
French	7	1	1	3

Total—35 sail. But as the anchorage is not sure in bad weather, if the squadron do not go up to Constantinople, they will be obliged to winter in the Gulf of Smyrna.

Sir W. Burnett, the Physician-General of the Fleet, is on an official tour of inspection of the hospital departments in the several ports in the kingdom.

The Earl of Minto, and three other Lords of the Admiralty, have visited Chatham, and inspected the *Erebus* and the *Terror*, previous to their voyage to the North Pole.

The *Stag*, *Orestes*, *Sparrow*, and *Wizard*, were all well on the South American station on the 18th July.

LISBON, Sept. 2.—In Port—*Donegal*, *Hercules*, and *Hastings*.

MALTA, Aug. 21.—In Port—*Ceylon* and *Hydra*. *Volcano*, *Acheron*, *Blazer*, *Hermes*, and *Megæra* steamers.

The Navy will be gratified to learn that a flag-officer, distinguished as well for benevolence and humanity, as for valour in the service of his country, has lately expressed his determination to contribute 500*l.* towards founding an institution for providing for the daughters of *Naval Officers* a superior education, combined with religious instruction in the tenets of the Church of England: whereby they may be qualified, not only to fulfil with propriety the important duties of wives and mothers, but also to become competent instructors of the youth of their own sex, in families of respectability and distinction. Those who are acquainted with the difficulties that Naval Officers have to contend with, in procuring for their children, in England, even an ordinary education; and who know that in the free schools of France and Belgium, whither they are compelled to resort (in which the French language is the medium of general instruction), they often lose their native language, their religion, and that love of home which a foreign education always impairs or destroys; will appreciate the feelings which have dictated so munificent and benevolent an offer, and the benefits that the proposed institution would confer upon the rising generation, and upon the whole of the Naval service.

On the evening of Thursday, the 5th inst., just before the prisoners on board the *Fortitude* hulk were about to be let out of their wards, for the purpose of attending Divine service in the chapel, a communication was sent by one of them to Mr. Owen, the Overseer, that a body of them, headed by the deserters lately received from Canada, were about to take advantage of the darkness of the night, to overpower the officers, rush out of the chapel, and attempt a general escape. In consequence of this information Divine service was dispensed with, and their movements more closely (if possible) watched. Being thus frustrated, their next plan was to make an attempt in the same way on Sunday last; precautionary measures were adopted by the Overseer and his Officers to resist such an attempt, and when they were all collected into the chapel, Mr. Owen addressed them thus:—

Prisoners!—Before the service commences, I have a few words to say to you. Information has been sent to me, that a conspiracy exists in the ship, which has for its object the overpowering me and my Officers, for the vain and futile purpose of attempting an escape. The information goes on further to state, that it is to be headed by some of those prisoners lately received from Canada. Whether this information be correct or not I cannot say; but I should hope that the excellent account given by Captain Dawson of your conduct during your passage home, will not be sullied by any act of insubordination here. There are a number of disorderly and disaffected prisoners in the ship, some whose names I know, others whom I strongly suspect, who would not hesitate to seduce you, thinking, from your former occupations and habits, you would be valuable auxiliaries to them in such a cause. If such an attempt should be made as the information states, we are fully prepared to resist it, and upon you rest the consequences. I am an old man to very many of you, but I, and those under me, am resolved to sacrifice our lives in doing our duty. I have only to add, that arrangements have been made for the attendance of the police and military at the first appearance of an outbreak.

Subsequent inquiries, and the confessions of several of the deserters from Canada, prove that such a conspiracy did exist, and no doubt would have been attempted in the manner described. The awful consequences that would have occurred, had they succeeded in putting their plans into execution, were providentially prevented by the information of one of their own body, and the prompt and energetic measures of the Overseer and his Officers—*for* against a body of such desperate characters, resolutely determined in their purpose, there is no knowing to what extent they might had to have stretched their authority, to enforce obedience and restore order.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 9.

R. Regt. of Artillery—Sec. Lieut. Otto Bayer Mackie to be First Lieutenant, v. Hooper, dec.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry—Bryan Burrell, Esq., to be Capt., v. Hood, resigned—William Hodgson Cadogan, Esq., to be ditto, v. Hedley, resigned—Lieut. John Stevenson to be ditto, v. Lawson, dec.—Cornet William Cuthbert to be Lieut., v. Stevenson, promoted—Adam Atkinson, Jun., Gent., to be Cornet, v. Cuthbert, promoted—William Lionel Woods, Gent., to be ditto, v. Linskill, resigned, Aug. 20.

CAVALRY.

5th Drag. Guards—Major Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, M.P., eldest son of Lord Abinger, took the oaths at the sessions for the hundred of Salford, at the New Bailey, on Tuesday, and qualified as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster.

7th Drag. Guards—Capt. Le Marchant, an officer of 12 years' full-pay service, has been appointed A.D.C. to Mr. Thomson, the new Governor-General of Canada.

2d Dragoons.—On leave:—Lt.-Col. Wyndham; Capt. Forde; Lieuts. Forlong, Lord Glenlyon, Campbell, and Lord W. F. A. M. Hill; Cornet Craven; and Vet. Surg. Home. Captain Hobart and Lieut. Trafford are among the Stewards for Kilkenny Races, commencing 1st Oct. Cornet Millbank is attending a General Court-Martial at Cork.

6th Drags.—Lieut. M. Archdall, M.P., and Cornet Davidson, are on leave. The non-commissioned officers are about to raise a suitable monument to their late Paymaster Serj. James Emerson, whom they interred with Military honours at St. Paul's Church, Dublin, last week; his father, a retired veteran Inniskilliner, who fought with the regiment at Waterloo, attending as chief mourner.

13th Light Dragoons.—Two squadrons of the 13th Light Dragoons, with a troop of Horse Artillery, left Bangalore on the 7th March, at only three days' notice, with orders to proceed on service to Bellary. They left Bangalore in the highest spirits, fully anticipating no end of fun and prize-money, and great indeed has been their disappointment. Never could men have been more healthy than the 13th during the march, and for the first three or four days after their arrival at Bellary, whilst under canvas in a fine airy situation. On the 2d of April, orders were issued by Major-General Wilson, commanding the division, for the right wing 13th Drags., to march the following morning into the lower fort, to occupy the right-wing barrack, and to picket their horses in a small piece of ground just within the east fort-gate. It is in this fort that H.M.'s Infantry regiment are always quartered at Bellary, at the loss of, we are afraid to say how many, men annually. It is built immediately under an immense rock, on the top of which is the Upper or Hill Fort, which, with the ramparts, prevents a free circulation of air, a matter of so much importance in a tropical clime; the glare and heat reflected from the rock is almost unbearable. The barrack is divided into two wings, quite detached from each other, and each capable of containing from 400 to 450 men only, yet the whole of H.M.'s 39th regiment were crammed, or rather stowed (as the Inspector-General of Hospitals observed) into the left-wing barrack to leave the right wing vacant for the Dragoons. Two cases of cholera had occurred in the 39th regiment; thinking, therefore, it would be most injudicious to put a detachment of 253 healthy men into a small fort where cholera was already known to exist, more particularly as crowding more men and 249 horses into it would not be likely to purify the air, but would in all probability be the cause of a great increase of disease, the officer commanding the Dragoons wrote to the General, earnestly begging he would not do so, reminding him that there were Dragoon barracks,* composed of nine troop-rooms and a hospital, that only one room and the hospital were occupied by the troops of Horse Artillery lately arrived, the remainder being only used to contain the arms of the two native Infantry corps, which could not possibly be injured by being put into tents, and at all events, were of less value than the lives of Europeans sent there with orders to be prepared for immediate active service, and that he therefore hoped that five of the rooms might be given up for the 13th. This, to the surprise of every one, was refused. The Dragoons moved into the fort, and had been there only a few days, when the cholera broke out with awful violence. The 39th regiment lost, in two months, a Lieut.-Colonel, a Lieutenant, and 40 men; the 13th Dragoons, an Assistant-Surgeon and 20 men, from the ninth of April to the 8th May. Both regiments were then ordered out, and encamped on some high ground in the neighbourhood, to endeavour to check the disease, and we are happy to say with great success. The Horse Artillery, who on their arrival were put into the Dragoon barracks, which are built in a fine airy situation, have not lost a man, and have never had above 13 in hospital. The officers sent with the two squadrons of Dragoons were—Col. Maclean, Major Stopes, Capts. Hamilton, Weston, and Penn, Lieuts. Campbell, Browne, Macartney, Acting-Quartermaster, and Cameron; Cornet Shute, Acting-Adjutant. By a late letter we understand that orders have been received from Army Head-quarters to put the 13th into the Dragoon barracks; they were to move in a few days; but out of the two squadrons of the 13th, there were on 15th May only 63 men who had not, within two months, been in hospital under treatment for acute disease, and consequently rendered unfit for hard service.

15th Hussars—Lieut. Robertson is on leave to Oct. 31. This officer was wounded in action at Coorg, Madras, April, 1834.

17th Lancers—On leave: Lieuts. J. D. Brett and the Earl of Cassilis, Cornet Boucherett, and Capt. Chandler. The latter officer, who is Paymaster of this corps, has served in the army as Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain. He was in the Helder expedition, 1799; at the siege of Malta, the battle of Maida, expedition to Egypt, and wounded before Rosetta in 1807, and in 1810, at the siege and capture of Santa Maura.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.—Capt. Spottiswoode and Lieut. Viscount Cantilupe are on leave of absence to Dec. 25.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The service cos., under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. Carter, at present in Glasgow, were expected to leave that city on the 12th for Cork, *en route* to Gibraltar. The reserve cos., under the command of Major Mullen, arrived at Paisley on Tuesday and Thursday se'nnight, and are expected to pass the ensuing winter there.

3d.—We noticed in our last the death of Ensign Flood; the following further particulars of the melancholy occurrence have reached us. The unfortunate gentleman was found dead in a cud on the road to Mussoorie, and is supposed to have been attacked with apoplexy or giddiness, and to have fallen over. It was long before the body was found, and the only information that could be obtained was, that the deceased left the halting bungalow at Rajpore alone, in apparent good health. Ensign Flood was for many years Quartermaster to the reg., and only lately received his commission: he has left a large family wholly unprovided for.

5th Depot—Brev.-Major Harris, Capts. Spence and Blair, Ser. Lieuts. Osborn and Sutton, are on leave.

Sir Charles Colville has received a cross and one clasp for Martinique, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz (severely wounded by a musket-ball through the left thigh, and lost a finger off the right hand), Vittoria (wounded), and Nivelle.—Col. Sutherland served in the Ashantee War, on the Gold Coast, in 1824.—Maj. Johnson served in the expedition to South America, and was engaged at Buenos Ayres, 6th July, 1806. Present at Roliça, Vimiera, Lugo, Corunna, Busaco, Sabugal (wounded), Fuentes d'Onor, Elbodon, Ciudad Rodrigo (severely wounded at the assault), Badajoz, and Salamanca.—Captain Spence served against the Ashantees from November, 1822, to 1824.—Captain Cauch served in the Peninsula from Sept., 1809, to Dec., 1812, and from Oct., 1813, to May, 1814, including Busaco, Redinha, Sabugal (wounded), siege of Badajoz, May, 1811 (severely contused), Fuentes d'Onor, El Bodon, Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded at the assault), siege and capture of Badajoz (wounded), Salamanca, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulosa. Served in the American war, and was present at Plattsburgh.—Paymaster Pennington served in the Peninsula from June, 1809, to May, 1814, including Busaco, Redinha, Foz de Ron, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz, May and June, 1811, El Bodon, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan., 1812 (received two contusions on the 11th Jan., in the trenches, from the explosion of a 13-inch shell), siege of Badajoz, March and April, 1812, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.—*New Army List.*

6th Depot—Capt. Crofton embarks on Tuesday, in the *Magistrate*, for Bombay.

7th—On leave: Major Baker; Capts. M. R. S. Whitmore, Ponsonby, Paget, and Wilbraham; Lieuts. Troubridge, Hon. H. C. Boyle, Maclaine, Hon. C. L. Hare, and Keating. Capt. Sir W. O'Malley, and Lieut. Lord James Butler, have joined from leave.

9th—Lieut. Hosken, recruiting at Boyle, is called in.

10th—Capt. Dunne is recovering at Barnsley from a severe attack of small-pox.

14th Depot—Ensign Half is on leave.

18th Depot—Capt. N. R. Tomlinson is on leave.

19th—On leave: Lt.-Col. T. Hamilton, Major S. J. Hodgson, Capts. Semple and Lovelace, Lieuts. Walshe, Langley, Bowdoin, and Byrne; Ens. Stoney; and Surg. Wyer.

22d—On leave: Capts. Reburn and Poole; Lieuts. Gardiner, Powell, and Macdonald; Ens. Coote, Dunbar, Harding, Jermingham, and Somerville.

23d Depot—Capt. Willoughby, Lieut. W. H. Duff, and Sec. Lieut. A. J. Campbell, are on leave.

27th Depot—remained at Dover until after the banquet to the Duke of Wellington, at his particular request. They furnished the guard of honour on the occasion, being a Waterloo regiment.

* These barracks were built some years back for the 2nd Drags., and were occupied by them for some time.

30th Depot—On leave: Brev.-Major Waymouth; Capt. Macready: Lieuts. Steele, Heard, and Grant; Ensigns Edwardes, White, and Hunter.

38th—On leave; Lt.-Col. Piper; Capt. Lowth; Lieuts. J. G. Lecky, O'Connell, and Piper; Ens. Sinclair and Pinchard; Lieut. and Paym. Vernon.

Sir Henry Pigot accompanied the brigade of Guards to Holland in 1793, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, the action of Lincelles, and all the other engagements in which the brigade was engaged in the campaigns of 1793 and 94.—Colonel Piper served in the American war, including the capture of Moore Island; also throughout the Burmese war.—Major Young served at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; siege of Badajoz; attack of the forts at; and battle of, Salamanca; capture of Madrid; siege of Burgos; twice engaged, and once wounded, on the retreat from Burgos; operations in front, investment of, and sortie from Bayonne. Served in the Burmese war.—Captain Matthew served at Badajoz, Salamanca, and Bayonne; at Graham's Town, when attacked by Caffres, in 1819; and throughout the Burmese war.—Captain Campbell served the campaign of 1814, in the South of France, including the investment of Bayonne. Served throughout the Burmese war.—Captain Louth served throughout the Burmese war.—Captain O'Halloran served at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore.—Captain Woodhouse served in the Peninsula from Jan., 1809, to Dec., 1811, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and siege of Badajoz.—Lieutenant Tudor served throughout the Burmese war.—Lieutenant Southall served in the Burmese war from Nov., 1825.—Dr. Roe's services:—Campaign and battle of Corunna; expedition to Walcheren; Peninsula from May, 1811, to the end of the war, including the battle of Albuhera; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.—*New Army List.*

39th—See 13th Light Dragoons.

41st Depot—Ens. Tuckey has embarked for India.

42d—Capts. Campbell, Tulloch, and Lord C. Gordon; Lieuts. Hon. R. Rollo, Lord C. L. Kerr, and Drummond, are on leave. Two men, 42d, were flogged, pursuant to sentence of Court-Martial, for a breach of the Articles of War, on route from Newcastle to Limerick, in the town of Rathkeale. A Limerick paper asserts that the reg. had been halted on the march, and a Court-Martial held at the drum-head to administer summary justice.

45th—The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Wednesday from Walmer Castle, expressly to present a new staud of colours to this regiment.

47th Depot—On leave: Lieuts. M'Nally, Rooke, and Vernon; Ens. Austen.

48th Depot—Major Mac Dougall has returned from leave, and resumed the command.

52d Depot—On leave: Lieuts. W. H. F. Cavendish and Campbell, Ens. De Winton, and Dr. Brown. The latter served at the siege of Hattrass, in the Mahratta campaign of 1817-18, and in the Burmese war, 1825-26.

56th Depot—Capts. Vicars and Henry, and Lieut. A. D. Cuddy, are on leave.

59th Depot—Lieut. Mockler is appointed Acting Adjutant. Capt. R. S. Boland, Lieuts. Poyntz, W. W. Lodder, Hon. J. P. Maxwell, and Isaac, are on leave.

60th, 2d Batt. Depot—On leave: Capt. Atkins, Lieuts. Hon. C. Maude and Bateson.

61st Depot—Assist.-Surg. Molyneaux died at Cork Barracks on 3d inst. This is the third death which has taken place in the Medical Department of the regiment within the last six months.

62d—Out of the number of the 621 embarked in the summer of 1830 for India, only 11 officers and 134 men are now effective: the remainder of the men (except about 90 sent home) have died during the period of 8¼ years.

67th Depot—The remaining division and head-qrs. arrived at Cork from Gosport on 7th inst., on board H.M.'s steam-vessel *Avon*, and which were disembarked same day, and proceeded to Buttevant, Sept. 9 and 10. The depot is to be commanded by Major Orange, just arrived from Barbadoes. The 67th proceed to Canada. Four Captains from the depot are to join there.

71st Depot—from Stirling to Dundee, on being relieved by 93d Depot.

73d Depot—will move to Dover on the departure of the 27th for Ireland.

74th Depot—On leave: Major E. J. Clubbe and Ensign Hancock.—The proceedings of the General Court Martial, which was held at Cork on 30th July, for the trial of Sergt. Donnelly, for attempting to shoot Lieut. Fordyce, were promulgated to the Depot on 5th inst.

"Charge.—For having at Cork barracks, on or about the morning of 8th July, 1839, in an excited manner, entered the room of Lieut. and Adj. George Wm. Fordyce, 74th regt., his superior officer, and then and there offered violence against the said Lieut. and Adj. Fordyce, when in the execution of his office, by drawing a pistol from his coattee, and saying, that 'he would not leave the room (being previously ordered by the said Lieut. and Adj. Fordyce to do so,) until he had his revenge.' All such conduct being of a most outrageous character, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The prisoner was found guilty, and the following is the sentence of the Court:—

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration his general good character, do now sentence him the prisoner, Sergt. Robt. Donnelly, No. 1164, 74th regt., to be reduced from the rank of sergeant to the rank and pay of a private sentinel, and further, to be transported as a felon for seven years, as Her Most Gracious Majesty may please to direct;"

which sentence has been approved of by her Majesty, and the prisoner has been lodged in Cork gaol, there to remain until he is transported.

76th—To the deaths of officers in this corps recorded in our last, we regret to add Lt.-Col. Dansey and Capt. R. Bruce. The Lieut.-Colonel served with the 88th in South America, 1806 and 1807; and in Portugal and Spain from 1808 to 1814. Capt. Bruce was an officer of eleven years' full-pay service. Both were much esteemed in the corps. At the period of the Lieut.-Colonel's demise, he was about to succeed Lieut.-Col. Tyler in command of the troops in British Guiana. At Demerara the troops had been very unhealthy; previous to the 67th reg. leaving it, they buried sometimes six and seven men daily, and such is the present deplorable mortality that the officers' mess (76th) is broken up, and the officers are gone out of barracks into private lodgings.

78th—Four cos., which lately left Glasgow for Edinburgh, have received orders to return, to relieve the Royals, bound for foreign service.

82d—On the 31st ult. Capt. C. F. Maxwell was robbed of a Russia leather pocket-book, containing four 10*l.* Bank of England notes, six or seven 1*l.* Scotch notes, and several memorandums of Greek and Neapolitan bonds, &c. Paym. Holdsworth has landed from Gibraltar at Cork. This officer has been 32 years on full-pay: his services we gave in the *N. & M. G.* of the 3d ult.

83d Depot—On leave: Capts. Richardson and Grey, Lieut. Hamilton, and Ens. Hon. W. Gage.

84th—Lieut.-Col. MacBean, K.H., and Lieut. Hawker, are on leave. Maj. Franklyn and Lieut. Hon. H. S. Blackwood will act as Stewards at the approaching Kilkenny Races.

87th Depot—2 cos. and hd.-qrs. (about 150) from Drogheda to Pigeon-house, Dublin, Sept. 6 and 7. Lieut. Lee is about to resign the Acting-Adjutancy of that regiment, and will proceed to Antrim on the recruiting establishment. Capt. Campbell's company and the invalids remain at Drogheda. Capt. Keating's company to Dundalk. A recruiting party has gone to Aldee. Maj. Magenis commands the other two cos. at the Pigeon-house, Dublin.

89th Depot—Capt. Kenny is on leave. This officer served in the Peninsula war, and was severely wounded. He also served in the East Indies.

91st—From Dundee to Fort George.

93d Depot—Ens. Seton has received leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th of the present month. The depot at Paisley, relieved by the depot of the Royals, moves to Stirling.

94th—"We understand that the greatest harmony prevailed on board H.M.S. *Jupiter*, carrying the 94th to Cannanore. On their disembarking at that place, the officers of the 94th, as also those of the 57th Reg., stationed there, invited Capt. Fulton to a dinner, thus expressing their sense of his attention to them during their passage. The General Commanding the Forces also received and treated him with the most marked hospitality and kindness. We mention these circumstances with the greater pleasure as we are aware there are strong feelings abroad respecting Capt. Fulton and his mode of behaviour to his passengers from England, founded on circumstances which have recently transpired in a certain court of inquiry. These circumstances are thus described in a Bombay paper:—'On the voyage of the *Jupiter*, with the 95th Reg., from England to Ceylon, the Master ordered up 40 sailors to put the Colonel in irons, for some real or supposed insult; when the Colonel ordered up 100 men with drawn bayonets, and drove them over the side—they were in fact all but coming to bloodshed.'"—*Ceylon Herald.*

94th Depot—will remain at Chatham, the East India Company having, as we stated some weeks since, refused the augmentation, it being a regiment more than they agree for. This will enable some other regiment, probably the 54th, to return home, or else the 94th will return to Ceylon.

96th—The regiment cannot yet be spared from the Chartist districts.

99th—On leave: Major Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Capt. E. Last, Lieuts. Mair and Beatty, Ens. Rathborne, and Lieut. and Paym. Webster. Lieut. Hussey Burgh and Mr. Daly rode a race at Kilkoom last week, Lieut. Burgh's Helen winning first heat; Mr. Daly's Kitten the second and third. The regiment have recruited to the new establishment, viz. 800 r. and f., having enlisted at head-quarters 71 men within the last month. Few corps raised so many men in so short a period, and, generally speaking, they are fine-looking men, from 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 10 in. in height.—Capts. Reeves and Nicholson have joined from leave.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—Last week two cos., under the command of Capt. Warren, left Nottingham, and on Thursday week passed through Leicester on their way to Weedon Barracks.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—Last week the prize gold medal was shot for at the Butt, in the Rl. Arsenal, Woolwich, by one man from each company, and in possession of silver medals, who had been the best marksman of the season; which was won by Serj. Rutledge. The measurement of his six shots, at 200 yards (reckoning from the centre of the target), was 66¾ inches, or, on an average, each shot was within one foot of the bull's eye. The officers afterwards fired for a sweepstake of 5s. each, at 200 yards, with the regimental rifle; which was won by Lieut. and Adjutant Beckwith, the measurement of his six shots being only 47½ inches, that is, nine inches less than the winner of the best prize. Subsequently the non-commissioned officers and men who fired in the first instance, retired to 300 yards to fire for small prizes given by Major Stevenson; the principal of which was won by Serj. Faulkner, the former holder of the gold medal, which is transferrable unless held for a period of two years; as are also the silver ones, if not kept for the same period. The firing-party were entertained at the Serjeants' mess, at the commanding-officer's expense.—A general Court-Martial consisting of the following detail, assembled at the Rl. Artillery Barrack, Woolwich, on Thursday, for the trial of a private of the 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade *for desertion*, viz.:—

Col. Cleaveland, Rl. Artillery, President;
Rl. Artillery, 2 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 1 Sub. } Members.
Rl. Marines, 1 ditto, 1 ditto, 1 do. }
Rifle Brigade, 1 ditto, 2 do.

Brevet-Col. Cruttenden, Rl. Artillery, officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate.

1st West India Reg.—Captain Downie Blythe, Assistant-Surgeon Campbell, 1st W.I. Reg., have proceeded to Europe, at the recommendation of the Medical Board.

2d West India Reg.—The *Jamaica Times* states that Dr. Tothill, Assist.-Surgeon, has performed some very skilful operations at Port Antonio, and that the inhabitants generally are most grateful for his exertions.

Rl. Artillery—2d Captain Garstin, 2d Lieut. Clerk, and detachment, proceeded to Portsmouth on Monday, to embark on board the *Phœnix* steamer for the North Coast of Spain. Major the Hon. W. Arbuthnot's troop of Rl. Horse Artillery, consisting of 2 officers, 60 men, 36 troop horses, 7 officers' horses, two 6-pounders, and 1 forage waggon, arrived at Dublin on 6th inst. from Liverpool, and are stationed in the garrison. Officers belonging to the troop: Capt. E. Morgan, Lieuts. I. E. Dupuis, F. Ramsay, and T. D. Cleaveland. Serj. W. Lloyd, 5th Batt., has received a handsome silver snuff-box, inscribed with the gratitude and esteem of his late company. He is posted from Major Wright's comp. to Major Gray's.

The following Regimental Order was issued after the inspection of Major Sandiland's troop last week:—

"His Lordship the Commandant requests that Lieut.-Col. Whinyates will convey to Capt. Macbean, the officers, and non-commissioned officers and men, of Major Sandiland's troop Rl. Horse Artillery, his unqualified approval of their appearance this morning, after their march from Liverpool, to join this garrison; when both men and horses appeared in perfect order."

Gen. Order, Sept. 5th, 1839.—Second Lieut. John Turner, is transferred from Capt. Law's company, 2nd battalion, to Capt. Stephen's company, 4th battalion; by order of the Master-General. J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adj.-Gen.

Major Whitty's company 6th Batt., is expected to leave Woolwich for Dublin, by steam conveyance on Saturday the 21st inst., to relieve Major Hardinge's company, 3d Batt., which is to join at Woolwich preparatory to embarkation for Ceylon. A Field Battery, under the command of Capt. Wright, was stationed in the dock-yard on Wednesday, for the purpose of saluting the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, &c. &c., on embarkation in H.M. steam ship *Lightning*, for the Continent. Her Majesty the Queen having unexpectedly accompanied her royal relatives, was saluted on her arrival and departure from the dock-yard.

Royal Engineers—Capt. Stotherd, Lieuts. Boteler and Durnford, continue attached to the Sappers and Miners company employed in the southern district of Ireland upon the trigonometrical survey. Capt. Tucker, Lieuts. Bennett and Downes, are on the survey at Dublin; Capt. Waters, Lieuts. Fenwick and Wynne, at Poarlington. Lieut. Le Mesurier has joined to do duty, and will be stationed in Dublin, in succession to Capt. Stehelin, ordered on foreign service.

Rl. Sappers and Miners—Capt. Patteu's comp. will have completed the fortifications of the Island of Vido, this year. The 8th company has arrived at Woolwich from Chatham, having completed their field and pontooning courses. This company will be completed to the establishment, and proceed to Bermuda in Oct. The 10th company have moved to Chatham to go through a course of field instruction.

Yeomanry.—Earl De Grey's regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, the Yorkshire Hussars, assemble at York for their usual term of duty on the 16th of the ensuing month. There will be a grand review and ball in the succeeding week.

Lieut.-Gen. John Meister has been appointed to the command of the forces in the windward and Leeward Islands, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

Barracks.—Mr. John Kelly, late Barrack-Master at Christ Church, is promoted to Coventry, v. Major Macleod. Mr. J. Eddis is appointed Barrack-Master of Berbice, v. Holwell. Capt. Kilkelly, late Barrack-Master at Youghal and Dungarvan, has taken charge of the Cashel, Fethard, and Tipperary Barracks, being replaced at Youghal by Major Gossett of Cashel, &c. Lieut. O'Donnell, Barrack-Master of Newcastle, is gone to Carrick-on-Suir on leave. The situation of Barrack-Master-General of N.S. Wales is vacant by the death of Major Marley.

Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell, who has been residing amongst us for some time, as Brigade-Major of the district,

goes out with Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Jackson, as Military Secretary, and Capt. Brooke Taylor of the 81st, as Aid-de-Camp. Of Sir Charles it is impossible to speak in too high terms. As a gentleman, he has won the esteem of all in this neighbourhood who were honoured with his acquaintance; and, as an officer, his indefatigable attention to his several duties at an important period, render him entitled to great commendation.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.—We understand that in consequence of its being found that individuals, not entitled to pensions from Chelsea Hospital, have fraudulently attempted to obtain payment thereof, by personating deceased pensioners, and that such attempts have been made in consequence of the facilities afforded to the out-pensioners by allowing them to change their places of payment, without being subject to restriction, and also in consequence of fresh instruction-papers having been furnished, upon the parties making application for the same—the Lords Commissioners have ordered, that no out-pensioner shall be allowed to change the district in which he last received his pension, without first applying to the collector of excise (in Great Britain), or chief constable of police (in Ireland), through whom he was paid, and stating the grounds of his making the change, and the place to which he proposes to remove; and the collector of excise or chief constable, upon being satisfied therewith, and of his identity as an out-pensioner, will then transmit to the head establishment a certificate, setting forth the description, &c., of the pensioner, and the particulars required; and, with the view to prevent irregularity, no alteration of place of payment will be allowed, except at the commencement of each quarter, unless under special circumstances. Their Lordships have likewise ordered, that no new instruction-paper shall be furnished upon the application of any individual, except upon a certificate signed by the collector of excise or chief constable of the district wherein he resided, to the effect that such individual has been examined, and has established his identity as the pensioner described.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield, Col. Paterson, and Lieut.-Col. Cruttenden, Rl. Artillery; Col. Fanshawe, and Major Matson, Rl. Engineers; has been sitting at the Rl. Military Academy, Woolwich, by order of the Master-General, to report on certain matters relating to the establishment. On Monday last the Master-General visited the institution, and made a strong address to the young men, which it is to be hoped may make a salutary impression on them.

Lieut.-Col. Tyler, commanding the troops in British Guiana, is recalled in consequence of ill-health; and by the last accounts Lieut.-Col. Dansey, 76th (since dead), was to succeed him.

Queen's and E. I. Company's Officers.—In some of the letters written from the Indian Army advancing upon Cabul great complaints are made of preferences shown by the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops over the East India regiments in the selections for service, by which the latter are precluded from their fair share of the promotions to which the chances of war may lead. This is a grievance which officers in any department, either of the Army or Navy, will readily enter into, and if it should really appear, on inquiry, to exist, it should demand instant attention from those who desire the welfare of the country, which must ever mainly depend on the efficiency of the Military service. To illustrate the point at issue, it is enough to quote a passage from a letter written by one of the East India Company's officers, whose phrases cannot be better chosen for the purpose, and which says:—"We are full of groans about the treatment of our old officers whenever an army is formed for service. Every opportunity is taken of degrading *our* officers. There are 16 Queen's regiments in Bengal, and there are 99 regiments and battalions in the Company's service, and yet, whenever our troops move for service, *they* have the 'lion's share.' At Bhurtpore they had six general officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, while we had only one, General Adams, and he was only a brigadier, both the brigadiers of cavalry were Queen's officers. In Ava, including Arracan, that is, in the Burmese war, five general officers of the King's service were employed, and none of ours. In the Army of the Indus Sir John Keane commands, and the following general officers are employed in the command of divisions:—Major-Gen. Cotton (Queen's), the Bengal Infantry; Major-Gen. Wiltshire, the Bombay Infantry; Major-Gen. Thackwell, the Bengal Cavalry division, his corps being at Martaban, while Nott, who is a Queen's Major-General, but a Company's officer, is only a Brigadier, and is left behind. The disgust which all this occasions is, I assure you, deeply felt. Memorials have been sent home about it. It is the most cruel blow, because the most degrading to the whole Army, that has ever been inflicted. The Horse-Guards are, of course, delighted." Such letters as these, as has already been intimated, must force attention, but it is difficult to collect from them where the fault lies, whether in the Commander-in-Chief's office at home, or the board in Leadenhall-street. If publicity, however, is but freely given to them, it cannot long remain in doubt on what quarter the responsibility should fall.—*Times.*

British Force in Spain.—*Hernani, Sept. 7.*—The detachment of Rl. Engineers, under Lieut. Vicars, was quartered in Andoain last night, as well as a division of the field battery of Rl. Marine Artillery, under Capt. Caitlass. Another division of the field battery, under Lieut. Young, with the mountain howitzer division under Capt. Somers, were attached to the garrison of this place. The Rl. Marines under Col. Parke, who was in command of the position, are at Andoain. Col. Colquhoun, commanding the Artillery, remained here in Andoain. The inhabitants speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the Marines, Engineers, and Artillery; their soldier-like appearance has not a little astonished them.

General Pinson Bonham, formerly of the 69th, and Major-General Mark Napier, have been placed on the list of General Officers receiving rewards for "distinguished services."

Maj. Fraser is appointed Assist. Quartermaster-General at Montreal.

The Late General D. D. Wemyss.—Our last No. contained a correct record of this officer's career. On Monday forenoon his remains were removed for interment by the side of his deceased lady, in the family vault in the cemetery at Kensall-green. Col. Wemyss, Sir A. Forbes, General Walker, Colonel Scott, General Warboy, and other friends of the deceased, attended the funeral.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has left town, on a tour of inspection of the several barracks of the kingdom.

The Military force in Ireland this month consists of three regiments of Cavalry, nine of Infantry, 814 rank and file Rl. Artillery, and twenty-seven depots.

Lieut.-Col. Mansel, K.H., has resumed his duties as Assist. Adj.-General of the south-west district, Ireland.

The Carlow recruiting station is transferred from the centre to the southern district.

On the arrival of the 27th depot at Cork, from Dover, the exchange of depots between England and Ireland will be completed for this year.

Military Grievances—*The Military Commission.*—While this commission is sitting, there is one subject so vitally important to young officers, that we think it is well deserving of serious consideration—moreover, one, as it is a hardship which presses peculiarly on officers of the line, and from which the Artillery and Marines are exempt. The grievance is this:—If a man in any company die, desert, or be discharged, while in debt to the Crown for his regimental necessaries, no matter what may be the amount of that debt, the officer commanding the company is obliged to make good the deficiency from his private purse. We know it may be said that, as a set-off against this, there is an allowance of one shilling and sixpence a man, for the repair of arms, purchase of books, stationery, &c., and a Pay-Sergeant, for *any one* of necessaries it is totally inadequate, and how much more not at all. But if from this fund he is expected to be indemnified for all such losses as may arise from the causes we have enumerated, how forlorn is the hope of indemnity! This, however, is not all. The means of many of our most promising officers are limited indeed, and from the losses thus suffered, we have known many a Subaltern thrown into irretrievable embarrassment by having to take charge of a company for a month or two, when desertions, deaths, or discharges have occurred. This grievance bears particularly heavy on North American depots. There, though desertion has been prevalent, the allowance is only 1s. per day, and instances have come within our knowledge where sums of six or seven pounds per month !!! have been lost from such causes. Is it, we ask, justice? No, no. This must not be so. Yet, if a soldier have a credit unclaimed, the Secretary-at-War takes possession of it, and we suppose we shall be told this is justice.—*Limerick Standard.*

The following facts show that the taste for study is becoming very general in the French army. In 1826, 327 officers and 95 non-commissioned officers, of 34 regiments of infantry and cavalry, executed topographical works; in 1827, 918 officers and 478 non-commissioned officers, of 75 regiments, took part in such occupations; and in 1828 the number so engaged was 1,101 officers and 650 non-commissioned officers, belonging to 94 regiments.—*Nouvelliste.*

Montreal, Aug. 30.—The whole of the military in garrison will be reviewed by Major-Gen. Sir James Macdonnell to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, on the Priests' Farm. The first brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, will consist of the Grenadier Guards and the 24th Reg.; the second brigade, under the command of Col. Wetherall, will consist of the Royals and 15th Regts. The 7th Hussars, Rl. Artillery, and 71st Highland Light Infantry, will also be present. If the weather prove fine, the sight of so many troops going through the field manœuvres will be a very interesting one.

Brussels, Sept. 7.—The militiamen of the class of 1833, who formed part of the regiments in garrison at Brussels and Vilvorde, are gone to Louvain to deposit their arms in the magazines of the corps, and then return home with unlimited furloughs. All the regiments of cavalry, except the Guides, are to send 600 men each to their homes on furlough, which will reduce them from 1,500 to 900 men.

British Auxiliary Legion.—The Spanish commission, like all others of the same genus, has turned out to be a complete failure. The Commissioners having made a show of doing business for the last nine months, now announce their intention of closing their labours on the 6th of Sept. Within the period mentioned they have granted little, more than 2,000 certificates, although upwards of 16,000 individuals are entitled to receive documents of that description. It is, therefore, pretty clear that 8,000 are yet unaccounted for. This may in some measure explain the haste of the gentlemen to close, as the Spanish Government expect to retain, as forfeited, all claims not presented before the time named for closing. We believe it is not generally known that the next of kin of deceased men are entitled not only to their arrears, but also to a gratuity according to the circumstances under which they met their death—if from disease three months pay—if killed in battle or dying from wounds six months. We therefore strongly advise those who have claims under such circumstances to lose no time in applying, not that we think the Commissioners would dare close on the day they propose. By the way, we are sorry to learn that Mr. Alcock, who has succeeded Col. Wetherall as Commissioner, is giving as little satisfaction as his *predecessor*; and we also regret that Gen. Alava, after all the praises lavished on him at the beginning, has turned out to be—a mere Spaniard.—*Cork Standard.*

Toasts.—*One that was helped out.*—We read in some report of a toast, or rather a part of one, that was given at a Military celebration at the North some years since. A British Colonel was called upon for a sentiment. He arose, and thinking it must be something speaking of a Military character, commenced with, "The Military o. our country—may they never want—" Here he stuck. "May they never want—" Stuck again. He looked imploringly around the table, when a friend, who noticed his dilemma, whispered, "and never be wanted." "*And never be wanted,*" shouted the Colonel at the top of his lungs. "Two heads are better than one," is an old saying, and the correctness of it was proved in this instance, as between them they manufactured the following capital toast: "The Military of our country—may they never *want*, and may they never be *wanted*."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

LOYAL ASSOCIATIONS, THE BAYONET, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Allow me to call your attention to the extraordinary conduct of the *self-dissolved* Loyal Association at Mansfield, in refusing the arms proffered them by the Home Secretary, and declining to continue their services unless furnished with fusils. Can these gentlemen have forgotten, that if they will not exert themselves for preservation of order, the Government must supply their place by employment of a *gendarmerie* ten times more costly, yet not one tenth part so efficient? Do they suppose themselves greater proficients in irregular warfare than the great Duke himself, who recommended the mode of equipment which they so scornfully decline? To make any corps of fusiliers in the slightest degree useful, requires at least a month of incessant drill, and if called out in a half-disciplined state they will invariably be found dangerous to their friends. Adapted only for combined action, their arms are useless for that individual conflict by which alone they can aid the regulars. How can a volunteer, with his two-handed musket, grapple with a rioter whom he wants to seize? What is to become of a bayoneteer corps suddenly summoned to their rendezvous through streets swarming with bludgeon-men? The armed constable, on the contrary, possesses two chiefs for one, and if both his pistols miss fire his cutlass protects him, whilst it annoys the adversary. A bayonet is liable to get entangled, and is not easily withdrawn; whilst the cutlass may be employed to cut and come again a dozen times in a minute. Above all, bullets and bayonets cannot be employed without peril of coroners' inquests; whilst cutlass blows may be given by the score without causing any *legal* results.

In *J. E. A.'s* letter, the Baron de Berenger's exercise is stated to render a fusilier invincible by the sabre, yet exposed to peril from the small sword. My own impression is the reverse;—nor can I conceive how the rapier can turn off a powerful vertical cut to beat down the guard followed by a lunge in tierce. The cutlass, on the other hand, should be employed against the bayonet, sailor-fashion, squatting down as far as possible, meeting the point with a parry, followed by cut three at the fingers or wrist, and a spring forward to bring on personal conflict. Let the broadswordsmen once seize the bayonet with his left hand, and the farce is finished. Of course I speak only of single combat, since, in close order, the bayonet exercise enabling the rear rank, unless incumbered with packs, to strike four feet beyond the breasts of the front, renders it impossible for the sabreurs to break in and employ the steel. As well might hatchet-men seek to cut down a self-motive *chevaux-de-frise.* Arthur.

MIDSHIPMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—No. 9.

Sir,—I now come to one of the most unfair regulations that ever affected any class of officers in any public service. A Mate is the only person who is made to do a duty, and take a responsibility that he is not paid for. If a Captain "invalids," a Commander receives an acting order from the Commander-in-Chief, receiving the pay, and wearing the uniform of a Captain. If a Commander "invalids," a Lieutenant wears the uniform, and receives the pay of Commander. This is also the case with a Surgeon and Assistant, Master and Second Master, Purser and Clerk; but should a Lieutenant "invalid," a Mate is made to take his duty and responsibility, not to be removed from the mess, alter his uniform, or receive one farthing extra pay. This order came from a Board of Admiralty in a liberal Administration, pressing to correct abuses. Why should a Mate be the only person that a Commander-in-Chief cannot give an acting order to, except in death vacancies? Are they too well off, after having passed through the ordeal I have endeavoured to describe in these letters?

Their uniform is also of a piece with the treatment they receive; it is shabby and unmeaning in the extreme. Why should not every class of officer in the Navy, as well as in the later service, wear two epaulettes, and not remain any longer lob-sided, as Lieutenants, &c., are at present. It must be borne in mind, that other persons on board ships wear two epaulettes as well as the Captains: I mean Marine officers; but they are altogether favoured persons. Surely rank can as well be distinguished in one service as the other, by the size of the bullion and device on the epaulettes. Nothing would add more to the appearance of Lieutenants, Mates, &c., than this alteration in their uniform: at all events, some change should be made in the Mates' so that when they receive their hard-earned promotion, they may not be put to any unnecessary expense for alterations: at present their coat cannot be changed into a Lieutenant's.

I have now brought my list of grievances to a close. A

Mate who has undergone them, or many of them, to his promotion, is then far from being well off or happy: he has to join a ward or gun-room mess, and fit himself out with uniform, &c. Where is the money to come from for this purpose? It will cost him at least 100*l*. If his friends cannot supply him, he must borrow it from his agent, paying him, I rather think, 7 or 7½ per cent. By living in the most economical way, he can hardly save enough out of his pay to return the capital after three years' servitude in a foreign climate.

The expenses of both a Lieutenant's and Midshipman's mess might be very much reduced by their Lordships finding them chairs to sit on, and mess-traps, cooking utensils, &c. Every ship should have a plain set, marked with her name, and the names of the mess. The establishment to be returned, or paid for by the officers, on the ship being paid off. The Captain's mess should be provided for in the same way, as they are as badly off as any other class of officers. I think it quite impossible for a Captain to commission a ship, without running himself in debt. Z. Z.

MILFORD AS A FOREIGN STEAM PACKET STATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Referring to the very able article, which appeared in your Gazette of 31st August, on the superior eligibility of Milford over every other port in the kingdom for the establishment of the foreign steam-packet station—a cause I have frequently advocated in your valuable columns—permit me to add, that besides those you enumerate, Milford possesses other advantages equally paramount. Among the foremost of these are the following:—

1st. Its Naval yard and splendid dry-dock, capable of containing the largest ships ever built, and into which the *Great Western* floated with ease last winter for repairs. It, as one of your able correspondents, *An Old Sailor*, justly observes, "that port were made a steam-fitting establishment," nothing further would be wanting to render our steam armada properly efficient. The dock-yard is of such an extent (and is all the property of the Government), that there is abundance of room for an engine manufactory, even without the addition that is in contemplation; and Government ought to have a manufactory of its own, to render it independent of contractors. When, then, so fitting a time to commence it as the present one of peace, with war in perspective?

2d. Its being well lighted from seaward, viz., St. Ann's Head, the Smalls, Lundy Island, St. David's Head, &c.

3d. Its proximity to *Truon* as well as Llanelly, whence coal is obtained at an equally cheap rate. This is the description, I believe, used by the steam-packets already on that station, and which the contractor supplies under the same contract prices as that from Llanelly.

4th. Its commodious pier, coal-shed, offices, store-houses, &c.

And if, as you say, anthracite coal should come into use—which I firmly believe must ere long be the case—then Milford will have her resources within the limits of her own shores! I find anthracite coal is used for all the steam-engines working the bed at Begelly, Kilgetly, and other places in that county. These things only require to be made known, to induce capitalists at once to take the matter in hand. Craving the insertion of this hastily-written statement in your pages. Philotherus.

MILITARY EXERCISES, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The interesting letter of *J. E. A.*, and of *Perseus*, published in your 346th Number, afforded me some consolation, after my having looked anxiously, yet under mortifying disappointment, for a continuance of your able and generous pleadings in behalf of our poor fishermen, and for which, by my letter of the 11th of March last (your No. 322 granting it a place, folio 183), I conveyed warm and merited acknowledgments; and also for having advocated "the claims which Baron de Berenger unquestionably has on this Government." His salvation of my only daughter from a watery grave was then given as the *leading of many other reasons* why I shall feel great delight on seeing him remunerated for his many and most generously-afforded services, and particularly if, by some distinguished appointment, he is enabled to impart to the Army and Navy his theoretical, practical, and profound knowledge, not only of bayonet-fencing gymnastics, carrousel and other riding, swimming, rifle, pistol, and other shooting, but, I may venture to say, of nearly every other manly, skilful, and therefore useful exercise. It affords me pleasure to have to add that similar feelings and desires are as daily proclaimed by many members of the Service Clubs, as discernable they are in almost every number of your valuable periodical. On the other hand, more than surprise is expressed generally that the tournamental preparatory practice, with other patronage, has not been bestowed on the Stadium *alone*, since it is notorious that the Baron, by his revival (ever since 1831) of the carrousel practice there, by his improving it materially, and by his writings (of about the same date) *urging* tournamental renewals, *did* entitle *himself* to a liberal preference, and in *every* way; wherefore he now, and fairly, may be asked whether he *declined* or was denied general encouragement.

The honourable declaration by *Perseus*, that "the Baron de Berenger *should* be made Instructor-General, as a *reward* for his exertions in the Army's welfare," no doubt will be responded to as honourably by the authorities; at any rate, a more fit candidate for that important post it will prove truly difficult to find; for although old, few are so tough, and I know none more active, methodical, discerning, patient, yet most indefatigably persevering; an excellent instructor; besides being skilful himself, he knows also *how* to excite in others not only skill, but also ambition, honourable manliness, and patriotic courage; confirmed not only by his writings, but by his having, as I am assured, entitled himself to and enjoyed the willing favour of the superiors, and the esteem as well as obedience of the inferiors of *all* those he *ever* served with.

Now, mark the difference, Mr. Editor! General Le Marchant not only was remunerated, but rapidly advanced in the British Service: for what? Merely for introducing (importing rather) the Austrian broadsword exercise! The French Government not only raised Monsieur Amoros to the rank of Colonel, for introducing into the French Service an *early*, and on *that* account a *partial imitation of our Chelsea Stadium's gymnastics*, but *it* raised him also not only a "Stadium" (for *he candidly* copied even *the name*), but it erected besides several gymnasia for him at Paris, at the Camp of St. Omer, at Eringhem, &c., where to instruct soldiers, mark! *in gymnastics only!* for Government at a salary of 30,000 francs (1,200*l.* sterling!) per annum, teaching private pupils there by way of additional emolument; whilst our poor enthusiast, the *extensively-enlightened* and endowed martyr of his benevolent purpose, not only has been left to struggle on *for years* as [illegible] he may be; contrasting with *such* treatment Napoleon's having granted pensions for patriotic ballads, [illegible] doomed to be mortified alike by others diverting *from* [illegible] the patronage *due to his exertions and fidelity*, and by seeing himself circumvented alike by unprincipled but favoured plagiarists, and (as just now is attempted) by ungrateful and treacherous persons, whom, compassionately, he had succoured and employed!

Is such a man to be left to *feed* on the hope of obtaining a crust, at a period only when to his toothless jaws it may prove useless? Alas! "*Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick!*" May his be less so than, just now, is that of An Old Hand.

U. S. Club, Sept. 4, 1839.

COMPOSITION FUEL FOR STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your last number (345) there appeared a short paragraph respecting the recent trials in Woolwich Dock-yard with a prepared fuel. You state that you are not acquainted with the name of the party. I will give you a short account of the results of the experiments. This will not come either from a chemist or a stoker, but from one who takes much interest in everything that is likely to be beneficial to mankind. The name of the gentleman who prepared this fuel I understand is Oram, and the nature of his invention is to bring into use the very small coal, which at present is of little or no value, and thousands of tons are annually destroyed. The results of the trials at Woolwich have clearly proved the valuable purpose to which this can be applied, and its superior advantages over coal in its crude state for steam navigation.

The test applied to this fuel of Mr. Oram was by evaporating a given quantity of water each day, namely, 88 cubic feet, and working a 20-horse engine. The first six days the evaporation was not satisfactory; I understand this arose from the fuel being damp, and the stoker not acquainted with the best mode of treating it. The conversion of water into steam averaged about 7lbs. of water by 1lb. of fuel; the next six days averaged 10lbs. of water evaporated with 1lb. of fuel; the following five days the quantity of water converted into steam was 11¼lbs. with 1lb. of fuel; and the last day of the trials, the 88 cubic feet of water, or 5,500lbs., was generated into steam in the very short space of time of three hours and fifteen minutes, with 417lbs of fuel. The feed water, when entering the boiler, was from 60 to 62 degrees; this is much greater than anything we have on record. The fuel consumed on this day I understand was not made in the dock-yard, but sent there by Mr. Oram. The next test was to ascertain if it was capable of withstanding the heat of the coal bunkers, and its measurement as regards stowage. A cubic foot of the fuel was placed on the main hole of the boiler, the [illegible] bricks being exposed to a temperature of 220 degrees [illegible] heat, and was loaded with 6 cwt., and remained there five days, and when removed was found as perfect and firm as when placed. A cubic yard of the fuel was then stacked, and was found to contain 15 cwt. 1 qr. 14lb.; thus proving that a ton of the fuel can be stowed in 35 cubic feet—coals requiring 47 cubic feet. Having now furnished you with the principal points, particularly attended to during the 19 days of working this fuel, I shall leave you and your readers to judge of its merits;

Greenwich, Aug. 27. [illegible] Senex Cumb.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It has long since struck me that the only thing required in the British Army is an improvement in its "morale," to attain which end would be to remedy the present defects in the system arising from the want of it, and place it without doubt at the head of all armies. The army of the present day whose "morale" stands the highest, is the Prussian. But the British have what the Prussians have not—that bull-dog determination which ensures the "fight." Now I, for one, maintain that, be our recruits ever so low in the scale of society, it would be an easy matter to make them what they are never made at present; and I should bring it about, almost solely, by giving the man such an opinion of himself, that, insensibly rising in his own mind, crime would be considered as a shame by him, and scarcely ever occur. That this end has not been attained is evident from the state of our Army, and a proof, therefore, that whatever has been done with a tendency to raise its "morale" has not been sufficient. To give the soldier, therefore, this opinion of his own merit, would be, among other things, not as now to "shave his head" and destroy his good looks, but to allow that certain sufficiency of hair which becomes the face; to consider his dress and appointments much more to the appearance, without at all endangering their utility. "Make your soldiers dandies"—this explains what I mean. Expend all your endeavours on that—it is no such easy task—and you need never fear that John Bull can become "effeminate" by overdoing it: on the contrary, my experience among several countries of Europe has gone to prove this, that we are a brave straightforward nation, but our want of smartness as soldiers and military character makes us a laughingstock to our neighbours, and causes [illegible] soldiers to commit crimes which are as "unmilitary" [illegible] disgraceful. The very circumstance of our Grenadiers having their upper-lip is enough to make a "vieux moustache" stare. I hope to live to see this remedied, and to see our Army "look" what it "is," and "be" what it would then "look." A British Officer.

5th September.

THE REGULATIONS FOR FIELD EXERCISE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In a recent number of your *Gazette*, a correspondent has pointed out some slight errors and misprints in the Book of Field Exercise and Evolutions; but the more serious blunders in that compilation appear to have escaped his notice. I shall take the liberty of passing them in review, small and great, in regular succession.

Part 1st, Section 19.—Wheeling of a single rank in slow time from the halt.—The outward wheeling man steps the usual pace of 30 inches. In "Torrens" the outward wheeling man was directed to take a pace of 33 inches, and 21 inches (the space a man is supposed to occupy in the ranks) being radius, 33 inches will be the quarter circle; and unless the pace of the outer file is lengthened to 33 inches, I venture to assert that no wheel can be made with mathematical accuracy.

Now, to prove that the pace of 30 inches must be incorrect for the outer wheeling file, observe that 20 files will take 22 paces to complete the wheel of the second circle, 30 files 33 paces, 40 files 44 paces, and so on; but if an odd number of files be taken, as 15, what is the result? Why 16½ paces are required to complete the wheel. Now, it is evident that a division must either overstep the quarter circle, or not complete it, in nine cases out of ten. The following table will exemplify this fact.

No. of Files.	Paces of 30 inches required to complete the wheel of ¼ circle.
15	16½
16	17 3-8ths.
17	18 21-30ths.
18	19 4 5ths.
19	20 27-30ths.
20	22
21	23 1-10th.
22	24 1-5th.
23	25 3-10ths.
24	26 2-3ths.

Having proved the pace of 30 inches cannot be accurate, I venture to suggest that the halt of thirty-three inches be restored, as it possesses, besides this additional advantage, that the number of paces taken by the outward wheeling man, in describing the second circle, corresponds exactly with the number of files of which that division is composed. Serjeants, who from the 8th file step the number of paces a division is to wheel into *echellon*, should also take a pace of 33 inches.

Part 3d, Section 16.—Upon which the leading division, which has continued to march on steadily, will receive the word "Halt—dress up" from its leader.

This is most probably a misprint; the word should be "Halt—Dress," for the leading division is the base upon which the formation is made.

Part 3d, Section 22.—Form square two deep on the two centre companies. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 form the right face, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 the left face, and the Grenadier and Light Infantry the rear face of the square.

Now there is evidently a blunder here. The correct formation of the square two deep is as follows. Nos. 4 and 5 form the front face; Nos. 1, 2, and 3 the right face; Nos. 6, 7, and 8 the left face; and the Grenadiers and Light Infantry the rear face.

Part 9th, Section 2.—No. 9 incline to the right. If on the march, left shoulders forward. If halted, the skirmishers will take ground to the right in file. No. 10—incline to the left, right shoulders forward, or left face, according as the skirmishers may be in motion or halted.

These directions are to me utterly incomprehensible, as they do not at all agree with those which follow, pages 266 and 267, to incline to the right and to the left; the latter are evidently correct.

No. 9, Section 2, Part 8, ought to be expunged from the book: it is arrant nonsense. A SOLDIER.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BENGAL ARTILLERY.

SIR,—Having perused the letter in your Gazette of Saturday the 27th July, regarding the appointment of Cadets to the Bengal Artillery, I beg to add, as an officer of that corps, my feeble testimony to the truth of the statements contained therein; and if I can be the means of saving an unnecessary expense to any parent who can ill spare it, in sending his son to Addiscombe in the wish to obtain an Artillery Cadetship, my letter will answer one good purpose.

I was myself intended for a more lucrative situation in life than the Army, but as from unforeseen circumstances this prospect failed, I received a nomination to the Infantry in India, much wishing it had been the Cavalry; but on the subject of this latter service my friends had a strange notion that a small fortune was required to support it; an erroneous impression, for it is decidedly the best-paid service in India—I mean for work done, or not on the staff. I was not at the time of sufficient age to go out, and was quietly remaining doing nothing, when one day my father came in great delight to announce his having procured me an Addiscombe Cadetship. I was not rejoiced at the prospect, in my boyish fancy preferring the Infantry much, as I did, when at Addiscombe, prefer the Artillery to the Engineers. I have since learnt better. I obtained an Artillery Cadetship, and embarked with several Infantry Cadets in 1823. I joined at Dum Dum head-quarters soon after, the most expensive station, with exception of Barrackpore, in the Army, from its vicinity to Calcutta. I was four years and a half a Second Lieutenant, on 200 rupees (or 20*l.*) a month, whilst all my fellow-passengers were almost immediately promoted to Lieutenancies, and having also charge of companies, were in the receipt of 300 rupees (or 30*l.*) a month. One of the Cadets in the Infantry has long been a Captain, and was Adjutant of his corps most of the time he was a Subaltern; but take one of the unfortunate in promotion, and say both are eighteen years obtaining their companies, the pay of the Infantry officer is always better than the foot Artillery officer, as the Infantry officer has almost always a company, and sometimes two. The Artillery officer is also liable to constant marches, by being removed from one troop or company to another. I have known one officer actually marching five months in one season; the same officer was removed also the year before and the year after, besides moving in the regular relief. This of course depends a good deal on the Commandant of Artillery, but I mention it to show what expense the Artillery officer is often put to. Allow me to instance the cases of three officers who went from *Addiscombe* about the year 1821; one in the Cavalry was promoted to Lieutenant soon after his arrival, held his troop and the Adjutancy together, and whilst a Subaltern almost always in the receipt of 800 rupees (or 80*l.*) a month, was a Subaltern about seven years, and is now expecting his Majority; the Infantry officer the same, except in his pay, which was uniformly, whilst a Subaltern, 300 rupees a month, with many acting appointments, and Captain's pay for some years. The Artillery Cadet was several years a Second Lieutenant on 2[illegible] rupees a month, and since that has (since his promo[illegible] to First Lieutenant) been only in the receipt of 265 r[illegible] month, with *occasionally* also of a company, a[illegible] Lieutenant to his regime[illegible] eighteen years' [illegible] sure the Court of Di[illegible] themselves are [illegible] disadvantages the Art[illegible] labour under, or, [illegible]end to be so, for it is conside[illegible] a greater patronage [illegible]ly an appointment to Addiscombe. I knew a civilian of high rank in India, whose three sons all came out in the Artillery; however, as they all got appointments, it mattered little the branch they came out in. At one time, many years ago, in 1810 and 1811, the Artillery was a very fortunate corps, and in great luck, and probably its good fortune remained in idea at all events. The Engineers are the first in every way of the Military, as they ought to be; and the young man who goes out in that branch, must get on with common attention. The Artillery is the worst in the way of pay and promotion, nevertheless a very delightful corps, and if parents are willing and able to pay the few hundred pounds extra to send their sons to Addiscombe, so much the better, though they need hardly grieve if their sons do not obtain an Artillery Cadetship. Being chiefly Europeans in the Artillery, and having two months' practice every year in the cold season, gives an Artillery officer more to do than his brethren of the Cavalry and Artillery, which is some advantage. I could dwell on many hardships to which the Artillery are subject, but as the remedy lies only with the Court of Directors, I will not notice them further than that if a Subaltern or Captain is fortunate enough to obtain an appointment to the Horse Artillery, and is obliged to come down, instead of drawing pay as a Cavalry officer, [illegible] Infantry pay, and on returning, his Horse Artillery uniform is useless to him, and he must get a new Foot Artillery supply. That there are not *half enough* officers to perform the duties of an Artillery company, no one will deny; and I have lately known an instance of a Subaltern who was Adjutant to the battalion, also commanding it for several months, and drawing the command allowance, 400 rupees a month. You may say this is not variance with the position of officers seldom holding such posts. Within the last few years, the senior Lieutenants and Brevet Captains have certainly had charge of them, but how long were they without? And to *expensive* and *troublesome* is the charge of an European company, that I have often heard an officer say he would gladly be without the charge, and do his Subaltern's duty under a Captain. Surely a committee might be appointed by the Court of Directors to examine into these points, and rectify them where necessary;—but who is there to advocate the rights of the Artillery? That the Infantry have many just causes of complaint I do not deny, but an abler pen than mine must point them out. BLUE.

NAVAL REGISTRY.

SIR,—The preamble of my letter is a hope that harmless errors will be charitably corrected, as in so momentous a subject, unwarrantable will bring; the cause is dearest to my heart, I therefore feel a few preliminary observations necessary, as

[illegible] the British seaman's praise.

And, in contradiction to Capt. Marryat's unjust reflection, add, it is

A theme renowned in story.

With these feelings have I ever possessed a heartfelt in sharing their adventures, and fearlessly assert, in [illegible] since, not one in fifty has proved a Judas. Would could say so of his officers! Then

To them our dearest rights we owe,
Shield them from poverty and pain;
'Tis policy to do it;
Or when again you're plunged in war,
Oh, Britons! ye will rue it.

My aim is to establish it as a right of the "British sailors acknowledged by law" employment on waters in certain occupations, within reach of their *native element* the ocean to be their property, and not ploughed by landsmen, who never smelt the sea-breeze, without such acknowledgment or tribute, which I shall here term rental, as will reward and provide for in the latter years of life, those who have toiled with tolerable character in bringing riches, luxuries, comforts, and, above all, protection, to their native land, without difficulty to Government or expense. It therefore remains for me to offer such suggestions (after last week's assertion) as, amended in explanation by better heads than my own, and enforced by law, may protect the old and duly authorised, and compel the young to share the perils of the briny ocean a portion of time, ere they dare to approach or bully the nearly worn-out servant of his country, as is the case every day at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, &c.

We must, Sir, have a "General Registry" to work on. Every seaman possessing a legal parchment certificate of servitude at sea to be filled up on his return, or when he may leave, by the Customs; *if none*, by his master, a Naval Officer, or Consul, with the amount of time in such vessel; and as I propose pensioning the merchant sailor who completes from 14 to 21 years (foreign merchant trade) one-half or two-thirds the amount of Naval pension, this will, I hope, act as a most effectual check to desertion, which takes place from every merchant ship, and naturally, where there is no inducement or reward to steady servitude or good conduct.

Firstly—That no person can ply as waterman or ferryman on salt water between 18 and 25 years of age, unless by purchase of the high licence.

Secondly—No person on salt water to ply as water or [illegible] in without a legal Custom-house licence, obtainable [illegible] by—1st. Servitude at sea the period between those [illegible] in foreign merchant trade; or, 2nd. five years in the Navy out of a guardship; or, 3d. by purchase of high licence, double the amount in pounds per annum for years required, viz. 14*l.* The first reducing it to 10*l.*, the second to 7*l.* (10 years in Navy—14 years in M.S.) reduced to 30*s.*

Thirdly—For the protection of the man-of-war's man, this licence not to give privilege at a Naval port unless served in the Navy, or bought by high licence. Merchant-sailors, merchant-ports—Naval-sailors, naval-ports.

Fourthly—All licence-monies payable to Government, but kept apart from revenue; applicable solely to the benefit of seamen; one-third to meet the intended system of pension in Navy; or any sum more advisable; remainder to pension merchant sailors, or right of admission to Greenwich or other national institution.

Fifthly—That all boat-fares be increased by regulation of Mayor, Aldermen, &c. &c., three-and-a-half pence (the same specified here) in the shilling.

It can be no hardship a compulsory servitude between those years. It [illegible] other purposes, driving them to sea without [illegible] and preventing many a foot unerring until arrived at a more [illegible] age. Our ports will then have, what is so wanting, a more ready built body of men as watermen; for whenever may be said of the sea, it has curbed many an

The system of pensioning and distinguishing amount for Naval or Mercantile servitude requires thorough revision, too long for this, but another letter on which shall follow next week, as I much fear you will say I am too tedious, still I hope you will be able to understand my ultimate intentions. X.Y.Z.

[We shall remark upon our correspondent's plan in publishing his second letter.—ED.]

THE NEGLECT OF THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The last week's Naval Obituary records the name of a Lieutenant, chief officer of the Coast-Guard, whose "premature death was caused by his great exertions in saving the crew of a French brig, when his own boat was swamped. For his conduct on the occasion he received a gold medal from the National Institution; the French Government also transmitting to him, through the Admiralty, a gold medal, which his Inspecting Commander had the satisfaction of putting into his hands two days before his death;"—a testimonial as gratifying, no doubt, to the unfortunate officer as honourable to the Government which presented it, and an example it would be well in our own *liberal* Government to follow on such occasions, but which it has never yet done; on the contrary, whilst a host of idlers, who for sunning themselves on the golden shores of the Tagus in our unemployed guard-ships, by the influence of a lady commandant are allowed to have their unearned honours recorded in stars and crosses in the *Navy List*, its columns may not be sullied with the names of those who have gained their medals for honourable service; names which these other Governments, and our own institutions, have "loved to honour," but on whom the sun of interest has never shone, or the rays of patronage dispensed their influence. One naturally inquires, what reward his gallantry obtained for him from his own country during the ebbing of his sacrificed existence? Promotion? No! He had entered a service, the service of the forlorn without a hope, whose ranks, filled with servants of the war, numbered not the scions of nobility, of the wealthy municipalist, or mayhap of that third class whose ears are tickled by the Parliamentary candidate as "Freeholders and Electors," (the happier classes to whom rank and employment in the "regular line" was always open), a service without a friend at the Admiralty, or an advocate in "the House," even among the members of "the mercantile and shipping interest," for which interest his after life has been risked, and, as in the present case, too often sacrificed, without obtaining for its officers that sympathy which would procure for them a fair share of the only reward a brave man should look to, honour and promotion in his service. Alas that a British officer should have to seek his reward in an Admiralty Court instead of from an *Admiralty Board*!

It might naturally be supposed that the widow would derive some additional provision under such circumstances. Not so—not a sou; and if her husband (by a late regulation) had not held his commission ten years, she may be destitute of any provision whatever, and however that may be, the injustice done to her husband is continued to the day of her death. In olden times these deeds were not unrequited; the soul of liberality had not departed from Lloyd's, and the country knew how to appreciate. The good and great Lord Exmouth, from all his brilliant acts of his early life, selected the wreck of the *Dutton* (or his great, and when his deeds of fame were crowned by the exploit of Algiers, refused, in adding to his arms, to change it, "until it could be shown how men could serve his country better than by saving her enemies." That act first brought into notice, and afterwards into imperishable fame, the intrepid Coghlan. Verily, they had their reward, and whose but the paltry economists' shall be the boast to have "*changé tout cela?*" Are there no Lenton's for the Navy? Where is my Lord Colchester? Where the Earl of Hardwicke? There are, although forgotten amongst the coast officers, those who remember him and the

"One rallying shout, for messmates and for life,
Old England, hail! Exmouth and victory!"

Where is the active Peshell? Where the Flemings, Codringtons, Dundases, Cochranes, Ingestries, to stand by those who heretofore stood by them? This is no party subject, Whig or Tory, but an "essentially Naval" one. The term which one would suppose in bitter irony has been officially, by the Treasury and Admiralty, affixed to the Coast-Guard service in legislating a grant of one promotion annually, and "but one," to 400 Lieutenants, thus excluding the 399 from all the chances which at the Coronation were opened to half-pay Lieutenants, and Lieutenants in every other description of employment, however unconnected with public service.

I am aware that in urging promotion for the successful officers, and provision for the family of the unfortunate one, engaged on occasions similar to the occurrence my letter refers to, the plea of excitement to emulation cannot avail, as all the withering effects of exclusion will never prevent our Naval officers from risking themselves to save their fellow-creatures from impending death; but when I look to the long list of noble patrons to the National, Humane, and other societies, I feel assured that any measure brought forward for such a purpose would meet with ample support.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Last week our correspondent at Plymouth, in correcting an erroneous paragraph respecting Lieut. Shambler that appeared in the U. S. Gazette, *described that publication as the* U. S. Journal. *The similarity of the titles of the two publications leads to continual mistakes of this sort, and we are, therefore, requested to caution our correspondents on the subject.*

We should be happy to forward a letter to our friend " Chevron."—"G. L. S." *will always be welcome. The matters to which he refers are suitable, but we do not understand his hieroglyphics. We have made the arrangement he requires.*—*Has "* T." *received a packet forwarded for him three weeks since?*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

To the numerous inquiries that have reached us this week, respecting the *Naval and Military Commission*, we can only answer, that there is not the slightest prospect of the Report being before the public for some time; but what we have stated as its substance may be depended upon.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, as Commander of the Forces at Bombay, will not take place.

Some of our contemporaries having, in that bitterness of party-spirit which is so detrimental to the United Service, spoken rather slightingly of the merits of Lieut.-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in all British North America, we shall, as the best answer, place before our readers the opinion entertained by the Duke of Wellington. His Grace, in a letter, 6th Dec. 1812, to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, writes—

"I enclose a letter which has been put into my hands by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson *, who is now doing the duty of Assistant-Quartermaster-General with Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill's detachment. He is called from that duty to perform that of a mounted officer, with a battalion of Guards. I have always been in the habit of considering the wish of one of their Royal Highnesses respecting their regiment as a law, and have acted accordingly, when it has not militated with His Majesty's regulations. I beg you, however, to represent to the Commander-in-Chief, that Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill has informed me that he shall feel the greatest inconvenience from the want of the assistance of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, and I certainly do not know where I shall find an officer qualified to replace him in that situation. It may not be difficult to find one to replace him as a mounted officer with the Coldstream Guards."—*Dispatches*, vol. 12. p. 602.

Sir Richard has been forty-five years in the service, and to his many excellent qualities as a soldier we may add that of being free from all party bias.

Calculations have been recently published in several works, enumerating the various items of expense incurred in steam navigation, on the assumption of long voyages; and we perceive, that the cost of fuel forms so important a charge in the whole of these calculations, as to strengthen the opinion expressed in our Gazette of the 31st ult. as to the eligibility of Milford as a Steam Packet Station, was it for no other reason than its immediate vicinity to the great South Wales coal-bed.

An article on Steam Navigation to India, very ably written, recently appeared in the *Athenæum*. The author quotes Mr. Holmes's minute detail of the cost of vessels intended for a line to the East Indies *via* Egypt, by which it appears, that iron vessels are far preferable for steamers, and by all accounts likely to be generally adopted ere long. The item with which we have to do, however, is the proportion of cost calculated for fuel. On the annual charges of twelve vessels, to be employed on that line, whilst 176,000*l.* is set down for the cost of wear and tear, wages and victualling, insurance, interest on capital, expenses in Egypt, and of the establishments at the several intermediate stations—in fact, every other expense,—no less than 108,000*l.* is charged for coal! The fuel proposed for the voyages is Welsh coal—universally admitted as the best for the purpose—to be taken on board at Falmouth.

Now, as we have before observed, the expense of freight in conveying this coal from the ports in the Bristol Channel round the Land's-end to Falmouth, is a charge that may be considerably reduced, by receiving it at Milford, and, assuming two-thirds of the cost of freight to be thus saved, the difference will be somewhat about 30,000*l.*,—no small item, it will be granted.

But it is evident, that, until a railway communication is established between the designed port and the metropolis, neither Milford, nor Falmouth, nor Plymouth will be selected, but a Port which has, or will soon have its railway communication completed. In the meantime, the designed continuations of the Great Western line are only for the most part in embryo; and we perceive that members are stimulating their constituents to take active measures to accomplish railways, in the hope of inducing Government to give the preference to the towns they represent.

On the map of projected lines to the coast, we perceive that the Welsh line is carried to Fisguard, probably because the ground affords greater facilities for levelling. This is not very material, provided a safe port can be formed there, capable of receiving and docking large steam-vessels, because the coal can be delivered at Fisguard for the same price as at Milford. We have our doubts, however, of the eligibility of the northern port, which we believe would require no small expense to form it, and as Milford already possesses every facility required—ample space, safe anchorage, warehouses, piers, and hotels, convenience for building, docking, and repairing, besides a Government department already established; and is, moreover, capable of being strongly fortified by very simple means,—we must, under our present impressions, give the preference decidedly to that port as a steam-packet station between Great Britain and all parts of the world, so soon as a railway has been established with the metropolis, and branches connecting it with the great manufacturing towns.

We annex an address from one of the members for Cornwall:—

Lieut.-General the Rt. Hon. Sir Hussey Vivian, to the Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Miners, Farmers, &c., of the county of Cornwall.

Gentlemen,—A measure of the utmost importance to the interests of our county is in contemplation,—I mean the removal of the Packets from Falmouth. Should they be removed, the consequences will be most materially injurious to your prosperity.

We have been too much in the habit of viewing this question as affecting the town of Falmouth alone, without considering how much every other town in the county (and especially those on the great line of communication), and all persons connected with their commerce and their markets, are interested in it.

The efforts now making may, perhaps, succeed in retaining the packets, for the present, at Falmouth; but their continuance there can, I am convinced, be secured only by the communication between that port and the metropolis being quickened, and this must be done by a railway through the county.

I well know I may be told the difficulty and expense in constructing such a road would be very great, and the number of travellers that might be calculated on not sufficiently large to hold out much encouragement to parties to vest their money in it. Supposing this to be the case (although I must here observe that on all our railroads the number of travellers has, I believe, been found greatly to exceed that calculated on), I still think, even if the direct profits that might be expected are not such as to induce persons to subscribe, indirectly there is not one amongst you to whom I now address this letter, that would not be most materially benefited; whilst, on the other hand, unless we have a railroad, there is scarcely one that will not be a sufferer. First or last, indeed, a railroad we must have;—it is not possible to conceive that we shall so long consent to remain in so disadvantageous a position, when compared with other parts of the kingdom, as to communicate only at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, at the utmost, whilst our neighbours travel at the rate of twenty-five. In self-defence, then, to the construction of a railroad we shall be driven, and the sooner we determine on it the better. By delay, we assist in diverting into other channels that commerce, and those advantages, which a little spirit and enterprise would enable us to secure to ourselves; but which once diverted, we may never have it in our power to reclaim.

Of the great benefits derived to a country from the establishment of a railroad, I have lately had an opportunity of witnessing an instance in Belgium, where a case presents itself more analogous to that of the people of Cornwall than is afforded by comparison with any of our own railroads. In Belgium *, as with us, the rate of travelling was very slow, the means of communication by no means good, and the persons travelling were but few. Since railroads have been constructed, the number of travellers has increased in a degree infinitely beyond the utmost calculation, and much exceeding the proportion even on our railroads; and the commerce of the country, and the inhabitants, have been benefited accordingly.

Gentlemen, my sense of duty, as one of your representatives, added to the interest, in common with you all, I have in the prosperity of our native county, has induced me now to address you. I need not, I hope, add, that should you determine on the measure on which, in my opinion, that prosperity so very much depends, I shall have the greatest pleasure in affording every assistance in my power to carry it into effect.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HUSSEY VIVIAN.

Ordnance Office, August 23, 1839.

P.S.—Since this letter was written, I have learnt the proceedings at the meeting at Falmouth. The spirit with which the subject has been taken up in that town will, I trust, soon spread itself throughout the county. When Mr. M'Adam first introduced his improvements in road making, we were by no means behindhand in adopting them. Let us not now be found wanting.

We publish another letter from our correspondent *T.*, which very distinctly states a grievance under which the Peninsular Officers have long laboured. The supersession of the Subalterns and Captains, who fought in the last war, commenced even earlier than the period stated by *T.*, and so resistless was the pressure from the economists in and out of Parliament, that promotion was completely at a stand-still from 1816 to 1825,—Ensigns of ten and twelve years were then serving—and vacancies could scarcely be refused to them. The Army was reduced to the lowest scale, and half-pay Officers in vain sought restoration to full-pay. We scarcely blame the Military authorities for the state in which the Peninsular Subalterns were left. If every vacancy had been filled up by them, they would have little benefited in the end, for by so doing *promotion* necessarily ceased. These time and war-worn Officers should have been granted full-pay, while the young and active should have had a fair share of the vacancies, and the option of commuting their commissions, while health and strength remained to enable them to enter on other professions. As they have been retained on half-pay, and only permitted in advanced years to retire, we think that *now*, as an act of justice, some provision should be made for the heroes of "the hundred fights."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I am much obliged by the notice you have taken of my remarks respecting the toast given at the banquet to the Duke of Wellington at Dover. The compliment was an empty one, and you have amply proved it. There is another point, which I believe has never been exactly stated, to which I wish to draw your attention, with, alas! but a very faint hope that it will benefit, in the least, one,—even one,—of that luckless class of officers, the acknowledged brave defenders of their country, but who now are only objects to be recollected at the convivial board, or as creatures who have ceased to be. I will put the case as clearly as I can, leaving you to make use of the fact, without considering it necessary to publish my letter, for I am totally inadequate so to express myself as to be worthy of a place in your columns.

A young gentleman, appointed to an Ensigncy in 1812, and succeeding to a Lieutenancy, is allowed to purchase an Unattached Company in 1825 (or even before that time), restored to full pay say in 1827 or 1828, he, as a matter of course, is included in the Coronation Brevet, and takes precedence of many a Peninsularman, who still drudging on, in the rank of Captain, sees this lucky Major, who, but mayhap for the war and its effects, would not have the means to overstep them in promotion. What must be the feelings of such men, on reading the Duke's testimony to their merits, when he acknowledged the toast? Let the grateful nation respond to that, and the powers at the Horse Guards explain the reason why these men who helped the Duke to his greatness, and are still able to support him in his position, are neglected and passed over!

* Now Lieut.-General Sir Richard Jackson, K.C.B.

* In Belgium the railroads are constructed by the Government. No profit is expected beyond what is required for their maintenance. On the principle of the Penny Post, the benefit derived to the people from the facility of communication is considered an ample repayment; and such should be the case with our own railroads. It is a grievous mistake to have permitted the great lines of communication from the centre to the extremity of the empire to become private property, to fall into the hands of different parties, having their own immediate interests to consider, rather than those of the country generally.

I have not an Army List at hand, but you can convince yourself in a moment, that there are many Captains in the Line, and in the Artillery, who have been thirty years, or thereabouts, in the service. Some of these may be eligible for Chelsea or Kilmainham, and they most certainly are deserving of reward.—Now, if I have made the case clear, you will see that not only one but many officers in the Army, now *calling themselves Majors*, have only been present with their corps from three to five years, whilst the old and tried soldiers have been enduring regimental duty in every clime; and those Nursery Field Officers have been enjoying themselves at home, or storming the Horse Guards for employment like a pleasant part of the world, to the detriment of the service, and to the disgust of the Army.—I am, &c. T.

London, Sept. 9, 1839.

In the "Foreign Miscellany" of the *United Service Journal* for the present month, we observe a statement, relative to the alleged decrease of stature of the French nation, founded on the observations of M. Villermé, a medical man of some note. It would be rash to say, that this gentleman has proved nothing, unless we were presented with the whole of his reasoning, and the facts on which it is founded; but the mere circumstance of the lowering of the standard height for grenadiers does not absolutely demonstrate the incorrectness of our own opinion (which we know to be far from singular), viz. that the population of France generally has improved rather than degenerated in personal advantages since the Revolution, although there can be no doubt that the manufacturing towns of that country share in the evil effects which such pursuits must produce everywhere. Yet this is nearly all here quoted in favour of his position, except the circumstance of the French regulation-caps being too small for the heads of most of our soldiers, which may prove (what few doubted) actual superiority of the size of the British over the French race, but not the degeneracy of the French from their own immediate ancestors. *

Thickness of skull, however, whether literal or figurative, is not always accompanied by corresponding capacity of chest; on the contrary, the circumference of the thorax of the smallest-headed men is often immense.

We presume the remark, that "it is matter of notoriety, besides, that the English troops are smaller of size than many continental, particularly the German and Hungarian," is M. Villermé's own, because we know that this "matter of notoriety," (however likely to be true hereafter, if the present state of things in England continue,) is, as yet, contrary to the opinions of most of the writers in the *United Service Journal*, as well as to those of many other British Officers, who have paid attention to the subject. To our own observation it is also opposed. Of the Hungarians, indeed, we know little personally; but the country is peopled by many tribes, differing widely in origin and stature, and we have always understood that, although the picked grenadiers of the Emperor's guard are fine and tall men (inferior, however our own Household Cavalry) the men of most the other regiments are of low stature.

It is a curious phrase, this "matter of notoriety," though often convenient in disposing of a question off-hand. How many "matters of notoriety" are far from being matters of fact! How few facts are correctly ascertained, even when they lie most easy of access! For instance, in the article we have been discussing, five feet five inches, French measure, is stated to be about five feet ten inches and a half, English; although, in fact, it is scarcely five feet nine inches and a quarter English; the other measurements must therefore be proportionally reduced, before we shall have a correct idea of the varying standard of the French grenadiers, which we rather suspect, after all, refers not to all their troops so styled.

* Malte-Brun, whose general accuracy is, we believe, acknowledged, describes the nation as "not a tall race of men, but active, muscular, and robust."

The *Revenge* has been less successful than *Powerful* in enlisting men at Cork, and we perceive that the Irish papers have taken up the lament of the want of seamen, and are ringing the changes on all the calamities to be apprehended on that score.

The scarcity of seamen proceeds from three causes;—first, that whilst several line-of-battle ships have been commissioned this year, none have been paid off; secondly, the progressive and vast increase of our trading ships, causing a more than [illegible] raising the wages [illegible] the merchant service to the Royal Navy; and thirdly, the number that desert from our shipping in the ports of British North America, and find their way into the United States, where they meet with ready employment, for the Americans appear to depend entirely upon British seamen for the majority of their crews.

The working of our apprentice laws produces about five thousand seamen annually—we mean that number emerge from boys to manhood, from apprentices to able-seamen, every succeeding year, [illegible] is may be about double the number that go [illegible] the ordinary course of events, by death, old [illegible] isability, shipwreck, &c.; but this increase, [illegible] as it is, does not appear to keep pace with the demand, for the three causes we have stated. The scale of apprentices is regulated by Act of Parliament, and it can be extended, but the policy of this is doubtful, because the three causes may not always operate, and our shipping prosperity might—as has often been the case before—receive a check, and then thousands of seamen would be thrown out of employment. The same reasoning applies to increase of wages in the Navy; for if the pay is once increased, it will be difficult to reduce it. In merchant ships the men engage for the voyage only, and the wages are great or small according to the demand for seamen. Still we think that, under present circumstances, and even with a view to the future, the able seaman's pay should be 40*s.* per month in the Royal Navy, and increased on renewed terms of entry, under conditions somewhat similar to the good-conduct warrant, which has worked so admirably in the Army. With the prospective advantages of pension, Greenwich, &c., this increase of pay, which [illegible] ld apply to *able* seamen and *petty officers* only, [illegible] ld have a great effect in inducing prime men enter the Navy. In war, when large numbers are required, and when the pay rises with the demand in merchant ships, and generally becomes exorbitant, other means will be necessary. But extraordinary cases demand extraordinary measures; we are only now arguing with reference to our *present* position, supposing it necessary to maintain the Naval force we have now afloat, and that our commercial marine continues to flourish and increase, as it has done for several years past.

The difficulty of manning ships is, however, experienced by rival nations as well as ourselves. France, even with a system of coercion, obtains but indifferent crews, and that after considerable delay. As for America, she cannot man her single vessels for ordinary reliefs, and they are detained for months, and even then made up by foreigners, whilst not a single foreigner is allowed to be entered in our ships-of-war.

We give ready insertion to the letter appended, and to which we direct the attention of those who see nothing but fault at home, and everything that is excellent on the part of our rivals, in the management of their Naval affairs. It is not at all surprising that the state of matters in America, after so long a peace, should be such as our correspondent describes. A few ships may be kept in tolerable condition at the small cost which Jonathan is willing to apply to his Naval Department; but to maintain a Navy of ships of the line to any extent, prodigious expense is required, not only in the first outlay, to provide arsenals, docks, &c., all which, even in such wealthy countries as England and France, being only accomplished in centuries, but to keep up the store of materials is a never-ending expense, and one which involves great care and foresight in the management, even when the means at command are ample. If the stores and appurtenances of our several Dock-yards were valued at even half their cost, they would amount to many millions; such a sum, indeed, as Jonathan will be unable to apply to the like purpose for many years to come. Until America can effect this, and, moreover, until her population becomes more dense, and a large portion of her citizens are driven to engage in a sea life, she must content herself with following, at a humble distance, the example of older and richer States, which have been accustomed for centuries to maintain large fleets, in peace and war.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PRESENT REAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

By Burrowes W. Sleigh, Esq.

For the Naval and Military Gazette.

It would appear, from what has already been said upon the American Navy, almost superfluous to make any further remarks upon this important question. But in answering the charge of arrogance, as some may ascribe my motives to, I shall merely preface my remarks by mentioning I have resided in the United States for many years, and have been located near several of the chief American Naval stations; I have been through a great many of their vessels of war, and have had great opportunities of learning the real condition of the American Navy, not only from an enlarged circle of American Naval friends, but also from the strictest personal observation.

The great question to be answered is,—Is the American Navy, or has it a likelihood to be, for many years, in a proper condition to enter upon a war with Great Britain? I answer fearlessly, No! The American Navy consists of about 50 vessels of war, and from what some travellers have stated you would be led to suspect the above vessels were in a very flattering condition; but such is not the case. "'Tis true they have a few good frigates," five; two or three good ships of the line, but the great bulk of their ships are *worthless*. I shall extract an account of the condition of the American Navy from the *Philadelphia Transcript and Public Ledger*; the Editor is an officer in the United States' service, and last, though not least, the paper is free from political prejudices; one of a completely independent stamp, and published in the city where one of the chief Naval stations is situated.

This paper observes, June 25th, 1838:—"To protect our commerce what have we got? 50 vessels of war, one third of which are worthless, and another third of which are not fit for sea. A dozen crazy ships of the line, most of which were rotten before they could be rigged, and scarcely one of which can be kept upright in the water; some half-dozen frigates, too large for what they are named, too small for ships of the line, and thus unfit for anything. A dozen sloops, so clumsily constructed after the whims of ignorant and self-sufficient pretenders, as to be exceeded in speed by any Delaware mud scow. The *Columbus* and *Ohio* cannot go to sea for fear of sinking, or from danger of oversetting, so clumsily constructed. *Independence* (ship of the line) cannot use her armament for fear of sinking. The *Delaware* and *North Carolina* cannot get out of Gosport without running ashore, &c. Three or four Navy yards, not one of which contains a

rope-walk, scarcely one of which has a timber-shed, not one of which contains sufficient materials for fitting out two ships of the line, and one, our own, not materials for the armament of a revenue cutter, or cutlasses enough to arm a steam boat. Yes, listen, ye boasters of our mighty Navy, and hide your heads in shame at the disgraceful fact!" Here is the REAL picture of their "wonderful" Navy.

Yes, the sum total of the American Navy is—Vessels of war, 50; "*a third of which are worthless, another third not fit for sea;*" divided into 12 ships of the line, most of which "are rotten;" "*scarcely one of which can keep upright in the water!*" 6 frigates, "*not worth anything;*" 12 sloops, "*so clumsily constructed as to be exceeded in speed by any Delaware mud scow;*" 20 gun boats, &c., not fit for action, being "half rotten;" making a total of 50 vessels.

I was in Philadelphia when the thrilling report reached that city that the *Susquehannah* packet ship was captured off Cape May by a "long, low, piratical, black-looking schooner." The Yankees called an immediate meeting at the Exchange, and agreed to arm a vessel to proceed after the pirates, and for that purpose hired the *South Carolina*, steam packet boat, Charlestown. The question now was where to get arms, "Why, where is the Navy Yard? that is a pretty considerable smart place," said a Baltimorian. "I calculate as how you bee's right," answered a Yankee down-easter; and off they posted to the Navy Yard. When, lo and behold! to their utter astonishment, there *were not arms and cutlasses enough to arm a cutter!* When this important fact became known, the citizens returned home disconsolate, the *Charlestown* was saved from being the receptacle of the hot-headed heroes, and the *Susquehannah* was left to her fate.

The Americans "talk big" when there is no chance of a war, and when they fully expected one to arise out of the American interference in the Canadian rebellion, they acknowledged they were not fit to meet England at sea, that they were in no condition to chance a Naval struggle.

The *Philadelphian*, March, 1838, says:—"If war be intended by England, we are in no condition to meet it on the ocean. The French Navy would be a powerful auxiliary. The duty of our government is to *be obliged to rely upon another nation for protection.*" A Member of Congress said, while speaking of the Canadian rebellion, and cutting out of the pirate steamer *Caroline* by the gallant Captain Drew, R.N., "Our Navy is a *rotten, contemptible, imbecile*, concern; our Army is lost, scattered, bogged, scalped, in the fens of Florida; and our Marine right arm of defence is a *sheer hulk.*" This opinion was delivered in the Hall of Congress, Washington, and not one member could dare to contradict this statement. Reported in the *United States' Gazette*, Jan. 17th, 1838.

The *Globe*, Jan. 18th, 1838, says "In our case, a *miserable case*, in the contingency of a sudden war." Now I beg to observe, that these accounts are from different papers, of every political party. 1st. *The Public Ledger*, an independent paper, free from politics; 2d. *United States' Gazette*, J. R. Chandler, Editor, a paper fierce in the democratic cause, that is, for the return of Harrison and Clay to the Presidency; 3d. *Washington Globe*, a Government paper, for Van Buren; 4th. A talented Member of the United States' Congress.

From these different sources, I take the liberty of concluding that the American Navy is not in the excellent condition which some parties conclude, and furthermore that it is in a very miserable condition. I shall not make any observations upon the evidence I have brought forward, I leave the facts to speak for themselves.

Before I conclude these observations, I beg leave to differ from a gallant Captain who represented the English sailors as a body of the most depraved renegades, or words to such effect. I do think the talented and gallant Captain made this remark under a feeling, I must allow, of just indignation at the British sailors serving for American pay. But I do think the English tar is not the "*most*" depraved sailor in existence; and I, on the contrary, think that the British tar is the noblest specimen of warm-hearted and noble souls, men who scorn danger, and that would fight to the very last inch with their country's flag nailed mast high, before they would compromise the honour, or disgrace the colours of that nation,—

> "Whose flag has braved a thousand years
> The battle and the breeze."

'Tis true a great number of our seamen entered the American Navy during the last war; but they were criminals, obliged to fly from the outraged laws of their country.

The American vessels are manned by English sailors, but in the Englishmen serving in their Marine, I say it is not from an unpatriotic feeling against their country, but from dire necessity. For instance, I left New York for Liverpool in the packet ship *Hibernia*, Captain Cobb, August, 1838; he had a crew of twenty men, all British subjects, and only two Yankees in the ship, the Captain and First Mate. The great part of them had their families in England, and from conversation I had with them, I found them one and all true and patriotic, and that would fight for England if a war commenced: he had three supernumeraries from the American frigate *Constitution*, just paid off. These men had before served in British men-of-war, and were allured by the high pay of the Americans to join their service. They assured me that the treatment they received was the most tyrannical and brutal. During a cruise of three years, 25,000 lashes were distributed through the crew, from a calculation made by the most intelligent of them. They were going home to rejoin their country's service, quite sickened with the American Navy.

I shall conclude these remarks upon the American Navy, and all I ask is for an impartial reading by those gentlemen who should honour these lines with a perusal, and to remember what I have brought forward is upon the evidence of American authorities, coupled with my own *personal* observations.

August 20th, 1839.

We ardently desire to see a fund established for the Army and Navy, from which benefits may be safely granted for any length of time; and five-and-twenty years ago we were active supporters of a measure of this kind, then put forth under the countenance of the Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes, a large number of Generals, several hundred officers, and half the regiments of the British Army. The calculations were not only approved, but extolled by the celebrated Mr. Morgan, of the Equitable Assurance Office. With all these encouragements the plan was extinguished, because His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, an acknowledged friend, considered that the sanction of the Government was absolutely necessary, and the Minister of the day, Mr. Percival, refused that sanction, on the strange and illiberal ground that the funds, as shown by the approval of the first actuary in Europe, would give to officers "too great an influence in the State."

When, therefore, some months since, it was proposed to establish a Benefit Fund for the United Service, we were the first to give it support. A code of regulations, issued under the sanction of Major-General Wright, and agreed to at public meetings, appeared in this paper on the 18th and 25th May. These regulations, however, required considerable revision; for, among other absurdities, the old and the young were to subscribe alike,—the result of which must have been, that the promoters of such an institution would, in a very few years, have been charged by the subscribers either with gross ignorance or knavery. Our advice to the Directors, that they should revise the crude regulations, was adopted, and the officers who were then in the direction very rightly determined not to receive any more subscriptions.

We do not know whether any of the gentlemen whose names appeared in our paper of 25th May are now in the direction: we have understood that the chief, if not all, have retired, and that Major-General Wright is gone to Canada. A new prospectus, however, has been sent to us, without the name of any Director attached to it; but, we are told, all communications are to be made to a gentleman "of the Hon. E. I. Company's Retired Service," and that a general meeting is to be called for the 21st September next, when the new rules are to be taken into consideration. It is with these rules, therefore, that we have to deal.

We lament that the institution was not in the first instance taken up by officers of rank and influence, for there can be no doubt that it would give to the Army and Navy great benefits, if established on sound principles; and with this impression we shall submit some suggestions and remarks on the new rules, with the hope of their being remodelled by competent individuals.

In looking at some of the rules issued by the "Honorary Secretary," we should say this may be a most excellent institution for the benefit of those who are already independent; for though Art. 28 says, "if possessing a *clear* 100*l.* a-year the *child* shall not benefit," yet, if the *child* (no mention being made of the *widow*—we presume she is not to be excluded, even though her income should reach as high as 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* a-year) draws an income of 90*l.* a-year, she may then likewise receive the annuity from the institution, which may amount to *any extent* (Art. 18) the subscriber may choose to insure for, viz. "as many children as he pleases at annuitants *for any amount.*" Thus any decrepid officer, with an East India liver (no *medical certificate* being required), whose *age* may be 50, but whose constitution is gone, having some 10,000*l.* money, and a rental of 400*l.* a-year coming in, chooses to live up to his income; but seeing he cannot hold out much longer, lays out *five* sets of five daughters, 2,000*l.*, paying on the average 7*l.* (at the age of 50) a-share for each 10*l.* annuity, and probably dies a few months after. This, in round numbers, will secure for each say 250 shares, or 2,500*l.* a-year annuity. Now, the rental of 400*l.* a-year being likewise left for distribution among the five daughters, it is evident that neither will have 100*l.* a-year from that source, but 80*l.* only, consequently they will not be excluded from receiving from the institution each her 2,500*l.* a-year. There are several such officers of the "regular Army," (Art. 7,) retired officers, &c., who have held situations in India of a lucrative, though *constitutionally destructive* nature. Wherefore it is preposterous to take men as subscribers to-day, who, in all probability will not live out the next twelvemonths. *Valetudinarians* will swamp the funds, if the rule dispensing with medical certificates be not rescinded.

But the rules are calculated for none other than rich men. An *entrance donation* (Art. 8) of three guineas, in addition to the annual payments of four, (for an officer of 45 years old, and his wife 40), to insure an *annuity* of 100*l.*, *provided the widow lives*, and then only for so long as she shall live, seems to us absurd when we look at the tables of the Crown Insurance Company, as we find by them that the same half-pay officer of 45, by paying only 3*l.* 15*s.* a-year, and *no donation*, can insure the *solid payment* of 100*l.* to any individual whom he may leave it to by will; and if she whom he originally intended it for should die, some other will benefit. This 100*l.*, if the widow or daughter propose to set up an establishment, say a school, &c., will not only be preferable to a 10*l. annuity*, as enabling her to commence business with, but it will, in all probability, be productive of a return even more than the amount of 10*l.* annuity on the outlay, besides laying the foundation of future *independence*, and the maintenance of a family.

To become subscribers, officers who inhabit a 10*l.* house, if in the country, must retreat into a hut—if in town, retire into a garret, as the amount is far too great a deduction from their half-pay. There are, we regret to say, many five and even six-shilling Lieutenants who keep no servant; and some, whose families are large, are unable to send their children to school—not even a day-school. How, then, can such men become subscribers?

Art. 18, which sets no bounds to the "amount of shares," should limit the number to *some* specified extent for each subscriber, and *old age and decrepitude* should be excluded (if not *altogether*) from coming in upon the same terms of payment as the strong and vigorous, for it is the constitution, and not the number of years a man has lived, which should be considered. Art. 26, we presume, is incomplete, and requires the addition—"But in the event of the death of her husband, she reverts back on the institution as an annuitant;" for we do not imagine it is intended that, because she marries, she is never again to have her claim re-established. Art. 30 proposes to "amend and alter," &c. We have seen the bad effects of "altering and amending," as it was called, and do not approve of the practice. After having once established rules, let them be adhered to and stand fixed, because there are very many institutions already established, by which to be guided. Art. 18 talks very largely about paying six guineas entrance, if circumstances or inclination induce officers to delay subscribing till 1841, together with twelve days' arrears of pay, and compound interest, which, at the lowest calculation, for a five-shilling Lieutenant will stand thus, viz.—

Entrance	6	6	0
Arrears of 12 days' subscription per ann. 2 years, or 24 days at 5*s.*	6	0	0
Compound interest, about	1	5	0
By way of *commencement*, and a supposed indulgence	13	11	0

Can anything be more ridiculous? Where is a five-shilling Lieutenant, with a family (and if he has none he does not require to become a subscriber) to find 13*l.* 11*s.* as an initiatory fee, prior to the further payment of the annual 3, 4, or 5*l.*? Now the fact that it is not the want of inclination, but the want of *means*, is borne out by reference to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, where we find no less than 154 Admirals out of the 211 subscribing; 840 Captains also, out of the 691; and 340 Commanders out of the 810 on the list;—whereas there are only 822 Lieuts. out of the 3120, including the seven-shilling Commanders: showing the proportion of subscribing Admirals to be three-fourths; of the Captains exactly one-half; of Commanders two-fifths; and of Lieutenants not more than one-fourth.

But, however, the following examples will perhaps tend better to illustrate the working of the *proposed* scheme than any long discussion, viz.

A Lieutenant, aged 28, unmarried, pays donation (Art. 8), and subscribes	£1 1 9
At 31 he marries a woman, aged 25, and pays difference of donation (Art. 9)	2 2 0
During the three intervening years he paid, for 18 days' pay at 5*s.* Lieut.'s pay (does not say *which*, full or half)	4 10 0
At the age of 40 his wife dies, leaving a daughter 18 years old. Paid Ann. Sub. for 17 years at 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, that being the annual premium, per table, for his age, 31, and her age, 18 years	59 5 0
This money is then lost	£66 18 9

The Lieut. being now 46 years old, and his daughter 18, he pays*, according to the *difference* between her age and his:—that is, he 28, pays for 33 years' *difference*, which per table, is 4*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* per annum during five years, at which time she, being 23, marries, and her claim ceases—five years' subscription . . . 24 15 5

At 55 the Lieutenant dies, being two years after the marriage of his daughter. (*Query*, must he still go on paying for the daughter, after married, to establish her claim in the event of widowhood, up to the day of his death, or does the daughter thenceforth lose all claim from date of marriage?)—two years' subscrip. . 9 18 2

A dead loss of . . £101 13 4

But if the same Lieut. at 28 insures his life in 100*l.*, he pays (per Tables of Insurance) 2*l.* per annum during 27 years, at which time being 55, he dies (paid) . 54 0 0

Insurance Office pays to his daughter (the wife, as above, being dead, although married . . . 100 0 0

Gain, less interest . . £46 0 0

But let us now take another view of the scheme, and suppose a Lieut. gets his commission at 20, and pays . 1 1 1

At 25 he marries a woman of 20, pays diff. of donation . 2 2 0

Paid during five years unmarried, 6 days' pay yearly, or 30 days at 5*s.* *half-pay*† 7 10 0

He dies at 55; consequently has paid, during 30 years the annual subscription as per table (he 25, wife 20), 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* 99 18 0

Money lent . . £116 2 1

For the sacrifice, then, of 116*l.*, if *the wife lives*, she gets, a widow, 10*l* a-year; but what are the chances that she will only outlive her husband, but, moreover, survive him by 11 years, without doing which, she does not get back the subscribed? And surely money sunk is worth 10*l.* per cent. any speculator as *prompt payment*, without running the chance whether you get a shilling of it or not, at some long distant period. The number on the "per contra" side of the question will be but very small, as compared with the losers.

Finally, we beg the attention of the officers [illegible] attend the meeting on the 21st of this month [illegible] lowing sensible letter. To establish [illegible] on sound principles they must reject the proposed "Rules," and the tables that accompany them.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am no financier myself, wherefore the observations I am about to offer may, for aught I can say, be altogether illusory. When we know that a *system of insurance* exists, for securing certain sums of money on the demise of individuals, by the payment, during life, of small annual advances; and that the *insurers*, moreover, have established the system with the view to their own personal profit—that they have, in fact, made it a professional source of emolument—even though encumbered as it is with incidental expenses for offices, agents, clerks, advertisements, and other costly contingences, it appears to me reasonable to suppose that some similar scheme may be advantageously adopted among so numerous a body as the United Services, the Army and Navy, for the benefit of their *survivors*, widows, or children; and that it may be done at a still less annual advance of premium than is required by the present *insurance offices*; because the object of any such institution among us, is that of benefiting *our survivors only*, and not, like those incorporated bodies, to create incomes for ourselves, or even increasing the means of personal subsistence; nor would *our* institution require the expensive outlay which *insurance offices* cannot fail to encounter; consequently all returns derivable from annual advances, put out at interest, would go to the establishment of a positive fund. Suppose a thousand healthy persons, at the age of 30, pay (as per *insurance office tables*) 2*l.* a-year each. I find, by the Northampton tables, that the extension of life, at that age, is 28 years additional (this supposes that one-half will die younger than 28, and the other half so much beyond it, that the latter continuing to pay the difference constituted the average), and that 2*l.* a-year premium will, at five per cent., compound interest, amount in that time to 116*l.* (in round numbers) each subscriber; consequently to a gross sum of 116,000*l.* by accumulation to this period,—with some trifling deductions for incidental expenses, of no comparative moment. Such a sum will afford a donation of 100*l.* to each claimant at the death of the subscriber; and still leave 16,000 to meet extraordinary demands, arising out of the *chances of extra deaths* by casualties incidental to *active service* (and this it is which will constitute the feature of "Benevolent" Institution—for otherwise we may subscribe to the ex*surance offices*, but cannot pay the difference requirec for "active service;" and this alone renders a professional institution expedient) but which would accrue to that extra demand on the funds. With such a prospect of securing a sum, of respectable amount, at small annual cost, many will readily sacrifice their comforts, and contest during the bare necessaries of existence, to secure some adequate by which their families may have it in their power to [illegible] business or profession for their future subsistence, when they shall have been themselves laid in the grave.

Such an institution would indeed merit the designation of "Benevolent," and would render officers comparatively free from care, and that feverish anxiety with which many are now labouring; as it would then rest with themselves to make provision to a greater or lesser extent, proportionate to their personal privations. If the payment of large sums, instead of annuities, be an objection, the scale of a annuity is easily calculated, for instance, suppose the subscriber, as above, has a daughter five years old when he commenced paying premiums, and he dies at the age of 55; she will then be 28; at which age the scale of annuity at the *insurances offices* is 8*l.* 10*s.* for her 100*l.*; but a good round sum, of adequate means to form an establishment or partnership, &c., whereby the females of a family may earn an independent subsistence, must be preferable to an annuity as being more beneficial, both to the females themselves and to society generally.

If, however, such institution is to be established, let not the Directors commit the gross error of dispensing with "health certificates" of *bodily health* is of far greater consideration than age. Take a well-cored veteran of the Navy, whose age is 50, but sinews as tough as the salt junk he fed upon at the commencement of last war, and put him in competition with a slop-consuming tee-totaller of consumptive habit, and only numbering 30 summers, which is the better life of the two? Whether or not, there is no necessity for complicated machinery in the formation of such institution; *insurance offices* are numerous; if the scale they have adopted proves profitable, as a lucrative business, surely, with the many thousands who compose the Army and Navy, the same scale may be safely adopted by us; and the several ages, 28, 30, 32, &c. pay 1*l.* 11*s.*—1*l.* 15*s.*—2*l.*, &c., as per scale now before me, provided the subscribers be in *good bodily health* at the time of insuring. But as for *married men* paying this and *unmarried men* paying that, it won't do; neither do we want an institution that *compliments* by a *premium* to name mothers, sisters, or grand-aunts; we want to insure a *sum of money*, or an *annuity*, for whomsoever we may choose to leave it to, without the chance-medley, head or tale hazard, of losing all benefit, and substitution-money too, because the *particular individual*, intended to be benefited, happens to die prematurely. If some such equitable scheme be not adopted, our brother officers need give themselves no further trouble in the affair, as the *benevolent offices* have only to make a liberal arrangement for officers to go on *active service*, to get numerous contributors to their institutions. As for the ridiculous nonsense, that "if a girl marries (Art. 26, G.S. Regs.) she must lose her annuity from the funds of the *Benevolent Institution*"—without any intention on the part of the framers of the rules, they have given them an air of sobriety; it does very well for *Government*, who *supplies* the funds for payment of widows, to establish such an arrangement; but in the case of a Benevolent Institution, we supply the funds ourselves, and are not going to be made the dupes of the flattering epithet "Benevolent;" and, after contributing our money, for the raising which we have undergone severe mortifications, to hold "our daughters shall participate so long and no more." subscribe, we shall expect to leave to our nominees an *equivalent* for their benefit, no longer as they shall continue in existence, whether married or single. This is an affair of *business*, not of compliment, and entirely bordering on charity.—If my daughter dies *after me*, there is an end of the affair, and my money sunk; if she dies *before* I am [illegible] to transfer the annuity to another.

A TYRO IN FIGURES.

"Of all stations in the New, aye, or Old World, commend us" (says a correspondent) "to Honduras. If you jump out of the window of your quarters, it is up to your neck in mud; a rain falls, the narrow causeway to the mess-room is changed into a moving bog; during the day the flies contend with you for the food you vainly attempt to devour, and at night the musquitoes are in such force, that the black troops sleep under netting, and the sentries mount guard with a brush to keep off these invaders. Turtle and tough beef form the food; one day tough beef, and turtle the next. The iron constitutions of Africans can alone resist the inroads of the climate; and the officers who have been at Sierra Leone consider it a most desirable station when compared with the Musquito shore."

What a beautiful motto it, "*Quo fas et gloria ducunt*;" but may our *gloria* never lead us to the land of mahogany logs and jungle fever.

The Court.

Her Majesty, her august mother, and their royal relatives are, we are happy to state, in the possession of perfect health.

On Wednesday morning the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, with the Princess Victoire and Prince Augustus, and Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, left Windsor Castle for Woolwich, to embark for the Continent. Her Majesty, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, accompanied their illustrious relatives to the place of embarkation, and returned to the Castle in the afternoon.

The Queen Dowager has paid visits during the week the Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Duchess of Kent, at Windsor Castle, and to the ke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. Their Maties the King and Queen of the Belgians and the chess of Kent arrived at Bushy House yesterday rning from Windsor Castle. In the afternoon King opold left Bushy for his seat at Claremont; and the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent took their departures for Windsor Castle.

The New Governor-General of Canada.—The Glasgow petition against Mr. Thomson's appointment has been signed by many leading commercial men of all shades of politics. The petition says:—"We would respectfully call to your Majesty's remembrance that the known and deliberately expressed opinions of the Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson, in his place in Parliament, on subjects involving the vital interests of the colonies, and especially of Canada, are such as, depriving him of the confidence of the colonies, and their hearty co-operation, must render it impossible for him to administer the Government of Canada at this critical period with advantage to the empire, or with safety to the lives and properties of your loyal Canadian subjects. We therefore earnestly implore your Majesty to rescind the appointment of the Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson as Governor and Captain-General of the Canadas, and to confer that most important Government on a person whose opinions are not inimical to those great interests which he is sent to protect."

The following has been addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"SIR,—I have seen with the utmost astonishment, this morning, in your paper of the 4th instant, a statement that Mr. Poulett Thomson had accepted the Government of Canada at *my earnest request*.

"I desire you will contradict that statement on *my behalf*, from whatever quarter your information may have been derived.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD KLLICE.

"*Inverness-shire, Sept. 6, 1839.*"

Despatches were received on Saturday at the Colonial Department from Jamaica and Barbadoes, the windward and Leeward Islands, and St. Helena; and on Monday from Sir John Colborne, the Governor of the Canadas, and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in North America. Despatches were forwarded yesterday from the Foreign Department for Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople; and for the Marquis of Clanricarde, the English Minister at St. Petersburg; also from the India Board for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Michael Mac Turk, Esq., of British Guiana.

Her Majesty has given the "Camoys" Peerage to Mr. Stonor, who was proved to be the representative of the elder co-heirs. There were two other claimants, one of whom was Sir Jacob Astley. Her Majesty has decided the Peerage of "Braye," also a considerable time in abeyance, in favour of Mrs. Otway Cave, mother of Mr. Robert Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary.

A successor to Lord Howick, as Secretary-at-War, has not yet been appointed. Mr. Charles Wood, M.P., had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday in Downing-street.

The King of Sardinia has had a gold medal struck for such Knights of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus as have been 50 years in the Army. It bears on one side the legend of "St. Maurice, the Protector of our Armies;" and on the reverse, "To ——, Knight of St. Maurice, for ten lustres of Military service."

The Wellington Pavilion.—A grand ball took place in the Wellington Pavilion, at Dover, on the 6th inst. All the decorations remained precisely in the same state as on the occasion of the banquet, the bands of the 90th and 27th played alternately. Dancing was kept up with spirit until a late hour. Among the company were the Duke of Wellington, in the uniform of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Col. Monro and Officers of the Royal Artillery, Gen. Frederick and family, Col. Best, Capt. Hamilton, Col. Bingham, Major Deedes, the Officers of the 11th Light Dragoons, Admiral Hancock, Capt. Boteler and Officers of the Packet Service, the Officers of the 27th and 90th Regiments.

A member of Parliament has taken a house for six months in Guernsey, to watch the proceedings in that island, and collect information for Government. There is sufficient evidence for the transfer of its judicial and administrative functions to "schedule A."—*Sherborne Journal.*

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Angelo has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Police, under the New Police Act, for the borough of Bolton, at a salary of 500*l.* a-year.

Sir John Newport has been induced to resign his lucrative Exchequer sinecure, the income of which is to assist in supporting the new baronial dignity of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Monteagle was on Tuesday gazetted Comptroller-General of the receipt and issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

Sir John Brydges.—The demise of this gallant officer took place on the 6th inst., at his seat, Wotton Court, Kent. Sir John was in his 75th year, and was Captain of Sandgate Castle, and a Commissioner of Dover Harbour.

A person, sent over by the Russian Government, is at this time superintending the making of machinery in Yorkshire, to the extent of 20,000*l.*, for the Imperial manufactory of Alexandrosky, for the exportation of which an Order in Council has been granted.

Robbery and Attempt at Murder at the United Service Club.—About seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the policeman on duty in Pall-mall perceived marks of blood on the door of this house. While he was examining them a servant came out, and, in evident terror, stated that the steward, Mr. Charles Fenn, was lying in his bed-chamber, apparently murdered. On entering the sleeping-room of the steward, which was on the ground-floor, the unfortunate man was found lying on the floor, deluged in blood from wounds on the head, and in a state of insensibility. On examining the doors, which the perpetrator, to make his escape, was obliged to open, five or six in number, they were all found to be marked with blood, as was the outer door through which escape had been effected. It has been ascertained that nothing has been removed from the room, except the cash and notes from the cash-box, which had been opened by the proper key, which, Mr. Fenn states, must have been taken from the pocket of [illegible]

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* Art. 19 speaks of "annual subscription, according to the tables, for the *difference* of the age of subscriber and that of the nominee;" but on referring to the table, we there find set down, "Age of Subscriber, ——. Of Nominee, ——. Ann. Prem." but not a word about the *difference* of age.

† Art. 9 sets forth the payment of *six days' pay*, but does not specify whether *full-pay* or *half-pay*. If it be intended that officers on full-pay are to pay *full*, and those on half-pay only *half*, it alone will be sufficient objection to the scheme—payments should be specific.

also states, that on his being attacked by the ruffians, he instantly jumped out of bed and grappled with his assailants, with whom he struggled for full ten minutes, when he was overcome by the effects of the repeated blows he had received, and the loss of blood. It is, however, remarkable that neither the struggle nor his cries were heard by any of the other inmates of the establishment, who are numerous. Another singular circumstance is, that the bell-rope, which hung by the side of the head of Mr. Fenn's bed, was found to have been cut off, and was lying on the floor. The whole of the servants residing both in and out of the house, between thirty and forty in number, have been examined before Superintendent Baker; but their answers have been so plain and straightforward, that all suspicion has been removed from any of them, although the police are still convinced that the outrage must have been committed by some persons well acquainted with the premises. The following official circular has been forwarded to each of the police station-houses :—

" C Division, Sept. 12, 1839.—Stolen, between the hours of one and two o'clock this morning, from the United Service Club, Pall-mall, about 127*l.* in gold, silver, and notes. The numbers of the notes are not known. At the same time the steward was attacked, and received several blows about the head and arms, supposed by a stick which was left behind in the room. The above was committed by two men, of whom no description can be given.

(Signed) " C. Beresford, Inspector."

On Wednesday morning the daughter of Mr. Moyes, a baker in Hemmings-row, Charing-cross, committed suicide by throwing herself off the top of the monument. She quitted her home at an early hour in the morning, and left a letter behind stating that her family should never see her again. An inquest has been held on the body, and the jury have returned a verdict of " Temporary insanity," with an earnest recommendation to the corporation of London to adopt such measures as might seem necessary to prevent the perpetration of similar acts in future. On the following evening the father, Mr. Moyes, expired. He had for some weeks been confined to his bed through illness, occasioned, it is said, by sorrow for the loss of his wife, and vexation at the publications in a libellous periodical, reflecting on the character of his family; and his being made acquainted with his daughter's melancholy death so affected him as to cause an almost immediate dissolution.

Cowes, Sept 8.—At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, held on 6th inst. at the club-house, the following members were present :—The Earls of Rchester and Durham, Vice-Adm. Sir G. Hamond, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Johnstone, Spenser de Horsey, Esq., M.P., — Murray, Esq., M.P., Capt. Corry, R.N., J. Moore, J. Lindegren, G. Bentinck, J. Tollemache, E. N. Harvey, L. Upton, and T. Hallifax, Jun., Esqrs. The following were elected members :—J. P. Delme Radcliffe, Esq., *Fanny* cutter yacht, 75 tons; Sir S. Clarke, Bart., new schooner yacht, of 95 tons, building; and James Nicl, Esq., *Louisa*, new schooner yacht, of 140 tons, building; honorary, Rear-Adm. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie.

Metropolitan Police Force.—The salaries have been increased in the following manner, viz. :—The superintendent of the A division to 300*l.* per annum in lieu of 250*l.*; the superintendents of the other divisions 250*l.* instead of 200*l.* Each inspector from 100*l.* to 118*l.* 6*s.* a year. Serjeants to have 24*s.* 6*d.* per week, being an increase of 2*s.* a week to their wages. First-class constables, 21*s.* a week in lieu of 19*s.* There are to be a second and third class of constables at 19*s.* and 17*s.* a week; and hereafter all persons joining the force will be attached to the latter class, who will by length of servitude and good conduct be entitled to the increased pay of the first class.

Explosion at Messrs. Pigou and Wilks's Powder Mills at Dartford.—On Monday morning an awful explosion took place on the premises of the above-named gentlemen, which threw down and scattered the corning-house, the whole of the implements and materials contained therein, in every direction, and we regret to add five lives have been sacrificed.

Integrity of the Old Police.—When Plank, the officer, waited on Fauntleroy, who suffered for forgery, he was asked by the banker if he could not take his word for appearing to answer the charge. " It is impossible," was the reply. The banker then pointed to a box, and intimated that it contained 70,000*l.*, which he might call his own if he abandoned his duty. The answer and the result need not be stated.

Haymarket.—Macready and Miss E. Tree continue, even in this dull season, to fill the house nightly with excellent company.

English Opera.—A burlesque of the Eglinton Tournament was a complete failure; but another new piece, *The Lass of Gowrie*, with some very sweet Scottish music, has proved most successful, and the house has been well attended throughout the week.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Spain.—Translation of the articles of the treaty concluded between Espartero and the traitor Maroto :—

" 1. The Captain-General Don Baldomino Espartero will warmly recommend to the Government to carry into effect their former engagement, to propose to the Cortes of the kingdom the concession or modification of the Fueros. . . 2. The employments, rank, and military decorations of the General Officers and other individuals of the army under the command of Lieut.-General Don Rafael Maroto will be recognised, on his presenting lists expressing the branches to which they belong, leaving it to their choice either to continue serving and defending the constitution of 1837, the throne of Isabella *Segunda*, and the Regency of her august mother, or retire to their homes. . . 3. Those who shall adopt the first course, and continue in the service, will be drafted into the corps of the army as effective, or supernumeraries, according to their seniority in the scale of the instructions of the branches of the army to which they may belong. . . 4. Those who shall prefer to return to their homes will, if Generals or Brigadiers, obtain their half-pay according to the regulations of the service, at whatever place they may prefer; if officers under the grade of Brigadier, they will obtain unlimited leave of absence or half-pay, according to the regulations: if any of them should desire temporary leave of absence they will demand it through their inspectors, and it will be granted to them, excepting only those applying for leave to quit the country, in which case the application is to be made through the Captain-General, Don Baldomino Espartero, who will grant them passports, and forward their applications, recommending them for the approval of Her Majesty. . . 5. As those who may ask for temporary leave of absence for a foreign country cannot, according to the royal order, receive any pay until they return, the Captain-General, Don Baldomino Espartero, will have them furnished with four months' pay, in virtue of the authority with which he has been invested. This article includes all ranks, from General to Ensign. . . 6. All the preceding articles apply to all the civil *employés* who shall present themselves within twelve days after the ratification of this convention. . . 7. If the Navarrese and Alavese division shall present themselves in the same form as the Castilian, Biscayan, and Guipuscoan divisions, they will be entitled to all the concessions expressed in the foregoing articles. . . 8. All parks of artillery, magazines, depots of arms, clothing, and provisions, in the power of Lieut.-Gen. Don Rafael Maroto, will be placed at the disposal of Captain-General Don Baldomino Espartero. . . 9. The prisoners belonging to the corps of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and of the Castilian division, who shall conform to all the articles of this convention, will be liberated, and will enjoy the benefits contained therein; but those who do not conform to the articles will be continued as prisoners. . . 10. Captain-Gen. Don Baldomino Espartero will represent to Government, for them to lay before the Cortes, the consideration to which may be entitled the widows and orphans of those who have died in the present war, and who belonged to the corps comprised in this convention. . . This convention is ratified at the head-quarters of Bergara, 31st of August, 1839. " The Duke de la Victoria.

" Rafael Maroto."

Espartero sent on the 8th inst. to Don Carlos a message offering him a free *sortie* either for France or England, and the French and English Commissioners had undertaken to grant him in either case all the facilities in their power. Espartero ordered his Aide-de-Camp, who was the bearer of the despatches, to inform the officer into whose hands he was to deliver them, that in the event of Don Carlos refusing to withdraw quietly, he would in less than five days be attacked by irresistible forces, and Espartero could no longer answer for his personal safety. The wife of General Moreno, who has been assassinated by some of the soldiers of Maroto, was with him when he was shot, and also his daughter.

The opening of the Cortes took place on the 1st inst. The Queen Regent's speech contained no allusion to the diplomatic operations of Espartero, alluded only generally to the Military success of that officer, and was mainly taken up with congratulations on the improved moral and financial state of the country.

Switzerland.—A disturbance has broken out at Zurich, and, after the loss of some lives, the authorities were overthrown, and a central committee of government appointed. The people are said to be exasperated at the heavy taxation, and the general conduct of government.

Turkey.—Admiral Roussin is recalled from the post of French Ambassador at Constantinople. His sending his Aide-de-Camp, M. Anselme, to Alexandria with the mandates of the Five Powers, requiring Mehemet Ali to surrender the Turkish fleet, is stated to be the blunder which has occasioned his recal. With the French Government Egypt holds the first place, whilst Constantinople is quite secondary. M. Pontois, the successor of Admiral Roussin, is to be Minister, not Ambassador.

Dr. Ainsworth, Lieutenant Russell, and M. Rapain, then on a scientific and geographical tour in Asia Minor, were present at the battle of Nezib. When the Egyptians made their first attack on the Turkish front in vain and retired, the Englishgentlemen asked the Pacha to allow them to send their baggage to Bir for safety. This offended Hafiz, who declared he was certain of beating the Egyptians; and the removal of the baggage might have tended to dishearten the troops. The next day the Egyptians marched to the other side. Ibrahim stopped on the banks of the river, surrounded his infantry by his cavalry and artillery, and let loose his irregulars into the country. The Prussian officers Muhlbael and Molk advised the Pacha to attack in the night, or else retire upon Bir. Hafiz, after some hesitation, did commence a night attack with artillery, and, had he followed it up with any other force, he would have probably conquered. The next morning the Egyptians attacked with their artillery in front. The Kurd irregulars of the Turkish side disbanded, and began to pillage the camp. Hafiz, seeing that Ibrahim was leading his troops to attack the Turkish left, sent Scheriff Pacha with a regiment of cavalry to the aid of the left. But the regiment disbanded and fled, bringing off many with it. They ran to their tents on seeing the kurds pillage the camp, but they came up as soon as the others. The three gentlemen then retreated, the little they saved at first being afterwards pillaged, so that they reached Malatia without baggage or money, and were obliged to return to Constantinople.

Russia.—The following account of the Armies of Russia in the Caucasus, on the coast of the Black Sea, and in Armenia, is from a letter dated St. Petersburg, 24th ult. :—

The Army of the Caucasus, commanded by General Golowine, at Tiflis, is composed of 3,000 infantry, 800 dragoons, 1,500 Cossacks, and a half brigade of artillery. General Fest, at Derbent Boujnesk'i, occupies the coast of the Caspian Sea as far as Bacon, with 12,000 men and 36 pieces of artillery. In the fortresses of Cabasbdah there are 15,000 men in garrison with their artillery. Upon the lines of Tereku and the outposts, there are 2,500 Cossacks of the line. The Army of the Black Sea consists of 8,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery at Anapa, under General Grabbe; 12,000 men and 48 pieces of artillery on the line of Kouban, under General Rajewski: 9,000 men and 36 pieces of artillery on the coast and lines of Sundja, under General Sobolewski, and 3,500 Cossacks of the line in the plains of Alazan, under the Hetman Wierzouline. The Army of Armenia is composed of 20,000 men and 60 pieces of artillery, under General Ratzowski, at Erivan, and upon the line of Udaxes. This account does not include the irregular and native troops, which are calculated at from 45,000 to 20,000 cavalry.

General the Marquis of Londonderry's answer to an address of the Clergy of Ripon, Thirsk, and neighbourhood, upon the subject of the late duel:—

" Wynyard-park, August 16, 1839.

" Sir,—I have received, with becoming gratitude, and with the respect to which it is entitled, your letter of yesterday's date, accompanied by a representation to me of the clergy of Ripon, Thirsk, and their neighbourhoods, for my unchristian proceeding in violating the laws of God, by accepting a challenge and fighting a duel with Mr. H. Grattan. That any action of mine should so far interest the great body of clergymen who have signed the document must be to me a flattering circumstance, inasmuch as it is not called for by any connexion between the parties and the individual; as was the case, if my memory serves me, in Bath, upon a similar remonstrance made by the clergy, &c., of that city, to Lord Powerscourt, their member. Your exordium, therefore, to myself must be the more flattering; while if you, and the other clergymen who are signing parties to the representation, had ever read Lord Powerscourt's answer on the occasion I have alluded to, I am sure you would all have admitted nothing of reasoning or logic could be added to the irrefragable facts that are there laid down so truly and so admirably by so young a man, and that man not in my profession of arms.

" You call upon me, as a Christian senator and a nobleman, instead of bowing to the evil requirements of a worldly code, to have substituted exalted station and religious principles. But you forgot that this course might, in all probability, have entailed personal chastisement and insult. Allow me to observe, Sir, to your cloth, this may pass over. Civil action may redress. But to ours, this can never be risked.

" Did the clergy of any part of the empire remonstrate with the hero of 100 fights when he met Lord Winchilsea in a duel? From whence, then, may I ask, arises the extreme anxiety at this moment, upon a far humbler and less important matter? The clergy remonstrating seem to wish for publicity, and your letter informs me my reply may have an influence on society. But I should lose the degree of character I have (I hope) obtained through life for candour and straightforwardness, if I did not at once declare that while you, as clergymen, are compelled to view this transaction as unsanctioned and unauthorized by God, we as soldiers are bound to fight to uphold the altar and throne when attacked, and for this high duty our garments must be unsullied as yours: and while you in the due exercise of your high calling are bound to preach the gospel and administer consolation to the repentant sinner, you must leave to the British soldier the unfettered right of being the best judge and arbiter of his own honour, while he religiously believes, that in doing his duty in that state of life to which Providence has called him, he will find mercy in the Redeemer, instead of drawing down the wrath of God, as you seem to announce. I have the honour to be, Sir your obedient humble servant, VANE LONDONDERRY."

The letter has given rise to the following :—

THE MARQUIS TO THE ANTI-DUELLISTS.

Sir, I have received your kind letter about
My fighting a duel, when lately called out;
The same course you elsewhere have thought fit to try
And Powerscourt gave you a biting reply.

As Christian you wish me to stand on my rank;
That done, might produce an attack on my flank,
Which your cloth might patiently bear without tripping,
But soldiers can't very well risk a horse-whipping.

When Wellington Winchilsea fought, did we see
The clergy come forward? Then why bother me?
Why thus bust me up? At the truth I must hint—
The fact is, they're anxious to figure in print.

I beg to remark, that to pray they are right,
But soldiers must ever be ready to fight;
Then leave your long yarns, if you please, Sir, and bore
With counsel and rigmarole lectures no more.

A soldier, by Providence placed, honour's laws
Must keep, and be constantly prompt in their cause.
Then mind your own business with souls; spare our bodies,
And trouble your noddles no more with us swaddies.

Weekly Paper. L.

Riding.—An officer on a field-day happened to be thrown from his horse, and as he lay sprawling on the ground, said to a friend who ran to his assistance, " I thought I had improved in my riding, but I find I have *fallen off*."

Literary Notices.

The Modern Literature of France. By George W. M. Reynolds, Member of the French Statistical and Agricultural Societies, &c., Author of "Pickwick Abroad," "Alfred de Rosann," &c. 2 vols. Henderson.

A THOUSAND times have we thanked Heaven most fervently, that English women are not French women—that the morals of England have no affinity with those of France. Had our thanks for those blessings never arisen to Heaven before, they would have been elicited most abundantly by the perusal of the work just now demanding our notice—a work so utterly un-English in its character, political, moral, and religious, that we grieve to see an Englishman's name in its title-page. Mr. Reynolds evidently thinks as a Frenchman, feels as a Frenchman, and writes as a Frenchman. In fact, he appears to have resided so long in France, that he has become denaturalised in politics, morals, and religion.

These volumes profess to be a review, or *exposé*, with examples, of the modern literature of France; that is, of "the literature of France since the revolution of 1830; which," says the writer, "is quite distinct from that under the fallen dynasty." In the true spirit of a Frenchman of the new school, Mr. Reynolds regards *la jeune France* as all-in-all upon every possible subject; and, as they who are themselves the most grossly prejudiced, are always the first to raise the war-whoop of "*prejudice*" and "*narrow-mindedness*" against those who may have the *misfortune* (*quere?*) to differ from them in opinion, sentiment or feeling, so he is in a towering passion with such of his countrymen as have presumed to express a belief that all the delicacy, purity, and virtue—all the genius and talent—all the integrity and honour upon the face of the earth, are not monopolised by the French under the dynasty of Louis Philippe.

"*Prejudice*," says Mr. Reynolds, "which a celebrated political writer very happily denominated 'the spider of the mind,' has done much to depreciate the value of foreign systems and institutions in the minds of the English. Hence it is that we daily hear even men of most liberal opinions expressing sentiments anything but impartial and just in reference to the French." "When," he proceeds, "we find the leading journals and periodicals of the English press still leaguing together against the French, with all the bitterness and hate which characterised the sentiments of the nation in those times when Napoleon rolled his war-chariot from the gates of Madrid to the palace of the Kremlin, and when our armies and household troops were called forth to protect the coasts against the menaced invasion of the imperial hero, —we feel our *regret* at such *injustice* commingled with a *sentiment of pity*, or indeed of CONTEMPT for the *narrow-mindedness* of our fellow-countrymen." This is all very dreadful.

Do our readers happen to recollect a particularly able, spirited, and graphic article which, we are here reminded, appeared in the "Quarterly Review" about three years ago, exposing the moral infamy of much of this same "modern literature of France," of which Mr. Reynolds now stands forward as the bold but injudicious and reckless champion? This is the source of all his ire. The article here alluded to he stigmatises as "the most desperate attack ever made upon a foreign nation by the pen" —as an "assault on the literature and morals of the French, disgraceful in the extreme." And he *fondly hopes*, that his "sketch of modern French authors will remove many of the *prejudices* existing against them in the minds of Englishmen."

Well has it been said—"Protect us against our friends!" Most unluckily for Mr. Reynolds, for his "sketch," and for his "modern French authors," our *Englishman* has himself fixed—irremovably fixed—the seal of truth upon the abused article in the "Quarterly Review." Had we required aught in corroboration of the astounding facts adduced in that article, we should have found it to satiety in Mr. Reynolds's volumes. Many of the translated extracts which he has given prove all—and more than all—that its most inveterately *prejudiced* enemies could wish to see proved against "the literature of France since the revolution of 1830." Some of the passages, notwithstanding Mr. Reynolds's admission that, "in a *few* (*quere?*) instances, expunged (*quere* expurgated?) translations are given," are such as place modern French authors—ay, and modern French *women*, too—in nearly the lowest possible grade in point of delicacy, decency, modesty, purity, virtue, and honour. But, we crave pardon, we are *Englishmen*, and, as a matter of course, ignorant, *prejudiced*, and *narrow-minded*. Under the influence, therefore, of our national ignorance, prejudice, and narrow-mindedness, we close, as we commenced, by thanking Heaven most fervently that English women are not French women—that the morals of England have no affinity with the morals of France, as exemplified in the literature of the Louis Philippe dynasty.

The Royal Armouries of Great Britain, from the time of the Ancient Britons. By Alexander Burnet. H. K. Causton.

WE by no means admit the author's introduction, that until the reign of Her present Majesty there existed no history of the armorial bearings so profusely scattered over the three kingdoms. We could put our hands on many works containing all the information now presented to us; but the merit of this neat little publication is, that every thing essential to be known respecting the Royal Armourie is therein carefully condensed, and that it also contains much other useful heraldic information. The volume is neatly illustrated, and has a copious and most useful index.

Colburn's Standard Novelists.—The fifteenth volume of this collection contains the third series of "Sayings and Doings." No less than 562 pages, with a capital portrait of the witty author. "Cousin William" and "Gervase Skinner" are equal to any of the very clever productions of Mr. Hook.

Pictures of the French. Drawn by Themselves. W. S. Orr and Co.—The fourth part of this attractive work, translated from the French, introduces us to the Virtuoso, the Duchess, the Midwife, and the Horticulturist. These characteristics are admirably hit off, and the illustrations as usual are excellent. The work is full of entertainment, and gives a better idea of the habits and notions of our neighbours than any other we could name.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments. J. Thomas.—This excellent, cheap, and revised edition is now within a number of its completion. With good type, good paper, very spirited and happily-designed illustrations, the success of these delightful and popular tales is certain.

Smith's Standard Library.—The new issue includes the Life of Benvenuto Cellini, Stephens' Incidents of Travel, Scott's Vision of Don Roderick, and Miss Sedgwick's Home. Benvenuto Cellini, as described by Horace Walpole, is more entertaining than any novel, and at the same time conducive to the improvement of the mind. Mr. Stephens' work is an excellent narrative of the every-day incidents that occur to a traveller in the east; and in "Home," we have the most correct view of American life. Such works must command an extensive circulation at their present price, which, in some instances, is less than one-tenth of the sum at which they were originally published. The Standard Library will find its way into the hands of all classes of the community.

Thomas's Life of Napoleon. Part IV. *Tyas's History of Napoleon.* Part VII.—We have frequently noticed these works, and we are glad to find that there is no decrease in their respective claims for public favour. The pictorial embellishments, chiefly Military subjects, are the most characteristic that we have ever met with, and, as truly said, leave scarcely a passage of the stirring life of Napoleon, 'from the cradle to the grave,' undepicted. Both work's are very spiritedly conducted, and deserve to be in every soldier's library.

The Illustrated Shakspere. Tyas.—"Twelfth Night," exquisitely embellished by Kenny Meadows, forms the fifth part of this surprisingly cheap and beautiful edition of the works of our great dramatist. The introductory remarks to the play are excellent.

Harry Lorrequer, No. VII. Curry, Dublin.—The humour of these "Confessions," with the illustrations by "Phiz," are irresistible. This is by far the best of the "Pickwick school," now in course of publication.

Pocket Diary, 1839.—A little tract distributed by the National Endowment and Assurance Society, embodying much sensible instruction, with excellent tables for Life Assurance and Immediate Annuities.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN.

THERE were some things about this personage too much out of the common course to allow of letting him go down to his grave without a volley. Our readers all know that the Admiral was a Bostonian. He loved to speak of the times when he was "a dirty-faced little rascal, licking molasses with the boys on Long-wharf." This was before the revolution. The veterans say that his family, which we have always heard was rather of humble condition than otherwise, resided in Province House Court.

Isaac was not destined, however, to be always licking molasses. There was a spirit in him which yearned for activity and adventure, and we find him in the British Navy at a very early date. In this service no man more thoroughly earned that advancement and reputation which are both so hard to be earned. He went regularly and rigorously, we believe, through all the ordinary grades, till he reached the *fourth step from the summit* of a list which is always long enough to discourage the hardiest aspirant. During this long service he must have lived over strange scenes. Indeed, we know very well that he did so, and can only regret that we hear nothing of a memoir appearing which should embody the spirit of these things.

At one time the Duke of Clarence was under him—as Midshipman, we believe. William got greatly attached to his Commander, too, who, though "rude in speech" sometimes, had yet, as the Indians say, a soft heart, and a large one. As Duke and King, the Middy afterward did all he could for Coffin's promotion, nor was he content to relinquish his society after coming to the throne. It is about three years since William, inviting him to dine, was informed by the Admiral that the gout, his great enemy, had wholly disabled him; he was obliged to be trundled about in his easy-chair. "Well, then, come with your easy-chair, if you can," the royal sailor's response to his old comrade; and so with his easy-chair he did. He had long before this received a splendid medal from his Sovereign's hand. This he carried with him on land and sea, and he had it when he was cast adrift on the Atlantic ten years ago or more, by the burning of the *Boston*. It was the only article then saved from all his chattels, but his happiness was complete when it was held up to him on Captain Mackay's deck, while the helpless hero lay there flat on his back.

This we have from a spectator of the scene. Our neighbour Osgood, the artist, was on board the *Boston*. He describes the fire (lightning in a cotton-ship), and the whole scene as terrific. The sea ran mountains high, and it seemed doubtful if a boat could live, yet the Admiral never blenched. He was disabled, and his companions were very anxious to save him. Mr. O. says, that as several were about to go below for that purpose, they encountered the veteran at the head of the cabin stairs. He, having heard of the danger, had ascended thus far, by the assistance of his servant, and with great and painful exertion. A mattress was laid in the whale-boat, which was on the quarter. On this he was placed, with his servant by his side, while a man was stationed at each tackle. He at the bows seemed well aware of the critical situation in which they were placed; but the man at the stern took out his knife, and when the wave rose to the boat cut the tackle, so that when the latter rose again, the other end being fast, the boat was half filled with water, and the sailor at the stern thrown into the deep. By this time the bow tackle was unhooked, the boat cleared from the side, and the old tar taken half drowned from the sea, to receive a pretty severe reprimand from the fearless man whom he had so unintentionally immersed in a cold bath.

Thus this scene went on till all were afloat in boats 200 miles from land. One soon died of exhaustion; the rest were on allowance of a third of a biscuit and a gill of water a day. The Admiral not only shared all, but he alone kept up the life of the company, giving them every encouragement, and winding up occasionally with one of his best songs. "Off, my lads," he roared out at one time, "don't look so eagerly at my old carcase. Here's a young painter will make a much better meal!" Fortunately this lasted but a night and a day. The passengers got into this port not long after. The Admiral went to the *Tremont* again, just as if all was not lost. Moreover, he sat to the artist, and paid him double price. He also gave Captain Mackay, who rescued the company, a douceur of 500 dollars and a splendid gold watch.

This is a long story, but it shows the whole man. He was a sailor of the old school. Smollet would have gloried in him, but he was too good for Smollet. With all his little eccentricities, and ill-disciplined as he was, there was a sound sense and sterling Yankee spirit at the bottom, which still kept him erect and sent him a-head. Yet, to his shrewdness was added a gallantry and generosity that clinched from nothing. His impulses were noble, and he yielded to them. He once commanded a ship when a man was knocked overboard in a gale; his comrade hesitated, but not Coffin; in five minutes he had the fellow on deck again, heels over head. "Ah, you blackguard," he cried, as he shook the water out of his trousers, "you've cost me a new hat."

At another time he had a fire suddenly discovered below, which proved to be close to the magazine, and even the old sailors were so frightened that 60 of them swam ashore. The Admiral, however, led on to the rescue, and the fire was with great exertions extinguished. As to liberality, his character is well known. We see that he has lately been publicly thanked as a leading benefactor of the Naval School. Every body knows that the Coffin school, consisting chiefly of persons of that family, has long been flourishing by his beneficence, at Nantucket, where there are said to be at least 500 of the name. The old man loved America best after all. There was nothing like Boston to him. Much more might be added to this gossip, but enough. We hope that some of the Admiral's contemporaries, who are qualified, will let us hear from them. Meanwhile, as we said before, they'll excuse this "volley."—*Boston Transcript.*

ADDRESS TO A SNUFF-TAKER'S NOSE.

"Knows he who never took a pinch,
Nosey! the pleasure thence which flows?
Knows he the titillating joys
Which my nose knows?

"Oh, nose! I am so proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee, and feel that joy—
New Monthly. A Roman knows."

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday a General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, for the election of a Director in the room of Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., deceased, when, after proceeding to the ballot, James Weir Hogg, Esq. was declared elected by a majority of votes. The other candidates were—Col. Sykes, Col. Galloway, and Major-Gen. Archibald Robertson.

On Tuesday last, the Company's new steam-ship *Semeetris* was launched from the Messrs. Pitcher's yard at Northfleet. Her engines have been constructed by Messrs. Maudsley and Field, and are ready to be put into her immediately. Capt. Moresby, R.N., is to command her, and she will be despatched with the least possible delay to her destination.

H.M.'s sloop-of-war, the *Favourite*, has sailed for Rangoon, for the protection, as it is said, of our commerce, lest recent occurrences at China should induce the Burmese to display a little sauciness. Sir F. Maitland proceeds in the flag-ship *Wellesley* to adjust matters with the Chinese, and, as we understand, to make an energetic remonstrance against the harsh measures of the Chinese Commissioner. In all other quarters, matters have the same tranquil aspect that they have hitherto borne. Col. Sutherland has contrived to adjust the Joudpore affair, so that there is little chance of future disturbance.—*Oriental Observer*, June 8.

A gentleman high in the medical profession at Madras has been recently tried by a General Court-Martial, for disobedience of orders, in refusing to sit on a Committee, in which a junior was ordered as President. The pro-

ceedings were suppressed; but the individual in question was ordered to join the Garrison Battalion at Kunnur, which by many is considered an arbitrary stretch of authority.

We have to announce the death of Ens. Mercer, 70th N.I., on board the *Lady Kennaway*, on her way to sea, and of Ens. Forbes, 10th N.I., at Lucknow, on 8th inst.—*Englishman*, June 21.

Civil Service Annuity Fund.—It will be interesting to the members of the Bengal Civil Service to learn, that private letters, received by the last overland mail, mention that the Court of Directors have at length determined upon allowing a limited number of annuities to be granted annually at a quarter of the values thereof, so long as the assets of their annuity fund will bear it.—*Calcutta Courier*, June 20.

It is purposed to erect a new cathedral on the esplanade near the site of the late Chowringhee Theatre, which has been destroyed by fire. The Bishop of Calcutta has subscribed one lac of rupees, and will even advance still more should it be required.

China.—Nothing of interest occurred till Saturday, May 4, when an edict from the Commissioner who is at Bogue receiving the surrendered opium, reached Canton. It communicates his commands for re-opening the trade, orders the boats and guards surrounding the factories to be withdrawn, and permits the passage-boats to resume running under certain restrictions, and the ships at Whampoa to receive and discharge cargo. Capt. Elliot is allowed to pass to and fro to facilitate the final delivery of the 20,283 chests; but, till that is completed, 16 hostages are to be retained in Canton, and none of the vessels outside are permitted to come in. The edict in question was immediately followed by a public notice from Capt. Elliott, stating that, under existing circumstances, he had only to refer Her Majesty's subjects to his proclamation of March 28 for their general guidance, and that he would give the earliest information in his power as to the probable period of his departure from Canton, and as he has elsewhere stated that after this event it will be impracticable for any of his countrymen to remain there, and he will not allow any British vessel to enter the river, a protracted suspension of the trade seems certain after the surrender of the drug is completed, and the vessels now at Whampoa have cleared out.

The field force in Mykee Kaunta, under the command of Capt. Apthorp of the 20th N.I., had an engagement with the Bheels on the 13th inst., in which the troops had a few killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the insurgents is stated to be very considerable.—*Bombay Times*, May 26.

The following extract from a letter from a British officer contains some very interesting facts connected with Shah Soojah's occupation of Candahar.

"The triumphal entry of the King into Candahar presented a scene of enthusiasm and loyalty which nothing could surpass, and more than justified the expectation which had been formed, though the progress of affairs for the last ten days seemed at one time to lead to the inevitable result of a siege with all its horrors. Up to the 18th April the Chiefs had by no means abandoned the hope of raising a religious war, as was discovered by intercepted letters to persons in authority in our rear. Our approach to the Kojuk Pass on the 16th, had, however the effect of stirring up the Sirdars in their resolution to oppose us, and during the 18th and 19th two of the Chiefs were within twelve miles of the British camp with a body of 3,000 Cavalry. Our camp-followers were cut off by the Candahar authorities, and our troops exposed to considerable inconvenience.

"On the morning of the 20th, a Syed appeared at the pickets, representing himself to be an agent of Hajee Khan Kakur, and he was soon discovered to be what he pretended to. A messenger was despatched in return with one of his people, and in a couple of hours Hajee Khan entered the British camp with about 120 followers. The defection of Hajee Khan panic-struck the Affghan Cavalry, and believing themselves circumvented by us on all sides, fled to the city with the greatest precipitation. Council succeeded council on their arrival at Candahar, and the chiefs soon and justly concluding that their adherents would not stand by them, and they therefore prepared for flight.

On the morning of the 24th, the King approached Candahar, but without any intention of marching to the city. The scarcity of water, however, compelled his Majesty to come within three miles of it, and by a happy combination of circumstances, nothing could have turned out more fortunately. The British Army was behind—the King entrapped his own force, and was preceded by no one. The morning had scarcely dawned, when parties of horse were discovered on our flanks; they were not enemies but friends. They galloped towards the cortège, dismounted, drew up in line, prayed for the King, who welcomed them, and then joined in rear of the procession, and ere we sighted Candahar, Shah Soojah had been joined by about 1,500 men, well-mounted, dressed, and caparisoned, and his only attendants on the part of the British were Mr. M'Naghten and the officers of the mission, with a small honorary escort."

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., April 27, 1839—Mr. H. Vansittart to officiate till further orders as an Assist. to Polit. Agent at Umballa, with powers of Joint Mag. Mr. H. B. Harrington to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Goruckpoor, during absence of Mr. G. F. Thompson, on leave, or until further orders. Mr. M. Smith to officiate as Reg. of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, during absence of Mr. H. B. Harrington on deputation to Goruckpoor, or until further orders. R. C. Raikes, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages, and attached to the Bengal Div. of the Presid. of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., May 17, 1839—Lieut. W. Loveday, 37th N.I., to be an Assist. to the officiating Polit. Agent at Shaul. Major R. Rose, 16th N.I., was appointed in the Polit. Depart. to be Polit. Agent at Jeypore. Major T. Robinson, First Assist. to the Resident at Indore, to be Polit. Agent at Kotah. Major Robinson will continue to officiate as Polit. Agent at Meywar until further orders. Capt. J. W. Douglas, Sec. Assist., to be First Assist. to the Res. at Indore. Lieut. W. T. Eden, Third Assist., to be Second Assist. to do. Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 38th N.I., and Acting Adj. of the 1st Inf. Oude Aux. Force, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Shaw.

TO DO DUTY.—G.O., May 21—The undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names.—Ens J. O. Armit, 15th N.I., at Barrackpore. R. C. Wroughton, 23d N.I., at Agra. D. T. Reid, 24th N.I., at Midnapore. J. Rattry, A. A. Becher, and P. C. Eatwell, 57th N.I., at Barrackpore. A. Rose, 58th N.I., at Barrackpore. H. B. Impey, 67th N.I., Benares. H. R. Shelton, 69th N.I., at Berhampore. H. C. Adlum, 69th N.I., at Berhampore.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Sept. 7—MORLEY, *Evans*, from Bombay, May 12. 9th—GLOBE, *Hopper*, Bengal, March 12—ADVOCATE, *Williamson*, do. 23d March—ELIZA, *Mann*, Bombay, April 15. 13th—LORD AUCKLAND, *Fraser*, Bengal, March 18—PARAGON, *Coleman*, do. April 15—SARAH, *Dawson*, Batavia, May 12.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MORLEY—Mrs. Gibson and three children, Miss Rose, Lieut. Newsham, Mr. Healey, Mrs. Morse, and two children.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Sept. 9, LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Arckoll*, for Bombay. 11th—LADY EAST, *Robinson*, for do. 14th—VERNON, *Denny*, for Calcutta.

MADRAS, June 21—COLOMBO, *Anthony*, from Pondicherry. 22d—GOVERNOR DOHERTY, *O'Brien*, from Calcutta. 24th—EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, from Bombay.

BOMBAY, June 11—INDUS, *Clarke*, from Hobart Town. 10th—H.M.S. JUPITER, *Fellon*, from Colombo. 30th—CALEDONIA, *Cammell*, for Liverpool.

SHIP SPOKEN.—July 18—HEREFORDSHIRE, *Chapman*, London to Bombay, lat. 1.30. N., long. 23. W.

CASUALTY.—Plymouth, Sept. 12. The EXMOUTH, *Warren*, for Bengal, in working down, got on shore in a thick fog in Bigbury Bay, on the sand, and remained there twenty minutes. She was hauled off by a hedge, and does not make any water.

Art of Floating.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water—ay, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher: let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go—turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.—*Walker.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

BY COUNT BJORNSTJERNA, Swedish Ambassador.

(*Continued from page 550.*)

3d. What prospect of stability has the British power in India? This extensive question must be considered from two points of view; that of the inward state of British India; and that of its outward political state. With regard to the former, the present flourishing state of this kingdom, the mildness of its government, and the order generally prevailing there, ought certainly to ensure the stability of the British empire; for what better can India wish than the continuance of the present state of things. But he must be indeed ignorant of the human heart who should believe that these advantages, how great soever they may be, should be able perfectly to compensate a nation for the loss of its independence, and reconcile it with the thought of having been conquered, and that too by a nation coming from a great distance, belonging to quite another race, and professing another religion, —a nation which is even considered to be *unclean*, and is avoided by the Hindu as causing *moral contamination*. Besides this general cause, there are several others which more or less contribute to the undermining of the British power in India. Among these may be mentioned the numbers of deposed kings and princes, degraded governors, rayas, nabobs, and zemindars, that are in the country, who, although they are well used by the British government, cannot forget the loss of their *musnuds* (thrones); and they and their followers are therefore ready to take the first opportunity of regaining their regretted power. India is also full of discharged soldiers from the times of the Mahrattas and Pindaries, who, as belonging to a warrior caste, and besides accustomed to a lawless and wandering way of life, now seek revenge against those who caused their ruin. Neither is the Mussulman population attached to the British government, themselves formerly commanders, see now with regret how this power has fallen into the hands of others, and wish nothing more earnestly than to establish Timur's throne in Delhi, and that of Aureng Zeb in Agra.

These united causes for fermentation certainly make the power of Britain in India appear far from being yet perfectly established. The Hindu race, which forms the great mass, can, however, be considered as rather attached than disinclined to it, especially the lower castes, whose protector the English government has always been. The fidelity of the Army is certain *. The greatest security for the continuance of the British power in India, lies, however, without doubt, in the exceedingly mild and easy character of the Hindus (especially among the inhabitants of Bengal, the very pith of the British power); in the *division into castes*: and on their belief in the transmigration of souls. The *castes* prevent the desire of the low-born from aiming at higher ranks in society (a common cause of disquiet in Europe); those in the higher classes consider life as so insignificant a part of their eternal being, that it is not worth while to trouble themselves much about it, and are consequently inspired with a *stoical and slavish indifference*, which promotes obedience to the temporal powers, and prevents the breaking out of insurrection.

The question now is, Whether the elements of stability overbalance the materials for fermentation existing in India? I, for my part, consider this very probable, provided the British government continues to treat India in the same wise and mild way as hitherto, and prepare the way for the natives to obtain, through ability and merit, a greater share in the government of the country than that at present enjoyed, which extends only to the lowest places in the civil and law department, and the lower in the Army.

The power of England over India is a power depending on opinion. Should the Hindu cease to entertain the conviction of the intellectual and moral superiority of the English, it would be impossible for the trifling number of the latter now in India, amounting in all to 100,000 (government, officers of the Army, soldiers, tradesmen, planters, &c. &c., included), to retain the government of 100,000,000 of natives, more than half of whom belong to warlike nations. It is, therefore, particularly necessary to endeavour to keep up this power of opinion, which can be done only by means of just government in general, and moral individual conduct. That time must, however, come at last, when a separation will take place, to which the increasing prosperity and enlightenment of the Hindu nation will contribute; for when a nation has arrived at maturity, independence forms the principal object of its wishes. It is at such a period that India, like America formerly, will deliver itself from the colonial leading-strings of the mother-country. That such will be the case must be seen by every thinking Englishman, and seen, too, *without regret*; for England can be great, and powerful, and happy without India, as it has been so without America. Britain has been called by Providence to spread the blessings of civilization throughout the surface of the earth; she has planted the tender flower on the northern continent of America, has afterwards taken it to Asia's ancient abodes, and is now preparing its advancement on the extensive coast of Australia. To determine the period when the separation of India from England will take place, is beyond the limits of man's shortsighted glance into futurity; it may take centuries, and it may possibly occur within decennia,—late alone can determine this; but the probability is, that it is distant. The Anglo-Indian kingdom is still full of youthful strength, it has not arrived at the zenith of its power, and it is not till then that the point of culmination is reached. What would, without doubt, hasten this period, are outward political circumstances of a dangerous nature; *a war against India*,—which, besides its direct influence, might possibly bring with it an indirect effect, that of putting in motion the materials of fermentation already existing in the bosom of India itself, and mislead the dissatisfied there to raise the banner of revolt. Such circumstances affect too nearly the subject now under consideration,—What prospect of stability has the British power in India? to be passed over by me in silence.

A glance at the map of India will show that the boundaries of that country form a kind of irregular square, the south-east and south-west sides of which are bounded by the Indian ocean; the north-east protected by the Himalaya and the Araccanian mountains; and the north-west by the river Indus. The two first-mentioned sides are perfectly free from the possibility of attack so long as England retains the command or superiority at sea; the third side is equally free from attack, partly from the insurmountable chain of mountains forming its boundary, and; artly from the weakness of the neighbouring countries, Tibet and *Ava*†; there remains, therefore, only the fourth side (the north-western), where *attack can be made*.

It is, therefore, this boundary which we are to examine.

Although the Indus forms the north-west boundary of Hindu, it is not that of the *British possessions*, which do not extend so far, finishing partly behind Sutledge (with the kingdom of Lahore between it and the river Indus), and partly on the borders of Sind, leaving this country between it and the last-mentioned river ‡.

In case any threatening clouds should collect in the north-west against the British possessions in India, which, on account of the great preparations necessary, and the distance, which is very considerable, cannot take place otherwise than slowly, the Anglo-Indian government will probably *not neglect* to take the necessary precautions; which should especially consist of, either by mildness or force, securing to themselves the attachment of those countries which separate the British possessions from the Indus, making this their natural boundary, to which the British defensive powers must advance if military and political reasons continue to have any influence in the council at Calcutta §.

The Indus being proved navigable for more than 200 geographical miles (see Burns's description), makes it not only an easily defended boundary, but, what is still more important, renders it easier to keep up, and supply, with ammunition, artillery, and other necessaries for war, the Army collected beyond its banks.

The Anglo-Indian Army consists, as we have seen above, of 180,000 men (besides contingent troops), and can easily be restored to its former strength of 240,000. A third part of this Army, united with the troops of Runjet Sing and those of the Ameers in Sind, offers a force of 100,000 men at the river Indus, which supplied with all necessaries, would form an almost invincible barrier for India†. The second third part of the Army (from 70 to 80,000) might, in such a case, form the *line of reserve*, behind the Sutledge and Loony, within the Company's own territory: and the last third remain in the interior of the country to keep all quiet. It is in this position that the Anglo-Indian Army might be ready to meet any attempt made on India: and for the sake of still greater security, extend its outposts to Peshawer and the Soliman mountains. As the British Commander can judge, from the direction of the hostile preparations, on which part of the Indus (the upper, middle, or lower) the attack is intended, he will always have an opportunity of so dividing his own forces as always to meet the enemy at the proper point.

Having now shown the strategical movements of the Anglo-Indian Army, we ought to examine what power could undertake

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* In the presidency of Bombay, the English officers, dissatisfied on account of some retrenchment that was made, had openly revolted (1790), and refused to march on an expedition against a Dutch colony. The Hindu soldiers would not join in the revolt of their officers, and maintained the strictest fidelity towards the government: such examples of faithfulness are uncommon in every army.

* The Birman war (against the King of Ava) certainly cost much money, because they were obliged to send all the necessaries of life from Calcutta and Madras to Rangoon; but no danger whatever was caused by it to the British government in India.

† Maysur, Malva, as also the possessions of Scindia, likewise lie between the Indus and the direct territories of the British Company; but as these countries form parts of the British confederation, they are mentioned here as lying within its own boundaries.

‡ I doubt this so much the less, as the present Governor-General, Lord Auckland, is a man possessing both political penetration and strength of character.

§ According to what is said, Lord Moira's Army against the Pindaries, in 1817, consisted of not less than 61,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 300 field-pieces. How much easier ought it not to be, and also how much more important, in case of a warlike attempt against the Indus, to collect a similar force there now?

a war against India: and in what manner this power should proceed in order, with any chance of success, to venture on such an undertaking.—(*To be continued.*)

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, 28th May.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Cawnpore, 15th May, 1839, Lieut. A. J. Michell, 72d N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in the station billiard-room at Allahabad, on the night of the 10th March, in the hearing of several gentlemen, repeatedly uttered concerning Lieut. G. H. Whistler, who was not then present, the words "coward" and "blackguard," and other insulting expressions; and in having said to Lieut. S. Nation (one of the company, who had declared that he would inform Lieut. Whistler) that he would apply the same expressions to him, if he did not that night bring him a hostile message from Lieut. Whistler, which Lieut. Nation had previously refused to do.

2d.—For insubordinate, unofficerlike, and disorderly conduct, in having, on the same night, returned to the billiard room, for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieut. Nation, after he had been directed by his commanding officer, Capt. P. Abbott, to go to his quarters in arrest.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Lieut H. J. Michell is guilty of the first charge; also that he is guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieut Nation," of which portion the Court acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences Lieut. H. J. Michell, 72d N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six months.

(Confirmed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major-General.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, taking into consideration the contrition the prisoner has expressed, and the excitement of mind under which he was labouring, from a sense of the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor, would respectfully recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—In consideration of the recommendation by the Court, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to remit that part of the sentence which adjudges Lieut. Michell to be suspended from allowances, but a regard of what is due to discipline and the peace of society forbids him to remit the whole sentence: Lieut. Michell has been convicted of a flagrant breach of duty as an officer and a gentleman, in the absence of any immediate provocation, and in violation of an oath, by which he had bound himself not to resent the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor.

The suspension of Lieut. Michell from rank and pay will take effect from the date of publication of this order at Allahabad.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—J. Pickles, Manchester, calico-dealer—W. Kay, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, draper—P. Petrie, Liverpool, shipwright—J. T. Hobson, Liverpool, merchant—J. Thompson, Liverpool, butcher—J. G. R. Bishop, Liverpool, cigar-manufacturer—W. Appleton, Newton, Lancashire, tailor—J. Arnett, Witney, Oxfordshire, grocer—R. Long, Tavistock, Devonshire, miller—E. Grams, Stowmarket, Suffolk, ironmonger—C. J. Wrigley, Doncaster, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—A. Stevwright, Edinburgh, merchant.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—M. Case Jackson, now or late of Old Trinity house, Water lane, Tower-st., corn and wine-merchant—R. Jones, Pavement, Moorfields, linen-draper—W. Welch, Norwich, draper—W. Wright, late of Cutler's-st., Houndsditch, and Sandel's end, clothes-dealer, carman, and omnibus proprietor—R. Horatio Nelson Sutcliffe, Cobham row, Clerkenwell, brewer—P. Taylor, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—D. Harris Richards, Devonport, draper—H. P. Ramsey, Devonport druggist—J. Wilson, Kington, Herefordshire, bookseller and printer.

BIRTHS.

2d inst., at Brussels, the lady of Col. DICKSON, of a son—At Tralee Barracks, the lady of Dr. SHEILS, 36th regt., of a still-born daughter—1st inst., at Clontarf, the lady of Capt. GILBERT, of the Royal Navy, of a son—26th ult., in Kilkenny, the lady of Surgeon ARMSTRONG, 8th regt., of a daughter—The lady of Lt. COLLINS, R.N., Chief Officer of Coast-Guard, of a son—In Enniskillen, the lady of Lieut. COCKCRAFT, 70th regt., of a son—At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. C. K. JOHNSTONE, K.L.S., of a son—At Hill Head Station, Hants, the lady of Lieut. KEATLEY, of a daughter—At Uplands, Fareham, on 4th inst., the lady of Capt. HALKETT, R.N., of a son—The lady of T. H. RIMINGTON, Esq., M.P.C., of a daughter—At Poonah, 4th May, the lady of Major OSBURNE, European Regt., of a daughter—At Jubbulpoor, 10th May, the lady of Captain WYATTS, 11th Madras N.I., of a son—At Simla, 19th May, the lady of Captain RUTHERFORD, 39th N.I., of a daughter—At Madras, 31st May, the lady of Lieut. and Brevet-Captain J. RAMSAY, 44th regt., of a son—1st inst., the lady of Major J. S. WINFIELD, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16th, at Camberwell, G. CHENAVIX, Esq., Surg.-Major, h.-p., Coldstream Guards, to MARY SOPHIA, daughter of C. Baldwin, Esq., of Grove-hill, Camberwell—At Walton-park, Kirkcudbrightshire, on 29th ult., R. MACDONALD, Esq., to ANNE CUNINGHAM, second daughter of Major James Campbell, of Waltonpark, H.E.I.C.S.—W. JOHNSON, Esq., son of Capt. Johnson, of Seven Churches, Mayo, to MARGARET, fourth daughter of D. Higgins, Esq., of Rockhill—In Dublin, H. COLLINS, Esq., third son of Captain Collins, late of 36th Foot, to LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Major Hanna, 56th Foot—At Budock, on 26th ult., B. P. BATTEN, Esq., of Penzance, to ELLEN MARY, eldest daughter of Lieut. Collier, R.N.—At Townstal, Dartmouth, T. EDGELOW, Esq., to SARAH, second daughter of Lieut. A. W. Ford, 2d Veteran Battalion—July 9th, at Campabello, New Brunswick, Lieut. J. J. ROBINSON, R.N., only son of Captain Robinson, Bengal Civil Service, to CORNELIA, daughter of Capt. Owen, R.N., and niece of Admiral Sir E. Owen—In Dublin, C. SILLERY, Esq., to MARIA, daughter of the late Captain Lowe, 9th Dragoons—At Powerscourt, Capt. C. FAGET, 7th Fusiliers, to FLORINDA FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late T. Mouck Mason, R.N.—In Monkstown, G. PIMM, Esq., to CHARLOTTE HENRIETTA, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Cash, of Belville—3d inst., I. NEWTON, Esq., of Oporto, to MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Waldron Kelly, 40th regt.—J. J. TASK, Esq., M.D., to MARIANNE, only daughter of R. M. Phelan, Esq., First Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt—At Kingston, on 27th ult., Mr. J. O'BRIEN, H.M.S. *Blenheim*, to Miss MEARNS, of Kingston—At Calcutta, June 5th, J. H. YOUNG, Esq., C.S., to MATILDA, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Swinhoe, Esq., of Calcutta—11th inst., at Upminster, John R. BONHAM, Esq., Captain 20th reg., second son of General Bonham, to MATILDA FRANCES, only surviving daughter of the late Colonel Bulkeley, of Hunting-hall, Stafford—12th inst., at Croydon, G. F. PRINCE, fourth son of R. Sutton, Esq., of Rosaway, Herts, to EMMA, daughter of the late Col. E. Kelly, K.S.A., of the 1st Life Guards—16th inst., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. C. ACKLOM SMITH, R.N.I., to ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late Maj. Chalmers, 55th—19th inst. at Romsey, the Rev. W. VAUX, Prebendary of Winchester, to ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of R. Adm. Sir J. W. Loring, C.B. and K.C.H.—11th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-sq., C. J. FORTESCUE, Esq., 2d Life Guards, to the Hon. ISABELLA MAUDE, daughter of the Viscount Hawarden.

DEATHS.

17th June, at Vellore, of cholera, ELIZABETH LEATHES, the wife of Captain Henry Prior, 23d Madras Inf., and daughter of Sir John Morilock—At Leamington, Mrs. O'HALLORAN, relict of Colonel George O'Halloran, 4th Regt.—At Toronto, Upper Canada, REBECCA, wife of T. Steers, Esq., and daughter of M. Lamert, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals—On passage from the West Indies, on board H.M. brig *Lynx*, Mr. YEAMES, Master's Assistant on board, son of Mr. Yeames, Master, R.N.—At Brighton, JAMES OTTO HARES, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. *Hesse*—At Corsica, on 16th ult., in his 61st year, W. PITT, Esq., Master, R.N., and successively Master-Attendant of the Royal Naval Establishments at Madras, Trincomalee, Jamaica, and Malta—31st ult., the infant son of Capt. NAGLE EVANS, R.M.—At Cape of Good Hope, on 25th May, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, youngest son of John M'Donald, Esq., Master of H.M.S. *Melville*, aged thirteen months—At Cork Barracks, JOHN MOYNEAUX, Esq., Assist.-Surg., 61st regt.—At Cambridge-st., Connaught-sq., CECIL FITZROY, son of Colonel Cecil Bishopp, C.B., 11th reg.—11th inst., at Camden-hill, Kensington, Lady FRASER, wife of General Sir John Fraser, G.C.H.—Lieut. JOHN BENNOCK, R.N. (1815).

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TEETH.

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12	do. Dessert Spoons . .	20	7	2	7	3	4
12	do. Table Forks . . .	30	7	2	10	15	0
12	do. Dessert Forks . .	20	7	2	7	3	4
2	do. Gravy Spoons . . .	10	7	2	3	11	8
1	do. Soup Ladle . . .	10	7	2	3	11	8
4	do. Sauce Ladles . . .	10	7	6	3	16	8
4	do. Salt Spoons (gilt strong) . .				1	0	0
1	do. Fish Slice				2	10	0
12	do. Tea Spoons . . .	10	7	8	3	16	8
1 pair	do. Sugar Tongs (strong) . .				0	15	0

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

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12	Pr. White Drill Do., 8s. 6d. to 12s. per pair	
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1	Pr. Superfine Regimental Trowsers, 30s. to 32s. per pair	
1	Military Cloak, 63s. to 100s. each	
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2	Black Silk Cravats, 3s. to 5s. 6d. each	
48	Pr. Brown Cotton & Hose, 5d. to 10d. per pair	
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48	White Cambric Handkerchiefs, 9d. to 1s. each	
3	Pr. Military Gloves.	
12	Pr. White Berlin Do., 1s. 6d. or 1s. per pair	
36	Linen Huckaback Towels, 7½d. to 10½d. each	
3	Pr. White Cotton Braces, 9d. to 1s. per pair	
1	Clothes Bag, with Lock and Key, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each	
6	Pr. Cotton Sheets, 3s. to 5s. per pair	
8	Pillow Cases, 7d. to 1s. each	
1	Regulation Full Dress Chaco, best quality, 70s.	
2	Foraging Caps, with cover, 15s. to 17s. each	
1	Regulation Town-made Sword, 42s. to 55s., warranted	
1	Waterproof Sword Bag	
1	Sword Knot, 11s. to 13s. each	
1	Buff Shoulder Belt, 11s. 6d.	
1	Patent Leather Frog Do., 7s. 6d. or 8s.	
1	Rich Crimson Silk Sash, 20s. to 25s. each	
2½	Yards Extra Superfine Scarlet Cloth	
8s	Do. Rich Gold Lace	
1	Pr. Undress Frock Shoulder Scales, 17s.	
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September 2, 1839.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s. to 55s.; frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 60s.; trowsers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 18s. to 25s.; waistcoats 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 36s., 42s., and 60s.; cloth cloaks, 32s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 15s.; dressing gowns, 40s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 20s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 3s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN who have not been able to procure Gentlemanly and Fashionable Coats, &c., except at very high Prices, thereby paying for many who never pay at all, are respectfully requested to make a trial at FLETCHER'S, 128, New Bond-street, who have for some years supplied their Patrons with very First-rate Clothing at the annexed Prices, for Ready Money:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; Blue or Black do., 3l. 10s. 6d.; Coloured Frocks, 4l. 4s.; Blue or Black do., 4l. 18s.; Vests, from 18s. 6d.; Trowsers, from 18s. to 1l. 16s. A Suit of Footman's Livery, from 4l. 4s. The new Deputy-Lieutenant's Uniform, complete for 30 Guineas.

Copy the Address.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and Passengers proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the new Patent Metallic Folding-Hinged Bedsteads, Couches, Cots, &c., which will answer the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.

These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Morriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. Johnson, Patentee, 185, Leadenhall-street, sole Manufacturer. And where may also be had good Solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 30s. to 130s., together with every description of Cabin Furniture at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.

All letters must be post-paid. E. Johnson, 185, Leadenhall-street.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—J. DELCROIX and CO., 158, New Bond-street, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive, long, and highly-celebrated establishment, and to inform them that the only genuine, exquisitely-fragrant, and delicate Perfumes, are those which are manufactured by themselves, and which bear the address of 158, New Bond-street, with the signature of J. Delcroix.

The high and envied celebrity of J. Delcroix's Perfumes has produced many spurious imitations, for the selling of which J. Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several parties; and they beg to apprise their connexion that they will persist in their determination to proceed against all persons that may attempt any invasion of their rights.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The most approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleachable Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. Albert, Tailor, 5, King William-street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2	10	0	to	3	0	
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue	3	0	0	—	3	10	
Frock Coat, with Silk Facings and Velvet Collar	2	15	0	—	4	0	0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0	18	0	—	1	10	0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0	10	0	—	1	10	0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2	0	0	—	3	10	0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and CO., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption: orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TO BE SOLD.

BY ORDER of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that Large House, formerly the Residence of the Governors of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with the Large Garden, Stable, and Coach House attached thereto.

The House is substantial and commodious, and contains Dining-Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast-Parlour, 8 Bed-Rooms, 2 Bed-Closets, Dressing-Room, Large Kitchen, and every necessary accommodation for Servants, with good Cellarage, and a sufficient supply of Water, conveyed to the House by Leaden Pipes.

The Premises are enclosed with a Boundary Wall, and measure one acre and two roods, or thereabouts, of English Statute Measure.

To suit the convenience of purchasers, the Honourable Board of Ordnance will have no objection to grant permission for opening an Archway, not exceeding 10 feet 6 inches in width, and 11 feet in height, through the Ramparts to the Harbour, subject, however, to the conditions under which the property is offered for Sale.

Further Particulars may be had by applying at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, in Pall-Mall, London; to the Ordnance Storekeeper, at Edinburgh; and to David Logan, Esq., Barrack-Master, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who will also show a Plan of the Premises.

Tenders for the Property, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, aforesaid, will be received until the 12th day of October next.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 30th August, 1839.

ORDNANCE LANDS AND BUILDINGS,
AT HILSEA, NEAR PORTSMOUTH, AND STOKES BAY, NEAR GOSPORT, IN THE COUNTY OF HANTS.
FREEHOLD ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, by Order of the Right Honourable the Master-General and Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, with the Timber growing thereon, well suited for Investment. The property, near Stokes Bay, contains numerous Sites for Building, commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight and the surrounding country, containing together 832 acres 1 rod 34 poles; let to highly respectable tenants.

The Property at Hilsea will be shown to the purchasers by Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at that place, and the Property at Gosport will be shown by the respective Tenants on the estate.

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday the 5th October next, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had; also of the Storekeepers at the Gun-Wharf, Portsmouth, and at Priddy's Hard, of Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at Hilsea; and of Mr. Nightingale, Surveyor, Lyndhurst, New Forest, of the Ordnance Solicitor, Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and of G. L. Greetham, Esq., Solicitor, Portsmouth.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 21st August, 1839.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 17, 1839.

4th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. Chas. Clements Brooke, from 25th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Rolls, who exchanges.

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Fleetwood Thos. Hugh Wilson to be Lieut., by p., v. Barry, who retires—Arthur James Lord Killeen to be Cornet, by p., v. Wilson.

11th Lt. Drags.—Assist. Surg. Andrew Maclean, M.D., from 64th Foot, to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Hutchinson, promoted in 14 Foot.

1st Foot—Capt. Fred. Dashwood Swann, from h.-p. of the Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Capt., v. Huntly Nicholson, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Lieut. John Money Curlet to be Capt., by p., v. Swann, who retires—Ens. Arthur Cæsar Hawkins to be Lieut., by p., v. Curlet—Arthur Newland, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Hawkins.

4th—Lieut. Jas. Keating, from 7th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Shawe, appointed to 21st Foot.

6th—Brev.-Col. Wm. Henry Sewell, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., without p., v. Powell, dec.

7th—Ens. John Keane, from 81st Foot, to be Lieut., without p., v. Keating, appointed to 4th Foot.

19th—Lieut. Jas. Wm. Graves, from 1st West India Reg., to be Lieut., v. Buchanan, promoted.

21st—Lieut. Arthur Geo. Shawe, from 4th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Armstrong, dec.

22d—Ens. Henry J. Coote to be Lieut., by p., v. Macdonald, who retires—Chas. Philip Joseph Stopford, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Coote.

25th—Lieut. Alex. [illegible] from 4th Drag. Gds., to be Lieut., v. Brooke, who exchanges.

31st—Brev.-Major Henry Clinton Van Cortlandt to be Major, without p., v. Sewell, promoted in 6th Foot—Lieut. Dan. Benj. Townsend Dodgin to be Capt., v. Van Cortlandt.

38th—Assist.-Surg. Hugh Lindsay Stuart, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, v. Rea, appointed to the Staff.

49th—Ens. James Brockman to be Lieut., without p., v. Sholl, dec.—Chevreaulx Faunt, Gent., to be Ens., v. Brockman.

64th—Serj.-Major John Brennan, from 22d Foot, to be Ensign, without p., v. Webb, appointed to 3d Light Dragoons—Wm. R. Brownson, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Maclean, appointed to 11th Light Dragoons.

76th—Major Joseph Clarke to be Lieut.-Colonel, without p., v. Dansey, dec.—Capt. Robert Pan Shawe Martin to be Major, v. Clarke—Lieut. Wm. Wild Joseph Cockraft, v. Bruce, dec., and Lieut. G. E. C. Percy Pickard, v. Martin, to be Capts., without p.—Ens. Wm. Wood Senhouse, v. Cockcroft, and Ens. Wm. Wood Whitfer, v. Pickard, to be Lieutenants, without p.—Quartermaster Serjt. Henry Smith, from 14th Foot, v. Senhouse, and Robt. Edward Perceval Brereton, Gent., v. Whitfer, to be Ens., without purchase.

77th—Lieut. Montagu Denys, from 81st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Pack, whoexchanges.

81st—Lieut. John Powell, from 77th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Denys, who exchanges—Ens. Rich. Crawley, from 1st W. I. Reg., to be Ens., v. Keane, promoted in 7th Foot.

89th—Peter Lawrence Graham Clode, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. M'Donald, who resigns.

93d—Brev.-Major John A. Forbes to be Major, by p., v. Rose, promoted—Lieut. Donald Stewart to be Capt., by p., v. Forbes—Ens. James Caulfield Gordon to be Lieut., by p., v. Stewart—J. C. Gordon, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Gordon.

1st West India Reg.—Joseph Alex. Hanna, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Crawley, appointed to 81st Foot.

Unattached—Major Hugh Percy Rose, from 93d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Wm. Marshall (employed on a particular service), who retires—Brev.-Major Henry Hutton Jacob, from 60th Foot, to be Major, without purchase.

Staff—Vet.-Surg. Frederick Clifford Cherry, from 2d Life Gds., to be Principal Vet.-Surgeon, v. Coleman, deceased.

Hospital Staff—Surg. Sam. Crosier Ror, M.D., from 38th Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces, v. Mahony, promoted—Francis Charles Annesly, Gent., v. Stuart, promoted in 38th Foot, and Richard Bannatine, Gent., v. Still, who resigns, to be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ensign Davies, appointed to the 93d Foot, on the 6th inst., are Thomas Williams.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 20.

4th Drag. Guards—Assist.-Surg. Patrick O'Callaghan, from 27th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Alexander M'Gregor, who retires upon half-pay.

3d Lt. Dragoons—Hon. Alfred Assheton Harbord to be Cornet, by p., v. Webb, appointed to 10th Light Dragoons.

10th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., to be Capt., by p., v. Houstoun, who retires—Cornet Henry Edward Suttees to be Lieut., by p., v. Baird—Cornet George Webb, from 3d Lt. Dragoons, to be Adjt., with the rank of Cornet, v. Baird, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieut. William Augustus Townshend Payne to be Capt., by p., v. Hely, who retires—Ens. George Frederick Call to be Lieut., by p., v. Payne—Sec. Lieut. William Peter Cockburn, from the 60th Foot, to be Ens., v. Call.

21st—Lieut. Bonham Faunce to be Adjt., v. M'Gregor, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

25th—Assist.-Surg. James Finlayson Nivison, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, v. Sinclair, appointed to the Staff.

27th—Assist.-Surg. George Barlow Fry, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. O'Callaghan, appointed to 4th Drag. Gds.

29th—Assist.-Surg. George Alexander Cowper, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Hawkey, promoted on the Staff.

41th—Lieut. Edward Plantagenet Airey Talbot to be Adjt., v. James, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

38th—Lieut. David William Archibald Douglas, from the h.-p. 55th Foot, to be Lieut., repaying the difference, v. Barlow, promoted—Ens. Robert Charles Sinclair to be Lieut., by p., v. Douglas, who retires—James Jarvis, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Sinclair.

52d—Capt. Edgar Gibson to be Major, by p., v. Streatfield, who retires—Lieut. Bryan Palmes to be Capt., by p., v. Gibson—Ens. Charles George Fountaine to be Lieut., by p., v. Palmes—Edgar Ratcliffe, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Fountaine—William Frederick Foxcroft Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Keane, who retires.

53d—Lieut. Maximilian Arthur Nethercote, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Kerr, who exchanges.

54th—Capt. Jasper Byng Creagh, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Pryce Clark, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

58th—Lieut. George Ponsonby Hume to be Capt., by p., v. Bell, who retires—Ens. Michael King to be Lieut., by p., v. Hume—Michael Lewis Westropp, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. King.

60th—Richard Francis Waldo Sibthorp, Gent., to be Second Lieut., by p., v. Cockburn, appointed to the 18th Foot—Lieut. William Henry Fitzgerald to be Paym., v. Henry Edward O'Dell, who reverts to his former half pay.

81st—Lieut. Charles Hope Kerr, from 53d Foot, to be Lieut., v. Nethercote, who exchanges.

83d—Lieut. Edward D'Alton to be Capt., by p., v. Kelly, who retires—Ens. Wenman Wynnatt to be Lieut., by p., v. D'Alton—James Williams Wallington, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Wynnatt.

89th—Lieut. George Calvert Clarke to be Capt., by p., v. Moore, who retires—Ensign Charles Sandes to be Lieut., by p., v. Clarke—Sec. Lieut. George Augustus Frederick Ruxton, from Ceylon Regt., to be Ensign, v. Sandys.

92d—John Crespigny Mullingen, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Wilson, promoted on the Staff.

99th—Cornet David Brown, from h.-p. 14th Lt. Drags., to be Ens., without p., Sept. 19—Frederick Montgomerie, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Brown, who retires.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Frederick May, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut., by p., v. Ruxton, appointed to 89th Foot.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ens. Charles Henry Somerset to be Lieut., without p., v. Donovan, appointed Adjt.—Lieut. Thomas Donovan to be Adjt., v. Bishton, promoted.

Hospital Staff—To be Surgeons to the Forces—Surg. Alexander Sinclair, M.D., from 25th Foot, v. John Glasco, who retires upon h.-p.—Assist.-Surg. John Hawkey, M.D., from 29th Foot, v. George Mann, who retires upon h.-p.—Assist.-Surg. J. Wilson, M.D., from 92d Foot, v. John, dec.

To be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces—J. F. Morier, Gent., v. Nivison, promoted in 25th Foot—Edwin Adolphus, M.D., v. Cowper, appointed to 29th Foot—John Wordsworth, Gent., v. Fry, appointed to 27th Foot.

Mem.—The date of the promotion of Capt. Martin to a Majority, in the 76th Foot, was 17th and not 18th Sept., 1839, as stated in the Gazette of the 17th inst.

The names of the Major of the 93d Foot, promoted to an Unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy, on 17th inst., are Hugh Henry Rose, and not Hugh Percy Rose, as stated in the Gazette of the 17th inst.

Leicestershire Regt. of Old Militia—John King, Esq., to be Lt.-Col.—Charles Cecil John Marquess of Granby to be Major, v. W. D. Jervis, dec., July 24.

Rl. Denbigh Rifle Reg. of Militia—Charles Griffith Wynne, Gent., to be Sec. Lieutenant, June 1.

N. Somerset Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Rees Mogg, Esq., to be Capt., v. Flower, resigned, Sept. 2.

Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—John Bass Oliver, Gent. to be Cornet, v. Haymes, prom., June 6.

Yorkshire Hussars—Hon. William Henry Dawney to be Lieut., v. Tireman, resigned—Kirkby Fenton to be Cornet, v. Dawney, prom. George William Tireman to be Paymaster, resigning his Lieutenancy, Sept. 12. Benjamin Dodsworth, Gent., to be Assist. Surg., v. Bruce, resigned, July 12.

CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Guards—Lieut. Rodon is on leave.

4th Drag. Guards—Maj. C. Makepeace is on leave. This officer purchased all his commissions, and has been 23 years on full-pay.

3d Lt. Drag. Depot—Lt. J. R. H. Rose has joined at Maidstone.

4th Light Drags.—A detachment, under Major Daly (Services, *N. and M. G.*, 31st ult.), had a smart skirmish with a large body of the Beloochee robbers, who had attacked a Serjeant's party of 12, engaged watching the camels. One of the party having rode in to apprise Major D. of the arrival of the villains, he sallied forth at the head of a troop, and came on them in a large nullah about five miles from camp. At this time the troop had divided into parties of ten in different directions. The robbers were about 300, armed with matchlocks, swords, and pistols. They allowed the Dragoons to come close upon them, when they gave them a volley, one horse was shot through the head, another was shot in the knee, a third had an awful gash in his hip; one of the men was struck on the head by a ball, but it only grazed him. Major D. had a narrow escape, a ball passed across his chest, ploughing up the skin; he, however, had his revenge, the Dragoons got down into the nullah, and shot and cut to pieces about 40 of them. Maj. Daly killed himself six of them with a boar-spear.—*Bombay Paper*, 22d June.

9th Lt. Dragoons—have taken possession of the new barracks at Loughborough, which is in future to be a Military station.

11th Light Dragoons—Will relieve the 12th Lancers at Brighton early in October. Capt. Roebuck is on leave.—*Kentish Times.*

10th Hussars—Capt. G. L. L. Kaye is on leave.

15th Hussars—Cornet T. R. Crawley is on leave. The following compliment to Capt. Brander, who has been 28 years in the service, and never on half-pay, is from the *Montreal Gazette*:—

"The King's Dragoon Guards experienced a great loss in the departure (13th Aug.) for England of Lieut. Brander, of that corps, who has lately been appointed, without purchase, to a Captaincy in the 15th. This truly deserving officer was present, with the reg., at Waterloo, in the engagements of the 17th and 18th June, on which latter day he was severely wounded. From his gentlemanly and officer-like conduct towards his superiors and equals, and from his never-failing kindness and impartiality towards his inferiors, during upwards of twenty-seven years in the King's Dragoon Guards, officers and men have reason to regret his leaving them, although they may rejoice in his promotion. On leaving the Barrack-square, at Chambly, the band struck up '*Should auld acquaintance be forgot*,' and many an affectionate exclamation of regret at his departure might be heard from the assembled soldiers."

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.—Lt. H. T. D'Aguilar has leave to 31st Jan. next.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The Royals have left Glasgow for Cork, to proceed with the 7th to Gibraltar.

1st Foot, 1st Batt. Depot—Lt. Mullen (19 years full-pay service, and 10 years half-pay) is appointed Acting Adjutant, and Lt. T. M. Byrne (15 years on full, and 8 years on half-pay) is appointed Acting Paymaster. Lieut. Butt is on leave.

2d—Lieut. Macdonald will embark in the *Catherine* for Bombay on the 25th proximo, and take out a large draft for that Presidency.

Sir James Kempt has received a Cross and three Clasps for Maida, Badajos, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and was severely wounded at Waterloo.—Capt. Willshire's services:—Battles of Roleia and Vimiera; campaign and battle of Corunna; expedition to Walcheren; Peninsula from June, 1812, to May, 1814, including battle of Salamanca (twice wounded); retreat from Burgos, and action at Villa Murilla, Oct 25, 1812; battle of Vittoria; first assault of San Sebastian; also second assault and capture; crossing the Bidassoa; Nivelle, Nive, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dec., 1813. Repulsed with 300 men the attack of 10,000 Caffres upon the open village of Graham's Town, on the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope, capture of Kittoor, in the Deccan, E. Ind., Dec. 1824.—Col. Baumgardt was present at every siege, battle, and in every campaign in which the 8th Hussars were engaged in India.—Capt. Lloyd was at Waterloo 18th June; taking of Cambray, 24th June, 1815, and capture of Paris. Served one campaign latter part of 1826 against the Rajah of Kolapore.—Capt. Keith was present on the 15th (slightly wounded), 17th, and 18th June, at Waterloo.—Paymaster Darby was at the siege and reduction of the fort and town of Hatrass in 1818, siege and reduction of Ralunga in the Gourkah Territory, 1815; grand Mahratta campaign in 1817 and 18.—Dr. Young served in the Peninsula from March, 1811, to Feb. 1813, including the siege of Badajoz, April 1812, and battle of Salamanca. Served also the campaigns of 1813 and 13 in Germany and Holland, including the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. Present on the 18th June at Waterloo.—*New Army List.*

3d—The Buffs are commanded by the senior Captain, owing to the absence of all the Field Officers.

3d Depot—Lieut. Beers has now the command of Upnor Castle.

6th—On Tuesday 200 men, under the command of Capt. Crofton, 6th reg., were to have embarked in the *Magistrate* for Bombay, but the vessel has not yet arrived at Gravesend. The depot of this corps is now commanded by Lieut. Hamilton, of the 2d.

7th Depot—Lt. Donkin is appointed Acting Adjutant, and Lieut. Stuart Acting Paymaster.

8th Depot—Ens. Seymour is on leave.

9th—Sir John Cameron was at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Sir John has received a cross and three clasps for Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (wounded), and Nive.—Col. M'Caskill was at the landing at Porto Rico, and siege of St. Juan, May, 1797. On passage to India when the fleet under convoy of Sir T. Trowbridge was attacked by the French Admiral Linois, in the *Marengo*, 84, a heavy frigate, and another ship, Aug., 1805; present at the sieges and captures of Forts Sattarah, Singhur, Woosseotah, and a great many others. Also at the reduction of the strong fortress of Sholapore, and the attack and dispersion of 5,000 of the Peshwa's choicest troops strongly posted with their guns, fifteen of which were captured under the walls of the fort, 11th May, 1818.—Sir Edm. Williams served the campaign of 1799 in Holland, including the actions of the 2d and 6th October (wounded); present at the battle of Maida in 1806, and the taking of Iechia in 1809. Served throughout the war in the Peninsula, including the following battles, sieges, &c., viz., Busaco (wounded), Badajos, 1811, Salamanca (twice wounded,

once severely), Burgos, Vittoria, Tolosa, St. Sebastian, 1st, 3d (wounded), and 3d assaults, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Adour, and wounded at the investment of Bayonne.—Major Taylor served in the American war, including the battles of Chrystler's Farm, and Niagara (severely wounded through the right leg), siege of Fort Erie, September, 1814; present at the capture of Forts Loghur, Koarree, and Ryghur, in the East Indies, in 1818; also assault and capture of Roree, in 1819. Served the campaigns in Ava, including the action at Dalla (wounded), attack on Panlang, Yangavchong, and Donebew.—Major Davis served in the Peninsula the latter part of 1809, until taken prisoner at Lugo, 9th Jan., 1809, where he was left dangerously ill; prisoner of war in France until April, 1814.—Quartermaster Scott was at the battle of Vimiera, capture of Oporto, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Nive 9th, 10th, and 11th Dec., 1813.—*New Army List.*

10th—On leave: Capts. Staunton and Wilmot, and Assist. Surg. Dr. Teevan.

11th—Bt. Lt.-Col. Bishopp, C.B., is on leave till the beginning of next month.

12th—Report states that this corps will proceed to India from the Mauritius early next year.

13th Depot—Ens. E. B. Cureton and R. S. Parker will embark with the detachments in the *Magistrate* for Bombay.

14th Depot—On leave: Lt. J. Dwyer and Ens. T. E. Holmes.

16th—Two more drafts for this regt. are in orders to embark for Bengal.

18th Depot—Lt. and Adj. G. W. Davis is on leave.

19th Depot—The cos. have rejoined head-qrs. at the Bl. Barracks, Dublin, having been relieved at the Pigeon-house Fort, by the depot of the 87th.

31st—Capt. L'Estrange is in orders to embark for India.

23d Depot—Dr. Chermside, Surgeon, is for the present to be attached to the depot.

27th Depot—Maj. McPherson, Capts. Smith, Vereker, and Durnford, Lt. and Adj. Williamson, Ensigns Irwin, Cane, Somerville, and Manly, with 120 men, arrived in Chatham on the 11th inst., from Dover, on their way to Cork. They are detained at Chatham until the arrival of the *Athol*.

28th—This highly-distinguished regt., it is said, will not proceed to India, in consequence of arrangements for the extension of the rotation system of relief to the East.

30th—Lt. P. C. Cavan has arrived from Bermuda on six months' leave.

31st—Assist.-Surg. T. F. Ayre, embarked on board the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone* on the 11th inst. for India. Lieut. Scott is to be detained at the depot until further orders, in consequence of being engaged in a literary undertaking.

35th—Major Tennant, and a draft of officers and men for the Mauritius, are held in readiness to embark.

36th—Lt. P. L. M'Dougall is on leave to 31st Dec.

37th Depot—The recruiting party is ordered from Limerick to Templemore; and a party of the 48th from Templemore to Limerick.

39th—Lt. Griffiths has embarked in the *Marion* for Madras.

41st Depot—Ens. G. W. Hessing embarks for India. Capt. Wetherall is held in readiness to embark for Madras.

44th Depot—The leave of Ens. W. MacMahon is extended to 31st May next.

45th—Lt. H. J. Shaw is on leave.

48th—Bt.-Maj. Duncan (Services *N. and M. G.* 24th ult.) has arrived on leave at Fermoy.

50th Depot—Ens. J. G. Smyth embarked for Bengal on board the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone* on 11th inst. There can now be little doubt of this regt. proceeding to India, Ens. Smyth having been ordered there to await the arrival of his regiment.

54th—The regiment, very weak in numbers, was in June last at Madras, expecting daily the order to return home. We understand, however, that it was to remain in India till November or December next.

54th Depot—Ensigns C. L. Cocks and G. Poulett are on leave.

61st—The *Jupiter* tr.-ship was at Columbo on 3d May, waiting orders, as it was uncertain whether the return of this regiment to England would be permitted.

61st Depot—Capt. F. Barlow has joined from leave.

63d Depot—Capt. R. Fry's leave is extended for six months. This officer has been thirty years in the service on full pay.

68th Depot—Private M'Gill, servant to Ens. C. O. Bridgeman, has deserted from Cork, taking with him his master's gold watch, with a quantity of wearing apparel.

69th—We have elsewhere noticed the destructive fire on the 17th August at St. John, New Brunswick. The conduct of the military is thus described in the *St. John Gazette* of 22d of that month:—

"The detachment of Bl. Artillery, with the Ordnance engine, were early at the post of danger on York Point, and assisted by many daring individuals, contributed most essentially to the preservation of that portion of the city. The gallant 69th Regt. performed very efficient services in assisting to extinguish the fire, and in protecting the valuable property rescued from the flames; detachments, sentinels belonging to that corps were stationed wherever their services could be available; and we are confident that the inhabitants of this city feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing this garrison, which, although they may acknowledge, they cannot easily repay."

At a Common Council, holden on 20th Aug., 1839.—"*Resolved unanimously*, that the highly exemplary conduct of Major Brookes, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 69th Reg., the officers and men of the Bl. Artillery and Engineers during the late awful conflagration on Saturday evening last, in arresting the progress of the flames and in rescuing and protecting property from destruction, deservedly entitle them to the thanks of the community, and that the Common Council, now for the first time assembled since that calamitous event, would be doing a great injustice to the feelings and opinions of the citizens whom they represent, if they did not, on behalf of the whole people, convey to Major Brookes the deep sense so entertained of the obligations which they are under for the meritorious exertions of the military, and request that he will communicate such their opinions to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men."

72d Depot—On leave Capts. Lacy and Frith.

73d Depot—Lieut. O. B. D'Arcy has been ordered to join, and is succeeded at Kilkenny by Lt. E. J. Cruice, 95th.

76th—The following extracts of a letter written by a member of the corps, furnish additional evidence to what we have already published of the distressing mortality at Demerara:—

"*Demerara, July 15, 1839.*

"My last letter went to you by the last mail, and this will go by a private letter. Since I wrote, many fine fellows have breathed their last. Hopkins died on 29th June, Dickenson on 10th July, and Col. Dansey on the 12th. The following are very bad indeed:—Capt. Bruce, Lieut. Tidd, Ens. Whittle, Doctors Burrill and Preston; and the Misses and Mrs. Preston are also in fever. They, you may well imagine, have plenty to do, there being no Colonel, no Major, no Captain, no Paymaster, Quartermaster, Serjeant, Serjeant-Major, or Doctor. There are not enough of men to inter the dead, and black troops are employed for that purpose. The Commandant has been prevailed on to allow the remainder of the regiment to be removed from its barracks. The men will move to-morrow into the town. There were fifty men detached yesterday, and fifty more will move to-morrow, to outposts for change of air. There will then be only fifty men at head-quarters.

"July 16.—Five men have died since I commenced this letter, and many, I fear, will follow.

"July 20.—The vessel to convey this has been detained, and I have opened it to tell you that poor Bruce died last night, after five days' illness. He was nephew of Gen. Cuppage, who lives at Colcock, near Dublin. This yellow fever is a frightful disease. Poor Col. Dansey was but 48 hours ill. The command of the reg. has devolved on Lieut. and Adjutant J. Gore Forsey until the arrival of Capt. Gardiner from Berbice. It is a rare occurrence that a Lieutenant commands a regiment. The Court of Policy are paying for lodgings for the men in the town.

"Six o'clock.—I am just returned from burying poor Bruce and five others. We hardly get coffins made fast enough."

76th Depot—A draft for the service cos. is ordered to embark at Cork.

77th Depot—Having inserted in the *N. & M. G.* of the 7th inst. the letter addressed to us by the Officers of this depot, we feel ourselves called upon to publish the *amende* made by our contemporary:—

"[*From the United Service Gazette.*]—We regret exceedingly that a paragraph in our last *Gazette* in an allusion to the negociation for an exchange between Major Wilson of this regiment, and Major Streatfield of the 45th, contained a passage which, in the hurry of Saturday morning's publication, escaped the eye, not only of the Editor, but also of the gentleman who prepares our military movements for the press. Nothing could be further from our wish or intention than to give offence to Major Wilson, of whom we know nothing. The conduct of the correspondent who supplied this insinuation is most disgraceful. He has evidently sought to indulge some private animosity at our expense. Under such circumstances, we feel bound to copy the disclaimer which has been published in the columns of a contemporary. (Here follows the letter addressed by the officers to the *N. & M. G.*) The course we deem it our duty to adopt on this occasion is, to trace out, if possible, the author of this paragraph; and, unless he can offer us a much more satisfactory explanation than we can anticipate, transmit his name and manuscript to the party most interested in the matter. Meantime this *amende*, perfectly spontaneous on our part, will, we trust, prove how little participation we really had in the matter."

The detached wing of the depots at Stockton-on-Tees, which has been so much moved about the disturbed districts in the North, is held in readiness to move down to Scarboro' Castle, their original destination, where these two cos. will most likely remain for the winter, the two hd.-qr. cos. being stationed at Hull.—The co. left at Carlisle (Lieut. Nepean and Ens. Baillie), is called into hd. qrs., in consequence of the return to Carlisle of the co. 95th, detached at Cockermouth.—Major Ramsay and his bride have departed for a tour on the Continent.

79th—On leave, Capt. E. Cameron and Lieut. Douglas.

84th—Lieut. R. J. Hanley has left hd.-qrs. to take the superintendence of the recruiting service at Cavan.

87th Depot—Assist. Surg. S. Lawson is on leave.

94th Depot—On leave, Maj. Gascoyne and Capt. R. D. Macdonald.

96th—On leave, Capt. E. Hill, Lieut. J. Clyde, and Ens. J. Paspley.

98th—The court-martial on Paymaster Dunlevie, (Col. Sir Hew Ross, President), was still sitting last Thursday.—Lieut.-Colonel Colin Campbell is spoken of in the highest manner by Lord John Russell, in his letter to Lord Hill, of 31st ult., for his distinguished services during the late disturbances. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne the gallant officer's unremitting exertions are duly appreciated, and will be long remembered.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—Col. Brown's leave has been extended another month. Sec. Lieut. Lloyd is on leave. Lieut. St. George is on the recruiting service at Stafford.

Col. Brown was at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807; battle of Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808; passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, with the previous and subsequent actions; battle of Talavera, 27th and 28th July, 1809 (severely wounded through both thighs); the action of the Light Division at the Bridge of Almaraz, 24th July, 1810; battle of Busaco, and the different actions during the retreat of the French Army from Portugal; actions at Sabugal, 3d April, and battles of Fuentes d'Onor, 5th May, 1811; San Sebastian, Sept., 1813; Nivelle, 10th Nov.; Nive, 9th Dec., 1813, and investment of Bayonne. Served in the last American war, including the battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington, 24th Aug., 1814; slightly wounded in the head, and very severely in the left groin at Bladensburg.—*New Army List.*

Rl. Artillery—Maj. Louis, R.H.A., has arrived from leave, and taken the command of his troops in Limerick garrison. The Major has been 35 years in the service, 32 of which on full-pay. He served in the Peninsula, and was also at Waterloo. Lieut. Powlie Ellis has returned to England from Barbadoes, for the benefit of his health, at the recommendation of a Medical Board. Major Whitty's comp., 6th batt., for Liverpool, *en route* to Dublin, left Woolwich on Thursday at 2 P.M., to proceed by the rail-road. Maj. Whitty, Sec. Capt. Stewart, and Sec. Lieut. Thompson, have gone with it. The following Field Officers on foreign command, whose periods of service are about to expire, will be shortly relieved; viz., Col. J. Power, Mauritius, by Lt.-Col. A. F. Crawford; Lt.-Col. Brandreth, Cape of Good Hope, by Lt. Col. Petley; Lt.-Col. W. D. Nicolls, Jamaica, by Lt.-Col. Russell; Lt.-Col. H. A. Scott, at Gibraltar, by Lt.-Col. P. Faddy. Lieut. Rodwell, lately promoted, has arrived from the West Indies. Capt. J. Wynne retires on half-pay, as also Lt. W. Patten, at present at Jamaica.

From the Columbo Gazette.—"We have been much gratified with the account, which a correspondent has sent us, of the presentation of a silver cup to Company-Serj. James Ferrah, 1st Batt. Rl. Artil., by the Non-commissioned Officers and Gunners of his company. Serj. Ferrah, after a service of nearly eleven years in this Island, is about to return to Europe for the benefit of his health. As soon as his intention was made known, the Non-commissioned Officers and Gunners, deeply impressed with a grateful sense of his uniform kindness to them, unanimously resolved to present him with a token of their respect, affection, and gratitude. This was communicated to the then Commanding Officer, Lieut. Rogers, and it met with his most cordial approbation. This circumstance speaks volumes in behalf of Serj. Ferrah, as Lieut. Rogers, being the only officer now in Ceylon who came out with the company, is on that account the best qualified to judge of the Serjeant's merits. Pursuant to regimental orders, the company was formed on parade on Friday evening, when Col. J. Power, C.B. and K.H., commanding Rl. Artil. in Ceylon, presented the cup, with a few words highly gratifying to the Serjeant's feelings. On one side is the following inscription:—

"'Presented by the Non-commissioned Officers and Gunners of No. 6 Comp., 1st Batt., Rl. Artillery, to Company-Serjeant James Ferrah, on the eve of his departure from Ceylon, as a just tribute to his many amiable and excellent qualities, during his service of fourteen years as a Non-Commissioned Officer.'

"It rarely happens that a Non-commissioned officer, placed in the highly responsible situation which Serj. Ferrah filled, can so temper zeal, in the discharge of his duty, with moderation, and even affability to those under him, as to secure their affection and respect, while, at the same time, his officers regard his exertions with unqualified approbation. This difficult task Serj. Ferrah has achieved; and perhaps no period of his Military career can be looked to by him with feelings of more honest pride, than that of his connection with his late company. To all in similar stations we would say, in the emphatic language of scripture—'Go thou, and do likewise.'"

G.O., Sept. 13, 1839.—Sec. Lieut. Thompson is transferred from Maj. Raynes's comp., 2d batt., to Maj. Whitty's comp., 6th batt. By order of the Master-General,

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., Assist. Adj. Gen.

G.O., Sept. 19, 1839.—The fitting the clothing of the regiment is to commence at head-quarters on Monday, the 23d inst. The several battalions and corps will in the interim collect their tailors, and finish any work they may have on hand.

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col. A. A. Gen.

Rl. Engineers—Maj. Victor has replaced Capt. Hotham at Hull, and Capt. Tait has replaced Maj. Cole at Newcastle. First Lieut. Menzies has been ordered to Canada, and has embarked in the *Prince George* freight-ship, for Quebec. Lt. Mudie and a detachment embarked on 3rd Oct. for the W. Indies.

Yeomanry—The officers of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry have presented their Colonel, Lord Rolle, with a splendid sword, in token of their estimation of his Lordship's character.

The review of the troops stationed at Birmingham, on Friday the 4th inst., was a most interesting and beautiful sight. The 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards were commanded by Colonel Chatterton (and we are happy to see the gallant officer again out, after his severe indisposition) and the Rifle Brigade by Capt. Walpole. After marching by the reviewing officer, Colonel Thorn, the Dragoon Guards performed the newly-established sword exercise for the Cavalry with the greatest accuracy and skill; they then retired and dismounted. The Rifle Brigade advancing, went through a great variety of manœuvres, firing, skirmishing, &c., belonging to that particular branch of the service. These were done in an excellent and masterly style. The 4th Dragoon Guards then mounted, and came forward, and executed a series of evolutions in an admirable manner; the accuracy with which the various advances and charges at full speed were made was the admiration of everybody, proving the high state of discipline of this splendid regiment. Upon this occasion an immense number of spectators were attracted to Moseley-heath, numerous splendid equipages, and a great many of the nobility and gentry, were on the ground, which, added to the extreme fineness of the day, made up a beautiful spectacle. Upon returning to the barracks, the troops, under the direction of Colonel Chatterton, passed through the town in a body as

on actual service, which novel and imposing sight was most pleasing and attractive to the large population which poured out to witness it.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

The General Court-Martial (Col. Oliver, R.A., President), which stood adjourned from 5th July last, has been ordered to re-assemble for the purpose of revising their proceedings. The members have accordingly met at Ballincollig.

Mr. E. J. M'Mahon, Dep.-Assist. Commissary-General, has returned from Garabia, for the benefit of his health.

Staff-Assist. Robertson, M.D., has been ordered to proceed from Chatham, to relieve Staff-Surgeon Dr. Jeyes, in the medical charge of the Edinburgh recruiting district.

Mr. Thurlow Dowling, son of the Barrackmaster of St. James's, has been appointed Clerk in the Ordnance, in the room of Mr. Edmonds, who has retired after forty years' service in that department.

The recruiting department at Poyle is vacant by the removal of Lieut. Cruice, 95th, to Kilkenny.

The embarkations from the several depots of regiments in India, will cease early in November next, and not be resumed till March or April, 1840. This information may be useful to several officers now on leave.

It is said that several changes at the Horse Guards will take place. We have heard them named, but forbear the publication, not putting faith in them to so great an extent.

It is rumoured that Sir Benjamin D'Urban is to be the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Maclean, K.C.H., Commandant of the 8th Batt. Royal Artillery, and Inspector of the Artillery Department, Royal Arsenal, which took place early on the morning of Thursday, the 19th inst. He was appointed a Gentleman Cadet the 24 of August, 1779; obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant, 24th May, 1781; First Lieut. 13th March, 1790; Capt. Lieut., 20th Oct., 1794; Capt., 1st Aug., 1800; Maj., 1st June, 1806—by Brevet, 1st Jan., 1805; Lieut.-Col., 1st Feb., 1808; Col., 24th Feb., 1820; Maj.-Gen., 27th May, 1825; Lieut.-Gen., 28th June, 1838. Commandant of Woolwich Garrison from 1st of May, 1834, to March, 1838, when he was appointed Inspector of Artillery, on the death of the late Lieut.-Gen. Millar. He served on the expedition to the Helder in 1799, as Aide-de-Camp to General Farrington, and in 1803 was appointed Brigade-Major to the Artillery in Ireland, and Inspector of the Gun-carriage Department. [The daily papers erroneously state that the demise of Sir Joseph *was sudden*, whereas he had been some time confined. He is also stated to have a son in the Artillery, which is not true; but he has left two sons, and three or four daughters. The papers further make him Director General of the Field Train Department, which appointment is held by Sir A. Dickson. The appointment of Sir Joseph was Inspector of Artillery, as we have stated above. There is some expectation that Lt.-Col. Dundas will be the Inspector of Artillery, and Brev. Lt.-Col. Colquhoun (now in Spain) the Assist. Inspector in place of Lt.-Col. Dundas.]

The *Armée* contains a curious article on the height at which conscripts are admitted into the service of the state. According to the law of the 10th of March, 1818, the height required was 1 metre 57 centimetres (5 feet 1¾ inches English), but in 1831 it was reduced by law to 1 metre 56 centimetres. This paper states that the reduction in the standard has been found very useful, as the vigour of the soldier is not increased by his height, and where there have been least exceptions as to the standard, there have been most discharges from the service for physical defects.

At the Woolwich Petty Sessions on Monday last a case involving a question of right respecting the gentlemen Cadets disposing of any portion of their regimental necessaries during the time they are at the Rl. Military College came on, and was listened to with great interest, it being one of a novel description. Mr. W. Toader, of Artillery-place, Woolwich, appeared to an information laid under the recent Mutiny Act, clauses 32 and 66, for having, on the 9th Aug. last, purchased a military regimental cloak of Cadet Arthur George St. John Mildmay, contrary to the statute therein provided. The case was clearly proved, and the Magistrates convicted the defendant in the mitigated penalty of five pounds.

Head-quarters, Nottingham, Sept. 9, 1839.

DISTRICT ORDER.—It is with great pleasure that the Major-General obeys the order which he has received to communicate the contents of the following letters relative to the conduct of the troops under his command in this district.

(EXTRACT.) *Horse Guards, Sept. 5, 1839.*

SIR,—By Lord Hill's desire, I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received by the General Commanding-in-Chief from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, whereby Lord Hill is gratified to find that the services of the detachments stationed in the different towns within the district and under your command have met with your own approbation, and that of the Civil authorities with whom they were acting.

Lord Hill desires that you will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the respective Commanders of corps and detachments concerned, the contents of Lord John Russell's letter, expressing more particularly to the officers therein named, the sense which both the Secretary of State and the General Commanding-in-Chief entertain of their valuable services upon the late occasion.

Lord Hill has not failed to observe the prominency of Colonel Wemyss's services upon the occasion. J. M'DONALD, A. Gen.

Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., &c. &c. Nottingham.

Whitehall, Aug. 31, 1839.

MY LORD,—I have had great satisfaction in receiving from Sir Charles Napier a letter, in which he speaks highly of the services of the Commanders of detachments stationed in the different towns, and of the assistance which he has received from them, namely especially—Sir Charles O'Donnell, Sir Rose Ross, Col. Wemyss, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 75th Regiment, and stating that the heaviest share of the labour has fallen on Colonel Wemyss.

I have therefore to request your Lordship to express to the Commanding Officers, and especially to the officers above named, the high sense I entertain of their services. I must request your Lordship to express to Col. Thorn the high sense I entertain of his services at Birmingham. (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, Horse Guards.

[From the tenor of this order, and the calling in of detachments, it would appear that Government consider the late disturbances terminated.—*Ed. N. & M. G.*]

CIRCULAR. *War Office, Aug. 29.*

SIR,—Several claims having been preferred to this Office for the compensation for the loss by shipwreck, in their transit from one foreign station to another, of the extra articles of necessaries provided for soldiers, under the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Art. of the Clothing Warrant, dated the 12th of March, 1834, I am directed to acquaint you, that, in all such cases, the articles in question should be insured, and that, in future, unless it can be satisfactorily shown, that it was not possible to effect such insurance, no compensation can be granted by the public. S. SULIVAN.

CIRCULAR. *War Office, Aug. 29.*

SIR,—The insertions in that part of the Soldier's Pocket Ledger, appropriated to the particulars of his next of kin, are frequently found to be erroneous, in consequence of which much correspondence is occasioned in order to trace the individuals properly entitled to his effects: I am therefore directed by the Secretary-at-War to draw your particular attention to this subject, and to request that you will cause this part of the Soldier's Pocket Ledger to be carefully read over to every effective soldier under your command, soon after the 1st January in each year; and every variation which to his knowledge has occurred, in the particulars therein entered, to be accurately noted in the Ledger by the Pay-Serjeant of his company. S. SULIVAN.

RETURN of all Officers of the late Corps of Rl. Artillery Drivers who have been restored to Active Full-Pay since 1816:—

Quartermaster Alexander Clark, removed as Quartermaster to Rl. Artillery; since retired.

Veterinary Surgeons—William Stockley, removed as Veterinary Surgeon to Rl. Artillery. Richard Cordeaux, removed as Veterinary Surgeon to Rl. Artillery; since dead. Henry Coward, removed as Veterinary Surgeon to Rl. Artillery; since dead. James Hart, removed as Veterinary Surgeon to Rl. Artillery. Charles O'Connor, removed as Veterinary Surgeon to Rl. Artillery; since retired.

N.B.—The following appointments have been conferred on the under-mentioned Officers of the late Driver Corps:—viz.

First Lieut.	—B. O. Nicoll, half-pay, appointed Barrackmaster.	
Ditto	G. Wilkinson, half pay	ditto since dead.
Ditto	W. Smith, half-pay, Consul at Lisbon.	
Ditto	G. Aynge, half-pay, Master-Gunner, Dartmouth.	
Ditto	A. Mathison, half-pay, Barrackmaster, Jamaica;	since dead.

There are other cases of Officers of the late corps of Rl. Artillery Drivers having been appointed to commissions in the Line; but there is no record of those appointments in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
Office of Ordnance, April 5, 1839. R. BYHAM, Secretary.

OFFICIAL LIST of all Officers of Artillery who have received Brevet Promotion, or Civil or Military Honours, or Pensions or Reward of any kind, for Services performed during the War; showing the Services for which such were given, the description of Reward obtained, and the Amount of Pension granted:

(*Concluded from page 572.*)

Lieut.-Col. Edward Wilmot—For Corunna, Medal.

Major George Beane—Peninsula service—battle of Vittoria, killed at the battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major April 12, 1814, Medal. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Major Philip J. Hughes—For the battle of Barrosa, Medal.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Roberts—Peninsula service—battle of Barrosa, capture of Seville, Medal.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Morrison—Peninsula service—battle of Vimeira, siege of St. Sebastian. Bt. Major Sept. 21, 1813, Medal.

Major Wm. Holcroft—Service in Canada, battle at Niagara. Bt. Major Dec. 4, 1812.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Lawson—Peninsula service—battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and Vittoria. Bt. Major Aug. 17, 1812; Bt. Lieut.-Col. June 21, 1817. C.B., Cross and one Clasp. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Robert Douglas—Peninsula service—battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle. C.B., Cross. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Major Stewart Maxwell—Peninsula services—battles of Vittoria, Nive, and Orthes. C.B., Medal and two Clasps. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Major Wm. G. Elliott—For battle of Vimeira, Medal.

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Tulloh—Peninsula service—with Portuguese artillery at the siege of Badajoz, battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. Bt. Major Jan. 1, 1812; Bt. Lieut.-Col. April 27, 1812. C.B., Cross. Pension 182*l.* 10*s.*

Col. George Turner—Peninsula service—battles of Orthes and Toulouse.—C.B., Medal and one Clasp.

Col. Sir Robert Gardiner—Peninsula service—battles of Roleia, Vimeira, and Corunna, siege of Flushing, battle of Barrosa, siege of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, battles of Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major April 27, 1812, Bt. Lieut.-Col. March 3, 1814. K.C.B., K.C.H. Cross and two Clasps. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Thos. Brandreth—Peninsula service—battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse. C.B., Medal and one Clasp.

Lieut.-Col. Ed. C. Whinyates—Peninsula service—battles of Busaco and Albuera, defeat of French cavalry at Usagro; affairs of Aldea de Ponto and San Munoz; defeat of French cavalry at Riera; battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major June 18, 1815. C.B., K.H.

Lieut.-Col. John Mitchell—Peninsula service—battles of Orthes and Toulouse; commanded artillery, battle of Bladensburg, in America, and attack of Baltimore; present at New Orleans. Bt. Major Sept. 21, 1814. C.B., Medal and one Clasp.

Major Lewis Carmichael—Peninsula service—battles of the Nive and Bladensburg; attacks of Baltimore and New Orleans. Bt. Major Oct. 27, 1814. Medal.

Major W. N. Ramsay—Peninsula service—battle of Vittoria, killed at the battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major Nov. 22, 1813. Medal. Pension 95*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut.-Col. George Jenkinson—Peninsula service—battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Orthes. Bt. Major June 21, 1813; Bt. Lieut. Col. April 12, 1814. Medal.

Major Henry Lane—Peninsula service—commanded Rocket brigade battle of Toulouse. Bt. Major Jan. 21, 1819. Medal.

Col. Wm. G. Power—Peninsula service—battle of Talavera, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, sieges of Burgos and St. Sebastian, battle of the Nive. Bt. Major Sept. 21, 1813; Bt. Lieut.-Col. June 21, 1817. C.B., K.H.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Baynes—Peninsula service—battle of Talavera, battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major Jan. 21, 1819. Medal.

Major Charles Mosse—Peninsula service—battle of the Nive. Medal.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Greene—Peninsula service—battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle. Bt. Major April 12, 1814. Medal.

Major Robert Cairnes—Peninsula service—battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; killed at the battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major April 12, 1814. Medal and one Clasp. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Thos. Dyneley—Peninsula service—siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees; battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major June 18, 1815.

Col. John B. Parker—Peninsula service—battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, battle of Toulouse; lost a leg at the battle of Waterloo. Bt. Major Sept. 21, 1813; June 18, 1815. C.B., Medal. Pension 91*l.* 5*s.*

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Cator—Peninsula service—battles of Barrosa, Vittoria, the Nive, and Nivelle. Bt. Major April 12, 1814.

Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. G. Calabrooke.—For services in Java. Bt. Major June 1, 1813. K.H.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Dundas—Peninsula service—sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; severely wounded. Bt. Major Jan. 21, 1819.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Michell—Peninsula service—battles of Barrosa and Salamanca; siege of Tarifa; in the Netherlands, attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; severely wounded. Bt.-Major, March 17, 1814.

Major Charles Napier—Battle of Waterloo; severely wounded. Bt.-Major Jan. 21, 1819.

Lieut.-Col. William Webber—Peninsula service—battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, battle of Waterloo. Bt.-Major Jan. 21, 1819.

Major Daniel Bourchier—Peninsula service—siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and assault of Badajoz. Bt.-Major June 21, 1817.

Col. Alexander Macdonald—Peninsula service—battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, battles of Pyrenees and Toulouse, battle of Waterloo, severely wounded. Bt.-Major June 18, 1815; Bt.-Lieut.-Col. June 21, 1817.

Major Henry G. Jackson—battle of Chrystler's Farm. Medal.

Major Robert H. Ord—Peninsula service—battle of Vittoria, Brigade-Major to the Rl. Artillery at the siege of St. Sebastian, and at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. Bt.-Major Jan. 21, 1819.

Lieut.-Col. William Brereton—Peninsula service—battle of Barrosa, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, sieges of Cadiz, Matagorda, and St. Sebastian, battle of Waterloo, severely wounded. Bt.-Major Jan. 21, 1819. K.H.

Major Richard Hardinge—Peninsula service—battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, battle of Waterloo. K.H.

Lieut. William Robe—Peninsula service—battles of the Nivelle and Nive. Medal and one Clasp.

Lieut. Charles C. Michell—Peninsula service—battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, as Captain Portuguese Artillery. Medal and one Clasp.

Note.—The Medals for the battle of Waterloo are not included in the above, they having been granted in common to all officers that served there.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.
Office of Ordnance, 19th April, 1839. R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—E. Francis Lork (1814) to *Victory*, v. Searle, period of service expired.

Lieutenants—Charles Thurtell (1831) to *San Josef*, v. Knapman.
Joseph Wright (1815) to Coast Guard, v. Hunter.

Master— — Cole to *Britannia*, v. Yule.

Mate—James M. Boxer to *Britannia*.

Masters' Assistant—Henry Jackson to *Phœnix*.

Assistant-Surgeons—R. R. B. Hopley (1827) to Greenwich Hospital, v. Yeoman, prom. A. G. C. Tucker (1823) to *Impregnable*.

Midshipman—J. S. Darrell to *Pique*.

Naval Instructors—The Rev. George Cooper's appointment as Naval Instructor to *Blenheim* has been cancelled. Mr. Parker has been appointed to *Blenheim* as Naval Instructor, his appointment to *Tyne* being cancelled.

Clerk—H. Pinham (additional) of the *Ocean*, to be Clerk in charge *Speedy* cutter.

Third Engineer—William Henry Johnson to *Blazer*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

AFRICAN, st.-ves., Capt. F. [illegible]. Beechey (1837), put into Donaghadee, 10th, and sailed again for a survey on the Scotch coast on 11th Sept. Again put in for shelter at Strangford, Sept. 13.

ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), arrived at Prince Edward Island, Aug. 16.

BENBOW, 72, Capt. H. Stewart (1817), arrived at Lisbon from England, Sept. 8.

BLAZER, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), sailed from Gibraltar for Malta, Aug. 29.

BOXER, st.-v., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), put into Harwich, Sept. 14.

CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. E. P. Thaling (1828), arrived at Halifax, N.S., from Jamaica, Aug. 30.

CROCODILE, 28, Capt. A. Milne, arrived at Halifax, N.S., from Havannah, Aug. 29.

ESPOIR, 16, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulsen (1828), arrived at Cadiz, 1st, and sailed again 3d Sept.

GORGON, st.-ves., Capt. W. H. Henderson (1838), arrived at Malta from England, Sept. 3.

HASTINGS, 74, Capt. J. Lawrence (1817), sailed from Lisbon for Malta, Sept. 9.

LIGHTNING, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), arrived a Ostend from Woolwich, Sept. 12.

TALAVERA, 74, Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), arrived at Gibralta from Malta on 30th ult., and sailed again the next day.

WINCHESTER, 52, Capt. J. Parker (1838), was spoken 31st ult., in lat. 43, long. 57.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Aug. 26, d. Sept. 15, r. Sept. 13.
LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. Sept. 9, d. Sept. 29.
BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Sept. 16, d. Oct. 6.
IBERIA, Cooper, s. Aug. 19, d. Sept. 8, r. Sept. 7.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Sept. 2, d. Sept. 22.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27, r. Sept. 19.
HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB SIR I. DRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.
HMB OROSEUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.

America.

HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Aug. 19, d. Oct. 13.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept. 25.
HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27.
HMB TYRIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.
HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.
HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.

Mexico.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.

In Port.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 29, r. Aug 15.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21, r. Aug. 15.
HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r. Aug. 23
HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r. Sept. 5.
HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7, r. Sept. 13.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India will be made up, *via* Falmouth, on 28th inst.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 14th Oct.

IBERIA (s) for the Mails of this day.

Ship Letters from Grenada: Port Phillip, March 27, by the LADY OF THE LAKE, Harburgh, arrived at New Romney. Sydney, April 24—by the ABEL GOWER, Henderson, arrived at Deal.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 20.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—Gales of wind, sleet, and heavy rain have prevailed all the week. *Edinburgh*, *Blenheim*, and *Phœnix*, have, however, contrived to leave the port. *Edinburgh* put back to St. Helens for a few hours, but got away for good on Monday. The others have not been seen since. *Lily* is still at Spithead, detained in consequence of the accident which her commander has met with. *Hecate*, steamer, has been through Spithead, on her way from Greenock to Woolwich. No ships have been commissioned, although *Blonde* and *Magicienne* are both ready and masted. *Stromboli*, steamer, is ready to go to Glasgow, for her machinery, &c.; but nothing can move in such weather as we have had lately. *Rattlesnake* is the only vessel fitting in the port, and she is ready for service. Considerable progress is making in preparing the *Queen* for commission. Col. Pasley was very successful yesterday in separating some massive pieces of the wreck of the *Royal George*. They will be got up by the lighters when the weather will permit. The guinea, coined in 1777, got up last week, has been sent to the Admiralty. It has been announced officially, that Capt. Loch, late of the *Hastings*, is to supersede Capt. Serle, in charge of the Ordinary, and Capt. of the *Victory*. Ships in port—*Lily*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George*, yacht, *Rattlesnake*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 17.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—13th—The *Nimrod*, 20, recently paid off at this port, was hauled into dock to have her defects made good, previously to her being recommissioned. Sailed for Falmouth *Firebrand* steamer, Mr. J. Saunders, Master, with Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, R.-Adm. Sir W. Parker, Lords of the Admiralty, and Capt. Sir Wm. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, to inspect the Naval depot at that port. 14th—Arrived *Hecate* steamer, in charge of Mr. Henderson, Sec. Master-Attendant in this Dock-yard, from Glasgow, where she has been fitted with machinery; she took on board some stores, and started for Woolwich the 16th, where she will shortly be commissioned. 17th—Arrived *Phœnix* steam-frigate, Com. R. S. Robinson, from Portsmouth, and sailed for north coast of Spain the next day, and after landing some marines for the battalion at San Sebastian, she is to proceed to Malta. *Belleisle*, 72, Captain J. T. Nicolas, moved from Barnpool into the Sound, and sailed on the 19th for Lisbon, her ultimate destination being to join the fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir. R. Stopford. *Talavera*, 72, Capt. W. B. Mends, ordered to this port to be paid off, was met at sea by *Gorgon*, steamer, and countermanded, and has returned to Malta. *Benbow*, 72, Capt. H. Stewart, arrived at Lisbon, on 8th inst.; and *Hastings*, 72, Capt. John Lawrence, sailed from Lisbon for Malta, on 9th inst. *Stirling Castle*, 72, which has been fitting for convicts, will be ready to receive them early in October. Arrived the *Alfred*, with emigrants bound to Australia. In harbour—*Impregnable*, *Sans Josef*, *Apollo*, *Carron*, sl.-v. At the island—*Partridge*. In the Sound—*Exmouth*, Indiaman.

MILFORD HAVEN, 18th Sept., 1839.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Monday morning a Board of Admiralty, consisting of Sir Charles Adam and Sir William Parker, attended by Sir Wm. Symonds and Capt. Brandreth, arrived at Pembroke-yard in the *Firebrand* steamer, and on passing the Royal Fort were saluted with 19 guns. The Lordships landed in the dock-yard at half-past eleven, when the "foul anchor flag" was immediately displayed. Their attention was principally occupied during the day in the official department of the establishment, and the proposed improvements in the dock-yard; among the foremost of which is that of extending its limits to the westward. On inspecting the Marine detachment and the present temporary barracks, become so dreadfully wet, cold, and uncomfortable, the Lordships seemed inclined to listen to the recommendation of building new quarters, a consummation devoutly to be wished. They next visited the packet-station and the new pier, and in the evening mustered the workmen of the arsenal. At 7 they dined with the Superintendent, and at 10 came down here in the *Firebrand* for Holyhead. The Lordships were highly pleased with the result of their visit, and the efficient state of the whole establishment. Sir Wm. Symonds, too, expressed his approbation of the ship-building department. The *Firebrand* did not quit this place until yesterday morning, in consequence of stress of weather. The extra labourers hired for the purpose of stacking timber, &c., were discharged on Saturday. The *Pigmy* mail steam-packet had her bulwarks carried away last week on passage to Waterford. The *Persian* is to be launched from Pembroke-yard on 10th Oct. Lord Minto was not with the Board, having been recalled from Portsmouth by telegraph.

DEPTFORD, Sept. 18th.—Arrived and fitting for an emigrant-ship for Australia, the *James Pattison*. Sailed *Nautilus* convict-ship for Dublin, to embark emigrants. The *Sovereign* transport is loading for Rio Janeiro, and the *Numa* do. refitting; also the *Woodbridge* for a convict-ship.

SHEERNESS, Sept. 17.—The steam-ship *Prometheus* will be launched on the 21st inst. She is of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 164 feet: length of the keel for tonnage, 141 feet 4 inches; extreme breadth, 32 feet 8 inches; breadth for tonnage, 32 feet 6 inches; moulded, 31 feet 10 inches; depth in hold, 21 feet 10 inches; burthen in tons, 792 46-94. Her keel was laid down on the 15th of July last, and she will be launched on the 21st instant, and in one week afterwards be ready for her engines, which are of 200-horse power, and to be provided by Messrs. Seaward. She is destined for H.M.'s packet office packet service, and does great credit to both officers and men who have the superintendence and performance of the work.

Orders have been received at this yard to superannuate Mr. James Simmonds, Foreman of the Shipwrights, who has for many years been a resident here, having been employed in H.M.'s service 68 years and 6 months. He has been granted 140*l.* per annum.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 21.—The steamer *Tagus*, Lieut. Mac Leod, arrived last night from Gibraltar—Sept. 6th, left there H.M.S. *Wasp*; Cadiz 6th, where remained H.M.S. *Trincala*; Lisbon 9th, the *Donegal*, *Hercules*, *Benbow*, and *Espoir*. At Lisbon all was quiet; the feeling relative to the slave-trade was much subsided. H.M.S. *Hastings* sailed from Lisbon on 8th for the Mediterranean. *Benbow* arrived on that day at Lisbon; *Talavera* was at Gibraltar on her way home on the 31st ult., but afterwards returned to the Mediterranean for orders. The *Lapwing*, Lieut. Coghlan, arrived to-day from Halifax, sailed Aug. 28. She had four passengers. H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Capt. Milne, had arrived up in fourteen days from Havannah.

MALTA, Aug. 31, 1839.—*Hazard* sloop-of-war, arrived from Biskia Bay on 22d inst., whence she sailed on 14th, leaving in that anchorage the British squadron, consisting of 10 line-of-battle ships (*Ganges*, *Powerful*, and *Implacable* having arrived), frigates, 3 sloops, and 2 steamers, and the French squadron, consisting of 5 liners, the *Jena* (flag-ship), the *Generous*, *Jupiter*, *Trident*, and *Triton*; the *Amazon*, 60-gun frigate; the *Cuirassier*, brig; the *Pajun*, steam-frigate; and another steamer-of-war. *Conflance* had joined the squadron from Constantinople on 17th inst., and on 19th *Dido* from Alexandria, preceded by the *Tyne* from the same port, and a French steamer-of-war direct from Toulon, with despatches for the French Admiral. Perfect tranquillity reigned both at Alexandria and Constantinople.

Malta, 6th Sept.—British and French squadrons lying at Tenedos:—English—Ten ships of-the-line, namely, the *Princess Charlotte*, *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, *Asia*, *Minden*, *Pembroke*, *Vanguard*, *Ganges*, *Powerful*, and *Implacable*. French—Eight ships-of-the-line, namely, *l'Iéna*, *le Montebello*, *le Tréton*, *l'Hercule*, *le Jupiter*, *le Trident*, *le Genereux*, and *le Diademe*. Besides the foregoing there are at anchor off Tenedos 14 frigates, brigs, sloops, and steamers, belonging to the two nations, making in all a force of 32 vessels. There are, moreover, an English sloop and two steamers at Constantinople, and another English sloop at Smyrna, and the French have a brig in the Dardanelles, a steamer at Constantinople, a sloop at Beyout, and a brig at Alexandria. The Austrian Commodore Buniera is at Smyrna, with a frigate and two smaller vessels, having detached a sloop to Alexandria.

We hope the circumstance recorded in this paper last week will awake the attention of the Admiralty to the necessity of re-establishing the Lower Dock Guard House at Chatham in its original place. Had the convicts on board the *Fortitude* succeeded in their intentions of overpowering their officers and made a footing on shore, they had but to put aside one policeman and one sentry in the convict-square; they would have met with no other opposition until they arrived at the Lower Dock gates; one sentry and one policeman constituted all the force to oppose them there. Lots of spunds were in their road, of which (from their employment in the yard by day) they would have been fully aware, with which they could have battered a hole in the gates in five minutes sufficiently large to suit their purpose.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, Admiral Stopford had declared his purpose of entering the Dardanelles, should any one of three events occur—1st, In case of Ibrahim's marching on Constantinople; 2d, In case of insurrection in the capital; and 3d, In case of a Russian fleet entering the Bosphorus.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, BART., G.C.B.—At a few minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, this meritorious and gallant officer, governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, breathed his last. Admiral Hardy succeeded the late Sir Richard Keats as governor of this institution, in March, 1834. On Friday last the Admiral was seen in apparent good health, walking in the hospital grounds. On the evening of the same day he became indisposed, and was attended by Sir Richard Dobson, the surgeon of the hospital, and Drs. Gladstone and Darville, his complaint was constipation of the bowels, and he continued to get worse until Thursday afternoon, when he had an interview with Lady Hardy and his two daughters, and expressed to them, in the most firm and heroic manner, his conviction that he must die on the morrow. On Thursday night his brother, a wealthy landed proprietor in Dorsetshire, also arrived, and had an interview with him; and, at the time of his death, it is said that all the members of his family, and his medical attendants, were at his bedside. Previous to Admiral Hardy's appointment as Governor of the Hospital, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1796 he was Lieut. of the *Minerva*, in the action with two Spanish frigates; he was promoted to the rank of Commander for cutting out the *Mutine* French brig-of-war from the roads at Santa Cruz, in which he was wounded; was present in nearly all the naval engagements of Lord Nelson; and at the battle of Copenhagen, and also at the battle of Trafalgar, he was Nelson's flag captain. It was he who endeavoured to persuade Nelson not to appear on deck in his full naval uniform; and when the hero received the fatal shot, he fell into Capt. Hardy's arms; and on hearing the triumphant shout of victory, he inquired what number of the enemy had struck, and being answered, "twenty-one," he faintly ejaculated, "Kiss me, Hardy," and expired. A correct representation of this painfully interesting scene, with a faithful likeness of the devoted Hardy leaning over his lamented commander, occupies a conspicuous position in the painted hall of the Royal Hospital. He entered the Navy 30th Nov., 1781; was made Lieut. 10th Nov., 1793; Commander, 10th July, 1797; Capt., 2d Oct., 1798; Rear-Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and Vice-Admiral, 10th Jan., 1837.

An address of thanks has been signed by the fishermen of Worthing, expressing their gratitude to those noblemen and gentlemen who have kindly lent their assistance in forming the fishing convention with the French Government, and particularly to Lord Palmerston, for the very great trouble and continued pains he has taken to bring it into effect, and to Capt. Pechell, for his indefatigable and unceasing exertions on every occasion to promote the fishermen's welfare.

The rendezvous opened in Limerick by Lieut. Lavie, R.N., for able seamen and petty officers for H.M.S. *Revenge*, 78, at Cove is broken up, and the party have returned to Cork, having only procured five volunteers.

The *Salamander* steamer is to come to Woolwich when relieved by the *Phœnix* on the Coast of Spain, and the *Hercules*, 74, is expected at Sheerness from Lisbon to be paid off.

The *Apollo* tr.-ship, refitting at Plymouth, is ordered to be in readiness for the reception of troops by 1st Oct. She will either embark the 7th Fusiliers for Gibraltar, or a regiment for the Cape of Good Hope.

When the *Gorgon* passed up the Straits with despatches for Sir Robert Stopford, she left orders at Gibraltar to stop the *Talavera*, 72, from coming out of the Mediterranean, and to send her back to rejoin the fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

QUEBEC, Aug. 14.—The *Buffalo* tr.-ship arrived here during the night. She brings detachments of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards: left Plymouth on 14th June.

Mr. Hull, Chief Officer of Coast Guard, is removed from Milltown Malbay to Brandon station, Kerry, vice Dwyer, removed to Castle Townsend. Mr. Hull was the Chief Officer at Ballycotton at the melancholy wreck of the *Killarney* steamer, and succeeded in saving Baron Spolanco, with other passengers.

Naval armaments on a large scale are rapidly proceeding at Toulon and Brest.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived on the night of the 13th at Falmouth in the *Firebrand* steamer. The *Astræa* saluted at eight o'clock on the occasion, and subsequently, when their lordships left the guard-ship. The several officers belonging to the packet-station and to the Peninsula steam-ships, paid their respects in full dress on board the *Firebrand*. Their lordships then visited the Arsenal and Dock-yard at Mylor; and finally the *Astræa*, whence they returned and landed at Capt. Plumridge's. The following appointments were made the next day. Lieut. William Downey, retiring from the command of the *Linnet* packet, is succeeded by Lieut. Forrester, of the *Lyra*; and to the command of the latter Lieut. Collier, late of the *Goldfinch*, has been appointed. On the 16th then Lords ships arrived at Pembroke. The fort fired a salute of 19 guns immediately on their arrival, 7 A.M.

The allowance for making up Marine clothing is increased from 3*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 11*d.* per suit, in consequence of a drab jacket having been substituted for the waistcoat formerly issued with the annual clothing.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On the 16th inst. the *Terror* Capt. Crozier, dropped down from the Dock-yard, at Chatham, to Gillingham, with all her white canvass spread; and on the 19th her companion, the *Erebus*, Capt. James Clark Ross, was appointed to follow, and then proceed on their voyage together.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* seem to be twin ships, alike in build, in colours, in masts and rigging, and, indeed, in every external appearance. An inexperienced eye could not tell the one from the other. The *Erebus* is about 370 tons; the *Terror*, 340. In each the full complement of officers and men is 64: 128 in all*. Nothing that the art of the shipwright could accomplish has been omitted to fit them for their perilous undertaking. Below, not only have the ribs been strengthened by transverse timbers, but these again have been interlaced by cross beams at certain angles, so as to offer resistance to any invading body, such as ice, which would require a mighty force to overcome. Thus, internally powerful beyond any former example, the outward hull has also been so shaped (curving from near the centre, something like the turning-off edge of a glass or tea-cup) as to throw the converging ice from the chain-plates, and thus protect the rigging from being crushed or invaded. The deck, too, is double; the whole has a compactness and firmness which gives assurance of security from the worst elements to which their gallant crews can ever be exposed. A spare rudder, which could be shipped immediately in case of accident to the other, is safely stowed amidships: each vessel is provided with eight boats, two of them whalers, and framed to encounter rough seas and weather in separate expeditions, to explore passages and lands where the ships cannot penetrate. Six guns and [illegible] in each; viz. four six-pounders, and two [illegible] apparatus for keeping vessels at an equable te[illegible]able, and co[illegible] square iron tube, above [illegible]ming air to sides, and distributing [illegible]h to every be[illegible] the ship. The ventilation [illegible]o. There are stoves in the Captains' cabin[illegible]room messes † which adjoin; and the cooking con[illegible]ort as ample and fit for every purpose as they could be on shore. There is a large kettle to dissolve ice into fresh water; another for dressing salt-meat; another for fish; another for fresh meat; and ovens for baking. The Mates' cabins are well constructed, and those for the officers to sleep in, though small, are arranged with all a seaman's skill and dexterity in making much of a little. The sick-berths are forward, and so contrived that the invalids may be kept apart from the healthy, for their own sake as well as for the general safety. Immense ice-saws are ranged along the lower deck, some of them thirty, or more, feet long, and looking like the jaws of sharks, competent to cut through any besetting adversary. They are victualled with fresh provisions for three years; and pemmican and prepared meat in cases are stowed away in the least possible compass. The provision of scientific instruments, under the superintendence of the Royal Society, is very complete; there are double sets, to supply the loss of any which may be broken or rendered useless.

A pleasant circumstance to record is the friendship subsisting between Captains Ross and Crozier. They have been messmates and intimate together. Crozier was a Midshipman in the ship where Ross was a Lieutenant; he was a Lieutenant where Ross was Captain; and now he is Captain where Ross is Commodore of the expedition. They have [illegible]ed together, know ar[illegible] each other, and this is an aus[illegible]s promise for their good understanding and cordi[illegible]ation to the end bound together in their brave

> In thrilling regions of th[illegible]
> To be imprisoned in th[illegible]s,
> And blown [we trust no[illegible]s violence round
> The pendent world."

The earlier proceedings of the [illegible]page will lead them to St. Helena, where Lieut. Eardley W. [illegible]not, Rl. Engineers, who goes out in the *Erebus*, will be left in charge of the new Observatory. Next, at the Cape, another officer will be landed for the like purpose. The vessels then make their way across the Ocean, touching at, and examining, Kerguelen's Land, Amsterdam, and other islands, either known, or imperfectly reported, in that vast expanse of water. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land, the instruments, &c. for the observatory will be sent ashore; and, whilst it is erecting, they will cruise to various points where the scientific pursuits of the expedition are most likely to be advanced. On their return, they will start *de novo* in a direct southern course, between 120 and 160 degrees east longitude, towards the Antarctic Pole: and it is a singular and fortunate thing that in this direction, during the present season, a ship of Mr. Enderby's has discovered land on both sides of the longitudes we have indicated, in about 65 and 68 degrees of south latitude. These shores have been named Sabrina Land, seen March, 1839, and Balleny Isle, seen February, 1839; and between them, as well as upon them, the efforts of the *Erebus* and *Terror* will, in the first instance, be employed. How far they may penetrate is in the hands of Providence. They will afterwards circumnavigate the Pole, and try in every quarter to reach the highest point, whether near Enderby's Land, discovered in 1832, or by Capt. Weddell's furthest reach, about 78 degs. in 1823. It is [illegible]en Sabrina Land and Balleny Isle, to the northward, in ab[illegible]56, and E. long. 140 degrees. It is expected [illegible] will be found, [illegible]orth, or so near as to [illegible] and also ascertain the [illegible] sought phenomenon. [illegible]forgotten to mention that the vessels are constructed on a plan which divides them into three compartments; so that either extremity or the middle might be stove in, and yet the remainder be a safe hold for the crew.

The expedition proceeds, we believe, on its voyage this day. At the Cape of Good Hope the vessels will probably not remain more than three or four days, merely to land the observatory and instruments. They will then trace their course by Marion and Prince Edward's Island, Crozet Isles, and so on to Kerguelen's Land (S. lat. 49 deg. 50 min., and E. long. 70 deg.), which being in a vast expanse of ocean, and equidistant from the two great continents of Africa and Australia, is considered a most eligible site for taking observations. Had the expedition been able to sail at an earlier period, it would probably from hence have explored the regions ten or fifteen degrees to the south, where are laid down Bellingshausen's course and views of land in Feb. 1820; Briscoe's course, in Feb. and March 1831; Kemp's track and land seen in Dec. 1838; Enderby's Land, and other interesting points in that direction, of which we have as yet only geographical glimmerings. But as the time will not now admit of this, the voyage will be continued in lower latitudes to Van Diemen's Land, taking the opportunity, in crossing them, to ascertain the lines of magnetism converging towards the polar circle.

At Van Diemen's Land the observatory, &c., will be landed, and whilst it is erecting, the *Erebus* and *Terror* will take a cruise along the Australian coast, Port Jackson, &c., look after Howe Island, Admiralty Rocks, Curtis Island, L'Espérance Rocks, Chatham Island, Cornwallis Isles, Antipodes' Island, Campbell Island, Emerald Island, and other very imperfectly known lands all scattered round New Zealand. On this route they will have opportunities to ascertain the lines of magnetism converging in an opposite direction to those obtained before, and pointing from the westward as the former from the eastward to the magnetic pole.

About Nov. 1840, it may be expected that, having revisited Van Diemen's Land, and completed their observations in the new observatory, the expedition will sail to fix the precise spot where that pole exists. The summer months of December, January, February, March, and April will be spent in this investigation, searching for the lands Sabrina and Balleny. If they [illegible]ate to the south, perhaps the expedition will winter [illegible] the ices of the South Pole. All beyond is as yet [illegible]n to man.

[illegible] Rev. Thomas Chambers, M.A., of St. J[illegible] Cambridge, has been appointed Head M[illegible]ter of the Naval School.

RL. MARINES.—Lieut.-Col. W. M. Burton and Capt. Little have joined from leave, Col. Connolly is on leave and Col. Beatty is in temporary command of the Woolwich Division. Capt. Beadon is recruiting at Chelmsford. Lieut. Wilson has not joined the *Ocean*, but is still at hd.-qrs. Chatham; and Lieut. Shoveller has joined the *Ocean* at [illegible].

Court-Martial on Sec. Lieut. W. B. T. Rider.—[This trial was noticed in our Portsmouth letter last week; and we now furnish fuller particulars.]—The charges, preferred by Capt. Provo W. P. Wallis, of the *Madagascar*, are as follows:—

1st—For unofficerlike conduct on or about the forenoon of the 30th August, 1838, in wrangling with his attendant, private Edward Gibbons, R.M., and making use of improper language. 2d—For unofficerlike conduct on or about the 15th Oct., 1838, in making use of violent and abusive language to private John Jupp, when on his post as sentry at the gun-room door. 3d—For a direct breach of so much of the second article of war, as relates to being guilty of profane oaths, curses, and execrations, on or about the 29th Oct., 1838. 4th—For contempt to his superior officer on the evening of the before-mentioned 29th Oct., when sitting at the gun-room table. 5th—For unofficerlike conduct between the 18th and 25th January, 1839, in infusing discontent into the mind of his attendant, private Thomas Maubury, R.M., respecting the said Thomas Maubury's being sent on fatigue duty. 6th—For unofficerlike conduct, as reported in First Lieutenant Edward Hocker's letter to him (Captain Wallis), on the 3d May, 1839, enclosed to Sir Thomas Harvey in his letter of the 8th June, 1839. 7th—For disobedience of orders and unofficerlike conduct, [illegible]creating a noise on the main-deck, the hands being on deck at [illegible]ne, the ship coming down the St. Lawrence. 8th—For un[illegible]like conduct in repeatedly abusing the gun-room servant, [illegible]especially in the month of April last, and again on or about [illegible] of August last.

[illegible]vidence for the prosecution having been gone through, [illegible]soner was allowed till the following day to prepare [illegible]nce.

The defence, after commenting on the conflicting testimony adduced on some of the charges, and contending that these had not been proved, stated, with regard to others, that he (the prisoner) would not have fallen into error had Lieut. Hocker, R.M., observed a mild and conciliatory conduct towards him, instead of evincing an ill feeling towards him, which he had done from the first, and thereby goaded him (the prisoner) into error. He concluded by entreating the Court to take this into consideration, as well as his youth and inexperience, and by throwing himself on their lenency on these grounds. The prisoner having declined calling any witnesses, the Court cleared to deliberate on the sentence, which was as follows:—

"The Court was of opinion that the first, third, fifth, and eighth of the said charges have been proved—that the second and sixth of the said charges have been proved in part; and that the fourth and seventh of the said charges have not been proved. But in consideration of the youth and inexperience of the said W. B. T. Rider, the Court did only order and adjudge him, the said W. B. [illegible] be severely reprimanded, and to have his name placed [illegible]m of the list of Sec. Lieuts. Rl. Marines; and he, the [illegible]t. W. B. T. Rider, was thereby sentenced accordingly."

ADMIRALTY MEMORANDUM.—In reference to the regulations of [illegible]rvice at sea, chapt 9, sec. 6, the Lords Commissioners of [illegible]dmiralty are pleased to direct that in future, whenever it may be necessary to reduce a Sejeant in the Rl. Marines for misconduct, such reduction shall invariably be to the station of a private.

ADMIRALTY MEMORANDUM.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to direct that half-boots, instead of shoes, shall in future be supplied to Marines serving afloat, as well as those on shore. The Pursers of H.M. ships are to make demands accordingly, and to take care always to have on charge a supply of half-boots, at the rate of at least one pair for each man on board, observing that they are to be issued as necessaries, when required by the Marines, and are to be charged against their wages in the ship's books, at the issuing price of six shillings per pair.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

> ENGLAND may point to yonder pile with pride,
> And tell the stranger—who with wondering eyes
> Demands for whom these lofty columns rise,
> That grace with regal pomp fair Thames's side—
> "Here who by Rodney, Howe, and Nelson led,
> Hurled my dread thunders on the roaring seas,
> Braving for me the battle and the breeze,
> Find from the storm a shelter for their head.
> And ne'er may England's sons with sparing hand
> Grudge you the mansion, princely though it be,
> That with your tears ye won, ye veteran band!
> Here, from the perils of the deep set free,
> Make landsmen stare with stories of the main,
> And fight in peace your battles o'er again."
>
> E. E. S.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

A RETURN of the Proceeds paid into the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty of all Vessels taken under the late Spanish Treaty on Slave Trade; stating the Name of the Ship by which each Vessel was captured, and the Portion paid or payable to the Captors.

Name of Capturing Vessel.	Name of Spanish Slave Vessel.	Amount of Net Proceeds paid into the Registry. £ s. d.	Amount paid to the Captors, being One Moiety in each case. £ s. d.
Her Majesty's Ship			
Pylades	Gaceta	1 2 9	5 11 4
Buzzard	Felicia	14 6 9	7 3 0
Charybdis	Tridente	849 5 4	424 12 8
Curlew	Rosalito	231 7 8	115 13 10
[illegible]reater	Luisa	141 15 8	70 17 10
	Matilde	488 3 10	244 1 11
	Golondrina	198 2 10	99 1 5
[illegible]dis	El Mismo, alias Centinelalla	1 0	15 0 6
[illegible]ao	Cantabria	30 4 5	15 2 2
[illegible]zard	Famosa Primeira	436 13 8	218 6 10
[illegible]editomart	Dos Hermanos, alias Numero Dos	44 1 7	22 0 9
Thalia & Buzzard	Atalaya	31 17 8	15 18 10
Britomart	General Mina	577 17 4	288 18 8
Rolla	Luisita	232 2 0	116 1 1
Ditto	Lechuguino	14 0 0	7 4 6
Ditto	San Nicolas	10 17 8	5 8 10
Scout	Descubierta	72 19 2	36 9 7
Bonetta	Cinco Amigos	45 6 6	22 13 3
Dolphin	Dolores	108 18 11	54 9 5
Charybdis	General Ricafort	9,941 15 3	1,470 17 7
Pearl	Oppositano	54 14 4	27 7 2
Fair Rosamond	Constituçao	1,461 12 8	*
Brisk	Constituçao	178 4 0	89 2 0
Buzzard	Sirse	175 11 7	87 15 9
Brisk	O'Veterano	2,826 19 3	1,413 9 7
Ditto	Diligente	410 0 7	205 0 3
Ditto	Eliza	417 8 11	208 14 5
Ditto	Josephina	82 5 8	41 2 10
Ditto	Ligeira	81 10 10	40 15 5
Ditto	Veloz	165 12 2	82 16 1
Ditto	Maria	117 12 2	58 16 1

Stratford-place, Aug. 28. 1839.

(Errors excepted.)

WM. RUTHERY.

* 730*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* may be payable to the Captors, but at present retained, in consequence of Government having paid an award of 1,784*l.* 14*s.* in the Camoes, seized by the same Captor as this vessel.

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., was unanimously appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The state of the ballot at its close on Wednesday 11th inst. at the India House for the election of a Director, was as follows:—

J. W. Hogg, Esq.	795
Colonel Galloway	399
Colonel Sykes	373
Major-General Robertson	287

"A lady, whose husband is with the wing of the 31st N.I., escorting treasure from Shikarpoor through the Bolan Pass, and with which detachment Capt. W. Anderson, commanding Shah Soojah's 2nd Cavalry, proceeded with 400 of his regiment, has had a letter from him, mentioning that a small party of Sowars under that officer had had a brush with the Belochees, killing sixteen of them, two of whom Capt. Anderson himself cut down, and having broken his sword on a third, was obliged to put him out of pain with his pistol. Capt. Anderson was selected to command the 2nd Cavalry of Shah Soojah's force from the 2nd Local Horse. He was appointed Adjutant to that regiment in Arracan, where he was serving in the Light Inf. under Col. Kemm, when the appointment became vacant by Lieut. Maclean getting some better Staff situation. He served as Adjutant in the 2nd Local Horse from 1824 to 1838, and invariably received the commendations of his own Commanding Officer, and of the different General Officers under whom the 2nd Local Horse has served during that period. We are happy to add that in this affair he escaped unhurt."—*Courier*, June 4.

Lieut. Chapman, who had been confined in Fort St. George, has made his escape. Having added an opiate to the drink of the sentinels, he mounted and forced a passage through the roof of his room whilst they were insensible, and at length he descended by means of a rope he had previously prepared into the court-yard, where he succeeded in imposing upon and passing the sentinel. All subsequent search for him had proved vain, and it is supposed he had got clear of the islands.

Poona.—Tranquillity has at length been restored at Poona. The conspirators are about to be tried, and it is supposed that a severe example will be made of some of them. It is stated confidently that the ex-Peshwa, who resides at Baitool, near Caunpore, on a pension of eight lacs of rupees a year from the British Government, is deeply implicated in them, though it may not be so easy to bring the charge home to him.

Aden is to be strongly fortified, and ordnance for th[illegible] walls is to be despatched as soon as practicable.

* *Erebus*—Captain, J. C. Ross; Lieutenants, E. T. Bird, J. F. L. Wood, J. Sibbald; Master, H. Mapleton; Surgeon, R. M'Cormick; Purser, T. R. Hallett; Assist.-Surgeon, J. D. Hooker.

Terror—Captain, F. R. M. Crozier; Lieutenants, A. M'Murdo, J. H. Kay; Master, P. P. Cotter; Surgeon, J. Robertson; Assist.-Surgeon, D. Lyall.

† In these, four officers will be accommodated; the fifth keeping the deck.

Burmah.—Intelligence has been received to a late date from the Burmese empire; all was quiet; the Acting Resident was on good terms with the Princes and Ministers, and trade at Rangoon was reviving.

Intelligence has been received from Candahar to the 24th May. Brigadier Sale had taken possession of Girishk without opposition, the Sirdars having decamped before his arrival. Provisions were becoming more plentiful at Candahar. Sir John Keane, it was expected, would advance in the beginning of June, but nothing had been finally decided upon that point. The impression is general that the native troops of the Bombay division will remain at Candahar, and the European portion goon to Ghizni. The Bengal division will proceed to Cabul.—*Bombay Times*, June 29.

In reply to the reference lately made by the Governor-General, the Court of Directors have a second time ordered a charter to be granted to the existing proprietory of the Bank of Bombay.—*Ibid.*

A letter of 18th May gives the following greatly improved account of the state of things at Quetta. The writer describes the general feeling of satisfaction prevailing around him at the restoration of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk, although Quetta and the province of Shawl are within the territory of the unfriendly chief, Mehraub Khan of Khelat. "Even here, where we are living among savages, a salute in honour of the Shah's re-accession was freely taken up by the surrounding forts, and with the exception of a very small portion of the inhabitants, who are closely attached to Mehraub Khan of Kelat, all appear delighted at our visit. Capt. Bean has succeeded in getting in one of the Kakur chiefs, with 400 of those very men who, but one month back were daily butchering our followers, and we now walk about unarmed, without a feeling of fear or danger, and take every opportunity of conversing with the people whom at first we avoided as wild beasts.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

A memorial has been presented by the Trade Association to the Supreme Council, having for its object the relief of those of the Military service who labour under pecuniary difficulties, and to obviate a resort to the Insolvent Court, a measure which has hitherto been attended with an accumulation of evil to the insolvent, and loss to the creditor.—*Englishman*, June 8.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following memorandum of reliefs to take place at the end of the year amongst the troops of H. H. the Nizam.

Head-quarters of 1st Nizam's Horse from Hingolee to Mominadabad.

Wing of ditto from Bolarum to ditto.

Head-quarters of 4th Nizam's Horse from Mominadabad to Hingolee.

Wing of ditto from Mominadabad to Bolarum.

6th Infantry from Aurungabad to Bolarum.

7th ditto from Hingolee to Aurungabad.

8th ditto from Bolarum to Hingolee.

The Infantry (excepting the 7th, which marches on being relieved) move for their destination on the 1st, and the Cavalry on the 15th November.—*Bombay Times.*

BENGAL.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O., June 15, 1839—In conformity to instructions from the Court of Directors, published in G.O., May 27, authorising an augmentation of the corps of Engineers, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, date of comm., May 20, 1839. To be Majors—Capt W. N. Forbes, Capt, (Brev.-Maj.) A Irvine, C.B., and Capt. E. Sweetenham. To be Captains—First Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Goodwyn, First Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, first Lieut. P. W. Willis, First Lieut G. B. Tremenheere, First Lieut. W. H. Graham, and First Lieut. W. M. Smith. To be First Lieuts—Sec. Lieuts. W. Abercrombie, J. A. Weller, J. N. Sharp, J. R. Western, H. Rigby, T. Renny, G. H. Fagan, L. Hill, H. Siddons, E. J. Brown, J. Trail, and J. D. Cunningham. Supernum. Sec. Lieuts.—T. H. Sale, A. Cunningham, J. L. D. Sturt, N. C. M'Leod, J. Spens, and W. Jones. The following Supernum. Officers are [illegible] the effective strength of the corps as Sec. Lieuts. [illegible] present [illegible] standing, [illegible] reference to the transfer to [illegible] the Supernumeraries in the corps of Engineers at Madras and Bombay as may avail themselves of the option given them, will be in the order in which they passed at Addiscombe, as directed in the Court's instructions:—Supernum. Sec. Lieuts. C. S. Spotta, S. Pott, R. Pigou, J. S. Broadfoot, and C. B. Young. 13th N.I., Lieut. C. P. Bruere to be Adj., v. Edwardes, prom. 66th N.I., Lieut. C. J. Harrison to be Interp. and Quarter-master, v. Whiteford, prom.; Lieut. R. Y. D. Bush to be Adj., v. Harrison.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Meerut, June 1, 1839—Lt.-Col. F. Young, on Staff employ, from the 55th to 31st N.I. Lt.-Col. G. R. Pemberton (new prom.) is posted to the 55th N.I.

Furloughs.—G.O., May 28—Gen. B. Marley, Commandant of Allahabad, from July 1, 1839, to Jan. 1, 1840, in extension to remain at the Presid. on méd. cert. 26th N.I., Ens. T. C. Blagrave, from 1st June to 1st Oct., to visit Presid. on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe. 47th N.I., Ens. W. Baillie, from April 1 to May 30, to visit Delhi on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, Sept. 17—Dametto Junior, *Fescett*, from Madras, May 4; Mauritius, June 14—Lord Lyndoch, *Stead*, from Madras, Jan. 27. Liverpool, Sept. 17—Joseph Winter, *Hodgson*, Bengal, April 10; St. Helena, Jan. 12. 18th—Kirkman Finlay, *Scott*, Bombay, May 2. London, Sept. 18—Gilbert Henderson, *Tweedie*, Singapore, May 15. 19th—John Dugdale, *M'Gowan*, do., May 16. 20th—Louisa Campbell, *Buckley*, Port Phillip, June 1.

Passengers Arrived.—Per John Dugdale—Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and family, Mr. Daniel Cunningham. Per Louisa Campbell—Messrs. Belden and Mr. G. Murray.

Ships Sailed.—Downs, Sept. 17—Bengal Merchant, *Hemery*, for New Zealand—Mount Stuart Elphinstone, *Jolly*, for Calcutta. Portsmouth, put back 16th, and sailed 17th—Vernon, *Denny*, for Calcutta.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Vernon—Lieut. and Mrs. A. Tucker (9th B.L.C.), Ens. and Mrs. Hastings (55th N.I.), Lieut. and Mrs. N. Palmer (54th N.I.), Lieut. and Mrs. F. Collyer (5th L.C.), Mr. and Mrs. R. Neave (B.C.S.), Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. White, Mr. H. Chapman and family, Lieut. W. H. Delamain (B. Art.), Capt. R. M. Hunter, Misses Lloyd and Lethbridge, Messrs. Maconochie, Milford, R. Hunter, Gilmore, and Broadhurst. To embark at Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson (B.C.S.) and family. Per Marion—Capt. and Mrs. N. D. Barton, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Garrett (9th B.L.C.), Lieut. and Mrs. E. Norman (39th M.N.I.), Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lutyens, Major A. D'Eville (31st M.N.I.), Lieut. J. S. Hornbargh (32d B.N.I.), Mrs. Webber, Miss Grant, Messrs. Davies, Fletcher, Trist, Burton, M'Ewen, and Wilkinson.

Cape of Good Hope.—July 9—John Fleming, *Dugdale*, from Portsmouth, to sail 16th for Madras—Magnet, *Binns*, from London to Port Philip.

Ships Spoken.—Sept. 5—Richmond, *Hyne*, London to Bengal, lat. 40.51. N., long. 11.36. W. Aug. 28—General Palmer, *Elliott*, London to Bombay, lat. 23 N., long. 26 W. William Barras, *Norie*, London to Port Philip, lat. 13 N., long. 26 W.

"LOVE IN HIGH LIFE."

LADY M. AND JULIA.

Julia.—My dear Mamma, its quite in vain,
I'll only marry Captain Gray—
The Viscount is so *very* plain.
Lady M.—Don't talk such nonsense, Julia, pray.
Julia.—But, oh! the high, the gallant air—
The style, the dress, too, of the Captain!
His eyes, moustachios, and his hair!—
His very whiskers I am wrapt in!

Lady M.—Well, Julia, as you please, you know,—
But say, content with love and kisses,
Can you resolve to hem and sew,
And abdicate the Opera's blisses?
And won't you miss the Viscount's carriage?
And can you eat your satin dresses?
And can you live on love and marriage,
And be content with simple tresses?

Julia.—For Captain Gray my heart beats high,
He is so very sentimental;
Oh! Captain Gray, for thee I sigh!
What is, Mamma, the Viscount's rental?
But, oh! I beg you'll say no more,
You cannot change my fix'd opinion;
I told you, dear Mamma, before,
My heart owns Captain G.'s dominion!

Lady M.—And then the Viscount may'nt propose?
Know then he does. Will you decline?
Julia.—Yes—no; my thought shall I disclose?
Mamma, his fortune *is* divine!
Lady M.—But then the Captain?
Julia.— Pooh! Mamma;
I like his waltzing well, you know;
Lady M.—I'll go and tell your dear Papa
Julia.—When shall we order the *trousseau*?
But is he very liberal?
And will the diamonds he reset?
And when, Mamma, when will he call?
And is he really in my net?
And fifteen thousand pounds a year!
And settlements, Mamma, you say?
Yes! though I shed a silent tear,
Farewell! farewell! *poor* Captain Gray!

Weekly Paper.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

By Count Bjornstjerna, Swedish Ambassador.

(*Continued from page 590.*)

In the course of the last twelve or fifteen years the central countries of Asia have undergone so great changes, that the opinions expressed before this time, by men well acquainted with the subject, are no longer applicable

These countries are Persia with Khorassan and Kirman, which are partially subjected to it; Afghaunistán, Beluchistan, Koondoos, Khiva, and Bokhara; and the nomadian nations in Turkomania. All that lies to the west of these countries belongs to Turkey, and has less to do with India, while all on the east of them belongs to China*, and forms its own political world.

Of these countries Persia merits, without doubt, the first place. But what a change has not this power undergone within a few years! During the latter part of the reign of its last aged monarch (Feth Ali Shach), Abaz Mirsa, his successor, exercised great influence in Persia's Council-chamber, hostile to Russia, and friendly towards England. It was he who began the war in 1826 against Russia, ending so unhappily for Persia, which (according to the peace at Turkomanchai, in 1828,) was obliged to give up the fertile provinces of Erivan and Nakshivan, and saw the Russian boundary advanced as far as to the river Arras (the Araxes of the ancients), in the neighbourhood of Tabris, and not far from Teheran, the principal cities of Persia. Abaz Mirsa died in 1833; and his young son, Mohamed, became his grandfather's successor at his death, in 1834.

Mohamed ascended the Persian throne, protected both by Russia and England, which jointly endeavoured to put aside the claims of his numerous competitors. Sir Henry Bethune, a distinguished English officer in the service of the Shach, contributed, however, most to this happy result.

It could not then with certainty be known what political system the young Shach would follow, and each party hoped to be honoured with his confidence and favour; which of them, however, was mistaken was soon shewn, when the Shach, contrary to the English Ambassador's serious representations, began his campaign against Herat, the strongest fortification on the great route to India.

Almost the *same influence change for England* has taken place in India as the other neighbouring state, Afghaunistan. Not more than fifteen years since, this country formed a powerful monarchy, under the title of the Cabul kingdom, the rulers of which have always been on good terms with the British Government in India; but through civil wars, the history of which is too voluminous to be mentioned here, this kingdom has been divided into several principalities, independent of each other. Cabul devolved (1826) on Dost Mahomed Khan, brother of the former King's Vizier; Peshawer has its own Governor (Sirdar), who pays tribute to Runjet Sing in Lahore; Kandahar is under the management of Kohmidal Khan, a brother of Dost Mahomed in Caubul; Herat alone has remained under the power of its old dynasty, and it is now governed, though weakly, by Kamran, son of the last King of Caubul. Ghuzney has obtained its independence, as also have the Amers in Sinde, who were before petty Princes under the power of the Caubul kingdom. This division of the monarchy of the Doroneus† has deprived India of the shelter of a power that was friendly inclined, which, invincible in its mountains, possessed, however, no offensive forces against British India, and was therefore, in a double point of view, important for it.

The other states of Central Asia are of much less importance to India than the two last-mentioned. Beluchistan is inhabited by a predatory people, who rob every traveller, make plundering expeditions to the neighbouring lands, and carry on continual wars between their different khells, or tribes. The Beluch, like the Arab and the Turkoman, is always on horseback, and could therefore present a considerable body of cavalry, if their own disagreements did not prevent it. The nominal Governor of this extensive country is the Khan in Kelut, who possesses a kind of feudal government, but is so imperfectly obeyed by his vassals, that the Khan is almost without power. It is evident that Beluchistan, with such a state of society, is incapable of undertaking anything against the British possessions in India; as it is besides separated from them, as well by the Soliman mountains and the Indus, as by the extensive dominions of the Amers in Sind.

Koondoos has, during the last twelve or fifteen years, considerably increased its power by conquests, which its present King, Mahomet Moorat Bey, has made of Badwkishan, Kholum, Balkh, and other places; so that it includes all the northern branches of Hindoo Koosch, and thence down to the bed of the Oxus. Its Military force is not, however, more than 80,000 men, undisciplined cavalry, without infantry, and, therefore, of but little consequence against India, from which also Koondoos is separated by the great natural hinderances.

Next to Koondoos we find to the east of the Oxus, Bokhara (the ancient Trans-oxiana), with Samarkand, a tributary to it, a fertile country, but surrounded with sand deserts, and inhabited by a fanatic Mahomedan people, who have every Christian power. Bokhara is governed by Usbeck Tartars; and is the staple town for the trade between Western and Chinese Asia. Its Army consists of 22,000 cavalry, 4,000 infantry, and forty field-pieces badly served, and is so much the less capable of undertaking anything against India, as the disposition of the people is rather peaceable than warlike.

To the west of the Oxus, between that river and Persia, we find the nomadian tribes of Turkomans and Kurds, who are certainly capable of making depredations on the dominions of their neighbours, but cannot undertake any campaign against so distant a country as India. Their forces consist of numerous undisciplined Cavalry.

At the mouth of the Oxus, on the shores of the sea of Aral, lies the Khaunt Khiva (called also Orgunje), a fertile *oase*, surrounded by sand and salt deserts: the whole of its Military force consists of 10,000 Cavalry, which, if even joined to the Turkoman tribes, on whom the khan in Khiva exercises great influence, would nevertheless be unable to effect anything against India. The short sketch here given of the central countries of Asia, will, although very hastily made, be sufficient to show that neither of them is capable of alone undertaking anything against British India; and a union among them is not probable, as both political and religious antipathies would prevent it. It is, consequently, not from them that India has anything to fear; it is to the north of these countries that the power is to be sought, which alone could venture upon an undertaking against India. This power, Russia, is consequently that to which we must now direct our attention.

The conquest of India has long been a general subject of conversation, and a fervent desire for this has been expressed among the nations of Central Asia, as also among their northern neighbours, whose territories extend from Lapland to China. This wish, founded on the memory of former successful conquests, will probably (how prombling so ever it may appear to the people) not be entertained by their leaders and statesmen without great consideration; they certainly see the difference between the past and present, as also the many local and political hindrances which would meet such an undertaking‡.

Those armies which formerly conquered India—Mahmud's (of Ghizni), Tamerlane's, and Nadir Shah's, were composed of only Light Cavalry, and therefore free from all that baggage which usually accompanies a European army; though this, especially as regards artillery and ammunition, is now absolutely necessary, in order to be able afterwards to compete with a force, like organized in the European manner, on the borders of India. These armies of Light Cavalry, which were enabled to surmount those mountains, and to go through those deserts which are everywhere met with on the way to India, could equally well, on their arrival, be compared with the army that was collected there, and yet was composed only of irregular troops. The case is now quite the contrary; India is defended by an army organised in the European ways, well disciplined, and supplied with an excellent artillery, which cannot be attacked with the slightest hope of success by any other force than one formed in the same way. The question is, therefore, whether *such a force* can possibly press forward through the extensive sand deserts, and over the cloud-capped mountains which separate India from Central Asia?

* Yarkmid, the nearest country east of Koondoos, was, not more than twelve years since, conquered by China, whence an Army was sent of 80,000 men, most of the soldiers of which were armed with fire-arms, of such a weight that it required two men to carry them. Yarkmid is Mahomedan, as also Khoten, situated to the north of Yarkmid. This latter is governed by Usbekian Tartars, and has paid for some years tribute to China.

* This was the name of the Royal line reigning in Candi

† Many plans for the conquest of India have been formed. Potemkin and the Prince of Nassau Siegen (the same that commanded the Russian fleet at Svenskasund) formed more than one for Catherine. The Emperor Paul also entertained such a plan; but they were partly formed without the necessary knowledge, and partly under circumstances so very different from the present, that they are now no longer of any service. General Gardanne, Napoleon's ambassador at the Persian court, also made a plan, which is said to have fallen into the hands of the Russian army during the campaign of 1812, but neither would that answer the existing state of Asia.

The very skilful and equally active Generals of the Russian Army (especially General Yermolon and Field-Marshal Paschkewitsch) know the central lands of Asia, and the roads to India, better than any of their predecessors, and have, in this respect, nothing to learn.

It is the examination of this question we should now briefly undertake.—(*To be continued.*)

Civilization and Barbarism.—An *English lady* lately passing to Constantinople in a *steam-vessel*, was about to sit down on a convenient-looking basket which stood on the deck; when, to her utter astonishment, she was warned by the Commander not to do so, as it contained the *head of the Governor of the Dardanelles*, on its way to be fixed up before the gates of the seraglio!!

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Arthur" has our best acknowledgments.—We have forwarded the packet to "Bombardier."—The request of "Edinburgh Observer" shall be attended to.—We will address a letter to "Chevron" by Monday's post.

We cannot decipher the post-mark of the letter from an able correspondent in, we believe, North Wales, and from whom we have heard on former occasions under the signature of "Miles:" we, however, offer our sincere thanks, and hope to hear from him more frequently: and as an especial favour request he will not trouble himself to pay the postage of his letters.

Our correspondent "Truth" is thanked: we will not lose sight of the matter.—Several letters have reached us respecting the "Benefit Fund" for the Army and Navy, one of which we insert. The publication of the others might destroy every chance of the Institution being established. Blame is indiscriminately thrown on different individuals, and on some we think very unjustly, knowing them to be honourable men, and believing their motives good; but the general complaint is, that the Rules put forth are untenable; that the scale of subscription is absurd; and that the proposed title, "BENEVOLENT" United Service Institution is derogatory—it should be "Army and Navy Benefit Fund."

"K.C.B.'s" letter might do more injury than good to the party whose cause he advocates: we know already that more than one gallant officer refused the appointment under Mr. Thomson; and as pecuniary gain could not influence the talented and affluent officer to whom it was first offered, we think with "K.C.B." that the reasonable request of a step of rank might, on account of his services, have been granted.

"Aristides" on Tuesday next.

"Vindex" is perfectly correct: we have no connexion with the party, direct or indirect, and the authorities are on the qui vive.

We conceive that Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham will be much obliged to the newspapers if they will discontinue designating him Sir Samford; it is a piece of civilian stupidity very unamusing to the gallant Lieut.-General.

We cannot agree with "Sentinel," but at all events the expected retirement of Lieut.-Colonel —— is not, we submit, a fit subject for public discussion; the retirement will probably take place next year, on the completion of a certain period of service. "Sentinel" will find it generally admitted that the Lieut.-Colonel, though "without service," has, from his conduct in office, won the respect of the officers of the Army. We have elsewhere briefly noticed the rumoured changes at the Horse Guards.

The Naval and Military Gazette, *for* 1838, *with title-page and index, may be had of the Publisher, price* 1*l.* 17*s. bound.*

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette *may obtain at the Office,* 19, *Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.*

The Naval and Military Gazette *of* 16*th July last, No.* 339, *contains the title-page and index for* 1838.

The Board of Admiralty returned to London last night from their official visit of inspection to the several Dock-yards.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1839.

THE deficiency of our Army, in point of numerical strength, has lately been most glaringly, as well as painfully, exemplified in the impossibility of relieving corps by others at present serving on the Irish establishment. We some time since stated, that one of the plans for the relief of regiments serving in the East Indies is to send on all corps from the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and New South Wales, in rotation, when they shall have served so long at those stations respectively as to become the first for India. By this project the regiments now in the East are likely to be left there to complete twenty-three years' service, from the date of their leaving Great Britain.

It would indeed have been a case of gross injustice if the 19th Foot had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope merely for three years on passage to India, when, as the regimental records show, that for a period of fifty-three years, viz. since 1786, it has never served on a good foreign station. It would be equally unjust to send out to the West Indies the 38th Regiment, after three years' service at Gibraltar, that corps having only returned but three years since from long service in the East Indies.

It would be just as unfair to send the 1st Battalion Royals and the 25th to the Cape and Gibraltar on the terms we have already stated, as to send the 19th and 38th. All four regiments have rarely, if ever, had a good foreign station, and have last returned,—the Royals, 19th, and 25th, from ten years' service in the West Indies, and the 38th from nearly twenty years' service in the East.

We must confess that we are at a loss to discover the benefits of the Rotation system, unless there is an end to the favouritism that for many years has characterised the proceedings with respect to the embarkation of regiments for foreign service.

The excuse of not being able to spare regiments from the Irish establishment has not blinded any military man of experience as to the real state of the case, which is this. There are certain regiments, which are not to be sent to bad stations if it can be avoided:—some other corps must therefore take their just turns of foreign service in the East and West Indies, while for the favoured corps is reserved the pastime of serving in America and the Mediterranean.

It may be asserted that it is not the turn for the pet corps, and that when their turn does arrive they will be sent indiscriminately to good or bad stations as occasion may require; but will any man of experience or observation credit the assertion? When the 23rd and 71st were told off for the relief of the 16th and 54th in India, how did the matter terminate? The two favoured corps were sent to Canada, and the 16th and 54th are still left broiling at Bengal and Madras.

But why cannot the authorities send the 42nd, 79th, or 88th, to the Cape of Good Hope, even if it be a month sooner than their turn for foreign service? The 19th, who were selected, and the 42nd returned from foreign service within a few days of each other; while the 88th and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade have had their three years' home service this very month, and cannot, therefore, with justice complain of being prematurely sent abroad.

The case of the 7th Fusiliers is so glaring as scarcely to require an observation; we shall, therefore, dismiss it in a few words. This fortunate corps went to Malta in June 1825, and remained there, with the exception of the time occupied by a voyage to the Ionian Islands and back (for they were immediately recalled through the influence of their Lieut.-Colonel), until 1836; they are now to proceed to Gibraltar for three years, after which they perhaps will be sent (*if they should not be required at Malta*) to the West Indies, and after three years more on to Canada, when they will return home, say in 1850. Thus, out of twenty-five years' service, they will have had three in a bad climate, while other unfortunate regiments are left broiling in the West Indies for ten years, and in the East Indies for twenty years, apparently forgotten by the Quarter Master General.

Some time since the 7th Fusiliers received an order for India, in the event of their not being required for service in Canada. Well, they are not required in Canada, it appears; and yet, instead of being sent to India, they are to proceed to Gibraltar. The force of humbug can go no further.

There is no one who has the interest of the Army more at heart than Major Tulloch, and we feel convinced that his idea of a rotation system has never been realised, or we should not have regiments sent alternately to Canada and Gibraltar, while others never see any of our colonies except the East and West Indies.

"Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum."

A CONTEMPORARY last week states that "the Military Commission Report was, we have reason to believe, completed before the termination of the Session." Now, we venture to declare most positively, and we will stake our credit upon the fact, that the Report is not signed at this very moment: and further, we think it most probable that the Commissioners will again meet to discuss certain questions. Why and wherefore the Report is still unsigned, after the length of time the Commission have sat, after the time that has elapsed since all the evidence required was taken, and notwithstanding the great anxiety known to exist in the United Service on the subject, are points for explanation hereafter. But the delay to every one seems most extraordinary after, as we stated in the *N. and M. G.* of 24th August, Lord Howick's declaration on the 21st of that month, "that no doubt it would be soon completed and signed, but not, he feared, in a sufficiently short space of time to allow its being laid on the table of the House during the present Session," which Session terminated in six days after his Lordship's declaration.

The late Secretary-at-War was a member of this Commission, and his *speech* might lead any one to believe that there was no obstacle to the completion and signing of the Report. The Duke's aptitude for the despatch of business is well known, and he is not likely to have been guilty of "laborious trifling," an offence imputed to the Commissioners by a contemporary; moreover his Grace's zeal to benefit "those heroes who fought for *his* fame," ought not for an instant to be doubted: there are others also we could name in the Commission, who are the most zealous friends of the United Service; whence, therefore, is the delay in promulgating the resolutions that have passed? Is there, as we said on the 24th August, a "screw loose" somewhere? Has harmony or discord reigned in the councils of the Commission? Have the zealous defenders of the interests of the service met with the uncompromising opposition of the "economists," and will therefore the anxieties of thousands be as nought, whilst the next four months are spent in discussions to overcome objections, and induce ALL to sign?

ALTHOUGH nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the battle of Waterloo was fought, a certain faction, notorious for its hatred and detestation of our soldiery, continues most perseveringly to assure us that the victory would have inevitably been lost but for the arrival of the Prussians; and we are further informed that no merit was due to the Duke of Wellington's Army, as it outnumbered the French in the proportion of two men to one.

The English people generally are inconceivably ignorant of all matters relative to their Army; *ignorant* because totally *indifferent* as to its fame and its glory—its interests and its welfare; and taught, moreover, from their infancy, to look with a jealous eye on those who have driven the wolf from the threshold of their doors, and won imperishable renown in a succession of brilliant victories over the best and most experienced troops of the continent of Europe.

This feeling is not confined to men of any one particular political creed; yet it would be extremely unjust not to draw a wide distinction between those who, without any positive aversion to the Army, are misled by the false and erroneous accounts of the battle of Waterloo, and of other glorious victories, put forth by a party distinguished more for its abomination of those who fought under the great Wellington, than for any good or kindly feeling.

The officer who constructed the Waterloo model has put us in possession of the exact numbers of the French Army under Napoleon, and that under Wellington, on the morning of the memorable 18th of June, and it appears that Napoleon's consisted of (including Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery) 70,428 men, and of 240 guns; Wellington's consisted of (including all arms) 69,894 men, and of 164 guns. The numbers, therefore, were very nearly balanced, the French having only a few hundred men more than the Duke of Wellington, but they vastly outnumbered him in Artillery, having no less than *seventy-six more guns*, a fact which appears to have been entirely overlooked by most of those who have written on the subject, and one which we would request those who may take the trouble to peruse this article, particularly to bear in mind; and still more would we call their attention to the *component parts* of the two Armies.

The French Army consisted entirely of hardy veterans, long inured to war, who for many years had fought under the Imperial Eagles, and who evinced a courage and enthusiasm on that bloody day, such as perhaps they had never so eminently displayed on any former occasion. This highly organised and splendidly equipped force was, by its idol Emperor, und[illegible] were sons, his ablest Field-Marsha[illegible]ls.

The following extra[illegible] from the [illegible] of Wellington to Lord [illegible] written in Belgium some weeks before the [illegible]e, proves what *his* opinion was of the motley troops placed under his command.

"I have got an infamous Army, very weak and ill-equipped, and a very inexperienced Staff. I really believe that, with the exception of my old Spanish Infantry, I have got not only the worst troops but the worst-equipped Army, with the worst Staff that was ever brought together. My opinion is that the best troops we have—probably the best in the world—are the British Infantry, and especially that which has served in Spain."

We would here remark, that the compliment paid by the Duke of Wellington to the British Infantry, and especially to his old Infantry, which he so often led to victory in the Peninsula, is of the very highest and most flattering kind, and one of which the remnant of that Infantry has just reason to be proud. Will the manifold advantages enjoyed by various other branches of our land forces continue to be withheld from this rampart of the British Army, this "great lover of war," as Marshal Ney styled the Infantry of Armies?

Let us now see of what elements the Duke's Army was composed. Of British Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, he had 25,389 men; of the King's German Legion, veterans second to none in Europe, 6,793 men; making a total of principally old soldiers, 32,182, with 96 guns; of which, however, there were several second battalions which had seen little or no service. The remainder of the Duke's force, amounting to nearly 38,000 men, with 68 guns, consisted of Brunswickers, Dutch-Belgic, Nassau, and Hanoverians.

Amongst them were very many battalions Dutch-Belgic and of Hanoverian *militia*; and this far greater half of the Duke's Army was imperfectly organised, many thousands having been very recently raised. Yet we are told by the ignorant, and by the revilers of our troops, that the two Armies were equal, that it was a fair stand-up fight, and that little or no credit was due to Wellington's Army on that day. Others have the impudence and effrontery to declare that the French were out-numbered by our Army as two [illegible]ne!

[illegible]e want of steadiness (not to give it a harsher [illegible]displayed by too many of the foreign troops [illegible]ellington's Army is too well known; nor can we feel much surprised at it when it is considered that most of them were little better than raw levies and that their first essay in battle was against brave and as highly disciplined an Army as the continent of Europe ever produced.

On what portion of our troops the brunt of nearly nine hours' fierce and incessant fighting principally devolved is well known to those who were actors in that bloody drama.

With the exception of La Haye Sainte and the knoll near that building, which fell into the hands of the French at about three o'clock, in consequence of the troops who defended it having expended their ammunition, and there being no mode of supplying them with more, not one inch of ground had been gained by them, although the most desperate attacks had been incessantly made from eleven o'clock until after seven in the evening, which brings us to what has been termed the *crisis* of the battle. Up to that time, Wellington's Army maintained a firm and unbroken front, having again and again defeated with dreadful carn[illegible] attempt to force their line of battle.

[illegible]oleon, aware that the Prussians were a[illegible]g against his extreme right, near Planche[illegible] resolved to make one more desperate ef[illegible] before their arrival, to crush his stubborn ene[illegible] with twelve battalions of Infantry of his Guard which had not yet been engaged. This attack was supported by the general advance of other large bodies of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery.

It is almost unnecessary to repeat, that the signal defeat and annihilation of Napoleon's last great stake, on which he so firmly relied for victory, and the utter confusion, disorganisation, and dismay of his whole Army occasioned by it, *was solely the work of Wellington's Army, and of no other.* This is a fact which it is impossible to controvert.

[illegible]er was an Army so dreadfully beaten[illegible] fallen—never were terror and dismay m[illegible]ly depicted, than in the shattered ranks [illegible] veterans; and that, too, BEFORE the Prussi[illegible]n approached sufficiently near the extreme right of their position to make much, if any, impression on it.

To keep in check the Prussians at that point, Napoleon detached some battalions of his Guards; but, to balance that, be it remembered, that the Duke of Wellington detached, *before the battle commenced*, a fine and effective division of Infantry, with a due portion of Artillery and some Cavalry, towards Halle, under Sir C. Colville.

No enemy advanced in that direction; consequently those troops took no share in the battle, except one of Sir C. Colville's brigades, which the Duke ordered to reinforce the right of his Army a considerable time after the battle had been in progress. This brigade was not, as a body, severely engaged, although parts of it came into action.

It would be the height of folly and injustice to deny that, had not the Prussians come up towards the left of the British about the period that Napoleon's last great struggle for victory had entirely failed, the Duke's Army, victorious as it was, would not perhaps have ventured to attack the French in their own position, but would have been satisfied at having been able successfully to maintain so unequal a contest for nearly nine hours.

If it be asked *why* would not the Duke have ventured to assail the French on their own position *without* the aid of the Prussians, seeing that they were so thoroughly beaten, and thrown into such confusion, the answer is obvious. Half of his Army [illegible], as before stated, imperfectly organised [illegible]gners, and therefore quite unaccustomed to [illegible]e and to manœuvre under a heavy fire, it would [illegible]e been a dangerous experiment, and one which might possibly have materially changed the general aspect of affairs.

If the Duke of Wellington had had under his command on that glorious day the same Army which he led triumphantly across the Pyrenees into France in November, 1813, he would scarcely have hesitated to follow the discomfited legions of Napoleon into their own position, without the aid of the Prussians.

Without the arrival of the Prussians, the victory would have been by no means so complete; yet the Duke's Army had, after seven in the evening, thrown the French into an irremediable state of disorganisation, and had (to use Marshal Ney's own language in the French House of Peers) [illegible]used the most dreadful carnage amongst its [illegible]s ever witnessed." Will any unprejudiced [illegible]on deny that Wellington and his followers *did* [illegible]eat and nearly destroy that splendid French Army [illegible]ore the Prussians arrived [illegible]d that to *them* [illegible] glory of the day was [illegible]e?

[illegible] conclusion we will [illegible]ark—first, that [illegible] French Army consist[illegible]ly of veterans long inured to war; secon[illegible] they had *seventy-six pieces of Artillery* more than their opponents; thirdly, more than half the Duke's Army consisted of imperfectly organised foreigners, little better than raw levies; fourthly and lastly, Napoleon's last great stake, which he threw with desperation, was beaten down and trampled under foot *before* the Prussians had become seriously engaged.

These are, without doubt, unpalatable facts to some of our countrymen; but neither their malice nor their hatred towards the victors can disprove

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following up the suggestion relative to the [illegible]nment of Inspectors for the super[illegible] [illegible]-vessels at the various out-ports, and by which a general benefit would accrue to all parties, viz. the Royal Navy would benefit by the encouragement thus proffered for officers perfecting themselves in this all-important branch of their profession; Government would benefit in regard to patronage for the meritorious; the underwriters, relative to security from loss; the owners, by reduced insurance; the travelling public in assured confidence; and even such engineers as may be of dissolute habits will benefit, by being compelled to reform, or lose their situations, &c. The following will serve as an outline on which to base a "Formula" of inspection, viz.—

That on visiting the vessel, the Master or Mate furnish the Inspector with an account of the number of men employed on board; the number for cabin attendance; deck duty; and for engine-room; specifying the

gineers, stokers, coal-trimmers (if distinct), and apprentices, *if any*: what the general character and qualifications of the engineers, whether sober, attentive, and subordinate. By this means, an engineer whom the company may *choose* to keep, contrary to the *merits* of the man, may be dismissed without implicating the Commander. 2d. The carpenter to give in a report of the condition of the vessel, as to her sea-worthiness, and the completion of stores in his department. 3d. The boatswain to furnish a similar account as to equipment, &c. 4th. Engineers to show certificates of qualification from under the hands of those by whom they were recommended to so responsible a station, and also under whom brought up as engineers: after which to assist the Inspector in the survey of the engines and boilers; state when boilers were put on board, how often, and to what extent, since repaired; when last inspected internally by himself, or sub-engineer; their general condition; what the average substance of boiler metal: to lift the safety-valves, and show that they work easily; point out how they are secured from being tampered with, or accidentally deranged; and whether worked on deck or from below: what the usual weight with which they are loaded. whether steam is occasionally worked expansively, and if so examine the cam or regulator for its admission at a given portion of the stroke; and what the usual pressure of steam admitted, when working expansively. See whether the boiler is fitted with a vacuum (or reverse) valve for the prevention of collapse; whether a safety (or whistling) pipe, to denote the state of steam or water within the boiler; how many inches, (or what the distance) between the water-spaces from flue to flue; how maintain steam, abundant or otherwise; if badly, to what does he ascribe the cause, whether too small fire-surface, inadequate steam-chest, or too contracted a boiler, &c.; state of the feed-pipes and valves; also of bilge-pipes, and what dimensions; whether adequate to keep the engine-room free in case of springing a leak; likewise, if any extra pipes for that purpose, worked by the air-pump, or sway-beam, &c.; see the pumps and plungers; look to the water-gauges; thermometer or steam-gauge, if in good trim, and graduated; barometer, placed on condenser; if any contrivance for regulating the injection water when rolling; blow-off pipes, see that the *main* (if so arranged) pipe is of sufficient capacity to receive the gush of water from all the rest, when discharged together; whether fitted with Kingston's valve, for lifting by hand, in case the common valve, by expansion from the hot water, proves to be unmanageable; what the facility of getting at the coals in the event of their igniting in the boxes; as also for consumption in all weathers; examine the bearings and paddle-shafts; what the precautions usually observed on board for steaming by night, in regard to lamps; whether coloured or plain, and the number displayed; where, and how far apart, if under the yard (not to be allowed in the paddle-boxes), what the precautions for extinguishing fire.

Such will serve as a general outline of investigation; and a copy of each inspection should be forwarded to a chief department (say under Captain Pringle and Mr. Barkes) in London, at stated periods, to be there registered; books of an established formula to be furnished to the Inspectors; and, in order to prevent all suspicion of improper connivance at any impropriety, no Inspector should be allowed to hold any share in steam-vessels, and they should be required, moreover, to give each Commander a [illegible] *certificate of survey*, as his justification, in the event of any subsequent accident; and the real state any *defect* which may require remedy, as his own justification, should subsequent accident occur.

Our attention has been called to a series of attacks in an obscure journal, named the *Patriot*, on the noble and gallant Secretary at the Horse Guards. Of the very existence of this paper it is probable that most of our readers are wholly ignorant; but on inquiry we learn that it possesses a decent circulation amongst the Quakers, Muggletonians, and other anti-slavery people, whom it aids in the holy work of stirring up the negroes to revolt. According to this most veracious periodical, the exertions of successive Colonial Secretaries to improve the coloured population have been all rendered abortive through the influence of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, with the various Governors employed to carry Ministerial orders into effect. Why his Lordship should so exert himself it would be difficult to say, and they attempt not to explain. The strong and unqualified denial of his ever having so interfered, which we make unhesitatingly, is needless for those who know anything of the subject, but may suffice to pacify these praters about things or persons, whom they never would be permitted to approach, and measures, which neither their intellect nor means of information enable them to understand.

Happily the libel carries its own refutation, since it accuses Lord Fitzroy Somerset of having coerced Sir George Napier into abandonment of his opinions, renunciation of his principles, and resignation of his post. If there be a soldier, whom, above all others, it must be admitted impracticable to coerce, to terrify, or to alarm; if there be a politician more ready than another to sacrifice all things to principle; if there be a knight incapable of an unchivalrous deed, that soldier, that politician, that knight, is Sir George Napier. Whatever may be the errors of his theoretical opinions, his sternest opponents admire his integrity of purpose, and into whatever mistakes he may by chance be hurried, none will question that his heart is brave, loyal, and true. Yet if *vipers* must evince their *venom*, let them continue to *gnaw files*. The united power of the press could hardly prevail to cast calumny on the native nobleness of a Napier, or to excite suspicion of a chief who, like Lord Fitzroy Somerset, has for long, with more than feudal fidelity, served the throne.

We take the following paragraph from a contemporary, with the view of giving the information required:—

"We should like to be informed why Ensign Baring, son, we believe, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should have been appointed to the staff of his uncle, Mr. Poulett Thomson, in direct contravention of the rules and regulations of the service, which strictly enjoin that no officer shall be deemed eligible for a staff situation until he has performed regimental duty for a period of two years. (See page 46 (query 10)) of the General Regulations and Orders for the Army.)"

The regulation referred to is as follows:—

"A Subaltern Officer shall not be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, until he has been *present* with his regiment at least two years."

Ensign Baring entered the Army on the 15th February last, and, deducting the customary leave on appointment, he has probably seen four months regimental duty. Nevertheless, we believe, he is perfectly "eligible" to hold his present appointment, the regulation not being intended to apply to A.D.C.'s to Civil Governors or Lord Lieutenants of Ireland. At all events, there are precedents "as plentiful as blackberries" for like appointments (*ex. gr.* (Tory) Lord Ranelagh, (Whig) the Hon. William Cowper), and of which no doubt future Governors, whether Radical, Whig, Tory or "Economists," will readily avail themselves.

Our readers will perceive, by the annexed abstract from the Parliamentary Return, moved for by Mr. Hume, that Liverpool is the port selected on this side the Atlantic, as a packet station for the line between Great Britain, British North America, and the United States.

As Liverpool possesses a railroad communication, not only with the metropolis but with the manufacturing districts; is, moreover, the great emporium of commerce, as regards our trade with America, it is probably, under present circumstances, the best port that could be selected, and it has moreover the advantage of obtaining coal by inland navigation at a cheaper rate than it is to be procured saddled with the sea-freight. Even the Welsh coal is delivered cheaper in that port than in others round the Land's-End. We do not, however, consider Liverpool an eligible port for a permanent and general Steam-Packet Station, on account of the danger of the navigation, and difficulty of access; and we perceive that the Lords of the Admiralty have some apprehension on this score; for the contract stipulates, that the officer in charge of the mails shall have the discretion of landing them at *any port* which he thinks proper, a circumstance that will often, we doubt not, occur.

Until railroad communications are established with more eligible sites, there is nothing for it but to select the best that is available; but, as we have shown the very considerable item which fuel forms in the expenditure, there cannot be a doubt but that must have had great influence on the contract. It appears, by a memorandum at the head of the Parliamentary Report, that the contract for the conveyance of the West India mails had not been completed, but that their Lordships are in treaty with the parties, with the view to forming one. It also appears that, at the date of the Report, 23rd August last, no offers had been made to the Board for such contract from Bristol or elsewhere, so that the newspapers have been misled, by a set of calculations formed on mere assumption of matters which turn out to be erroneous.

Mail Conveyance Contract.—Under this title the House of Commons has printed the agreement entered into by the Government with Mr. Cunard for the conveyance of the North American mails. It stipulates that the mails shall be despatched twice every month from Liverpool to Halifax, and twice every month from Halifax to Liverpool. For executing this service Mr. Cunard is to provide and keep a sufficient number of good and efficient steam-vessels, furnished with engines of not less than 300-horses' power. Mr. Cunard also undertakes to convey the mails and despatches twice every calendar month to Boston from Halifax, and to Halifax from Boston, and when the St. Lawrence is unobstructed by ice, from Pictou, in Nova Scotia, to Quebec, and from Quebec to Pictou, by good and substantial steam-vessels, provided with engines of not less than 150-horses power. The contract is very specific as to those vessels being properly found, and provided with a sufficient crew of able seamen. The Commissioners of the Admiralty are to appoint the two days in each month when the steamers are to leave Liverpool and Halifax respectively, and they are to proceed, without loss of time, direct to the end of their voyage. The despatch of the mail from Halifax for Boston is to take place as soon as possible after the arrival of the mail at Halifax, which is likewise to be the case with the Quebec mail after the mail has reached Pictou. The Commissioners may also alter the days of sailing at their pleasure, but they must give three months' notice. At the same time they may always delay the departure of the vessel for not more than twenty-four hours. If at any time, from stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstances, the vessel should be unable to reach the Mersey, the Naval Officer in charge of the mails or despatches may order the mails to be landed at Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, Dover, or Deal. For the Naval Officer, who is to be sent in charge of the mails and despatches, the contractor is to provide a suitable first-rate cabin, and suitable accommodation for a servant, and is to victual the officer like a cabin passenger. If the Admiralty please to entrust the mails to the Captain of any of the vessels, it is authorised to do so, and the Captain will be bound to take charge of them. A [illegible] of not less than four oars is to be provided for landing the [illegible]r and the mails. Any stoppage, delay, or putting back into [illegible] not sanctioned by the Naval Officer, will be subject to a fine [illegible]*l.*, and a delay of twelve hours in not proceeding on a [illegible]ge from either Liverpool or Halifax after the appointed time, [illegible]fects the contractor to a fine of 500*l.*, as well as a further 500*l.* [illegible]very additional twelve hours' delay. A similar delay in the [illegible]er vessels, carrying the mails from Halifax to Boston, will be subject to a fine of 200*l.*

Not less than four of the large steam-boats for the voyage across the Atlantic are to be always kept sea-worthy, and in complete repair, the number of the smaller ones is not stipulated. The contractor binds himself to introduce and adopt all improvements directed by the Admiralty, or suggested by the progress of science. To secure the goodness of the vessels, the Naval Officer in charge of the mails, calling other persons to his assistance, has full power and authority to survey and examine the vessel whenever he shall think fit; and repairs, which he shall direct in writing, must be made as soon as possible, under a penalty of 100*l.* The Lords of the Admiralty, also, reserve to themselves a power to survey the vessels, and to order any improvements to be made in them which they think expedient, and the contractor must carry those improvements into effect to the satisfaction of the Admiralty, or forfeit 500*l.* All these fines and penalties may be stopped out of the money to be paid to the contractor by the Admiralty.

In addition, the contractor is to carry, if required, two chief-cabin passengers, from Liverpool to Halifax, or Halifax to Liverpool, for 30*l.* each, and two fore-cabin passengers at the rate of 15*l.* each; and each seaman, soldier, or marine, at 4*l.* The price to be charged for such passengers from Halifax to Boston, or from Pictou to Quebec, is to be, respectively, 5*l.*, 3*l.*, and 2*l.* Moreover, the contractor is to take on board, and carry, free of charge, all small packages, directed by the Commissioners; and Naval stores, not exceeding five tons weight, on receiving two days' notice that such stores are to be sent.

In return for all these services, and maintaining all these vessels, the Admiralty agrees to pay to Mr. Cunard 60,000*l.* per annum, in quarterly payments. The contract is to commence on June 1st, 1840, or an earlier day if so agreed on, and to continue in force for seven years from the commencement, and thence-forward until twelve calendar months' notice, in writing, shall be given by either party.

No part of the contract is to be underlet, and no Member of Parliament, agreeably to Act of Parliament, is to have a share of it. The whole concludes by Mr. Cunard binding himself in a penalty of 18,000*l.* to fulfil his part of the contract.

Our correspondent *Amphibious* is wrong in attaching the importance he does to the appointment of a Field Officer of Marines to the Mediterranean squadron. It has always been the practice, when a squadron is augmented to the size of our Mediterranean fleet, for a Major of Marines to be attached to the flag-ship. He directs the movements of the detachments landed to drill and exercise, but on service they are under the command of some Naval officer, selected by the Admiral. This is the practice with Marines borne and victualled in ships. The case of the battalions, to which *Amphibious* alludes, is entirely different; they were brigaded with the troops, provided as soldiers, quite independent of the fleet, and they proved themselves equal in all respects to troops of the Line. If our correspondent belongs to the corps, as he asserts, he might easily have learned these matters without appealing to us.

[redacted]

Another considerable step has been made in the progress of steam navigation, by the complete success of the *Vernon*, an East Indiaman of the largest class, fitted with a small steam-engine, to be used in aid of her sails, which are of the ordinary description. Whilst lying in the East India Dock, this vessel was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty and a vast number of Naval Officers, and others connected with the sea, all of whom expressed their admiration at the compactness of the arrangement, and the very superior manner in which every thing necessary to insure the success of the attempt had been provided by the spirited owners, Messrs. Wigram and Green.

The *Vernon* is 170 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 22 feet deep; she draws but 15 feet 6 inches of water, whilst ships in the trade of the same tonnage draw upwards of 20 feet. She is registered at 995 tons, and in addition to the space required for fuel, and that occupied by the machinery, &c., she has on board a cargo of 1,000 tons.

The engine is made by Messrs. Seaward, who are continually effecting improvements, the success of which, and the excellence of their work in every respect, places them in the first rank, if not at the very head of their profession. It is of 30-horse power slow pressure, and fixed between the main and fore hatchway, the hold being left clear for cargo. It occupies, altogether, a space of but ten feet wide, and the boiler being covered with some non-conducting material, no inconvenience is felt from the heat even in the cabins abreast of it. The engine makes 30 revolutions a minute, and the consumption of coal is 2¼ cwt. per hour. There is an apparatus attached which produces from the condensed steam about 30 gallons of fresh water per day, sufficiently good for the stock, and for cooking.

The paddles are fixed to a shaft, which projects about three feet, and the contrivance for shipping and unshipping them, like every thing else in this noble vessel, is admirable; for it can be effected in less than an hour. The whole machinery and fuel are estimated at one hundred and fifty tons.

The *Vernon* left the Docks on the 7th instant, and during her progress to Gravesend had repeated opportunities of proving the value of her steam power in the several reaches of the river, sometimes in aid of the sails, sometimes whilst going head to wind, and occasionally when so closely hauled that the stay-sails only would draw, working the lee wheel.

To prove how superior this manner of applying power is to the usual mode of towing, the *Thomas Grenville*, a vessel of nearly the like tonnage, and bound to Calcutta also, quitted the Docks at the same time in tow of a steam-tug of 100-horse power; but the *Vernon* soon left her astern, and arrived at Gravesend twenty minutes before her, making the distance (more than 30 miles) in two hours and fifty minutes.

Since the arrival of the *Vernon* at Spithead, she has been visited by the Port-Admiral and the Naval and Military authorities, besides a vast number of nautical men attracted by the very satisfactory reports of her progress. On Sunday last she proceeded to sea, in company with Her Majesty's ships *Blenheim* and *Edinburgh*, and very soon made apparent the advantage she possessed in her auxiliary power. It is supposed she will reach Calcutta in 70 days from the time of leaving the land.

The result of this experiment renders it probable that a similar apparatus will be applied to line-of-battle ships, which, as at present equipped, are liable to be attacked on their weakest points by steam-vessels moving rapidly around them. The advantage of possessing a means of locomotion capable of defeating such purposes is too obvious to dilate upon. We recollect, now or a dozen years ago, Captain Napier, when he had the *Galatea*, fitted paddles in connexion with the capstan, and worked by manual labour. But the exertion of propelling a large heavy ship by such means is a severe imposition on the crew; and the report that the gallant Captain intended establishing some kind of nautical treadmill on board the *Powerful* with this view, had a tendency to prevent men entering for her.

An engine of 50-horse power might be placed without inconvenience on the orlop deck of a line-of-battle ship, and need only be used on emergencies, when any service requires expedition, the value of which can be estimated against the expense. We should imagine no persons more competent than Messrs. Seaward to produce the necessary machinery, and their manufactory being in London, gives facilities to the Board of Admiralty to inspect the design, and overlook its execution at Deptford or Woolwich.—More of this in our next.

The Court.

Her Majesty and her august mother continue in the possession of excellent health. The Duke of Wellington arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday.

Lord Byron and Major Keppel have succeeded Lord Fingall and Sir Robert Otway as the Lord and Groom-in-Waiting. The Hon. Mrs. Campbell has succeeded Lady Harriet Clive as Woman of the Bedchamber, and Lady Sandwich has succeeded Lady Lyttleton as the Lady-in-Waiting on Her Majesty.

Col. Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H., of the Royal Artillery, formerly Equerry to King Leopold, has been appointed first and principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Sir Robert was at the capture of Minorca in 1798; he served in the Peninsula, and was at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; Barrosa, capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, affair of Morales, battles of Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. He also served in the expedition to Walcheren.

Arrival of Don Carlos in France.—The *Moniteur Parisien* of Sunday night publishes the following telegraphic despatches, received at noon on that day:—

"Bayonne, Sept. 14, at seven in the evening, and Ainhoa on the same day.

"*The Sous Prefect of Bayonne to the Minister of the Interior.*

"Don Carlos has claimed our hospitality and a refuge. He has just entered France with his family."

Don Carlos was forced to this step by a movement of Espartero, which divided into two the Carlist troops occupying the Bastan. By this manœuvre Don Carlos, finding himself separated from the main body of his army, and driven into Urdux, was obliged to retire on the French territory. He first sent to the French commander, General Harispe, to demand under what title he would be received in France; and the General replied, "With the honours due to a prince who was unfortunate." It was then only that Don Carlos and his family thought proper to cross the Pyrenees, through the only passage left open for him by Espartero. He was accompanied by the Princess of Beira, his son the Prince of the Asturias, and the Infant Don Sebastian. About 3000 soldiers of the Carlist army have laid down their arms on the French frontier. This occurred on the 14th. Other battalions laid down their arms on the two following days; and, on the 16th, Don Carlos, who was uniformly treated with the utmost respect, set out for Bourges, the place appointed by the French government for his residence. There were still eight battalions in Navarre, and General Espartero had set out in pursuit of them. Generals Elio and Negri are amongst the officers who have taken refuge in the French territory.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, and suite, sailed yesterday morning at an early hour from Woolwich for Ostend, in the government steamer *Widgeon*. The royal party left Windsor Castle at five o'clock, and arrived at Woolwich at eight, accompanied by Col. Cavendish, Col. Wemyss, and other personages of the Court.

Despatches were forwarded on Sunday from the Colonial Department for the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Despatches were received on Sunday at the Colonial Office from Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, from Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, from Lieut.-Col. Reid, Governor of Bermuda, and from the Governor of Gibraltar. On Tuesday despatches were received from the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope and Newfoundland, and from the English Ministers resident at the Courts of Switzerland and Greece. Despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for the British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Greece, Rome, Berlin, and Vienna. On Thursday despatches from Gen. Cockburn, Governor of the Bahamas, were received. Yesterday despatches were sent off from the Colonial Office for the Rt. Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Governor of the Canadas, and for Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

The late Alleged Robbery and Attempted Murder at the United Service Club-House.—Mr. Fonn has almost completely recovered from the effects of the wounds which he received in this mysterious affair, but no further particulars of the transaction have been allowed to transpire.

Marriage of the Queen.—"Again! different newspapers insist, that Victoria is about to be married to her cousin, and that her uncle, King Leopold, is to make the preparations. Again I tell your readers, that this is not true, and that I know, from undoubted authority, that which ought to prevent the Queen marrying, or indeed any lady similarly afflicted."—*Correspondent, Edinburgh Observer.* The latter part of this paragraph is an idle report, and which we merely insert to contradict.

The retiring pension of Sir John Newport, late Comptroller of the Exchequer, is to be 1,000*l.* a-year.

Lloyd's.—On Wednesday the honorary medal in silver was voted to Mr. Edward Quayle, commanding the *Mona's Isle* steamer, for his prompt, humane, and praiseworthy exertions in saving the crew of the *Nancy*, from Liverpool to Dundalk, wrecked in Douglas Bay in July last.

The Marquis of Londonderry left town on Saturday for Falmouth, where he is to embark in the Braganza steamer for Lisbon. After a short visit there he will proceed up the Mediterranean and make a long stay.

The Earl of Lauderdale died on the 13th inst. at Lauder Castle, Thirlestane, N.B., after a short illness. His Lordship had nine children, five of whom are living, viz., Viscount Maitland (now Earl of Lauderdale); the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, Naval Aide-de-Camp to the late King William IV.; Lady Mary Stanley; the Hon. Col. Maitland, and Lady Eleanor Balfour. The late Earl was uncle of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother-in-law of General Sir Wm. Houston, G.C.B.

The papers of the early part of the week were occupied with a correspondence on the sad subject of the late Lady Flora Hastings. First a letter from the Marquis of Hastings, stating that if he brings his case before the Lords, it will be stifled as an attack on the Crown, and that there are technical difficulties that oppose his bringing the affair into a court of law. He therefore resolves on a publication, by which the facts are to be recorded hereafter. He gives a statement in the handwriting of the late Flora in the form of a case submitted to Sir W. Follett, whose opinion was that there was no ground for an action at law: then follow letters between the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Melbourne, and between the Marquis of Hastings and the Marquis of Tavistock, the important part of which is a statement made by Lady Tavistock, declaring that she, as a matter of duty, informed the Prime Minister of an opinion prevalent concerning Lady Flora. Then follows a series of letters between the Marquis and Lord Portman, which concludes with Lady Portman's statement that a belief existed at Court that Lady Flora was privately married, that Sir James Clark believed so, and that it became the duty of the Lady-in-Waiting to request the Duchess of Kent that Lady Flora should not appear in the presence of the Queen until the fact of such marriage was proved or contradicted. Lady Portman performed this duty. The Marquis of Hastings refused to see either the Marchioness of Tavistock or Lady Portman, and would deal only with their Lords, and by letter. Then follow the letters (previously published) of the Marquis and Dowager Marchioness of Hastings to Lord Melbourne and the Queen. Then come extracts from the letters of Lady Flora to her family, and passages from her diary. The whole correspondence appears to serve no purpose whatever but that of keeping up feelings which it would be only wise and proper to suffer now to sleep.

The expedition under Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Russam sent out last year at the joint expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Geographical Society, has, owing to the disturbed state of the East, been obliged for the present to return to Constantinople.

Hierosolymites.—"There is much talk of a kind of crusade, which, in conformity with the manners of the age, will this time be performed only with diplomatic arms. It is contemplated to form at Jerusalem the seat of a Christian Government, which would be the Rome of the East. Money has been found for this project, or at least for rendering it popular, and petitions from the new Hierosolymites are already laid at the foot of nearly all the thrones of Europe. The present moment has appeared favourable, on account of the uncertainty which appears to exist on the subject of the definitive possession of Syria, which is at the same time disputed by Turkey and Egypt, and is secretly desired by the other Powers. Something of the kind has already been attempted in Prussia; but the King, although the project appears to be a religious one, has not thought the moment opportune for occupying himself in so Christianlike a manner with Judea."—*Capitole.*

Doncaster Races have been very numerously and fashionably attended

MONDAY.—The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added by the Corporation—won by Mr. Orde's b. m. Bee's-wing. A Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each—won by the Duke of Cleveland's b. c. Kremlin. The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs. each—won by Lord Westminster's br. c. Launcelot. Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas—Lord Westminster's Cardinal Puff walked over.

TUESDAY.—The two-year-old Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each—Lord Westminster's Launcelot walked over. The Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three-year-old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the second to receive 100l. out of the stakes. St. Leger Course. One hundred and seven subscribers. Mr. Yarburgh's b. c. Charles the Twelfth, by Voltaire (Scott) 0 1
Mr. Thornhill's ch. c. Euclid, by Emilius (Conelly) . . . 0 2

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. W. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury, Mr. Allen's Fitzambo, Mr. G. Clarke's Dragsman, Col. Cradock's The Provost, Lord Eglinton's Malvolio, Col. Crauford's Dolphin, Mr. Dixon's Hyllus, Mr. Wormauld's Bolus, Lord Westminster's The Lord Mayor, Lord Lichfield's The Corsair, Mr. Ramsay's Easingwold, and Lord Kelburne's b. c. by Jerry.

After several fluctuations the odds closed, at starting, at 6 to 4 on Charles XII.; 6 to 1 agst. Bloomsbury; 10 to 1 agst. Malvolio; 13 to 1 agst. Euclid; 30 to 1 agst. The Provost; 35 to 1 agst. Easingwold; 40 to 1 agst. The Lord Mayor; and 40 to 1 agst. the Corsair. At one moment 2 to 1 was betted on Charles, and Malvolio, at 8 to 1, had the call of Bloomsbury. At four o'clock the horses appeared at the starting-post, and, with one slight failure, got off in excellent style. After the first 200 yards, Charles took the lead at a rattling pace, followed by Bloomsbury, Bolus, Euclid (about fourth), The Dolphin, and Malvolio; the ruck behind them consisting of Hyllus, The Corsair, The Provost, Fitzambo, and The Lord Mayor, the Purity colt and Dragsman bringing up the rear. At the foot of the hill, Dragsman and Easingwold were some lengths astern, and the Purity colt pulled up and returned. In the bottom, on the other side of it, Bloomsbury retired from the front rank. Euclid now took the second place, The Dolphin lying third, and Malvolio and the Provost next him, nearly abreast. They ran in this order over the deep ground near the Red House (the only part of the Course that was heavy), and to the turn into the straight run in. Here The Dolphin dropped off, and Malvolio took her place. About a distance and a half from home Malvolio also gave up, leaving The Provost third in the race, and so he continued to the end. Euclid now began to draw upon the "great horse," but, as it is alleged, was driven so close to the rails, that he never fairly collared him till they reached the distance-post. The race was now entirely between these two—the "crack" Yorkshire nag versus the Newmarket "pet," and a better or more intensely interesting struggle was never seen on the Doncaster Course. Euclid appeared to have the best of it at the commencement, but the "great" horse's strides told towards the end, and the judge, unable to award the victory to either, gave the first dead heat ever run for the St. Leger. The Provost was beaten three or four lengths, and defeated Malvolio by nearly two lengths. The Dolphin was fifth, Fitzambo sixth, and Bloomsbury seventh—all beaten off. The betting on the next heat, which was run after the Four-year-old Stakes, began at 6 to 4 on Charles, and finished at 6 to 5 on Euclid. The "little" horse took the lead at a bad pace for the first three-quarters of a mile; he then made it good, still keeping his lead, the "great" horse waiting on him to the distance, where he challenged. A dashing race ensued, the North triumphing over the South by a head only.—The Four-year-old Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 added by the Corporation—won by Mr. Ramsay's br. c. Lancrcost.

WEDNESDAY.—The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each—Lord Westminster's Sleight-of-hand walked over. The Doncaster Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Corporation—won by the Duke of Cleveland's Kremlin. The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added—won by Mr. Etty's The Quack. The Corporation Plate of 50l.—won by Lord Eglinton's Opera.

THURSDAY.—Three-year old Stakes of 200 sovs. each—won by Mr. Bowes's Epidaurus. The Gascoigne Stakes of 100 sovs. each—won by Lord Westminster's The Lord Mayor. The Two-year-old Stakes—won by the Duke of Cleveland's brother to Euclid. The Cup, value 400 guineas, given by the Stewards, with 50 added; three yrs. 7st., four yrs. 8st. 3lbs., five yrs 8st. 10lb., six yrs. and aged, 9st.—the winner of the St. Leger this year 3lbs. extra. About two miles and five furlongs.

Major Yarburgh's Charles the Twelfth, 3 yrs. . .	1
Mr. Ramsay's Lancrcost, 4 yrs.	2
Mr. Orde's Bee's wing, 6 yrs.	3
Mr. Denham's Compensation, 4 yrs.	4

Won by a head.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.—The commencement of negotiations between Maroto and Espartero arose from the latter having written to the Christ Commander-in-Chief, immediately after the bloody executions ordered by him at Estella, to say that if at any time he should find himself compromised by the consequences of this event, and should wish for a sure place of refuge, he would find it at his own head-quarters. To this overture Maroto replied by a letter of thanks, in which he expressed his regret that two persons like Espartero and himself should find themselves on opposite sides. The Christino General, fancying from this that Maroto would not be indisposed to an arrangement, sent to the latter a scheme of ciphers for carrying on a secret correspondence. This was adopted by Maroto, and communications between the two Generals were constantly kept up until they concluded in the treaty.

The details of Don Carlos's flight are curious. As usual, he did not make up his mind till the last moment, not believing Espartero was at hand till the firing announced his advance. At that sound Don Carlos tore his papers, and abandoned his dinner, already smoking on the table, whilst the Princess of Beira seized the holy standard of the Virgin, and both, hastily mounting on horseback, crossed the frontier, the French disarming their fugitive suite.

King Louis Philippe had conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour on Espartero.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor set out for Moscow, on his way to Borodino, on the 27th ult. The number of regular and irregular troops which are to assemble at the camp may be estimated at 180,000, with 548 pieces of artillery. In this number are comprised 48,000 Cavalry. The Emperor will command the Army in person. The Empress, the Grand Duchesses, and their ladies, will appear before the troops on horseback, and will wear the colours of different regiments.

TURKEY.—*Battle of Nezib.*—The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 11th, contains a full account of this battle, by the Prussian officers who were present at it, with a map of the field.

The Turkish line, on Ibrahim's first approach, was in front of Nezib, facing westward, towards Mizar. Ibrahim, finding it disadvantageous to attack here, took a side march eastward to Kersun-Kopri, and to the high-road which leads from Aleppo to Bir. The Prussian officers in vain entreated Hafiz to attack the Egyptians during this side march. This not being done, and the Egyptian movement menacing the Turks in the rear, and to cut them off from Bir, the Prussians recommended Hafiz to retire upon Bir. The Turks objected to retreat, and Hafiz said that Ibrahim, who would not attack at Nezib, would still less attack at Bir, and that all opportunity of fighting would be lost. The Prussians insisted that Ibrahim must and would fight. At length Hafiz seemed to incline to retreat upon Bir, three leagues distant, and gave the requisite orders. Meantime one of the Prussian officers (Mahlbach, we suppose) rode on to reconnoitre Ibrahim's position at Kersun-Kopri. On his return he was informed by his friend Moltke that Hafiz had changed his mind, and had determined to fight where he was. The Prussian replied by demanding his passport for Constantinople. But the Turk was elate by a promise of victory given by Mollah, and on the evening of the 22nd the Turkish army took up a new position, facing east, and with its rear to its old position. On the 23rd Ibrahim crossed the bridge near Kersun-Kopri, and the Prussians cannonaded here with much effect. On the 24th Ibrahim marched under cover of some gentle heights in front of the Turkish line upon its left; and the fighting, chiefly consisting of cannon-shot, commenced. In half an hour the Turkish left began to give way, and the men to abandon their cannons. Little reliance was placed on the cavalry—once the best of a Turkish army, now the worst. But the artillery and infantry ought to have stood the fire longer than half an hour. Hafiz Pacha, sabre in hand, tried to stop the flight of the irregulars, who thus, when between two foes, fled to escape both. The left wing was routed. Hafiz tried to make fight with the cavalry brigade; but this brigade obeyed the word of command of the cannon-balls—not that of the Pacha—and all fled.

EGYPT.—Mehemed Ali is preparing himself to resist any attempt to force him to any terms not suitable to his desires. He has a hostage in the Turkish fleet, which he seems determined not to give up, and he also has a formidable and victorious army on the confines of the Turkish territory, which at any time may march upon Constantinople, not only without resistance, but with almost a certainty of being joined by the remainder of the Turkish troops, and, perhaps, the mass of the Turkish people. To prevent the continuance of hostilities between the Porte and Mehemet Ali is manifestly the policy of England and France; at the same time that, in order to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire, both are desirous of controlling the power of the latter. If Mehemet Ali persists in his refusal to deliver up the Turkish fleet until his demands be complied with, what are the combined powers of England and France to do? They may destroy the Egyptian fleet in Alexandria, if they choose; but would that be a politic proceeding? It is the obvious interest of both countries, but of England particularly, to have the most friendly and intimate relations with Egypt.

GERMANY.—The Chapter Order of Old Nobility of the Emperors is being restored. The Grand Master will probably be a Prince Sovereign of Germany. The seat of the Order is established at Brussels. The Marquis de Villaneuve-Trans has just been created Grand Cross and Grand Chancellor of the Order.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The members of the Falkland Islands' Association held a meeting at their offices in Moorgate-street on the 13th inst.: it was numerously and most respectably attended, and resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of active operations for the immediate colonization of these islands.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—On the night of 17th Aug., a fire occurred at St. John's, N.B., which destroyed one hundred houses; the total loss being estimated at from 500,000 to 800,000 dollars. It commenced in the warehouse of Messrs. Hugh Irvine and Brothers, in Nelson-st., and burned all the houses on both sides of Nelson-st., from Market-square to Union-st.; all the buildings on the south side of Union-st., from A. and J. Lawton's new dwelling-houses to the water; and all the buildings and timber on Lawson's, Waterberry's, Donaldson's, Black's, Crookshan's, Walker's, and the North Market wharfs. The number of buildings destroyed in the great fire which occurred three years ago in St. John's, was one hundred and fifteen.

Comparison of Speed.—The ordinary rate is, per second—Of a man walking 4 feet; of a good horse in harness, 12; of a rein-deer in a sledge on the ice, 26; of an English racehorse, 43; of a hare, 88; of a good sailing ship, 14; of the wind, 82; of sound, 1,093; of a 24-pounder cannon-ball, 1,300; of the air which, so divided, returns into space, 1,800.

Literary Notices.

The Ballantyne Humbug Handled. John Murray.
Reply to Mr. Lockhart's pamphlet entitled, *The Ballantyne Humbug Handled.* Longman and Co.

After an attentive perusal of these two pamphlets, we see little to shake the opinions we expressed last year upon the former statement of the Trustees of Mr. Ballantyne. The circumstance, indeed, which then seemed most discreditable to Scott, viz., that he suffered James Ballantyne to remain in ignorance of the settlement of Abbotsford upon his son, is ridiculed by Lockhart as impossible, but distinctly reasserted by his adversaries. Nevertheless, from the general publicity which evidently attended the affair, we acquit Sir Walter of any intentional unfirmness towards his friend and partner, and attribute the unfortunate ignorance of the latter to accident. It has, we think, been well observed by a contemporary, that "had the Company's books been balanced and regularly kept, the whole dispute might have been adjusted by calling in the aid of an Accountant;" whence it seems certain that much negligence, extravagance, and rashness, were evinced both by Scott and his partners. That the conduct of each might have by turns a baneful effect upon the fortunes of the other, appears by no means unlikely, but we are still of opinion that the Ballantyne party have the best, if not the whole, [illegible] of the dispute, which, for the sake of the fame of Sir Walter Scott, we regret has ever arisen.

But would it have arisen but for the undue exercise of the sarcastic power of his biographer? We think not. There is still more than enough (of uncalled-for satire and invective in Mr. Lockhart's pamphlet, although it is asserted that much more has been omitted, and in particular the sneers (page 16) at John Ballantyne, on the assumption (denied by the other party) of his being a tailor, are unworthy of a man who had been not seldom the guest of the person upon whom, when dead, he studies to throw ridicule, and would seem to prove that Mr. Lockhart, with all his undoubted talents, his aristocratic pretensions, and his apparent refinement, is inwardly, and at heart, but too much swayed by vulgarity of thought and feeling.

For Sir Walter Scott himself, although his reputation will not shine the brighter from this controversy, we still believe him, among many errors, to have possessed an honourable and benevolent mind. That his friendship for the Ballantynes was sincere and lasting, we think there is ample proof; and as to the *sobriquets* of "picaroon," &c., bestowed by him occasionally on the younger of the brothers, and which the pamphleteers take so much to heart, how many constantly bestow worse epithets, in sport, upon their most valued friends!

Cæsar's Commentaries.—The Hamiltonian System. John Souter.

WE are glad to meet with a new edition of one of the best publications to place in the hands of youth. The Hamiltonian system hardly requires comment, for it has worked beneficially in the best of our scholastic establishments. First learn to translate *analytically*, never deviating from the precise meaning of the word, nor the grammatical construction of the phrase, and having got the power, then read a great deal. This is the theory, and practice has proved its perfection. The present edition of the Commentaries embraces the Sixth Book of the Gallic War, and every student of Latin will find it a most valuable assistant.

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction. Vol. 33. J. Limbird.

OF the numerous cheap publications, this is not only the oldest but by far the best; it embodies a fund of general information and anecdote, carefully collected from various sources, with original papers relating to matters and things in all parts of the world, to science, to the arts, and manufactures, natural history, &c. The work is very neatly got up, and has an excellent index. We will take from it a paper, "The Origin of Napoleon's Generals," that may serve to encourage the aspirant to Military fame.

"The age of Napoleon was an age of wonders; only witness the following account of the origin of his most celebrated Generals. We see *Augereau*, the hot, the sanguine Augereau, the son of a poor fruiterer, struggling for his livelihood; we see him urging on his course, and at the age of 35, still a private soldier, not despairing of success; we see him at last, in four years, rise from the lowest rank to the highest grade of Military command, and created a Duke. Then comes *Bernadotte*, who was destined to be one of the greatest, and by far the most fortunate of Napoleon's Lieutenants; he was born at Pau, the capital of Berne, Jan. 26, 1764. In his sixteenth year he enlisted as a private soldier into the Royal Marines. In 1798 he was a Colonel. In 1805 he was created Prince of Ponto Corvo, and lastly, was elected King of Sweden. Then follows *Berthier*, the son of a porter of the Hotel de la Guerre, who for his signal services was created Marshal of the Empire, Grand Huntsman, and Prince, first of the Neufchatel, then of Wagram. The next in succession is *Bessieres*, born at Preissac, Aug. 6, 1768. He was a private soldier in 1792. In the north of Spain, through his exemplary conduct, he rose to the station of Captain in 1795; was created Marshal in 1804, and afterwards Duke of Istria. *Kellermann*, the son of a citizen of Strasburg, next follows; he rose from the rank of a private sol-

dier to that of Duke of Valmy. The impetuous and valiant *Lannes* now excites our admiration and wonder; born at Lectoure, April 11, 1769, of indigent parents. He at an early age enlisted into the Army. He was sent Ambassador into Portegal, and on his return became Marshal of France, and ere long Duke of Montebello. *Macdonald*, whom we shall next cite, was born in the little town of Sancerre, Nov. 17, 1765. At an early age he entered into the Army as Lieutenant; he was created Marshal, and after Duke of Tarentum. *Lefebvre* was born of humble parents, on Oct. 25, 1755. We see him in September, 1793, raised to the rank of Captain; in December, the same year, to the rank of General, and lastly to the Dukedom of Dantzic. *Massena*, one of the ablest of Napoleon's Generals, was born at Nice, May 6, 1758. At an early age, he was, by a relative, introduced to a maritime life, but soon becoming disgusted with the sea, he subsequently entered the Army as a private soldier. His promotion at first was not at all rapid; and having lost all hopes, retired to his own nation, and married. The stirring affairs of the revolution called his attention once more to a soldier's life; his promotion was now astonishingly rapid, for in 1798 he became General, soon after, Duke of Rivoli; and to close his career, was created Prince of Essling. *Moncey* was born at Besançon, July 31, 1754. The education he received was good, as his father was a lawyer. He enlisted as a private soldier, of his own accord; his parents, however, obtained his discharge. But at last, in 1790, when at the age of 40, he became a Sub-Lieutenant of Dragoons, and in 1804 was created Duke of *Conéglisno*. *Mortier* was born at Cambrai, 1768. In the year 1791 he was Captain, and lastly, received the title of Duke of Sterno. The great *Murat* next engages our attention, he was born March 25, 1767, of humble parents, his father being only an inn-keeper, of Bastide, near Cahors. When he was in his 20th year, he enlisted into a regiment of Chasseurs, and shortly after, for his gallantry and bravery, was made General of Division; in 1805 created Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves; and in 1808 had the crown of Naples conferred on him. The end of this extraordinary man, whose life must have appeared to him a dream, was, as is well known, tragical, he was shot, and himself gave the word to the soldiers to fire, saying, 'Save my face—aim at my heart—fire!' The errors of Murat may be ascribed to a bad education; he wanted moral energy, reflection, and patience.

"*Ney*, the 'bravest of the brave,' was born at Sarre Louis, Jan. 10, 1769. His father was a poor tradesman. In 1787 he filled the inferior station of private soldier, and in 1793 was Lieutenant. The year following he was brought under the notice of General Kleber, and in 1796 received the title of General himself. He was also created Prince of Moskwa. A miserable and untimely end, however, awaited this prodigy of Military genius; like Murat, he was shot, and when at the place of execution, in a firm voice, gave the word, saying, 'Soldiers, fire!' His father died in 1826, aged nearly 100 years. His love for his son was so great, that at his death, in 1815, his family, fearing the effect which the sad event might produce on him, kept it a secret amongst themselves. By the mourning of his daughter, however, he understood that some tragical event had taken place, but he never made any inquiries, and seldom mentioned the name of his son. He lived till 1826, and expired without ever being acquainted with his son's death. *Oudinot* now claims our notice; he was born April 2, 1767, and distinguished himself so much as a private soldier, that he was created Count of the Empire in 1804, and for his brave valour at Wagram, Duke of Reggio. *Soult*. This daring and enterprising soldier was born March 29, 1769, at St. Antan's. His origin was mean. In his 16th year he entered the Army as a private soldier, and rose gradually, from rank to rank, till the year 1791, when he was made General; he was afterwards honoured with the title of Duke of Dalmatia. *Suchet*, who was the son of a silk manufacturer of Lyons, was born March 2, 1772. In 1792 he enlisted as a private soldier; his promotion was rapid, though not perhaps so much so as some others. In 1798 he gained the rank of General; and in 1812 the title of Duke of Albufera. These are the principal and most celebrated of Napoleon's Lieutenants, nearly all of whom rose from the rank of private soldiers to the possession of the sword of a General, the staff of a Marshal, and even the sceptre of a King."

Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. By Louisa Johnson. W. S. Orr.

EXACTLY what its title portends, and the little book all lady floriculturists should possess. Although addressed to the industrious and economic only, it may serve to encourage the affluent to innocent amusements, and at the same time promote their health.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom. John Van Voorst. Part VII. contains the true Insecta, the Arachnida, and the Crustacea. Professor Jones has treated these interesting subjects with his usual ability, and the illustrative figures are remarkably well-executed. To the student of comparative anatomy this work must be of incalculable value.

The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins. Joseph Thomas. Another very acceptable addition to the "Child's Pictorial Library." "Peter Wilkins," though published more than a century, has retained its popularity; and in the present edition such incidents have been judiciously expunged as are unsuited to the perusal of children, for whom alone the book was not originally written. The style of the narrative and the marvellous adventures are calculated to interest the juvenile mind.

The militia officers are not the proudest men in the world. The following anecdote goes far to prove that their humility is occasionally imitated as well in its practical as in its perceptive sense:—"Cuff," said one of these dignitaries to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his fifth invoice of "hardware,"—"Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man what's lived a honest life, if he is black; you shall take a glass o' sumthing to drink with me, eh?" "Well, Captan," replied Cuff, wiping his mouth with the nether end of his shining coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it. Some niggers is too proud to drink with a milishy ossifer—but I tink a milishy ossifer, when he's sober, is jis as good as nigger—'specially if de nigger's dry." Exeunt the liquors.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Frimley, Bagshot, Sept. 10, 1839.

SIR,—From your Journal of the 7th inst., which I have just read, I copy the following extract—"Sir Augustus D'Este, the son of the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta Murray," &c. &c. Now, as the above would seem to imply that that lady was not the wife of the Duke, and being convinced, from a general perusal of your Journal, that you possess too independent a mind unnecessarily to wound the feelings of any part of the family of that now deceased lady, I trust you will give insertion to this, in which I beg to acquaint you, that it is a matter of history that the lady in question was twice married to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex—first, at Rome, in the year 1793, and, secondly, in the parish church of St. George in Hanover-square, agreeably to the forms of the Established Church, by the publishment of banns.

It is true that, by the authorities that then were in this Christian land, a Christian Judge was found to set aside the validity of such second marriage, though no part of the divine law which would have justified such judgment was assigned as a cause for such divorcement by either of the parties; on the contrary, they both protested against it.

But be this as it may, it often happens to us short-minded mortals, that when attempting to commit an act of injustice, the result turns out to be the contrary, as it did in the present case. For, as the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow observed—"the fools (referring to the members composing the Privy Council appointed to investigate the subject of such last marriage) have contrived to establish and prove the solemnization of the former one at Rome, of which they cannot take any cognisance." And the result was, that the parties continued to reside together, his Royal Highness always treating and calling her by the endearing appellation of *ma femme*, and presenting her as such to strangers, while giving to her the appellation of Princess in speaking of her, as well as that of Prince to their son, to whom your extract refers,—or assure yourself, Sir, the person who now addresses you would never have been a second time a visitor at His Royal Highness's, where he was not unfrequently a guest when he was in town, though well assured at the time that no means, however unjustifiable, but were resorted to by a great majority of the members of the Royal Family, to induce His Royal Highness to forsake his wife and children (save and except his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who ever treated her with the greatest kindness and consideration); but subsequently His Royal Highness and his wife, being fully convinced that there was no chance of his getting his establishment so long as he resided with her, such being the determination of the King, as signified to him from His Majesty, His Royal Highness made up his mind to proceed to Lisbon, where, not long after his arrival, he was created Duke of Sussex, with an allowance of 12,000*l.* per annum; and who subsequently executed a deed, in which was fully stated the two marriages before-mentioned, and then goes on to settle 4,000*l.* per annum, out of the 12,000*l.* so granted to himself, as a proper separate provision for his wife, the Duchess of Sussex, and their children. But from causes which it is not necessary to advert to, no part of the 4,000*l.* being forthcoming for several years, a petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor, praying that an injunction might be issued, that the 12,000*l.* payable to the Duke of Sussex should be stopped in the Exchequer; which prayer (notwithstanding the most powerful opposition to it) was acceded to, and there the money was supposed to be locked up, while the Duchess was left to struggle and contend, as she best might, with the most distressing pecuniary difficulties, and all the wanton persecutions which power could inflict upon her—by getting her arrested and exposed to every species of contumely, doubtless with the hope that she would have sunk under the evil with which she was assailed.

About this period it was that the Duke of Kent, having been made acquainted with the difficulties under which she was labouring, had it intimated to her, through one of her friends, that there was no probability, from the determination of the King, that she would ever get any of the money which was locked up in the Exchequer, until she ceased to designate herself as Duchess of Sussex, ceased to use the royal liveries, and accepted of another title—a measure which his Royal Highness strongly urged her adoption of, as circumstances might arrive at some future day which would justify her resumption of what might, in some measure, be considered as forced upon her; and notwithstanding my exertions to the contrary, she acceded to the recommendation of the Duke, and subsequently assumed the title of the Baroness D'Amelande—one derived from the House of Orange—her husband, the Duke of Sussex's progenitor, having intermarried with the elder daughter of the illustrious Prince William of Nassau, while he, the Duchess's progenitor, had intermarried with a younger daughter.

From the life of this great Prince and Protestant leader, we learn that Francis Guion, whom he considered to be one of his own creed, had been two years in the Prince's service before he could find a favourable opportunity for assassinating him, which he did when the Prince was getting up from the dinner-table, in the presence of the Princess, when he, Guion, avowed himself a Catholic, and gloried in the deed which he had perpetrated, as he said he had obtained absolution from the Priest before he would undertake the proposed murder.

Is the recent prognostication only a precursor? But to return from a digression which a strange coincidence has betrayed me into, and fearful that I have already too largely wished to quarter myself on your columns, I shall only add, that I am seriously apprehensive that I have in the above narrated what others would rather I had not have done, and may thereby wound the feelings of those to whom I am so sincerely attached, but trust that the paramount duty and regard which is due from me to the memory and character of my amiable and affectionately-attached sister, will plead the excuse of him who is, Sir, &c.,

A. MURRAY.

[The paragraph which has given rise to this letter did not originate with this paper, but was taken from a contemporary, and appeared with the miscellaneous news paragraphs of the week. We have every reason to respect and esteem the persecuted lady and family in question.—ED.]

UNITED SERVICE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

SIR,—I belong to, I believe, a very numerous class of officers who, from want of time, inclination, or financial abilities, are unable to enter into a minute examination of the plan proposed for a "United Servite Benevolent Institution," and without either feeling competent to decide on the prospective advantages and security it offers in preference to other associations of a similar nature, or pretending to question the ultimate benefits to be derived by the families of subscribers on the proposed plan, must be guided in giving or withholding our support by very simple calculations.

Being a sincere well-wisher to the success of such an institution, I regret extremely that a very limited knowledge of figures makes me apprehensive that some objections present themselves in the plan proposed, which will probably deter many from lending their aid in support of the institution; but as these objections have been already noticed in your columns, and as my purpose is not to criticise, but to offer a suggestion, I shall at once proceed to do so, fully confident, from your well-known zeal wherever the interests of the service are concerned, that if of any value it will meet with due consideration at your hands.

On looking at the advertisements of all or most of these Life Annuity, Reversionary Interest, Equitable Loan, Pelican, Sun, Phœnix, and Fire Offices, &c., &c., I see one with capital 500,000*l.*!! another capital a million!! and so on. Now, if the Army and Navy Institution could prefix something of the same sort to their prospectus before going to work, it would be greatly to their advantage. It may be said this is only a mare's nest; however, query—would it not be better to lay aside tables and so forth for a short time, and set on foot, in the first place, a subscription towards the formation of a Fund for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of Officers of the Army and Navy? The Cabinet Council may perhaps not think fit to allow our most gracious Queen to become the Patroness of such an institution, but surely they cannot prevent Her Majesty from subscribing. The generosity and munificence of the Queen Dowager on like occasions would most probably be extended to an institution founded on such honourable and charitable principles. The nobles of the land and the aristocracy of wealth, we may reasonably suppose, would lend their patronage and support to a society formed with a design to rescue from want and misery in this world, and perhaps worse hereafter, the families of the defenders of the country, the protectors of our colonies. From the officers of the Army and Navy, a day's pay each at least might be expected, but from many no doubt considerably more.

Not being much acquainted with business phrases, I must crave indulgence if I misapply any of the technical terms used on these occasions, but I should say—let bankers be requested to receive donations, and trustees (if possible none under the rank of Lieut.-Colonel) be appointed in whose names these sums shall be invested; let the names of the donors be published from time to time; let it be agreed that when a certain sum is raised, business is to commence, and that each donor of a certain sum is to have a voice in the settlement of rules, tables, premiums, or whatever else they may be termed. Without some such solid basis on which to raise the superstructure, the difficulties that present themselves to the formation of an institution in every way so desirable appear almost insuperable. As you have pointed out in the article on the subject in your last number, that the amount of annual subscription is far beyond the means of those officers in general, for whose benefit the fund is more particularly intended, it would be a supererogation to add more on that point than that although half-pay officers who have no parades to attend may, by hiding themselves, as you say, in a hut, or a garret, contrive to pay up their subscription, it amounts almost to an impossibility that married officers, destitute of private fortune, and on full-pay, should become contributors on the proposed scale, their mode of life, as it is, being, in many instances a struggle for existence. A.

[We have forwarded a copy of this Letter to the Chairman of the Meeting convened for this day.—ED.]

INFLUENCE OF THE CURRENT.

British V. Consulate, Fayal and Pico, Aug., 29, 1839.

Sir,—I herewith transmit you a copy of a paper presented this day at my Consular Office. It was picked up by a Pico fishing-boat off this island, and is in a state of perfect preservation.

I request you may be so good to give the enclosed copy early insertion in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, in order to shew the influence of the current. The original paper I have registered in the archives of this Consulate, and can be referred to at any future period. I am, Sir, &c.

John T. Mischin, V. Consul.

"H.M.S. *Hercules*, 74 guns, from Barbadoes, bound to Halifax, with the 36th regiment on board, all well; in lat. 40 N., lon. 61 W. in the Gulf Stream, 29th of Nov., 1838.

"Whoever picks this up is requested to make it known to the *Naval and Military Gazette*, in order to shew the influence of the current."

(A true copy.) John T. Mischin, V. Consul.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 6.

(*Continued from page* 582.)

Sir,—In Barrow's Life of Lord Howe, "it was a kind of joke in Lord St. Vincent's fleet off Cadiz, that though blockading was a stupid kind of work, it was enlivened by a pleasing variety of hanging and praying, fighting and flogging." Similarly Mr. Cooper relieves his ridiculous misstatements of British armament and forces, to vainly assist his countrymen's farcical claims to glory and victory, by an agreeable diversity of anecdote and humour, story and burlesque, a selection from which I will overhaul in this letter, to enliven my pen for a dash at the frigate fights.

Nailing the flag to the mast.—"When the *Enterprise* hailed to know if the *Boxer* had struck, one of the officers of the latter sprang on a gun, shook both fists at the Americans, and cried out 'No, no, no!' with the addition of some pretty strong terms of opprobrium. So powerful was this gentleman's excitement, that his superior had to order him down, lest he might be the means of drawing a fire on the vessel. It is scarcely necessary to add that the officers and men of the *Enterprise* laughed at this ludicrous scene, which was rendered so much the more *piquant* by the process of lowering colours that had been nailed aloft. These expedients may produce good, with particular crews and in peculiar circumstances, but, as rules, challenges should not be given, nor colours nailed to the mast." Cooper and *Tristram* are of the same opinion as to the latter points, but who was the *officer* who "shook his fist" at the *Enterprise*, and used "*terms of opprobrium?*" The Captain was killed; four officers were on shore "*shooting pigeons*;" the only Lieutenant was the *superior* who ordered the *boatar* to desist; was he the Quartermaster, the *acting* Master's *Mate?* There was not a Midshipman on board her; who then was this boasting pugilist? Certainly not a *quarter-deck* gentleman. Captain Blythe's display of *four* ensigns, and *nailing his colours aloft*, is what was practised by more than one American, and copied by more than one British officer.' What vanity if victorious, what vexation if defeated! The national banner is as safe suspended with *gossamer* threads over the head of a brave man, as with *adamantine* chains. The occasional *gasconade* on both sides during the contest, affords much matter for risible mockery. It is generally believed that *a foretopsail* had the word "Guerriere" conspicuously painted in black letters thereon. If it were so, the *Yankees* buried it in *David's locker* with *colours flying*. There let the *word* rest *unrecorded*; defunct boasting is better without an epitaph!

The *Essex* hoisted a *motto flag*, "Free trade and sailors' rights." The *Phœbe* displayed her's—"*God and country: British sailors' best rights; traitors offend both.*" "In fealty to this motto," says Captain David Porter, "I *nailed it at my mizen* 'God, our country, and liberty: tyrants offend them.'" At 'em again, ye *hunting* warriors! David "*wrote* to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Washington, 'that the *Cherub* and *Phœbe's* display of their *motto-flags*, and the number of *jacks* at all their mast-heads, was *truly ridiculous.*'" Mr. Madison exclaimed, that "Captain David Porter maintained a sanguinary contest against two ships, one of them *superior* to his own, and other severe advantages, *till humanity tore down the colours which valour had nailed to the mast.*" The one weather-beaten ensign of the *Shannon*, floating aloft in *modest* pride, was a *chaste* satire upon all this *wanton* flag-and-motto vanity.

British seamen's like and dislike for the American or British Navy.—Vol. II., p. 158.—"While in England, an occurrence took place on board the *Essex*, 32, Captain Smith, that is worthy of being recorded, as proving that something more than American artificers were at the bottom of the reluctance of the English seamen to serve in their own vessels of war.

"It was accidentally ascertained that one of the *Essex's* crew was a deserter from a British man-of-war, and he was formally demanded. Being within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, Captain Smith, an officer of great spirit and of high reputation in the service, did not feel himself justified in refusing to deliver up the seaman. The man protested that he was an American, and that he had not voluntarily entered the English service, though he did not deny his identity, and the desertion. It being thought impossible to protect him, the seaman was sent below to get his clothes, and obeyed. On reaching the gun-deck, his eye fell upon the carpenter's bench, and going to it, he seized an axe, and at one blow cut off his left hand. Taking up the severed limb in the remaining hand, he went upon the quarter-deck, and presented himself to the British officer bleeding and maimed. The latter left the *Essex*, shocked and astonished, while the affair made a deep impression on all who witnessed it."

Greatly as this act of frantic passion is to be regretted by human feelings, it is evident that it was the act of a criminal who was certain of condign punishment for the crime of deserting from his king and country. One who was, no doubt, a British subject, *as it was thought*, by Captain Smith himself, "*impossible to protect him*," that is by proving him to be a *native* of the United States. In the same page of this *off-hand* story *considerable horrifying and shocking*, we have another *particular cute and sharp*. "About this time the *Constitution*, while lying at anchor in the roads (Spithead), a man let himself into the water, and swam with the tide to the *Madagascar* frigate, which was lying directly astern of the *Constitution*. The deserter was too much exhausted when first taken up to state his object, and the *Madagascar* sent a boat to acquaint the officers of the *Constitution* that one of their men had fallen overboard, and had been picked up by that ship. Accordingly a cutter was sent in the morning to procure the man, when the officer was told that he had claimed protection as an Englishman, and that he had been sent on board the guard-ship. Captain Hull was not on board at the time, and Mr. Morris, the First Lieutenant, sought an interview with Sir Roger Curtis, the Admiral then in command at Portsmouth. Mr. Morris was very politely received, and he stated his errand. The Admiral informed Mr. Morris that it was not in his power to give up a deserter who claimed to be a British subject. 'Have you any evidence, Sir Roger, beyond the man's own word, that he is actually an Englishman?' 'None whatever, Sir, but we are obliged to take his declaration to that effect.' Nothing remained for the American officer but to return on board his own ship." "That night extra sentinels were posted, with positive orders to fire at anything that might be seen floating near the ship. About midnight two or three muskets were discharged, and, on inquiry, it was found that there was a man in the water close alongside. A boat was lowered, and it brought on board a seaman of the *Madagascar*, who had contrived to buoy himself up by means of some shells of blocks, and probing by a turn in the tide, to drift down upon the *Constitution*. This man was asked what countryman he was, and he answered, in a strong *Irish* accent, 'An American, your honour.' He was sent below, with orders to take good care of him. The next day the deserter was inquired after, and it was intimated that *as he said he was an American he could not be given up.* It is believed, however, that no formal demand was made for the *Irishman.*"

By the admission of the *Constitution's* officers that the deserter from the *Madagascar* did answer to a strong *Irish* accent, (they might have added in the *Irish* vernacular also), there was *strong* presumptive proof that they were unjustly receiving and harbouring a *known British* subject, a deserter from a *British* ship-of-war, within a *British* port. In the case of the deserter from the *Constitution* to the *Madagascar*, there was no proof of any description offered by the American officers of his being an American, and the man did not betray himself by American *accent* or *idiom*. We have, however, here an Englishman deserting the American service to the British service, and an *Irishman*, Mr. Cooper, *your honour*, deserting the latter for the former. As a "*proof that something more than American artificers were at the bottom of the reluctance of the English seamen to serve in* American *vessels of war*," and as a conspicuous *set-off* to the *delinquent* preferring to sever his left hand to remain in the American, than to return to the British service, to receive the just punishment due to his unpardonable crime of desertion, we have an *honest* Englishman preferring to be *tarred and feathered, naked* from the waist, *and ignominiously towed ashore on a grating, stern foremost, by the wilful orders* of Captain David Porter, *rather than serve* in the American service against his king and country. This act of brutality, too, by the sanctified, *patriotic*, and *liberal* Jonathan skipper, who sported at his *fore* "Free trade and sailors' rights;" who "*wrote* at his *mizen*—'God, our country, and liberty!!'"—Tristram. (*To be continued.*)

RANK OF BARRACK-MASTERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I believe Lord Hill has laid down a regulation as regards the rank of Barrack-Masters, and I should be glad to see the scale published in your valuable paper, for many are not aware of it. A Barrack-Master.

[The following is the classification:—Barrack-Masters of 1st class as Majors; Barrack-Masters of 2d class as Captains; Barrack-Masters of 3d class as Lieutenants. An absurd statement on this subject appeared some time since in an Irish paper, and was copied by some of our London contemporaries.—Ed.]

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

Sir,—Permit me to congratulate you on the result of a portion of your manifold labours in the cause of the recruit, viz., the increase of bounty, and consequent decrease of debt, that curse to soldier as well as civilian.

This vast benefit is unfortunately accompanied by a loss which it is to be hoped will be but temporary, the retirement of the noble Secretary at War, who, no doubt, would have followed up this boon by others equally desirable for the service as for the individual. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that his Lordship, experiencing that *bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture d'or*, carries with him the grateful remembrance of every British soldier, who, desiring no more than his services entitle him to, is accustomed to add sincere attachment and devotion to the respect and obedience paid by him to his superiors.

Rejoicing then over the extinction of one formidable evil, may we hope that you will turn your attention to others equally injurious, and, among the rest, to one frequently alluded to by you, Sir—the 4-company depot system—which, in its operation on the Army, is fully as mischievous. What benefit there could be in their establishment to have found advocates has puzzled many. The relief or support of regiments abroad, the utility in garrisons at home, the benefit to *duty* officers or men, is so trifling, that, compared with the injury it inflicts on the service companies and the Army at large, it is matter of astonishment they have so long existed. In your observations, Sir, on this point, in July * last, you but echoed the sentiments of the majority of your readers (no small portion of the military body, by the bye): they are, indeed, "wretched abortions;" and to those who have witnessed the efficiency of a body like the Provisional Battalion—the close business-like character of its official duties—the high state of discipline so ably enforced and preserved by its instructors in drill, &c., and, above all (at least "in this our day" of economy), the merely nominal expense which is incurred, they need only to stand side by side for six months, to ensure the speedy dissolution of those "depots of all officers and no soldiers."

Mais, revenons à nos moutons: the comfort and efficiency of the soldier, and the extinction (or smoothing) of his difficulties on entering the service, being the original subject of my correspondence, we will again recur to it. By husbanding the energies of the soldier while inuring his body to exercise and fatigue, strengthening his mind by recreation and occasional study in his barrack reading-room, will, I presume, tend to make him not only a more useful and durable, but a more cheerful portion of the great machine.

The new chaco, but for its horizontal peak, is a decided improvement, and as at the *head* of the *list* as well as the *body* must be applauded, although, if *slightly* inclined, would give it more shade for the eyes, and look better. Our next step is the stiff unyielding stock, a great hindrance to comfort and freedom of motion; those only who have felt its annoyance while snatching a nap at night between "Sentry go," or witnessed the irritation produced in the recruit at his initiatory drill, will be able to judge correctly. Our good friend the Baron will, I have no doubt, undertake to form an upright position, erect carriage, and squareness of body, without its adventitious aid. A new pattern, however, is being issued to the Royal Artillery, which, if an *improvement*, will no doubt be generally adopted.

Our old acquaintance the knapsack obtrudes next its portly person. How desirable to decrease its size and alter its mode of slinging! There have been several propositions for the latter purpose; but none appear to have such advantages as the mode suggested by Lieutenant Black, of the 80th regiment, enabling the soldier to place it on his shoulders without troubling his comrade, or, if in the Grenadier or Light Company, disturbing his wings: the breast-strap, too, is dispensed with, thus avoiding the compression on the chest so exceedingly injurious, and producing to recruits so sickening a sensation as frequently to oblige their leaving the ranks;—indeed, it completely neutralises the benefit derived from the dumb-bell or extension motions. The hook to the right strap has been very generally adopted in the new issues; but this is not sufficient. Let any person attend a drill when ordered in heavy marching order, and after a few manœuvres, when, by the kindness of the Commanding Officer, the men stand at ease (stand easy), let them notice the shifting and hitching up that takes place to get the pack in its proper position, and relieve the loins and shoulders. Why is this? Cannot a knapsack be made of that size, and slung in such a manner as to prevent all this, and enable the soldier to carry it with ease and cheerfulness for 24 hours, instead of three or four? There are more curses and imprecations uttered under these circumstances in an hour or so, than in all the duties of the year together. In addition to the size, the weight would consequently be diminished, which would reduce the kitt, and thus, with the increase of bounty start the recruit free from debt entirely, which at present is not the case by 6*s.* or 7*s.*

* *N. & M. Gazette*, No. 341.

Difficulties and danger neither discourage or appal the British soldier; but it is the infliction of petty annoyances that he cannot rid himself of—an incubus like this clinging to his shoulders, that will neither assist him in his difficulty nor remain quiet in its place—a sort of "*day*-mare" or "Old Man in Sindbad," that galls the shoulders and loins of his *master*, and at *every turn bruises the face* or *boxes the ears* of his master's *friends*.

CHEVRON.

NAVAL REGISTRY.

SIR,—In my last letter I endeavoured to point out a plan for manning the Navy, without additional expense: keeping this in view, I need not say how cribed my ideas are, and to square the subject, I must go over a part of it also, that I may be enabled to show the principal features of my plan for both services in one letter.

First, that no person can ply on salt water as water or ferry man, between 19 or 26 years of age, unless by purchase of high licence, obtainable either by—1st, servitude at sea the period between those years in Foreign Merchant Trade; or, secondly, five years in the Navy—a sea-going ship; or, thirdly, by purchase of high licence double the amount in pounds per annum for years required, viz. 14*l*.

Twenty-one years, SIR, is a very, very long time to look forward to for a pension, more especially under Military or Naval law; and from what I know of sailors, their minds are very much prejudiced against the whip, alias the pendant, previous to entry; not without reason, when we consider the bad example and tyrannical conduct of many officers even at the present day—for I presume, Sir, you are aware we have more than one ship in a state of mutiny, &c., and if we reflect how long such a specimen lives in our memory and honour, I think we can easily make the necessary allowance.

My object in this is to form different periods for pension; and even the faint representation above I think sufficient to prove the necessity, more especially if so arranged as not to cause any "increase of expense to Government." I propose three different periods of reward for merchant service, 7, 14, and 21 years. Four principal periods of pensions for naval servitude, 5, 11, 16, and 21, but a proportionate decrease of license and increase of pension for every complete year between those periods after the first five. A yearly reward will coax thousands to enter, delay the day of discharge, and make them solicitous for naval servitude under good officers, and endeavour to rough it out with bad ones. The following table will more fully explain:—

NAVAL SERVITUDE.

The first five years entitles to first reduced licence. 7*s.* payable quarterly to allow proportions being saved. More than one quarter in arrear withheld till payment.	Years	License.	Years	Pension	Years	Pension
		£. s.		*£. s.*		*£. s.*
	6	6 2	12	1 0	18	9 10
	7	5 0	13	2 0	19	12 10
	8	3 14	14	3 0	20	15 10
	9	2 7	15	4 10	21	21 0
	10	1 0	16	5 10	22	23 6
	11	free.	17	7 10	23	25 0
					24	27 0
					25	29 0
					26	32 0

MERCANTILE.

The first seven years entitling to first reduced licence, 10*l*., with similar restrictions, and moreover only at a Mercantile Port.

The second seven years, or fourteen completed, the second reduced licence, 30*s*.

The third seven years, free licence and a pension.

Not being a financier, beyond what my affairs require, and being unacquainted with the number of watermen in England, beside scores of other documents necessary to consult, I cannot enter so fully into my real views; but I fancy, hearing you say, "The license is too high: we must have almost a prohibitory one, first, to drive to sea; secondly, to form a fund for the extended system of pension; thirdly, to make the reduced and free licenses the boons for servitude, by which, for every year served, a man will be amply repaid.

I have made but one small calculation, viz., the amount of license. I propose fares being increased—say three-halfpence in the sixpence, little enough; this, supposing a man to earn but three shillings a day (two-thirds of watermen earn more), thus increased will amount to 13*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*. —the provision will come out of the public pocket, without any visible difference to the poorest creature.

So gradual a scale of encouragement must have its good effects, and as the old servant cannot be so active in procuring a livelihood as the young, so will they have a provision for the difference; for example, I take the extreme periods: a naval servitude of 21 years will give 21*l*., this, with the license saved, amounts to 35*l*., earnings 12*s*. a week, amounts to 67*l*. a year. The man who does not go to sea, allow him to earn double or more (hundreds more than 2*l*. and 3*l*. per week), but say 30*s*.; they are then able to afford the first license ably, as 78*l*. per annum is the amount of their earnings, and deducting 14*l*. for license, will leave an *equal provision* (to the servant of his country), free from labouring on a bed of sickness under old wounds, privations occasionally in consequence, and a debilitated constitution.

I am glad to see Capt. Marryat's reflection of the character of seamen has caught the eye of one whose name and experience, I hope, will counteract the effect of such a scandalous ungrateful assertion; with equal justice might he attack Capt. Walker, *but he dare not*. It will also, I trust, strengthen the truth of my opinions in my first letter that "good officers always make and find good men." The extract says, "The British tar is the noblest specimen of warm-hearted and noble souls; men who scorn danger, and would fight to the last inch with their country's flag nailed mast-high, before they would compromise the honour, or disgrace the colours of that nation

"Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze."

A few observations more and I conclude this, reserving a great and just ground of complaint, "discharge without Court-Martial," for another letter.

The first ten and fourteen years will be rewarded by the decrease and withdrawal of license-monies, consequently free of expence either to Government or to the public. The merchant-sailor and the Naval one not completing 21 years pensioned by the fund created by licenses, consequently no expense to Government. Pensions for servitude of 21 years and over, as at present, with the difference that re-entry may be allowed with the retention of what is fairly, honourably, and dearly bought in the service of their country.

I cannot account for such an absurd regulation as the one I allude to.

X.Y.Z.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—J. M. Mathin, High Holborn, tavernkeeper.

BANKRUPTS—J. Saville, Oldham, Lancashire, linendraper—J. Tapscott, Minehead, Somersetshire, baker—J. Connley and J. Evans, Nutsford-vale, Lancashire, dyers—A. Whitaker, Hulme, Lancashire, licensed victualler—F. Wore, Hulme, Lancashire, commission agent—S. Fox, Manchester, corn-dealer—J. Wilson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, corn-dealer—F. Hallet, Brighton, Sussex, builder—M. Wothersposm, Liverpool, share-broker.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—S. Harvey, Wellingore, Lincolnshire, maltster & corn-merchant—W. Williams, Brewer-st., St. Pancras, grocer.

BANKRUPTS—G. Bauckham and S. Bauckham, Gravesend and Barking, boat-builders and shipwrights—R. Johnson, Bedlington, Durham, shopkeeper—W. Wilson and J. Wilson, Boston, Lincolnshire, linen-draper—J. Nuttall, Manchester, grocer—G. Potts, Manchester, currier and leather-dealer—J. Medlam, Bristol, victualler and cigar-dealer—J. Courtney, druggist, milliner and mercer.

BIRTHS.

In Queen-street, Mayfair, the lady of WILLIAM ROSEUCK, Esq., Capt. 11th Lt. Drags., of a daughter—The lady of Captain EDWARDS, of Waterford, of a daughter—The lady of Capt. VERE WEBB, of a daughter—At Leamington, the lady of the Hon. Capt. SAMAREZ, of the Rifle Brigade, of a daughter, with exclusive female superintendence.—T. H. and Co. [illegible] attention to the unrivalled assortment of Printed Cottons and Fancy Fabrics for Dressing Gowns, &c. [illegible] Capes, and rich embroidered French Cambric Handkerchiefs, long White Wrapping Shawls, &c.—In the lady of CHARLES PUBLETON GRAVES, Esq., Rl. Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter—11th inst., at Stoke, near Devonport, the lady of Lieut. ROSS WALLS, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

10th inst., FRANCIS GROVE, Esq., Captain, R.N., to MARY, eldest daughter of the late W. Roberts, Esq., banker in Glasgow—18th inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Commander R. F. CLEVELAND, R.N., to SOPHIA, fifth daughter of the late Rev. H. [illegible]ley, D.D.—18th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, D. H. D. [illegible], Esq., M.P., to ANN MARGARETTA, only daughter of the [illegible]t. E. Scobell, R.N.—At Meldon, on 12th inst., SYDNEY [illegible]FIELD, Major 52d regt., to SARAH JANE, third daughter [illegible]ookson, Esq., of Meldon-park, Northumberland—J. W. R. [illegible]s, Esq., R.N., to JANE, daughter of the late Captain J. Gammack—In Dublin, Capt. SADLIER, to AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late R. Campsie, Esq.—At Greenock, on 9th inst., Mr. W. CONNELL, jun., to JANE, third daughter of the late Lieut. T. Carmait, R.N.—7th inst., T. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Manorhamilton, to Miss TREVAN, daughter of J. Teevan, Esq., and niece to Surgeon Teevan, 10th Inf.—E. LAKE, Esq., Lieut., R.N., to CLARA, daughter of Sir W. Johnston, Bart.—18th inst., at Walcot, J. WROUGHTON, son of the late Major Harrison, Rl. Artill., to ELIZABETH GRACE, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Master—17th, at Plymouth, L. G. WALDON, Esq., of Great Torrington, to MARIA LOUISA HARKWOOD, daughter of the late M. Bayley, Esq., 22d reg.—18th inst., at Ipswich, Mr. P. H. SPILLING, of Long Melford, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Fitch, R.N.

DEATHS.

At 8, Tavistock-st., Bedford-sq., on 17th inst., Capt. J. PYM JOHNSTON, h.-p. Unattached, late of 21st Fusiliers—14th inst., at his residence, Balham, Surrey, Col. GAITSKELL, in his 81st year—At Bideford, Capt. R. S. HAVERFIELD, Com., R.N.—At Nice, the widow of the late Major T. FITZGERALD—At Cape Town, on 10th June, Lieut. H. R. *Æ.* TREVOR, Bengal Horse Artill., in his 27th year—G. F. ATKINSON, son of the late Capt. Atkinson, at Artane, Dublin—At Calais, CAROLINE, wife of F. Brown, Esq., Purser, R.N., aged 47—At Lucknow, on 5th June last, in his 31st year, J. K. FORBES, Esq., 10th Bengal N.I., eldest son of Capt. J. K. Forbes, of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park—11th inst., Mrs. M'LEAN, relict of the late Capt. M'Lean, Adjt., Rl. Hospital, Dublin—At Huntingdon Lodge, on 9th inst., Sir ANDREW HALLIDAY, K.H.—At Montpelier, Lieut. M. S. FORBES, h.-p. 93d reg., son of the late Lt.-Col. T. Forbes, 48th reg.—Lieut. NARRACOTT, R.N. (1813)—At Southampton, ANNE EUROPA, wife of Thomas Lewis Gough, Esq., and daughter of Major-General the Hon. H. Gardner—LUCY WILHELMINA, only child of the late W. L. White, Esq., R.N.—At Purbrook, the wife of Capt. C. PAGET, of the *Hone*.

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—School Umbrellas, fast colours, 2s. each; Large size, 3s.; Largest size, 3s 6d. Fine Scotch Gingham and New Whalebone, 4s. 6d.; Largest size, 5s. 6d.; the very Best Quality, 6s. 6d.; Largest size ditto, 8s 6d Silk Umbrellas, 8s.; Large size, 12s.; Largest size, 15s.; Best Quality, 16s.; Middle size, 20s., Largest and Best, 26s. Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d.; Extra size ditto, 9s. Gig Umbrellas, 17s. Can be selected from the Largest Stock in London, at the Manufactory, 52, Strand.

A LADY, the Daughter of an Officer of Rank

in the Army, is desirous to obtain the situation of Governess in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family. She has resided upwards of Six Years on the Continent, and would not object to return thither. Is perfectly conversant with the French and Italian Languages, Drawing and Painting, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.; is a native of England and a Protestant. Applications at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette* will meet with due attention.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

5, Whitehall; and 64, Cornhill.

Capital, 500,000l. DIRECTORS.—*Presidents.*

Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., Devonshire-street, Portland-place; Leigh Park, Havant, Hants; and Clydagh House, Galway, Ireland.

Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B., Pall Mall and Leamington, Warwickshire.

Vice-Presidents.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., Portland-place.
John Romer, Esq., 10, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park.

George Bicknell, Esq., Bloomsbury-square.	Thomas Curtis, Esq., Lombard-street.
James Brine, Esq., Eton.	Charles Forbes, Esq., Fitzroy-square.
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Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co.

Actuary and Secretary—Alexander Jamieson, LL.D.

INDIA AGENTS.

Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., . . Madras.
Messrs. Forbes and Co., ... Bombay.

The superior and peculiar advantages this Company offers to the Public are, that the Mutual Assurers receive the whole profits derived from their branch, a general rate of premium to cover the risks of all climates and warfare,—the option to the Assured for the whole period of life, of allowing one-half of the premium to remain unpaid for seven years, and the arrears thereof to continue at interest as a debt against the policy till it becomes a claim; and also the granting of Pensions to Civilians, Officers of the Army and Navy and Hon. East India Company's Service, and their Widows.

Prospectuses and Rates of Premiums for Assurances in Europe and India may be had on application at the Temporary Office, 34, Cockspur street, where parties desirous of becoming Agents are requested to apply; if by letter, post paid.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Resident Director.

THE ALFRED HOME AND FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE and MUTUAL ANNUITY ASSOCIATION,

51, Old Broad-street, London.

orders to DIRECTORS.

the ship. About midnight two or three muskets were discharged, and, on inquiry, it was found that there was a man in the water close alongside. A boat was lowered, [illegible] of the *Madagascar*, who

[illegible]	Major [illegible]
Joseph Jellicoe, Esq.	Arthur Willis, [illegible]
Wm. James Maxwell, Esq.	The Hon. Eliot T. Yorke, M.P.

TRUSTEES.

Duncan Davidson Alves, Esq.	John Pemberton Heywood, Esq.
Granville Sharp, Esq.	Arthur Willis, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Edgar Corrie, Esq. | David Powell, Esq. | J. D. Walford, Esq.

Secretary—Anthony Highmore, Esq.

Advantages of this Association.

An ample subscribed capital.

Four-fifths of the profits divided every five years.

Advances made to be assured, on giving security for [illegible] premiums and interest.

An important and peculiar feature in this Association is, that the assurers may reside in any part of the globe either by paying an extra premium, (or at their option,) by an arrangement for a stipulated deduction from the sum assured in case of death abroad, but for Europe, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, or the British Possessions in North America, no extra premium or deduction is incurred.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, half yearly, or annually.

ANNUITY BRANCH.

In addition to the following advantageous Scale of Rates, four-fifths of the profits are divided among the annuitants every three years by way of bonus.

TABLE exhibiting the Rates of Annuities payable half yearly.

Age	Annuity	Age	Annuity	Age	Annuity	Age	Annuity
21	£5 0 9	35	£6 16 1	50	£7 7 10	65	£10 17 4
25	5 4 6	40	6 8 9	55	8 4 8	70	13 1 10
30	5 9 11	45	6 14 1	60	9 6 4	80	22 9 0

TROTTER'S TOOTH POWDER.

—The Proprietor begs leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has removed the Manufactory to 35, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. This much-esteemed and fashionable Dentifrice has been established upwards of eighty years, conspicuous for superior efficacy in cleansing and preserving the Teeth. Sold wholesale and retail at the Warehouse, 35, Norfolk-street, Strand.

WHITE'S ESSENCE OF EGLANTINE.

A highly fashionable and peculiar Handkerchief Scent, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, durable, and refreshing. In Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and in elegant Toilette Bottles, 14s. each.

WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE.—So exceedingly useful in Head-aches, Fainting, &c., and particularly reviving in crowded or sick rooms. In neat stoppered Bottles enclosed in Morocco Cases, at 3s. each.

The above prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. And now Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom.

TEETH.

MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST

(late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the Profession on the most modern and scientific principles.

23, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton. At home from Ten till Five.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Open to the

Public every day (except Sunday), from Nine in the Morning until dark.—Admittance, 1s. each. The entrance is near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River. The Tunnel is brilliantly lighted with Gas, and is NOW COMPLETED TO LOW WATER MARK on the Middlesex shore. By Order,

J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.

Thames Tunnel Office,
Walbrook Buildings, Walbrook, Sept. 1839.

POWERFUL MUSICAL BOXES, in

Wood Cases, twelve inches long by five inches wide, each playing four airs, with the mechanism finished in a very superior manner, are offered for five guineas each. Also a few of the same description, larger sizes, at the following prices.—

Six Airs	£7 7 0
Eight Airs	8 18 6
Eight Airs, extra large	14 14 6
Three Overtures	14 14 0

The small Musical Boxes, 3½ inches long, continue selling in tin cases, price 19s. each, or in composition shell cases, 25s. each.

A Catalogue, containing a List of the Music, may be had gratis, or can be forwarded by post as a single letter in answer to a post-paid application.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES—Warranted.

With silver double-bottomed cases .	£6 6 0
With silver hunting cases . .	6 16 0

This celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a watch can be made) is now offered, with the latest improvements, *i. e.*, the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above price, at

T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (Seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

N.B.—Second hand Watches purchased in exchange.

A STOVE on PRINCIPLES ENTIRELY NEW, and UNEQUALLED for COMFORT and ECONOMY.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

The Chunk Patent Stove, invented by Mr. R. Prosser, Civil Engineer, is distinguished from all others by its entire freedom from dust or smoke, its great economy of fuel, and its perfect safety from fire. It has been a source of great comfort in the Nursery and Bed-room of the invalid, affording an uniform temperature through the day and night, with only one supply, while the most delicate test cannot detect anything arising from its use which is injurious to health; it merely warms the air without decomposing it; and, as there is no door, none of the gases, generated by combustion, can pass into the apartment. Wherever warmth is required, this stove is applicable. It is as desirable for the Drawing-room as the Laundry; for warming Greenhouses it possesses extraordinary claims, the very great expense of building flues, and afterwards the immense consumption of fuel being avoided. For Workshops and Ships' Cabins it is invaluable; it requires attention once in twenty-four hours, during which time the cost will not exceed twopence.—Price plain, 3l.; fluted, 3l. 10s. Manufactured by the sole proprietors, Rippon and Burton, Wells street, Oxford street. Of whom may be had, detailed catalogues of the prices of fenders, fire-irons, warranted table cutlery, superior nickel silver, &c., 20 per cent. under any other old established house, and can be forwarded for a single postage.

Established 1820.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING,

at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers, in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wish it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Haberdashers, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 13s. 9d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s.; furniture for ditto, 20s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6s. each; japanned drawers, 34s. each; mahogany ditto, 44s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture; ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

COOL SOFT HANDS. — BURTON'S SAND WASH BALLS,

recommended highly by the profession, for removing that redness and natural inclination to heat of the skin at this season of the year to ladies gardening and gentlemen cricketing, rowing, &c., or where any exertion is taken, so prejudicial to the hands of the superior classes, the Sand Balls at once remove any hardness or bad consequences to the skin produced thereby, and leave it pleasingly soft, cool, and pliable.—Sold at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, by all Perfumers, &c., and by the Inventor, H. Burton (late Berry and Burton), at his Original Old Brown Windsor Soap and Wash Ball Manufactory, 12, Greek-st. Soho-square, London.

Sole Proprietor of the late S. Berry's Palm Soap.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 18, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, September 21, 1839.



NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 350. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend positively on the 15th of October, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the well-known fast-sailing ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 900 Tons, Norman M'Leod, late of the *Richmond*, Commander.—For Plans of Accommodation and Terms apply to F. Green and Co., 64, Cornhill; or the Commander at their Office.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail 25th October, the Hon. East India Company's splendid New Ship CLEOPATRA, 800 Tons, J. O. Saunders, R.N., Commander.—For Terms of Passage apply to F. Green and Co., 64, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail in November the well-known teak ship ROBARTS, 400 Tons, Benjamin J. Elder, H.C.S., Commander. This ship has most spacious and airy accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. Haviside and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and under an Engagement with Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, to Sail positively on the 1st Oct., and to call at Plymouth for Passengers, and to sail thence on 15th Oct., the fine first-class teak-built ship JAVA, burthen 1060 Tons, lying in the East India Dock. This Ship's Accommodations are essentially spacious and lofty, and are so arranged as to engage the comfort of the Cabin and intermediate Passengers; she will carry an experienced Surgeon and Assistant.—For Freight or Passage apply to R. Searle, Fairlie, and Co., 37, Great Winchester-street; to Rennaudeau and Carr, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; Messrs. Lachlan, Sons, and M'Leod, 22, Great St. Helen's; Gosling's Bight; or Lloyd's; or to John Pirie and Co., Colonial-court, Cornhill.

FOR the MAURITIUS DIRECT.—A regular Trader—will sail immediately, the fine flat-sailing barque MARY IMRIE, A 1, 261 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened; Andrew Boyd, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This ship's accommodations are spacious and airy, and afford every convenience for passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, on board; to Hugh and Wackerhardth, 9, New East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street; or to Howden and Ainsley, 110, Fenchurch-street.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES. J. and E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 168, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached. Cabin furniture, bedding, &c.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—J. DELCROIX and CO., 158, New Bond-street, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive, long, and highly-celebrated Establishment, and to inform them that the only genuine, exquisitely-fragrant, and delicate Perfumes, are those which are manufactured by themselves, and which bear the address of 158, New Bond-street, with the signature of J. Delcroix.

The high and envied celebrity of J. Delcroix's Perfumes has produced many spurious imitations, for the selling of which J. Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several parties; and they beg to apprize their connexion that they will persist in their determination to proceed against all persons that may attempt any invasion of their rights.

NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN who have not been [illegible] Fashionable Coats, &c., except [illegible] Prices, thereby paying for many who never pay at all, [illegible] requested to make a trial at FLETCHER'S, [illegible], who have for some years supplied their [illegible] Fashionable Clothing at the annexed Prices, for [illegible].—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; Blue or Black do., 4l. 4s.; [illegible] Coloured Frocks, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black do., 4l. 15s.; [illegible], 4l. 4s.; Trousers, from 18s. to 1l. 16s. A Suit of [illegible], Sable 4l. 5s. The new Deputy-Lieutenant's [illegible] complete for 20 Guineas.

[illegible] Address.

OUTFITS to INDIA, for the guidance of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons.—The most complete and comprehensive LISTS of various SCALES of OUTFIT have been prepared, and may be had on application at Tunbridge's East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Ladies' and Children's Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and duration in India, are supplied in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

WEDDING and COLONIAL OUTFITS, MORNING and EVENING GOWNS, &c., in the newest and best taste, at moderate charges. T. LUCHES and CO., 203, corner of Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.

N.B.—A separate entrance to this Department, with exclusive Private apartments.—T. H. and Co. [illegible] to their unrivalled assortment of Printed Cashmere and Saxony Flannels, for Dressing Gowns, &c., Jamieson's [illegible] Caps, and richly embroidered French Cambric Handkerchiefs, long White French Gloves, 2s. per pair.—Lists of requisites supplied, and country Orders attended to.—Marking in Cashmere tastefully executed.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—CALCUTTA and LONDON.—J. H. Stocqueler and Co. beg to announce to their Friends that, in consequence of the rapid extension of their business, and the increase of their Subscription List to upwards of 1,200 names, they have deemed it right to consult the convenience and accommodation of their supporters by REMOVING their West end Office from No. 8, Craig's court, to a spacious Suite of Rooms in PALL-MALL EAST (entrance No. 20, Suffolk-street). The Reading-room and principal Office at No. 85, King William-street, City, will remain as before.

September 3, 1839.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. Albert, Tailor, 5, King William-street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue	3 0 0	—	3 10
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

61, Cornhill, and 207, Tooley-street.

JOHN CARTER, CHRONOMETER-MAKER TO THE ROYAL NAVY, in compliance with the wishes of his numerous friends, begs to inform them that he has opened a City Establishment for the sale of his Marine TIME PIECES, at No. 61, CORNHILL, where Merchants, Captains, and other scientific men, may always meet with Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches of the same sterling quality as those which have called forth from the Astronomer-Royal the following important certificate:—

"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Oct. 2d, 1838.

"I certify that since the commencement of the annual trials of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, in competition for rewards offered by the Government for the best Chronometers, Mr. Carter, Chronometer maker, of Tooley-street, has obtained a greater number of rewards than any other Chronometer-maker, and that he obtained the two last rewards given by the Government.

"I certify also, that since I have had charge of the Royal Observatory, several Chronometers constructed by Mr. Carter, either belonging to the Royal Navy, or on trial for purchase by the Government, have been rated at the Royal Observatory, and that they have generally been extremely good. (Signed) G. B. AIRY."

Chronometers carefully adjusted, timed, and rated.—61, Cornhill.

A LADY, the Daughter of an Officer of Rank in the Army, is desirous to obtain the situation of Governess in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family. She has resided upwards of Six Years on the Continent, and would not object to return thither. Is perfectly conversant with the French and Italian Languages, Drawing and Painting, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.; is a native of England and a Protestant. Applications at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette* will meet with due attention.

UNITED SERVICE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of OFFICERS.

Notice.—The Adjourned Meeting of the Members of the above Institution will take place at the Office, No. 8, Regent-street, on Tuesday, the 8th October, at One o'Clock.

Adm. the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., in the Chair.

The attendance of every Officer, interested in the welfare of the Widows and Orphans of the United Service, is particularly requested.

Subscriptions received since last week.—A Friend to the Institution, through Captain Maggin, R.N. . . £5 0 0

Carlton Chambers, Henry Kerr, Hon. Sec.
8, Regent-street.

JEWELLERY and WATCHES, best quality.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank of England), call attention to the following Articles, which they recommend.

LADIES' ENGLISH GOLD WATCHES.

Fine Vertical & jewelled, richly chased cases and dials	£10 10 0
Double-backed & jewelled, chased cases and dials	12 12 0
Detached Levers, 4 holes jewelled, double-backed, &c.	14 14 0

FAST GOLD GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

Fine Horizontal, gold cases, silver dials, and four holes jewelled	£9 9 0
Fine Horizontal, gold cases, gold dials, and four holes jewelled	10 10 0
Fine Horizontal, silver cases and dials, 4 holes jewelled	5 5 0

LADIES' GOLD NECK CHAINS.—1¼ yard long.

Cable or matted ring pattern, three sovereigns weight	£4	4 0
Ditto four sovereigns	do.	5 5 0
Ditto five sovereigns	do.	6 6 0
Ditto six sovereigns	do.	7 7 0

The most elegant engraved star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

The above are all warranted of the best gold and workmanship; the watches are examined on the premises and warranted to perform correctly.

A splendid assortment of Pearl and Coloured-stone Suites and fancy Jewellery.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London.

UMBRELLAS.—GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.—School Umbrellas, fast colours, 2s. each; Large size, 2s.; Largest size, 2s. 6d.; Fine Scotch Gingham and New Whalebone, 4s. 6d.; Largest size, 5s. 6d.; the very Best Quality, 6s. 6d.; Largest size ditto, 8s. 6d. Silk Umbrellas, 6s.; Large size, 12s.; Largest size, 15s.; Best Quality, 16s.; Middle size, 20s.; Largest and Best, 25s. Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d.; Extra size ditto, 9s. Gig Umbrellas, 17s. Can be selected from the Largest Stock in London, at the Manufactory, 52, Strand.

WHITE'S ESSENCE OF EGLANTINE. A highly fashionable and peculiar Handkerchief Scent, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, durable, and refreshing. In Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and in elegant Toilette Bottles, 14s. each.

WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE.—So exceedingly useful in Head-aches, Fainting, &c., and particularly reviving in crowded or sick rooms. In neat stoppered Bottles enclosed in Morocco cases, at 8s. each.

The above prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. And now Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS, the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for Affections of the Kidneys, Lumbago, Weakness, Irritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These pills having been employed in upwards of 1,800 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a far more efficacious remedy than balsam of copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold, wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Standing, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, TO BE SOLD.

BY ORDER of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that Large House, formerly the Residence of the Governors of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with the Large Garden, Stable, and Conch-House attached thereto.

The House is substantial and commodious, and contains Dining-Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast-Parlour, 8 Bed-Rooms, 2 Bed-Closets, Dressing-Room, Large Kitchen, and every necessary accommodation for Servants; with good Cellarage, and a sufficient supply of Water, conveyed to the House by Leaden Pipes.

The Premises are enclosed with a Boundary Wall, and measure one acre and two roods, or thereabouts, of English Statute Measure.

To suit the convenience of purchasers, the Honourable Board of Ordnance will have no objection to grant permission for opening an Archway, not exceeding 10 feet 6 inches in width, and 11 feet in height, through the Ramparts to the Harbour, subject, however, to the conditions under which the property is offered for Sale.

Further Particulars may be had by applying at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, in Pall-Mall, London; to the Ordnance Storekeeper, at Edinburgh; and to David Logan, Esq., Barrack-Master, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who will also show a Plan of the Premises.

Tenders for the Property, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-Mall, aforesaid, will be received until the 12th day of October next.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
R. Byham, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 30th August, 1839.

ORDNANCE LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

At Hilsea, near Portsmouth, and Stokes Bay, near Gosport, in the County of Hants.

FREEHOLD ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, by Order of the Right Honourable the Master-General and Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, with the Timber growing thereon, well suited for Investment. The property, near Stokes Bay, contains numerous Sites for Building, commanding extensive views of the Isle of Wight and the surrounding country, containing together 532 acres 1 rod 34 poles, let to highly respectable tenants.

The Property at Hilsea will be shown to the purchasers by Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at that place; and the Property at Gosport will be shown by the respective Tenants on the estate.

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday the 5th October next, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had; also of the Storekeepers at the Gun-Wharf, Portsmouth, and at Priddy's Hard; of Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Ordnance Property at Hilsea; and of Mr. Nightingale, Surveyor, Lyndhurst, New Forest; of the Ordnance Solicitor, Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and of C. L. Greetham, Esq., solicitor, Portsmouth.

By Order of the Board,
R. Byham, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 21st August, 1839.

Naval Intelligence.

Appointments.

Commander—Hon. G. F. Hastings (1838) to be Inspecting Commander Coast Guard, Ardmore, Ireland.

Lieutenant—C. G. Phillips (1838), to *Terror*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Dr. John Sinclair to *Excellent*, v. Cree. Mr. E. H. Cree to *Rattlesnake*, v. Sinclair.

Clerks—J. E. Collins (additional) to *Wellesley*. — Inch, from *Princess Charlotte*, to be Clerk in charge of *Blazer*. — Lillicrap from *Princess Charlotte* to *Implacable*. A. Devonshire to be additional Clerk of the *Ocean*, v. Pinhorn, to be Clerk in charge *Speedy* cutter.

Royal Marines—Mr. William Burney, son of Capt. Burney, R.N., of Gosport, is appointed Sec. Lieutenant.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

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Com. Le Hardy, of the Coast-Guard District, Castletown, Ireland, has recently laid the foundation-stone of a new church in that district.

Achilles, 54, Capt. Sir Thos. Pasley, Bart., C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th inst. from the Mediterranean, and will be paid off.

Alligator, 16, Lt.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), arrived at Madras from Trincomalee 16th, and sailed for Trincomalee 19th July.

Basilisk, 14, Com. J. C. Gill (1819), arrived at Lima 27th April, from Huacheco, and sailed 29th for Cobija.

Blazer, 8, Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), arrived at Malta from Gibraltar, Sept. 3.

Childers, 16, Com. C. Elliot (1838), arrived at St. Helena from the Coast of Africa, July 2, and sailed for Ascension, Aug. 8.

Conway, 28, Capt. R. D. Bethune (1830), arrived at Madras from Calcutta, and sailed for Trincomalee and Colombo, 17th July.

Crusader, 10, Com. H. W. Gifford (1838), arrived at Ceylon from Bombay, June 11.

Cruizer, 91, Capt. Jenkin Jones (1828), arrived at Madeira, Aug. 28, from Plymouth, and sailed for Jamaica, Aug. 29.

Dee, 4, 81 men, Com. Sherer (1829), arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from Nassau, N.P., Aug. 10.

Hazard, 16, Com. J. Wilkinson (1828), arrived at Malta from Smyrna, Sept. 4.

Hornet, 6, 11 Com. Miller, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from Charles, Aug. 14, and sailed on her return, Aug. 13.

Hydra, st. ves., Com. A. W. Milward (1836), sailed from Malta for the Levant, Aug. 21. The *Hydra* is ordered to the West Indies, in lieu of the *Jordan*, ordered home.

Magpie, 4, st. ves., Lt. J. W. Nott (1837), sailed from Halifax, N.S., for Prince Edward's Island, Sept. 1.

Medusa, 6, st. ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), arrived at Marseilles from Malta, Sept. 15.

Pincher, 16, Com. G. Pennefather (1827), five days from Jamaica, anchored at Roatan Key, Honduras, on the 5th July, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery on board; arrived in 30 days at Port Royal, Jamaica, from Honduras, Aug. 7, and sailed for Barbadoes, Aug. 13.

Racehorse, 18, Com. Hon. F. A. J. Harris (1833), arrived at Barbadoes from Halifax, July 25, and sailed for Para, Aug. 3.

Sappho, 16, Com. T. Fraser (1826), arrived at Port au Prince from Jamaica, Aug. 15.

Sheerness, 16, Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1829), arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from Halifax, Aug. 7. She sailed from Halifax on 9th July; left lying there H.M.S. *Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Edinburgh*, *Medea*, and *Medina* packet. Boarded, in lat. 37.39. N. long. 54.51. W. the *Sandwich*, from St Lucia, out 18 days, bound to London. *Serpent* sailed on a cruise, Aug. 14.

Vestal, 26, Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), arrived at Barbadoes from Halifax, July 29, and sailed for Antigua, Aug. 5.

Volage, 28, Capt. H. Smith, *a* (1820), arrived at Madras from Bengal, 13th, and sailed for Trincomalee and Colombo, 17th July (*See also Portsmouth and Plymouth Correspondents' Letters.*)

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

Tagus, M'Cleod, s. Aug. 26, d. Sept. 15, r. Sept. 18.
Liverpool, Burney, s. Sept. 9, d. Sept. 29.
Braganza, Lewis, s. Sept. 16, d. Oct. 6.
Iberia, Cooper, s. Sept. 23, d. Oct 13.
Royal Tar, Brooks, s. Sept. 2, d. Sept. 22, r. Sept. 21.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB Bery, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.
HMB Ebrlebrake, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.
HMB Opossum, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.
HMB Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.
HMB Lyra, Forrester (1825), s. Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21, r. Aug. 15.

America.

HMB Reindeer, Dicken (1815), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12.
HMB Star, Smith (1821), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9.
HMB Ranger, Turner (*a*. 1828), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r. Aug. 23

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB Pluvier, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26.
HMB Albert, Jennings (1813), s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27.
HMB Penguin, Lake, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23, r. Aug 15.
HMB Tyrian, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9.
HMB Delight, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.
HMB Mutine, Pawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.

Mexico.

HMB Hope, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21.
HMB Swift, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB Express, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.
HMB Pandora, Innes (1818), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.
HMB Pigeon, James (1821), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.

In Port.

HMB Linnet, Downey (1813), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r. Sept. 5.
HMB Lapwing, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7, r. Sept. 13.
HMB Magnet, Griffith (1828), s. May 16, d. Sept. 27, r. Sept. 19.
HMB Skylark, Lord (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept. 22.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt and India will be made up, *via* Falmouth, this day.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 14th Oct.

The Mail for India, *via* France, which left London on 16th inst., reached Marseilles on 21st inst, and was immediately put on board H.M.'s st., Medusa, to be forwarded in due course.

Tagus for the Mails of this day.

Madeira, Brazil, and B. Ayres—HMB Lyra for the Mail of Oct. 1.

HMB Penguin for the Jamaica & Leeward Island Mails of Oct. 1.

HMB Ranger for the American Mails of Oct. 2.

Ship Letters from Bahia, St. Vincent's, Nevis, and China.

Portsmouth, Sept. 27.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Another week of dearth! There is not anything doing in the Port. The *Lily* is ordered to sea, and must go to the coast of Africa in charge of the First Lieut., the Commander being unable to resume the command in consequence of his accident. Col. Pasley has been actively at work all the week, and by his great and terrible explosion on Monday, caused so much commotion near the wreck, that the divers have been able to secure a number of beams, timbers, and other matters, and also two guns; one is an 18 or 24-pounder brass, and in excellent preservation, with the date 1748 on it; the other is more remarkable, being a 32-pounder (iron), firm on its carriage, and in the same state as when on the deck. Quantities of copper and iron have also been got up and brought to the Dock-yard, and if the weather would but be favourable for a few days during the ensuing neap-tides, there is little doubt but a great deal would be done. Capt. Lock has not yet assumed the command of the *Victory*; it is expected he will join next week. No Captain is appointed to either *Blonde* or *Magicienne*. There is nothing fitting but *Rattlesnake* and *Stromboli*; the latter is to go to Scotland for her machinery. *Sapphire* will be taken out of dock next week, and then get ready for commission. Ships in Port—*Lily* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Rattlesnake*, in harbour.

Plymouth, Sept. 25.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—20th—Sailed, *Swale*, tender to *Astræa*, for Falmouth, with a detachment from 25th regt., to relieve the detachment of the 1st Royals, 2d batt., on duty at Pendennis Castle; the *Swale* has been detained until this day, (she was to have sailed on the 12th), by strong gales from the S.W. and W. Sailed the *Exmouth*, chartered ship for the East Indies. 21st—Arrived *Rolla*, 10, Lieut.-Com. C. Hall, from the north coast of Spain, with despatches from Lord John Hill; she brought no additional intelligence to that already received from France, by telegraph. Also, arrived *Wizard*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Thomas F. Birch, from South America; she left Rio Janeiro 6th July, and has brought home a freight in bars and gold, not to much extent, on merchants' account. Lieut. Andrews, late second of the *Grecian*, (came home in the *Wizard*), invalided, from very severe illness contracted on board the slave prize, *Zeal*; she also brought 4 invalids, and 4 passengers. The following is a correct account of the disposal of her Majesty's vessels on that station:—*Stag*, 46, Commodore T. B. Sullivan; *Grecian*, 16, Com. W. Smyth, which was to sail for the Falkland Islands on 31st July; *Arrow*, 10, (refitting), Lieut.-Com. J. B. Sullivan; *Spey* packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. R. B. James; *Fawn*, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. Tyson, sailed on a cruise, 29th July; she was formerly the *Caroline*, prize to the *Electra*, purchased and fitted out as a tender to the *Stag*. *Magnet* packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Smyth Griffith, sailed on 21st July; *Orestes*, 18, Com. P. S. Hambley, on 29th; and *Spider*, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly (*a*), on 30th, for the River Plate with the mail; *Actæon*, 26, Capt. Robt. Russel, and *Calliope*, 26, Capt. Thos. Herbert, were in the River Plate, the latter expected at Rio in a few days, from whence she was to proceed round Cape Horn; the *Imogene*, 26, Capt. H. W. Bruce, was also expected at Rio, with a large freight, and, may be expected to return to England some time in October. The United States frigate, *Independence*, Com. Nicholson, refitting; and a Sardinian frigate, commanded by Prince Eugenio, under general repair, were at Rio when the *Wizard* sailed. On the 6th of July, the *Wizard*, in working out of Porto Cabo Frio, struck on a sunken rock, and materially damaged her rudder and false keel; she has come into harbour to refit, and have her damages made good. There were a number of slavers at Rio waiting the result of some trials, previous to their taking on board slaves! 22d—This evening, at sunset, Rr.-Adm. Sup. Warren struck his flag on board the *San Josef*, and is gone on short leave of absence; Capt. Tayler, of the *San Josef*, will carry on the ordinary duty in the meantime. 23d—Arrived, *Blenheim*, 72, Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, from Spithead; in beating down Channel she sprung her main-topmast, and she experienced very boisterous weather; she is expected to sail for the Mediterranean on the 29th, having received thirty men from the *San Josef* since her arrival, which nearly completes her complement. Arrived the *Meteor* steamer, Lieut.-Com. Richard D. Pritchard, from Falmouth, with a detachment of the 1st Royals, 2d Batt., from Pendennis Castle, having been relieved by a detachment from the 25th reg. The *Meteor* started on her return to Falmouth the same day. 24th—Arrived the *Falmouth* lighter, with stores from Woolwich; *Alfred* chartered-ship, with passengers for New South Wales; and *Menai* yacht, Lord Francis Egerton. 25th—Arrived *Swale*, tender to *Astræa*, with unserviceable packet-stores from Falmouth. The *Foudroyant*, 78, has been brought alongside the jetty, and will be taken into dock the next spring tides to have her copper examined. In the Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Apollo*, *Wizard*, *Carron* st.-v. At the Island—*Partridge*. In the Sound—*Blenheim*, *Rolla*.

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Rear-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, K.C.B., has been appointed Acting-Governor, *pro tem.*, of Greenwich Hospital, until the appointment of a successor to the late gallant Sir Thomas Hardy.

Chaplains who may act as Naval Instructors are to be paid, in addition to their pay as Chaplains, the bounty of 30*l.* a-year, and 5*l.* a-year for each young gentleman instructed.

The *Overs* light-ship, which had been 51 years on the station, has been recently removed, and replaced by a new one of nearly double the size, being 170 tons register; the moorings also have been exchanged for new ones. This ship is fitted with lanthorns on a new principle, having sixteen Argand burners, with superior reflectors, and producing a more powerful light than hitherto exhibited. The ample crew is divided into two sets, each being alternately a month on board and three weeks ashore. It is remarkable that the present Master (Mr. W. Harvey, a most worthy man) has been fifty years on the station.

The *Prometheus* steamer was launched at Sheerness on Saturday last, and went off the slip in fine style. Unfortunately the weather was most unfavourable, and prevented the attendant display of beauty usual on such occasions. Miss Martha Otway, the daughter of the Admiral, was appointed godmother on the occasion. This vessel was built exactly in ten weeks. The *Alecto*, so recently launched at Chatham, which was towed down by a small tug steamer for Woolwich to be fitted with her machinery, was built in eight weeks.

A silver medal and 5*l.* have been presented by the Shipwreck Institution of London to John Weblin, of the Coast-Guard, Ballymacaw, for his heroic conduct at the wreck of the *Prince Regent*, at Tramore. Com. Bolton presented the above to Weblin, by whom his conduct was represented.

Recruits for the *Revenge*, 78, at Cove, have arrived there from Castletownsend, per the *Chance* revenue cutter. Lieut. Lavie, and Assist.-Surg. Baker, of the same ship, have been to Talbert, Kilrush, and Kilkee, in search of hands to man that vessel.

MALTA, Sept. 4.—In port—The *Ceylon*, *Hazard*, and steamers *Gorgon*, *Hermes*, and *Blazer*.

As soon as the affairs of the East assume a more settled appearance, three or more of the British line-of-battle ships now in the Mediterranean will proceed to England to be paid off, which first three will, it is said, be the *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, and *Minden*. The *Asia*, on her weighing for Basks Bay, got upon a mud-bank, owing to the strong current running, but with the assistance of the *Rhadamanthus*, under steam, and the *Castor*, which anchored close to her to heave her off, she was afloat again after two hours, without suffering any material damage.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.—At 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon a cylinder, containing 2,250lb. of powder, was carefully lowered to the bottom, where it was placed alongside the most compact portion of the wreck which has yet been discovered by the divers. This operation was effected by means of hauling lines rove through blocks attached to the bottom of the ship by the divers. When everything was ready, the vessel, in which the voltaic battery was placed, was drawn off to the distance of 800 feet, which is the length of the connecting wires, and instantaneously on the circuit being completed the explosion took place, and the effects were very remarkable. At first the surface of the sea, which had before been perfectly smooth and calm, was violently agitated by a sort of tremulous motion, which threw it into small irregular waves, a few inches only in height. This lasted for three or four seconds, when a huge dome of water made its appearance, of a conical or rather bee-hive shape. At first it appeared to rise slowly, but rapidly increased in height and size till it reached the altitude of 28 or 30 feet, in a tolerably compact mass. It then fell down and produced a series of rings, which spread in all directions. The first, or outer one of these, having the aspect of a wave several feet in height, curled and broke, as if it had been driven towards the shore. Neither the shock nor the sound was so great as had been expected by those who had witnessed the former explosions by Col. Pasley, where the quantity of powder was only 45lb.; but the effect produced on the water at the surface, considering that the depth was 90 feet, was truly astonishing. What the effect has been upon the wreck will not be fully ascertained by the divers till the present tides are over, and the long periods of slack water at the neaps enable the divers to remain for upwards of half an hour under water. In the meantime, it is highly satisfactory to know, that Col. Pasley has completely established his command over the application of the voltaic battery to sub-marine purposes, and that he can now with certainty explode his charges at any depth of water. This will give him the power of placing his cylinders against the most refractory parts of the wreck, and, by blowing those to pieces, and dislocating the knees, timbers, and beams, enable him to draw the whole up, bit by bit, to the surface. Any person who has seen the operation of breaking up a ship on land knows that this is the only way of going to work with a mass so firmly bound together as a line-of-battle ship, that even the action of 57 years of decay under water goes but a small way to disintegrate the parts. The manly perseverance of Col. Pasley, therefore, we are well convinced, will, in the end, effectually clear the noble anchorage of Spithead of this extremely troublesome obstruction.—*Times*.

Immense quantities of the wreck of this vessel have been picked up since the explosion of the cylinder, the force of which is expected to have almost shattered the wreck to pieces. On Tuesday the mainmast was picked up by the pilot of the look-out vessel belonging to the Netherlands Consul moored at Spithead, who conveyed it to the dock-yard at Portsmouth. It has a most extraordinary appearance, and has excited very great curiosity. It is entirely covered with barnacles, all alive, some measuring eight inches in length.

Among other things fished up from the wreck of the *Royal George*, and landed at the Dock-yard on Friday, were two tillers and the capstan. One of the former has evidently been the spare tiller, and being housed and free from the action of the salt-water, is in as good preservation as the first day put on board. The other is a good deal rotted away, and the ironwork about it in shreds. The lower part of the capstan also appears in most excellent condition, having been cased in mud for the last half century;—these, and two guns, a brass and an iron one, are objects of great curiosity.

RL. MARINES.—The scarcity of officers of this corps at home is such, that on Monday last every officer at Chatham head-quarters (except the Field Officers) were on duty. Two Captains were doing the duty of Lieutenants, there not being sufficient Lieutenants off garrison duty to complete a Regimental Court-Martial. Even the Lieutenant on guard was, during the time he was on guard, put in the order-book to do the duty of Orderly Officer for the next day; but of course a great portion of this duty was unavoidably neglected, in consequence of the officer not being relieved from guard in time to attend to the other duty. Mr. Arthur G. Wright, and Mr. William James Burney have been appointed Second Lieutenants at Chatham Division. Col. Fergusson has returned from leave of absence. On Thursday a detachment of 1 Corporal and 9 Privates embarked in the *Rhin* to relieve a similar detachment.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet John Humphries to be Lieutenant, v. Brook Cunliffe, resigned—Cornet George Lloyd, Unattached, to be placed on the strength of the corps from 13th Aug., 1839, v. Humphries, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Secretary at War.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

2d Reg. of Life Guards—Veterinary Surg. James Home, from 2d Dragoons, to be Veterinary Surgeon, v. Cherry, promoted.

1st Drag. Guards—Lieut. Benjamin O'Neale Viscount Amiens to be Capt., by p., v. Tynsen, who retires—Cornet John Blackburn Hawkes to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Amiens.

12th Foot—William Bickson Butcher, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Bourne, who retires.

29th—Capt. Alexander Sharrock to be Maj., by p., v. Lucas, who retires—Lieut. Septimus Henry Palairet to be Capt., by p., v. Sharrock—Ens. Lewis Coker to be Lieut., by p., v. Palairet—Richard Francis Henry, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Coker.

32d—Brev. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dundas, from the half-pay of 3d Ceylon Reg., to be Maj., v. Henry Reid, who exchanges—Capt. Frederick Markham to be Maj., by p., v. Dundas, who retires—Lieut. Edward Osborne Broadley to be Capt., by p., v. Markham—Ensign Samuel Auchmuty Dickson to be Lieut., by p., v. Broadley—Henry Doberly, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Dickson.

35th—Ens. William Hutchinson Carrol to be Lieut., by p., v. Forrest, who retires—William Thomas Harris, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, v. Carrol.

43d—Ens. James Hunter to be Lieut., by p., v. Colin Campbell, who retires—Robert Bligh Sinclair, to be Ens., by p., v. Hunter.

85th—Lieut. Lewis Wynne, from h.-p. 48th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Macquarie, promoted—Ens. E. Pitman to be Lieut., by p., v. Wynne, who retires—Thos. Oldham Gurney Rogers, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, v. Pitman.

98th—Lieut. George Grattan Biscoe to be Capt., by p., v. Jenner, who retires—Ens. Charles Henry Godby to be Lieut., by p., v. Biscoe—Frederick Joseph Belcher, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Godby.

4th—Ens. Thomas George Walker to be Lieut., by p., v. Ellis, who retires—Edward John Dickson, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Walker.

70th—Paymaster William Webster, from 1st W. I. Reg., to be Paym., v. Michael Collins, who has retired upon half-pay.

94th—Lieut. David Fitzgerald Longworth to be Capt., by p., v. Macdonald, who retires—Ensign and Adjt. George Abbas Kooli D'Arcy to have the rank of Lieut. 26th Sept.—Ens. W. Henry Dore to be Lieut., by p., v. Longworth—Thomas Henry Ashton, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, vice Dore.

96th—Ens. Richard R. Currer to be Lieut., by p., v. Lewes, who retires—Ens. Clement Sweetenham, from 77th Foot, to be Ens., vice Currer.

2d West India Regt.—Lieut. Richard Elliot to be Capt., without p., v. Hill, dec., Aug. 7—James William Lovat Fraser, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Charles R. Cranse, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, v. Somerset.

Hospital Staff—Surgeon William Fergusson, from Rl. Hospital Colonial Corps, to be Surgeon to the Forces.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Guards—Adj. Ibbetson is on short leave.

3d Lt. Drags. (Depot)—Cornet Bowles, recently appointed, proceeds overland to join the reg. in Bengal.

11th Lt. Drags.—The statement in the *Kentish Times* which we quoted in our last, that this corps would relieve the 16th Lancers next month, we believe to be incorrect. The probability is, that the 11th will remain at Canterbury till the spring.

13th *Lt. Drags.*—In the *N. & M. C.* of the 14th, we gave a long account of the treatment of this reg. The following is from the *Madras U. S. G.*:—

"The mismanagement of all arrangements for H.M.'s troops at Bellary, from first to last, since the arrival of the two squadrons of the 13th Dragoons, exceeds anything that we almost ever heard of; for although the cholera was hovering around, as it had not already appeared in H.M.'s 39th reg., the Dragoons with their horses were crammed into the fort with them, contrary, it is said, to the advice of H.M.'s Dep. Inspec. Gen. of Hospitals, and the consequence was that the disease spread amongst the men *like a whirlwind*, and although they were afterwards all ordered out into camp, the malignant pestilence has clung to them for weeks, committing fatal ravages; and the season is now much too hot for the men to remain longer under canvas when nothing relief is arriving. Sir H. Fane, it is expected, will order an inquiry into the business. When a ship-of-war is lost, the cause of such loss is always investigated by a Court of Inquiry; when so many men are lost, will there be none?

15th Hussars.—The *Herefordshire*, bound for Bombay, having the first division on board, was met on 18th July, in latitude 2 deg. 4 min.—all well.

16th Lancers.—By a letter from Simla, dated July 14th, we learn that "Two officers of the 16th Lancers, Lieuts. Wilmer and Inverarity, went out of the camp at Candahar about five miles on a shooting or fishing excursion, and on returning they took a separate road, when a strong party of natives waylaid each of them. Lieut. Wilmer, being an expert swordsman and a brave and determined officer, defended himself till a party of one of Shah Soojah's corps came to his relief; he was, however, severely wounded. The other unfortunate man (Lieut. Inverarity) was found with his head laid open, and both his hands cut off, and he could only beg for a little water, when he expired. You may conceive the feelings of the soldiers on beholding the state in which these gentlemen were borne into camp."

About 80 men without horses; the cattle generally in wretched condition.—*Calcutta Englishman*, June 26.

17th Lancers.—The inhabitants of Castlebar have presented an address of congratulation to Lord Lucas, late Lieut.-Col. of this corps, on his arrival at the family seat in their neighbourhood, where he intends to reside for a great part of the year.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—The detachment at Pendennis having been relieved, has returned to Devonport.

2nd Foot—There has been a good deal of sickness in this reg. Col. Baumgardt had been ailing. Capt. Keith caught the illness which carried him off by being out on piquet on a damp night. Maj. Carruthers had also been suffering, but was better; and Lieut. Wingate was laid up with fever.

G. O.—BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. Head-Quarters, Mahableshwar, 29th May, 1839.

His Excell. the Com.-in-Chief of the Army in India, having referred the minutes of a Court-Martial held upon Lieut. Reynolds, of H.M.'s 2nd or Queen's Reg. of Ft., together with his observations and orders thereon, to the Com.-in-Chief in India, His Excellency has been pleased to direct the latter, with his remarks, to be published to Her Majesty's troops in the East Indies. Head-Quarters, Camp Shadulnoor, March 14, 1839.

G. O.—At a General Court-Martial, held at "Camp Lukkee," and continued by adjournments to the 6th March, 1839, Lieut. Henry Reynolds, of H.M.'s 2nd or Queen's Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Lieut. Henry Reynolds, 2nd or Queen's Reg., placed in arrest by me, for highly irregular and unofficer-like conduct, in twice refusing to perform his duty as a Member of a Regimental Court-Martial on the 15th January last, when called upon by me to do so, as the President of the said Court.

G. D. J. RAITT, Capt. 2nd or Queen's Rl. Reg.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Revised Finding.—The Court having attentively considered the remarks contained in the letter from His Excellency's Secretary, it does respectfully adhere to its former finding, and it does therefore fully and honourably acquit the prisoner, Lieut. Reynolds, H.M.'s 2nd or Queen's Rl. Reg., of all and every part of the charge exhibited against him.

Disapproved. JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut. Reynolds is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty. The Com. in-Chief abstains from remark upon this trial, considering it better to forward the proceedings to His Excell. the Com.-in-Chief in India, now at Bombay, for his Excellency's consideration.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
R. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjt.-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bombay.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

1st. The charge on which Lieut. Reynolds was arraigned, is so far from definite, that it is not possible to infer from it what was the fact charged; of which he has been "fully and honourably acquitted."

2nd. The charge should have stated distinctly, that he had twice refused to vote on the question of punishment, after a prisoner had been convicted by a majority of the members of a Court-Martial of which he was a member.

3rd. It would have been better had more care been bestowed on the charge, by the officer whose duty it was to prepare it for adjudication.

4th. It is impossible to understand the grounds of the Court's acquittal of Lieut. Reynolds; it being doubtful whether they concurred in his reasoning, and denied that, in acting on his erroneous opinions, he was not, by so doing, guilty of "irregular and unofficer-like conduct;" or on what other reasoning his innocence is affirmed.

If the first was the ground for their opinion, it is necessary that their mistake should be pointed out to them.

5th. On a reference made to the Judge Advocate-General of His Majesty's Army, on this point, in 1834, he ruled as follows:—

"Upon a finding of guilty by a Court-Martial, I am of opinion, that although all the Members of the Court may not have concurred in it, it must be deemed the finding of the whole, and the members who voted for acquittal may be called upon to vote upon the punishment to be awarded on the prisoner, as if they had concurred in the finding of guilty."

6th. This settled the point as to the interpretation of the law by Her Majesty's Officers, and it was little becoming the Court to be led away by the declamation of Lieut. Reynolds, and to "honourably acquit him" of an error which he had actually committed. It is strange why the term "honourably" should be at all introduced, since the charge in no way affected his honour.

7th. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion, that the Court greatly erred in voting the charges against the Lieutenant "Vexatious, and not for the good of the Service," and also in their inattention to the observations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, in whose reasoning, as laid before the members of the Court (in the Military Secretary's letter of March 6th, 1839), His Excell. the Com.-in-Chief in India generally concurs; as he does also in his disapproval of the sentence passed by the Court.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,
R. TORRENS, Major-General, Adjt.-Gen. Queen's Troops.

6th—A wing of five cos. marched from Colaba into the fort at an early hour on Monday morning last, where it will remain during the monsoon. The wing is commanded by Maj. Everest, and is quartered in the Town Barracks.—*Bombay Times*, 5th June.

7th Depot—expect to embark for Bristol early next month.

12th—Major and Mrs. O'Neill have arrived in England from the Mauritius, per the *Northumberland*.

13th—400 men only fit for duty, 70 sick.—*Calcutta Englishman*, June 25.

17th—Assist.-Surg. A. S. Thomson, M.D., arrived at Bombay from Europe 4th June.

18th—G. O. of the 13th commend Maj. Pratt to proceed to England by the first favourable opportunity to join the depot, he being supernumerary at his rank with the service cos.—*Colombo Observer*, May 22.

20th—Maj. Hutchinson is on leave. Capt. Barlow is acting as Major of Brigade to Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Napier at Nottingham.

Sir W. Houstoun was at the taking of Minorca; served in the expeditions to Egypt and to Walcheren, and has received a medal for Fuentes d'Onor.—Col. Thomas has received a medal and two clasps for Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.—Major Maclean served in the Peninsula from 1812 to July, 1814, including the action of the 14th Nov., 1812, on the retreat from Salamanca, battles of Vittoria, Nivelle (wounded), Nive, and Toulouse. Present in the action before New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815.—Capt. Barker served the campaign of 1814 in the South of France. Severely wounded on the head at New Orleans, 8th January, 1815.—Dr. Griffith served in the Peninsula from Jan. 1810 to the end of the war, including the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, siege and assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 1812, siege and assault of Badajoz, April, 1812, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Wounded at the affair of Vic Bigorre, 19th Jan., 1814. Served in India, Arabia, and the Burmese empire, from May, 1818, including sieges of Aseerghur, Rasool Kyma, and Zaia; siege and assault of Dwarka; affair of Jemlabad; assault of a fortress on the banks of the Pegu river; assault of Syrian Pagoda, siege of Donabew, and battle near Prome.—*New Army List*.

21st—H.M.'s 21st reg. of Fusiliers, just arrived from Van Diemen's Land, did not land at Calcutta from the *Fairlie*, but were immediately transferred to boats and conveyed to Chinsurah, where they are to remain for the present. This regiment appears to have been subjected to the abominable system of stowing and packing in a greater degree of *perfection* than any of those troops on whose behalf we have heretofore lifted up our feeble voice. Not less than five hundred and fifty souls (officers, men, women, and children,) were crowded into the *Fairlie* at Van Diemen's Land, in addition to the ship's company, &c., and thus left to endure all the miseries of confinement below, or exposure on deck in all weathers. We have not heard in what condition the reg. was landed, but we shudder to think what might have been the consequence had any sickness broken out on board, or the weather proved as unpropitious as it was to the *Northumberland*. The Government is, we understand, extremely careful of the lives of convicts; not even permitting a single one to embark on a vessel that is not provided with a Surgeon. But of the comfort of its European troops it would appear to be by no means so solicitous. If there is room for them to stand upright, or lie straight down, on the lower or main deck, little else is thought of. The cost per head of the transport of the soldier is balanced against the expense of maintaining him, and as the former is payable *at once*, while the other is only *in futuro*, it is determined to be sparing of the immediate charge, and let the soldier pig as he can. This is exceedingly disgusting, and ought to be reprecated in strong echoes to my Lord Howick, or whoever may now be Secretary at War. It offends the spirit of the soldier, and must be extremely prejudicial to his health and efficiency.—*Calcutta Englishman*, May 15.

Lord Forbes served in Flanders, and was present at the following battles and sieges, viz. Famars, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, Lincelles, Mouveaux, Tourney, Vaux, Ostend, Nimeguen, Fort St. Andre, &c. Lord Forbes afterwards accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was present in every action but one which took place in that campaign.—Col. Walker's services: siege of Agra and battle of Deswarree, 1803; siege of Bhurtpore, 1805, and campaigns of Lord Lake, siege of Hattrass, siege of Kalounga under Major-Gen. Gillespie, who was killed.—Col. Ward served in the Peninsula from Jan., 1811, until the end of the war, including battles of Fondal, Redinha, Condeira, Campo Mayor, Los Santos, Usagne, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of Burgos, siege of forts at, and battle of Salamanca, blockade of Pampeluna, and battle of Toulouse. Present at Waterloo 18th June, 1815. Siege of Bhurtpore, 1825 and 6.—Capt. Mackay served the campaign of 1807 in Egypt. Made prisoner of war in an engagement with the enemy in Calabria, 19th June, 1809, and detained as such until 14th May, 1814. Present at New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815.—Capt. Lowe's services: campaigns in Germany in 1805 and 6, attack on Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in 1807; campaign and battle of Corunna, Expedition to Walcheren; campaign of 1814 in Holland.—Lieut. Wrixon served in Spain from April, 1811, to May, 1813, including the siege of Tarragona and battle of Castalla. Present at the siege and capture of Genoa.—Lieut. King served the campaigns of 1818 and 19 in Candy, in India. Served in the Burmese war in 1824 and 5, and received a severe contusion when leading the attack of the White Pagoda, an outwork of the dockyard of Donabew.—*New Army List*.

21st Depot—Capt. Ord strange and a large detachment embark on 1st Oct. for India.

23d—Assist.-Surg. A. Bowie, M.D., arrived at Halifax on 19th August.

25th—Surg. Alexander Sinclair, M.D., does not accompany the service cos. to the Cape, having accepted the appointment of Surgeon to the Forces in Ireland. A detachment has relieved the detach. of the 24 Batt. Royals at Pendennis Castle.

27th Depot—Lt. H. Butler is appointed Acting Paymaster.

28th Depot—Capt. Minto and a detachment embark in a few days for New South Wales.

29th—Lieut. Stepney is appointed A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. L'Estrange, commanding at Cork, v. Maj. Brett, resigned.

30th—Lieut. J. C. E. D'Esterre will leave the reg. shortly on account of ill-health. He has been eight years in the service on full pay.

31st—A correspondent assures us that Lieut. Scott embarks on board the *Walmer Castle* this day, in command of troops to Bengal. Assist.-Surg. Ayre has *not* sailed in the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, but sails with Lieut. Scott in the *Walmer Castle*.

32d Depot—leave Fermoy shortly, and the 27th Depot is to move for that station, or Limerick garrison.

35th—Capt. Fraser has arrived per the *Northumberland*.

35th Depot—Ens. Ewart has obtained leave from Sept. 25 to Oct. 14.

36th—The draft, consisting of Capts. Ashmore and Hiern, Ens. Abbott, and 102 men, arrived at Halifax on 19th August.

37th—Capt. Whalley, Ens. Atkinson, Clibborn, Bowers, and 123 men, arrived at Halifax on 19th ult. in the *Valleyfield* transport from Cork.

37th Depot—Capt. Skelly has joined at Waterford from Nova Scotia.

38th—2 cos. from Dundalk to Newry, Sept. 17. 1 Serj. and 60 r. and f., to complete the 2 cos. there, from Newry to Dundalk, Sept. 17. Lieut.-Col. Piper has arrived from leave, and resumed the command.

39th—Lt. Herbert was to leave Madras for England in Aug.

40th—Brigadier T. Valiant, K.H., arrived at Bombay from Kurrachee, 10th June. A letter received from Kurrachee mentions the death of Ens. Irwin at that place, on 24th ult., from a stroke of the sun.—*Bombay Times*, June 12.

43d—Capt. Wright (an officer of 26 years' service on full-pay) was President of a Court of Inquiry at Niagara, for investigating certain charges against Col. Kingsmill and Paym. Benson, of the 3d Incorporated Militia, for peculation and other mal-practices.

43d Depot—Lieut. Coote has joined at Naas from Canada.

44th Depot—A detachment embarks on the 1st for Bengal.

47th Depot—Major Gordon is on leave.

49th Depot—Ens. O'Toole embarks for Bengal on 1st Oct.

50th—Maj. Ryan, K.H., proceeded in May from Hobart Town to Port Philip, to hold a Court-Martial; from thence to join the regiment, under orders for India.

50th Depot—Brev.-Maj. Serjeantson has obtained leave until required for embarkation.

52d—Lieut.-Col. Blois becomes senior officer of the troops in Barbadoes, on the departure of Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.A.

52d Depot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Sall has arrived at Armagh, and taken medical charge of this depot, v. Surg. Brown, M.D., who has obtained leave on account of ill health.

54th—In Fort St. George, Madras, the officers and men of the 54th have rather hard duty, but perhaps not more than is good for them. The most crying grievance is the want of proper ventilation in the guard-houses, and of pendalls to shelter the men from the sun. Why are they not ventilated as the Artillery quarters?—It is expected that two cos. 54th will be stationed at Poonamallee, but we hear of no orders having been yet given to prepare for their reception, although the left wing of the reg. is expected at Madras in the course of a few days.—*Madras U. S. G.*

54th Depot—Ens. Mosten is on leave.

55th Depot—Capt. O'Leary has left town for grouse shooting near Dunfermline, N.B.

57th—The left wing 57th has been at Trichinopoly some time, and it appears that the men suffered much from heat and fatigue during the first part of their march from Cannanore, as did also the right Wing, which reached Calicut on the 4th inst. We think it right here to observe, that a few of the stages between Cannanore and Calicut, by some strange oversight, are so long, that no body of Europeans should be allowed to march them according to the present route; for instance, 16 or 17 miles over deep sand, with a river or two to be crossed, especially at this season of the year, is far too fatiguing for European Infantry. The average rate at which the men march, including obstacles and halts, is, we are informed, about 2¼ miles per hour, and thus, from the length of time that the day's march occupies, the men must reach their ground perfectly exhausted. The Comm. in Chief or Gov. in Council should give immediate attention to this, and order the stages in this line to be shortened; for the Quartermaster-General's explanations about Commanding Officers having a discretionary power of halting are nothing to the purpose, as they can hardly be expected to know which are the most proper halting-places, and, besides, any change in the route of a European corps invariably causes inconvenience in regard to the supplies, which might easily be avoided by timely arrangements of a better nature.—*Madras U. S. G.*

57th Depot—A detachment embarks for Bengal this day.

60th, 1st Batt.—Major Cockburn has proceeded overland to join the battalion at Zante. Lieut. Aldridge and Assist.-Surg. Ferguson are to return home to join the depot companies.

60th, 1st Batt. (Depot) at Birr, expect the route for Limerick Garrison.

61st—We are given to understand that yesterday's Kandy mail brought instructions from Major-Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, for H.M.'s *Jupiter*, to proceed without loss of time to Bombay, and to report her arrival there to his Excel. Sir F. Maitland, the Naval-Com.-in-Chief; or in his absence to the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay. It would seem by this arrangement that the fate of H.M. 61st reg. is at last settled—by their remaining in the island for a somewhat longer term than was originally intended. The aspect of affairs in the Persian Gulf, we are inclined to suppose, is the cause of the detention of this gallant corps.—*Ceylon Herald*, May 17.

62d—Ens. Tyler and Gobbins have arrived at Madras, to join the 62d at Moulmein with a draft. The 62d were expected to relieve the 54th at Fort George. The regt. is in a most efficient state.

63d—Lieut. Augustus Frederic Codd has sailed in the ship *Lady Flora*, for the purpose of joining his corps on the borders of the Birman empire.

H.M. 63d arrived here a complete skeleton of a corps, and the 63d, when on the Madras side, suffered very considerably both in officers and men. Since they have been here, however, neither regiment has, we believe, suffered much beyond what would be considered an average loss even in England, and at this time, though a stranger might imagine that the sudden change from great heat to excessive moisture, would prove detrimental to the European constitution, yet the state of the hospitals does not denote such to be case.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, May 15.

64th—Lt. W. W. Lyttleton embarked in H.M. steamer *Tartarus* at Port Royal, Jamaica, for Cape Hayti, 2nd August.

65th—Assist.-Surg. Nicoll, who recently returned from Canada, in medical charge of invalids, has obtained leave to the 31st of next month.

67th Depot—Have been ordered to raise 200 recruits, but have not as yet enlisted more than 30.

68th Depot—Major Lord W. Paulet joins at Cork.

69th—Ens. Lord Glamis has sailed from Falmouth, for the purpose of joining the regiment in New Brunswick.

73d—Capt. Sterling has sailed by the *Liverpool* steamer to join in Canada.

74th—Lieut. Warde has been appointed to the Recruiting Service at Gloucester, in succession to Lieut. Mellis, of the 14th Foot, who will rejoin his corps.

75th—Lieut. F. Ellis retires from the service.

76th—Few corps have been so unfortunate in a brief service of five years in the West Indies as this reg. The left wing buried at Dominica, between March, 1834, and Oct., 1835, one third, or 74 men; within the last two months five officers have fallen victims to the pestilence of Demerara, Lieut.-Col. Dansey, Capt. Bruce, Lieut. and Adjt. Hopkins, Ensigns Phipps and Dickenson. 22 men died in the first 14 days, and 14 men in the last 9. The Military and civil medical practitioners at Demerara have one and all had the fever, and by the last accounts Staff-Surgeon Hackett, P.M.O., and Staff-Assist.-Surgeon Hardy were both very ill. Lieut.-Col. Tyler, K.H., who during all the recent sickness commanded the forces in British Guiana, having repeatedly suffered from his unremitting exertions to alleviate in some measure the melancholy condition of the troops, was at last persuaded, after a dangerous attack of fever, to return to Barbadoes, accompanied by Surgeon Firrell, 76th Reg., who has been, and still is, in a very delicate state of health. The awful mortality among the 76th Reg. has now been checked by the judicious and prompt plan adopted by Col. Tyler, in at once causing that reg. to vacate their barracks in George's Town, distributing it throughout the colony, to Mahica, Capuway, Essiquibo, and Berbice. Change of scene, air, and occupation, at once took place, and the minds of the soldiers were relieved from the painful prospect of their deceased comrades' graves. Capt. Hughes and 200 men of the 1st W. I. Reg. are now carrying on the duty at Demerara.

76th Depot—The Acting-Paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Cockraft to a company.

77th Depot—The detachment at Stockton-on-Tees marched on the 26th for Scarborough Castle, which it reaches this day, and will most likely remain there during the winter.

81st—The reg. will leave Gibraltar for Barbadoes next month.—Capt. Jeffery, Lieut. Nethercote, and Ens. Thompson, with 2 Serjeants and 120 r. and f., are under orders to embark for Gibraltar. Lieut. Wellesley has obtained leave to proceed to England on private affairs; Capt. Sphine also for the recovery of his health.

82d—Major Slater, 82d, previous to his departure from Gibraltar, to assume the command of the Depot, was entertained by his brother officers at a most sumptuous farewell dinner, when the health of this experienced veteran officer was drunk with enthusiastic applause. Maj. M'Kay, of the Depot 82d, on being ordered to join the service companies, it is thought, will retire from the Service. If so, Capt. Maxwell, Ass. Mil. Sec. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, at Malta, will get the Majority, and Lieut. Bates, A.D.C. to Sir S. F. Whittingham, the company. Paymaster Holdsworth has obtained 12 months' leave to proceed to England, and it is doubtful if he will rejoin again; he has been in the regt. 40 years, upon full pay, and was present with the corps in the expedition against Bellisle, June, 1800; the siege and capture of Flushing, commencing 3d August, 1809. Surgeon Pope also proceeds to England on leave.

82d Depot—Has received an order for one Capt., two Subalterns, two Serjeants, and 100 r. and f., to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Jamaica.

83d Depot—The Acting-Paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. D'Alton to a company.

87th—Paymaster Drury has arrived in England per the *Northumberland*.

89th—On Wednesday last, Lieut.-Col. Basden, 89th reg., and the portion of the officers stationed in this island, entertained the Governor and his family, and the principal inhabitants of this place, with a ball and supper at the ridge. Three mess-rooms were fitted up with professional taste, and supper supplied evidently regardless of expense. In addition to the Military and inhabitants, the opportune arrival of the *Seringapatam*, *Vestal* and *Griffon*, added greatly to the spirit of the party, which was kept till a late hour. Such entertainments are in the hospitable spirit of the service, and cannot fail to promote that good understanding with the inhabitants which is so desirable.—*Antigua Register*, 28th July.

91st Depot—Ens. W. M'Donald has resigned his commission.

93d—A beautiful piece of plate has been presented to Lieut.-Colonel M'Gregor by the officers of this regiment, in token of their admiration of his conduct while in command of that regiment. It is an elegant three-light candelabra, the light supported on the stalk of a thistle growing out of a pedestal, and standing beside it a full-length picture of a soldier of the 93d regiment, with claymore, drum, and colours around. The private soldiers have added, as their mite of respect, a beautiful pair of wine-coolers *en suite*.

93d Depot—Major Burgh has joined from leave of absence.

The depot has moved to Fort George in Inverness-shire. Lieut. Douglas, recently appointed, is on leave till 1st November.

94th—Capt. Macdonald retires from the service.

The 94th at Cannanore are quite surprised to find that no tables are allowed to their men in barracks, and indeed no wonder, for we believe that the Madras Presidency is the only part of the world where soldiers have not tables in *established barracks*.—*Madras U.S.G.*

98th—The Court-Martial which we last week mentioned as sitting in our barracks upon the Paymaster 98th reg., closed yesterday the hearing of the evidence for the prosecution, after sitting nineteen days. We have not heard anything to alter the opinion of the case which we last week expressed. Indeed, the evidence already adduced against him is so far favourable that he has determined, we hear, by the advice of his counsel, not to call any evidence for the defence. Such being the case, it would appear that these charges have been got up on very slight grounds. The Court will in all probability be occupied for a few days more in hearing counsel and deliberating upon the evidence; after which we shall be able to report upon their decision, which we do not wish to anticipate by any remark of our own.—*Tyne Mercury*, 24th Sept. [We have elsewhere noticed this Court-Martial.—*Ed. N. and M. G.*]

99th—Two cos. from Athlone are ordered to Drogheda, to replace two cos. 87th, which proceed to join the depot at the Pigeon House.

1st West India Reg.—Lieut.-Col. Capadose is ordered to St. Lucia, to assume the command of the reg., an officer whose singleness of mind, kindness of heart, sincerity of disposition, and suavity of manner, have justly endeared him to all those who have ever served under him. Major W. M. Mills, who is expected to rejoin by the 1st or 2d August packet, will be hailed with many hearty greetings by all his old brother officers. Lieuts. Doran, O'Donoghue, and Ensign Hamilton have arrived at Barbadoes from St. Lucia.

2d W. India Reg.—Capt. Wm. A. Hill died at Nassau on 6th Aug., leaving a wife and child to mourn their bereavement.

Rl. Staff Corps—Maj. G. D. Hall, formerly of this corps, is appointed Military Secretary to Mr. Thomson, Gov.-Gen. of British North America.

Rl. Artillery—Lieut.-Col. Grant proceeds to take the command of the forces in British Guiana. Mr. Draper, Inspector-General of Hospitals, accompanies him. Maj. Whitty's comp., consisting of 2 Captains, 1 Sub., 3 Serjeants, 1 drummer, and 70 r. and f., arrived at Dublin on 21st inst. in the *Duchess of Kent* steam-vessel from Liverpool, and Major Hardinge's comp., consisting of about 2 officers and 60 men, embarked at Dublin on the evening of the 23d for Liverpool, en route to Woolwich for Ceylon. This (Major Hardinge's) comp., 3d battalion, arrived on Wednesday at Woolwich by railroad. Captain Stokes and Lieut. C. R. Wynne came with it. Lieut.-Col. Petley having obtained sick leave, Lieut.-Col. Russell has received orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve Lieut.-Col. Brandreth in the command at that station; and Lieut.-Col. Rudyerd will be for the command at Jamaica.—The funeral of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Maclean, K.C.H., took place on Thursday at Charleton Church, but was attended by several officers of Woolwich Garrison, and persons connected with the public departments, as well as inhabitants of the town. Lieuts. Dennsey and Tutte proceed to England, from Gibraltar, on leave.

Rl. Engineers—The funeral of the late Lieut. R. Dashwood took place on Friday, at Charleton, privately, but was attended by many Officers of Woolwich Garrison.

Yeomanry.—On Saturday last Col. Tyute entertained the officers of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry at Halswell House; nearly thirty sat down to a sumptuous dinner consisting of all the luxuries of the season, venison, game, &c. &c. The festivity of the day was kept up to a late hour. A happier or more convivial party has seldom met. The entertainment on this occasion was in that hospitable and splendid style for which Halswell has for centuries been renowned. The magnificent piece of plate presented to the Colonel by the officers, and also that presented by the privates of the regiment, adorned the side-board. We hear that it is in contemplation amongst the regiment to invite Col. Tyute to a dinner during the winter.

Highland Corps.—"I am glad" (writes a correspondent) "to observe by the recent promotions and appointments in the Highland regiments, that the Commander-in-Chief adheres strictly to the nationality of the corps, and appoints none but Scotchmen into these excellent regiments. This, allow me to say, is the only true method of keeping up the chivalrous spirit of such distinguished regiments."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY,—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in material respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette*."]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Troops and Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L. G.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R.H. G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	York	11 May 38		
2d do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Piershill	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	Nottingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Leeds	. .	. .	1795	Holland.
1st Drs.	Sheffield	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Ballincollig	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L.do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L.do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Dublin	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	York	11 May 38		
8th do.	Leeds	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Dorchester	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Hounslow	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Bombay	. .	11 July 39		
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. George's B	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. G					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Portman St. B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Cork 1	Paisley	. .	18 Jan. 38	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Ion. Islands	Galway	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Cork 2	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	America	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Rumley	. .	. .	29 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada 3	Gosport	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Brecon	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 22		
14th do.	West Indies	Chester	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada 4	Plymth.	12 May 37		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Bombay	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Dublin 5	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Bengal	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	America	Castlebar	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Devonport 6	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 22		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Cork	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Weedon	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Belfast	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Tynemth	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Chatham	24 Aug. 36		
35th do.	Mauritius	Chatham	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	America	Tralee	14 Oct. 30		

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
37th Ft.	America	Waterford	12 Oct. 38		
38th do.	Newry 7	. .	. .		
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 20	May 36	Bengal.
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42nd do.	Limerick	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Is.
43rd do.	Canada	Nuas	4 June 38		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Windsor	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Jersey	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Helfurbet	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Templmre	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	Van D.'s Land	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	West Indies	Armagh	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Ion. Islands	Plymouth	2 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica 8	Templmre	5 Dec. 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 23		
58th do.	Portsmouth	. .	. .	2nd June 38	Ceylon
59th do.	Malta	Nenagh	Sept. 34		
60 1stbn.	Ion. Islands	Birr	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Ion. Islands	Clonmel	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon 9	Cork	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 36		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Boyle	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Clare Cas.	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada 10	Kinsale	17 June 27		
67th do.	Barbadoes 11	Buttevant	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Cork	Sept. 34		
69th do.	America	Youghl	8 Dec. 31		
70th do.	West Indies	Templmre	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Stirling	29 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	C. of G.H. 12	Dundee	July 28		
73rd do.	Canada 13	Chatham	4 Sept 27		
74th do.	West Indies	Spike Isl.	16 Oct. 31		
75th do.	Cape of G.H.	Plymouth	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Enniskillin	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Hull	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Oct 26	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar 14	Hull	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar 15	Portsmth.	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	London.	15 May 34		
84th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth.	5 July 36		
86th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Dublin	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 36		
90th do.	Ceylon	Dover	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	Cape & St Hel.	Ft. George	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 31		
93rd do.	America	Paisley	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Madras	Chatham	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Carlisle	13 Oct. 28		
96th do.	Bolton 16	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Newbridge	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do.	Newcas. on T	. .	. .	June 37	D. of G. Hp.
99th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br.					
1st bn	Weedon	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. SD.C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do., Jamaica, Bahamas, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

1 Ordered to Gibraltar.
2 Ordered to Gibraltar.
3 To return home on being relieved by the 1st batt. Royals.
4 Return home on being relieved by 25th.
5 To relieve 72d at the Cape.
6 Ordered to Cape of Good Hope.
7 Ordered to Gibraltar.
8 Ordered to America.
9 Ordered home.
10 Return home on being relieved by 67th.
11 Ordered to America
12 Return home on being relieved by 19th.
13 Return home on being relieved by 86th.
14 Ordered to West Indies.
15 Ordered to Jamaica.
16 Ordered to New South Wales.

Major Angelo, as Superintendent of the Sword Exercise, inspects the officers and non-commissioned officers of the different corps and depots stationed in Chatham garrison at the sword exercise, at 2 o'clock on Monday next.

A royal cabinet order has been published at Berlin, by which the introduction of percussion guns for the whole of the Infantry is ordered. This measure had been the subject of consideration and inquiry for many years. The introduction of percussion guns will render it necessary to make some changes in the usual exercise. One battalion of the 1st Reg. of Guards has been provided with such guns ever since 1834, by way of experiment. It is an important measure, which is highly agreeable to the Prussian Army.

Lieut. Lucas has taken the command of the Recruiting Department at Boyle, vice Lieut. Cruise.

Great surprise prevails in the Army in India, at the extraordinary will of a Field Officer, lately deceased there.

The departure of the 19th and 38th, for foreign service, immediately after the depots were pulled off from head-quarters, was suddenly countermanded, because of one simple circumstance—Mr. O'Connell unfurling the banner of Repeal, in such unqualified terms, on his return to Ireland, last month.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

It is expected that the Mediterranean drafts will be very late this year.

We stated on the 14th inst., that the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell, as Commander of the Forces at Bombay, would not take place. We believe the gallant General declined the appointment at the desire of his medical advisers. Sir Archibald has a pension of 1000*l.* per annum from the East India Company. The appointment has been since given to Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, whom we announced so late back as the 17th Aug. as one of the officers named for the vacant Commander-in-Chiefships. Major-General Sir Hugh Gough will be for some time in command at Madras, as the new Commander-in-Chief at that Presidency, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. F. Whittingham, now at Barbadoes, will return to this country before he proceeds to India.

We have to announce the arrival, from Kurrachee, yesterday morning, of Brigadier Valiant, K.H. He landed under a salute from the battery of 11 guns, and took command of the garrison during the day.—*Bombay Times*, June 12.

The number of soldiers employed in enforcing civil actions between Jan. 1 and July 26, 1839, in Ireland, was 986, besides two troops of Dragoons.

General Lord Lynedoch is on his way to Italy. His Lordship is now nearly 90 years of age, and bears his years nobly.

The Cavalry guard at Dublin Castle is now reduced to a Subaltern's party, such is the weak state of the first garrison in Ireland.

Staff-Assist. Surgeon John Stewart has had his leave extended to 22d Nov. next, on his private affairs.

Col. Fleming, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer at Glasgow, has obtained a month's leave from 25th inst.

Major John Whitehill Parsons, who is with the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, at Zante, is appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

On Friday morning the whole of the Horse and Foot Artillery were mustered in front of the Artillery barracks at Woolwich, to witness the brutal punishment of the lash on a gunner named Richard Cresswell, for having stolen 16s. from a comrade. The sentence passed on him was, that he should receive 150 lashes, and be discharged and disarmed out of the regiment. During the process of flogging, the drums were beaten to stifle his cries. His back and loins were most dreadfully lacerated by the cat-o'-nine-tails, and, when he was released, the blood was streaming down his person and dyed the ground. Several men were sick at heart and fainted away during the torture, which every one present thought unnecessary, as the man is to be dismissed from the regiment as soon as his back is healed, which it is expected will be some time. He had once before been sentenced to receive 300 lashes, but the sentence was commuted to three months' imprisonment. He has been fourteen years in the service. It is said that he was yesterday in a delirious state, and also in great danger.—*Observer*, Government Paper.

[Excepting that the man received a flogging, which he richly merited, the above statement is, in every respect, grossly untrue. He was sentenced, when in the West Indies, to corporal punishment for disgraceful conduct—thieving, &c., but which he escaped in consequence of fever being at the time very prevalent. Had he been tried on the present occasion by the civil power he would most undoubtedly have been transported for life. He is now to be discharged from the corps with ignominy, and the final result of his career may be easily guessed.—Ed. *N. & M.G.*]

The Duke of Wellington was invited to Windsor to give *éclat* to a review got up for the purpose of amusing King Leopold and his Catholic Queen. However, the waters were out and covered the ground, and therefore there could be no review. When Her Majesty was informed of the disappointment, she archly said, "Oh, never mind the waters; we must have a review; ask the Duke to send for the marines, and make a splash with them."—*Argus.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 7.

(*Continued from page* 614.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Official Letters of American and British Sea-actions.—Mr. Cooper, aware of the exaggerated and unfounded statements and assertions of his countrymen, when reporting their success or loss to their Government, has left out both the American and British reports; I must, therefore, refer to "James's Naval Occurrences" for these documents, to exercise a little *critic-craft* upon their composition.

The said Capt. David Porter captured in his ship, the *Essex* 36-gun frigate, the British collier-built sloop-of-war *Alert*, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne, of twenty 18-pounder carronades, and 86 men and boys. The crew was in a deplorable state of disaffection. Mr. Cooper says—"The manner in which the latter was taken must be attributed to a sudden panic among her people, some of whom were executed for deserting their quarters, after their exchange. *The officers appear to have behaved well.*"

"*Capt. David Porter's Letter to the American Secretary of State.*—'*Essex*, Aug. 17th, 1812.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on the 13th His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war, *Alert*, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne, ran down on our weather-quarter, gave three cheers, and commenced an action (if so trifling a skirmish deserves the name), and after eight minutes firing struck her colours, with seven feet water in the hold, much cut to pieces, and three men wounded. I need not inform you that the officers and crew of the *Essex* behaved as I trust all Americans will in such cases, and it is only to be regretted that so much zeal and activity could not have been displayed on an occasion that would have done them more honour. The *Essex* has not received the slightest injury. The *Alert* was out for the purpose of taking the *Hornet*. I have the honour to be, &c.,

D. Porter.

"'Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.'"

Why did not David particularise the *Alert's* description, size, armament, and crew, for the information of his Government, which is the duty of every officer? Why regret the *so much zeal and activity displayed at so trifling a skirmish*, between a ship-of-war of 867 and an armed collier of 393 tons? Why make, as James accuses him, the *false assertion* that "the *Alert* was out for the purpose of taking the *Hornet*?" Because arrogance and vain-glory—unworthy assertion and misstatements, are the crooked paths to lead to the *Columbian* senate, which blindly distributes medals and rewards to the *would-be-heroes!!*

The British 36-gun frigate *Orpheus*, and *Shelburne* schooner, captured the regularly-built U. States' sloop-of-war, *Frolic*. Mark the difference in Capt. Pigot's letter.

"H.M.S. *Orpheus*, New Providence, April 25th, 1814. Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that on the 20th inst., after a chase of 60 miles, the point of Matanzas in Cuba bearing S.S.E. five leagues, we captured the U.S. ship *Frolic*, commanded by Master-Commandant Joseph Bainbridge. She had mounted twenty 32-pound carronades, and two long 18's, with 171 men; but, a few minutes before striking her colours, threw all her lee-guns overboard, and continued throwing also her shot, small arms, &c., until taken possession of. She is a remarkably fine ship of 509 tons, and the first time of her going to sea. She has been out from Boston two months, and frequently chased by our cruisers. Their only capture was the *Little Fox*, a brig laden with fish, which they destroyed. I have the honour to be, &c., "H. Pigot, Captain.

"The Hon. Alexander Cochrane, Commander-in-Chief."

Here is all the information required;—the description, size, force, and crew of the *Frolic*: her only performance during her brief existence—the *brilliant* one of destroying a *fish-brig!* the reprobate act of her crew in throwing overboard the shot, arms, &c., (*even the pendant she struck*) to the dishonour of her officers; and Capt. Pigot's silence as to *defence* gives us to understand that she did not fire a shot. This letter does not, however, contain the full and proper information required by both nations. I allude to the oversight, which is to be regretted, of *not* naming the *Shelburne* schooner (in company during the chase) as contributing to the capture of the *Frolic*, by her sailing and manœuvres, to drive her down within range of the *Orpheus's* guns. The insertion of the *Shelburne's* name in this public letter, would have been but justice due to the commanders of the *Shelburne* and *Frolic*, for many essential reasons. Were any of the crew of the *Frolic* executed, Mr. Cooper (like some of the British *Alert's*), for not doing their utmost to effect their ship's escape by endeavouring to cripple the schooner and frigate, and for not firing a shot in self-defence, for the honour of her flag? No! her officers and crew were *honourably acquitted* by a Court of Inquiry, and the American "Naval Monument" declared that "by this event we have lost a *fine* vessel and a *gallant* crew, but we have lost no honour." Why did not the *Monument* add, "but gained *eternal* glory?" Mr. Cooper is so convinced that the *Frolic*, on this occasion, did disgrace her nation and flag, that he could not give her name and capture a *heading* in his history, nor mention them in its *contents* for reference. He has smuggled her *story* into page 328 of the 2d vol. "The *Frolic*, 18, Capt. Bainbridge, had a short career, having been chased and captured on the 20th April, 1814, by the *Orpheus*, 36, Capt. Pigot, soon after she got out. There was no action, the *Frolic* having thrown most of her guns overboard in the chase." (*And all the American honour* when she committed to the deep her *national pendant.*) "As rules, challenges should not be given," observes Mr. Cooper. Agreed; but if under peculiar circumstances challenges are given and accepted, the champions should avoid the most distant hint at their national politics or causes of war in their communications.

The American is *bile-ish*, *husky*, and *waspish*, if you prick his pride with a pen that slashes at the "*wisdom*, and *honour*, and *policy* of our Congress." Whew!! "*Torpedo*, *scalp*, and *eat a rattlesnake* round the soul of the *varmint*." The challenge of Capt. Stackpoole of the *Statira* to Capt. Jones of the U.S. frigate *Macedonian*, through the hands of Commodore Decatur, is as manly as it is honourable, but a few words of it *galled* the heart's blood of the American officers. "The honour of my King, defence of my country, engaged in a *just* and *unprovoked* war, added to the glory of the British flag, is all I have in view." Commodore Decatur's reply to that paragraph does him infinite credit. It is the only *good thing* the American Naval Officers can boast of in their public correspondence or reports during the contest. "Whether the war we are engaged in be *just* and *unprovoked* on the part of Great Britain, as Capt. Stackpoole has been pleased to suggest, is considered by us as a question exclusively with the civilians, and I am perfectly ready to admit both my *incompetence* and *unwillingness* to confront Capt. Stackpoole in its discussion." *Smart* shot *that* as ever *hissed* out of Jonathan's rifle.

The most ludicrous anecdote in official reports, related to the derision of a British officer, in *the American Naval History*, appears in page 128, vol. i.—"Some curious errors appear in Sir Peter Parker's report of this affair (the attack of a British squadron on the Fort at Sullivan's island, Charleston) arising out of the distance at which he was placed, and the confusion of a hot conflict. Among other things, he says *that a man was hanged on a tree* in the rear of the fort, by a party that was entering it. Nothing of the sort occurred. Colonel Moultrie explains the affair of the man in the tree by saying that a shot took a soldier's coat and carried it into the branches of a tree, where it remained suspended during the rest of the day. So far from any confusion or disorder having existed in the fort when General Lee visited the works during the height of the action, the officers *laid aside their pipes* in order to receive him with proper respect." I suppose the officers also played "Fox and Goose" with their pipes in this *hot* conflict to shew their *coolness* and sang-froid!

Insignificant though it be for an officer, describing a victory and defeat, to descend to petty particulars—(what had Sir Peter's defeat to do with the Americans *hanging* a coward or traitor soldier, if such had proved the fact?)—Mr. Cooper, in this instance, has given a reason for the error, viz., *the distance from the object and the confusion of battle*; yet the historian should not permit his national prejudice to enjoy the *laugh and joke* on his side the water only, when we on this side

"Are wont to set the table in a roar,"

in the perusal of the Yankee's *out-and-out* twisters which display their propensities to give a touch of the marvellous with a brush of the nonsensical. Let me remind Mr. Cooper that there was one Commodore Truxtun, of the United States 36-gun frigate *Constellation*, who fought a drawn battle with the French frigate *La Vengeance*, loaded with sugar, and had casks between main-deck guns, and that the said Commodore did relate, for the information of *Congress*, his wonders on the deep; gave an *elemental* specimen of his *lofty* composition, and happily described the *long-winded* instruments with which his *brethren* sound their fame and glory!

"Feb. 2, at one P.M., the wind being somewhat fresher than at the noon preceding, and appearance of its continuance, our prospect of bringing to action began again to brighten, as I perceived we were coming up to the chase fast, and *every inch* of canvas being set that could be of service, except the *bag-reefs*, which I kept in, the topsails, in case the chase, finding an escape from our *thunder* impracticable, should haul on a wind, and give us a fair battle, but this did not prove the Commander's intention. I however got within hail of him at eight P.M., hoisted *our* ensign, and had the candles in the *battle-lanterns* all *lighted*, and the *large trumpet* in the *lee-gangway* ready to speak him, and to *depanâ* the surrender of his ship to the United States of America, but he at that instant commenced a fire from his stern and quarter-guns, directed at our rigging and spars,"—which it is supposed extinguished the *lights* in the *battle-lanterns*, *capsized* the trumpet on the lee-gangway, or else Commodore Truxton would have *blown* a *beautiful particular glorifying blast* of his *thunder against a sugar-laden French frigate*, "to the high reputation of the American flag."

N.B.—The Frenchman escaped though *dismasted*.

Senior United Service Club. Tristram.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.—MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Permit me to observe, that, since the expediency of improving the "morale" of the British Army has so ably been urged, by yourself and by many of your correspondents, its deficiency ought to have "struck," even *long* before this, the *British Officer*; for so he signs himself in your Number 348, folio 590, but it strikes me that few, if any, of his brother officers will applaud his saying "Make your soldiers dandies,—this explains what I mean;" or his advice, "Expend all *your endeavours* on that." His denying to the Prussian soldiers "bull-dog determination" will convince many that (if ever he has been in *any* field of battle) he never *can* have served *with* Prussians. The latter, instead of being angry, are more likely to suspect his being some waggish coiffeur, who, aware that the loss of Sampson's locks was fatal to his strength and courage, *persuades himself* that the soldier's morale must depend upon the tasteful titivation of his locks, and on Macassar oil, &c.! And so is *Arthur*, that thorough-going soldier, also waggishly criticising *I. E. A.'s* letter * about bayonet-fencing at the Stadium; overlooking that *I. E. A.* admits the defeat of the small as well as broad swordsman by Baron de Berenger's (my countryman's) expert and muscular sons; he next advises sabreurs "to seize the bayonet, and the farce is finished." Yes! about as easily as some fill their pockets with sparrows, *merely* by first putting salt on their tails; and with as much certainty as sportsmen carry home, like so many heads on a string, lots of wild ducks, if they will but swallow, in succession, the bit of bacon he has fastened to the end of the string. *Arthur's* former and *warm* recommendation of the adoption of bayonet-fencing, and the more especially as the troops of *all* the leading powers are *very* expert at it, convinces me that he seeks to entrap some novice, who may overlook that the moral is in the "if," and in the German saying, "Der ist kein narr der dem andern eine thorheit anrathet, sondern nur der ist es, der sie thut!" † I have the honour to remain,

A Prussian Moustache.

For the edification of our correspondents, we annex Lord Munster's opinion on dandyism in the Army.

"It would be astonishing," says his Lordship, in his work "Hussars' Life on Service"), "if our young (Military) men did not offer instances of affectation and puppyism; but active service is more likely to diminish these than any other process; and after having seen a young officer of the Guards (on whom, when

* *N. & M. G.*, No. 346, folio 389.

† Trans.—He that advises another to commit a folly is not a fool, but he that follows that advice is the fool!

in London, the breath of heaven never fell till three o'clock, and after that hour he was only seen in white kid gloves) carrying home a bundle of red herrings from a sutler's, without an *envelope*, I no longer despair of any reformation. Not that a man is the worse for speaking of the troops on an opposite hill as the enemy's '*people*,' or for pronouncing *columbiums* for *columns*, if he does his duty. Indeed, it has been proved in our Army that where service does not eradicate it, puppyism is not incompatible with good conduct or bravery. I think I see a gallant friend of mine, when a fire that ran along the high dry grass, threatened to envelop tents, arms, and ammunition, in one common destruction, escaping with a grace peculiarly his own on *tip-toes*, with his clothes in his hand, and hallooing to his servant to take care of his '*small articles*.'

"When assembled at Talavera, before daylight, on the 24th of July, to attack the French position beyond the Alberche, and we were all sitting, though cloaked, on horseback, chilled, uncomfortable, dripping with dew, and full of the coming fight, an officer was heard to drawl to himself, with his *tabatiere* 'twixt thumb and finger, ''D— my scoundrel, he has not moistened my snuff.' But this same officer was no *puppyish fop*; for on the 28th, seeing a Colonel of a Spanish regiment of infantry, posted on the right of Gen. Campbell's division, offering so cowardly an example as to cause his regiment to give way, he rode up, and with a back-hand blow of his sword, judiciously applied to the recreant's face, brought the regiment not only again to its senses, but into line."

ROYAL MARINES AND ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Sir,—The retirements lately granted to Colonels Wingrove and G. Lewis, of the Rl. Marines, and promotion in consequence of Colonels and Second Commandants Adair and Conolly, show a continuation of this system, and must naturally cause the unattached Major-Generals of the Ordnance Service to inquire why are not some retirements granted to them. Several of them are older officers than the two *retiring* Colonels Commandant, and the greater part of them than *those promoted*, and many of the Colonels of Artillery than Col. Conolly.

Since the Brevet of January, 1837, when so many Colonels of the Ordnance corps were placed upon the shelf as unattached Major-Generals, the Artillery have had three vacancies of Colonels Commandant, the Engineers not one, and not a single retirement has been given to a Major-General of either corps; whereas, during that time, the Marines have been given nine retirements as *Colonels Commandant*, besides four officers promoted to that station.

The cost of retirement of one Colonel Commandant of Marines to the public now is 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per diem (several have 2*l.* 5*s.*), *he having a successor* who receives the pay and allowances that were vested in him; whereas 1*l.*18*s.*6*d.* divided into three, and added to their present pay, would give a similar retirement to *three* unattached Major-Generals of the Artillery or Engineers without further cost, as *they would not have any successors*.

Possibly the above retirements may be thought *not too much* for the Marines; but who will say *that it is not too much in comparison with the Ordnance corps*, and that if the country can afford these retirements to the Marines, the Ordnance officers, their seniors, are not entitled to *some* consideration?

What Military reason can there be for those junior officers having such a preference given them? It cannot be said that those retirements are caused by the inability of the officers to perform the duties of Colonels Commandant, which must be very light indeed where there is a Colonel Commandant, a Colonel Second Commandant, and three Lieut.-Colonels, to carry on the duty at each of the Marine Establishments at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Woolwich. In short, the only mode of accounting for such partiality seems to be, that at the present moment *the Marines are the fashion*; rather an unmilitary one, and little satisfactory to the Ordnance corps. CANDIDUS.

PLAN FOR GARRISONING THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Sir,—Through the medium of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, may I beg to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Minister for the Colonies, the General Commanding-in-Chief, and the Secretary at War, a plan for garrisoning Jamaica and the Windward and Leeward Islands, which, if carried into effect, would be found of mutual advantage to the army and these valuable colonies? The writer has served many years in the country, and considers that a due regard to cantonments and adapting regiments to the service, might be the means of saving many valuable lives: changes of quarters I have observed as injurious to regiments, as the climate has been found on first arrival in the country.

The plan I would propose is, to withdraw the regiments of the line from the colonies, and garrison by *Maltese* regiments and the black regiments. If it should be considered injudicious to leave the colonies without troops composed of *British*-born subjects, I then propose that an European regiment of reserve of two battalions should be formed in Jamaica, exclusively for colonial service, by volunteering of *officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file*, from the THREE regiments of the line now in that command, who should be ordered home on the formation of the Colonial or Jamaica Regiment—*European reserve at a* healthy post.

I, in like manner, recommend that two white colonial regiments reserve be formed for service in the Windward and Leeward Islands, from the regiments now serving in that command, who should be ordered home on giving their volunteers. I also propose that the present Maltese Regiment be augmented to *two* battalions, and ordered for service in the colonies; and that *three* regiments or *two* battalions each of Maltese be forthwith raised, officered, and non-commission officered, &c., from the regiments serving in Malta, where they might be drilled and equipped in a comparatively short period, and embarked for the colonies, a service for which, from being natives of Africa, of temperate habits, and impenetrable to heat, they are well calculated. Any number of recruits could be had in Malta for any service whatever.

The two West India black regiments can be augmented by *second* battalions from the captured Africans by our cruisers; and if augmented to *twelve* regiments, as was the case during the late war, it would be of advantage to the colonies generally, as these blacks, when discharged, would become useful labourers in any island they might locate in. A number of recruits might be had in Upper Canada, where the American blacks abound, and would be found very desirous of serving as soldiers in the West Indies. By this means, if adopted, a permanent and efficient military force might be kept up in the West India command, without the distressing *sacrifice of human life*, and the present expense to the public. The *discharged* Maltese might be usefully employed as police, and advance the interest of estates by furnishing workmen and labourers in the colonies.

If these hints could in any way tend to remove any of the injurious consequences of the present system, it will, I am sure, be a boon (on the part of Government) to our army, and a source of felicitation and joy to the relations and and friends of the officers and men liable to colonial service.

In the Windward and Leeward stations, Barbadoes and St. Christopher's should be the stations of the two European battalions of reserve. A RETIRED OFFICER.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PATRICK LINDESAY, COLONEL WAUGH, AND THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—On perusing an extract from the *N. and M. Gazette* of 30th March last, relative to the services of the late Major General Sir Patrick Lindesay, I was forcibly struck with the too palpable attempt of its author to throw unmerited blame on a General Officer of the Madras Army, in a vain attempt to exalt another at his expense, and that of truth. To scan the writer's object in speciously placing his opinion of another's defeat in invidious comparison with his most illiberal construction of the check experienced by the officer whose "skill and judgment" he would disparage, is no difficult matter, developed as it is by the disingenuous omission of all facts or circumstances to enable the reader to form a just opinion, thus endeavouring to lead others blindly into the adoption of his misrepresentations. Far be it from me to advance aught with a view of detracting from the just merits of the distinguished individual whose eulogy forms the chief feature of the extract alluded to; but in setting you and others right on the subject of his Coorg campaign, I do so in the firm conviction that his nobleness of mind would have spurned with soldier-like indignation the idea of building his own fame on the ruins of a brother soldier's. Your correspondent does not however betray the possession of so fastidious a sentiment; nay, more—he would seem to indulge a feeling of *prejudice*, which it is notorious, even at this distance of time, pervades the minds of many of Her Majesty's officers, towards the Commander of the northern column (Waugh). What this proceeds from is equally well known, and may be gathered from what is to follow. Actuated apparently by such feelings, does he insidiously make it appear that the rash and injudicious proceedings which led only to the failure at Buck, but for a time crippled the means of following up the object of the campaign, were attributable to want of skill in Waugh, who, he says, was "beaten;" whereas, but for his energy, his decision, and his presence of mind, what was a mere accident might have become a disaster, and a total defeat have been the consequence. Monson's was a rout or defeat, while Lake's repeated failures in the assault of Bhurtpore was no more than a mere failure of a portion of his force on an isolated object, and did not, more than in Waugh's case, defeat the ultimate object of the campaign; neither could the gallant Cotton's failure on the white pagoda, when advancing with the water column on Donabue, in Burmah, be construed into a defeat. In that case, Sir Archibald Campbell, on hearing of Cotton's check, changed his own line of march, and moved upon Donabue, where he took up a position for its reduction. A summary of events connected with the object and operations of Waugh's column, to which I shall add an extract of the Governor-General's orders on the occasion, will sufficiently refute every unjust imputation, and give unprejudiced minds an opportunity of forming just conclusions.

The chief object of the several columns was to penetrate the enemy's country on the same day, with peremptory instructions to Waugh to join Brigadier Lindesay by a certain day, or if the latter should precede him, to push on for the Rajah's capital. The northern column marched on the 1st April, and encountered various difficulties during its march, as well on the first as on the second day, the road leading through a difficult tract of country, interspersed with hill and jungle, and the enemy harassing its progress by an almost constant fire from the jungles, principally directed against the rear-guard and baggage. On the second day, a smart and successful attack was made on a fortified position through which the route lay, and the place was carried with little loss, save a few wounded. On the third, the column commenced its march at day-break, and in consequence of the road passing the strong, natural, and artificially fortified position of Buck, the advanced guard, commanded by a Field Officer, was strengthened beyond the number of the previous day. About 9 A.M., the range of woody hills forming the boundary of Coorg Proper, and over which the road to Somwarpett and Muddekary, or Meroura, lay, appeared in sight, completely closing the view of the column to the front; no symptom, however, of a fortification on any part of them was visible, and they presented nothing to the view but a mass of dense and apparently impervious jungle. On approaching the foot of these hills, the road passes under the walls of a strong village fortified in the manner of the country, with an earthen rampart and dry ditch; this was occupied by the enemy, who speedily abandoned the place, retreating to a high hill in their rear, where some of them remained in sight, watching the movements of the column as it made a detour to the left. I shall here pause in the narrative whilst I attempt a brief, though I fear imperfect, sketch of the position of Buck Stockade. At the foot of the hill, just where the ascent to the gateway commences, runs a deep ravine or nullah, which, in its existing state was utterly impassable for guns: from this the road, which was partly paved with very large stones, runs, after a steep ascent at first, in a slanting direction up the side of the hill, and on nearly reaching the summit, makes a short turn to the left, passing under the Brokadoo or gateway of the Buck Stockade. The gateway consisted of two solid and strong towers of masonry with two stories of chambers in each; the gate was enormously thick and strong, composed of solid timber and iron. On the right of the gateway was a high wall of stone and mud, with a deep dry ditch in front; on the left a high timber stockade; each of these defences extended about thirty paces, ending in the usual low mud wall, which formed the rest of the work, carried to some very considerable distance. In front of the gate was built a bamboo stockade on each side of the road, as far as the sharp turn before alluded to, where a bamboo gate was fixed; besides which all the visible part of the fortification was defended by bamboo stockades, spikes, &c.; near the end of the stone wall, on the right of the gateway, was mounted on a swivel a gun carrying a ball of about two pounds and a half weight, and in nearly a line with this gun a large tree had been felled, so as to fall across the road, and completely block it up. The foregoing sketch may serve to convince one of the impracticability of making an impression at this point without the aid of guns. Let us now follow the advance which, on passing the village before-mentioned, separated according to orders into two divisions, with the most positive instructions to avoid a front attack, which Waugh enjoined the leader of the advance on no account to risk, and this he no doubt did from an intuitive conviction of its impracticability, inducing him to withhold the slightest discretionary power to the Field Officer of the day on this point, whose endeavours he directed to be confined to take the enemy's position on both flanks, giving intimation, if successful, by sound of bugle; but otherwise, if they found the flanks impenetrable, to retire on the column, when its Commander would take other measures. The orders to join Lindesay, or what is the same thing, to gain the road he was taking, on that day were so peremptory, that Waugh felt bound to make the attempt by an endeavour to get round the flanks of the enemy, which, it cannot be too often insisted on, must have succeeded had his directions been either wholly or partially observed; or if a flank attack had been made and not succeeded, it would have fully justified him in proceeding by regular approaches with his guns, as against any other fortified position, but which of course would have occasioned great delay and prevented his strengthening, by joining Lindesay's column in its intended attack upon the capital at the time appointed. In what manner these orders were regarded let the sequel shew. (*To be continued.*)

THE NAVAL UNIFORM.

Sir,—I perceive by your *Gazette* that it is in contemplation to change the Naval uniform, which is the most unbecoming vulgar dress that could be put on, and so unfit for a sailor, being buttoned up like a hog in armour, and like a Frenchman. Both French, Spanish, and Portuguese, are turned up with red, a reason to change ours. Why not have embroidered collar and cuffs, and do away with the lace, so like a livery servant, and give the Captains and Lieutenants laced hats? All Midshipmen wore gold-laced hats in the days of Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, and Collingwood. The alteration would add to the respectability of the service. TRUTH.

"You are an excellent *packer*," said Theodore Hook to a waiter at the Athenæum. "How so, Sir?" returned the other. "Why," responded the wit, "you have contrived to pack a *bottle* of wine into a *pint* decanter."

To Readers and Correspondents.

Our best acknowledgments to " Cumpoa; *" we wish he would let us hear from him more frequently.—"* Ubique" *will find the correct G. O. of 28th Aug. in the* N. & M. G. *of 7th Sept. The G. O. referred to by our correspondent, as given last week by a contemporary, is incorrect.—We will attend "to* Fair Play" *in our next.—The Northern District Orders appeared in our last.—We are much obliged to "* L. R.," *but do not consider it worth while to notice the party further.—At the Horse-Guards, the Paymaster is considered the most stupid character in the service; a fact of which, most probably, his Commanding Officer is also by this time fully sensible. We know the best course to pursue.—"* A Voice from the East" *will always be welcome.—Thanks to "* Chevron."

"R. N." *is right. Had the vacancy fallen during the time that Sir George Cockburn was senior sea lord at the Board of Admiralty, that gallant officer would doubtless have had the refusal of the appointment. We are not aware of any such rule as "* R. N." *alludes to, but the practice has always been to offer any desirable appointment or command falling in to the Senior Naval Officer at the Board, provided he is eligible, because the duties of his post are most arduous and severe, his patronage next to nothing—merely the appointment of Lieutenants to ships—not to commands, and his salary totally inadequate to the services he is required to perform. There are cases, no doubt, where the appointment to Greenwich Hospital has been declined, when, during a war, the officer selected has preferred to hoist his flag on active service.*

We call attention to the memoir which we this day give of Sir Thomas Hardy: it contains an important Naval anecdote that has not before appeared in our annals.

The Distribution of the Navy will be given next week.

*** Letters in type—"X. Y., once a Mate;" "Nobody;" and "On Military Exercises;" &c.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1839.

It is at length decided that the establishments of Service and Depot Companies, which have hitherto been regulated according to the Stations of Corps, are to be placed upon a new and uniform system.

The Service Companies are to consist of six hundred effectives, and to be kept up by the percentage excess of Recruiting at Home.

The Depot Companies are to have two hundred effectives, viz. fifty per company, with the additions of recruits to keep up casualties happening abroad.

Unquestionably this is an improved arrangement, but we would much rather have announced the abolition of the Depot System.

Since our last, the appointment vacated by Lord Howick has been filled up. Mr. T. B. Macaulay is the new Secretary-at-War, with a seat in the Cabinet.

In the *N. and M. G.* of 23d February, 2d and 9th March, we made known, and fully reviewed, this gentleman's "New Penal Code for India." Of Mr. Macaulay's great talents there can be no question with men uninfluenced by party prejudices. Of his fitness for conducting the Finance Department of the Army we shall not now pretend to offer an opinion, but be content to wait and watch the course of coming events. Mr. Macaulay has only to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, to entitle himself to be considered an able administrator, as well as a liberal friend to the Army. To acquire this reputation, he must (as Lord Howick did) act upon his own judgment; for if he suffers himself to be led by official men, the old "chandler-shop system" will soon be revived, and the War-office again become contemptible in the opinion of the whole Army.

Mr. Macaulay's appointment has of course produced the usual party assaults:—some of the most amusing we annex:—

Times.—The Downing-street papers inform us, that the War-office vacancy is filled up—or blocked up, more strictly speaking—by Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay, and the accession of this gentleman to the Ministry is boasted of as a triumph to the cause of "reform." We shall see.

This hon. and learned (is he not a lawyer?) gentleman has lately been inflicted upon India, and has made that vast empire the subject of certain abstract crotchets in the way of codification. We do hope and trust that he will not set about crotchetising the Mutiny Bill, or new codifying the British Army. The learned and philosophical empyric is known as an experienced *renewer*. We do beseech him to abstain from practising that art upon our troops. He is a stubborn and ostentatious balloter; let him hesitate before he introduces into our service the election of officers by ballot. Mr. Babington Macaulay—Mr. Babington Macaulay—mighty in language—a deliverer of all but interminable speeches—busy yourself with aspirations—confine yourself to words—leave substances unmolested. Beware of *things*. Touch not the world of action. You are a machine for giving utterance to noises, not for inculcating useful thoughts, or for directing purposes, in practice wise and beneficial. You are stuck into this vacuum to stop a leak in the ship, because no workmanlike or well-adapted plug could be found for it. We do fear that, in your abandonment of bookmaking and merely literary exertion, you will become a mere source of vexatious fretfulness to yourself, of exultation to men of coarse and uncultivated, but plain and vigorous minds, and of positive mischief to our great national establishments.

Morning Herald.—Mr. Macaulay has written some score or so of clever articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. As a member of the House of Commons—as a debater—he has never displayed aught but a very slender measure of efficiency.

Mr. Macaulay is a very heavy sort of personage. He possesses, as a speaker, no facility, no aptness at *reply*. He commits a long and smartish essay to memory, and he fires it off (if wind and tide prove favourable), in the House of Commons. Of true oratorical power, however, he possesses not a vestige. For the wear and tear of business he is altogether unfitted. Let him be brought fairly into collision with the rough edge of public affairs, and his failure will be complete.

Mr. Macaulay has been, through life, a creature of the *coteries*. Had he depended on his unaided merits, he would now have been earning a painful livelihood by the exercise of tongue or pen. But he betook himself early in life to the more profitable arts which are taught in the literary and political *cliques* of London. He made himself agreeable to the Whig patrons of periodical criticism. He trod in those pleasant paths that lead to Holland House, and to the mansion of Lord Lansdowne. He threw himself for support upon the spirit of religious dissent. Hence Mr. Macaulay's effusions in the *Edinburgh Review* were by influential "liberals" applauded to the echo, that did applaud again. Hence Mr. Macaulay was originally introduced into Parliament. Hence Mr. Macaulay—having utterly failed as a Parliamentary debater—was elevated to an Indian appointment, with 10,000*l.* a-year. Hence Mr. Macaulay has been again sent to the House of Commons. Hence Mr. Macaulay has been appointed to the Secretaryship at War, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Macaulay will prove a failure—so far as success in the House of Commons is concerned—in office, as he is out of office.

There is an intention, we strongly suspect, of extending the period of command of Inspecting-Commanders and Commanders of Revenue Cruisers from three to five years; the age of the former will likewise most probably not be restricted, as at present on their admission, to forty-five years. This arrangement, it is hoped, will give very general satisfaction to the *ins*, but the *outs* will, we fear, have need of all their philosophy, if they are obliged to wait for two years longer before they can procure reappointments.

We hear of nothing as yet affecting the Lieutenants; but, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring officers of this rank, it is in contemplation to appoint *Mates* of the Navy to the situations of Chief Officers at an adequate rate of salary.

The best course we can adopt to satisfy the numerous inquiries poured in upon us, respecting the Military Commission, is to recapitulate the original information which at different times has appeared in this paper. We have already said the information may be relied upon, and therefore we shall only notice a contradiction put forth by a contemporary, by assuring our readers who are absent from the metropolis, that there are at least one hundred officers belonging to the United Service and Army and Navy Clubs who know just as well as ourselves that the statements are almost to the letter correct. The resolutions were long since settled, we believe on the 18th July, and the members of the Commission have dispersed: there is no secrecy in the matter; and the only pending questions are the form of Report, and the mode and extent of publication.

The Mates of the Royal Navy (as stated in our last) will receive commissions, an increase of pay while serving, and half-pay after certain service.

The Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, while serving, will have an increase of pay, which may encourage them to remain afloat.

Adjutants of regiments (Lieutenants in the Army) will receive the benefit of the one shilling increase of pay from length of service, and thus be induced to retain the post of Adjutant.

A certain number of Officers of the Royal Artillery will be allowed to retire.

The pay of Captains of the Royal Marines will be assimilated to that of Army Captains.

The Medical Departments of the Army and Navy will be improved.

An allowance granted to Naval Officers for loss of baggage, &c.—*N. and M. G., 10th Aug.*

Colonels on the full-pay of regiments as Lieut.-Colonels are to be permitted to retire on 300*l.* per annum, but when advanced to Major-Generals to receive 400*l.* per ann.—*N. and M. G., 17th Aug.*

Army Officers of thirty years' full-pay service will be allowed to retire on the full-pay of their regimental rank.—*N. and M. G., 31st August.*

We now beg to direct attention to the impossibility of relieving regiments abroad at the end of ten years' foreign service, without curtailing the already too short space of time allotted to the home service of infantry regiments, because we cannot spare troops from home to replace them.

The foreign service of the undermentioned regiments has expired, allowing twenty years to regiments on the continent of India, and ten years to those corps stationed in other colonies:—

The 13th Dragoons, abroad since	Feb.	1819.
11th Foot	do.	Jan. 1827.
15th do.	do.	May 1827.
16th do.	do.	Aug. 1819.
34th do.	do.	Aug. 1829.
39rd do.	do.	Nov. 1829.
61st do.	do.	July 1828.
65th do.	do.	Oct. 1829.
66th do.	do.	June 1827.
72nd do.	do.	July 1828.
73rd do.	do.	Aug. 1827.

To relieve these *eleven* regiments we have at this moment but *three* available, the state of England and Ireland being such that no more troops can be spared.

The 7th Fusiliers to send home the	11th Foot.	
1st Battalion Royals	do.	15th Foot, and
20th Foot	do.	72nd Foot.

Thus we have one regiment of cavalry (abroad twenty years), and seven regiments of infantry (of which one has been abroad twenty and two others twelve years), which it is impossible to relieve, in consequence of the want of troops to replace them from home, unless by sending regiments abroad before the termination of their three years' home service.

The answer that may be given is, that the outbreak of civil war in Canada prevented the relief of some, if not all, these corps at the proper time, and that they would have been relieved were it not that this sudden emergency required the maintenance of an increased military force in America. But what are the real facts of the case? Before the regiments were sent to Canada, in 1838, the same complaint existed, and now, after sixteen months, we dare not withdraw a single regiment thence *unrelieved*.

Still the regiments abroad must remain unrelieved until the Chartists in England and the Ribandmen in Ireland will condescend to be so quiet as to permit Government sending out regiments to relieve them. We want an increase of the Army, and an increase in the number of regiments of the Line, that our colonies may be properly garrisoned, and that our regiments may not be detained abroad whenever additional troops may happen to be required in any part of the United Kingdom.

Ceylon is at this moment deficient by one regiment of its usual garrison, although the 61st have been prevented from returning home; the 18th and 94th have proceeded to India, and we dare not supply the place of the absent regiment from the Cape, St. Helena, or the Mauritius. The 13th Dragoons and 16th Foot have commenced the twenty-first year of their service in India, and are very likely to remain unrelieved for the next three or four years to come, especially as affairs in the East wear such a threatening aspect. The regi-

ments serving in Canada and the Mediterranean, whose foreign service ought to expire this year, do not expect to return home for at least three, and probably four, years more; and, although they have not reason to complain at being left an extra year or so in those stations, yet it is shameful that regiments in India, Ceylon, or the Cape, should be similarly treated, more especially as a sufficient augmentation of the Army would not have met with any opposition in the last Session of Parliament.

We recommend to the special notice of the new Secretary-at-War the case of Paymaster Dunlevie, 98th Foot. This gentleman has been tried by Court-Martial, on a set of charges which might almost be termed frivolous and vexatious. At all events, the like charges, or a great portion of them, might be preferred against almost every Paymaster in the service. We put it to the War-Office, whether, on discovering any trifling irregularities in Paymaster Dunlevie's accounts, it would not have been sufficient to have directed the attention of the Commanding Officer of his regiment to the matter.

Paymaster Dunlevie is not deficient one farthing in his accounts; officers have been called from different regiments to attend his Court-Martial, the sitting has occupied already more than nineteen days, and what with travelling and other expenses, the public will have to pay an enormous sum for this most unnecessary investigation.

We append a communication which has reached us from Captain Simmons, an officer whose scientific acquirements we have often had the pleasure of reviewing in this Paper.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Having passed some weeks this summer in a retired part of France, I did not, till the other day, see the flattering notice you did me the favour to take in May last of the pamphlets I have been induced to publish on the subject of Naval Artillery, or I should at an earlier date have offered some explanation with respect to the bored-up guns, which point, you say, you "trust to see explained."

The greatest portion of metal has (it may be presumed) "been taken out of the lightest gun," because the lightest gun had previously, being an 18-pounder, the smallest bore; its length, though less than the 24-pounder, not compensating for the greater quantity of metal required to be reamed out to bring it to 6·3 inches, the measure established as the 32-pounder calibre for the bored-up 18-pounder, and 24-pounder of 32 cwt., only.

I fully assent to the truth of your remark,—"That unless the coin was abstracted or flew out, the breach could not be lowered;" but conviction as to this truth does not prevent my believing that the muzzle is sometimes jerked up in the recoil, notwithstanding the coin or elevating screw may remain fixed. I believe that I have too often witnessed this occurrence to doubt its possibility. The breach of a gun is sometimes thrown up during the recoil, the gun falling on the muzzle. This arises from the reaction on the coins, or stool-bed, the muzzle making, as it were, an effort to rise in the trunnion beds.

I have no direct means of establishing the truth of my remark; it was first made when venturing to impeach the alleged superiority of Sir William Congreve's 24-pounder; I may then fairly employ any of this gentleman's arguments which favour, or profess to favour, the fact to which I adverted.

Sir William Congreve, in "an elementary treatise on the mounting of heavy ordnance," page 7, says—"To explain the principles on which the second object," (the production of a smooth and uniform recoil) "is attainable, it will be necessary to point out the *causes of the jumping motion in the recoil* of the gun as now mounted." Sir William then gives the elevation of a gun, which diagram I trust may be dispensed with, his reasoning being rendered equally intelligible by observing that the letter C is placed on the end of the trunnion; the letter E on the fore axle; the letter F on the hind axle; the line of the deck or platform being marked A B. Sir William proceeds: "When this gun is fired, it is evident that the carriage is set in motion by the trunnions C, while it recoils in the trucks E and F, along the surface or deck A B. In the recoil, therefore, of a gun so mounted, an effect is produced by the resistance at E and F, tending to raise the truck E from A B, in proportion to the length of the lever C E; and it is evident, with a given resistance at E and F, that C E might be increased that the gun must necessarily fall backwards when fired."

If this reasoning of Sir William Congreve be sound, the feasibility of my assumption—that the muzzle of a gun may be jerked up in the recoil—is proved; but whether sound or not, be it again observed, it is only resorted to in the absence of positive proof, in defence of an assumption brought to bear against the vaunted superiority of Sir William Congreve's own gun.

With reference to your remark, "that all platforms—ships' decks as well as garrison—are arched or inclined so as to produce a contrary effect, and, in fact, *raise* the breach, consequently depressing instead of elevating the muzzle during recoil," I beg leave to observe, that the platform from which Sir W. Congreve's gun was fixed was, as platforms generally are, a plane inclining in one direction only—from the rear to the front, or towards the object fired at—the fall being one inch each yard. By no possibility, therefore, as it appears to me, could the platform have the effect of either depressing or elevating the muzzle during the recoil; the platform being a plane, the rear trucks during the recoil must have had the same relative height over the fore trucks as before the gun was fired. I certainly have seen traversing platforms on which the hind trucks were made, towards *the last part* of the recoil, to run upon an inclined plane having a greater inclination, or greater in ascent, than that on which the fore trucks recoiled; but I never saw this attempted on a common platform, nor do I see how the decks of a ship can be arched or inclined so as to produce this effect.

Thomas Fred. Simmons.

In the explanation, respecting the first point adverted to, we at once concur; but we must confess we do not admit the gallant officer's reasoning as regards the last. A ship's deck is slightly arched, for the purpose of allowing water to run to the scuppers, and not to break the recoil, or give a greater facility for running out or returning the gun to the port—because in most cases the ship's inclination or motion destroys such effect,—but a garrison platform is a fixed plane, inclining towards the embrazure, for no other purpose that we can imagine but for these facilities. Now, if the axis of the gun is laid parallel with this plane, we admit that the extent of the recoil will not alter the elevation of the piece; but if the reverse is the case, and these lines are not parallel, we imagine it does. Be this as it may, it is certain that in practice a light gun performs feats which set all these niceties at defiance; for it was not uncommon on board ships, during the war, for the gun-locks to be destroyed by striking against the beam over the breech. This lively motion was no doubt caused by rapid firing, and double shotting, over large charges of powder. We can only repeat our hope, that Captain Simmons will persevere in his labours to elucidate and render intelligible a science hitherto involved in complicated technicalities. No one is more capable.

Bread, "the staff of life," and other household articles equally indispensable to preserve the stamina, have been gradually rising in price for these three years past, and under present circumstances will probably be still dearer. Whilst the wages of artificers and others in the employment of private individuals are increased during seasons of scarcity, this is not the case with those serving Government; and the dock-yard shipwrights feel the present drain upon their scanty earnings severely, so much so as to have addressed the following respectful appeal to the Lords of the Admiralty. We cannot admit that it would be politic to vary the scale of wages with every shift of price in the corn-market, but we trust their Lordships may be induced to improve the condition of this valuable class of men, and allow them to earn more wages by performing job or other work.

As regards the system of classification to which the petitioners allude, and which, *as it is worked*, they consider a grievance, we shall not repeat our opinion at present, but we think it would be an advantage to the Government shipwrights, to allow their sons to be admitted more extensively as apprentices, and assist in earning some addition to the weekly pay, in the school where their services may be hereafter required.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Petition of the Shipwrights of Deconport Dock-yard,

Most Humbly Sheweth,—That in order to meet the exigencies of a protracted war, it was found expedient to increase the workmen employed in the important business of ship building far beyond the requisite number for a time of peace—consequently, when that period arrived, your petitioners became subjected to many and severe privations. To these they patiently submitted, from a consideration that the surplus quantity would constantly become less, as also cheered by persuasion that the time would arrive when their industry would again receive the reward which alone makes labour sweet.

That a vast proportion of your Lordships' petitioners have long laboured under grievances resulting from a system of classification, and are now dismayed by an apprehension of its continuance; for, by the present arrangement, it is impossible that they by any length of servitude, or by any exertions of their own, can ever attain to the first class, and, consequently, never beyond their present inferior rank. It will, therefore, be perceived by your Lordships, that the system has a tendency to enervate and discourage, rather than to stimulate to exertion, or to draw forth those energies so desirable in every body of men engaged in Her Majesty's service.

Petitioners further humbly solicit your Lordships' kind attention to the fact, that the addition of one day's work per week (and for which petitioners desire ever to feel grateful) has, in consequence of the increased price of every necessary of life, failed to answer the end proposed by your Lordships, and so earnestly sought by your Lordships' petitioners.

They, therefore, humbly entreat your Lordships to take their case into consideration, and to grant an increase of pay, so as to enable them to meet the advanced prices of provisions, and to remove the disparity which now exists in the day-pay of petitioners, who, of necessity, are compelled to perform in a given time an equal quantity of work while employed side by side; and your Lordships' petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

We regret to find the following paragraph in the columns of a respectable contemporary, the *Edinburgh Observer*, of the 20th instant:—

"Sir Howard Douglas is very unpopular in the Ionian Islands. His sway is described as despotic and unconstitutional. No newspaper is allowed to be published in those islands, which either reports the proceedings of the legislature, or comments on the government of Sir Howard. Even English newspapers, before being distributed, are subjected to inspection by an officer appointed for the purpose."

The appearance of a paragraph like the above in prints notorious for ill-nature and abuse of all that is good and honourable, might have passed without notice, but the *Edinburgh Observer* is a paper of a different character, and therefore we lament that it has been imposed upon by some secret enemy of a gallant and very talented officer.

With a long and very extensive acquaintance among the General and Field Officers of the Army we conscientiously declare, that we should have a difficulty in pointing out any one less likely than Lieut.-General Sir Howard Douglas to commit an unjust act, either in his public or private capacity. Moreover, we are in the continual receipt of letters from the seat of his government, and we never find him mentioned but in terms of the highest respect and esteem. The duties of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands are of a most difficult and responsible character, and we are convinced that no officer could discharge them more satisfactorily to the inhabitants than Sir Howard. To please all we know to be impracticable; but when the Lieutenant-General relinquishes his command, his retirement will be regretted by every one who is friendly to the British Government in the Mediterranean Isles.

We intended last week to have made some comments upon the two letters of *X. Y. Z.*, which appeared in our Gazette of the 14th and 21st instant, but want of space prevented us.

Our correspondent, like many others who have written upon this subject, bases his plan upon a General Registry, that is, a Personal Registry; all

the movements of seamen to be noted upon their tickets, as well as their age, description, &c.

Now, we have given more than one plan in our pages for effecting this, but it cannot be denied, that every proposal would be attended with enormous expense, and as registered men have no more inducement to serve than they have at present, whilst it is proposed to bring them under penalties when they refuse the call to do so, the question arises, whether it would not be more politic to assign the sum required to work the machinery of a personal registry,—say one hundred thousand pounds per annum at least,—in the form of inducements to serve voluntarily? The expense of one will be continual, whereas the other need only be encountered when the emergency arises.

Our correspondent appears to think, that the "Customs" could fill up the seaman's registry ticket every voyage, and of course exact and render such other particulars as would be required to maintain a register of this description. Certainly, the existing establishment could not do so, in addition to their present work, and it must be increased to the same extent as would be required for separate officers. If *X. Y. Z.* turns to the Red Book, he will find that there are 108 principal ports in the United Kingdom, and each of these has sub-ports, or creeks, where vessels report, varying in number from one or two to a dozen or more; and at all and every, as the lawyers say, of these must a registry officer be stationed; for it cannot be expected of a seaman to trudge over ten or twelve miles of country to get the entry made. Experience proves that the duty, if confided to the Customs, would be neglected; for the apprentices, who, under the statute 4th George IV., cap. 25, (passed in 1824, and left to the care of that department to execute,) should have been maintained at about 12,000, were found, when the present law came into operation, not to reach half that amount.

Upon the details of our correspondent's suggestion it is needless to comment. The difficulty appears to be the establishment of the General Personal Registry, which all admit to be the groundwork of any plan that can be adopted; and we fear that the Legislature would not be induced to vote the funds for this purpose, unless they were well assured that, after registering the men, means could be devised to *induce* rather than compel them to serve when called on, without the necessity for maintaining stringent laws, which would have the effect of driving vast numbers into foreign service, and deter others from entering on the profession.

We may just mention, however, that the general adoption of steam navigation in harbours and rivers materially interferes with the profitable working of *X. Y. Z.'s* plan; and that to increase the fares of watermen, who cannot get half or a quarter work even at the present low rate, is a very questionable mode of improving their emoluments, unless indeed the public could be compelled to go afloat occasionally for their especial benefit. There is one assumption in our correspondent's letter, which we assure him is altogether gratuitous, namely, that we are aware that the tyrannical conduct of Naval Officers is such, that more than one ship is in a state of mutiny, &c. Now, we declare we have never heard of such a thing; but, on the contrary, the complaint is on the other side, of the great relaxation of discipline, which always is, and must be, the case, more or less, in long seasons of peace, when ships are manned by volunteers.

Since the above was in type we have received the following from a correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The tenacity with which people will put forth sentiments on subjects, of the merits of which they display most profound ignorance, is surprising. *X. Y. Z.* would legislate most profoundly when he proposes to "man the Navy without additional expense;" and in exemplification of this "no expense," talks of saddling passengers by ferry-boats with *three halfpence* each, in addition to every sixpence they now pay; an expense, by the by, chiefly incurred by the lower classes, viz., market-people and the like. But his whole aim is that of oppressing the poor. Where is the sailor, after servitude required by his scheme, to find 14*l.*, 7*l.*, 10*l.*, &c., for the purchase of *license* to ply his own boat, after incurring the expense of purchasing her, the cost being from 15*l.* to 20*l.*, when complete in masts, sails, and oars? Verily, he gives Jack credit for more saving knowledge and practice than I have ever met an instance of, and I have been in prize-taking ships too. He next proceeds to libel the Royal Navy, by assuring us that "he knows sailors to be prejudiced against the pendant, and that too not without reason, when he considers the *bad example and tyrannical conduct* of many officers, even at the present day; for he presumes (and it is presumption indeed) that you, Mr. Editor, are aware that we have more than one ship in a state of mutiny." Now, Sir, I have been a good deal at sea since the peace, and, moreover, I live in a seaport town of some magnitude, and have daily intercourse with a vast number of brother tars, yet have I never heard so much as a whisper of such wide-spread mutiny, nor have I witnessed or heard complaints of "bad example or tyrannical conduct" of officers employed. That a lax discipline is prevalent, he might have justly asserted; but this is far removed from tyranny. But his system of pensioning seamen without expense to the Government is in perfect keeping with the vaunted "liberality" of the present day, not caring to saddle the poorest of the community with the requisite tax for that purpose. He is, however, mistaken as every arrangement of this nature must be a Government measure, and the "public" contribute to that end, not individuals who are least interested. When he attacks Captain Marryat's remarks upon the ingratitude of seamen, he clearly shows that he knows nothing of their character. I know not who Captain Walker may be, to whom he refers, but all the Captain Walkers in the British Navy can never induce gratitude in the British sailor their scorning danger, and fighting to the last inch in honour of their flag, is all true enough, and Captain Marryat never said aught to the contrary. I strongly opine that *X. Y. Z.* belongs to that fashionable tribe of liberals, who are ready enough to launch out in eulogies which no one can deny as the merit of the British seaman, but is quite averse to the legitimate mode of making a proper provision for him at the hands of Government. He wants Courts-Martial too, to award the "dismissal of seamen from the service;" does he not know that the Articles of War contain no such sentence, and that the award of such a tribunal must be "Death, or such other punishment as the customs of the service award," which would probably be "flogging round the fleet," and is not the act of dismissal by the Admiralty (a competent court in itself) a much more lenient measure? But enough of this. TRUE BLUE.

United Service Benevolent Institution.—The meeting on Saturday was, we are sorry to say, very thinly attended. Admiral Sir George Cockburn took the chair, and made a brief address; after which the Report, recommending the establishment of such a fund, was agreed to. We suspect Sir George Cockburn never before presided at a public meeting, convened by advertisement, and consisting of *half* a dozen officers. This thin attendance, however, should convince the projectors that the United Service will not support the proposed institution, unless it is based upon principles of regulations and subscriptions, very different from those hitherto put forth under the *sanction* of "Directors." We, therefore, conjure the very few, but respectable officers of the Army and Navy, who, with the best intentions, are persevering without the countenance of the services, to retrace their steps. A large sum of money has been received through a "Subscription Ball," and parties have subscribed under the belief that the institution will be established. These funds ought not to be touched under present circumstances. Cancel the rules hitherto put forth—if possible, appoint a committee of experienced officers—and remove the impression that is abroad that the concern is mixed up with an East India Agency, by convening a meeting of officers at the Thatched House, or some other public building. We ardently desire to see a Benefit Fund (not benevolent) established, but it must be on sound principles.

BESIDES the *Vernon* East Indiaman, described in our last, there is another vessel on the India passage fitted with a steam-engine and machinery, to be used for the purpose of propelling when becalmed or against light adverse winds. The benefit of such an apparatus on board vessels undertaking long voyages, during which they are sometimes becalmed for days and weeks together under a vertical sun, when, probably, twenty or thirty miles on each side of them a current of air is passing, must be obvious to every one. The other vessel alluded to is the *Maria*, of 460 tons, belonging to Messrs. Gardiner, Urquhart, and Co., and her engines and propellers are entirely different from the *Vernon's*, the engines being of 10-horse power each, high pressure, and Melville's propellers are substituted for the paddle-wheel. We a short time since noticed the publication of Mr. Wise's "Analysis of One Hundred Voyages to and from India," &c., wherein the *Maria* is minutely described, and many valuable hints afforded to navigators, particularly as to the husbanding and management of the auxiliary power, which will doubtless, in due season, form part of every vessel-of-war's equipment, as well as merchant vessels destined for long voyages. Some accident appears to have happened to the *Maria's* machinery on passage out, owing to which its value cannot be estimated, but as this will probably be repaired in India, we may shortly expect to hear the result of the interesting experiment.

IT is said to be the intention of the Admiralty to try the experiment of fitting a line-of-battle ship with a steam-engine, of moderate power, to aid in propelling her during calms, and not to interfere in any way with the working of the sails. Of course ships of war, intended for cruising, cannot sacrifice the proportions which insure stability, &c., like the *Vernon*, described last week. But the propelling power will give them steerage way, and so prevent their being attacked on their weakest points.

The Court.

Her Majesty has taken her usual equestrian exercises during the week. The Duchess of Kent has been suffering from slight indisposition, but we are happy to state Her Royal Highness is now convalescent. The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, with Prince Albert and his younger brother, are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle on Monday next. Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday.

Despatches were sent off on Saturday evening from the Colonial-office for Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar. Despatches were received on Monday from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., from Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, K.C.B., and from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches were forwarded on Tuesday from the Foreign Department, for Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and for the Marquis of Clanricarde, the British Minister at St. Petersburgh. Despatches were received at the Colonial Department from the Governors of the West Indies. Despatches were sent off on Wednesday evening from the Colonial-office, for Major-Gen. Sir G. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and also for Governor Doherty, at Sierra Leone; from the Foreign Department for the British Ambassadors at Constantinople and at St. Petersburg; from the India Board, for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Despatches were received at the Colonial Department from the Governor of the Mauritius; and on Thursday from Sir John Franklin, Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Despatches were forwarded yesterday from the Foreign Department for the British Ministers at Sardinia and Hanover.

There has been a rumour that when the recent changes were being made in the Ministry, the Earl of Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty, was offered the important appointment of Governor-General of India; but his Lordship thought proper to decline. It was circulated at the Admiralty that, should his Lordship accept that office, the Earl of Clarendon would most probably be his successor.

In addition to the appointment of Mr. T. B. Macaulay as Secretary at War, Lord Seymour and Mr. Clay have been appointed Secretaries to the Board of Control. Lord Clarendon remains to be introduced to an important post in the Government, with a seat in the Cabinet.

After several postponements, Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Secretary to the Admiralty, is to be married this morning to the Hon. Miss Southwell, daughter of Lord Southwell.

The Duke of Wellington is entertaining a distinguished circle at Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Minto left town on Saturday for his seat, Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Douro, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of March, and a large party, left Gordon Castle on Monday for his Grace's shooting-quarters at Glen Fiddich. Among the distinguished visitors who have been at Gordon Castle since the arrival of the noble family are, the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, the Duchess of Gordon, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Templemore, Lord Seymour, Lord Hill, Gen Sir E. Bowater, Col. Rowan, Capt. the Hon. H. Pitt, &c.

Major-Gen. Sir John Woodford left Mivart's Hotel, on Saturday last, to visit his estate in Cumberland. Sir John arrived a short time since from a visit to Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford at Gibraltar.

The salary of Sir Charles Shaw, as Police Commissioner for Manchester, is 700*l.* per annum; that of Mr. Burgess, Commissioner for Birmingham, 700*l.*; and the salary of Lieut.-Col. Angelo, as Police Commissioner for Bolton, 500*l.* per annum.

Capt. Forbes, of Lancing, R.N., has recently been added to the Magistracy for Sussex.

Fergus O'Connor was apprehended at Manchester on Saturday last, on charges of sedition, &c., and held to bail, himself in 800*l.*, and two sureties in 150*l.* each.

Colonel Clitherow.—An elegant piece of silver plate, of the value of 450 guineas, was presented on Tuesday last to Colonel Clitherow, of the Westminster Middlesex Militia, at his residence, Boston House, New Brentford, by a deputation of the magistrates, clergy, and other inhabitants of the Brentford magisterial district and neighbourhood. This testimony of esteem and respect was the result of a public meeting held lately at Isleworth, which was numerously attended, and at which an address to the venerable magistrate, on his partial retirement from public life, was carried by acclamation, to be accompanied by the gift in question, which was liberally subscribed for by the gentlemen present, as well as others residing in the neighbourhood.

The Hon. Miss Theodosia Rice, daughter of Lord and Lady Monteagle, will be shortly led to the hymeneal altar. The day fixed is said to be the 2d of next month, and, according to the "Morning Papers," Miss Rice is to have two husbands—namely, Mr. W. Taylor of the Colonial Office, and Mr. Howard.

Mr. Justice Vaughan died on Wednesday night, at Enstbury Lodge, near Watford; he was in the 71st year of his age. This excellent Judge sat in the Criminal Court at the Old Bailey last week, and tried the prisoners with his usual clearness and dignity. He had some symptoms of a malady of the heart, and had been subject to severe rheumatism, which is often transferred to that vital organ. He died almost without a groan.

Nelson Monument.—The opinion of a celebrated engineer has been taken by Mr. Railton upon the stability of his design, and as soon as the Committee receive the report from that gentleman, it is expected that the operations of the artisans employed to construct the column will commence. Workmen for some time past have been engaged in the enclosure of Trafalgar-square in excavating the ground, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the soil previous to preparations being made for laying the foundation.

The late Stephen Dickson, Esq., who died exceedingly aged, willed the chief part of his great landed property to his brothers, Major-Gen. William Dickson, C.B., Lieut.-Col. John Dickson, and the Rev. R. Dickson.

The property left by the late Sir John Ramsden is prodigious. His grandson, the young Baronet, eleven or twelve years of age, succeeds to 120,000*l.* per annum, 500,000*l.* is divided among his three sons, 40,000*l.* to each of his daughters, and to his widow the residence at Byrom, with 8,000*l.* per annum.

We are happy to learn that a portion of our unfortunate countrymen, who it was supposed had been murdered by the Carlists in the action at Andoain, in September, 1837, have reached their native country.

The Penny Postage.—The Treasury announced their intention of giving 200*l.* to any one who will hit upon a scheme for carrying it into effect to their satisfaction. What would be more simple than that, with the exception of the reduction in the amount of postage, every thing should remain as it now is? That people should write on what paper they please—the postage of a single sheet be one penny—of a double letter twopence—a treble letter threepence—and a scale of weights established with the average weight of a sheet of postpaper—and that letters shall, in every instance, be paid for either in advance or on delivery at the option of the sender.

The celebrated French Deputy, M. Odillon Barrot, is in London, and intends to visit the manufacturing districts.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos demands—first, his restoration to all the rights of an infant of Spain, from which the Cortes have degraded him. These rights comprise his title to the Crown in case of the failure of the heirs of Ferdinand VII. Second, the restoration of his sequestered properties, which are immense. Third, a pension conformable to his rank, paid by Spain; and liberty to reside at Saltzburg, where his wife possesses considerable property. On these conditions he will renounce his pretensions to the throne of Spain, recognise the testament of Ferdinand, and the acts of the Cortes abolishing the Salic law.

"Six Generals," observes the *Nouvelliste*, "have in succession been Commanders-in-Chief of the Carlist army in Navarre and the Basque provinces, viz.—Zumalacarregui, who died of his wounds; Moreno, who has just been assassinated; Eguia, Villareal, and the Infante Don Sebastian, who are now refugees in France; and Maroto, who has gone over to the constitutional cause. The Queen's army has had seven, viz.—Smarsfeld, who was murdered at Pampeluna; Valdes, now commanding in Catalonia; Quesada, massacred at Madrid; Rodil, who is all but proscribed; Mina, who died at Barcelona; Cordova, proscribed, and gone into Portugal; and the successful Espartero, Duke of Victoria. It is a singular coincidence that the Marquis de Miraflores, who was the Spanish Ambassador in England when Don Carlos made his escape, should hold the same post in France now that he has come to seek refuge here."

The *Capitole* asserts, that the Duke de Cazes, after a long interview with Louis Philippe, has been ordered to proceed, first to the head-quarters of Espartero, and then to Madrid, for the purpose of negotiating a matrimonial alliance between the Queen of Spain and a son of the King of the French.

The Princess of Beira, wife of Don Carlos, has written a letter to the Queen of the French, on the expulsion of Don Carlos from Spain, in which she protests against the mode of hospitality shown by the French Government towards her husband, and which is a virtual imprisonment.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, 10th Sept.—The reviews at Borodino continue daily. The Grand Duke Michael, and Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, are at the head of their corps in the camp, the former having the command of the reserve 30,000 strong. The total number of troops consist of 128 battalions, 167 squadrons, 24 batteries of Foot, and 9 of Horse Artillery, with 264 guns. The number of General Officers 38, Staff Officers 277, Superior Officers 2,619, Sub-officers 11,173, musicians 5,241, and privates 90,950; total, 117,598. All the soldiers surviving who had been at the battle of the Borodino had been presented to the Emperor. The village of Borodino, which had hitherto been private property, has just been purchased by the Emperor, and presented by him to the Hereditary Grand Duke, who is to retain it as a sacred national property. This review has a more serious character than the first preparations appeared to indicate. Great part of the troops which were marching to Kursk, Orel, and Borodino, have received orders to halt, and some regiments have been sent in a different direction.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE ARMIES.

"Children—You see before you the monument which bears testimony to the glorious deeds of your comrades. Here, on this spot the arrogant enemy fancied, 27 years ago, that he could overcome the Russian army, which defended its religion, its Czar, and its country. God punished this fellow: the bones of these insolent intruders were scattered from Moscow to the Niemen, and even entered Paris. The time is now come to commemorate the glory of that great deed. May the memory of the immortal Alexander be endeared to all ages! By his firmness Russia was saved. Eternal honour to our comrades, who died the death of heroes; and may their great deeds serve as an example to us to the latest posterity! You will be always the hope and defence of your Emperor, and of our common mother, Russia.

"In the Camp, near the village of NICHOLAS.
Borodino, Aug. 26 (Sept. 7), 1839."

"To the Minister of War—In memory of the solemn inauguration of the monument erected in memory of the glorious battle of Borodino, and in testimony of our especial gratitude for the glorious deeds of the Russian army in that battle, we order—1. That all General, Staff, and other Officers, and military of lower rank, who took part in the battle of Borodino, and who are still in the service, shall receive, in addition to the pay which they now enjoy, an annual gratuity equal to the pay which shall be received at that time according to their rank. 2. This gratuity will be allowed only while they remain in the service, and it is not to be taken into account in assigning the pensions to which they may be entitled. 3. The necessary sum shall be annually provided by the Treasury. "NICHOLAS.

"Camp, Borodino, Aug. 26 (Sept. 7), 1839."

AUSTRIA.—The Congress at Vienna will open on the 15th of October. The question for discussion will be the affairs of the East, the recognition of Isabella the Second by the Northern Courts, and the situation of the Republic of Cracow.

LOWER CANADA.—Sir John Colborne has issued his proclamation, bearing date the 24th of August, and declaring Martial Law no longer in force in the district of Montreal. Martial Law was proclaimed in Nov., 1838, and has continued in force since that date.

WEST INDIES.—The last accounts from Jamaica are very unfavourable: the labourers will not work, the proprietors are divided among themselves, and combine only in one thing—hostility to all the measures proposed by the Home Government. The 2nd West India regiment was obliged to be called out to quell a disturbance among the negroes! Among the Leeward Islands the weather continues sultry, without rain and unseasonable; the harbours are rapidly losing their shipping, and the crops are almost finished. On the 3d August, the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes arrived at Bishop's Court from Demerara.

GIBRALTAR.—On the night of the 7th inst. a fire broke out in the main street, Gibraltar, at a very late hour. The Military were as usual called out, and the extraordinary noise and bustle, the sight of all the regiments at that hour, blue lights burning at the signal stations, officers galloping through the streets, &c., caused the peaceful inhabitants to believe that Gibraltar had been taken by storm. The panic that this alarm spread through the garrison was unparalleled; rusty swords, and guns without locks were immediately put into requisition, women screamed louder than their frightened children, doors and windows were barricaded, and various parties of soldiers who attempted to ascertain the cause of the riot were put to a speedy retreat by having sundry articles of furniture thrown on their heads. It was a long time before the alarmed inhabitants could be assured that a fire was the only foe to their rest; and on its being extinguished by the extraordinary exertions of the Military under the superintendence of the Governor, who pumped at the engines during the greater part of the night, it appeared that, instead of the Russians or other enemies having taken possession of the Rock, a tailor's wife, after an extraordinary allowance of gin and water, had set her bed on fire.—*Evening Paper.*

BUENOS AYRES.—The blockade continues to be enforced more rigorously than ever. All intercourse between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres is strictly prohibited.

RIGMAROLLERY; OR, AN INVITATION TO A GRAND FIELD-DAY OF THE COAST-GUARD, ALIAS "MILITIA MARINE," FOR GENERAL EXERCISE.

"*I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.*" FALSTAFF.

Oh! come to the drill, Sir; oh! come there with me,
And a rare awkward squad of blue Jackets you'll see,
Who handle the musket like handspike or crow,
And "wheel about, turn about, and do jis-so."
They shoulder (none bolder), load, fire, charge, and wheel,
Like Falstaff's brave army, and pigs in a reel.
The Senior Lieutenant commences the drill,
Puts Jack "through his *facings*" with NAUTICAL skill;
And when they are awkward sings out to the men,
"As I'm in no hurry, you'll do that again.
Top your piece up, you lubber, on my starboard beam;
Ship your 'bagonet,' you on the larboard extreme,
Without cartridge, my lads, you will all prime and load,
And come to the ready when ramrods are *stowed*."
Then the firing commences in alternate shots,
From *Starboard* to *Port*, and three rounds will be lots;
"Don't stoop at PRESENT as if reefing a sail,
Or weather ear-ring hauling out in a gale."

(Now the manual having performed and platoon)
"Each Jack *slow* his musket and handle his spoon,—
His cutlass I mean, and perform the broadswords
Don't be in a hurry, but wait for the word:
Mind the *draw* and the *carry*,—part swords and *salute*;
If I stay here a week for the drill, you'll go *three't*.
Attend to th' assault, to the guards, and the points,
And don't in the 'cuts' cut a junk off your joints.
When making the *parries* take care of your toes,
And mind that your lunges don't bleed from your blows.
Into line, *First Division*, your *cutlasses slow*,
Now, begone, my brave army, don't kick up a row."

Field-day being over, stowed cutlass and gun,
Jack thinks that a pint would add much to the fun;
And to the C. B. *, asking leave of C. O. *,
If he grants the request, to the public they go.
There hold a consult, and, as most sailors will,
To the d—l pitch Blue Jacket scdgering at drill. Y. Z.

* Explanation—C. B. means Chief Boatman; C. O. means the Chief Officer of the station.

Literary Notices.

Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts-Martial, with reference to the Mutiny Act of 1839, and existing Regulations; also, Remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. By a Field Officer. THIS is the third edition of a valuable little work we have before noticed, and of which Colonel D'Aguilar, an officer universally respected, and who has been some time the Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, is the author. In this new and enlarged edition, the Colonel has embodied all the alterations that have taken place up to the 13th August in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, as well as in the different regulations of the Army. But the main features of the edition are some very useful observations on the practice and constitution of Courts of Enquiry. From these we shall offer extracts; and we will only add that the little book ought to be in the hands of every officer of Her Majesty's Army.

"There is no regulation fixing the number or rank of Officers to compose a Court of Enquiry.

"This must obviously depend upon the nature and character of the circumstances which form the subject matter for investigation.

"In *ordinary* cases of *Regimental* Enquiry, one Captain and two Subalterns constitute the Court. On other occasions, a Field Officer (or second in command) and two Captains are employed upon this duty, at the discretion of the Immediate Commanding Officer.

"In cases of a more serious nature calling for the interference of superior authority, the Officer Commanding should furnish the Major-General, or senior officer of the district, (through the prescribed channel of communication,) with an outline of the circumstances, accompanied by any observations which may appear necessary for his information. He will thus be enabled to decide at once upon the course to pursue—either by convening of his own authority a Court of Enquiry, consisting of three, or even five Field Officers, or by referring the whole case to head quarters, as in his judgment shall seem most proper.

"Whenever a Court of Enquiry is ordered to assemble, either by the Commanding Officer of a corps, or the Major-General, or senior officer of a district, it is always desirable that specific instructions should be conveyed to the President for the guidance of the Court; and above all, it should be distinctly stated whether they are to give an opinion on the case, or merely to confine themselves to a record of the facts elicited from the different witnesses produced and examined.

"The Court being assembled pursuant to order, the examination of the witnesses is proceeded with, and the matter before the Court investigated, according to the instructions communicated to the President.

It will be observed, that members of Courts of Enquiry are *not* sworn; neither are the witnesses.* In other respects, the

* Witnesses should be cautioned by the President, that although not on oath, their evidence is liable to be sworn to, in the event of future judicial proceedings.

proceedings assimilate as nearly as possible to Courts-Martial, both as regards the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, as well as the mode of recording their testimony on the Minutes, which should be prepared with the greatest care and accuracy.

"The proceedings, when closed, are signed by the President, and also by the members, after which they are forwarded by the President to the superior officer who convened the Court, observing always the regular channel of communication.

"If the superior authority should be satisfied that the Court have carried their investigation to the fullest extent in their power, and have furnished all the information necessary to a clear understanding of the subject, it only remains to approve the proceedings and to dissolve the Court, directing the members to return to their duty.

"On the other hand, if the Court should appear to have omitted any point requiring notice, or that they should not have carried their investigation generally to the extent desired, they should be ordered to re-assemble, with a view to the deficiency being supplied; and that deficiency should be explained by the convening authority in terms as clear as the original instructions under which the Court was first assembled.

"It may be material in this place to observe, that a Court of Enquiry may be *re assembled as often as may be found necessary* —and further, that new evidence may be received and recorded on every such occasion.

"The accused party should always be present during the examination of the witnesses for and against him, and be permitted to put any questions he may think proper, provided they are such as would be admitted by a Court-Martial.

"It will be understood that, although the above right is conceded to the accused, it is quite optional on his part to abstain from putting any questions to witnesses, either *on examination in chief or on cross-examination*; and further, the accused may respectfully decline making any statement to the Court touching his alleged misconduct, should he apprehend that such a course would operate against him in the event of the institution of any ulterior judicial proceeding.

"If a Court Martial should follow, care should be taken that no officer is appointed a member of it who had been employed upon the Court of Enquiry."

Morton of Morton's Hope. H. Colburn.

THIS is a production which will make some of our very best novelists look about them, if they would not see the palm of public favour wrested from their hands by a denizen of the new world. So far as we can judge, "Moreton of Moreton's Hope" is the production of a new and heretofore untried hand in this class of composition; and if so, we have no hesitation in saying that it gives promise of extraordinary and brilliant results in the style and order of work to which it belongs—namely, the philosophical novel.

In fact we know of no one among our native writers who could have produced a work so nearly approaching to those of Sir Edward Bulwer, as the anonymous American writer before us; and there are passages, nay, whole chapters, in "Morton of Morton's Hope" that would do no discredit to the highest efforts of our great philosophical novelist. It is true what the American falls in is precisely that in which our own distinguished countryman so eminently succeeds—namely, the concoction and the conduct of the plot. In these there is little art, and what there is is thrown away on intractable materials. But in the execution of his individual scenes and conceptions of character, the American often makes near approaches to a writer whom he has evidently taken as his model.

The scenes of this work are singularly various, and unusually novel and original,—divided as they are pretty equally between America, just before the outbreak of the Revolution,—the Continent of Europe at a later period,—particularly Germany and her singular system of college education,—and lastly, the backwoods of the new world,—in which latter we have some stirring and exciting scenes, that are quite equal to those of Cooper in their way.

Upon the whole this is decidedly the most striking novel of the season, and one which has still more of promise in it than of performance.

The Persians in England. [Printed for private circulation]

His Royal Highness Nejaf Korle Meerza has written a *journal*, which, translated from Persian into English by Assaad Y. Kayat, is now printed for private circulation, and contains much that is both curious and amusing, whether taken, observes a facetious friend, as proofs of their inventive qualities, their pure simplicity, or a desire to "astonish the natives." We give a couple of extracts.

Duelling among the English.—"The men are very particular in their disputes, which are carried on with great ability. If there should be the widest possible misunderstanding, still they keep up the rules of politeness. If it should rise so high as to produce vindictive feeling, still they carry on their disputes in a genteel style, and bad language (God forbid!) is not used. To be called a liar is the utmost insult: this will lead to a duel; the duel is allowed here. Sometimes this happens in such circumstances as the following:—If a man should be at an assembly, and should have something said to him improper or disgraceful, he who feels it to be such would at once leave the room. Then he will relate it to some friend, saying, that he heard so and so, at such a place, in such a party, which he did not like at all. Then his friend will reply, 'So and so, perhaps, did not intend to insult you; he might have said it by accident, write a note, and I will carry it to him and learn more fully.' Then the plaintiff will write to him a respectful letter as follows:—'At such and such a day, at such an assemblage, I heard you say such words, which made my heart feel angry; please to explain to me what you meant.' Then the friend will carry the note, and request an answer. If the object of the accused is not to insult him, he will write him an answer as follows:—'Upon my honour I never intended to create any displeasure in you, and should I have said anything which you consider improper, I now beg your pardon.' Such an answer will settle the question. But if otherwise, he will neither excuse himself nor beg pardon, but will answer as follows:—'I have received your letter, which I will thus answer,—Meet me on such a day, at such a place, and thereby you will be informed, and learn all the particulars.' This will give him to understand that the object is a duel. Then he informs his friends of it, and commences preparations to meet his opponent; and likewise the other will inform his friends, that he has already appointed the time to fight with such a man. Then the friends of both endeavour to settle the question between them; but, generally, this cannot be effected without fighting the duel. However, when all mediations fail, then the two individuals, accompanied by their respective friends as witnesses, meet at the appointed place, exactly at the fixed hour, which will be published in the newspapers. When the two come to this place with their pistols, then the friends use their utmost influence of mediation, if at last all should be in vain, then they separate from each other a distance of 20 feet, and the signal will be given, when both fire. Then it becomes a matter of chance; sometimes both of them are hit and perish, and perhaps no one is hit, or one dies, and the other is saved. Thus the question is finished; this act is permitted by their law, which does not condemn it, *and it has been a well-known practice among the fools of this nation from the ancient times.* It is quite similar to the old foolish custom of the heathens, who threw both the plaintiff and defendant into the fire, believing that the flame would only burn the criminal and not the innocent. Thus, also, these people believe that the bullet will not hit the innocent, and this old foolish custom is continued among the imprudent class of the Franks."

Woolwich.—"At a review, 'the dexterous artilleryman loaded and fired their cannons quicker than lightning and swifter than the wind. They fired many thousand balls a minute, and the ears of the heavens become deaf from the sound of the firing, and not a single ball missed its mark. * * So many cannons they fired, that our ears became quite deaf. Afterwards they began throwing bomb shells. This most wonderful exhibition I cannot describe, and our pen is astonished, and cannot write an explanation of these miracles. Then we suggested that it was enough. The balls and powder which were fired to-day might have cost 7000 tomans. Afterwards they invited us to the stores of ammunition, and implements of war. We were conducted to a large plain where there were many very large edifices, any one of which must have cost millions of money they are so large that each is a quarter of a parasang in circumference. Every one of these edifices contains about 5000 men employed in the manufacture of cannon, which look fine and bright like glass. They complete daily twenty-five of them.'!!"

Little Pedlington. By J. Poole, Esq. H. Colburn.

THIS capital *jeu-d'esprit*, which must be so well known to most of our readers, through the medium of the *New Monthly Magazine*, where it first appeared, is now before us in the substantive form of two goodly volumes. Nor is the honour ill-bestowed; for in its way we have had nothing so good since the days of Gulliver, nor anything which so well deserves to take a permanent form in the satirical literature of our country. It has only to attain the parallel honour with Swift's immortal work, of having its authenticity doubted by a dignitary of the Church, and even the author himself must be satisfied with the amount and extent of its celebrity. It may be doubted by some whether a series of papers of this nature are fitted to appear in a collected form, and are calculated to produce their due effect in that shape. But the experiment now in question must put such doubts at rest. There can be no question that those who have read "Little Pedlington," in its character as a series of magazine papers, will find, on trial, that it will come out with more breadth of humour and spirit of general effect on a consecutive perusal than it did in its original shape; and as a circulating library book it may expect unusual favour and popularity.

Portrait of the Duke of Wellington. Moon.—Another portrait of the great Captain of the age, engraved by Gibbon from a painting by Simpson, and representing His Grace in military costume. The likeness is excellent, and the engraving, rich and mellow, does ample justice to the ease and grace of Mr. Simpson's picture. This clever portrait has the advantage of being the last taken of the Duke, and therefore with many will have additional claim, though it tells too truly the march of years—the care-worn countenance of the idol of every true Briton.

West of England New Monthly Magazine. The 9th number came out on the 15th. It has, we understand, a Military editor, and deals with foreign adventure, as well as with matters of science, criticism, and humour. The work deserves to be known in London; it is already very popular in country quarters.

Pension List.—Of the whole body of scientific and literary men in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the names of only 26 are to be found on the pension list. In science there are no more than six, viz.—Sir David Brewster, 297*l.*; Dr. Dalton, 300*l.*; Ivory, 300*l.*; Faraday, 300*l.*; Sir James South, 300*l.*; and Mrs. Somerville, 300*l.* In literature, ten, viz.—the poet Campbell, 184*l.*; Dr. Jamieson, 160*l.*; Millengen, 100*l.*; Southey, 455*l.*; James Montgomery, 150*l.*; Sharon Turner, 200*l.*; Thomas Moore, 300*l.*; Banim, 150*l.*; Sir William Ousley, 100*l.*; Miss Mitford, 100*l.*; and the widow and descendants of Paley (eight persons), 200*l.*, or 25*l.* each. The total sum bestowed upon the literature and science in Great Britain and Ireland is therefore about 4000*l.*, in a pension list of 192,555*l.*, or less than one-thirtieth of the whole.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, BART., G.C.B., VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, &c. &c. &c.

It cannot be expected that, in the limited columns of a newspaper, we should do more than sketch a general outline of the services of this distinguished officer and estimable man. But we trust that public curiosity may be gratified by an ample and authentic memoir, drawn from materials furnished by his family. This is to be desired for the reputation of the lamented deceased, because we have reason to know that the credit of some of his most brilliant and useful actions has been attributed to others; and from the great repugnance of Sir Thomas Hardy to anything like egotism, or that it might be supposed he desired to vaunt his own deeds, it was hardly possible, without offending him, to allude to these acts during his lifetime in the terms they deserve.

We may mention particularly the valuable service he performed on the eve of the battle of Copenhagen, when he passed the night in his gig with muffled oars, sounding with his own hands the channel of approach close up to the enemy's line. There can be no doubt but that much, if not the whole success of the sanguinary conflict which followed, is to be attributed to his great exertions on that occasion, and the confidence that Lord Nelson reposed in him. We are not aware that what passed with relation to this service has ever been published, for the merit of buoying the Channel was given to another officer. The following are the facts:—

When the expedition to the Baltic and an attack on the Danish fleet was contemplated, in 1802, our Minister at the Court of Denmark—the present Lord Bexley, we believe—was required to furnish a correct chart of the navigation, commonly called the "grounds," and also a plan of the anchorage and disposition of the Danish line of defence. Pilots, the best to be procured, were supplied to the fleet, being Mates and Masters of Baltic traders, whose knowledge extended to little more, however, than the leading marks of the navigable channels for entering and quitting the several ports. Not willing to rely entirely upon these authorities, Captain Hardy sounded the anchorage up to within pistol-shot of the enemy's ships, and before daylight on the 2d of April, had completed a rough sketch, which he put into the Admiral's hands. When the Captains of the ships selected for the attack were assembled, in order to receive their instructions, the two plans were compared, and some of them remarked on the discrepancy between Captain Hardy's report of deep water up to the enemy's line, whereas that furnished by the Minister represented the Danish ships as moored upon the edge of a shoal. "Damn the Minister and his chart, too!" exclaimed Nelson; "I will trust to Hardy, who has never deceived me;" and it was well he did so, for his own, and other ships that adhered to it, were enabled to approach sufficiently close to batter the Danish line and batteries effectually; whereas those that inclined to the other grounded, and were of little use. We are possessed of many other anecdotes, not published, illustrative of Sir Thomas Hardy's brilliant career; but we refrain from alluding to them further, in the hope that a complete memoir may be forthcoming accredited by his family.

Sir Thomas Hardy was the second son of Joseph Hardy, Esq., of Portisham, in the county of Dorset, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Masterman, Esq., of Kingston, in the same county. He was born on the 5th April, 1769, and showing a predilection for a sea life, he entered the Royal Navy when very young.

We have no record of his early career, until we find him associated with Sir George Cockburn, first as messmate in the *Hebe* frigate, under the gallant Hood, and subsequently as his First Lieutenant in *Minerve*, when that meritorious officer performed such brilliant exploits against the Spaniards.

When Lord Nelson hoisted his Commodore's pendant on board *Minerve*, Lieutenant Hardy's zeal and ability attracted his attention, and his congenial spirit "marked him for promotion." An occasion soon offered, for Lieutenant Hardy having, with the boats of that frigate and *Lively*, cut out the French national brig *Mutine*, 16 guns, from under the batteries of Santa Cruz, Nelson immediately nominated him to command her, and his promotion was approved in very flattering terms by Earl St. Vincent, the Commander-in-Chief on the station, and confirmed by the Admiralty.

Whilst in command of *Mutine*, Captain Hardy, in constant attendance upon Nelson's fleet, conducted himself greatly to the hero's satisfaction, particularly by the activity and certainty with which he executed his orders, and the sound judgment he displayed when despatched to seek information respecting the destination of the French fleet. At length it was discovered, on the 1st of Aug. 1798, anchored in line of battle in Aboukir Bay. The glorious victory that followed gave Nelson the opportunity to promote Captain Hardy, and remove him into his own ship the *Vanguard*, Captain Berry having been sent to England with the despatches. From that time, with but short intervals, he remained attached and de-

voted to his illustrious Commander, serving as his Captain whenever he shifted his flag. During the short peace he commanded the *Isis*, 50, in which ship he had the honour to convey H.R.H. the Duke of Kent to Gibraltar; and subsequently he had the *Amphion* frigate: but when Nelson, on the renewal of hostilities in May, 1803, hoisted his flag again, Captain Hardy joined, and never left him until his lamented death at Trafalgar in the hour of victory, on the 21st Oct., 1805.

On his return to England after the action of Teneriffe, Nelson was presented to George III., and was accompanied, on the occasion, by his friend Hardy; His Majesty entered into a long conversation with the hero respecting the battle, and expressed his regret at his losing his right hand,—"Your Majesty," replied Nelson, presenting his companion to the King, "here is my right hand." The parting scene between Nelson and his Captain must be familiar to every one, from Southey's affecting description. Having conveyed the body of his lamented chief to England, and carried the banner of emblems at the public funeral of the hero, Captain Hardy being now created a Baronet, was appointed to the *Triumph* on the Halifax station. His ship was shortly afterwards attached to Admiral Berkeley's squadron at Lisbon, when the Portuguese Government treated him with marked distinction, and created him a Chief of Division of the Royal Armada.

When hostilities were apprehended with America, Sir T. Hardy was appointed to the *Hamillies*, 74, and having joined that ship in August, 1812, proceeded, towards the close of the year, to Halifax. During 1813, he commanded a squadron blockading New London, and so watchful did he prove, that the Americans resorted to the desperate and unusual adoption of torpedoes, in order to destroy his ships. His forethought and sagacity thwarted more than one attempt; and his general conduct on this and on every other service on which he was employed, secured him not only the esteem of those acting under him, but even of the foe; for, strange as it may sound, he was very popular with the Americans, who generally deprecated the conduct of those individuals concerned in the torpedo affair. Having taken possession of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, in conjunction with a small Military force under Lieut.-Colonel Pilkington, and bombarded the town of Stonington, he returned to England at the close of the war.

On the 2d of Jan., 1815, Sir Thomas Hardy was nominated K.C.B. of the Bath, and the next year appointed to command a Royal yacht. On the 30th Nov. 1818, he commissioned the *Superbe*, 78, and sailed, the following year for the South American station, of which he took command as Commodore. During the three years that he held that arduous and delicate post, when conflicting interests called for an unusual display of judgment, he performed his part so well, as to excite universal admiration. Whilst he firmly maintained the dignity of his country's flag, he was slow to take offence at imaginary insults, and so pure and just were his decisions, that many disputes were left to his arbitration, which, under other circumstances, must have been decided by the sword.

On the change of administration in 1830, Sir Thomas Hardy was nominated a Lord of the Admiralty, and performed the duties to the general satisfaction. In April, 1835, on the death of Sir R. G. Keats, he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, it being usual for the officer holding the post of First Sea Lord of the Board to have the refusal of this office. His urbane temper, benevolent disposition, discrimination of character, and knowledge of official business, whilst fitting him in an eminent and essential degree for the post, secured him the esteem and affection of the many dependents upon his kindness, and he was in fact adored by the old pensioners, and indeed by every person belonging to the establishment.

For some considerable time Sir Thomas Hardy's hale and vigorous frame was observed to be breaking; but his last illness was not a long one, although the nature of his complaint alarmed his friends. When his danger became apparent, and he was informed of it, and that his recovery was hopeless, he bore the unexpected intimation with fortitude and becoming resignation. Having received the sacrament, settled his worldly affairs, and taken an affectionate leave of his wife and daughters, he rendered up his breath, without a struggle, about two o'clock on Friday the 20th of September, aged 71 years.

Such was Sir Thomas Hardy—an officer who had no superior in professional ability, and few equals. He was the thorough seaman, and the seaman's friend. His spirit has passed away from amongst us, but his fame and his name will live, so long as the records of the British Navy shall endure.

Sir Thomas Hardy married, in April 1807, Ann Louisa Berkeley, daughter of Admiral Sir G. C. Berkeley, G.C.B., by whom he had three daughters. He was made Captain, 2d Oct., 1798; Rear-Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and Vice-Admiral, 10th Jan., 1837.

The following fact, which proves the strong attachment of Hardy to the memory of his distinguished Commander, Lord Nelson, came to the knowledge of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, on taking a cast from the face of the deceased for the purpose of preparing a bust. Mr. Behnes discovered on Saturday a miniature of Lord Nelson suspended from the neck of Sir Thomas, which he had worn ever since the time he received it from his Lordship as a present. The miniature is to be placed in the coffin of Sir Thomas, and buried with him, pursuant to his directions to his family during his lifetime.

The funeral, which was private, took place this day at Greenwich Hospital. We annex the order of procession:

Six Boatswains, two and two,
Crew of the Governor's Barge.
Two Regulating Boatswains. Colours. One Regulating Boatswain
Drum and Fife.
Warders.
Wardens, two and two.
Fifty Pensioners of the Hospital, two and two.
Six of the Governor's Guard, with Halberts.
Medical Officers, junior first.
Military Officers, junior first.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Chaplains.

Lieutenant Fitton. Lieutenant Tucker.
Lieutenant Rivers. THE COFFIN. Lieutenant Bedford.
Captain Huskisson. Captain Larkan.

Mourners.
Commissioners.
Civil Officers of the Hospital.
Civil Officers of the Schools.
The late Governor's Household.
Fifty Pensioners, who served with the late Governor in the *Victory* and other Ships.
Two Inspecting Boatswains.

We will add that that it was the Admiral's strong injunction that the funeral should be as private as possible.

Improvement in Steam-Engines.—At Toulon, preparations are at this moment being made for trying an important modification of the crank of steam-engines for vessels, suggested by a Naval officer. This modification consists in rendering the cranks fixed or moveable at pleasure, by means of a curb (*frein*), similar to those employed for trying the power of the engines. If the experiment, which is to be tried on the *Styx*, succeed, the paddle-wheels will become, at will, independent of the engines, without the necessity for employing a complication of machinery, which has hitherto been more ingenious than useful.

TAKE THE HILL BEFORE DARK.

(From the forthcoming United Service Journal, a capital Number.)

The evening of the 15th Feb. 1814, amidst the beautifully varied scenery of the Lower Pyrenees, was one of extreme loveliness; for though the early spring had not entirely obliterated all traces of winter, and the tops of some mountains were still clad in snow, yet the glowing sunset, with its ever-changing gold and purple, imparted to the magnificent display of mountain and forest, interspersed with fertile valleys, a richness and a colouring not to be described. But the peaceful serenity of nature was, that evening, strangely contrasted with the tumultuous violence of war—with the thunder of the cannon and of the volley—and with the mixture of hostile hosts, in the mortal strife of the charge.

The Duke of Wellington had, two or three days before, commenced his advance from the neighbourhood of Bayonne, after the temporary pause which an unusually severe winter had interposed in his splendid career of victory. In this advance, the right of the army, under Lord Hill, had most gallantly and most skilfully driven the enemy from position to position, allowing him no time to recover himself; and, from the earliest dawn of the day mentioned, the troops had been moving by a mountain-road, the Light Infantry clearing the way. In their course, they had successively dislodged their active enemy from the numerous abattis he had thrown across the road, and from the strong ground which he every where found, and of which he knew so well how to take advantage. At one juncture, the Duke in person had reconnoitred so closely that the French cavalry threatened a dash, when the grenadiers of the 39th Regt. had the honour of covering his Grace. Late in the afternoon, Major-General (now Lieut.-General Sir) W. H. Pringle's Brigade of the 2nd Division, consisting then of the 28th and 39th Regiments, with a couple of guns, had taken post upon a height to the left of the road. Immediately in their front was a deep precipitous ravine, which divided the height from a lofty hill close to the small town of Garris, on which a column of the enemy, 6,000 strong, was in position. Both positions, together with the ravine between them, were rough forest ground; with portions, and particularly in the ravine, very thickly timbered. While the Light Infantry of the Brigade, without pausing, had descended into the ravine, briskly driving in the enemy's light troops, the guns had, instantly, opened a vigorous and well-directed fire across the ravine, and over the heads of the combatants below.

At the time that the glories of sunset had commenced, the arms of the brigade had been piled, to give the men a momentary rest. The officers and men were standing in small groups, anxiously watching the effect of the rapid discharges of the guns upon the enemy's columns, or listening to the continued rattling fire of the skirmishers, sharply engaged beneath, and who, though quite close, were concealed from view by the thick wood. Every now and then attention was attracted by wounded comrades, as they emerged from the dark hollow to regain the position. Among these was Capt. Gale, commanding the Light of the 28th Regt., who was borne up mortally wounded.

The lateness of the hour precluded the idea that anything further could be effected that night. Wearied with their long and arduous day's work, the bystanders were looking forward to the repose of the bivouac, and were considering themselves rather as spectators than as actors in the deeply interesting scene, when an aide-de-camp, at full speed, quickly delivered an order from the Duke, pointing to the enemy's position—"Take the hill before dark."

The brigade fell in as by magic—the men needed no order. A proud smile played upon every countenance. Every one felt the high compliment that was paid to the brigade, in thus being allowed to take the hill by the bayonet. And the honour was enhanced by the promptness of the order, the perfect confidence it placed in the troops, and the total absence of all doubt of the success of the attack. And such was the high confidence which the troops, on their part, reposed in their illustrious chief, that his very giving the order was proof to them that they could execute it. They well knew that they would not be sacrificed in an unequal conflict, and that, if they needed it, they would be properly supported.

It falling accidentally to the good fortune of the 39th regiment to be principally and closely engaged that evening, its movements will now be exclusively followed. Its old and gallant friends of the 28th, how efficient soever were their services on the occasion, were directed upon a point of attack which did not happen to bring them in close contact with the enemy.

Excepting the influence which the character of Commanding Officers must necessarily have upon corps, there was little or no difference in the goodness of the regiments composing that army of brothers. All, governed by the same rules, and animated by the same high sentiments and feelings, were equally anxious to do their duty. And although "Garris" does not yet beam, with other numerous recollections of glory, upon the colours of the 39th regiment, the honours of each may, in general, be estimated by its opportunities of earning them.

As soon as the 39th regiment had fallen in, its Commanding Officer, Colonel, now Lieut.-Gen., the Hon. Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan, repeated the order to the regiment in the same concise but emphatic terms—"Take the hill before dark." The effect was electrical. The men responded by the loud, deep, animating, truly British cheer. The words were then given, "Fix bayonets!"—"shoulder arms!"—"double quick!" and the next instant the regiment, in close column, plunged into the ravine.

For a few seconds, in the deep chasm, it must have been obscured from view: but though unseen, its course would be clearly noted by its continued enthusiastic cheering. It speedily cleared the bottom of the wild glen, and then steadily ascended the enemy's position without firing a shot, under the heavy rolling volleys which he incessantly poured down from above. The sound of the balls brushing the trees on all sides had a singular effect. But during the ascent, which was exceedingly steep, the enemy's fire was a little too high to do much mischief, except to the mounted officers, all of whom were either hit themselves, or had their horses shot under them.

Soon after commencing the ascent, Major-General Pringle, who had placed himself at the head of the regiment, was, to the regret of every one, very badly wounded, and obliged to be carried to the rear. As the regiment neared the summit, loaded with their heavy kits, the men suffered much from exhaustion, but willing hearts kept steadily up the steep. Here Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan and the Brigade-Major (Fancourt) both lost their horses; and shortly after the Adjutant, now Major Henry Smyth, had his horse likewise shot under him.

At length, however, the summit was attained, and instantly carried. Misled by the nature of the ground, and perhaps by the shades of evening, the enemy no doubt took the attacking force to be far more numerous than it was, and very soon gave way, retreating, however, only to a short distance. The regiment lost no time in improving its advantage, by wheeling to its right to sweep the ridge of the position; and it was in the act of driving the enemy along the ridge, when, perceiving that at this point he was opposed only by a single battalion, he brought up his main force, to charge the advancing regiment in his turn. Hitherto the regiment had reserved its fire, but at this point, immediately before the enemy closed, it opened upon him with great effect. Among those who were seen to fall was a French drummer, a very fine fellow, who was coming boldly on in front beating the charge. But the enemy, nothing daunted, still pressed on with great determination, until the bayonets in many instances were crossed. Personal encounters now ensued. Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, whose horse had been shot under him, and who was now fighting on foot at the head of the regiment, received one French bayonet at the breast, and another at the side, at the same time. The late Lieut. George Coleman nobly led the Grenadiers. Lieut. Evans, the brave Commander of the 60th Rifles, attached to the light companies of the brigade, personally grappled with a French Captain, and they both fell to the ground together. Evans was a small man, and no match for his antagonist: but he kept up the unequal contest, till a grenadier of the 39th, stepping forward to his assistance, the Frenchman was made prisoner. Among others, there were two privates of the regiment, of rather low stature, not well-looking, and so slovenly that everybody used to be down upon them. These two men distinguished themselves greatly. One of them was so badly wounded as never afterwards to be able to rejoin the regiment.

Wearied with his fruitless exertions, in a few minutes the enemy was compelled to retire in some confusion; but quickly rallying, and encouraged by his very superior force, he twice more returned to the charge, and was as often repelled. For about twenty minutes the regiment sustained the utmost efforts of the enemy, to dislodge it from the height which it had stormed. The intervals between the bayonet attacks were filled up with active unremitting firing on both sides. Poor Colonel Fearon, commanding one of the Canadian regiments, who, though without his men, had come up the height, was killed, while gallantly exerting himself to aid the common cause. In the confusion unavoidably attendant upon such a scene, two of the enemy's dragoons (possibly orderlies), remained quietly close to the regiment for a considerable time. The dress being then so much alike, they were mistaken for English, till, seizing their opportunity, they galloped off and rejoined their countrymen. English and French were sometimes mixed together. One Frenchman in particular was remarked, who, closely pursued by an officer, threw away his arms and kit, and with great celerity threaded his way through friends and foes till he effected his escape. At last the enemy beginning to waver, the regiment resumed its forward movement along the ridge; and another charge drove him in disorder completely off the hill, leaving many killed, as well as prisoners, behind him. The streaks of evening had for some time, one by one, been disappearing, the more distant mountains were no longer distinguishable, and the shades of night were now settling darkly upon the height; but the order was literally and fully executed. Brief space had been given; time pressed; there had not been a moment to lose, and not a moment was lost. The hill was taken before dark.

The enemy, not having anticipated so uncourteous an intrusion at so late an hour, had made extensive preparations for the comfort of his bivouac, in collecting large quantities of wood for his fires. Of this the regiment gladly availed itself, and that night its bivouac was far more brilliantly lighted than it usually was. Seated around the cheerful blaze, and while, with keen appetite, partaking of the simple supper, which the haversack happened to supply, many a congratulation was exchanged between friends, and many an incident of the evening recounted. And there were few who did not, with grateful hearts silently look up to Him who had given them the victory, and who had protected them in the execution of their duty. But, overcome with fatigue, it was not long before conversation began to flag; the various sounds of

the bivouac gradually died away, and at length, trusting to the active look-out of the piquets, all, excepting those who had charge of prisoners, with their feet towards the fire, resigned themselves to comfortable repose.

East India Intelligence.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the East India House on Monday last, when Mr. Poynder brought forward his motion of which he had given notice, viz., "That the petition of the Clergy of Bristol and its vicinity addressed to the Court of Proprietors, and praying that the Directors' despatch of 20th Feb., 1833, ordering that all revenue hitherto derived by the Company from the idolatrous worship of the natives of India, should cease, may be carried into effect, be taken into consideration," which, after some conversation, was eventually carried. Mr. Poynder then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. "That there be laid before the Court such information as may be necessary for the purpose of showing how far the Directors' despatch of 20th Feb., 1833, which has now been received in India upwards of six years, has been duly acted upon by the Supreme Government and the subordinate authorities." Upon this motion a division was called for, when there appeared a majority against it of 15.

Sir C. Forbes said, that on looking over the Company's accounts, he found a sum of 50,000*l.* for secret service money for one year. This was so enormous an outlay for such a purpose for one year, that he hoped to hear some explanation on the subject from the chair. The Chairman said he could not give him any, as the members of the secret service committee were not on oath. The sum was paid by direction of that committee pursuant to an Act of Parliament. Sir C. Forbes then gave notice of a motion for the next Court on the subject of the secret service money. After a few observations from Mr. Weeding, the subject dropped, and the Court adjourned.

An overland mail was received on Saturday, *via* Marseilles, with mails from India. The dates are from Bombay to 1st Aug. The most important intelligence received by this mail is the death of Runjeet Sing, an event which was foreseen, and the presence of a considerable British force, ready to cross the Sutledge upon any sudden emergency, to prevent any serious difficulty from arising. Runjeet's son, Khurruck Sing, has quietly succeeded to his father's sovereignty.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with the death of Runjeet Singh, none is more worthy of being recorded and noted than the fact of four princesses, his wives, and seven slave girls, having been permitted to burn themselves on his funeral pyre. The sacrifice of his slaves is indeed an atrocious cruelty, enacted apparently for no other purpose than that of adding dignity to the funeral pageant; and we hope that the British Government, in its communications with Kurruk Singh, or Dhian Singh, who seems to have been the real director of the obsequies, will not fail to convey a strong intimation of its sense upon this most barbarous proceeding. Which of us, when reading in Southey's wild poem, the "Curse of Kehama," the description of Arvalan's funeral, the burning of his two queens, and of the whole train of female slaves, could have imagined that he would live to behold the incredible fiction realized to the death, at the obsequies of a prince in close alliance with Great Britain? Yet so true is it, that the poetic description of Arvalan's imaginary funeral becomes, with a very trifling adaptation, the most exact historical record of the real obsequies the late monarch of Lahore.—*Bombay Times.*

Private letters from Canton state that the trade is entirely stopped, and all the merchants are about to leave Canton. The sixteen hostages detained have been released, but are never to enter Canton again. No trade can be carried on until the intentions of the British Government are known here.

Letters from Candahar have been received up to the 5th June. The force was still encamped there waiting to get six weeks' provisions, collected before starting for Cabul. Dost Mahomed was fortifying Ghuznee, which is about five marches from Cabul; but as he sent off his women to Bokhara, it was doubtful whether he would make a stand at Ghuznee. Major Todd has proceeded on a mission of friendship to Kamran, accompanied by three Artillery Officers, Captains Sanders and Abbott, and Lieut. Shakespeare, with a detachment of Sappers, Golundauze, and some Artillery, in order to repair the walls of Herat, which have been left in a dilapidated state since the siege.

The following orders have been issued for the march of almost the whole army towards Cabul:—

On the 13th June the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, accompanied by the Bengal column, the Cavalry division Bengal Horse Artillery, and one troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

On the 16th His Majesty Shah Soojah, and the political department, accompanied by the Shah's force, and one troop of the Bombay Horse.

On the 17th the Bombay Infantry Brigade, 4th Brigade Bengal Infantry, and Poonah Auxiliary Horse, together with the Heavy Ordnance and Field Hospital, under the command of General Willshire.

Some extracts which have been published from a Calcutta paper called the *Englishman* would induce any one to believe that the Army of the Indus was nearly broken up by disease, want of provisions, and other casualties; and would be unable to proceed to Cabul. A misapprehension of facts so gross and malicious deserves a direct contradiction; and we have authority to state that, although it is true that the troops had to endure great hardships on the advance to Candahar, they have, since their arrival in that city, been well provided in every respect, and were in excellent condition and spirits at the date of the last letters from Sir John Keane, of June 16. It may be added, that the accounts given of the state of the Army by the *Calcutta Englishman*, and other papers, form a favourite topic of scorn and derision in the camp at Candahar.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Quetta, June 20.—We have just received most melancholy accounts of the convoy now on its way from Shillapore to this place, under a wing of the 42d Native Inf., and a detachment of the 23d Bombay Native Inf. Official letters have come in reporting the death of Ens. Beaufort, of the 42d, the Quartermaster-Serjt. of the same corps, and a number of the men. The mortality is attributed to extreme heat, want of water, and overfatigue. The natives of the country consider it almost certain death to venture across this desert during the hot season. Every letter from Candahar teems with accounts of the depredations of the Ghelzees. The whole of the camels of the officers of the Camel Battery of Major Hugh Gordon, Sage, and Mr. Hammond, have been carried off in spite of every precaution in sending out strong escorts.

AVA POOTY.—Scale of Distribution.

	Amount of each share.			Total.		
INDIAN NAVY.						
5 Commanders	1037	2	10½	5185	14	4½
21—1s Lieutenants, 1 Master, 1 Surgeon, and 1 Purser	114	5	9½	2010	8	11½
19—3 Assist. Surgeons, 6 Gunners, 6 Boatswains, and 5 Carpenters	65	16	6½	1253	7	5½
77—8 Midshipmen, 10 Quartermasters, 1 Serjeant-Arms, 1 Master's Mate, 1 Capt. Clerk, 1 Sub Assist. Surg., 1 Serjeant, 12 Tindals, 6 Stewards, 5 Coxswains, 15 Caulkers, &c.	11	15	6½	1162	11	1½
136—114 Seacars, 2 Quar. Gunners, 3 Boys, 215 Lascars, 27 Topasses	2	9	4½	1024	6	0
DETACHMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
1 Captain	143	5	9¼	143	5	9½
2 Lieutenants	65	17	6½	131	15	1
4 Serjeants	14	15	6½	59	14	1
76—4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 6 Bombardiers, and 64 Gunners	2	9	4½	196	10	1
Company's Rupees				12158	12	9

A Military correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* urges forcibly upon the attention of the Government, the right of the officers of the expedition to compensation for the enormous losses which they have sustained, and solicits the co-operation of the press in promoting that claim. The obvious plan which he points out is to give all extra batta from the time of their leaving Ferozepore.

Queen's and Company's Officers.—Much misconception exists upon the injustice alleged to have been perpetrated in the case of Major-Gen. Nott. On reference to an old Army List, it appears that—

General Willshire is a Lieut.-Col. of 1815.
" Thackwell " of 1817.
" Nott " of 1824.

and we are informed that the present rank of those officers is regulated according to the dates of their respective commissions of Lieut.-Colonel; or, in other words, that an officer is not liable to supersession after he has obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. But it appears that Gen. Nott grounds his case upon the following order:—

Bombay Castle, 30th March, 1838.

No. 185 of 1838.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Rt. Hon. the Gov. General, dated the 6th inst.

The following paragraph of a Military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the address of the Gov. Gen. of India in Council, No. 6 of 1837, dated the 19th of December last, are published, in G. O., for the information of the Army:—Para 7th:—"We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of Major-General of the Colonels of Her Majesty's Army serving in India, who will serve, as such, to Colonels of our Army, promoted to the rank of Major General by the Brevet of 10th Jan., 1837. 8th:—Under the special circumstances in which Local Major-Generals are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those Brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place, provided always, that no interference be permitted with the recommendations of the General Staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier-Generals, and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces respectively."

W. CASEMENT, Major Gen., Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Depart., with the Rt. Hon. the Governor.

Now, it is clear the despatch of the Court of Directors, above referred to, alludes, obviously, to fixed commands that occur in the several divisions and brigades of the Indian Army stationed in quarters, and not to the commands in a force assembled for field service, where the local Major-Generals, at least, meet their more fortunate brethren on equal terms. But, talking of local Major-Generals, what rank does Major-Gen. Nott hold to the westward of the Cape? This may be useful for Major-Gen. Nott to hold in remembrance.—*Bombay Times*, June 12.

We annex a sketch of the interview between Major-Gen. Nott and Sir John Keane, given in a letter of 22d May from Delhi:—

Sir J. K. remarked, he could not allow Maj. Gen. Nott to retain the first division of the Army; he had received the Governor General's orders to the contrary. Maj.-Gen. Nott observed, he was sorry for that; nevertheless his rank entitled him to a command, and that he should view a refusal, not only as a personal injustice to himself, but to the Hon. Company's service generally.—His Excel. simply remarked "I cannot help it." The Maj.-Gen. remarked, the greater portion of the force was composed of Bengal troops—that in the advance there would be no less than four Queen's Maj.-Generals, and not one Company's Maj.-General, unless he, Maj.-Gen. Nott, was permitted to go. The Commander-in-Chief replied, he had orders to leave a whole brigade in Shawl, and that the 3d brigade was nominated to that duty. Maj. Gen. Nott felt this was no reply, and reiterated his wish to proceed. His Excel. angered, remarking Gen. Nott's conduct, for an officer of his standing, was most extraordinary—asked Gen. Nott, if he thought he (Sir J. K.) could upset the order we have received—you will be left in a more responsible situation than those going on—your brigade is coming up—how do you know the hour you may be ordered to take Kilaut? The Maj.-General said, it the Com.-in Chief was resolved on leaving him behind, he (Maj.-Gen Nott) begged to tender his resignation of the command of the 3d Brigade. Sir J. K observed the Maj.-General had better consult his friends. Maj.-Gen Nott replied he would rely on his own judgment; he saw—indeed had long seen through the whole affair—(this must have been said in reference to Gen. Duncan being "*dropped*" at Ferozepoor and to the predictions throughout camp at Shikarpoor, foretelling that which Sir J. K. has this morning brought to pass—viz. that not a Company's officer would be left in a responsible situation in the Army of the Indus.) But to my tale. After a pause, Sir J. K. observed, that he could not take the Maj. General's resignation, but in one shape,—viz.—to forward it to Government; in the mean time he supposed the Maj.-General would obey his (Sir J. K.'s) orders. To this the General remarked, I must obey your orders, whatever they may be; but my resignation being forwarded to Government would be of use, as my object of proceeding with the Army would be defeated. His Excel. again observed, that such conduct was most extraordinary in an officer of the General's standing—adding, Sir Willoughby Cotton does not feel himself aggrieved, why should you? The Maj.-General replied, the feelings of Sir W. were no guide for him, besides that the cases bore no similarity to each other. Gen Nott then asked if His Excel. was aware he (Maj.-Gen. Nott) held a Queen's commission as Maj. General. Sir J. K. replied in the affirmative. Gen. Nott then observed, "His Excel. he supposed was equally aware, that by G. O. by the Governor General 9th March, 1838, publishing the extract of the letter from the Court of Directors, 19th Dec., 1837, he was entitled to a command in preference to Local Maj.-Generals Wilshire and Thackwell—yet still the former was in command of a division"—To this the Com.-in Chief replied, he had received the positive orders of the Governor General in his own handwriting to place Local Maj.-Gen. Willshire in the command of a division, and it Gen. Nott thought himself aggrieved he should appeal to the Court of Directors!—His Excel added, I see nothing can convince you, Gen Nott. The Maj. General remarked, that nothing His Excel had said, had persuaded him he was not senior to Local Maj.-Gen Willshire, and consequently entitled to a command before him. On this the Chief died, saying Gen. Nott insulted his authority; the Maj.-General quietly remarked, he hoped not—whatever he had urged had been respectfully expressed. Much more conversation passed, in which Maj.-Gen. Nott urged his seniority, which was ever met by Sir John saying he had the Governor-General's authority in his own handwriting for what he did. Finding it useless to talk to a man deaf to all sense of justice, the Maj.-General rose to retire; observing, he hoped he had left no ill-impression on H. E.'s mind adding, "I see it all—I am to be sacrificed, because I happen to be senior to the Queen's Major Generals." Sir J. K. replied—"Ill impression, Sir? I never will forget your manner as long as I live." Gen. Nott quietly remarked, "If that is the case, Sir J., I have only to wish you a very good evening," and retired. [We shall give the reply to this letter next week.—ED. *N. & M. G.*]

A return has been printed by order of the House of Commons of the territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company for the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, with an estimate of both for 1838. The results, which are all the public can care about, are of a very favourable kind. In the year 1835, which was that succeeding the abrogation of their charter as a trading company, and in which the greater part of their commercial assets were realised, there existed a surplus of income over expenditure of 8,600,000*l.*, after deducting a sum of 2,000,000*l.*, set apart for the formation of a guarantee fund for the proprietors of East India stock. In 1836 the surplus was 2,000,000*l.*; in 1837, 2,170,000*l.*; and in 1838 the estimate of surplus is 1,300,000*l.* The public debt of the East India Company, at the several presidencies, on the 1st of April, 1837, is stated at 30,400,000*l.*, and the interest on it at 1,440,000*l.* The rate of interest paid for the various loans varies from 4 to 10 per cent, but the average is about 4¾ per cent.

BENGAL.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., May 26, 1839—Inf., Lieut.-Col and Brev. Col. W. Dunlop to be Col. from Feb. 13, 1839, v. Col. Maj.-Gen. J. S. Harriot, dec.—Major S. D. Riley to be Lieut Col., v. Lieut. Col. and brev.-Col W. Dunlop, prom., with rank from April 19, 1839, v. Lieut.-Col. John Thomson, dec. 3d N.I., Capt. J. G. Burns to be Major, Lieut W. C. Hicks to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. A. F. Heivey to be Lieut. from April 19, 1839, in succ. to Major T. D. Riley, prom. 15th N.I., Lieut. R. Stewart to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. T. A. Cand to be Lieut., from July 2, 1837, in succ. to Capt. E. E. Lindlow, ret. 27th N.I., Ens. S. Arden to be Lieut. from July 24, 1837, v. Lieut. M. Wilson, ret. 33d N.I., Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. Tyler to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. Mainwaring to be Lieut. from March 4, 1839, in succ. to Capt. W. Harnett, inv.—Ens. W. R. Hillersdon to be Lieut. from May 20, 1839

v. Lieut. G. Mainwaring, res. 58th N.I., Ens. A. Campbell to be Lieut., v. Lieut. C. Arding, res., with rank from April 16, 1838, v. Lieut. F. B. Lardner, res. Med. Dep.—Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., to be Surg. from Jan. 29, 1839, v. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., ret. —Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, M.D., to be Surg., v. Surg. A. Murray, M.D., dec., with rank from March 9, 1839, v. Surg. W. Grime, ret.

BREVET.—The undermentioned officers of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite their names:—68th N.I., Lieut. W. Alston, May 28, 1839. 56th N.I., Lieut. B. W. D. Cooke, 42d N.I., Lieut. C. Campbell, 63d N.I., Lieut. C. T. Erskine, 64th N.I., Lieut. W. F. Campbell; and 36th N.I., Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 2nd May, 1839.

FURLOUGH.—G. O., May 24, 1839—Ens. W. Fraser, 6th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on med. cert.—Ens. W. R. Mercer, 70th N.I., is permitted to proceed to do. on do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Sept. 23—PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, *Hill*, for Singapore, May 12. Liverpool, 22d Sept.—PERSEVERANCE, *Corkhill*, New South Wales, April 6. London, 24th—MARMION, *Cleland*, Bengal, April 28—SUSANNAH, *Ridley*, New South Wales, March 30. 20th—NORTHUMBERLAND, *Compton*, Bengal, Feb. 9. Liverpool, 25th—FLOWER OF UGIE, *Aagaard*, do., April 24—MALAY, *Galbraith*, do., 14th do. 26th—SALACIA, *Maw*, do. 14th do. London, 26th—TRINCULO, *Rea*, Singapore, May 20—ISABELLA, *Sampson*, Van Diemen's Land, April 18. 27th—JEBBNA, *Grundy*, Bombay, June 7.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MARMION—Major Louis Bruce, 12th N.I., Mrs Bruce, Misses M. L. and E. Bruce, Louis Bruce, Esq., W. Owen, Esq., Mrs. Lambert. Per NORTHUMBERLAND—Miss Mainell, Dr. Burt, Capt. Rowlandson (B. Art.), Maj. and Mrs. O'Neill (H M. 13th Reg.), Mr. and Mrs. Duncrcum, Paymaster Drury (H.M. 87th), Capt. Fraser (H M. 35th), Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Messrs. Le Drie and Boucherie. Ens. King (H. M. 27th) from St. Helena.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Sept. 23—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, for Calcutta. 26th—ZENOBIA, *Owen*, for Calcutta.

BENGAL—Arrivals at, July 4—HINDA, *Lothian*, from Liverpool. 10th—WINCHESTER, *Salman*, from Madras. 11th—LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, *Crow*, from Sydney—COURIER, *Smith*, from Downs—LANTON, *Huxtable*, from Liverpool. Sailed for, July 10—THERESA, *Young*, for London—ELEANORA, *Wallace*, for do. 13th—MARY ANN WEBB, *Lloyd*, for Liverpool—MARGARET, *Caines*, for London—MARY ANN, *Jones*, for do.—PORTEEA, *Lowe*, for do.—ENTERPRISE, *Sulkeld*, for Liverpool—FRANKLAND, *Harrison*, for do.—NINE, *Denny*, for London.

MADRAS—Arrivals at, July 11—THAMES, *Marquis*, from Downs. 11th—ORATOR, *Terry*, from Mauritius. 15th—LARKINS, *Walton*, for London June 25—EMMA, *Mann*, for do. Sailed for, July 4—CLAUDINE, *Brewer*, for London. 10th—PEARL, *Bruton*, from do. MARQUIS OF CAMDEN, *Reade*, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY—Arrivals at, July 6—JOHN DENNISON, *Barker*, from Plymouth. 8th—COMMERCE, *Adsell*, from Liverpool. 14th—DEBORAH PACKET, from Llanelly. 17th—GLENELG, *Shettler*, from Portsmouth. Sailed for, July 11—CASTLE HUNTLY, *Johnstone*, for China—EARL OF BALCARRAS, *Pass*, for do. 12th—COLOMBO, *M'Kellar*, for Calcutta. 15th—MANCHESTER, *Wilson*, for Liverpool—ALBYN, *Pyde*, for do. 16th—EARL OF CLARE, *Scott*, for China. 29th—THOMAS COUTTS, *Warner*, for do.

MARKET PRICES.

New-port, it seems, is fast declining—
Half what it fetched will now suffice;
That's well, but few can help repining
At the enormous charge for *Rice*.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

BY COUNT BJORNSTJERNA, Swedish Ambassador.

(*Continued from page* 607.)

As the Indus, which covers the north-west boundary of Hindustan, has a course of nearly 200 geographical miles from the Himalaya mountains to its mouth, there are only three ways by which an army, organised in the European manner, can advance from Central Asia to the above-named boundary river.

These ways are —

1st. That which leads from the provinces Fars* and Kerman, along the eastern coast of the Persian Gulf, through Beluchistan to Sind, at the mouth of the Indus;

2d. The great road which goes through Musched, Jeerbuk, Herat, Kandahar, Ghizna, Cabul, and Peschawer, to Attock, near the Indus; and,

3d. That way which, following the Oxus, goes to Koondooz, and thence over to Hindoo Koosch to Cabul, &c.

Between the last-mentioned of these roads and the central (over Herat and Kandahar), goes a chain of mountains, Hindoo-Koosch, always covered with ice, over which there are no roads, and where it is impossible for an army to proceed.

Between the above-named central road and that which follows the Persian Gulf, lies the Kermanian sand desert, which extends more than 100 geographical miles from east to west, and more than 150 from north to south, where no other water is to be found than a few wells, scarcely sufficient for one caravan; where no food can be obtained, and where sand ridges, of more than thirty feet in depth, form invincible barriers to an army organised in the European way. Nearer the Indus, the Soliman mountains also form an obstacle on this road, the rocky passes of which, surrounded by precipices and crossed by rivers, are at certain seasons quite impassable, and the rest are so easily defended, that a handful of soldiers there can prevent the progress of a whole army.†

As to the first of these roads (that along the Persian Gulf), there is only one example on record of an army having followed it,—that of Alexander the Great. After his unfortunate march to India, and having gone along the Indus to its mouth, he turned off at Patala, the present Tattah, and marched through Cedrosia (now Mukran, a part of Beluchistan), to his conquests at the Euphrates. His historians mention the devastation caused in his army by famine and thirst.‡

Alexander was, however, master in the Persian Gulf, and was accompanied on the left flank by his fleet under the command of Nearchus, conveying water and other necessaries of life. This assistance could not be obtained by an army now marching the same way to India (the English being, by means of their squadron stationed at Bombay, sole masters of the Persian Gulf), and without such help, an advance there would be quite impossible. We see thus that India is perfectly safe on this side.

Let us now examine the northernmost of the three ways which lead from the central countries of Asia to India, namely, that which, following the Oxus§, goes to Koondooz, and thence over to Hindoo-Koosch, to Cabul, and further to the Indus. It is by this way that General Evans, in his work entitled "Designs of Russia," considers a Russian Army might most easily press forward to India; a more particular examination of it will show the real state of the case.

The Army intended for an expedition against India on the side of the Caspian Sea, should be collected in the Government of Orenburgh, which already presents considerable difficulties, on account of scarcity of food in this badly cultivated and mountainous province. Three roads lead thence to Central Asia.

One goes from Orenburg, between the sea Aral and the Caspian Sea, to Orgutjie (Khiva), and further to Bokhara; it is a journey of sixty days for a caravan, and would consequently take at least the same number of days for the march of an Army. The second goes from Troitskoi in Asiatic Russia, through Our-ht-I-Kipchak, or the desert of Kipchak, east of the sea of Aral, to Bokhara; a caravan takes forty-eight days to travel this. The third road begins at Kuszuljar, or, as it is called, Petropolsk, near the river Issim, and leads to Bokhara, in a south-west direction, going through Tashkind; this road requires a journey of ninety days for a caravan.

All these roads lead through those salt and sand deserts which separate Russia from Khiva and Bokhara. The great distance, together with the general want of water, sufficiently shew the impossibility of proceeding there with any considerable army.

Two scientific men†, accompanying the mission of the Counseller of State, Neyri, to Bokhara, have, in their accounts of the journey, shewn the state of things; and mentioned that several hundred camels were necessary for carrying through the desert the water and food for the ambassade, consisting of 100 persons. By means of a fleet in the Caspian Sea, an army might be able to go round these deserts, but for this it would be necessary that it sailed to the mouth of the river Attruck, by which means the line of operation would be altered from that proposed along the Oxus, and in such a case go over Asterabad, Musched, Herrat, and so on. Besides, Russia has only eight or ten small corvettes in the Caspian Sea, and the whole of its trading-fleet there consists of, at most, thirty or forty open vessels; there could, therefore be no possibility of transporting even the most trifling body of troops‡.

According to the latest examinations of the river Oxus (by Alexander Barnes, 1838), it is navigable throughout the greater part of its course, and is free from sandbanks, cataracts, rocks, and whirlpools. It is did not, at its mouth in the Aral Sea, become a morass, it would be navigable for the course of 120 geographical miles (taking away this marshy part, it is navigable for a distance of 190 geographical miles, fifteen miles on the degree of latitude). At the narrowest part it is 800 yards; its depth, during the driest season, is nine feet, at other times even thirty. A considerable number of vessels are to be had, each of which holds 200 men; and as the shores are thickly inhabited and rich in timber, there are the means to build more. An army, following the Oxus, can thus with tolerable ease press forward on it as far as to the neighbourhood of Balkh, where an extensive mountainous tract presents itself, which forms a branch of Hindoo-Koosch (the Indian Caucasus), and the breadth of which, from Balkh to Cabul, is more than sixty geographical miles. The height of the passes above the surface of the sea is from 8 to 12,000 feet, and these not free from ice and snow for more than July, August, and September, and even then are exposed to lavines, which often bury whole caravans. This mountainous tract consequently presents, if not impracticable, at least very considerable, hindrances to the progress of an army.

It is about forty-five geographical miles from Cabul to the Indus; the first thirty go through a thinly-inhabited and rocky country to the town of Peschawer. The pass, Khyber, through which this road goes, is five miles long, presents every possible natural hindrance, and is the haunt of the bold Khyber's robber bands. Peschawer is a very flourishing and populous town, situated in a fertile country, whose well-cultivated fields are watered by dams on the Cabul. Hence two ways go to the Indus. The first to Attock (fifteen geographical miles from Peschawer); the other towards the south, over salt-hills, which form the usual difficulties in mountainous tracts. This road afterwards follows the right shore of the Indus, crosses it at Kohereo, and thence to Multan here it divides itself into two branches, one of which follows the river to Sinde, while the other goes through the Bikanerian sand-deserts to Ajmeere, and so on to British India.

The road from Peschawer to Attock is passable even for artillery, but goes through a narrow pass, formed by the river Cabul on the one side, and a high range of mountains on the other, where a small body of forces can prevent the approach of a whole army. Such passes are also met with on the road leading over the salt-hills to the river Indus.

We have now shown the natural hindrances to the advance of an army along the Oxus§, and over Hindoo-Koosch to India; besides these, however, there are the *political* hindrances, which are of more consequence than the former, for such a military expedition presupposes that all the states on the way should first be taken by force (voluntarily they will never unite with Russia, which is considered, as well by the inhabitants of Khiva as Bokhara, as a hereditary enemy), which makes an operation along the Oxus anything but easy. It would require at least one campaign to force Khiva, one for Bokhara and the Turkomanian tribes, and one for Khoondooz. It would, consequently, not be before the fourth campaign, that a Russian army would be able to go over Hindoo Koosch to Cabul, &c.; consequently India seems as safe on this side from attack as on the southern road, along the Persian Gulf. It now remains to examine the particulars of the third, namely, the central road leading to India over Persia and Afghanistan.—(*To be continued.*)

* Shiraz is the principal town in the province of Fars.

† Colonel Pottinger's and General Sir John Macdonald's opinions, given to the East India Company, testify this.

‡ It was in the desert Mukram that Alexander quenched the thirst of his army by throwing away the water which a soldier offered him in his helmet.

* The Asiatic tribes now call the river Amoo.

† Meyendorf and Eversmann.

‡ A transport fleet might possibly be built at Kasan and Astrachan, where there is much timber; but this is a great and expensive business, which requires several years preparation and labour, and consequently need not be taken into consideration before it is absolutely built. Seamen to man this fleet would also be needed.

§ Nadir Shah, on his return from India, transported his army on the river Oxus, which was so much the more easy, as he went down the river; it would be quite another thing for an army which, coming from the south, should go up the same, the river being very rapid, and consequently requiring that every vessel should be towed either by men or horse.

A young Ensign residing in lodgings, the sitting-room of which was very small, was visited by one of his fashionable Military friends, who on taking leave said, alluding to the smallness of the apartment—"Well, Charles, and how much longer do you mean to continue in this *nutshell*?" To which he replied—"Until I become a *Kernel*."

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Sept. 26, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 89¾ 90.	3½ Reduced, shut.
Reduced shut.	New 3½, 97¾ ¼.

Consols for Account, 90¼ ¾.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—R. Rowell, of 13 and 14, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Westminster, Staffordshire warehouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. M'Bain, of Lawriestoun, Glasgow, wright.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—J. Rose Innes, Fenchurch st., merchant—J. Henderson, Theobald's-road, baker—R. S. Young, Brockhill, Berks, brewer and horse-dealer—D. Albert, Cadishead, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist—H. Stanley, Tring, Herts, linen-draper—W. Hague and Samuel Hague, Manchester, commission-agents and yarn-merchants—T. Lee, Liverpool, common-brewer—J. Ashe the younger, Stockport, cotton-spinner and manufacturer—A. Nield, Oldham, cotton-spinner—G. Davis, Chowbent, Lancashire, machine-maker and brass and ironfounder—J. Rae, Blackburne, Lancashire, linen and woollen-draper—J. Rhodes, now or late of Leeds, woolstapler—H. William Gibb, Liverpool, ship-owner—W. Vickers, Manchester, publican—J. Ashe the elder, Portwood within Brinnington, Cheshershire, cotton spinner and manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

22d inst., at Harrow-hill-place, Regent's-park, the lady of J. HARCOURT, Esq., Surgeon of H.M. 44th regiment, of a daughter—At Landford House, Salisbury, on 17th inst., the lady of Capt. W. H. TROTLOPE, of a son—The lady of W. R. NEDHAM, Esq., Rl. Horse Artillery, of a daughter—At Allanton, Dublin, the lady of Capt. SHORNCLIFF, 91st reg., of a daughter—At Jersey, the widow of the late Capt. JOHN GRAY, 89th regt.—At Tymawr, Llandyrnach, the lady of Maj. BARLOW, 14th reg., of a daughter—At Penzance, the lady of Capt. JAGO, Rl. Artill., of a son—At Grenada, the lady of Lieut. A. W. M'KENZIE, 1st W. I. Regt., of a son—At Dartmouth, the lady of J. R. KINSMAN, Esq., R.N., and daughter of Lieut. Pawle, H.M. packet *Antine*, of a daughter—10th inst., at Exmouth, the lady of Capt. BROWN, R.N., of a son—9th June, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the lady of W. B. THOMPSON, Esq., Assist.-Surg. Madras Horse Artill., of a daughter—June, at Vepery, Madras, the lady of Rev. H. VON DADELSZEN, of a son—At Simla, 12th May, the lady of Capt. RUTHERFORD, 26th N.I., of a daughter—At Sangor, Central India, 18th May, the lady of J. B. TOSE, Esq., Surg. 1st N.I., of a daughter—2nd inst., at Pembroke Dock, the lady of J. W. WILKINS, Esq., R.N., of H.M. mail steam-packet *Adder*, of a daughter—24th September, at Montemotte-place, Cork, the lady of Major F. S. CLARKE, Royal Scots Greys, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 18th, at Simla, Captain J. W. YERBURY, 3d Light Drags., to EMMA, second daughter of the late T. Webb, Esq., of Ledbury, and niece of Maj.-Gen. Thackwell, C.B., and K.H.—At Stoke, Mr. BUTLER, R.N., to PENELOPE, eldest daughter of Mr. Scott, of H.M.'s Dock-yard—At Westminster, Commander R. F. CRAWLAND, R.N., to SOPHIA, daughter of the late Rev. H. Oakeley—26th inst., at Walmer, H. D. BARTON, Esq., of Exeter, son of the late Admiral Barton, to MARGARET, widow of the late J. Webster, Esq., of Deal—The Rev. M. GALLIENNE, of Guernsey (Wesleyan Missionary), to CATHERINE JANE, only daughter of the late Capt. Bedford, of Jersey—At Bedminster, Bristol, J. EXWORTHY, Esq., Surgeon, to CAMILLA, daughter of Capt. Cottle, R.M.—In Dublin, RICHARD, youngest son of the late P. E. Cresgh, Esq., of Rathbane, to Miss ELIZA DOWERS, niece of Lieut. T. Buchanan, R.N.—11th inst., JOHN B. BONHAM, Esq., Capt. 20th reg., second son of General Bonham, to MATILDA FRANCES, only surviving daughter of the late Colonel Bulkeley, of Huntley-hall, Stafford—At Nova Scotia, CHRISTOPHER, third son of the late Lieut. Smith, Esq., and Lieut. commanding H.M. packet *Star*, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of C. COE, Esq., of Stockwell.

DEATHS.

19th inst., at Canterbury-place, Lambeth, after only four days, illness, of scarlet fever, aged seven years and nine months, HENRY EDWARD, eldest son of Captain O'Dell, h.p. 67th regt., and late Paymaster 60th Rifles—At York's Island, on 26th July, Mrs. ANN GRIFFIN, lady of Lieut. G. Griffin, 2d W.I. Regt.—At Bellary, on 16th May, Dr. C. S. W. F. HUNTER, 4th or King's Own Regt.—At Trinchinopoly, on 11th May, HANNAH, the lady of Lieut. L. Smith, H.M. 57th regt.—At Ascot, on 11th July, aged 31, Lieut. RICHARD PERROTT, 8th Madras Cavalry—Near the Bolam Pass, Lieut. J. W. C. CHALMERS, 43d Bengal Inf., only son of the late Major-General Sir John Chalmers, K.C.B.—21st inst., at Woolwich, ROBERT DASHWOOD, Esq., of the Rl. Engineers—SARAH NAPIER, youngest daughter of G. R. Rochfort, Esq., Commander, R.N., aged fifteen-days, &c., and particulars for [illegible] living in crowded sick rooms. In best supported Bottle caused in Morocco Cases At Trinidad, M. PIERRE ROBERT LUCAS, a native of France, and an officer of the Old Imperial Guard. He served with Napoleon in the campaigns of Germany, Russia, and closed his gallant career at Waterloo. A division of the 74th regt., under Capt. Ansell, with the regimental band, interred the veteran's remains with military honours—27th May, at Madras, Lieut. F. J. COOPER, late of 4th Madras Light Cavalry, aged 29, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Y. Cooper, of Clapton—In the West Indies, Lieut. W. L. REES, commanding the *Hope* packet—In Troy Town, Rochester, Lieut. NARRACOTT, R.N., aged 57—7th June, at Mussoorie, Himalayan Mountains, E. MEREO, third son of Maj. E. Gwatkin, Superintendent Hampur Stud, Bengal—At Alridge, E. ABNEY, Esq., second son of the late E. Abney, Esq., of Measham Hall, in the county of Derby, and formerly Captain in the 52d Lt. Inf.—At Brinkstonehill, St. Kitt's, FARMER, wife of Capt. T. LAXMORE, Rl. Engr.—EDMUND, the infant son of Lieut. Malone, R.N., aged four months—At Jamaica, SAMUEL ELMALON, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Rudd, C.B., aged 29 years—At Sydney, N.S.W., in his 47th year, Major E. G. S. MARLEY, Barrackmaster at that place—At Pembroke, on 25th inst., the wife of Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, Inspector in Pembroke Royal Dock-yard—At Sidmouth, LUCINA, relict of Capt. Diver, of Wellington-road, St. John's Wood—At Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, Mrs. M'LEOD, relict of Col. M'Leod, of Colbecks.

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21	£0 3 9	35	£0 5 10 1	50	£0 7 7 10	65	£0 10 17 4
25	0 4 6	40	0 6 3 9	55	0 8 4 8	70	0 13 1 10
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Caution.—Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and observe that each bottle is (with a Treatise on the Hair, 31st edition,) inclosed in a Wrapper, on which are their Names and Address, in *Red*, thus— A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, Counter-signed, Alex. Rowland.

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FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichson, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London any where but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, and 15*s.* each.

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 352. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839. Price 3d.

OUTFITS TO INDIA & the COLONIES.

J. and R. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the Public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 33, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to, or residence in, the Indies and Colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, and will be supplied to those who will favour them with a trial on the most advantageous terms. Detailed lists of the articles necessary for an outfit, with the prices attached. Cabin furniture, bedding, &c.

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Copy the Address.

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1	Dressing Gown, 16s. or 18s. each.
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12	— Waistcoats, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each;
12	Pr. — Trowsers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; or
12	Pr. White Drill Do., 8s. 6d. to 12s. per pair
1	Undress Superfine Blue Frock Coat, 63s. to 90s.
1	Pr. Superfine Regimental Trowsers, 26s. to 35s. per pair
1	Military Cloak, 63s. to 100s. each
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2	Black Silk Cravats, 2s. to 5s. 6d. each
48	Pr. Brown Cotton & Hose, 1d. to 18d. per pair
12	Pr. Worsted Do., 9d. to 1s. per pair
48	White Cambric Handkerchiefs, 9d. to 2s. each
2	Pr. Military Gloves,
12	Pr. White Berlin Do., 18d. or 1s. per pair
36	Lipon Huckaback Towels, 7½d. to 10½d. each
2	Pr. White Cotton Braces, 2s. to 3s. per pair
1	Clothes Bag, with Lock and Key, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
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1	Regulation Full Dress Chaco, best quality, 76s.
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5½	Do. Rich Gold Lace
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1	Pr. Gold Epaulettes, 35s. to 63s. per pair
2	Pr. Gold Shell Cords * A Saddle, Bridle and Whip
2	Pr. Strong Boots 2 Pr. Strong Shoes
2	Pr. Dress Shoes 1 Dressing Case
6	Tooth Brushes 2 Nail Brushes
2	Hair Brushes 2 Combs
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1	Pr. Bullock Trunks

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E. PALMER, CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, 103, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

Prices, 16s., 20s., 42s., and upwards.—N.B. ELECTRICAL and ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, Improved Galvanic Batteries, Air Pumps, and Pneumatic Apparatus, Single and Compound Microscopes, and all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Instruments of superior workmanship, ON VERY MODERATE TERMS. Working Models of Steam Engines and all kinds of Machinery made to drawings. Priced Catalogue of Apparatus with 120 Engravings, 1s. each.

OUTFITS to INDIA, for the guidance of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons.—The most complete and comprehensive LISTS of the various SCALES of OUTFIT have been prepared, and may be had on application at TURNBULL'S East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Ladies' and Families' Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and for use in India, are supplied in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and CO., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption: orders for Export, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Bottling-stores executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

A LADY, the Daughter of an Officer of Rank in the Army, is desirous to obtain the Situation of Governess in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family. She has resided upwards of Six Years on the Continent, and speaks the French language correctly. She is perfectly versed in the French and German Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, Dancing, Needle-Work, &c. &c. She is a native of Scotland, and a Protestant. Address to [illegible] Office of the Naval and Military Gazette, Charing-cross.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS. WINFIELD & SIMMS, 25, [illegible] Street, Hanover-square, and for many years of 31, Wells-street, Oxford-street, beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive and well-selected Stock of Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., which, in point of quality and price, they trust will merit a continuance of the favours they have been honoured with for the last 15 years. They have also been appointed by Royal Warrant to supply Her Majesty's Household, and have been honoured with the Patronage of the Nobility and Gentry, to whom they have supplied their Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., for many years. Their Bedsteads are the only ones that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to all who have tried them, and have experienced the inconvenience of others. Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c., at 25 per cent. under Houses pretending to the same quality. Families who, from want of convenience, [illegible] have proved to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE FURNITURE, and Servants, from 20s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a [illegible] Stock of Bedsteads, with Bedmakers, forwarded to [illegible] the country, if required.

An excellent large Mahogany [illegible]

METCALFE'S NEW [illegible] PREPARATION. [illegible] This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the [illegible] the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes [illegible] plan that the hair never comes loose in the mouth, [illegible] clothes brush, that cleanses in a third part of the time, and is incapable of injuring the finest nap. A [illegible] cleansing velvet with quick and satisfactory [illegible] approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by [illegible] trating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleachable [illegible] that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. [illegible] large importation of fine Turkey Sponges, and [illegible] scriptions.—At METCALFE'S, No. 130, OXFORD STREET, [illegible] posite Hanover-square.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765. [illegible] Annual Dinner of the ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765, commemorate the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, will be given at the Piazza Coffee-House, Covent-Garden, on Monday the 21st instant. Members, who intend to be present, are requested to send their names to the landlord, Mr. Cunningham, before Saturday the 19th instant, that due preparation may be made for those who will attend. Dinner will be on the Table at SIX o'Clock precisely.

London, 9th October, 1839. DAVID PODGE, Secretary.

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The above prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. And now Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom.

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A four-roomed House, neatly fitted, for	30	Guineas.
A six-roomed ditto ditto	90	"
An eight-roomed House, comprising dining and drawing rooms, study, four bed-rooms, kitchen, entrance hall, and staircase	165	"
A twelve-roomed House, elegantly furnished, complete	350	"

An immense assortment of every article to select from. Lyon, Hotson, and Co., Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, 294, and 295, High Holborn.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Commander Courtney O. Hayes.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—William Winniett (1821) to *Firefly*.

Masters and Pilot—F. J. Kent to *Victory*, for service in the *Portsmouth* yacht, v. Gibbon. G. J. Gibbon to *Victory*, for service in the Buoy Boat, v. Kent.

Surgeon—T. R. Dunn to be Superintendent to convict ship *Augusta Jessie*, to take convicts from Dublin to Sydney.

Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Garton to *Stirling Castle* convict-ship.

Clerk—Andrew Park, additional to *President*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), arrived at Malta from Gibraltar, Sept. 16.

BLAZER, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), sailed from Malta for the Ionian Islands, Sept. 19.

GORGON, st.-ves., Capt. W. H. Henderson (1828), sailed from Malta for the Levant, Sept. 6.

HASTINGS, 74, Capt. J. Lawrence (1817), arrived at Malta from Lisbon on Sept 23, and will proceed to join Sir R. Stopford's squadron in the course of a few days. It is reported that she will relieve *Rodney*, ordered to Lisbon.

HAZARD, 16, Com. J. Wilkinson (1826), sailed from Malta for the Levant, Sept 5.

LARNE, 18, Com. P. J. Duke (1830), has sailed from Macao for Singapore.

RHADAMANTHUS, st.-ves., Com. A. Wakefield (1837), sailed from Malta for the Levant with the Mails for the squadron brought by the *Acheron*, Sept. 17.

TALAVERA, 74, Capt. W. D. Mends (1814), sailed from Malta for the Levant, Sept. 11.

TALBOT, 28, Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), is employed in carrying the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian States to the southernmost islands.

VOLCANO, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), arrived at Malta from Alexandria, Sept. 16, and will return with the London Mails of the 16th Sept. for India, brought by the *Megæra*, arrived at Malta from Marseilles on 15th Sept. This, we understand, will be the last steamer to touch at Beyrout.

WANDERER, 16, Com. T. Bushby (1829), arrived at St. John's, N. B., from a cruise Sept. 12, and brought in two schooners, detained as prizes for smuggling.

ZEBRA, 16, Capt. R. F. Stopford (1836), arrived at Alexandria from Teneriffe, Sept 15.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—d. due—r. returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Sept. 30, d. Oct. 26.

LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. Oct. 7, d. Oct. 27.

BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Sept. 16, d. Oct. 6, r. Oct. 8.

DUKE, Cooper, s. Sept 23, d. Oct. 13.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Sept. 2, d. Sept. 22, r. Sept. 21.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

HMS SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25.

HMS SURINAM, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.

HMS CURAÇOA, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.

HMS SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.

HMS LYRA, Collier ( ), s. Oct. 4, d. Feb. 21.

America

HMS HAVANNAH, Dicken (1815), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12, r. Oct. 10.

HMS STAG, Smith (1821), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9.

HMS RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Oct. 5, d. Dec 7.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMS PETEREL, Crocke (1814), s. Aug. 8, d. Oct. 26.

HMS ALERT, Jennings (1813) s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27.

HMS PENGUIN, Luce, s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26.

HMS TYRIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r. Oct. 10.

HMS DELIGHT, Foly, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.

HMS MUTINE, Lawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.

HMS LINNET, Forrester (1828), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r. Sept. 5.

Mexico.

HMS SWIFT, Welch (1813), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

HMS EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

HMS PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.

HMS PIGEON, James (1821), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.

HMS LARWING, Coglan (1814), s. July 6, d. Sept. 7, r. Sept. 13.

In Port.

HMS MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27, r. Sept. 19.

HMS ARIADNE, Ludd (1814), s. July 3, d. Sept. 22, r. Sept 22.

HMS HOPE, Reece (1819), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21, r. Sept. 20.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up, *viâ* Falmouth, this day, and for Egypt and India, on 26th inst.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up on 14th inst.

BRAGANZA for the Mails of this day.

HMS LINNET for Jamaica & Leeward Island Mails of 15th inst.

HMS LARWING for the Mexican do.

TYRIAN arrived; brought passengers, Capt. Gibson, Messrs. Klein, Gordon, Chisholm.

REINDEER arrived, brought passengers, Lieut. Lucas, Lieut. Capadose, Mr. Jenkins.

Ship Letters from Demerara—New York, by the GLADIATOR, *Bastos*, arrived at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 11.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Rattlesnake* and *Stromboli* have sailed; the first for Woolwich, the last to Glasgow, in charge of the Master and a party of officers and men from the *Victory*; Capt. Lock assumed the command of that ship on Sunday. Not any vessel of war has arrived or sailed during the week. The *Pantaloon* is in the harbour ready for sea, and kept so in case her services should be suddenly required. A Russian corvette, bound to the Pacific either on the annual or bi-yearly trip to that part of the globe with stores and ammunition for the Russian settlement, put into Spithead Outer Anchorage; her Commander fired a salute on coming to the anchorage, and afterwards waited on the Commander-in-Chief. The repeated report of Admiral the Hon. C. E. Elambury's appointment as Governor of Greenwich Hospital was confirmed on Wednesday, as it arrived that morning; several officers have been named to succeed him as Port-Admiral here; but the prevailing opinion is in favour of Admiral Sir George Parker. It is not expected there will be any change in the officers of the *Britannia*. The *Blonde*, *Magicienne*, and *Sapphire* troop-ships, are ready for commission, but no one is yet appointed to either. A strong party are at work in preparing the *Queen* for service. *Madagascar*, *Dublin*, and *Warspite*, are in dock, and a few men are employed on them. There is no ship in commission in the port, except *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, and *Messenger*.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 16.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—4th—Arrived the *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and sailed on her return to that port the 9th, with stores for the packet service. Sailed the *Dwarf* tender, Mr. Martin Master, for the North Coast of Spain, with stores for the squadron under Lord John Hay. Also sailed the *Drake* lighter for Pembroke, with Mr. Mills, Master of the *San Josef*, and a party of men to rig and navigate the *Persian*, 16, to this port, launched on the 7th inst. from that dock-yard. 5th—Sailed the *Duke of Roxburgh* emigrant-ship for New Zealand. 6th—Arrived *L'Aigle Sardinier*, Sardinian corvette, from Cronstadt. Also arrived the *Goodwill* lighter, from Sheerness and Portsmouth, with stores for the dock-yard. 7th—Arrived the *Magistrate* chartered ship, with troops on board for Bombay; she experienced a heavy gale of wind to the westward of this port, in which she received some damages, and was obliged to bear up to have them repaired. Sailed *Partridge*, 10, Lt.-Com. William Morris (a), for South America; she has taken out some boys for the ships on that station. 8th—Arrived the *Merlin* post-office packet from Dublin, with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; she sailed for Liverpool the following day. The *Nimrod*, 20, was hauled out of dock, having been new coppered; she is getting her defects completed alongside the jetty, and it is said will shortly be commissioned. 9th—The *Foudroyant*, 80, was hauled into dock to have her copper cleaned and repaired. Sailed the *Apollo* troop-ship, Mr. A. Kailey, Master, with timber for Pembroke Dock-yard; she will proceed from thence to Cork and embark troops. 10th—The *Bombay*, 84, was hauled out of dock, having been new coppered, and had her interior fastenings completed. In Harbour—*Indefatigable*, *San Josef*, *Wizard*, & *Carron*, st.-v. In the Sound—*Rolla*.

MILFORD HAVEN, Oct. 9.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Arrived the *Diligence* Naval transport and *Drake* lighter, with stores for the Arsenal up at Pembroke Dock. On Monday last, at 5.15 p.m., the *Persian*, a brig of 16 guns, was launched from that establishment. She went off in very good style, amidst deafening shouts from a pretty large concourse of spectators. The following is an account of her principal dimensions:—length between the perpendiculars, 105 ft.; do. of keel for tonnage, 82 ft. 2½ in.; breadth extreme, 33 ft. 6 in.; do. for tonnage, 33 ft. 2 in.; do. moulded, 32 ft. 8 in.; depth in the hold, 14 ft. 10 in.; burthen in tons, 481 11-94ths. She was taken into dock the following morning, to be coppered, rigged, &c. She is a sister ship to the *Grecian*, lately launched from the same yard. The following is a list of the officers of the Marine detachment at Pembroke—the former account I sent you was not correct:—Capts. Downman and Barnes, Lieuts. Hollingworth and Payne, and Quartermaster Lieut. Maltby. Capt. Downman is on leave. Capt. Superintendent Jackson went on leave on Friday last. Commander Higgs is Acting Superintendent in his absence. The Dutch ship *Admiral Van Kingsbergen* proceeded on her voyage on Sunday last, after having undergone a thorough refit. It may be recollected she was towed in here by the *Skylark* revenue cruiser, with loss of masts, in June last.

DEPTFORD, 9th Oct., 1839.—Sailed *Rainbow* for Cape of Good Hope, *Sovereign* transport Rio Janeiro, *Portia* for Malta. Arrived *Gilbert Henderson* to fit for female convicts, *Barrette Junior* to fit for a regular transport. Remain *James Pattison*, emigrant ship, *Augusta Jessie*, convict ship, *Numa*, transport, and *Scourfield* loading for Ascension. Contractors are fitting the rope-making machine and double dock gates.

MALTA, Sept. 25.—The British squadron under Sir Robert Stopford, and that of France under Admiral Lalande, (who has been joined by Rear-Admiral Lasusse in the *Montebello* from Toulon), were still at anchor in Biaika Bay when the last French steamer from the Levant passed there on the 8th inst., waiting the arrival of the *Gorgon* with despatches, which vessel left this on the 6th inst. In port—The *Ceylon* (a), and *Hastings* (s), *Volcano* and *Acheron*.

Com. Parry, from the Coast-Guard, Yorkshire, is to relieve Com. Patten, Inspecting Commander Coast-Guard, Isle of Sheppy; Com. Patten being ordered to Exmouth on that duty.

The *Russell*, 74, is the next ship to be commissioned at Sheerness; also *Wanderer* brig, 18 guns. The *Vernon*, 50 guns, is being brought forward for commissioning.

The *Imogene*, 28, Capt. Bruce (1821), is daily looked for from the Brazils, with a large freight of dollars on merchants' account. Com. Thomas Ogle, promoted to Captain, from the *President* frigate, is expected home in the *Imogene*. She has nearly 2,000,000 dollars on board.

THE ROYAL GEORGE. The divers have made fast chains to whatever projecting substance they could find, when a strain has been hove on it by the derrick erected in one of the lighters, and in this way a large vessel has been fully loaded. One brass and three iron guns, the latter with their carriages, have been recovered, and a beam, 37 feet long, together with sundry knees, riders, and sleepers; among other matters were a length of junk, and two large copper fish-kettles, usually put away in the Boatswain's store-room, several silver shoe buckles, a shoemaker's last, and part of a German flute. In the case of one of the iron guns only the muzzle ring of it could be felt above the mud, but Hiram London, one of the divers, managed to pass a chain securely round it, and by dint of a heavy purchase, which brought the lighter three or four streaks down in the water, it was hove, with its carriage, out of the mud. The diver, Hall, succeeded in bringing up a 12-pounder brass gun, and London, the other diver, slung and brought up a brass 24-pounder. The value of the guns and copper already recovered exceeds 1,000*l*.

When the *Scalehy Castle*, Capt. Patrick Gardner, was approaching Table Bay, in October, 1801, Capt. Gardner, looking through his glass at the ships at anchor there, long before their hulls were distinctly seen, pronounced the *Diomede* to be one of them, from the beautiful manner her rigging was set up. This turned out to be the case, and Capt. Gardiner, as we approached nearer, desired his officers to look at her, observing there was not another ship in the Navy in such high order. That Captain Elphinstone Fleeming was a perfect pattern in the Navy for discipline, beloved at the same time by men and officers.—*Correspondent Morning Chronicle*.

We well remember when there was but one opinion in the Navy as to Admiral Keats being one of the best, if not the very best officer in the Navy, at a time when he had not yet been so fortunate as to be in any general engagement. If the peace continue much longer, there will not be one efficient officer in the Navy who has been in any general engagement; but will it be the less known in that glorious branch of our service, who is in a condition to lead our tars to battle against an enemy, should the occasion arise?—*Morning Chronicle*.

The appointment of a Lieutenant to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, vacant by the death of Mr. Renwick, has not yet taken place.

The Turkish and Egyptian Fleets are said to be in a deplorable state. The crews of the Egyptian fleet had not had any pay during a long period. The money brought by the Turkish fleet was nearly exhausted. The penury of the treasury was such that the purchases for the arsenal and dock-yards were suspended, a circumstance severely felt by the manufacturers of Cairo.

The report that the *Hermes* is ordered home is not correct. She has arrived at Gibraltar with mails, having left Corfu on the 14th Sept., and Malta on the 19th. The *Megæra* had taken the India mails to Marseilles on the 12th Sept. The *Gorgon* went to join the fleet on the 6th Sept., and the *Rhadamanthus* for the same destination on the 17th with mails and despatches. By the latest intelligence the fleet were in Biaika Bay. The *Hermes* passed the *Hastings* on the 29th Sept. in lat, 36 deg. 53 min. N., long. 12 deg. 1 min. E., with a fair wind steering to the S.E., supposed for Malta. *Talbot* left Corfu on 12th Sept., on a tour of the Ionian Islands with the Lord High Commissioner.

The *Firefly* steamer has been commissioned at Woolwich by Lieut. W. Winniett, 1821; Second Master, H. Baker; Clerk, F. Cole; Engineers, Messrs. Stow, Richardson, and Urquart. The *Firefly* will take Lieut.-General Maister to Barbadoes.

The *Avon* steamer is paid off at Woolwich.

Com. Webb, of the Sheerness Ordinary, is expected to commission the *Wanderer* at that port.

A deputation, headed by the Mayor of Drogheda, has recently presented to Mr. R. K. Thompson, Chief Officer of the Coast-Guard, Clogher, Ireland, the freedom of the Corporation of Drogheda in a gold box, for his gallant exertions in saving the crew of the *Minerva* schooner.

Messrs. J. W. Purver and F. C. Herbert, Mates of *Hercules* and *Howe*, passed for Lieutenants at the Royal Naval College on Tuesday, and Mr. J. H. Bond as a Naval Instructor.

The late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Hardy was eminent for that judgment and self-possession, without which deeds of honour and arms are seldom achieved: perpetually awake to the various duties of his command, anxious for the improvement of the service to which he had devoted himself, equal to every difficulty which it could present, yet not above its most trivial details, detecting with intuitive facility whatever might require correction, and applying the due remedy, passing readily from the sharpest reproof to the very gentleness of human nature in her best forms, always mindful of those who had shared with him in the toils and perils of warfare, or were otherwise deserving of encouragement. Sir Thomas Hardy will descend to posterity as one of the truest models in that profession to which the state is so much indebted for its security, its wealth, and its renown.

The departure of Her Majesty's ship *Larne* from Macao for Singapore, after the full extent of the proceedings of the Chinese government against our commerce was known, and in spite of the strong remonstrances of the superintendent, has naturally excited no small degree of surprise. There was some apology for the silence of the Foreign-Office on this matter until official

despatches were received from Capt. Elliott. It is now, however, nearly a fortnight since Lord Palmerston was put in possession of all the details from Capt. Elliott to the end of May, and yet not one word has been communicated to the merchants, to guide them in their future operations, or what instructions have been sent from home. We have abundant opportunity of ascertaining the feeling produced by this cavalier treatment amongst the mercantile body, and we can assure his Lordship that it is anything but calculated to promote or extend the sphere of the influence of him and his coadjutors. It has been repeatedly stated, that the Admiral on the Indian station had positive instructions not to interfere in the disputes in China without special orders from home, and this announcement has never been contradicted. This is considered a most anomalous situation to leave such an important branch of our commerce in, and the more especially when under the superintendence of an officer of such high character as Capt. Elliott, who must in consequence be deprived of all moral influence to expedite a settlement of the disputes. There was no ship-of-war left in the Chinese seas after the departure of the *Larne*.—*Shipping Gazette.*

SERVICES OF CAPTAINS R.N.

(From the New Navy List.)

[*In the* N. and M. G. *of 17th August, we gave brief notices of the Captains, ending with the gallant Sir Neshit Willoughby, and we now present a few more.*]

George Sayer was made a Commander while Senior Lieutenant of the *Ethalion*, for the capture of the *Bellone*, after an action of nearly two hours, in the year 1798.

James A. Worth, commanding the *Telegraph*, hired armed brig, captured, after an action of three hours and a half, *L'Hirondelle*, of superior force: was Captain of the *Venerable*, 74, at the capture of two French frigates in 1814.

Francis Douglas served as Lieutenant of the *St. Croix* schooner at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi; was second of the *Bedford* at the capture of the *Ca Ira*, and in Lord Hotham's skirmish in 1798. Was wounded when Lieutenant of the *Venerable*, at Camperdown.

James Lillicrap was Lieutenant of the *Venerable* in the action off Algaziras in 1801. Commanded the *Venerius* bomb on the Boulogne station, and the *Despatch* at Copenhagen.

Walter Grosett was a Midshipman in Rodney's action; was Mate of the *Bogue* at the reduction of the French West India Islands in 1794. Was Lieutenant of the *Centaur* at the reduction of Minorca in 1798.

F. J. Nott was Lieutenant of the *Leviathan* in Howe's action, and wounded in the *Sans Pareil* in Lord Bridport's.

Gustavus Stupart was made a Commander for, and severely wounded in, cutting out a polacca from near Cape de Creux in 1799, while Lieutenant of *Success*.

John Coode, when commanding the *Porcupine*, was actively employed on the Coast of France, particularly in the passage of the Adour, and in the *Gironde*. He commanded the *Albion* at Algiers, and was wounded.

J. Coghlan was made a Lieutenant by an order in Council, for having cut out of Port Louis, from under three batteries, the *Cerbere*, French man-of-war brig, in which he was wounded in 1806. The following year, in command of the *Viper* cutter, he captured *Le Hero*, of 14 guns, and in the *Renard* in the year 1804, fought a gallant action with the *General Ernouf*, French privateer of superior force, which ended in the destruction of the privateer by fire. In 1813 he commanded a detachment of Seamen and Marines in a successful attack on the batteries in the Bay of Cassis. In 1814, assisted at the destruction and capture of a convoy in the Bay of Genoa.

T. F. C. Mainwaring, when Lieutenant of the *Naiad* frigate, witnessed the battle of Trafalgar, and commanded the *Tartarus* fire-ship at Copenhagen.

Sir Thomas Fellowes, as Lieutenant in command of the *Swinger* and *Unique* brigs, in the West Indies, distinguished himself on various occasions, for which he was made Commander, and was posted for a series of gallant actions, performed during the siege of Cadiz in 1810 and 1811. He commanded the *Dartmouth* at Navarin.

Thomas Huskisson was Midshipman of the *Defence* at Trafalgar, and witnessed the capture of Linois' squadron in the *Fondroyant*. As Flag Lieutenant to Lord Gambier, assisted at the operations against Copenhagen in 1807; and as Commander of the *Pelorus*, was at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810.

E. H. Alcourt, when Midshipman of the *Blanche*, in command of a boat of that ship, captured an enemy's schooner with troops, after considerable resistance, in 1803.

Sir B. C. Doyle was senior Lieutenant of the *St. Fiorenzo*, at the capture of the *Psyche* in the East Indies, in 1805.

John Pasco was severely wounded when Lieutenant of Nelson's flag ship at Trafalgar.

John Duff Markland, when Midshipman of *La Nymphe*, assisted at the capture of two French frigates. In 1809, while commanding the *Bustard* in the Adriatic, assisted at the capture of a convoy near Trieste, and was actively employed in the defence of Sicily. In command of the *Milford*, he bore a part at the siege of Trieste.

Edward Harvey witnessed the battle of Camperdown when Midshipman of the *Beaulieu* frigate, and served as Lieutenant of the *Southampton* at the capture of the Danish and Swedish Islands in 1799.

R. M. Fowler, returning from the East Indies when a Lieutenant, as a passenger rendered great service to the fleet under Sir N. Dance, in his gallant action with Linois' squadron in 1804.

W. F. Owen was Midshipman of the *Culloden* in Howe's action. Witnessed, when in the *Ruby*, the capture of a Dutch squadron at the Cape of Good Hope in 1796; and when commanding the *Barracouta*, assisted at the capture of Batavia in 1811.

M. H. Dixon was badly wounded when First Lieutenant of the *Horatio*, while engaging the *Junon*, in 1800, for his gallantry on which occasion he was promoted.

Donald Campbell was Lieutenant of the *Russell* at Camperdown. Was actively employed in the West Indies while commanding the *Lily*.

George Henderson, when Lieutenant of the *Centaur*, witnessed the capture of four French frigates by a squadron under the command of Sir S. Hood in 1806. Served as Commander on the fire-ship service at Flushing.

W. T. Tucker commanded the boats of the *Sceptre* at the destruction of *Belair* French brig of 16 guns at Rodriguez in 1799. Was Lieutenant of *Northumberland* at St. Domingo, and served at the reduction of Martinique in 1809, and Guadaloupe in 1810, and was severely wounded in the *Cherub*, in action with the American frigate *United States*.

John Spyker served as Midshipman at Toulon. Was Lieutenant of the *Mary* in Cornwallis's retreat, and in the same ship in her gallant action with *L'Hercule*. Commanded the *Rhin* bomb in the Scheldt in 1809.

Henry Bourchier, when Lieutenant of the *Unicorn*, captured in one of her boats, after an obstinate resistance, a French privateer of 4 guns and 46 men. Was posted from the *Hawk* sloop for a gallant action with a French flotilla near Cape Barfleur, nearly the whole of which were captured or destroyed.

R. W. C. Festing was Captain of the *Illustrious* at the capture of Java, and served on shore with the Army at the surrender of Batavia.

Peter J. Douglas, when Lieutenant of the *Franchise*, commanded one of her boats at cutting out the Spanish man-of-war brig *El Reposo*, from Campeachy, in 1806.

George Price, while Lieutenant of the *Porcupine*, was constantly engaged with the enemy's flotillas and convoys in the Adriatic, in 1807-8: was promoted for a very gallant affair at Port d'Anzo in the latter year, when he was severely wounded; and by his Captain's report, was more than thirty times in action in one year.

William Shepheard served at the occupation of Toulon in 1793, and against the Island of Corsica. Was Lieutenant of the *Windsor Castle* in Lord Hotham's action in 1795. While commanding the *Pigmy* cutter, was actively employed against the enemy's privateers in the Mediterranean. In command of the *Bastick* gun-brig, was frequently engaged with the Boulogne flotilla in 1805. Served as agent of transports, and volunteered to command a flotilla of gun-boats in the Tagus in 1808.

John Tabocok was Midshipman of the *Crescent* at the capture of the *Resolue* in 1782. Served in the *Orion* in Lord Bridport's action, and in the same ship at St. Vincent. Commanded that ship's launch at Nelson's attack on the Calis flotilla in 1797, and in the battle of the Nile. Was Lieutenant of the *Cæsar* at Algeziras.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Sir James Robert Grant, Knight, Doctor in Medicine, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, her royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the cross of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne, of the second class, which his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia hath been pleased to confer upon him, for services rendered to the Russian *corps d'armée* during the occupation of France.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 11.

1st Drag. Guards—Arthur Cecil Crewe Fleming, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Hawkes, promoted.

3d Light Drags.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Roberts Loring, from the h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut.-Col., v. George Gustavus Tuite, who exchanges—Maj. Charles Robert Careton, from 16th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut.-Col., by p., v. Loring, who retires, Oct. 12.

9th Light Drags.—Lieut. Andrew Spotiswoode to be Capt., by p., v. Percy Burrell Williams, who retires—Cornet Philip Haughton Clarke to be Lieut., by p., v. Spotiswoode—Hon. Brownlow Charles Bertie to be Cornet, by p., v. Clarke.

11th Light Drags.—Lieut. John Henry Forrest to be Capt., by p., v. Roebuck, who retires—Cornet John William Brotherton to be Lieut., by p., v. Forrest—Brandley Harrison, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Brotherton.

13th Light Drags.—Lieut. Henry Routh to be Paymaster, v. Alexander Campbell, replaced on his former half-pay.

16th Light Drags.—Capt. Arthur Charles Lowe to be Maj., by p., v. Cureton, promoted in 3d Light Drags.—Lieut. William Wilmer to be Capt., by p., v. Lowe—Cornet John Percy Smith to be Lieut., by p., v. Wilmer, Oct. 12—Cornet Henry Donithorne Swetenham to be Lieut., by p., v. Downie, who retires, Oct. 13—Henry Lee, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Smith, Oct. 13—Arthur Need, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Swetenham, Oct. 13.

23d Foot—Lieut. Gerald Villiers Butler to be Capt., without p., v. Keappock, dec.—Ens. Thomas Galsford to be Lieut., v. Butler, dated Sept. 30—Ens. John Brennan, from 94th Foot, to be Ens., v. Galsford.

35th—Ens. and Adjt. Henry Wheatstone to have the rank of Lieutenant.

45th—Brev. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Clarke to be Lieut.-Col., by p., v. Campbell, who retires—Capt. Edward Hungerford Delaval Elers Napier to be Maj., by p., v. Clarke—Lieut. George Henegage Lawrence Wharton to be Capt., by p., v. Napier—Ens. Joseph Frederick Brome to be Lieut., by p., v. Wharton—Philip Blundell Bicknell, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Brome.

48th—George Dean Pitt, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Houlton, dec.

49th—Ens. David M'Adam to be Lieut., by p., v. Seymour, who retires—William Henry Clinton Baddeley, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. M'Adam.

59th—Ens. William Fulton to be Lieut., by p., v. Napier, who retires—Charles Townsend Wilson, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Fulton.

64th—Capt. Lewis Moore Bennett, from h.-p. of 99th Foot, to be Capt., v. Edward Mandeville, who exchanges—William Parker, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Brennan, appointed to 23d Foot.

67th—Ens. Capel Coape to be Lieut., by p., v. Maddox, who retires—Richard Morgan Humfrey, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Coape.

77th—Osman Fleance Warrington, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Swetenham, appointed to 99th regiment.

88th—Lieut. Henry Townshend to be Capt., by p., v. Gells, who retires—Ens. Joseph De Courcy Lafan to be Lieut., by p., v. Townshend—John Brooke Johnson, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Lafan.

Brev.—Capt. Lewis Moore Bennett, 64th Foot, to be Maj. in the Army, Jan. 18, 1837.

Hospital Staff—To be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces—Francis Williams Grant, M.D., v. Annesley, appointed to 61st Foot—Alexander Greer, M.D., v. Dowell, who resigns.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 10.

Bl. Regt. of Artillery—Maj.-Gen. Sir Joseph Hugh Carmeron to be Col.-Commandant, v. Sir Joseph Macleau, dec., Sept. 29.

Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—His Grace Richard Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to be Colonel—Thomas Knox Holmes, Esq., to be Capt.—Charles Talbot, Gent., to be Lieut.—Frederick Bartlett, Gent., to be Cornet.

CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Guards—were reviewed on Glasgow-green, on Saturday last, by Maj.-Gen. Bleigh, Inspector-General of Cavalry. The corps went through its evolutions with unbrarable precision.

3d Drag. Guards—Captain J. D. Dyson is on leave.

3d Light Drags.—The Hon. Alfred Assheton Harbord, who has entered the Army as a Cornet in this regt., previously held a commission in the 10th Hussars.

9th Lancers—The half-yearly inspection will take place today by Major-General Sleigh, C.B.

10th Hussars—Lt. R. E. Ward is on leave.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.—Capt. the Hon. D. H. Murray, son of the Earl of Mansfield, has relieved Capt. G. Menzies, at Edinburgh, in the command of the recruiting parties in Scotland belonging to the Scots Fusiliers.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. Kerr has returned home on sick leave.

1st Foot, 2d Batt. (Depot)—Lieut. Neville is appointed Acting-Adjutant in place of Ensign Kane.

4th—Surgeon Lewis is on leave.

15th—ordered home from Canada. Both Majors have joined the depot, the Paymaster's likewise at the depot.

17th, Depot—Lieut. Lucas has been appointed to the recruiting service at Boyle, in succession to Lieut. Cruice.

24th, who has relieved Lieut. D'Arcy, 73d, at Kilkenny.

19th—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton has returned from leave, and resumed the command at the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

20th—Capt. W. Huntly Campbell is on leave.

21st—Lieut. MacGregor has returned home on sick leave.

22d—The funeral of Brev.-Major Keappock, whose sudden death was reported in our last, took place on the 2d. He was interred in St. Paul's Church-yard, Dublin, with military honours. Order of procession:—Firing party; band and drums; Clergyman and medical officers; the body; chief mourner; the horse; soldiers with side arms, four deep; officers, two deep. The whole flanked by the 6th Dragoons, 19th and 85th Regs. He was followed to the grave by the greater number of the officers quartered in the garrison, a number of civilians, and a large crowd waited at the church to witness the procession. The deceased having been a Roman Catholic, the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Parsley, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the garrison—three volleys were fired over the grave at the conclusion of the service. The deceased had risen from the ranks.

28th Depot—See 95th.

29th—"We are sorry to state, that the 29th Reg., which have for a short time been stationed at Weedon, and in our barracks, are ordered to leave us on Thursday next. Their destination is Woolwich. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers, and the civil quiet behaviour of the men, together with the amusement afforded by their excellent band, have made the regiment very popular in this town."—*Northampton Herald.* The corps have moved to Woolwich: part arrived on Thursday.

30th Depot—from Belfast to Dundalk, Oct. 10 to 14.

34th—Ens. Still is on leave to 15th Dec.

35th Depot—Maj. Tennant, 4 Subalterns, and 40 men, are ordered to embark for the Mauritius. Lieut.-Col. Butler has arrived therefrom, and Maj. Wilson is coming home, merely awaiting the arrival of Major Tennant at the Mauritius. Capt. Fraser has joined from the Mauritius, and is on leave to 30th December, 1839. Ensign Coulon is on leave to 14th Nov.

37th Depot—Capt. Skelly, Ens. Lambard, and 20 r. and f., marched from Waterford to attend the fair of Ballylarogun, between Kilmacthomas and Dungarvan, in consequence of apprehended faction fighting.

38th—An officer, 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f., from Newry to Carrickfergus, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. 2 cos. and head-qrs. from Newry to Belfast, Oct. 6 to 10. 2 cos. from do. to do., Oct. 9 to 11. The 2 cos. from Dundalk to Newry, Oct. 14.

42d—On the 4th inst., Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Macbean, K.C.H., inspected the Royal Highlanders, under command of Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, in the Square of the New Barracks, when the appearance of officers and men under arms, and the state of the regimental appointments, afforded much satisfaction to the General; who, with Sir W. Macbean, Col. Mansel, Assist. Adj.-General, Ens. Macbean, 85th, A.D.C., and the heads of departments, dined at the officer's mess in the evening. The presence of Lieut.-Col. Middleton, late Commanding Officer, added not a little to this festive re-union.

43d—Letters have been received from Lord Fitzroy Lennox, who had landed safely at Quebec with the detachment.

50th—Septimus Campbell, Esq., late a Lieutenant in this corps, who settled at Sydney, died there suddenly of apoplexy last April, at the Macquarie public-house, a few months after retiring from the service.

50th Depot—The order for the embarkation of Major Serjeantson in the *Augusta Jessie* has been cancelled.

51st—Major Mainwaring is Commandant at Launceston, Australia.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban has received a cross and five clasps for Fuentes, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse.—Colonel Elliott served at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; sieges of Badajoz, and Ciudad Rodrigo; affair near Moresco; battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and Retiro; siege and retreat from Burgos; battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes. Present at Waterloo, and capture of Cambray.—Major Mainwaring served in the Peninsula, from March, 1811, to January, 1814, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; 2d siege of Badajoz; Val Moresco; Sala-

manœa; retreat from Burgos; capture of Retiro, Madrid; battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle. Present at Waterloo, June 18.—Capt. Ainsworth served at the siege of Flushing, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and 2d siege of Badajoz. Present at Waterloo.—Capt. Austin served in the Peninsula, from Oct. 1811, to April, 1812, including the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. Served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the taking of the fortified village of Merxem. Present on the 18th June at Waterloo.—Paymaster Gibbs served in the Peninsula from Jan., 1811, until the end of the war, and was severely wounded in the advance on Llerena, 26th March, 1812. Present at Waterloo.—Quartermaster Kenny served at the taking of Castine in North America in 1814.—*New Army List.*

52d—Capt. the Hon. H. Cavendish Grey has been appointed to the staff of Sir Colin Campbell at Halifax.

59th—Lieut. G. Nares Heard, 59th Regt., has succeeded Lieut. Galway, 77th, as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service at Cork: the latter officer rejoins his regt.

60th, 1st Batt., Depot—expect an order to proceed immediately from Birr to Limerick. On Sunday se'nnight an officer at Birr Barracks was robbed of a gold watch, chain, seals, rings, &c., value 50*l*. A female named Bridget Walsh, arrested by the Birr police, was fully committed for trial. The things were found on her person.

60th, 2d Batt. Depot—Capt. Stewart is ordered to join the service cos.

61st Depot—There are 21 officers, including the Lieut.-Colonel, doing duty with the depot, according to this month's Army List; if the service cos. should be retained at Ceylon, a large draft will be required for embarkation. Capt. Jones has rejoined from leave.

62d—The Rev. E. Pomeroy Brooke, who has just been appointed to the Rectory of Drumgoland, Dromore, was formerly a Captain in this regt.

68th Depot—Both the Majors are present.

72d Depot—Major-Gen. Lord Greenock, K.C.B., commanding in North Britain, having intimated his intention of inspecting the Highlanders, on the 28th ult. they were prepared for the reception of his Lordship; but on account of the rain which came on at the time, they were paraded in their barrack-rooms. His Lordship made a very minute inspection of the men, with whose appearance he expressed himself highly satisfied.

73d—Major Vander Meulen is on leave to 29th Nov., and Lieut. D'Arcy to 14th Dec.

76th—It is with sincere pleasure we are enabled to state that a letter has been received from Demerara, from our young townsman, Lieut. Thomas Tydd, for whom so much anxiety had been evinced by his family and friends, in consequence of the ravages which yellow fever had committed in the 76th, the regiment to which he belongs. Lieut. Tydd was but a short time recovered from the very awful disease, when he wrote.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

78th—Early on Friday morning, a soldier and a woman who were walking along the banks of the Canal, fell into it opposite Lochrin Distillery. Their cries brought the police watchman and night patrol to the spot, who succeeded with some difficulty in getting them out. The woman lost an umbrella and a purse with 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the soldier his bonnet and shoes.

On Saturday morning the inhabitants were startled by witnessing the performance of the novel ceremony of drumming a soldier out of this regiment. The name of the delinquent is John Exemouth, a native of the north country, who joined the regiment some years ago; and who, from his conduct, had frequently become the subject of remonstrance and of punishment. His last offence, we believe, consisted in picking the pocket of a recruit in the guard-house, and stealing from him 7*s.* 6*d.* For this crime he was tried by a Court-Martial a few weeks ago, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes, and then to be dismissed the service. The former part of the sentence was carried into immediate execution; and his stripes being healed, the remainder was executed. The culprit was brought out before the assembled regiment in front of the new barracks, where his sentence was read over, after which the facings of his uniform were publicly cut off, and he was then marched down to the Castle Gate, followed by the regiment, the band playing the Rogue's March. On being dismissed from his punishment, he took refuge in a public-house on the Castle Hill.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

83d Depot—Lieut. Balmondiere is appointed Acting-Paymaster in place of Lieut. D'Alton, promoted.

85th—We last week noticed the Court-Martial on Brevet-Major O'Connor. The following paragraph appears in a Canadian paper:—

The Court-Martial held at this place (London, U. C.) on Brev.-Major O'Connor terminated its proceedings last week—the result of which will not be made known for some time. But while the military verdict remains unknown—not so the verdict of public opinion—for never did we see in any case that searching test of guilt or innocence so unequivocally and generally expressed as it is on the proceedings instituted against this gallant and generous officer. A charge to injure the fair fame and blast the prospects of a man who has served his King and country in every clime for twenty nine years—who has fought and bled in their defence on many a battle field—whose conduct has been so unexceptionable as to never have a charge brought against him during that long service, a great part of which has been among the most difficult and trying scenes—should not be lightly brought. But when that charge appears to have grown out of the generous forbearance of a brave man towards a hasty and inconsiderate young officer, we think, and we believe the public at this place who have witnessed the proceedings think, that the honour and dignity of the service would have been better consulted had this ungenerous proceeding never have been suffered to transpire.

93d—Lieut. R. M. Banner, is appointed Acting-Adjutant.

94th Depot—were inspected by the Commandant at Chatham, Colonel Warre, on the 5th inst.

96th—The *Nautilus* convict-ship arrived on the evening of the 4th inst., at the Royal Harbour, Kingstown, having on board a guard consisting of Lieut. de Meuron and 16 men of the 96th, and Ens. Lake and 13 men of the 28th.

98th—In reply to inquiries respecting the result of the Court-Martial on Paymaster Doulevie, we can state positively that not a syllable is yet known.

99th—Capt. Gage George Canny, commanding the detachment at Shannon Bridge, died at that place on the 6th inst., after an illness of 36 hours.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—Corporal P. Chesmer, who was apprehended on board the *Hannibal* at Liverpool in July last, when on the point of sailing for the U.S. of America, has been reduced by General Court-Martial, sentenced to imprisonment for 12 calendar months, and to be branded with the letter "D."

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—Three companies marched from Deptford, and two companies from Woolwich, on Wednesday, and five companies on Thursday, to Windsor.

Lt.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield is most anxious to convey to Col. Brown the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 2d. Batt. Rifle Brigade, his unqualified approval of the high state of discipline and excellent system that distinguished the corps by which its high character has been maintained, and its Military spirit upheld. It is most gratifying to the Lieut.-General to hold up to imitation the happy unanimity which has prevailed during a residence of above 12 months in this garrison, and which has tended to a material diminution of crime, and a perfect goodwill amongst each other. His Lordship, with great regret, takes leave of Col. Brown and the Battalion, assuring them of his high respect and sincere wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.

"We cannot omit," observes a Woolwich paper, "the present opportunity of paying a deserved compliment to the officers and men of this gallant corps, for the exemplary conduct which they have, on all occasions, evinced during their sojourn in this place. The harmony and good feeling which has always subsisted between themselves and the other troops in the garrison, offers an example well worthy of emulation by their brethren in arms." 2nd Lieut. Macdonald is on leave.

1st West India Reg.—Ens. Hughes is ordered for embarkation. Assist.-Surg. Montgomery will embark in a few days at Falmouth for Barbadoes.

2nd West India Reg.—Ens. Maclean is ordered to embark.

Ceylon Rifles—Second Lieuts. Hopson and Lucas are ordered for embarkation.

Rl. Artillery—Majors Gordon and Hardinge's companies, 3d Batt. for Ceylon, expect to embark on board the *Rattlesnake* troop-ship on Tuesday next.

G. O., Woolwich, Oct. 7, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following transfers, viz.:—Sec. Lieut. Wragge from Major Willis to Major Shepherd's company, 8th Batt.; Sec. Lieut. Willis from Major W. C. Jackson's company, 3d Batt., to Major Willis's company, 8th Batt.

(Signed) T. E. Jones, Lt.-Col. A.A.-Gen.

With reference to the General Order of 28th July, 1839, granting an allowance to soldiers of Artillery serving in Canada, for the provision of certain articles of winter clothing. The Master-General and Board, by letter dated 4th Oct., 1839 (M 374), have been pleased to direct that the above Order be extended to the Artillery serving in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. (Signed) T. E. Jones, Lt.-Col. A.A.-Gen.

G. O., Woolwich, 7th Oct., 1839.—The Master General and Board having had under consideration the increase of bounty sanctioned by the Gen.-Com.-in-Chief, For the Cavalry of the Line they have been pleased, by letter dated 27th Sept., 1839 (S. 60), to grant an increase to the same amount, viz., one pound for the Ordnance Military Corps; making in all 4*l.* 13*s.* The distribution thereof to be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the recruit on being attested, in cash	0	2	6
On intermediate approval, in cash and necessaries	0	18	9
On final approval, in cash and necessaries	2	17	0
Amount of bounty	3	9	6
To the Inspecting Officer on intermediate approval, to cover the expense of postage, &c.	0	5	0
For attesting	0	1	0
To Surgical examination	0	2	6
To the party on intermediate approval	0	7	0
On final approval	0	5	0
To conducting the recruit to the place of final approval	0	2	6
Total levy money, British currency	4	13	6

The present arrangement to take effect from Oct. 1, 1839.

The Master-General and Board further direct that all recruits for the Royal Artillery shall be enlisted for unlimited service, as is the practice at present.

(Signed) T. E. Jones, A.A.-Gen.

Rl. Engineers.—

[*From the Kingston Chronicle.*]—"That distinguished officer, Col. Bonnycastle, is soon to be relieved from the command of the Rl. Engineers at this post, and is about to proceed to England. His services during the outbreak in 1837, when he took the command of the military force of this district, were of the most important and onerous nature. The management of a levy of undisciplined Yeomanry was conducted by him with much tact and knowledge of human nature. We understand the magistrates of this district are recommending him to the consideration of Her Most Gracious Majesty. This is an example well worthy of imitation; and the inhabitants of this district generally, and those of the town of Kingston especially, ought also to present him with some mark of their approbation."

E. I. Company's Depot—The detachment noticed to have embarked in the *Repulse* on 30th ult. for Bengal, was, by an error of the press, stated to be from the Provisional Battalion. A detachment of the E. I. Company's troops (75 infantry) will embark in the *Duke of Buccleuch* for Bengal about the 15th inst., and about the 20th another draft of 200 Artil. and Inf. in the *Hindostan* for Madras. This will, it is expected, close the Hon. Company's embarkations for the present season, amounting to 2,300 men since Feb. last, a greater number by 1,500 than have embarked for India in any one season since 1827.

Yeomanry.—The Queen's Own Reg. of Worcestershire Yeomanry were reviewed yesterday week. About ten o'clock Lt.-Col. Chatterton 4th Dragoon Guards arrived on the ground, when the regiment immediately commenced their exercise. Besides the Reviewing Officer there were present General Lord Combermere, Lords Powis, Beauchamp, Eastnor, and Delawarr, Col. Tynte, of the West Somersetshire Yeomanry, and many other officers. After the review Col. Chatterton addressed the regiment in a most complimentary speech, praising their appearance, their discipline, and the precision with which they executed their various manœuvres. The gallant General, Lord Combermere, also addressed the regiment in terms which they must all feel to be highly honourable and flattering to them. Col. Shaw Lefevre and the officers of the North Hants gave a grand ball and supper on Monday evening, at St. John's House, Winchester. The regiment was reviewed on the same day on Compton Down, by Lt.-Col. Vandeleur, 10th Hussars.

Major-Gen. Sir William Macbean proceeded on a tour of inspection on the 7th inst. to Nenagh, on the 8th to Templemore, where he remained the two following days, and yesterday, the 11th inst., arrived at Kilkenny.

The Waterloo Model.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that the soldiers in London are to have an opportunity of studying this national work. This act of liberality is in keeping with others we could name of the ingenious and talented modeller. Yesterday the men of Colonel Bentinck's company of the Coldstream Guards visited the model in a body, accompanied by Captain the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers. The Service will appreciate the fine Military feeling which has induced Mr. Siborn to throw his work open to the free inspection and study of soldiers.

The accounts of the Canadian Volunteers and Militia which include an expenditure exceeding a million and a half, are to be examined by the War Office, and not by the Colonial Department.

Capt. J. J. H. Burgoyne, late of 93d Regt., is appointed Barrack-Master at Dominica, vice Lieut. J. Clayton Cowell, late 55th Regt., removed to the Barrack-Mastership of St. John's.

Lieut. T. W. Howe, late 34th, is appointed Barrack-Master at Trois Rivieres in Canada.

Mr. Macdonald has been removed from the Barrack-Mastership of St. John's to the newly established station at Isa Prairie.

At the Police Office Limerick, Sept. 30th, Capt. Macquarie, Lieut. Murray, Sir Frederick Dunbar, Messrs. Skerrot, Johnstone, and Blood, were charged with various offences, alleged to have been committed by them on the nights of the 28th and 29th ult. Lieut.-Col. Mansel, Brigade Major, attended, and demanded the names of all the officers against whom charges had been preferred by the civic authorities. The consideration of the matter was postponed until Friday, 4th Oct., the two sitting Magistrates declining to investigate the *very serious* case without the assistance of their brother magistrates.

Mr. Charles Fenn, Steward of the Senior United Service Club, who told a strange story of an assault and robbery of which he professed to have been the victim, has been dismissed by the Committee of the Club. The Committee are entitled to great credit for the very judicious manner in which they investigated this most disagreeable affair.

The duties are very severe on the troops at Chatham, and unless the 96th can be spared from watching the Chartists in the north of England, it is impossible to tell how the Garrison and Dock-yard duties are to be furnished there on the embarkation of the depots of 18th and 94th Regts.

We understand the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance has satisfied himself by personal inquiry and observation, of the necessity of supplying the troops in barracks here with good water, and also introducing gas to the barrack rooms. It is a lamentable fact, the water in common use is so impregnated with lime, that at every change of regiments the newly arrived corps is sure to lose some rank and file.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Major-Gen. Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B. and K.C.H., late Commandant at Chatham, has obtained the Queen's permission to proceed to Malta.

Officers and men for garrison duty Chatham are ordered to wear cl th trowsers.

The guard for the *Augusta Jessie* convict-ship embarked on the 10th inst.

The ship *Magistrate*, with detachments on board for regiments in India, is now in Plymouth Sound, having been compelled to put back in consequence of the pumps of the vessel becoming choked with sand, which escaped through the ceiling over the hold, in which exceedingly heavy steam machinery, for the use of the E.I. Company at Bombay, had been stowed. During a gale of wind, which she encountered in the chops of the Channel on the 4th inst., the sand burst out from among the machinery, and totally choked up the pumps. In this dangerous state, with enormous pieces of metal, more than one tons' weight each,

loose in the vessel, the Captain very properly deemed it his duty to return to port and ascertain the damages. The dreadfully-crowded state of the ship, with 210 of Her Majesty's troops on board, and the lumbered state of her decks, in consequence of the cargo having been lifted up to get at the hold and to clear the well, all have combined to make this voyage exceedingly disgusting. Out of 210 men, we believe there are only three or four who have been enlisted more than four months, and there are no non-commissioned officers except those selected from the raw recruits.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES O'DONNELL.—The following address to this highly esteemed officer was forwarded by the Mayor and Magistrates of Nottingham, on his relinquishing the Brigade-Majorship of the Northern District to accompany, as Military Secretary, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson to Canada :—

To Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles R. O'Donnell.

SIR,—The civil authorities of Nottingham cannot permit your departure from the town without expressing to you their grateful sense of your public services, their regret at the separation, and their sincere wishes for your welfare in the new sphere to which you are now called. During your station in Nottingham for the last two years and upwards, they have, on different occasions, derived the greatest benefit from your active, able, and ever-ready co-operation in measures requisite for the preservation of peace and order. Added to this experience of your official talents, is a feeling of sincere personal regard for your worth and character in private life. They beg, in these few farewell words, to convey to you the assurance of their high estimation, and of their cordial good wishes.—(Signed)—John Wells, Mayor, John Heard, Richard Morley, Mich. Gedling, jun., Thomas Marriott, Thomas Close, Charles Paget, William Hurst, Clerk to the Justices, Henry Enfield, Town Clerk.

THE LATE SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY.—This officer (whose demise on 7th Sept. last, we have already recorded) did not long survive the wasting climate of the West Indies, where he was Inspector of Hospitals. He retired to the air of his native country, but it was only to droop and die. His life from his youth up was one of action. He served on the Staff of the Army both in Portugal and Spain; was at the assault of Bergen-op Zoom, and at the battle of Waterloo; and accompanied William the Fourth when Duke of Clarence, in his journies abroad in quest of health. He was a good scholar, as well as a skilful physician, and his varied and almost general intelligence obtained him high esteem with princes abroad as well as at home. He had collected materials for writing an account of the chief campaigns of Wellington, which he had witnessed.

G. O.—WAR STATIONS. *Office of Ordnance, Oct. 2, 1839.*

The Board of Ordnance having been pleased to order that one room's allowance of fuel and candle, during the winter months, shall be issued for each room authorized to be fitted up, or appropriated, and actually used as a library room, Barrack-Masters will issue the same accordingly, and include the issues in the usual weekly fuel returns. Barrack-Masters will also understand that the tables and forms allowed for barrack rooms, with coal-boxes, candlesticks, and fire utensils, are to be furnished and borne on proper inventories, for the library rooms in question.

By Order of the Board, C. POLHAMD, for the Secretary.

MILITARY OUTRAGE.—About three weeks since a party of Cavalry, who had been training at the Maidstone depot, were despatched to join their respective regiments. On reaching Wrotham on their road to London, they, however, got drunk, drew their swords, and by their disgraceful conduct caused great terror in that usually quiet village. The Rev. George Moore, a magistrate, was sent for, and expostulated with the troopers. Whilst he was speaking one of the fellows fired a pistol off behind him. As the rev. gentleman has only one *life*, although possessed of several livings, he turned in alarm to ascertain from which this report had proceeded, and at that instant a carbine was fired again behind him. The weapons were only loaded with blank cartridge, but the rev. gentleman considered it wise to quit such dangerous company unceremoniously, and as they used fearful threats against any person who should attempt to apprehend them, an express was sent off for military assistance from Maidstone, and the fellows proceeded on their route. A detachment was sent from Maidstone, and brought them back from Farningham. They have been since tried by a Court-Martial, and the sentences were read on Monday. One Corporal and two Privates were acquitted, but were ordered to walk to their regiments—leading their horses! Corporals Brown, M'Dermot, and Coutts were broken, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment; the latter punishment being also awarded to Privates Enoom and Killday.—*Maidstone Gazette.* [We suspect this to be a very exaggerated statement. —ED. *N. & M. G.*]

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.—In the year 1840 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon—all invisible in this country. The eclipses of the sun are on the 4th of March and 27th of August. The first is annular, and visible to the whole of Asia; the second is total, and is visible to part of Africa and the Indian Ocean. Those of the moon occur on the 17th of February and the 13th of August. They are both partial—the magnitude of the first being 362 on the southern limb, and the second 607 on the northern limb, the diameter of the moon being reckoned equal to 1.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

By COUNT BJORNSTJERNA, Swedish Ambassador.

(*Concluded from page 647.*)

It is also remarkable that the Anglo-Indian Army's line of operation against Persia, and the other west and north Asiatic powers, is considerably shorter, and much more advantageous, than those powers' line of operation against India. The reason for which is, the dominion of the British over the Persian Gulf, by which they can send troops from Bombay, not only to Bushier (Abuschir), in Persia, but also up the Tigris to Bagdad, one of the most important provinces of Turkey.

From Bushier and its neighbouring city Shiraz, a British force thus brought can easily support one of the present pretenders to the Persian crown, and by that means shake considerably the new Shaik's still trembling throne.

A similar army can, from Bagdad, either support the Sultan against Persia or Russia; or also, united with any of its enemies (as the Viceroy in Egypt, whose army is in Syria, not far from the Euphrates), extend its arms to the very heart of Asiatic Turkey, according to the side which England might take in the changing combinations of European politics, into the labyrinths of which I shall not attempt to penetrate.

In the first case, if allied with the Sultan, an Anglo-Turkish Army at Bagdad might extend its operations to the not very distant Erivan, Georgia, and even to Circassia, now in a state of open war; an undertaking of a less eccentric nature than it at first sight appears to be, when it is recollected that the Anglo-Indian Government sent an army in 1801, under the command of General Baird, the conqueror of Seringapatam, from Calcutta to Cossier on the Red Sea; which marched thence to Cairo, and, united with General Abercrombie's army, then arrived from England, obliged the French to capitulate, and re-established Egypt under the power of the Sultan. The distance between Calcutta and Cairo which was performed by this army, is three times as great as that between Bombay and Bagdad, consequently the idea is decidedly within the bounds of possibility. The history of the world mentions, however, only one single conqueror, who, by means of one great offensive movement, knew how to keep off the defensive from the boundaries of his own country; and even he found a Capua and a Fabius Cunctator.

An armed demonstration from Bombay to Shiraz would, on the contrary, be attended with little difficulty; it would not certainly, in a direct way, hinder the Shaik's present warlike operations against Herat, for the distance is too great (150 geographical miles), and the country between Shiraz and Herat little else than a continued sand desert; but, indirectly, it might cause a considerable diversion, and oblige the Shaik to think rather upon his own safety than on his present distant and dangerous expedition.

What has been here said respecting the possibility of a warlike expedition along the Persian Gulf to Bagdad and Shiraz, tends only to prove that the Anglo-Indian Army's line of operation against Persia and the western and northern Asiatic powers is considerably shorter, and much more advantageous than the line of operation of these states against British India.

The views stated above as to the possibility of a warlike expedition against British India may perhaps lead to the following conclusions, namely :—

1st. That no one of the separate states of Central Asia can, *alone*, effect anything against British India; that a union among them is not probable, as both political and religious causes prevent it; that it is, therefore, only in the north of the states that that power (Russia) is to be sought which could place itself at the head of an expedition against India.

2d. That the topographical nature of Central Asia, which, on the road to India, presents on the one side the Hindoo-Koosch, with its several branches, and, on the other, extensive and wild sand deserts, does not permit an army, organised in the European way, to advance by any other road than that which leads over Herat, Candahar, Ghuzni, Cabul, and Peschawer to Attock, on the Indus; that an army, so advancing by a single road, cannot form a basis for its operations against India, which is always a source of much danger.

3d. That an enemy approaching by this road must, in the first place, be perfectly sure of Persia; and, besides, on advancing further, be supported, as well by the Afghauns as by Runjet Sing in Lahore,—a union difficult to bring about, and without which every undertaking against British India must fail, and the retreat through the sand deserts lying behind, with the tremendous mountain-passes, would be attended with great danger.

4th. That the distance between the Araxes and the Indus cannot be passed by a European Army in less than two campaigns (even should the resistance on the road be inconsiderable or none); a space of time sufficient to form, in Europe, such political combinations as might possibly put a speedy end to the whole expedition.

5th. That want of the necessaries of life in the sand deserts lying in the route, the great natural hinderances in the mountainous tracts, the destructive effects on the health of the army, from the difference of temperature in the former and latter, the difficulty of taking sufficient heavy artillery, and the greatness of the distance, prevent the advance of a great army to India; and a small one cannot effect anything on its arrival against the superior British force there stationed, which, richly supplied with the necessaries of war, can, as well in discipline and tactics as in bravery, compete with any army in the world.

6th. That should, contrary to all expectation, so distant an expedition really take place, its failure would be more than probable, and the difficulties of the retreat be in proportion to the extent of the advance made.

Independent of the *positive* difficulties here briefly represented, which hinder a warlike expedition against India, the *negative* one ought not to be forgotten; viz. that the Anglo-Indian Army's line of operation against Persia, and the west and north Asiatic powers, is much shorter, and considerably more advantageous, than these powers' line of operation against India.

It is, consequently, not from the inroads of *foreign* armies that British India has anything to fear; at least, not so long as peace can be maintained in the interior of the empire: only in case this, at a more or less distant period, should be shaken by any considerable eruption, would it be possible for the attack of an enemy from without to cause any real injury? It might then succeed, but not till then.

The way to cause such an eruption within the bosom of the British empire in India would be the following :—Either to try to conquer by degrees, one after another, these states which lie on the route; spread and exaggerate in India the reports of such conquest, and thus awaken and keep up those subjects of fermentation already existing there; or, what would be easier, merely stimulate, by political influence, their hostile feelings against British India; irritate that desire of conquest against this country which has so long prevailed amongst them; organise their armies in the European way; and, when once the opportunity presents itself, lead their expedition against India; thus, without ostensibly violating their treaties with England, lose no opportunity of injuring that power whose interests do not accord with their own*.

How long these silent hostilities (*guerre sourde*) might be borne by England, would depend on the inward political state of that country, and on the ministry's possessing that moral strength and resoluteness necessary for the balancing of these properties in their adversary so highly endowed with them. It would also depend on the majority in parliament by which this ministry was supported, which, if not powerful, hinders the transition of what strength and resoluteness it may possibly possess, from the field of sound to that of reality.

For the peace of Europe, however, these perturbations in Central Asia are of the most dangerous nature, seeing that their storage this ground, before almost indifferent in European politics, to a scene of war for opposing interests, to a field, where the greatest military and naval powers in the world may meet in combat with each other; which, even should the *material* conflicts between them not take place, might possibly, merely from the political, kindle a general war throughout Europe.

Such a war would, with the combustibles there existing, be of so much the more serious nature, as it might easily, from the material interests, pass over to one of the principles of society, the most dangerous of all!

A general reflection may here, perhaps, be added, that the powerful empire established by England on the continent of Asia, and established principally by *force of arms*, cannot be maintained by any other means than justice and prudence supported by *force of arms*; that this force, through the reductions of late years, which have reduced the Anglo-Indian Army from 241,000 in the year 1827, to 166,000 in 1838, is no longer in proportion to the gigantic size of the empire, the heterogeneous quality of its constituent parts, and the federative nature of its political constitution. The golden rule has therefore been too much put aside: *Si vis pacem, para bellum.*

The views here briefly stated, as one of the most important subjects in the present politics of Europe, cannot have a better confirmation than by the quoting of what that distinguished statesman, author, and warrior, Sir John Malcolm, has said in his report to the Court of Directors, 4th July, 1832, which finished with the following words :—

"It is in our power to destroy the commerce and arrest the progress of this empire [Russia], in Europe; and as this power is too obvious not to be fully understood, it is impossible to believe that the Court of St. Petersburg will pursue any speculation and uncertain plans of aggrandisement in the East, that are attended with such eminent hazards to Russia, except they are encouraged by an overcautious policy on our part."

* Russian policy, which is so well described by Karamsin, their court-historian, in the following words. He says; "Nothing changes its character and views of our foreign policy. We seek to be at peace everywhere, and to make acquisitions without war. Always keeping ourselves on the defensive. We place no faith in the friendship of those whose interests do not accord with our own, and we lose no opportunity of injuring them, without ostensibly violating treaties."

† By this is meant the power of the *will*.

ORIGINAL LINES

ON THE DEATH OF A SOLDIER'S CHILD, BORN AT SEA, AND WHOSE GRAVE IS NEAR TO THAT OF THE LAMENTED "E. L. L."

'Tis meet that Genius rests near thee,
Young land from Eden's bowers,
'Tis meet near thee the dancing sea
Sings to the sultry hours.
A sun of withering light,
A cloudless sky is thine,
And dewy tears from starry night
Watch over childhood's shrine.

When first the day-beam smiled on thee,
It flashed its golden light
From tropic skies, and bathed the sea
In radiance all too bright.
The foaming waves danced gaily by,
And blessed thy lone bark's prow;
Sweet angels hail'd thee with a sigh,
Too pure earth's chains to know.

Born in a frail bark on the sea,
The elements were thine,—
Thine the rude tempest, thine the breeze,
Which meeteth earth in pine:—
O'er the broad ocean found it sleep,
Dancing along the sky,
Flinging the white spray from its wings,
It gives to earth a sigh.

The very waves whose snowy crest
Rises to meet the sun,
One moment smile on earth's dark breast,
Then vanish one by one.
Like the white wave which meets the shore,
On its bleak strand, to die,
Earth made thee pine, Heaven whispered "Come!"
"Roar to thy native sky."

Stern soldiers bore thee to thy grave,
Dark warriors wailed for thee;
They laid thee near the bursting wave
Of thine own native sea.

* * * * * * * * *

"Woe, woe, the rose has shed
Her leaves, and perish'd;
Woe, woe, the soul has fled
From her we cherish'd.

Weep, weep, the light has faded,
Which o'er us shone so bright;
Weep, weep, our path is shaded,—
Come on, dark night!

Wail, wail, a mother's sorrow
Bids even stern hearts sigh;
Wail, wail, for dark the morrow
Which meets affliction's eye.

Woe, woe, the soldier's pride
Melts into tears unbidden;
Wail, wail, for the grief love sanctified,
The blow death aim'd,

Weep, weep, for those who rest,
Joy for the soul that's gone,
Her biding-place is with the blest'd
Her home a cloudless sun."

Sleep on, within thy distant narrow bed,—
A proud high motto marks thy little tomb,
And bids the stranger's foot more lightly tread,
Where fade the relics of thy mortal bloom.

"*My clan is royal*" marks the tablet stone
Where rests the soldier's babe, where lingers still
The fond regrets brave hearts like his alone
Cherish unwither'd amid good and ill.

High Genius shares thy slumbers, guards thy sleep,
Meet neighbour for an innocence like thine;
The midnight stars look from their bowers and weep
Bright dewy tears upon that holy shrine.

The free winds fold their wings and wail above
Two simple graves upon that distant strand;
The waves rush on, and murmur out their love
Upon the wild shores of that desert land.

Dark Chieftains pause to gaze upon those graves,
And mourn the fate of those fair English flowers,
Of her whose first smile fell upon the waves,
And her whose song charmed e'en *their* sultry bowers.

Still in thy father's home, young Babe, thy death
Has left a memory nought can chase away,
Like the rich perfume of the rose's breath,
It lingers when the flower has met decay.

LAVINIA.

The monument at Drumnaclog, in commemoration of the great battle between Colonel Graham, of Claverhouse, and the Covenanters, is now finished.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your valuable paper of the 28th ult., you stated your suspicions in regard to an extension of the period of command of Inspecting Commanders and Commanders of revenue cruisers. Did you mean in reality that such an idea was in contemplation, or did you only just intend to put the idea (a most excellent one certainly) into the heads of the rulers of our most valuable, although insufficiently valued, service? Patronage is a delicate sort of commodity to interfere with, and here is the patronage of the Admiralty who appoint Inspecting-Commanders, and patronage of the Customs Commissioners who select the others. Do you know what patronage means? It is the power of doing to others as we would be done by, coupled with the strongest and frequently irresistible inclination to do just the contrary. Now this prerogative is highly prized in both the departments I have named; and although the first or Board of Admiralty, especially under a Whig Government, may, as times go, have no more *need* of patronage to keep their heads above water than a gosling may have of a cork jacket; still there is, I fear, a disposition inherent in all bodies politic not merely never to be generous without receiving a *quid pro quo* (which is no generosity at all), but to strive in fact never to be good for nothing.

As regards our *very loving friends* the Commissioners of Customs, if the principle of extension be applied to the present period of triennial command of officers of revenue cruisers, it will at once abridge, curtail, cut short (and every other word which may express the same meaning), the only legitimate mode the Board of Customs have of rewarding the respectable corps of Lieutenant Chief Officers for *Whig*-orous or merri-*tory*-ous services, such being *the principle* upon which this bye-law of these Medes and Persians was framed, and through which it breathes, acts, and has its being. It is clear the alteration you mention can only take place by a devotional sacrifice of patronage on the part of each of these two great Boards, but if the measure should be sanctioned, there can be no doubt of the immediate benefit which it will spread throughout the service by the continuance in it of officers perfectly acquainted with its duties, and deeply interested in the success which may attend their vigilance and zeal. I think no one will be found capable of urging a stronger ground of opinion against the measure than the one I have suggested, viz., the infringment of patronage; and entirely approved of and joyfully received as this boon will be by the officers now serving, their thanks will be justly awarded to as they will be fully merited by you; if, through the medium of your columns, you will strenuously advocate its adoption.

If this extension of command be allowed, there will then be but one object left unattained, and whilst the disposition to be liberal exists, it will cost very little to add a second boon. I allude to a defined period of service in the Coast Guard being permitted to go as sea-time. Where can there be a reasonable objection to this? It could never happen that the same officer would receive a second step of promotion without having completed the required sea-time for either rank he may have previously held; whilst, by adding to the patronage of the Admiralty, it may, in some degree, compensate for the first loss by enabling their Lordships, where the disposition exists, to promote an officer when qualified by a previous term of service in the Coast Guard (the extent to be hereafter determined upon) without obliging him to go to sea to incur a heavy expense of outfit, and what is still more undesirable, to run the risk of finding that his friends are out of office and incapable of redeeming their promises on his return.

Oct. 7, 1839. J. C., C.G.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

[We have been favoured with a private letter from an officer now serving with this army, and which will be read with painful interest.—Ed. *N. M. G.*]

It were useless in a letter to enter on the subject of Affghanistan as a country, but I cannot dispatch this without removing the veil which travellers have cast over the real character of the people. If anti-educationists still exist in England, send them here one and all, that they may see their idolized theories carried out in detail, and view the fruit of that system which they have been so anxious to continue to their countrymen. The Affghans are strict observers of the religious form enjoined by the Koran; they are obedient to their priests, and hate with all fervour infidels and schismatics, among which last they include all those professing Mahometanism who, in the merest trifles, differ from their own assertions regarding their religion—it were almost mockery to call it "their belief." As a people, they are uneducated, and therefore ready to receive whatever their priests choose to enforce on them obedience, without the fear of being led astray, as educated men often are, by the vanity of displaying their reasoning powers. From infancy the sword is put into their hands, they are also taught to ride, and were, when under the great-grandfather of their present king, Shah Soojah, esteemed the bravest warriors of the East.

Whatever they might have been in 1761, when Ahmed Shah, at the battle of Panniput, destroyed the flower of the Mahrattah army, treble his own in number, and defended by 100 pieces of artillery; they do not convey a correct idea, but to those who have had an opportunity of seeing them in their own country, of what an Affghan really is.

The halo of glory which the founder of their monarchy threw around them as a people, has only served to mislead the judgment of superficial travellers, who, either from motives of personal interest, from incapability of judging aright, or want of nerve to combat the assertions of preceding travellers, have added their mite to blind their own government, and keep up the delusions under which the civilized world has so long laboured respecting the alleged descendants of Ben Israel. If avarice and cupidity afford any evidence as to their title to the descent claimed, it might have a chance of being substantiated, for an all-absorbing thirst for gold is the ruling passion of the Affghans. To this may be ascribed their treachery, cunning, hypocrisy, lying, deceit, kidnapping, and worse than all, their insatiable thirst for blood. These crimes are not confined to the ignorant, the base, and the needy; they fill the throne and the cottage, and belong to the noble and the peasant. They can be traced from the murder of Futtah Khan before the court, the mutilation of his body by the king's son and the nobles, down to the butcheries perpetrated by the peasantry on the heedless and unarmed traveller, whose throat is cut and whose body is sliced and lopped for his rags, which would not sell for a couple of shillings. An Affghan has no principle, no honour; and where custom has imposed an observance upon him, his cunning is immediately brought into play to relieve him from its obligations. Thus the stranger who claims the hospitality of the Affghan, eats of his salt and sleeps under his roof, is followed as he starts on his journey, and having passed the boundary of the land, tribe, or village of his host, as the case may be, of hospitality, the duties have been discharged, and the stranger, the guest of the previous night, immediately becomes his victim. It is almost useless to prove that the Affghans are contemptible; towards men possessing all that civilised and Christian man holds in abhorrence, whose daily avocations embrace acts deservedly occupying the first place, and sentenced to the severest punishments in the criminal codes of civilized states, can possess no ennobling quality. Even the poor animal gift of bravery he knows not, and hence it is that an Affghan force once repulsed never rallies. They make their attacks in the dead of night, rush full gallop, sword in hand, through their enemies' camp, and should they find them unprepared and scattered, they wheel round, slaughter every soul they meet, and then pillage the camp. The hungry lioness knows not a stronger thirst for blood. There is nothing of bravery, courage, or resolution in their attacks; it is the wiliness of the tiger, who steals upon his prey, and if opposed by a watchful enemy, [illegible] him the Affghan skulks back to his wilds. Hence it is the advanced column of the "army of the Indus" has with no enemy, while every unarmed man and wander camp follower has found a murderer. No words can convey an idea of the cruel and wanton butcheries practised by these ruffians on the camp-followers. They marched with the camp for days, waiting for opportunities to rob and murder; they bepanned the hungry by offers of cheap food in the village, and murdered them the moment they were beyond the protection of the pickets. A party will ride up to a stranger, salaaming to the pummel of their saddles; if he is armed and well mounted, they will remain with him or pass on; if not, the leader gives a sign, and he is instantly murdered. A fine young officer of the lancers was murdered, unarmed, by these miscreants; another by the use of his walking-stick escaped from the same party. Upwards of twenty of these wretches, calling themselves servants of the assistants to the Envoy of Kelat, persuaded between three and four hundred servants, camp-followers, &c., who were tired of marching and quarter rations, to place themselves under their protection, promising to guard them in safety through the country into Hindostan. About one hundred miles east of Kandahar, among the hills inhabited by Hussanns, they were met by a chief, who invited the [illegible] his fort, offering them food and safety. The ally [illegible] accepted the offer, and followed the chief and their *guia*. when they got to the gate of the fort the chief seemed alarmed at their numbers, and proposed that they should leave their arms outside. This was done, and the gate was closed immediately on the unhappy people. They were then taken one by one, and stripped naked, their throats cut, their bowels opened, and their entrails searched for gold and jewels; every now and then a young man, who promised by his strength to be useful as a slave, was circumcised, and set apart, it being acceptable to God to make an inveterate infidel into a good Mahomedan. When about half these unfortunate people had been thus fiendishly disposed of, the remainder inside became frantic, and burst over the walls in every direction, and were cut to pieces by the Affghans, with the exception of seven, who escaped by hiding themselves all day, and travelling all night. In this way they reached the camp on the seventh day, having lived upon grass, roots, and water. I feel that after these illustrations it would be a work of supererogation to say more of a people who are a disgrace to the human species. I have little doubt the justness of the character assigned to them will be recognized by the whole army.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 7.

(*Continued from page 639.*)

Sir,—I will conclude this chapter upon naval correspondence, with the insertion of Captain Broke's letter to Captain Capel of his celebrated death-and-glory combat, and his manly challenge to the Captain of the *Chesapeake*.

"*Shannon, Halifax, June 6th*, 1813.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston lighthouse in His Majesty's ship under my command on the 1st inst., I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States frigate *Chesapeake* (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the *Shannon*. I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cool, and then hove to for him to join us. The enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying. When closing with us he sent down his royal yards; I kept the *Shannon's* up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half-past 5 P.M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the topsails. After exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen-channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant band appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective Officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving everything before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance. The firing continued at all the gangways and between the tops; but in two minutes' time the enemy were driven, sword in hand, from every post, the American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British union flosted triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action.

"I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in their *conquest*.

"My brave First Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours; his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham, the Purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small-arm men, was killed on his post at the gangway. My faithful old Clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side. Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss; I request the Commander-in-Chief will recommend her to the protection of my Lords Commissioners [illegible] the Admiralty. My [illegible]n Boatswain, Mr. Step[illegible] lost an arm; he [illegible] under Lord Rodney [illegible] April; I trust [illegible] and services will [illegible] im happy to say is [illegible] Midshipman of [illegible] merit, is the only [illegible]er wounded besides [illegible], and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen [illegible]d marines we had 23 slain and 66 wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of can do justice to the merits of my valiant Officers and crew. The calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could be equalled only by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the Commander-in-Chief. Having received a sabre-wound at the first onset, whilst charging a part of the enemy who had rallied on their forecastle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our *conquest* was complete, and then directing Second Lieutenant Wallis to take charge of the *Shannon* and secure the prisoners. I left the Third Lieutenant, Mr. Falkiner (who had headed the main-deck boarders), in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these Officers most strongly to the Commander-in-Chief's patronage, for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties [illegible]ich afterwards devolved upon them [illegible]

"To Mr. Etouch, the Acting-Master, I am much in[illegible] for the steadiness with which he conducted the ship [illegible]ion. The Lieutenants Johns and Law, of the [illegible]es, bravely boarded at the head of their respective [illegible]sions. It is impossible to particularise every brilliant [illegible]eed performed by my Officers and men; but I must mention, when the ship's yard-arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnogham, who commanded in our maintop, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main-yard-arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our foretop, stormed the enemy's foretop from the fore-yard-arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Etouch, the Acting-Master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clavering, Raymond, and Littlejohn, Midshipmen. This latter Officer is the son of Captain Littlejohn, who was slain in the *Berwick*. The loss of the enemy was about 70 killed and 100 wounded. Among the former were the four Lieutenants, a Lieutenant of Marines, the Master, and many other Officers. Captain Lawrence is since dead of his wounds."

"The enemy came into action with a complement of 440 men; the *Shannon*, having picked up some re-captured seamen, had 330. The *Chesapeake* is a fine frigate, and mounts 49 guns—18's on her main-deck, 32's on her quarter-deck and forecastle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had been only exchanging a salute. I have the honour to be, &c., "P. B. V. BROKE.

"*To Captain the Hon. T. Bladen Capel, &c., Halifax.*"

The composition of this letter, from the many epithets expressive of the warmth of a seaman's heart after victory—his sorrow for the dead and pity for his wounded shipmates, has, from envy or nice criticism, been considered *affected* and peculiar. "My brave First Lieutenant—my *valiant* officers and men—my *faithful* old Clerk—my *veteran* Boatswain—our *gallant* band—my *gallant* shipmates—my *gallant* seamen and marines." Sneer again, ye *envious* and ye *censorious!* Bravery and compassion, each in its proper place and time, filled the breast of BROKE.

"In me let the foe feel the paw of the lion;
And the battle once ended, the heart of a lamb.'

As to one ship making a prize of another, the word *conquest* is in both cases misapplied. A great *victory* over a fleet may be appropriately termed a *conquest*. Nelson said of the battle of the Nile—"*This is more than a victory, it is a* CONQUEST." The official detail of the action between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake* in ONE *paragraph* is admirable. The combat *short*—the account *laconic*.

Ye Captains, *when* "ye go forth to battle," achieve your victory in fifteen minutes—bring your ships out of action in good order, *i' their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had been only exchanging a salute*"—anchor your prizes, glorious trophies of war, in a British port, with "*the proud old British union floating triumphant over* them," and tell the same story as your brother-sailor BROKE; your country will *then* immortalise you as skilful officers—*brave and good-hearted men!*

Senior United Service Club, Sept. 30. TRISTRAM.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.—MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As anger and offensive expressions bespeak a consciousness of defeat, I am quite *content* with the "*British Officer's*" recourse to both; as to the dirt he has thrown at Prussian courage, facts and a clothes-brush are sure to restore the latter to its envied brilliancy. Having a grateful recollection of its support, for to it alone I owe the credit, if to *me* any is due, of having, at the age of 18, taken a strong battery, with, properly speaking, a mere handful of men, placed under my command by a casualty, I not only feel entitled, but *bound*, to defend a reputation confirmed on a large scale at the Katzbach, on the Culm, &c. &c. &c., nay, even at Ligney. Let their libeller ask the brave 18th Hussars whether, at Waterloo, they and the Prussians did not, more honourably than by putting at each other's skirts, run a race for glory by a very *friendly rivalry* in gallantry. Permit me now to "set right" this *British Officer* as to my title to a "Prussian appellative," and as to my knowing something alike of Prussian and English troops, by consenting to your obligingly giving him, yet ONLY *in exchange for his*, my name and address. With the gallant *Arthur*, and to whom I most freely tender apologies, I most respectfully beg leave to maintain my *incognito*, since, in very affably averting a SUPPOSED "charge of inconsistency," he shows us both to be right; his advice to seize the bayonet applying to those NOT *used in bayonet fencing*, and myself speaking of *bayonet fencers as sure to punish, and severely, such temerity*, even if fighting only with the "rickety zigzag things," and with tenfold increased certainty if armed, as *Arthur* recommends, with patent bayonets. I feel truly proud of that veteran's coinciding opinion as to applying dandyism as a panacea!—for, although a partial stimulus in some cases, compared with more solid and less zigzag efforts to reach the great object, it seems rather a slippery path; but so long as all move towards the *same* point, why should the choice of the road, good or middling, not be open to each, as long as we travel along good-temperedly? With respect for the British United Service, and with admiration of your impartial exertions to promote its welfare, I have, &c. A PRUSSIAN MOUSTACHE.

London, Oct. 6th, 1839.

THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It is my misfortune to be without Parliamentary interest or an independent fortune, but I have the consolation of having a very worthy and intelligent young man a son, who has passed a very fair examination, and has otherwise received very high testimonials from all the Commanders with whom he has served since his entering the Naval service in the year 1826; to whom, with my large family and limited income, I have, with much inconvenience, felt myself obliged to make an allowance of 40*l.* per annum to place himself on an equality of expenditure with his messmates, since his first embarkation on the troubled ocean; which, together with the extravagantly high pay of 26*l.* per annum (being less than one-sixth of the pay which Captain Marryat informs us is allowed by our former republican economising sons of the United States, as pay to persons serving in the same grade in their Navy when on full pay, viz., 156*l.* per annum, and when on half-pay 12*l.*, exactly one-fifth of which amount is received by our Mates when on full pay) from our liberal country; with the further advantage of not having any allowance as half-pay to keep him from a state of starvation in the event of his ship being paid off, and he turned adrift with a fortune of a few shillings in his pocket, and very possibly suffering from an ill state of health, arising from the effects of the climate in which he has been previously serving.

Nor are these the sole benefits to which he may very reasonably aspire, if we are to believe what recent rumour informed us we might rely upon as a fact, namely, that of a Mate having, at the sole orders of his Commander, had his livery (for verily it is nothing else) taken from off his back, and he turned before the mast, there to do duty and associate with those with whom he could have had no community of feeling. Such are the benefits which we confer on our dauntless sons of the sea, who have for years bygone saved us from any hostile foot pressing our soil. It is not only a disgrace to our Government, but also to our Legislature, to allow such a stigma (without any inquiry) to be inflicted on our blue-jackets, or to withhold from them, when unemployed, sufficient to keep them from a state of want and starvation.

Some few weeks ago I had an acquaintance paying me a visit, who, in the course of conversation, informed me that in the year 1825, he went to Portsmouth to embark as a Cadet for the East Indies, being accompanied by a younger brother, who was going on board of one of our men-of-war at that port as a Volunteer of the First class; that in the year 1837 he returned to the same port, from India, a Captain of two years standing, and where he found his brother tar a full-grown Mate of five years, who had never during the whole period been absent from his duty six weeks.

AN OLD COLONIST.

NAVAL REGISTRY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—"The tenacity with which people put forth sentiments and arguments which they know to be erroneous, and in which they display bad feeling and utter ignorance, is surprising." *True Blue* says, "*X. Y. Z.* would legislate most profoundly, when he proposes to 'man the Navy without additional expense *.'" Verily he is sarcastic (a humour I admire, when confined by the bounds of truth and good feeling). Again, Sir, he says, "Where is the sailor (after servitude required by his scheme) to find 14*l.*, 7*l.* 10*s.*? &c. &c." Now, Sir, *True Blue* knows this to be untrue, as it is *before servitude* (an immense difference) 14*l.* is required, and 7*l.* 10*s.* after, which, if all employment on the waters, within reach of their native element the ocean, is confined to those who serve, and afford protection to their country (as I consider foreign merchant trade does, as also the man-of-war's man), there is a more than comfortable livelihood to be obtained, which will enable them to realise the latter sum, viz., 7*l.* 10*s.*; those years, if spent at sea, will save thousands from early imprudent marriages, the young man's most ruinous temptation.

"Verily," he exclaims, "he gives Jack credit for more saving knowledge and practice than I have ever met an instance of." Now, Sir, all my observations are founded on inquiry and experience. What *True Blue's* are I know not; and I will produce you hereafter names and instances of old sailors having saved sufficient to purchase not one boat, but twenty. Again, Sir, in the ship I was last paid off from, a Quartermaster owned several houses. These are not solitary instances, I assure you. The sailor in his youth revels in excess (not more than true blue officers), and many in old age. But who so dissolute as those young watermen it is my aim to *drive* to sea! *By what* means? By establishing and holding out a strong temptation. *Mark my words, Mr. Editor—we can never press again.* "*X. Y. Z.*," he says, "next proceeds to libel the Royal Navy." I DENY IT. The Navy, what it is with good officers, is, and ever has been, my pride and boast; and if he affirms that libel consists in asserting *there are officers in the Navy whose conduct is a bad example and tyrannical*, he does not know the *meaning* of the word, for it is not attacking the service at large. He next mentions my presumption, (presumption his is, indeed,) to ground his experience as the test of mine. I say, I did think that you, Sir, as the Editor of the first Naval paper, were aware of the state of discipline of particular ships equally as much so as of the general condition of the service. Now, Sir, I shall endeavour to prove that sailors are prejudiced against the pendant (on first entry), and not without reason, &c. I never boarded a ship but I tried to obtain a volunteer, or at least their feelings towards the service. One said, "I have had enough of the ——." Well, I thought he was right. "Oh! no, Sir," another says, "I was paid off from ——, at Sheerness. The service will never catch me again. The Admiral had to go on board with force, to restore obedience; for, besides the men, the wordes had command of the ship." Another says, "I was in the E——, an unnatural, d—d ship; I was in the treadmill, B——; I was in the D——. Oh! Sir, it was shocking there. God bless the old Admiral—he was the fellow; but Lord, Sir, the Commander and Master-at-Arms were nearly killed in attempting to go round the lower-deck at the usual rounds, for they down lower-deck ports and regularly beat him off." Besides scores of other instances, I will ask you what a man's feelings must be (in sober moments) and the state of the crew when the following occurs:—*Captain* (to a man on main-sheet)—"Haul, Sir, haul." *Man*—"I am hauling." *Captain*—"Haul, Sir." *Man*—"I'll see you d—d first." *Captain*—"What do you say, Sir?" *Man*—"I'll see you b——d first." He was put in irons, and the next morning called up for punishment. Captain asks if he has thought, and is sorry for what he said? "Yes." "What do you mean by it?" "Oh! I mean that, and a b——y sight more." The man, Sir, was unpunished, and retained in the ship. Immense desertion has been the consequence of the Captains' counting-popularity system, for it is not only this but tyrannical conduct which creates disgust. I could add much more, and only reserve cases of real mutiny for a private letter, thinking here is sufficient to show how far the fame of these ships may injure the character of the service. *True Blue* says I might have justly asserted that a lax system of discipline is prevalent. This and tyranny has but one end. *True discipline*, the life and soul of the service, has neither of these ingredients in its nature.

True Blue says, when I attack Captain Marryat's remarks on the ingratitude of seamen, I clearly show I know nothing of their character. Here's perversion! Again, Captain M.'s assertion was to the effect they were a mercenary set, and induced by these feelings alone to leave their country's service; I attempted to defend their character from that imputation alone, and do not recollect that Captain M. accuses them of ingratitude, but which I did him, for, in common with us all, he must acknowledge—

To them our dearest rights we owe;

I think I may here fairly retaliate, for *Blue* shows so much ignorance in not knowing who Captain Walker is, that, whilst attempting to silence me, (without offering any plan of his own), he ought to have curbed his crabbed humour, which he proves he labours under, by saying my whole aim is that of oppressing the poor. Verily, *Blue*, after this charitable expression, I cannot envy a soul like thine; perhaps he will learn from this who Captain Walker is, as I fear we have few *True Blues* like him. Well, then, Captain Walker, now in the Turkish service, is one of the most zealous, smart, intelligent officers in the Navy, esteemed as much for his private as his public worth; was First Lieutenant of the *Barham*, Commander of the *Pasguard*, was posted, and sent as Admiral in the Turkish Fleet by Government; I should say, as he retains his rank, quite sufficient to prove what he is, and as much entitled to Captain M.'s complimentary remarks as the British Sailor. I strongly *opine* (here's a word for a blue) that *True Blue* belongs to a fashionable tribe of men, with more zeal than discretion, ready to launch out in eulogies on the side of the question only, and whatever power he might have of doing good, would withhold it from the Whig; hence his kicking at my profound legislation is trying to devise a plan for "manning the Navy, without expense to Government." I beg to inform *Blue* I know what the Articles of War are equally with himself, and shall not submit to his opinion that "the Admiralty is a competent Court in itself." Competent indeed, when a man or Junior Officer, by the dash of a tyrant's pen, can be discharged from the service with disgrace, robbed of all pretensions to promotion and pension, without either having or seeing his judge or jury. If *Blue* is an officer, let me ask him how he would like it? Why should they be subjected to so summary a mode any more than a private in the Army?

My views on this subject, as also the direful effect *Blue* would make me believe my profound legislation would have on the market people and the like, are foreign to a letter of defence already sufficiently long: as such, may I beg its insertion. *True Blue* has given the challenge, here is my answer; my time is too fully and agreeably occupied to enter into a correspondence of angry controversy, therefore we had better cut it. X. Y. Z.

* *N. & M. G., 30th Sept.*

A Sailor's Religion.—About a fortnight ago, W. Gibson, aged 78, died in the Dalmahoy union workhouse; he had fought under Nelson in most of his battles, and was "Captain of the foretop." On his death-bed he afforded a striking proof of that seamanlight spirit which tenanted the breast of the heroes of the Nile, Trafalgar, &c. Being in extreme pain, he observed to the master of the workhouse that it was "hard lines," after being present in so many engagements, to have to die in the lingering manner he was dying. Mr. Johnson observed that he thought it was much better to die a natural death than in battle, as it afforded a man time to repent. "Repent!" exclaimed the old tar, "when a man dies in battle, he goes so quick that he gets to heaven before the devil knows he is dead."—*Scotsman Saturday Journ.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 12, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 90¾ ⅝.	3½ Reduced, 97¼ ⅜.
Reduced, 90¾ ⅝.	New 3½, 98¼ ⅜.

Consols for Account, 90¾ ⅝.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We thank "D. G.," but our view of the case is this: a ship's deck is arched not regularly inclined; therefore a gun in recoiling does not preserve the same parallel line. The deck is not an inclined plane like a garrison platform, but an arch.

The extraordinary increase in the circulation of the N. & M. G. *during the last three weeks, induces us to remind those friends who bind the paper to keep their sets perfect. Our last Number is out of print, and we shall be happy to purchase back any copies, in order to supply Subscribers who have been disappointed.*

We beg attention to a very sensible letter from a correspondent on the Coast-Guard Service. We believe that the officers throughout that force generally are very anxious upon the point discussed. We should be glad to see them placed upon the same footing as others, holding civil *appointments, which are granted for five, and not, as with the Coast-Guard, for three years.*

"M. H." is mistaken: the anecdote in our last respecting the Duke and Waterloo was taken from the Dover Chronicle, *and so acknowledged by us; but we will look into the matter.—"J. E." will find all that is known of the Military Commission Resolutions in the* N. & M. G. *of 28th ult.—We will attend to "J. H. B."—"Chevron" in type till next week.—Many thanks to a friend at Saltash.—We have written to "Z.," Edinburgh.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

WHILE a vast deal of discussion has taken place on the state of the Navy, another matter, intimately connected therewith, has been almost entirely overlooked—we mean the state of the *Navy List*, a subject in our opinion worthy of far more consideration than has hitherto been bestowed upon it.

Controversy has elicited the fact, that of ships we possess many, a strong force in commission, and large reserves, independent of a powerful steam Navy, Royal and Mercantile, more than treble in extent to that of the whole world. Our seamen we reckon by tens and hundreds of thousands, of improved and improving quality, provided henceforth by the laws which oblige owners to maintain apprentices, so that every person entering on a sea life now, serves a term which ensures his ability. We may confidently exult in the possession of all the elements of Naval power in abundance, whenever circumstances require their display, except one—a very material one—we mean officers to command, and to perform the executive duties of our fleets, in fact, Admirals and Lieutenants.

We have been induced to these reflections, by lately scanning over the list, whilst speculating on the probable successor to the lamented Sir Thomas Hardy; and although quite aware that a large number of officers, out of so extensive a calendar, must be unfit for service, we confess we had not anticipated the case to be so bad as an attentive investigation has proved.

Of the Admirals, we do not imagine there are more than half-a dozen out of the forty, or thereabouts, who could insure their lives at five years' purchase, on the score of age alone, to say nothing of the wounds and infirmities inseparable from their profession. The Reverend Sidney Smith has somewhere observed of a statesman—Lord John Russell, we believe—that such was his confidence in his diversified abilities, that he would, without hesitation, take command of the Channel Fleet! It is possible he would be as capable of the office as the majority of our old Admirals, broken down by age and infirmities, and quite unfit for active service, rendered ten times more arduous, incessant, harassing, and responsible, as it must be in time of war, since steam-vessels form so important an element of Naval power.

We trust that the inevitable consequences which have resulted, and must in the order of things still further result, from the system which has produced this,—we mean progressive promotion by seniority—have received due consideration from the Commission, for the evil will increase under present circumstances unless some remedy is applied. We may, indeed, continue to boast a list of distinguished Admirals, who will ever command admiration and respect for the brilliant deeds they have performed, but we cannot expect that Octogenarians, however ardent the spirit, can retain the physical power necessary to support them in action and responsible commands; and when war comes it will be necessary to resort to some means of procuring the services of young officers, which, if suddenly adopted, will savour of injustice to those above them who are shelved.

On the list of Vice and Rear Admirals, we are glad to perceive the names of many gallant and talented officers, upon whose services, in full vigour, we may calculate for perhaps ten years to come; but this is entirely owing to their very early promotion—the system, in fact, so much complained of. The same reasoning applies to the Captains at the head of the list, amongst whom popular names occur; but it will require many successive promotions before we shall obtain a list of active Flag Officers. As regards Captains to command ships, the matter is not so material: their duties in fleets are light, and require no great energy of mind or body to perform, except in actual battle, provided they have active officers under them; and the same observation applies, in a limited degree, to Commanders. But what shall we say of the Lieutenants—the executive officers, upon whom all the active duties fall, who keep the watches, command the divisions, &c. &c. &c.? Of these, out of nearly three thousand on the list, sufficient can scarcely be induced to perform the service required in Peace. We say induced, because, with little or no chance of promotion, and pay wholly inadequate, few will serve afloat unless obliged; and a great majority of those on the list are of more than twenty years' standing, and now wholly unfit to perform active duties, even did not their seniority preclude a Captain from selecting some smart active young officer, who had been constantly employed, and therefore acquainted with the forms of discipline, for his First Lieutenant.

These evils have been brought about by the immense and indiscriminate promotion of 1815—by the lavish promotions which followed, and, once incurred, are now aggravated by the regulation which provides that only one promotion shall be made for three deaths. This latter plan will have the effect of reducing the list, after a time, certainly; but in the *meanwhile* the operation will be rendered unnecessary, even by death itself, which, in the course of nature, will remove the obstruction.

The state of parties, too, cannot but tend to the disadvantage of officers who have no political influence; for it is not to be supposed, that when antagonist principles are so fiercely exerted, and every effort made to turn a majority, or to secure a single vote, Ministers will be so regardless of their own interests as to let slip opportunities of rewarding friends, much less of encouraging party opposition by bestowing rewards upon their political opponents. We should be glad to see it otherwise, under a strong government at liberty to bestow its patronage, without reference to party; but until one party or the other prevails, it is folly to expect that such will be the case, and we are only thankful on the part of the Navy that a considerable portion of that patronage, which was formerly wholly exerted for political purposes, is now secured to merit.

In closing these observations, we cannot help remarking upon the bad taste with which some of our contemporaries allude to officers personally whilst abusing the authorities. No sooner is an officer named for an appointment, than these worthies set to work to rake up everything they can to his prejudice. If he has neglected to furnish an account of his services, and small mention of his deeds is put forth in the Naval Biography, he is set down as an officer of no note. As regards Admiral Fleeming—intended, we believe, as the new Governor of Greenwich Hospital, but not yet appointed—this is particularly the case. Now, even according to Marshall's Biography, Admiral Fleeming performed gallant and active service in frigates; and although it was not his good fortune to command a line-of-battle ship in action, it will be admitted that his ships, particularly *Standard* and *Bulwark*, were in a high state of discipline;—indeed, for beauty of arrangement, unrivalled, and nothing wanting but the opportunity for distinction. Admiral Fleeming is, however, a party man, has large property and influence in his native county, and this influence he exercises in favour of the Government. This will account for the appointment and also for the abuse which latter he will doubtless have sufficient philosophy to sustain. As far as our wishes are concerned we should always rejoice to see the most distinguished the best rewarded.

Since the above was in type, an article has appeared in the *Times*, reflecting on the intended appointment of Admiral Fleeming. This must of course be received with due qualification, considering that our powerful contemporary professes to be a strenuous political advocate. He has run into one error, however, when he supposes that every Officer who distinguished himself during the war, had some Order attached to his name. There were many exceptions, but how and why produced it is now needless to inquire. We may particularly allude to the case of the present Sir Thomas Baker, an officer who fought one of the best frigate actions of the war, and distinguished himself greatly on several occasions, yet he was passed over in the appropriation of honours when the Order of the Bath was extended, being placed as Companion; and, although the whole Navy was indignant at this, it was not until the Duke of Clarence became Lord High Admiral, that the injustice this gallant officer had laboured under for a dozen years was repaired, by one of the first acts of his Royal Highness, placing him in his proper position. In giving the list of names eligible for this appointment, our contemporary, or his correspondent *Benbow*, (who we perceive by his style of writing is no sailor,) has been guided apparently by the stars and decorations which denote distinctions, but he has omitted some who have *at least* equal pretensions with those enumerated.

We will put our readers in possession of the most important letters that have appeared respecting the appointment of Admiral Fleeming.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—The most atrocious appointment of Admiral Fleeming to

the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital fills the thinking part of the Navy with perfect disgust; for no Admiral in the service ever saw no little fighting or did less for his country than the Hon. and *gallant* Admiral Charles Fleeming. But he is, indeed, a fortunate youth. He has had every good appointment in the service for having done nothing. He once *saw* a partial action, having commanded the *Egyptian*, 50-gun frigate*, in Sir Robert Calder's affair off Ferrol. Now, this is the whole of his fighting service. He never had the honour of being Gazetted for one exploit during the two long wars.

If the Admirals of England had one spark of proper feeling left they would go in a body and present a memorial to Her Majesty against this unjust appointment, made by Lord Minto from merely political motives. But these are the Reformers! the just, the equitable, the no-patronage Government, with whom merit in all cases was to be the sole recommendation to fill the public offices! But how the reform world, particularly the Ministry, are given to lying, slandering, and deceit!

To conclude, I send you a list of officers who ought in common justice to have had Greenwich Hospital in preference to this busy partisan, viz.:—

Admiral Sir H. Whitshed, G.C.B.	A medal for Lord St. Vincent's battle.
Admiral Sir G. Martin, G.C.B.	Ditto for ditto.
Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B.,	G.C.M.G.
Admiral Sir H. Trollope, G.C.B.	Medal for Camperdown.
Admiral Sir John Wells, G.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral Sir W. Hotham, K.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral Sir J. Rowley, K.C.B.,	G.C.M.G.
Admiral Sir D. Gould, G.C.B.	Medal for the Nile.
Admiral Sir W. S. Smith, G.C.B.,	the man who first defeated Bonaparte and his Invincibles at the memorable siege of Acre.
Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford,	Medal for St. Domingo.
Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.	Services in America, &c.
Admiral Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B.	Trafalgar.
Admiral Durham, G.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral Bayntun, G.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral Codrington, G.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral Digby, K.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral Bullen, K.C.B.	Ditto.
Admiral the Hon. C. Fleeming (got Greenwich Hospital)	Nothing but empty politics.

Now, this is too bad.

We having nothing to say against Fleeming otherwise. He is a friendly man and very courteous; but when the Reformers set themselves up as the perfection of justice, it staggers one. Your most obedient servant, BENBOW.

It is a fact that Fleeming's sole claim, and upon which he founded his demand for the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, was his having, he says, "spent some money and supported Ministers in returning members in Scotland and elsewhere."

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—I observed in the *Times* of this day a letter signed "Benbow," reflecting on the appointment of the Honourable Admiral Fleeming to Greenwich Hospital, and stating, amongst other disqualifications, he was never in a general Naval engagement. It appears this was not considered an objection, for the truly-respected Admiral Colpoys, when placed at the head of Greenwich Hospital, was similarly situated, and had previously held various very good situations—commands in the Channel fleets, a Lordship of the Admiralty, commands at Plymouth, &c.

"Benbow" gives a list of a number of the full Admirals of the Navy, never considering that many he mentions are, from age and infirmity, totally unfit for the office. Admiral Sir George Martin is Vice-Admiral of the *United Kingdom*, and has had command. Sir R. Stopford is Rear Admiral of ditto, and has and is holding a command. They have both salaries (see "New Naval List," by an Old Commander) for those sinecures, and have stars, &c. As Greenwich Hospital is situated, it should never become a sinecure, and a reference to the *Naval and Military Gazette*, page 861, 31st of August last, will show that an active officer is required, and even Admiral Fleeming's enemies must allow that on that score the selection is justifiable. No officer in his various employments ever sacrificed more to the study to enforce the public contracts for victualling his crews, &c. One thing is certain, that strict justice will be enforced in every way in which the interests of Greenwich Hospital are concerned; and though the Admiral had never the good fortune to be in command in a general engagement, for which no blame can attach to him, there is not a person that knows him or ever sailed with him but is fully confident that zeal and activity will be fully exerted, and that his manifold duties will be most ably, most faithfully, and most honourably discharged. JUSTITIA.

October 10th.

Upon these letters the *Morning Chronicle* remarks,—

Admiral Fleeming is held in the greatest regard in the Navy as an excellent officer; and all who have served with him, or under him, are loud in his praises as an able, a vigilant, and a humane officer. Even "Benbow" allows that he is "a friendly man." With a Navy like ours, against which, for a long period before the close of the last war, no enemy durst show himself, the number of officers who have had commands in general engagements, and are in a condition to discharge efficiently the duties of a situation like that of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, must be few indeed. It is not true that, as "Justitia" remarks, the office has always been filled by officers who have been in such engagements, and he instances Sir John Colpoys. But the best title of Admiral Fleming is his peculiar qualification for the office. It is due to him to state that no man is more liked in the Navy, on account of the care which he has always taken of those under his charge, and his determination to see that the health of the seamen should not suffer from the irregular or inadequate fulfilment of contracts. It is generally allowed that no officer did more for the Navy than Earl St. Vincent, by his vigilance in guarding against abuses. If Admiral Fleeming have earned a reputation for the determination with which he enforces the faithful performance of contracts, in order to secure the health and comfort of the seamen, this is no slight recommendation for an office like that of Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The veterans who have fought their country's battles are entitled to all the care which that country can bestow on them in their old age: and the care of them ought not to be committed to men unfit, from age, infirmities, or other circumstances, for the effective discharge of the duties of the office.

No man was more alive to the importance of providing for the adequate support of the men under his charge than the Duke of Wellington. With his characteristic modesty, he attributed a great deal of his success to his skill and diligence in seeing that the Commissaries did their duty with regard to the supplies of food. "I think," he says, in one of his despatches, "that I know how to feed men." There is, as he well knew, a close connection between feeding and fighting. The veterans of Greenwich Hospital will know how to appreciate the merits of an officer who has distinguished himself by zeal for whatever regards the comfortable well-being of the sailor.

* At this period we had no 50-gun frigates, ships of that rate being two deckers. *Egyptienne* was rated 40, a very efficient ship in every respect, as regarded the high discipline maintained, and the comfort of the crew. In fact, Admiral Fleeming has always been considered a popular officer, on shore or afloat.—ED. *N. and M. G.*

IT is generally supposed that Admiral Sir Peter Halkett would have succeeded to the Portsmouth command, his tour of service in the West Indies having been interrupted by promotion to full Admiral; but we grieve to state that an account of his death reached town yesterday. The officers we have heard named as likely to succeed Admiral Fleeming, are—Sir Le[illegible] Edw[illegible] Codrington, and Sir George Parker—Sir Edward Codrington for choice.

THE most influential of human passions is perhaps ambition—the basis of which is self-love, not unfrequently combined with arrogance. In its pursuit men have been known to make every sacrifice; insomuch that when unattainable by an honourable, though humble, career, they have not scrupled to sacrifice reputation. The vanity of transmitting a name to posterity, had such influence on Erostratus, that even the crime of sacrilege could not restrain him, preferring to live in the annals of infamy, rather than be unknown to futurity. A dignified ambition, however, is highly commendable, as exciting its votaries to deeds of renown, and opening to them the page of history as the record of their good actions.

Looking then at the Military and Naval Commission, and seeing the many magnanimous individuals of whom it is composed, we rejoice at the opportunity thus afforded these great and good men to add another laurel to the wreath which they have severally entwined for themselves on the field of battle, by showing to their less fortunate brethren in arms, who participated with them in the perils and privations of war, that, since the nation has deputed them to award a fitting remuneration for the patriotic sacrifices made by the Army and Navy, they will acquit themselves in a manner which shall not fail to redound to their honour, and do justice to the liberality of the nation by whom the Commission has been sanctioned. Honourable men all—alike true to their country, and faithful to the services which they represent, they will doubtless duly weigh the biting necessities under which both Army and Navy have long groaned, and will mete out such a measure of justice as shall redound to their credit, and add lustre to their distinguished station.

A Military Commission for the adjustment of claims on the gratitude of a nation by the Army and Navy has no precedent, and must occupy a space in future history. If, then, honourable ambition has fired their souls, the acts of this Commission, coupled with the names of its members, will emblazon the historic page of British worthies; their deeds will be sanctified with the aspirations of the widows and orphans of Britain's boast—her Army and Navy. If, on the contrary, they shall have unworthily executed the sacred charge entrusted to them, the widow's curse will be their requiem, and the orphan's sigh shall waft the allegation to the throne of Heaven, whilst public contempt will point the finger of scorn ere yet they quit this mundane world. Their task is easy—let them take justice to their council; and since it cannot be denied that to the Army and Navy of Great Britain England owes her wealth, the spread of commerce, and the extension of empire, so the members of those professions should be placed in a position beyond that of beggary and absolute want, which alone have hitherto been their lot. That the nation is liberal to its public servants is evinced by the thousands per annum to retired Exchequer Chancellors, even by half-dozens, as the reward for past services; and surely they will not sacrifice the British bull-dogs that the cormorants alone may be crammed! Let the Commissioners recollect that war will shortly reverberate along the shores of the Mediterranean, and shake the hemisphere of India; let them likewise reflect that Military and Naval Officers can[illegible]y, which leaves nothing, when their mess and tailors' bills are paid, for wife and children. No Officer can go into action with *zeal* when he feels that the announcement of his death must be the mandate for his widow and orphans to go to the poor-house; especially now, as regards the Navy, that "pension" has been swamped under the ocean of time, by a ten years probation of *commission* rank, in addition to the *now* undefined period of servitude, for the unennobled candidates for Naval honours.

A CORRESPONDENT has put to us some questions in reference to the Warrant dated 7th July, 1830, regulating the pensions of the Land Forces. A similar regulation emanated from the Admiralty, and took effect from the same time.

The principle laid down of withholding the Pension from Widows, if left in what may be considered "affluent circumstances," is hardly fair in any point of view; but it is most objectionable—in fact, it becomes an arbitrary stretch of legislation—to give it a retrospective effect. An officer enters the service, knowing the regulations as to pay and pension: these ought not to be altered to his disadvantage when the public have had the benefit of the best portion of his life.

Probably cases for complaint have not occurred, and that no arbitrary power has been exercised under this regulation, as until this, the eighth year of our advocacy of the interests of the United Service, we have not had questions like those now submitted to us. We shall give our Correspondent's letter, and with it the best explanation in our power.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—There are subjects upon which it would be unpleasant for individual officers to make official application; and the present being of this description, you would oblige more than one of your subscribers if you will, through your valuable *Gazette*, afford information on the following subjects:—

Referring to the warrant of 7th July, 1830, for granting pensions to the widows of officers of the Army—1st, Are the widows of *General Officers* invariably called upon to render an account of their property or income?

Yes, a declaration is required as to *amount*, but not particulars.

2d—Are their own statements usually received as sufficient; or if not, what vouchers or certificates are required?

Their own declarations only.

3d—Is there any known scale, or amount of property or income, by which the Authorities are guided in granting or withholding pensions; or is it entirely discretionary; and with what public functionary?

No scale—altogether discretionary: and we know that four or five hundred pounds a-year has not disqualified the Widows of Field Officers. The authority is of course vested in the Secretary-at-War.

4th—What would probably be considered "wealthy circumstances" for the widow of a General Officer, with

a family either of young or of grown-up children, or without children?

We should say that an income of one thousand pounds a-year would not disqualify.

5th—There may be claims upon the widow, of relations in distressed circumstances, and other claims that it might not be agreeable to bring to view. Are such facts as these inquired into, before deciding as to the pension?

Such facts, if stated generally in the declaration, would, we have no doubt, weigh with the Department; and we believe that no particulars would be required.

No doubt it might be acceptable to many if you could afford like information applicable to other ranks in the service. I am, &c. A. H.

[redacted]

THE conduct of the Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has for some time been very bad, and the Master-General of the Ordnance has accordingly appointed officers to inquire into and report on every matter relating to the establishment.

Having read with unmeasurable disgust the infamous attack, made by a contemporary, upon Sir Hussey Vivian, we shall merely observe, that some time before the last vacation (not some two or three weeks since, as the *Standard* of Saturday asserts) Cadet Maude struck Cadet Childs, the son of a Captain of the Royal Marines, and unfortunately in the stomach, which injured him very much. For this Maude was discharged the Academy, but some time after the vacation he was restored to his appointment by the Master-General. For this act of kindness, which we know gave great satisfaction at the time to every member of the Academy, we are told by a contemporary that "the life of a son of a member of the Royal Marine corps is evidently of no sort of importance in the estimation of the Master-General." We know that there are several sons of Royal Marine Officers in the Royal Artillery, some lately passed through the Academy, others now in the Academy, and we ask them whether they were ever ill used, and what they think of this brutal attack on their Chief, a man universally respected for his brilliant services in the field, his talents, kind and generous disposition? The act of restoring Maude was probably mistaken lenity on the part of Sir Hussey, but does it justify this tirade of cowardly abuse?

We could say much respecting the management of the young men at the Academy: we know that in every school the milk-sops are knocked about more than any others, but the great defect there is, that the Subaltern Officers of the establishment have not sufficient powers granted them, and we therefore hope that the inquiry now pending will lead to some improvements, especially in this respect.

We believe that fourteen Gentlemen Cadets have been discharged, but not for young Childs' affair alone.

AT the request of a correspondent, whose notice has been attracted to a paragraph, copied into the *Standard* from a contemporary weekly journal, we have made inquiry respecting the regulations under which young gentlemen are received into the Navy at the present day, and find that the following are strictly adhered to. The candidate cannot be admitted until he has attained the age of thirteen, and he is subjected to an examination on board by a Naval Instructor and a Captain, neither of whom belongs to his own ship. He must be able to write an English sentence from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, and he must positively appear on board the ship before he can be rated, neither can he obtain leave of absence but for short periods. A weekly muster of the crew of all ships is made in presence of the Captain once a-week, and an occasional muster by the Commander-in-Chief, or senior Officer of the port in his absence; these musters are performed with strict care, and under such provisions it is impossible that any one can be borne on the books, who has "never joined the ship," or is long absent.

We understand that all the young gentlemen now entered are submitted to this ordeal, without exception, at Portsmouth or elsewhere; and, as we last week informed our correspondent, no Captain will receive a youngster, unless his friends engage to make him an allowance of forty pounds per annum. Formerly there was an inducement to send a boy to sea very young, or to get him rated on some ship's books, in order that he should pass through the first grades of promotion early; but for nearly thirty years the regulation, which fixes the age of passing at nineteen, has been in force, and therefore it is *cheaper* and better to maintain a boy at school, than to send him to sea before he attains thirteen years of age. As regards the distinguished Officers whose names have been so unbecomingly introduced into what our correspondent justly designates "the offensive paragraph," it is well known that they served their time as Midshipmen at sea, and no doubt, like many others, owe their advancement to influential connexions. Indeed, nearly all our best Officers, Nelson included, commanded ships before they had passed their teens.

THE contest between Colonel Mitchell and his opponents, on the utility of the bayonet, is still maintained with vigour, and however fatal or harmless that weapon has proved in war, it cannot be denied that it has been the occasion of many a "keen encounter of wits" in peace. The controversy has gradually brought forward many new and interesting facts, and seems in a fair way to elicit others. On a dispassionate consideration of those already advanced, weighing, moreover, the opinions of the various experienced Officers who have entered into the discussion, but swayed neither by what appears to us strong prejudice on the one side, nor by the satire mingled with argument on the other, we find the view we have always taken of the subject decidedly strengthened. Whence it would appear, first, that the bayonet, although not the most convenient weapon for single combat, or even for close fight between bodies of men, unless in very compact order, is the best yet discovered for combining the powers of steel and fire, and consequently with the musket (for, as Captain Kincaid well observes, they should never be viewed separately) superior to any other. 2nd. That, although actual combats have not been very frequent, particularly between numerous bodies, they have in fact been infinitely more common than Colonel Mitchell supposes, and would have been still more so had the enemies opposed to our troops been equal to them in firmness and physical strength, the very appearance of which is an advantage before a blow is struck.

Some of the particular actions adduced have been variously described by different writers, and, if we mistake not, Colonel Mitchell has himself somewhere cited Culloden as an instance of the superiority of the sword. It is, however, certain that the Highlanders were ultimately defeated, and General Wolfe's authority seems conclusive that, on that occasion, the claymore was found inferior to the bayonet. It should, however, be remembered, that the clans fought that day under great disadvantages. They were dispirited, fatigued, and almost famished, and the fire of the English had made fatal ravages in their ranks before a blow had been struck.

In some points of view we think Colonel Mitchell has been misunderstood by some of his opponents. He does not deny (if we read him aright) that many men have been killed by the bayonet, but he stoutly (however erroneously) insists that they were always flying, or unable to fly, and, instead of not taking into consideration the effects of the *fear* of the weapon (as Colonel Wilkie supposes) he objects to that very effect as preventing a collision which he justly thinks ought to give more complete victory to the strongest and most intrepid men. But the inclination to close with an enemy does not always carry with it the possibility. We agree with Colonel Mitchell in regretting the adoption of fire-arms, as rendering wars longer and eventually more bloody, leaving far less scope for that romantic display of personal valour, which is in many respects deserving of encouragement, and in which our nation is fittest to excel; throwing, too, more of death and misery than formerly, moreover, upon the peaceful inhabitants of the country which is the seat of strife. But we doubt if he be right in supposing that *uncuirassed* infantry, armed with muskets and *swords*, would close much more frequently than at present, unless they were to cast away their fire-arms on the charge, a practice which seems fraught with objections.

Together with this controversy has sprung up another, on the utility and relative superiority of different systems of bayonet-fencing. We do not see how there can be a doubt of the propriety of a soldier's understanding the best use of the weapons he carries, whatever they may be, but, inclining to believe a good cut-and-thrust sword the most effective of all weapons for close fight, we must remind the supporters of each, that a few isolated cases do not prove the superiority of either arm, which (accidental causes apart) can only be decided by trials between parties equally well fitted to wield their respective blades. The sword without the arm of Scanderbeg was useless to his foes. Thus, if the bayonet-fencers of the *Stadium* have triumphed over all the gladiators opposed to them, this by no means closes the question in favour of their favourite weapon, unless the best swordsmen in Britain (which we much doubt) have been matched with the most scientific bayonetteers, which they may very probably be.

The same remark will apply to the subject of Cavalry breaking or flinching from Infantry. Different trials will be attended with different success. British Cavalry have very frequently broken foreign Infantry in squares, whilst the contrary has seldom (we believe we might say *never*) occurred. Would our Life Guards (whom we take leave to imagine the best cavalry in the world for a charge or for single combat, however well or ill adapted for other duties to which horsemen may be destined) break our best Infantry in a majority of ten or more trials on level ground, and without surprise? or would the best continental Cavalry succeed in a similar ordeal with their steadiest Foot? The question should scarce be considered definitively settled till some such proof has taken place.

We close these remarks with Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkie's letter, which appears in this month's Number of the *U. S. Journal*, and we regret that we cannot also make room for Captain Kincaid's able letter on the bayonet question.

MR EDITOR,—I have no ambition to enter gratuitously into an argument on a disputed point—I considered the question of the value of the bayonet as a weapon would have dropped long since into oblivion. It has again, however, been revived, and I was much surprised to see in one of the weekly papers (*U. S. Gazette*) an opinion expressed that the arguments of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell were conclusive and final. It appeared that the ground taken by the Editor was this:—Col. Napier had stated, that, in the action at Vimiera, two men had fallen by the bayonet; many hundreds had been struck off the pay-lists by cannon and musketry, to which these two bayonet-men bore no possible comparison—*ergo*, the bayonet was a useless weapon. Now, I should beg leave to say, in the words of Partridge, that this is a *non sequitur*. It would appear that the result of a battle was by this means to be drawn from the number of killed and wounded, which is quite the reverse of the reality: the most brilliant and splendid victories have some of them been scarcely attended with any loss to the conquerors—I may quote the battle of Agincourt, and the celebrated one between Charles XII. of Sweden and the Russians.

It appears to me, Mr Editor, that in the course of this argument one very essential point has been lost sight of—*the fear of the bayonet*. Every one knows that, in modern warfare, when troops approach each other sufficiently close to charge, the victory will be with the party which preserves what the French call *la meilleure contenance*. I may ask, then, what causes one of the parties on this occasion to give way? Is it the fear of the application of the bayonet or not? Except for the noise, a man might scarcely believe he was in danger amidst the fire of cannon and musketry; he is surrounded with death, but the means by which it is inflicted are invisible to him: but it comes to a very different feeling and calculation in his mind when he sees a row of bristling and shining bayonets making its approach at a rapid pace;—if ever he had any vague ideas floating in his mind about going to the right about, that, I think, is the precise moment instinct would prompt him to give them free scope. In all charges, whether of Cavalry or Infantry, the two grand points are momentum and weight; and in the latter qualification our Infantry soldiers have decidedly the advantage over the French. Let any one look at the men on duty at the Tuileries, and compare them with our soldiers, and he will allow that, giving both parties credit for equal courage, our men would have the advantage when it came to combined personal efforts, as displayed in a charge. I have been much surprised to see it stated that our men have not confidence in the bayonet as a weapon. I have always entertained the reverse opinion. I will appeal to the experience of almost every officer who has been with our troops, exposed to a galling fire of musketry, if he has not heard a low whisper run amongst the men of "I wish they would let us give them the steel," or "Let us give them the *Brummagem*."

Another point seems not sufficiently dwelt on; the value of the bayonet as a defensive weapon. I may ask what would have been the result of Waterloo without the bayonet? The crossing of bayonets, as it is called, did not very often happen during the Peninsular war, arising, principally, from the reason I have stated above, the enemy did not like to try the experiment. At the conclusion of the campaigns there was, however, a pretty sharp specimen at the sortie from Bayonne.

It appears in this controversy that Col. Mitchell does not put much faith on opinions, which, he thinks, are often formed by prejudice, he calls for facts to prove the use of the bayonet, and holds the instance quoted by Col. Napier as one of small value. Now, although I cannot boast of one-half of the military experience of Col. Napier, chance has given me the occasion of seeing the bayonet employed pretty liberally. In the action of the 2nd Oct 1809, in Holland, four companies of the grenadier battalion in the reserve were detached among the sand-hills above Alckmaer, to keep up the communication between two brigades. The officer who commanded it, in his zeal to push forward, forget the main object of his mission, and in a very short time we found ourselves in front of a battalion of French infantry, and flanked by a considerable force of cavalry. The French troops were of the late-st conscription, badly disciplined, and many of them drunk, otherwise the whole detachment would have been taken; and, from the broken nature of the ground, we had become at once so far committed that it was not easy to make a good retreat. In this position of affairs, our men had recourse to the bayonet, and a considerable number of the French fell by that means; they also retaliated, and I have perfect recollection of a French drummer, quite a stripling, who seized the musket of a man who had fallen, and bayoneted three of our grenadiers before he received the same fate himself. The circumstance struck me forcibly, from the youth of the performer,—not being aware at the time that the drummer in the French army, whether man or boy, is expected to give an example of courage to his company. In this affair we had three officers and about 100 men taken prisoners, and there fell on both sides about 30 men, the greatest part of these by the bayonet.

On landing at Maldonado, in South America, our Light Infantry ran in so quickly on a gun, that the men serving at it had not time to get away, and six of them were bayoneted there: in two of these I saw there was some deficiency in the triangular shape of the bayonet, it would not penetrate between the ribs, and the weapon bent into the shape of a bow by the force; although, probably, the wounded men thought they had enough. At the sortie of Monte Video I saw many instances of bayonet wounds. If you recollect, also, in one of the papers which I sent you relative to the attack on Buenos Ayres, and which called up some remarks in the House of Commons, I mentioned that all the men who occupied a flat-roofed house were put to death by the bayonet, and that we were obliged to perform military execution by that weapon on sixty men, who retreated to a barrack-room, and refused to surrender. Our men could only use their bayonets, as they would have run great risk of shooting each other had they fired.

Independent of its offensive and defensive properties, the bayonet possesses some minor qualities that should not be overlooked. Ask any of the French soldiers that served in the Peninsula how they opened a door that was locked? They would tell you that they put the point of the bayonet into the key-hole, and then fired the musket with ball. Now, although the bayonet was not the principal agent in this affair, yet it served as guide and director to the master picklock. A bayonet will also serve to prize up the lid of a box; it will draw a cork, or force it into the bottle—it will toast cheese—it will tap a cask—when you are cooking cutlets across two ramrods *à la Tartare*, a couple of bayonets form excellent steak-tongs; stuck into the ground it makes a first-rate candlestick; is a beautiful ornament to a barrack hall room when collected into the shape of a star; and, finally, it forms a capital projectile, to *shy* at a fowl or duck in a farm yard. *Honneur à la baïonnette!* P. WILKIE.

It must always be a satisfaction to observe that suggestions thrown out in this paper have been acted on by the authorities, or that the course of conduct, as regards the United Service, is of a beneficial tendency.

In noticing, on the 28th ult., the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to the office of Secretary-at-War, we said—

"Of his fitness for conducting the Finance Department of the Army we shall not now pretend to offer an opinion, but be content to wait and watch the course of coming events. Mr. Macaulay has only to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, to entitle himself to be considered an able administrator, as well as a liberal friend to the Army. To acquire this reputation, he must (as Lord Howick did) act upon his own judgment; for if he suffers himself to be led by official men, the old "chaps" [illegible] will become contemptible in the opinion of the whole Army."

Several of our contemporaries have augured very unfavourably of the appointment: by some Mr. Macaulay is described as a "very heavy sort of personage,"—"a creature of the coteries,"—"a machine for giving utterance to noises," &c., whilst our able contemporary the *Times* hints, that he will, "under the sinister suggestions of a certain Mr. Sulivan, brother-in-law of a certain Lord, who was for many years an incubus on that very office, follow up the old scheme of jobbing the Army into an engine of Cabinet corruption."

We have one advantage over our contemporaries: we are not party men; we are not influenced by Whigs or Tories, and therefore to us it is a matter of perfect indifference what set of men are in office, provided the interests of the United Service are not neglected.

With respect to Mr. Macaulay, we are glad to find our wishes realised. We know that he not only investigates the cases that are usually brought under the consideration of the Secretary-at-War, but that he is laboriously exerting himself to examine every matter in detail that belongs to his office. He has put the whole Department on the *qui vive*; and Mr. Sulivan, to whom the *Times* refers, possesses as little power to influence Mr. Macaulay's decision as any junior Clerk in the office. Of course the business is entirely new to Mr. Macaulay, and he may have to obtain many reports and explanations that were not needed by his predecessor, but he will eventually thoroughly know the business of his office, and not be dependent on his Clerks. This is following in the footsteps of Lord Howick, the most liberal Secretary-at-War the Army ever had.

And as regards Mr. Sulivan, the Deputy Secretary-at-War, we are bound in justice to admit, that he is an excellent man of business, and that his public services have not been overpaid.

Our contemporary the *Standard* is egregiously duped or hoaxed with paragraphs professing to be military intelligence extraordinary. We find in that paper a contradiction of the following statement, which we gave on the 28th September, of the new establishment of Service Companies and Depots, viz:—

The Service Companies are to consist of six hundred effectives, and to be kept up by the per-centage excess of Recruiting at Home.

The Depot Companies are to have two hundred effectives, viz. fifty per company, with the additions of recruits to keep up casualties happening abroad.

Now, we are told by our contemporary, that no such establishments have been decided on; that Lord Hill will not consent to so large a depot establishment as 200 rank and file, &c. To all which we adopt Colonel Napier's significant answer, "Pludge!"

Instead of 200, the per-centage to which we have referred, will bring the numbers at the depot nearly to 300; and Lord Hill, instead of objecting, would be very glad if they were 400. One great evil of depots has always been their weakness. This the new establishment will remedy, and they will henceforth be almost equal to second battalions. At all events the numbers of the establishments are, as we stated on the 28th ultimo, *decided on*, and the contradictions may therefore pass for what they are worth.

We take the following paragraph from an Irish paper.

The Militia.—The *Standard* states that the staffs of the Militia are about to be inspected, with a view to the discharge of such men as may be found inefficient—it being intended to re-organize this truly constitutional force in the early part of next year. If the new system be extended to Ireland, as we hope it may, "the *strength*" of the militia staffs will be most miraculously increased. For all useful—or even Military—purposes, the Irish Militias might just as well be entirely disembodied. The staffs—which are generally stationed in the immediate vicinity of the Colonel's residence—are the mere creatures of his will, and appear to be retained wholly and solely for the purpose of ministering to his personal consequence and vanity. As a Military force—or rather as the nucleus of county regiments—they are totally inefficient. The non-commissioned officers and privates, in place of doing Military duty, are employed as farmers or shopkeepers, whilst every man of them, from the Adjutant down to the drum-boy, is a notorious partisan.

Of all the plans ever devised for increasing the power and adding to the importance of the county autocrat, the present militia system is the most indefensible. In short, it is a public nuisance, and ought to be abated.—*Weekly Freeman.*

Our contemporaries who advocate the "Constitutional Force" are decided enemies to the hard-working officers and private soldiers of the Line. The expense of embodying the "Constitutional Force" would be nearly equal to raising fifteen new regiments of the Line; and whilst the Militia would enable the Government to send abroad more regiments to stations where they are now wanted, the relief of corps at present in the East and West Indies would be disregarded; whereas an augmentation of the number of Line regiments would provide both for home and foreign service. As yet, nothing has been decided upon, and we trust that the new Secretary-at-War will prefer the means of relieving corps, and lengthening the home service of regiments that have been twenty years and upwards in the East Indies, to the radical cackling against Military Establishments and praise of the "truly Constitutional Force."

We are even to this day paying for about 30,000 volunteers and militia in Canada at two shillings and sixpence per man; thus, for every ten Canadians we might have had twenty-four British soldiers added to our Military force. Where then has been the saving to the country, or the justice to the hardest-worked Army in the world?

But, reverting to the *Standard*, we find by the same Irish paper that our contemporary has been further most grossly imposed upon, and that although a Conservative organ, it is actually made the instrument for assaulting Lord Hill, who is accused of an infringement of the General Orders and Regulations of the Army.

"We always thought, at least we have been told often enough, that Lord Hill's administration of the Army was the only redeeming feature in the character of the Whig Government; and yet, if the *Standard* is entitled to any credence, his Lordship has sanctioned the appointment of Ensign Baring (the son of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer), who only entered the Army five months ago, and who is, in all probability, still unacquainted with his drill, to the personal staff of Mr. Poulett Thomson, the Governor-General of Canada, in contravention of the General Orders and Regulations of the Army, which strictly enjoin that "no officer shall be eligible for a staff situation (whether under a civil or Military authority) who has not *performed regimental duty two years*." This, if correctly stated, is, as the *Standard* describes it, a scandalous instance of favouritism. But the same scandalous system, though seldom applied to gentlemen professing the principles of the Barings and Thomsons, has been going on for several years, and might, for all the *Standard* cares, go on till doomsday, provided only the favourites were of the right sort, and connected with the Commander-in-Chief's own party."—*Weekly Freeman.*

This is all very piquant, and we further find from another of these paragraphs, "that it was not

without considerable reluctance that Lord Hill yielded to the importunities of Mr. P. Thomson and his friends to appoint this new and inexperienced youth to a situation for which he cannot of necessity possess the requisite qualifications"!!!

To these abominable stupid falsehoods, which must excite either the contempt or laughter of every Subaltern in the Army, we reply, that Lord Hill has infringed no regulation, and that his Lordship, as a mere matter of course, sanctioned the appointment of Ensign Baring: that he did not make a single objection: that in fact he had none to offer.

The appointment of Aide-de-Camp to a civil Governor is purely of a civil, honorary character, and can be performed by any young well-bred gentleman; there are no Military duties attached to the situation, and civil Governors usually appoint their young relatives. If, instead of Mr. Poulett Thomson, a *General* Poulett Thomson had been made Governor of the Canadas, Lord Hill would have taken care that the Aide-de-Camp was qualified according to the regulations which are founded upon the principle that an Aide-de-Camp to a Military Officer should be competent to the discharge of Military duties.

The competency of officers to Civil situations is not provided for by the Commander-in-Chief, any more than it was by his Lordship's predecessors, the Duke of York, Sir David Dundas, and the Duke of Wellington. Inexperienced regimental officers can be best spared from regimental duties, and although we should prefer the "good things" to fall to the lot of officers who have claims from service; yet so long as political party, and personal favour influence men, we cannot expect this Utopian system.

It is with tenth-rate party-papers that these absurd stories originate, and the respectable portion of the press should be on their guard against assisting in the circulation of paragraphs as false as they are foolish. As respects Lord Hill, no Commander-in-Chief could have acted more fairly to all parties in the distribution of the patronage of of his office. And we might throw in the teeth of the small fry of slanderers many admissions to this effect by an able contemporary, the *Times*—the chief organ of Conservatism.

We earnestly request the attention of the Secretary-at-War to a matter, at this moment, of the greatest interest to soldiers.

The period has nearly arrived when the annual indulgence of furloughs will be given, but many soldiers have declined applying for them, in consequence of the expense they would subject themselves to in reaching their homes; for, although the numerous lines of railways and other conveyances offer themselves in every direction, yet, should the poor soldier avail himself of that mode of transit, in order to reach his home earlier, he must undergo many privations to satisfy the demand for the *full* fare, whereas "on duty" the *half* fare only is exacted.

A glance at the statement last issued from the War-Office, dated 1st July, 1839, relative to the conveyance of soldiers by railway, &c., satisfies us that the authorities were actuated by a desire to promote the soldier's interest without burthening the public with too great a charge, but unfortunately this indulgence does not extend to the soldier on furlough, who, with his advance of 6*d.* per diem, is ill able to meet the demand on his purse, in the shape of full fare, and must therefore "march" it, *or else seek some humble conveyance.*

It is much to be regretted that this desirable clause was [illegible] concluded by the late Secretary-at-War, for we feel confident that the companies with whom the contracts were made, would never have hesitated a moment in acceding to such a proposition, conferring, as it would, immense advantage to the soldier, and at the same time without subjecting themselves to any pecuniary loss.

We believe, however, it is still in the power of the Secretary-at-War to obtain this benefit for the soldier, and we shall, therefore, be glad to find Mr. Macaulay's administration commenced with an act of such general advantage to the British Army.

The meeting of officers to establish an Annuity Institution took place on Tuesday, when all the rules hitherto proposed, and against which it has been our imperative duty to protest, were most unanimously rejected. We may have incurred the wrath of the framers of those rules, but that is of minor consideration. Lieut.-Colonel Cator was appointed President of a Committee to submit a new plan, and the title was very properly changed to "Army and Navy Widows' and Orphans' Society." Wishing most ardently success to an institution of this description, we shall be glad if the new rules are such as to ensure the support of the Services. The Committee have experience to guide them, and, therefore, we have confidence in their endeavours. The calculations which have been made by Lieutenant Hart are upon a correct principle, and if the new rules prove equally sound, the society will flourish.

The Court.

The Court continue at Windsor, and Her Majesty rides out daily, when the weather permits. On Monday the Queen Dowager arrived at the Castle, where Her Majesty remained till Wednesday.

The Hereditary Prince (Ernest) and Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg Gothe landed at the Tower on Thursday afternoon, from the Continent, and proceeded, with their suite, in two of the Royal carriages to Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

The Hon. Miss Cavendish, who left the Castle on Monday afternoon, in consequence of the unexpected death of her brother, Mr. Henry Cavendish, has been succeeded as Maid of Honour in Waiting upon the Queen by the Hon. Miss Pager.

The Queen Dowager has, for the present, deferred her visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, in consequence of previous engagements. Her Majesty intends to visit Lord Denbigh in Warwickshire; the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire; Lord Howe, in Leicestershire; and afterwards the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

The Queen some time since directed that the debts of her late Royal father, the Duke of Kent, should be liquidated from Her Majesty's privy purse. This payment has been effected, and the creditors have presented an address, expressing their grateful sense of this proof of Her Majesty's spontaneous liberality.

Liberality of the Queen.—Margaret Maconochie, a blind girl, who lost her sight by accompanying her parent through the Peninsular war along with the 42d Royal Highlanders, has received from Her Majesty 20*l.*, for working a pair of carriage boots.

Prince George of Cambridge will return to this country at the close of this or early in the ensuing month.

On Sunday despatches from Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, were received at the Colonial-office. Despatches from the British Minister at the Hague, and also at Brussels, were received on Monday at the Foreign-office. Despatches were forwarded on Tuesday from the Foreign department for the Marquess of Clanricarde, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

The second son of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, aged 19, (Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty), expired on Sunday night. The death of this amiable and accomplished youth has plunged the family into the depths of grief.

Lt.-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan returned to his residence near Canterbury on Tuesday last, from a visit to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle.

The Revenue accounts exhibit a favourable balance both on the year and on the quarter. On the year ended 10th Oct., 1839, as compared with the year ended 10th Oct., 1838, the increase is 1,712,077*l.* On the quarter ended 10th Oct., 1839, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, the increase is 238,222*l.* In the Customs there has been an increase both on the year and on the quarter. The increase on the year is 1,091,677*l.*, and on the quarter 208,785*l.* In the Excise the increase on the year has been 324,863*l.*, and on the quarter 19,200*l.* There has been a decrease in Stamps on the year of 227,681*l.*, and on the quarter of 51,752*l.*

The Duke of Wellington will proceed to Strathfield-saye the first week in November, having invited a large party to meet him to enjoy the sport of pheasant-shooting among the extensive covers on those spacious domains.

The Marquesses of Hastings and Waterford, the Earls of Rosslyn and Dysart, and Lord Archibald St. Maur, will commence the hunting season the first week in the ensuing month at Melton Mowbray. The Earl of Chesterfield has taken stabling at Scadwell, Northamptonshire. The noble Earl's brother-in-law, (the Hon. Captain Charles Forester) will have the management of his Lordship's pack, consisting of eighty couple of hounds, until his return from the Continent.

The failure of the Marquess of Huntly has excited considerable sensation in this quarter. His debts are said to average 600,000*l.*, whilst, from the schedule of funds, it appears there are not 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound likely to be realised to pay the debts. This town suffers only 10,000*l.*; Dundee, 20,000*l.*; Montrose, 30,000*l.*; and Aberdeen, 100,000*l.* The noble Marquess has gone *ad interim* to Paris.—*Arbroath Herald.*

Sir James Clark has published a statement of the case of the late Lady Flora Hastings, and gives a positive denial to the charges put forth affecting his character. The details are only suitable for a medical journal.

Baron Hackett died at New Orleans on 22nd Aug. of yellow fever. He was an Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange, and served with distinction in the French Army, particularly at the battle of Waterloo and at the siege of Antwerp.

A large number of Englishmen who had taken service in Don Carlos's Army, have within the last few days passed through Renfnes, returning to England by St. Malo and Jersey.

The Spanish Government have resolved upon conferring the Grand Cross of San Fernando upon Lord John Hay, for the active part taken by his Lordship in the Maroto negotiations. Colonel Wylde, for similar services, is also to be honoured with a Spanish order.

Death of Colonel Webb, formerly Representative of the City of Gloucester.—The Colonel, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Webb, left this country a few months ago for the purpose of travelling through the United States; on reaching the Falls of Niagara he was taken exceedingly ill, and his physician advised his immediate removal to his native country; subsequently, on reaching New York, the symptoms appeared more alarming, which in a few hours terminated his existence. His physical powers were so weakened by excessive sea-sickness that he could not again rally.

Windsor.—A Desirable Present.—On Monday, while a little knot of the commissioned men of the 45th were standing engaged in conversation in the barrack-square, a genteel-looking female (we believe from Canterbury) walked up, and unceremoniously placed in the arms of Captain ———, one of those charming little creatures called infants; the Captain made every excuse to reject the offer, but the good lady was determined, and after receiving the congratulations of his brother officers upon the affinity it bore to its "Pa," the gallant Captain found it necessary to provide a nurse for the little offspring, and thus the affair was agreeably settled.—*Aylesbury Journal.*

Trial of Jalbert at Montreal for the Murder of Lieutenant Weir.—The jury consisted of nine Frenchmen and three Englishmen, and the evidence left no doubt of Jalbert having killed Lieut. Weir, but the defence was palliatory, "on the ground of a state of war existing." The jury could not agree. The nine Frenchmen and one Englishman (or rather Scotchman) were for acquitting him, and the remaining two were for a verdict against him. As they remained firm to the same opinions, on the third day they were discharged, and a new trial was to be ordered. On its being announced that the jury were discharged, there was a general rush upon them by the mob, and several of them were roughly handled. The ten who were for acquitting the prisoner were all Canadians, except Atwater, an American, and a Scotchman. The two jurors who were for finding the prisoner guilty were carried home on the shoulders of the loyalists. The Judge saved himself from the mob by retiring to the house of a friend, and Jalbert was escorted to gaol by a strong party of grenadiers.

From New South Wales.—The accounts received this week give very distressing descriptions of the effects of the drought, for a long time prevalent in the colony; provisions are enormously dear; water is exceedingly scarce, being sold at 3*d.* the measure of two gallons. The distress amongst the grazing farms is almost beyond parallel, vast numbers of cattle and sheep have already fallen sacrifices. A memorial has been presented by the inhabitants of Port Philip, praying for the establishment of a warehousing system, and represents in strong terms

the prosperity (if not exaggerated) of the colony, and its increasing exportation of wool; the flocks being estimated at 500,000, and the cattle at 15,000 head, and the produce of the wool for the present season is expected to amount to 750,000*l.*

Covent-Garden.—At this theatre there is excellent promise of a successful season. The house has been well attended throughout the week, and the performances have gone off with great spirit. *The School for Scandal*, the most sparkling of Sheridan's dramas, was on Thursday, in every respect, most admirably represented.

Haymarket.—Power's little comedy *Married Lovers, or, A Wife's Lessons*, has been revived at this theatre, and the unqualified applause of the audience bestowed upon every part of it. A new piece by Buckstone, adapted from the French, and entitled *Brother Tom, or, My Dear Relations*, the leading features of which are broad humour and bustling incident, was brought out on Thursday: it is an unpretending trifle, but was well acted, and announced for repetition amidst general applause.

THE TOAST.

A toast!—a toast!—my friend exclaim'd,
As late we throng'd his festal board;
And I, as mine, exulting named—
"The loved! the honour'd! and adored!"
The mystic words, by every tongue,
Were yet, and yet again, encored;
And, echoing back, the chamber rung—
"The loved! the honour'd! and adored!"

The glass flew on its welcome round,
And Time danced hand-in-hand with Mirth;
And still as meet, due homage found—
Love!—Friendship!—Country!—Valour!—Worth!—
Again 'twas mine with joy to *rise*,
(Let honour to the bard be given,)
And drank, to hearing's glad surprise,—
"The pride of earth!—the hope of heaven!"

Once more 'twas mine to name the toast,
And wonder deep all eyes express'd,
When answering to our worthy host,
I gave—"The brightest and the best!"
Some deem'd 'twas Fortune, Honour some,
While others thought of Power and Fame;
But pleasure struck each hearer dumb
When I pronounced dear WOMAN'S name.

Plymouth Herald.

Mrs. Mackintosh, of Belmont House, Vauxhall, daughter of Vice Admiral Francis William Drake, is now the only remaining descendant, in the direct *male line*, of the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

To W. H. Maxwell, Esq.

SIR,—It is with much regret that I find, by your letter in the last Number of the *N. and M. Gazette*, that your ire has been excited, in consequence of some remarks which I ventured to make in a former Number, immediately after the perusal of the account of the battle of Waterloo in your recently published work entitled "Victories of the British Army." Old soldiers, you will admit, are prone to grumble; and it, in a moment of sullen disappointment, I failed to convey my opinions in "civil language," be assured, Sir, that I am the last man to have intentionally wounded the feelings of one for whom I entertain a very great respect, whose name stands so high in the Military literature of our country, and to whom I feel indebted for many hours passed in most delightful and entertaining reading. But while I beg you to exonerate me from any intentional incivility, I hesitate not a moment in acknowledging, on a second perusal of my letter, that it certainly was couched in a blunt and uncourteous fashion, for which I can offer no other excuse than the splenetic humour, under the impulse of which it was written.

As I have no desire whatever to enter into any controversy, I shall confine myself entirely to an explanation of the cause of the dissatisfaction I experienced on those two points to which my letter referred—namely, the misstatements of the particular regiments which attacked the flank of the Imperial Guard, and the insufficiency (as it appeared to me) of Military details in your account of the retreat of the 17th. Having read, I believe, all the published histories of the battle, I was immediately reminded by your remark on the 42d and 95th, of a precisely similar statement in Mudford's large quarto work, which was published in 1817. You observe—"With the 42nd and 95th, the British leader threw himself on Ney's flank, and rout and destruction followed." Mudford says (page 294), "In less than two minutes 900 had fallen, while the Duke, leading up the 42nd and 95th, took them in flank;" and I am almost certain I have also seen this same account (probably copied) in some other history of the battle. You need not, therefore, be surprised at my having been put into bad humour by your perpetuating the error, notwithstanding the controversies and explanations that have so recently taken place, and thus committing an injustice towards the 52nd and 71st Regiments by depriving them of their well-earned share of the laurels gained in that most important and fully decisive attack. For the substitution of the 42nd for the 52nd Regiment, you have pleaded the printer's error, and have pronounced me "an honest gentleman so superlatively stupid as not to be able to detect a Military misstatement from the misprint of a typographer." For the omission of the gallant 71st, however, you have not thought proper to offer any apology.

With respect to the retreat on the 17th, I must confess I was disappointed at finding the paragraph, in which you describe it, did not embrace more of Military detail; that it did not explain in what manner the troops were successively withdrawn, so as to mask the retreat from the field of Quatre Bras; by what roads they retired, for the "long and narrow bridge at the village of Genappe" was certainly, I have always understood, not "the only means by which the *corps d'armée* either could or did effect its passage;" and I should have been glad to see further particulars given concerning the Cavalry affair at Genappe, and (which I conceive to be due to the regiments concerned) the cause properly stated of the failure of "the 7th Hussars, assisted by some squadrons of the 11th and 23d Lt. Dragoons," in attempting to effect that which was subsequently executed in so "decisive" a manner by "the Life Guards." By-the-bye, I was not previously aware that the 11th Light Dragoons were at all concerned in that affair.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that although I am not, as you suppose, either "an elderly gentleman bending beneath the weight of the laurels he has gathered," or a very young one "who knows not how to set a squadron in the field," I am always anxious to learn any facts likely, in a professional point of view, to throw additional light upon the events of the memorable campaign of 1815, and still more so to see ample justice done to the merits of individual corps which distinguished themselves therein. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Clifton, Oct. 7, 1829. MILES.

The late Duke of York.—(From a Correspondent.)—An officer in the Army (holding a Lieutenant's commission) was invalided in consequence of an illness which befel him at Walcheren. When he recovered, not being able to get reinstated on full-pay, he obtained a Captain's commission of an Adjutancy in a Militia regiment, the pay of which, added to his half pay as Lieutenant, enabled him to support his wife and family. When volunteers for the line from Militia regiments were invited, this officer (to whom the soldiers of the regiment were much attached) volunteered into one of His Majesty's regiments, carrying with him nearly 100 men. He selected a particular regiment, but obtained only a Lieutenant's commission in the line, or rather say he was reinstated on full-pay. The effect of this was to deprive him of the advantages he had derived from the Militia appointments, and hence his family were inconvenienced. He presented many memorials for preferment, but which were not successful. However his wife (who was a plain and artless young woman, having been brought up and always lived in the country), nothing daunted, determined on another effort, and came to town with another memorial, and, without letting her friends know what she was about, or intended to do, (her husband being at this time abroad with his regiment,) persisted in calling again and again at the house of the Duke of York. Her importunities to see the Duke were so frequent, and her grief so poignant, that at last the porter promised that he would get her an interview with the Duke, and he appointed her to come to the house at a particular hour on a particular day. She accordingly went, and after waiting in a room into which she had been shown, the Duke and his attendant came into it, and asked her what she wanted with him. She, in the simplicity of her heart, asked him if he was the Duke of York, and upon his answering in the affirmative, she fell on her knees at his feet, but her sobs prevented her for some time speaking; but at last she said her object was promotion for her husband, and then put a new memorial into the Duke's hand, which he promised to read and attend to. She then left the Duke's, and told a friend what had passed. He thought she had been imposed on by the porter, and had not seen the Duke. However, in a few days, to the great joy and comfort of herself and children, she read in the *Gazette* of her husband's appointment as Captain of a regiment, thus relieving her and her husband and family from distress, and afterwards her husband gradually rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he is now living in retirement.—*Times.*

East Indian Intelligence.

Candahar.—The following extracts, from an official letter by Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, records some interesting particulars. "In my letter of 12th inst. I ventured an opinion to the effect that the lapse of a few days would suffice to show the high estimation in which his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk is held by his countrymen, as well as the wisdom of the policy pursued by the British Government throughout the whole of the proceedings in which we are now engaged. We marched upon Candahar, a distance of about eighteen miles, and the spectacle which presented itself to us on the road was the most interesting one it ever fell to my lot to witness. His Majesty advanced, attended only by the officers of the mission and his own immediate retainers. At every hundred yards of our progress we were met by bands of well-mounted and well-armed men, all tendering their allegiance to his Majesty; whilst the inhabitants of the country assembled in crowds, and manifested their joy at the Shah's restoration in the most unqualified terms. There is no longer any apprehension of scarcity; tranquillity is restored, and even the confidential servants of the Sirdars declare their satisfaction at the change of government. Hajee Khan Kakur, who is decidedly the most powerful Chief in these parts, reported his arrival, with about 200 horsemen, to pay his respects to the Shah. This defection it is obvious would at once prove fatal to the hopes of the Sirdars; and on the same day Abdool Mujeed Khan, son of the Governor of Lash, and Gholam Akhoondzada Moollah, who was one of the most violent in stirring up the population to oppose us, also came in."—*April* 20.

An officer of rank states, that "the triumphal entry of the King into Candahar presented a scene of enthusiasm and loyalty which nothing could surpass. Up to the 19th April the Chiefs had by no means abandoned their hope of raising a religious war. Our approach to the Kojuk Pass, on the 16th, had, however, the effect of stirring up the Sirdars to oppose us; and during the 18th and 19th two of the Chiefs were within twelve miles of the British camp, with 8,000 really good and efficient Cavalry. Our camp-followers were cut off, the water diverted from its course, and our troops exposed to considerable inconvenience. On the morning of the 20th a Syed appeared at the piquets, representing himself as the agent of Hajee Khan Kakur, who, after some negotiation, entered the British camp with 120 followers. He is a man of ability and influence, and is all-powerful in his own tribe. This defection panic struck the Affghan Cavalry, who believed themselves circumvented on all sides by us, and fled with the greatest precipitation, making a march of fifty miles at one stretch. During the night they were almost entirely deserted by their followers. On the approach of the King, on the morning of the 24th, the King outstripped his own force, and was preceded by no one. The British Army was behind. Parties of horse appeared on our flanks; they galloped up, dismounted, drew up in line, prayed for the King who welcomed them, and then joined in the rear of the procession. One standard after another was there added, and ere we entered Candahar, Shah Shooja had been joined by about 1,500 men, well mounted, dressed, and caparisoned; and his only attendants on the part of the British were Mr. Macnaghten and the officers of the mission, with a small honorary escort. Nothing served more to speak to men's eyes that he was King than such a spectacle. Candahar is a valley, well cultivated; and it seems as if we had dropped into a paradise. The country we have been traversing is the most barren and desolate that eyes ever rested on. Supplies in Candahar are still very dear and scarce, partly owing to the number added to the population. The Bengal troops alone being about 9,000 fighting men, have 28,000 followers."

The movements and intentions of Dost Mahomed Khan seem involved in uncertainty. Some accounts state that he has quarrelled with his Sirdars, who had deserted him. His brothers, who had been entrusted with the defence of the Khyber Pass, had also abandoned the post, which was immediately occupied by Col. Wade, who, with Timour Shah and our Sikh allies, had crossed the pass. In consequence of the success of Shah Shooja at Candahar, it is said that the people of Cabul were up in arms against the Ameer, and had seized some of his guns between Cabul and Jellalabad. It was expected that he would follow the example of his brothers and fly to Persia. The terms of surrender originally offered him by our Government were one lac of rupees per annum, and an asylum in our territories. Another account states, Dost Mahomed had positively determined to oppose the passage of the Sikhs through the Khyber Pass; that he had seized the wives and children of his principal chiefs, whom he had detained as hostages for their fidelity. Later accounts state that after making a march or two towards the Pass, he suddenly retired with his troops (principally cavalry) with ten lacs of rupees to Ghizni, where it is expected he will avoid an encounter by retiring as we approach, and thus keep up a running warfare, which must prove most distressing and harassing to our troops. It is said that he had confined Gen. Campbell and the American officer in his service, as also one of the Sirdars who was favourable to our views, in the prison at Cabul.

It is stated that Government had just been put in possession of a private correspondence between some of the chiefs of Scinde and Dost Mahomed, which expresses the readiness of the Scindians to assist the ruler of Cabul in every way. It is added Lord Auckland finds great fault with Sir John Keane in not having obeyed his original instructions regarding the advance on Hyderabad, instead of having entered into a treaty which it became almost compulsory to accept after the negotiations which had been gone into.

Unless some effectual measures be taken to put down the Beloochees, whose plundering and murders continue as frequent as ever, it will be difficult to keep up communications with the Army.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 16.

The advance of the Sikh troops has been stopped by the death of their Rajah; prior to that event their progress had been slow. Col. Wade reported that the pay of the

troops was in arrears, and unless he had money to discharge them they would not return. They had had a slight affair with the Khyberians at the entrance of the pass.

A letter dated Peshawur, 18th May, states that our Sikh auxiliaries were behaving very ill. The Sikh Goorkha corps, with four guns, had marched out of Col. Wade's camp, declaring they would not assist to re-establish the power of the Affghans. Several Rajahs too were mutinous without any effort being made to reduce them to obedience, though No Nehal Singh, Gen. Ventura, and other leaders, were present.

Bokhara.—Col. Stoddart, who visited Bokhara, on a mission, was imprisoned, but has been released, and treated with more consideration than he experienced before the unhappy occurrence which caused his incarceration.—*Englishman*, June 29.

Trade on the Indus.—It is officially notified, that already five Indus boats of about 11 tons burthen, prepared to carry passengers or freight, will be despatched twice every month from Ferozepore.

A private letter, received from Mulligaum, states that the cholera has made its appearance in a violent form in that station and its neighbourhood, where 300 inhabitants have fallen victims, and the 13th Bengal N.I. had lost 15 men, whilst at Dhoolia upwards of 100 had died in jail.

Baroda Local Force.—Orders have been issued for raising a local corps to be designated the Guzerat Irregular Horse: the force to consist of about 700 men. Major H. G. Roberts, 13th N.I., Bombay, is to be Commandant; Lieut. A. H. Atcheson, do., to be 2d; Ensign J. M'Gregor, 21st N.I., to be Adjutant; Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton to be Medical Officer.

Bombay Relief.—With the sanction of Government, the following relief of corps at Bombay during the ensuing cold season, unless otherwise ordered, will take place, dated July 20th:—8th N.I., from Satara to Baroda; 11th, from Bhooj to Ahmedabad; 12th, from Rajcote to Bombay; 14th, from Ahmedabad to Rajcote; 16th, from Bombay to Satara; 20th, from Baroda to Bhooj.

Cornet Chapman has, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, managed to get off from Bombay. He sailed for Liverpool on board the *Albyn*, having embarked as Monsieur Corcmote. It appears that he had command of very extensive funds, as many of his drafts to a considerable amount, drawn upon Johanjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., were, we are informed, duly honoured. The Captain of the *Albyn* received 1500 rupees for his passage, and kept the secret to the last. If Cornet Chapman be really a criminal flying from public justice, this step will hardly avail him long, since intelligence may be sent overland in time to secure his arrest on his arrival in England.—*Bombay Times*, July 20.

The accounts received in Ahmedabad from Kattywar were of a most distressing nature. Famine was desolating the province, the unfortunate inhabitants were flying by thousands from the country, and parents were selling their children for a few measures of grain.

Aden.—By accounts up to the 18th July from Aden, we are sorry to observe much sickness existed amongst the officers. Major Osborn and Capt. Willoughby have arrived on sick certificate, and Capt. Shepherd follows on the same account. Two officers were on board ships in the harbour for their health, and another in sick quarters. They had experienced severe gales of wind for several days, and in the European lines only a few tents were standing. The thermometer in June ranged from 87 to 97 in a stone house, and in July rose to 103, and in the tents to 108.—*Bombay Times*, July 31.

The East India Company, taking advantage of the increase of steam navigation in our Navy, and in that of other powers, have (as we stated when they were first laid down) caused three vessels to be built for the protection of our trade in the East, which are now fitting out in the East India Docks, and will proceed to their stations about the latter end of the month. They are about 800 tons each. The *Queen*, intended for Bengal, was built at the same yard whence the *British Queen* was launched: and the *President*, her rival, is building. The *Cleopatra* and *Sesostris*, for Bombay, at Northfleet. The two former have round and the latter a square stern, and will be armed with very heavy metal. It is to be hoped they will fully answer the purpose for which they are intended—the protection of our trade, and the extirpation of piracy, for which the Indian Seas have so long been noted; and where, although the East India Company have always had an extensive Naval force, yet, from the prevalence of certain winds at particular seasons, and the frequent occurrence of calms in these latitudes, the pirates in their row-boats have often baffled their pursuers in very swift-sailing vessels. The *Queen*, commanded by Capt. Warden, will be dispatched about the 20th inst.; she is schooner rigged, with three masts, and is a very beautiful vessel. She will take several passengers, for whose accommodation the arrangements are very admirable. The *Cleopatra* will be commanded by Capt. Saunders, and the *Sesostris* by Capt. Moresby.

Generals Nott and Willshire.—We give the reply as promised:—

To the Officers of the Indian Army.

I have read with some care and not a little interest, the communication between Gen. Nott and Sir John Keane, relative to the former officer's claim to a division, in preference to Gen. Willshire. I have also read the correspondence and editorial articles that have severally appeared, within the last month, on the same subject in the principal journals of India. I have *reason* to believe that much therein advanced has been written under erroneous impressions, arising from defective information. I will endeavour, as briefly and concisely as I can, to lay before you what I believe to be the real state of the case, and shall be happy if what is here written shall succeed in allaying the excitement now prevailing in the Company's Army, and show them that no affront or reflection on them could possibly have been intended by Sir J. Keane, and that Maj.-Gen. Nott has urged his claims from a soldierly desire to get into action, rather than from any principle of actual right. I speak this advisedly, because I have seen the instructions from Lord Hill, on the subject of supercessions; and you, my friends, will shortly see, from what I am about to state, that there are explicit commands from the Sovereign that no officer on full pay who has once attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, whether regimentally or by the Rl. Brevet, shall ever afterwards be superseded (save in the single exception of H.M.'s Aide-de-Camp), by any junior Lieut.-Colonel, *whether an Colonel, Maj. General, or Lieut.-General.* These are the explicit commands of the Sovereign; and as such, the Commander-in-Chief in India is bound to see them obeyed, without reference to the wants or wishes of any other parties. You will distinctly understand from the foregoing, the principles on which promotion in India is to be exclusively regulated, and the grounds on which His Excellency, Sir H. Fane, appointed certain officers of H.M.'s service to be Maj.-Generals in India, in order that they might preserve with the new brevet, the same relative positions they had enjoyed up to that period—enjoyed first as Lieut.-Colonels and afterwards as Colonels. Many of you, especially those in the Bombay presidency, must well remember the case of Col. Thomas, C.B., of H.M.'s 20th, who refused to serve under Brig.-Gen. Gilbert, his junior officer, as Colonel Commanding the Belgaum Division. Col. Thomas referred the case to Lord W. Bentinck. It was given against him, and the Colonel forthwith applied for leave, proceeded to Europe, and laid his grievance before the Horse Guards. From this arose a correspondence between Mr. Grant (now Lord Glenelg) then President of the Board of Control, and Lord Hill. The merits of the individual case, as also sundry suggestions submitted by Mr. Grant and the Chairs to Lord Hill, by which it was proposed so to regulate matters in future, as to prevent misunderstandings and clashings of rank between the superior officers of the two Armies, were fully and freely discussed. I wish much that I could procure a copy of Lord Hill's reply for publication, for I feel certain that a perusal of that able document, which breathes throughout a true soldier's spirit, would effectually put a stop to a future cavil. In the absence of that document, I shall endeavour, as far as memory serves me, to state its substance. It is long since I read that letter, but I have never ceased to regret that a document of such interest, and one which would have prevented so much of bickering, jealousy, and ill-will between the two services, should have been withheld from the Indian Army.

Lord Hill commences by saying, that he has given the several cases and suggestions submitted, the most earnest attention, and that he feels deeply impressed with the necessity of removing from officers of either service, as far as possible, all just grounds of grievance. He admits unreservedly that the Army of the E. I. Company is the Indian Army, and that H.M.'s troops are but a subsidiary force, and that the latter are therefore not entitled to claim any proportion of the Staff appointments, &c., of the Indian Army, which appertain exclusively to officers of the Company's service, who devote their entire career exclusively to this country. Still Lord H. states, that without the most distant reflection on the Native Army, it cannot be denied that the larger proportion of Indian conquests are attributable to the valour and discipline of the European troops, more especially those of Her Majesty, and that, therefore, it comes of great importance that these troops should have no real grounds to consider themselves neglected or slightly treated; and that nothing would be so likely to promote ill will, jealousies, &c., as any attempt to lower or degrade the rank or authority of the superior officers of that service, by attempts to exclude them from commands, and that under no circumstances whatever can it be permitted that any officer in H.M. service shall, at any time, be required to serve under one of inferior rank; and that the best mode of preventing all clashing or misunderstanding will be, to continue the rule so long established in respect to promotion, and that the rank of Lieut.-Colonel having been once attained, all superior rank should be strictly regulated by that standard, whether to the rank of Colonel, Maj.-General, or Lieut.-General. Lord Hill, after disposing of several minor points, next adverts to one argument frequently employed, viz., that as the Officers of the Ordnance in England rise to the rank of Colonel regimentally, the officers of the Indian Army should enjoy a like advantage. His Lordship observes that the cases are not by any means the same. That the promotion to such rank in an isolated and scientific corps like that of the *Ordnance* in England, is very different from a case applied to the *Line* on a whole Army—and that no practical evil results from the supercession in the former case. That officers of the rank of Colonel of Artillery or Engineers are seldom employed on active service in command, for that armies in Europe are necessarily so large, that General Officers are always employed at the head of divisions and brigades of the line, as also in command of the Ordnance corps, that the Artillery in such cases is an exclusive command and cannot clash with other interests, as would infallibly be the case were the rank of Colonel regimentally conceded to the Indian Army, by which their seniors, as Lieut.-Colonels of H.M.'s service, would be superseded by their juniors of the E.I.C.'s service. Lord Hill then admits, that it is a good *general* rule to apportion the superior commands of divisions and brigades in fixed proportions between the officers of the two services, but that this is not a measure of such first-rate importance, but what it is better to suffer occasional deviations, rather than cause injury to that high sense of honour and discipline, which so mainly depend on maintaining proper things in their *proper places*, and that, consequently, no senior officer must ever be commanded by his junior. Lastly, Lord Hill notices a proposition that such officers of H.M.'s Army as in command of regiments, and whose rank would clash with those of the Company's service, who may be appointed by Government to commands, &c., such officers should be relieved from active service and permitted to return to Europe with an allowance from the Hon. Company, until regularly removed from the effective regimental list, by promotion to Major-General, by H.M. brevet. His Lordship accords this proposition as one that cannot be listened to a moment; that such a principle of bartering honour for pelf could never be tolerated for one hour, as it would inevitably tend to degrade the profession, and to destroy that high tone of feeling on which the efficiency of Military service so mainly depends. Lord Hill concludes by recapitulating briefly the several propositions of Mr. Grant and the Chairs, and his replies to each in detail; and repeats the explicit commands of the Sovereign, that no senior officer be required to serve under his junior, and that no officer, having attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in India, shall ever be superseded (save and except by H.M.'s A.D.C.) whether as Colonel, Maj.-General, or Lieut.-General.

It was upon these clear and explicit instructions, that the officers of the line in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who had been superseded by Col. Macleod of the Bengal Engineers, and by those of H.M.'s officers, who had been promoted to Colonels in order that they might not be superseded by Col. Macleod, were placed in their *proper places*, by receiving commissions *antedated* so as to place such and every one in the same position as Colonel, that he had previously held as Lieut.-Colonel.

It was upon these instructions also that Sir Henry Fane subsequently promoted the Colonels of H.M.'s service to be Maj.-Generals; and, despite all the sneers and all the obloquy heaped upon Sir Henry's head for that act, (and I confess I was one who strongly disapproved the measure, while I was ignorant of the true merits of the case,) I believe you will now admit that Sir H. Fane was legally and morally justified in that act, and that the officers so promoted to be "Fane" Major-Generals, as they are generally called, in order to put them in their *proper places*, are, to all intents and purposes, in India, as much General Officers, and entitled to superior commands as such, equally as if they had been gazetted by H.M.'s brevet.

It will, therefore, I trust, be now admitted that Maj.-Gen. Nott, of the Bengal Army, has not been slightly or unjustly treated by being left in command of a Bengal brigade, while Maj. Gen. Willshire, an older soldier by many years, an older Lieut.-Colonel by many years, and, *par consequence*, a senior General Officer, is placed in command of the Bombay division, with which he has served for many years, and with which he has marched from Bombay to Candahar. Believe me, Gentlemen, this is no dispute between Queen's and Company's, but a just and legitimate arrangement; and it is very much to be lamented that Sir J. Keane should not have had the candour to state the case fairly and openly to the force he commands, instead of shirking the question and trying to lay blame on the Governor-General, by quoting a private letter from Lord Auckland.

That the Bengal Army should feel mortified that one of their officers should not happen to be at the head of a Bengal division, is by no means unreasonable; but Sir J. Keane is not to blame for this. The original error, if any, was in sending a Maj.-General of H.M. service, an officer too certainly not of first rate ability, in command of the Bengal division from Ferozepore, when there was a Bengal officer on the spot, Gen. Duncan, every way suited for such command. The only reasonable plea for such nomination of Sir W. Cotton, in preference to Gen. Duncan, was that he was senior to Gen. Duncan, and that Sir H. Fane's rule is understood, most emphatically urged on the Governor-General that, on such an occasion as that to Candahar, seniority ought to have its full weight. Gen. Cotton, moreover, had some public claims on Government, for he commanded the Madras troops throughout the Burmese war, had received the thanks of the Government of India for those services, and had been honoured by his Sovereign with the Order of the Guelphs, and subsequently with the Commandery of the Bath. It is, therefore, rather to *all* fortune than to *all* respect that the Bengal Army is indebted for its vexatious position in having its only army in the field not commanded by one of its own officers.

I am, &c.

Cawnpore, July 17th, 1839.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., June 29, 1839.—Mr. S. C. Palmer, appointed under date 15th June, to act for Mr. George Alexander as officiating Postmaster Gen., to retain charge of superintendency of stamps. Mr. H. Alexander appointed on same date to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer as Dep. Secret. to Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; to assume charge of Collectorship of Stamps in Calcutta v. Mr. H. Palmer, absent on sick leave. Mr. A. P. Young to conduct current duties of office of officiating Dep. Coll. of Tirhoot. Mr. H. Alexander, in addition to duties of collectorship of stamps, to assume charge of superintendency of Sulkeah Salt Chokies, v. Mr. H. Palmer. Mr. R. Williams to be Civ. and Sess. Judge of Bhaugulpore, v. Mr. E. Lee Warner, prom. Mr. J. C. Brown to officiate as C.S. and Sess. Judge of Sundeah. Mr. C. T. Davidson to officiate as Civ. and Sess. Judge of Behar. Mr. W. T. Forster to officiate as Mag. and Coll. of Purneah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., June 18, 1839.—Sylhet Light Inf. Batt.—Lieut. G. Verner, 9th N.I., to be Aug., v. Curt, app. A.D.C. to the Gov. Gen. Lieut. B. Boyd, 6th N.I., to be A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, who stands appointed to Sukkur Div. of Army. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. M'Nair, 73d N.I., to officiate as Major of Brigade to troops on Eastern Frontier, v. Brev.-Major Trumbrays, dec., date May 28. Capt. and Brev.-Major W. Mactier, Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen. of Dinapore and Benares Div., removed to Pres. Div., v. Capt. Birch, appointed Secretary to Gov. Mil. Dep. Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as Adj. to 59th N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. Blackwood, date June 15. Lieut. C. Garrett, going duty with Ramgurh L.I., to act as Adj. to corps during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Jennet on duty at Dinapore; date June 12.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., June 28, 1839.—Ens. T. C. Elsgrave, 26th N.I., from June 1 to Oct. 1, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe. 29th.—Lieut. Percy Old, Assist. to Post. Agent at Muneepore, from July 15 to Nov. 15, to visit Presid. on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., June 22, 1839.—J. P. Willoughby, Esq. and Lieut.-Col. C. M. Wood to be Secretaries in attendance on the Governor during his tour in the Deccan. L. R. Reid, Esq., Acting Chief Secret. to Government, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in Secret Polit. and Jud. Departments. W. S. Boyd, Esq., Acting Secret. to Government, to conduct Lieut.-Col. Wood's duties in Military and Marine Departments. 23d.—Mr. C. Sinkler to be Joint Judge and Sess. Judge of Poona, subject to confirmation Government of India. Mr. W. H. Harrison to act as Dep. Reg. of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. Lt. J. R. Kelly, 20th N.I., to act as Assist. to Polit. Agent in Mahee Canta during absence of Lieut. Wallace on sick cert. Mr. A. Spiers to act as Dep. Coll. of Customs and Land Revenue at Presid. until return of Mr. Grant. Mr. W. H. Harrison to be Assist Judge and Sess. Judge at Ahmedabad. Mr. H. F. Stracey to act as Assist. Judge and Assist. Judge at that station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., July 22, 1839.—Art.—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. James Cocke to be Maj. Lt. and Brev.-Capt. H. Stanford to be Capt., and Sec. Lieut. F. Welland to be First Lieut., in succ. to Wilbeck, dec., date of rank, July 8, 1839. Sec. Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite to be ranked in reg. of Art. from July 8, 1839, v. Welland, prom. Ens. D. Milne, 24th N.I., to be Commissariat Officer with force at Kurrack, from June 26, who resigns the appointment. 19th N.I.—Ens. C. Wood to be Lieut., v. J. Jessopp, dec., date of rank, July 10, 1839. Ens. J. S. Kemball to be ranked from July 10, 1839, and posted to 12th

N.I., v. Wood, prom. Ens. H. Hanley, 5th N.I., to be A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. J. Salter, C.B., commanding Poona Div. of the Army, v. Capt. Le Mesurier, resigned.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., June 6—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. D. C. Mills, 19th N.I., permitted to return to Europe for health, July 17—Assist.-Surg. W. Hardy, M.D., to do. for do.

SHIPPING.

No arrivals from or sailings to India since our last.

ARRIVALS.—At Portsmouth, CAROLINE, *Rose*, from N.S. Wales; sailed 5th May; Cape July 8. At Madeira, Sept. 14—WINDSOR, *Nesbit*, Portsmouth Aug. 26. CARNATIC, *Voss*; Portsmouth Aug. 25. At Cape Verd, Aug. 24—WILLIAM METCALFE, London to Port Philip.

CASUALTY.—The MAGISTRATE, *Allen*, with troops for Bombay, has put into Plymouth leaky, with pumps choked, cargo adrift, ballast shifted; expected to discharge. We have elsewhere noticed this untoward affair.

Literary Notices.

Oriental Outlines; or, a Rambler's Recollections of a Tour in Turkey, Greece, and Tuscany, in 1836. By William Knight.

GOT up in a very pretty style, with a map and a vignette title-page, this is altogether an exceedingly pretty little volume. It is dedicated "to the Members of the Royal Western Yacht Club, of Plymouth and Limerick," and may serve as a useful guide to them as well as to others. It is written with good feeling throughout—presents many agreeable classical recollections—and, without the slightest pretension, conveys much pleasant information in an easy off-hand manner. It should be added, too, that the opinion expressed of the Turks is exceedingly liberal. We like this much, for we believe the character given to be deserved:—

"Of the Turks, I have, as a nation, the highest opinion, both for valour and honesty, for hospitality and domestic affection. They have invariably treated me with kindness, in their castles, their tents, and their cottages; and, weak though be my arm, I feel pleasure in admitting that I should never shrink from wielding a sabre in defence of the standard of the Prophet, against any and every country but my own and its possessions, should fate ever favour me with an opportunity. Were I, this very instant, to be put to the proof, and called upon to name time and foe, I should in one reply, 'Against the Muscovites, and *now!*'"

We are anxious to promote the benevolent views of the writer:—

"One person wandering through the crowd I must not forget. He was employed in the anti oriental occupation of a shoe-black, I refer to him, that future travellers may not remain ignorant of the man's being the grandson of an individual who, for many years, was British Consul in the Dardanelles. The family are now in the deepest distress; and few, who are aware of the hospitality once extended to Englishmen, when the Tarraganos were employed under the protection of the British flag,—which, in troublous times, ere the Faithful were so friendly with the Frank, they successfully upheld in honour so far as civil officers could do, few who are aware of what this family then was, will pass through Tchanak Kaleh, and not endeavour to better their present condition. Many will feel bound to do so, as a return for kindness experienced by their kinsmen from those of the family whom the grave now shelters from the fate of the survivors. Lord Palmerston should be petitioned to grant them a thousand piastres—ten pounds—per annum. During his long services to the state, he must have seen hundreds of pensions less deservedly bestowed. The name of Tarragano is mentioned in many works. In 'A Journey in Asia Minor, in 1801, by Dr. Hunt and Professor Carlyle,' which may be found at p. 390 of 'Dodsley's Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey;' in the quarto edition of 1812, Dr. Hunt says, 'Here we lodged at the hospitable Tarragano, whose family has held the consulship of England *for a long series of years*.' This was in 1801; and in 1810 Lord Byron writes: 'Our consul, Tarragano, tried to dissuade us from the attempt of swimming across the Helle-pont.' I might easily quote more, yet I hope this brief statement may prove sufficient for the purpose for which it is intended."

The author need hardly to have made the following apology. However, to those whom it may more immediately concern, we request a serious consideration of the second paragraph given below:—

"Yet must I now pass on to other scenes, leaving much untold, and even that set down in these few pages clad in such common language, that I know not what apology to offer, for my glaring imperfections of style in this brief and uninteresting record of what has passed under my own observation in the East, other than a promise too hastily made to pen my 'recollections,' the fulfilment of which, notwithstanding my weak state of health, I feel myself bound to attempt, whatever may be the consequence.

"But before I quit Constantinople, let me not omit to refer to one subject which touches my own countrymen. Whatever may be a man's station or colour—I hope every Englishman is sufficiently alive to the feelings of humanity to endeavour, whenever he has an opportunity, to better the condition of a fellow-mortal. I therefore call with confidence upon every British traveller into whose hands this humble volume may fall, to visit—if he touch at Constantinople—the ENGLISH HOSPITAL. Far be it from me to say who is to blame; but I fearlessly assert that this establishment in the Turkish capital is a disgrace to the British nation! It was in 1836 and 1837—little better than a dog-kennel; and I thereon, during the winter of the latter year, I saw the shipwrecked crews of the *Lyra*, *Tyne*, and *Midas*—three English merchantmen lost in the Black Sea, shivering with cold, badly fed, scarcely covered with decent clothing, and almost without beds, when the snow was some feet deep in many parts of the capital. I visited this 'hospital' not alone, and can by witnesses substantiate, if necessary, *more* than I have set down. I, however, despair not of seeing an improvement in such matters, if travellers will regard the 'English Hospital at Constantinople' as one of the 'lions' of the city, and make a point of visiting the establishment. Other nations are not so careless of their seamen, the French and Austrians especially. *Their* hospitals require no 'reform!'"

Encyclopædia of Rural Sports. By D. P. Blane, Longman and Co.

WE have read with much gratification this first Part of a publication full of the most interesting information, not only to all who are partial to field sports, but to every lover of natural history. There is not a page without useful information, and the work promises to be the most comprehensive record of rural sports, and their connection with the animal creation, ever presented to the public. The Part before us contains the origin, progress, and present state of field sports, and, therefore, commences with the rude and curious methods employed in the capture of animals by the primitive races of mankind. The wood engravings are most numerous, and extremely spirited and characteristic.

The German Self-Teacher. By Henry Meidenger. Whittaker and Co.

THIS little book is calculated to fulfil its object—to be a self-instructor for Englishmen, and more particularly for English tourists. The classified vocabulary of words and phrases is well selected and arranged, and we recommend the book to every one proposing to make a German tour.

Heads of the People. R. Tyas.

A VOLUME of this clever and very entertaining work is now completed. We have, in the last issue, the "Hangman," "Farmer's Daughter," "Printer's Devil," "Exciseman," "Apothecary," and "Cabinet Ministers." These classes of society are cleverly sketched by popular writers. Mr. Jerrold's papers in particular are most excellent, and we could not speak in too high terms of the characteristic illustrations; in fact the publication is as good as it is extremely cheap.

Shaw Battles.—A general exercise is, in fact, a strict rehearsal of a battle, so far as adopting every precaution necessary for that event, in order to familiarise the men with their work, and to prevent confusion when it really occurs. We have known it to assimilate so closely to the real thing, as to have persons directed to fall and represent wounded men, whilst others carried them down to the cock-pit; we do not recollect whether the Surgeon furthered the matter by going through the forms of an operation, but we have seen the late Admiral Macnamara Russell, commonly called Paddy Russell, act the part of a wounded hero to admiration. When commanding the North-Sea fleet, about the year 1808, this eccentric old officer was fond of exhibiting in the person of himself and others, by way of example. He would fall down on the deck, in the middle of an exercise, calling out, "Oh, I am hit, boys! I fear my leg is off. Carry me to the doctor, my children!" On which his coxswain, and three marines, to whom the care of the Admiral under such circumstances was delegated, immediately conveyed him to the cock-pit. When arrived, and the Surgeon step forward to tender prompt assistance, he would exclaim, "Not out of my turn, Doctor dear; attend to these brave fellows first, but just let your mate clap a tourniquet* on my thigh, for I am fainting, Doctor, by reason of the hemorrhage. A drop of water, for the love of God!" Although it is not usual to carry matters to this extreme at general exercise, still every material point is rehearsed, and the ship is kept in such a state of preparation, as that ten or fifteen minutes shall suffice, even in the middle of the night, from the moment the alarm is given until every thing is ready, and the first broadside fired. The stores are all kept in the neighbourhood of the guns, and the principal preparations consist in taking down the bulkheads, and clearing the officers' cabins, arranging the mess tables in the cable tiers to receive the wounded men, slinging the yards, and securing the corners by which the sails are distended with chains, placing fire-screens, made of thick woollen substance, around the hatchway, through which the supply of powder passes to the several decks from the magazines, &c.; but no persons are especially appointed to all these duties, it is almost incredible in what a short time they are accomplished; and when any anticipation of meeting an enemy suddenly is entertained, and some precautionary measures adopted, such as substituting screens for bulkheads, a well-disciplined ship will be ready for action in five minutes from the time the drum beats to quarter.—*London Saturday Journal.*

* Tourniquets are screw bandages used for stopping the blood, and they are distributed about the quarters, and a number of men taught to apply them. A handkerchief and broomstick is sometimes substituted.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—W. Phillips, Stanford Rivers, Essex, dealer and chapman.

BANKRUPTS—T. M. Temple, Great Titchfield-st., Portland-place, carver and gilder—C. Humphreys, Bear-lane, Southwark, timber-merchant—J. H. C. Albrecht, Jebobuarh-st., spice-broker—T. Grey, Tunstall, Staffordshire, grocer—A. Cort and T. Harrison, Blackburn, cotton-spinners—H. Mard, Brighton, dealer in fancy goods—W. Harne, S. Hague, and William Shatwell, Manchester, commission agents.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—Walter M'Gibbon, Glasgow, writer—J. Berry, Dundee, merchant.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. G. Cromartie, Augusta-place, Deptford Lower-road, master mariner—James Davies, Tipton, Staffordshire, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—C. Jackson, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk throwster.

BANKRUPTS—T. Manners, Lambeth-walk, oilman—B. Kewell, Vauxhall bridge-road, Staffordshire warehouseman—S. Elliott and S. Allen, Wakefield, corn factors—E. Dalby, Great Malvern and Kidderminster, miller.

BIRTHS.

8th inst., at the Willows, Upper Tooting, the wife of Colonel STROVEN, of a son—The lady of ANDREW M'LEAN, M.D., 11th Lt. Dragoons, of a son—Sept. 24, near Campbford, the lady of Col. W. Woodhouse, of an heir—At Stockport, the lady of Col. THOMAS, M.P., commanding 80th Reg., of a son and heir—In Waterford, the lady of Capt. BARNHAM, late of 19th Reg., of a daughter—27th Aug., at Ashbertsberg, U.C., the lady of Lieut.-Col. AIREY, 85th Reg., of a son and heir—21st ult., at Lincoln Abbey, the lady of Lieut. LAMBART, 39th regt., of a son—29th Aug., at Malta, the lady of Lieut. BUCHANAN, of Rl. Art., of a son—At Keynsham Bury House, Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. NEWALL, of a son—At Bath, the lady of Capt. T. BLAIR, of a daughter—Oct. 1, at Newport, near Barnstaple, the lady of Major LAWRIE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Chatham, the Rev. G. E. NASH, to MARY, daughter of Capt. T. Stevens, R.M.—1st inst., at Paris, W. HOUSTOUN, Esq., late Captain 10th Hussars, to MATILDA FRASER, daughter of E. Jesse, Esq., of Hampton Court—Oct. 5th, at Winkfield, J. B. BIRNIE, Esq., to MARTHA CAROLINE, daughter of Capt. Taylor, late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—Oct. 6th, at Marylebone Church, Capt. GEORGE CROSBIE ATKIN, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of J. Henderson, Esq., late Consul-General for Colombia—At Marylebone, BASIL E. A. COCHRANE, Esq., son of the Hon. A. Cochrane, R.N., and nephew to Earl Dundonald, to SALLY, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, of Carragoran, Clare—At Beaminster, on 30th Sept., H. P. STEELE, Esq., R.N., to ANNE, relict of the late H. Elkins Way, Esq.—26th ult., J. T. GALBRAITH, Esq., to CATHERINE MORRISON, daughter of Capt. Galbraith, Provost of Stirling.

DEATHS.

5th inst., in Wigmore-street, Capt. JOHN FREEMAN, late of the H.E.I.C. Naval service, aged 61—At Cooper Hill, JAMES ARCHDEACON, Esq., formerly of the 24th regt.—19th inst., at her house, in Park square, the Dowager Lady RADSTOCK, widow of the late Admiral Lord Radstock—At Weymouth, on 6th Oct., ELIZABETH, relict of the late Capt. T. Storey, 20th Foot—At Bath, aged 83, EASTER, relict of Capt. R. Rudsdell, R.N.—At Ostend, on 1st Oct., in her 16th year, MARGARET, third and only surviving daughter of W. Harvey, Esq., and grand daughter of the late Admiral Sir H. Harvey, K.B.—7th ult., on board H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, at Bluka Bay, Mr. J. H. OWENSEN, Mate—At Mount Lucas, Wicklow, Captain L. H. JACKSON—At Green-park, Youghal, ELIZABETH ANNE MARTINUS, aged three years, youngest child of Captain and Lady Frances Parker—3d inst., at Penax Court, in her 87th year, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Clutton, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel Worcestershire Militia—At Beverley, aged 28, CAROLINE, wife of Capt. G. Hotham, R.E.—At Southampton, aged 84, CHARLOTTE, widow of Major Stone Gibbons—At Woodland Cottage, Waterloo, on Friday, Lieutenant AUGUSTUS ARABIN, R.N.—At Landport, on 24th ult., Mr. JOSIAH WHITING HOLMES, in his 77th year, father of the late Commander Holmes, who was lost in the *Avon*—At Monkstown, ELEONORA VICTORIA, second daughter of Col. Webber Smith, R.A.—Miss MITCHELL, eldest daughter of the late J. Mitchell, Esq., R.N.—At Croydon, ISAAC CRAIG, Esq., first cousin of Captain Cook, the circumnavigator.—At Kingston, near Portsmouth, at an advanced age, W. GOLDINGHAM, Esq., Purser R.N. (1790.)

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (late CHARITABLE).—The next QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society, instituted 1739, "For affording Relief to Officers of the Royal Navy, their Widows and Families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress," will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Monday, the 21st October, at Twelve o'clock.

Office, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi. W. H. DICKSON, Sec.

MORISON'S PILLS.—CAUTION.—Whereas spurious imitations of my Medicines are now in circulation, I, JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, hereby give notice, that none can be genuine without the words, "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each box, in white letters on a red ground. Sold only by the general agents to the British College of Health, and their sub-agents. No Chemist or Druggist is authorised by me to dispose of the same. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist.

British College of Health, 2, Hamilton place, New road, London, 1839.

General Depots in London for the sale of the Medicines:—Medical Dissenter office, 369, Strand; Mrs. Tweed, 10, Maddox-court, Holborn; Mr. Good, Western Branch, 72, Edgware-road; Mr. Field, 63, Quadrant, Regent street; Mr. Lotts, 3, Park-place, Mile-end road; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Mr. Chappel, 93, Lombard street, Cornhill; Mr. J. Kaines, 20, Newroad, St. George's in the East; Mr. Saw, 48, Tabernacle walk, Finsbury; Mr. Lotts, 8, Waterloo terrace, Commercial-road; and Mrs. Orfeur, 15, East lane, Bermondsey-well.

TROTTER'S TOOTH POWDER.—The Proprietor begs leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has removed the Manufactory to 35, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. This much-esteemed and fashionable Dentifrice has been established upwards of eighty years, consequently for superior efficacy in cleansing and preserving the Teeth. Sold wholesale and retail at the Warehouse, 35, Norfolk street, Strand.

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DISEASES arising from the irregularities of youth speedily removed by eminent Surgeons, of long experience in the Metropolis, and the most virulent GONORRHŒA (if recently contracted) cured within a week, or no charge made for medicine after the expiration of that period. The most successful method of treating Syphilis, Impurissance, and all diseases of the Generative Organs.—Physicians' hours of attendance, at 118, Holborn-hill, from Eleven till One, and at 9, Agar-street, Trafalgar square, from Twelve till Two o'Clock every day. Surgical attendance at each establishment every evening from Seven to Nine. Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and enclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and carefully protected from observation. All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn-hill, London."—Gentlemen during their indisposition can be accommodated with apartments with or without board.

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London: A. H. Baily and Co., 83, Cornhill.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No.

CXXVIII., will be published on WEDNESDAY.
CONTENTS:—

I. On Life Assurance.
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III. Life of Bishop Butler.
IV. On Mendicity.
V. Life and Character of Æschylus.
VI. Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Dante.
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VIII. Post-Office Reform.
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THE BRITISH & FOREIGN REVIEW,

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3. The African Slave-trade.
4. The Corn Trade.—Neapolitan Agriculture.
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Stone in the Prostate, Symptoms, and Treatment
Scrofula of the Prostate
Enlargement of the Prostate from a Varicose State of its Vessels
Cancer of the Prostate.

Chronic Enlargement of the Prostate Gland in Old Age, the Symptoms that indicate its commencement, and the consequences that ultimately result therefrom. With concluding Suggestions for their Prevention or Cure.

Sold by T. Hill, Medical Bookseller, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; Cawthorn, Catherine-street, Strand; Templeman, 246, Regent-street; and all Booksellers in town or country.

ENVELOPES, 1s. 3d. per hundred, warranted

to be the best that are made. An extensive and elegant assortment of Envelope Cases, filled with Envelopes, from 4s. 6d. Name Plate elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine Cards printed, for 5s. Printed Invitation and Return Thanks Notes, with gilt edges, 1s. 3d. per quire. Writing Papers of every description at wholesale prices. Superfine Bath Post, 5s. 6d. per quire; Note ditto, 6s. per ream, or 4d. per quire. An elegant assortment of Dressing Cases, from 12s. 6d. upwards, (Razor, Comb, Shaving Brush, and Strop) to 50 guineas. Pocket Brushes, Toilet Bottles, &c. Travelling Writing Cases, Patch Boxes, Wellington Cases, in Russia and other leathers. Blotting Books, at 1s. 6d.; ditto, with Locks, at 2s. 6d. A choice selection of Bibles and Prayer Books in various bindings, had at STOCKEN'S, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, next door to Swan and Edgar's. Observe Name and Number.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE,

introduced by S. HICKSON, 12, Welbeck-street, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Steaks, Kidneys, Broiled, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 12, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn, Gunter, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Co., Strand; Reilly and Son, and Lasenby, Dublin;—and by all respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening.
Admission, One Shilling each.

It being the intention of Mr. Siborn, in compliance with a request to that effect, that the Soldiers of the various regiments on duty in London should have an opportunity of studying the Model, it is hereby notified, that they will be admitted in companies of Twenty, attended by a Sergeant, so that no interruption may be given to the usual visitors.

THE BRITISH and AUSTRALASIAN BANK, 55, Moorgate-street, London.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Sterling.

The Directors of this Bank do hereby give Notice, that they transact every kind of Banking and Money Business relating to the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand.

Bills and Letters of Credit are granted upon the Colonial Establishments of the Bank at an exchange of 11 10s. per cent. Approved Bills, drawn upon parties resident in either of the said Colonies, are cashed, or remitted for collection. Advances are made on the security of approved consignments to the Colonies, and investments are effected upon the security of landed property in Australasia for account of parties ordering the same.

Any person having business to transact in relation to the Australasian Colonies may obtain information and advice regarding the same from the Managing Director, who has resided in Australia; and every application respecting business meets with immediate attention.

Deposits of money received in London of any amount, and for any time or term; upon deposits to be withdrawn at a short notice, interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum is allowed; upon sums deposited for terms, a higher rate of interest is paid, viz.:—

4 per cent. for cash to be withdrawn after three months' notice.
4½ . . . . . six . . .
5 . . . . . twelve . . .

By Order, FRED. BOUCHER, Managing Director.
July 31st, 1839.

Prospectuses, giving full Particulars of the operations, &c., of this Bank, may be had at the Office, 55, Moorgate-street.

WARRANTED GOLD WATCHES,—

The following Watches are London made, of very superior quality, and warranted to perform correctly.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, in engine-turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted	£10 10 0
Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, with double-backed engine-turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted	12 12 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double-backed gold cases & gold dials, warranted	14 14 0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double-backed gold cases, warranted	14 14 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double-backed gold cases and enamel dials, warranted	17 17 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double-backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted	21 0 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for 3l. 3s. each extra.

T. COX SAVORY'S,
Silversmith, Watchmaker, and Goldsmith, 47, Cornhill, London, (Seven Doors from Gracechurch Street).

The ground floor, also the first, second, and third floors, are fitted up as Show Rooms, to contain a large Stock of Silver and Plated Goods, Jewellery, Watches, &c.; and purchasers will find many advantages, both in respect of price and variety, at this Establishment.

N.B.—A Pamphlet, containing a List of Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c., may be had gratis, or will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application.

N.B.—Second hand Watches purchased in Exchange.

TO NOBLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—

J. ALBERT, Tailor, 5, King William-street, London Bridge, respectfully submits the following brief List of Cash Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved style of fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Gentlemen can select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoatings, &c., at this establishment from the largest and best-assorted stock, without exception, of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 0
Superfine Saxony, Black or Blue	3 0 0	—	3 10
Frock Coat, with Silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 0 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

COOL SOFT HANDS. — BURTON'S

SAND WASH BALLS, recommended highly by the profession, for removing that redness and natural inclination to heat of the skin at this season of the year to ladies gardening and gentlemen cricketing, rowing, &c., or where any exertion is taken, so prejudicial to the hands of the superior classes, the Sand Balls at once remove any hardness or bad consequences to the skin produced thereby, and leave it pleasingly soft, cool, and pliable.—Sold at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, by all Perfumers, &c., and by the Inventor, H. Burton (late Berry and Burton), at his Original Old Brown Windsor Soap and Wash Ball Manufactory, 18, Greek-st. Soho-square, London.

Sole Proprietor of the late R. Berry's Palm Soap.

CONCERNING EVERYBODY.—

STOCKEN'S large Stock of Stationery selling considerably under Cost Price during enlargement of Shop, consisting of Envelopes of the best quality at 1s. per hundred, capital Letter Paper at 3d. a quire, Envelope Cases, Albums, Scrap Books, Blotting Cases, Bibles and Prayer Books, Work and Despatch Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing and Travelling Writing Cases, all at the same sacrifice, to make room for entire New Stock. Observe—No business carried on in the Shop, until the alterations are completed, the Stock having been removed into Show Rooms upstairs, to prevent damage, AT STOCKEN'S, 53, QUADRANT, REGENT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SWAN and EDGAR'S.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—

PROVIDENT PARTIES may assure to their kindred or friends provision for every contingency of life at a small cost.

Full particulars, and an explanatory pamphlet, may be had gratis at the society's Office, No. 12, Chatham Place, Blackfriars

UNITED SERVICE BENEVOLENT

INSTITUTION, for the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of OFFICERS. Established 23d April, 1839.

NOTICE.—The adjourned GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Institution, and of Officers wishing to become Members, will take place at the Office of the Institution, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at One o'clock.

Admiral the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE COCKBURN, G.C.B., &c. in the Chair.

The attendance of every Officer interested in the welfare of the Widows and Orphans of the United Service is particularly and especially requested. HENRY KERR, Hon. Sec.

Office of the Institution,
Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street.

61, Cornhill, and 207, Tooley-street.

JOHN CARTER, CHRONOMETER-

MAKER TO THE ROYAL NAVY, in compliance with the wishes of his numerous friends, begs to inform them that he has opened a City Establishment for the sale of his Marine TIME PIECES, at No. 61, CORNHILL, where Merchants, Captains, and other scientific men, may always meet with Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches of the same sterling quality as those which have called forth from the Astronomer-Royal the following important certificate:—

"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Oct. 22, 1838.

"I certify that since the commencement of the annual trials of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, in competition for rewards offered by the Government for the best Chronometers, Mr. Carter, Chronometer-maker, of Tooley-street, has obtained a greater number of rewards than any other Chronometer-maker, and that he obtained the two last rewards given by the Government.

"I certify also, that since I have had charge of the Royal Observatory, several Chronometers constructed by Mr. Carter, either belonging to the Royal Navy, or on trial for purchase by the Government, have been rated at the Royal Observatory, and that they have generally been extremely good. (signed)

"G. B. AIRY."

Chronometers carefully adjusted, timed, and rated.—61, Cornhill.

FOR DUST or RAIN.—Gentlemen will find

the MOHAIR CAMLOMERE the best repellent ever invented for summer showers or dust, when properly made up into Capes, Frocks, Great Coats, or Cloaks. It is very light, wears clean and long, and will turn more rain than any other waterproof that does not confine perspiration, hangs well, and will not crackle with the wet, and has no unpleasant smell. It is made in all colours, like cloth, and is only to be seen in the whole piece, or made up at the manufacturers, PAYNE and CO. (late Fox), 28, King-street, Covent-Garden, the Patentees of Gambroon, now so fashionable. A large assortment is manufactured extra stout, for riding-coats. They are warranted to wash well and not shrink, as well as their Mohair Cloth, the greatest repellent to dirt ever invented. They are all stamped "Fox's Patent," no others are genuine. Travelling Cloaks, Frocks, and Capes always ready of various kinds.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF,

originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling fatal and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 13s. each.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

By its use, the effects of atmospheric influence upon the Skin are entirely neutralised, and that constant healthy action of the minute vessels promoted—on which depend continued delicacy of texture and tint. The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions are also promptly eradicated by the KALYDOR. Spots, Pimples, Freckles, Discolorations, and Sallowness, yield to its SPECIFIC QUALITIES, and are succeeded by a smoothness and transparency of the skin, giving rise to the most pleasurable sensations; it is infallible in removing all harshness and irritability, and will be found highly useful to Gentlemen who suffer from those causes after Shaving. In fact, whether as an appendage to the elegant Toilet, the Dressing-room, or the Travelling Equipment, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR will be found to realise the most sanguine expectation that can be formed of its refreshing, purifying, and restorative powers.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

OBSERVE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the Cork, also printed, in RED, on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed. Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR."

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at the OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, October 12, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 353. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail in December, the MORLEY, 578 Tons, CHARLES EVANS, Commander. This ship has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. T. HEATH, 134, Fenchurch-street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., Size-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—To sail in December, the fine teak-ship SOPHIA, 600 Tons, WM. M'NAIR, H.C.S., Commander. This ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. T. HEATH, 134, Fenchurch-street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., Size-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail in November, the fine teak ship ROBARTS, 500 Tons, BENJAMIN [illegible], Commander. This ship has most spacious and [illegible] Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., [illegible], Cornhill.

[illegible] Engagement with the Hon. East India Company, to Sail on the 30th of October.

FOR MADRAS.—The fine, ship HARRISON, Burthen 709 Tons, [illegible], Commander, lying in the West India Dock [illegible]. This Ship has a Poop, [illegible] most superior Accommodations for Passengers, and will [illegible] experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to [illegible] J. BATES, 9, Austin-friars, or to [illegible] Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The Attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which are of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

WEDDING and COLONIAL OUTFITS, MORNING and DRESSING GOWNS, &c., in the newest and best taste, at moderate charges. T. HUGHES and CO., corner of Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.

N.B.—A separate entrance to this Department, with exclusive female superintendence.—T. H. and Co. invite attention to their unrivalled assortment of Printed Cachemire and Saxony Flannels, for Dressing Gowns, &c.; Parisian Night Caps, and richly embroidered French Cambric Handkerchiefs; long White French Gloves, 2s. per pair.—Lists of requisites supplied, and Country Orders attended to.—Marking in Embroidery tastefully executed.

OUTFITS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by

CHRISTIAN and CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—CALCUTTA and LONDON.—J. H. STOCQUELER and Co. beg to announce to their Friends that, in consequence of the rapid extension of their business, and the increase of their Subscription List to upwards of 1,200 names, they have deemed it right to consult the convenience and accommodation of their supporters by REMOVING their West-end Office from No. 8, Cryig's court, to a spacious Suite of Rooms in PALL-MALL EAST (entrance No. 26, Suffolk-street). The Reading-room and principal Office at No. 88, King William-street, City, will remain as before.

UMBRELLAS.—GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.—School Umbrellas, fast colours, 2s. each; Large size, 2s.; Largest size, 2s. 6d.; Fine Scotch Gingham and New Whalebone, 4s. 6d.; Largest size, 5s. 6d.; the very Best Quality, 6s. 6d.; Largest size ditto, 8s. 6d. Silk Umbrellas, 6s.; Large size, 12s.; Largest size, 18s.; Best Quality, 16s.; Middle size, 20s.; Largest and Best, 26s. Carriage Umbrellas, 2s. 6d.; Extra size ditto, 3s. Gig Umbrellas, 17s. Can be selected from the Largest Stock in London, at the Manufactory, 52, Strand.

TO MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS. E. PALMER begs leave most respectfully to invite the attention of the Officers in the Army and Navy to the great value of his IMPROVED PNEUMATIC FILTERING MACHINES, by means of which from a QUART to a PAY'S CONSUMPTION of water, however large, may be splendidly filtered in a FEW MINUTES, and being made of metal, are light, and not liable to break, or get out repair. They are likewise adapted for making and filtering COFFEE, the flavour and brilliancy of which surpasses by far that which is made in any other way. Also for making ESSENCE of COFFEE, a table-spoonful of which added to a cup of boiling water, makes a most delicious cup of Coffee at a moment's notice. Manufactured and Sold by

E. PALMER, CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, 106, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

Prices, 15s. 20s., 25s., and upwards.—N.B. ELECTRICAL and ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, Improved Galvanic Batteries, Air Pumps, and Pneumatic Apparatus, Single and Compound Microscopes, and all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Instruments of superior workmanship, ON VERY MODERATE TERMS. Working Models of Steam-Engines and all kinds of Machinery made to drawings. Priced Catalogue of Apparatus with 120 Engravings, 1s. each.

OUTFITS to INDIA for the guidance of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons.—The most complete and comprehensive LISTS of the various SCALES of OUTFIT have been prepared, and may be had on application at THRESHER'S East India and Colonial Outfitting Warehouse, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Regular and Finished Outfits, comprising every requisite for the voyage, and for use in India, are supplied in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METAL CORD FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers' Cadets, Sergeants, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the Barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most convenient, and are strongly recommended to all who may require a number of Beds on a sudden emergency.

Prices:—2l. 3s., 2l. 10s., 3l. 3s., 3l. 15s. 6d. and upwards.

Made and Sold only at the Patentee's, where may likewise be had every article of Solid Mahogany, Camp, and Cabin Furniture (all manufactured on the premises). Drawing, with Estimates, forwarded by post. Addresses, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 135, Leadenhall-street.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY.—T. SCOTTER, 108, Jermyn-street, London, Army Clothier, Cap, and Accoutrement Maker, Gold Lacemen, &c. &c., continues to supply Officers of the Army with their Clothing and Appointments upon such terms as cannot fail to ensure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial. T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always on view Dress Caps, Forage Caps, Epaulettes, Sashes, Belts, Swords, &c. &c., the whole of the first style and quality.

N.B. Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange. East India Cadets completely Equipped. Printed Lists of Prices may be had on application. Orders by post promptly executed.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principles, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for forming on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An Improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The best approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponges, and Combs of all descriptions.—At METCALFE'S, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

TEETH.

MR. CLARK, SURGEON DENTIST (late assistant to Mr. Cartwright), respectfully begs attention to the continued to execute EVERY BRANCH of Professional [illegible] the most modern and scientific principles.

[illegible]-street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Stein[illegible]. At home from Ten till Five.

ROYAL NAVAL ANNUITANT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of a Requisition, signed by numerous Members of the London Branch, requesting me to convene a Special General Meeting, for the purpose of electing a Chairman to succeed the highly-respected and deeply-lamented Captain Edward Pellew Bromley, R.N. Also to elect Officers for conducting the various duties, as well as to hear a Report of the communications that have taken place with the Parent Society since the last meeting, and such other business as may be required.

Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, accordingly, on Monday the 28th instant, at Noon precisely.

THOMAS WILLEY, R.N., Hon. Sec.

Society's Office, 3, Clifford's Inn, 16th Oct. 1839.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.—The Annual Dinner of the ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765, to commemorate the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, will be given at the PIAZZA Coffee-House, Covent-Garden, on Monday the 21st instant. Members, who intend to be present, are requested to send their names to the landlord, Mr. Cutrina, on or before Saturday the 19th instant, that due preparation may be made for those who wish to attend. Dinner will be on the Table at Six o'Clock precisely.

DAVID FOULIS, Secretary.

London, 9th October, 1839.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and CO. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly-invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-Houses—4, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; 12, Marshall-street, Golden-square; and 27, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg respectfully to assure that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s. to 45s., frock coats, silk facing, 35s. to 42s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 42s. to 50s.; trousers, 8s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 35s. and 38s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 25s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 55s.; shooting jarkets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 19s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 20s. to 45s.; a suit of clothes, 21. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 3s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

TO ECONOMISTS AND FAMILIES.—HOUSES, completely FURNISHED, with substantial and warranted articles, at the following reduced rates:—

A four-roomed House, neatly fitted, for		26 Guineas.
A six-roomed ditto	ditto	36 "
An eight-roomed House, comprising dining and drawing rooms, study, four bed-rooms, kitchen, entrance hall, and staircase		185 "
A twelve-roomed House, elegantly furnished, complete		375 "

An immense assortment of every article to select from at Lyon, Hodgen, and Co., Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, 293, 294, and 295, High Holborn.

WHITE'S ESSENCE OF EGLANTINE. A highly fashionable and peculiar Handkerchief Scent, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, suitable, and refreshing. In Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 5s., &c., and in elegant Toilette Bottles, 14s. each.

WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE.—So exceedingly useful in Head-aches, Fainting, &c., and particularly refreshing in crowded or sick rooms. In neat stoppered Bottles enclosed in Morocco Cases, at 3s. each.

Both prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Gerrard-street, Soho, and now Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom.

GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, &c.—J. ABANEY, Tailor, 5, King William-street, City, respectfully submits the following brief List of Prices for Gentlemen's Dress, cut to fit in the most approved fashion, and made equal to any house in the trade. Please select their cloth, cassimere, waistcoating, &c. &c. direct from the largest and best-assorted stock of any house in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Superfine Coloured Dress Coat from	2 10 0	to	3 3 0
Superfine Saxony, Black, or Blue	3 0 0	—	3 10 0
Frock Coat, with silk facings and Velvet Collar	2 15 0	—	4 4 0
Various Excellent Materials for Trousers	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
Splendid assortment of fashionable waistcoatings of any house in the trade, from	0 10 0	—	1 10 0
Young Gentlemen's Suits	2 0 0	—	3 10 0

Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c., on the shortest notice, and upon terms that will ensure future favours.

88, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Yorkshire Hussar Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Beckett, Esq. to be Lieut. Col., v. York, resigned. Hon. Henry Lascelles to be Maj., v. Beckett, promoted. Harry Stephen Thompson, Esq., to be Capt., v. Lascelles, promoted. John George Smyth, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Thompson, promoted. Henry Willoughby, Jun., Gent., to be Cornet, v. Smyth, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Queen has been pleased to give permission to Lieutenant George Edward Turner, of the Rl. Artillery, to accept and wear the insignia of the National and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, of the first class; the insignia of a Supernumerary Knight of the Rl. and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, and the insignia of a Commander of the Rl. Order of Isabella the Catholic, which the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred on him, in testimony of her approbation of his services in the field while attached to Lieut.-Col. William Wylde, Rl. Artillery, British Commissioner at the head quarters of the Spanish Army, and of his conduct during the operations in Navarre, in April and May last.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 16.

4th Light Dragoons—Cornet Richard Buckley Prettejohn to be Lieut., by p., v. John Edward Gaill, who retires—William Kingston Fraser, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Prettejohn

2d Foot—Paymaster James Moore, from 57th Foot, to be Paymaster, v. Darby, dec.

17th—Ens. Edward Henry Cormick to be Lieut., by p., v. Mathews, who retires, Jan. 11—Ens. John L. Croker to be Lieut., by p., v. Cormick, whose promotion, on 22d Feb., has been cancelled—Edward William John Knox, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Croker.

19th—Assist. Surg. James Young, from 78th Foot, to be Surg., v. John Wyer, who retires upon half-pay.

22d—Brev. Col. John Campbell, from Inspecting Field-Officer of a recruiting district, to be Lieut. Col., v. Falconer, appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of a recruiting district—Major John Lysaght Pennefather to be Lieut.-Col., by p., v. Campbell, who retires—Capt. John Poole to be Maj., by p., v. Pennefather—Lieut. William R. Preston to be Capt., by p., v. Poole—Ens. Thomas Lansdowne Parr Moore to be Lieut., by p., v. Preston.

52d—Assist.-Surg. John Wilson, from 2d West India Reg., to be Surg., v. Browne, dec.

60th—Lieut. John Crawford, from h.-p. 43d Foot, to be Lieut. (repaying the difference), v. Fitzgerald, appointed Paymaster—Ens. Lieut. John Stephen Robinson to be First Lieut., by p., v. Crawford, who retires—John Breedon, Gent., to be Ens. Lieut., by p., v. Robinson.

75th Staff Assist. Surgeon George Archer, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Young, promoted in the 19th Foot.

85th—Capt. John Hamilton Dundas, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Captain, v. the Hon. James Stuart, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

98th—Maj. Sir J. G. Le Marchant to be Lieut.-Col., by p., v. Johnston, who retires—Capt. Edward Last to be Major, by p., v. Le Marchant—Lieut. Augustus Warren to be Capt., without p., v. Canny, dec., Oct. 7—Lieut. Henry Frederick Alston to be Capt., by p., v. Last—Ens. Isaac Hindley H. Gall to be Lieut., v. Warren, Oct. 7—Ens. and Adjt. Rupert Romer Deering to have the rank of Lieut., Oct. 17—Ens. Henry John Jauncey to be Lt., by p., v. Alston—John James Armstrong, Gent., to be Ens., v. Gall, Oct. 17—Robert Henry Wilkins De Winton, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Jauncey—Lieut. Edward Pratt, from h.-p. 67th Foot, to be Paymaster, v. William Francis Webster, who reverts to his former half pay.

2d West India Reg.—Assist.-Surg. James Shirrefs, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Wilson, promoted in the 52d Foot.

Hospital Staff—Charles Hart, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Arthur, appointed to 76th Foot—William Augustus Heise, M.D., to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v. Sherriff, appointed to 2d West India Reg.

MEMORANDUM—The Christian names of Ens. Westropp, 58th Foot, are Michael Lionel, and not Michael Lewis, as stated in the Gazette of 29th Sept., 1829.

Brevet—Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies only.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—On Tuesday last, as Cornet Lovell, was shooting with a party of brother-officers at the Red House, Battersea, while leaning his gun on a bench, it slipped, and the charge passed through his left arm, which was obliged to be immediately amputated. Mr. Lovell is in his eighteenth year, and has only joined his regiment a month.

4th Drag. Guards—Cornet T. G. Symonds is on leave to 31st Dec.

2d Dragoons—Cornet M. W. V. Milbank, Scots Greys, and Lieut. H. M. Drummond, 42d Highlanders, returning from a shooting-party on the evening of the 9th inst., encountered an awkward accident. A carman, with a heavy load of timber, dashed in upon their vehicle, a light inside car, and one of the beams struck Mr. Milbank a violent blow on the head, which caused immediate effusion of blood, and with great difficulty both officers could extricate themselves from the dangerous position in which they were placed. The driver was brought up at the police office next morning, and fined 20s. for carrying the timber beyond the length of his car, and 5s. for keeping the wrong side of the road. Col. Lord Sandys, who has been on a visit with his old corps, after inspecting the troop under the command of Captain Macquarie, with his usual liberality, left 10l. to provide a good dinner for the troop. The route for Captain Macquarie's troop to join the squadron at Cahir, was received at Limerick on the 16th, and they left the garrison at two o'clock, halting in Cashel at night. The band of the 42d played their gallant countrymen out of town, to the national tune—"Here's a health to them that's awa."

Horse Guards—The General Commanding-in-Chief has granted permission to Capt. T. W. M'Mahon to accompany his father, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, to Bombay.

11th Light Dragoons—The long-talked of review by the Duke of Wellington took place on Wednesday, in the military field behind the barracks in Canterbury. His Grace arrived on the ground about eleven; the field was crowded with spectators. No serious accident occurred, but three of the privates were thrown from their horses in a charge, and narrowly escaped injury. The Duke, after the review, rode on horseback through the streets, attended by the Earl of Cardigan and his lady, and several Aides-de-Camp. He looked remarkably well, and he wore the dress of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

We understand that an order has been received from the Horse Guards, by the Colonel of this regiment, by which all field exercise is suspended till the spring. On Wednesday the regiment went through their manœuvres for the last time this season. On Thursday morning a private of this regiment, who was flogged a few weeks since for theft, was drummed out of the regiment. The sight was a curious one. The regiment forming two lines to the gate, the culprit was marched through the lines, preceded by the band, playing the "Rogue's March," having two large placards suspended on his breast and back, on which was written the word "thief." On his arrival at the gate he was expelled, his jacket being turned with the inside outward. A number of persons witnessed the ceremony.—*Canterbury Journal.*

17th Lancers—1 troop, 2 off., 2 Serj., 1 F., and 30 r. and f., from Dublin to Athlone, Oct. 14 to 18. 1 troop, 2 off., 2 Serj., 1 F., and 30 r. and f., from Dublin to Dundalk, Oct. 14 to 16. The troop from Monaghan to Longford, Oct. 18 to 22. Lieut.-Col. Pratt, on leave, shortly retires from the Army. The 17th are detached at Dundalk, Athlone, and Longford. Head-quarters in Dublin is only to comprise one squadron under Major St. Quinton.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Col. G. Knox is on leave to June next.

2d—This reg. has suffered severely in its march towards Cabool; and report says, that a very large number of the men must be sent home as invalids.

3d Depot—Ens. Hope has joined at Chatham. Lord Hill has presented a commission to the son of Ens. Flood.

5th—See 60th, 1st Batt.

5th Depot—were inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll, in Galway Barracks, on the 7th and 8th inst., in heavy marching order, and in the field, and who expressed himself highly pleased with everything connected with the Depot, particularly their light drill. Sir William dined with the officers, when a large party was invited to meet him.

6th—Lieut. Mansergh has arrived at Sydney. The history of this regiment is now ready for publication, by Mr. Cannon, and few of his histories contain more interesting matter. It has been very remarkably connected with the support of Protestant principles in Church and State; and its early history is exceedingly interesting, even to the general reader.

7th—Lieut. Maclaine has been victimised by a set of gamblers in Ireland, and to whom he has given his bond for 1700l.

13th Depot—Ensign Scott and Stapleton, with 84 men, are to embark in the *Catherine* for Bombay about Nov. 5.

16th Depot—The depot comp. is ordered to join at Chatham, and the 3 cos. to embark to join the others ordered to India. The *Rattlesnake* tr.-ship, now in the river, will proceed thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and East Indies. It is expected that she will take out this depot.

20th—The tedious Court-Martial on Assist.-Surg. Foulis is at an end, and we expect the result to be an admonition on one of the charges. This officer has been nearly four months in arrest.

22d—Major Pennefather succeeds, by purchase, to the Colonelcy, Lieut.-Colonel Falconar retiring, after a service of 43 years.

23d Depot—were inspected on the 9th and 10th inst., by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll.

25th—Maj.-Gen. Ellice made his half-yearly inspection of the service and depot cos. at Devonport, on 7th inst. After a minute examination into the interior economy of the corps, books, &c., the battalion passed in review order, officers saluting, and concluded by going through a variety of evolutions highly creditable to this distinguished regiment, which called forth the unqualified approbation of the Maj.-General, who expressed himself in the highest terms of praise to both officers and men. The service cos. embark for the Cape in the *Apollo* tr.-ship.

27th—Lieut. A. V. Watson has returned from the Cape of Hope, and is about to join the depot. He is a near relative of the respectable proprietor of the *Limerick Chronicle.*

27th Depot—H.M.S. *Athol*, from Gravesend, having on board this depot, consisting of 1 Field Officer, 2 Capts., 5 Subs., 1 Staff, 8 Serj., 4 Drummers, and 172 r. and f., arrived at Cove on the 7th inst., and the troops have been disembarked. The two horses belonging to the mounted officers of the depot, died at sea. The depot, after being inspected by Major-Gen. L'Estrange, moved to Wexford and New Ross

30th Depot—from Belfast to Newry, instead of [illegible], Oct. 10 to 12.

31st—Ens. T. H. Plasket has arrived at Sydney.

34th—By the last accounts the reg. is suffering severely from ague.

35th Depot—Lieut. Harding exchanges into the 45th. Lieut. English, who has returned from foreign service, succeeds Lieut. Chatterton as Acting Adjutant.

38th—The 3 cos. from Newry to Belfast, Oct. 14 to 16. The 2 cos. from Dundalk to do., instead of Newry, Oct. 16 to 19.

39th Depot—31 persons to embark in the *Harrison*, for Madras, on 26th inst.

42d—The Commanding Officer, at the request of the Mayor of Limerick, has directed that the red deer of the corps, which usually followed the band, be confined the barracks, as a country gentleman was knocked down by the animal in George's-street recently. The *Dublin Monitor* states that Sir F. W. Dunbar is on the eve of retiring from the service.

44th—Lieut. J. C. L. Carter has proceeded to the Continent on leave.

45th—*Windsor, Monday Evening.*—Such, we are informed, was the general feeling at the Castle, respecting the negligence (to use the mildest term) of the sentinel on duty, in suffering such an outrage (the breaking with stones in the night of some panes of glass in the Queen's private sitting-room) to have been perpetrated without his having the least knowledge of the fact of its committal that a company of the 2d Reg. of Life Guards, from the House Barracks at Spittal, were ordered to mount guard at the Castle until the arrival of the 2d Rifle Brigade on the following day. There was a report that the Queen had given cause of dissatisfaction to the regiment, in consequence of Her Majesty not having (as had been long expected), before the 45th quitted their quarters at Windsor, presented them with the new colours, which had been in the town during the last four months; and it has been attempted to be shown that, as the soldiers on duty heard no noise (although some considerable noise must have been occasioned, and easily heard it made during the stillness of the night), the sentinels themselves must have been in some measure privy to the outrage. We are happy, however, to state that this report has been hazarded without foundation.

47th Depot—1 comp. and head-qrs., leaving 1 comp. and 50 r. and f., from Bekurbet to Enniskillen, Oct. 14 to 15. 1 comp. and 50 r. and f. from Cavan to Omagh, Oct. 14 to 17. The remainder of the detachment, leaving 50 r. and f., from Cavan to Enniskillen, Oct. 14 to 15.

48th Depot—The inspection at Templemore, by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Macbean, passed off remarkably well, every thing connected with the economy and discipline of that hand some corps being found regular and soldierlike. Sir William expressed his best approbation of the appearance of the men, their marching and steadiness under arms. The Major-General dined at the Officers' mess.

49th—Sir Gordon Drummond served in Holland in 1794 and 95 and was present in Nimeguen during the siege, and at the sortie. Embarked from Minorca in 1800, on the expedition to Egypt, and was present in the engagements of the 13th and 21st March. In the battle of Rhamania, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. Sir Gordon commanded in the action near the Falls of Niagara, where he was severely wounded.—Col. Bartley served in the American war, including the action at Fort Erie. Fort George, 25th and 27th May; Stoney Creek, Fort George, 25th Aug., 13; and Chrystler's Farm, where he was severely wounded.—Col. Morris served in the American war, including the action at Stoney Creek.—Maj. Stephens accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. Served in the Peninsula from March, 1810, to the end of the war, including the battle of Busaco, siege of Almeida, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming the Forts at and battle of Salamanca (severely wounded through the thigh), siege of Burgos, action of Cabecon, battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampeluna, battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides many other minor actions and skirmishes.—Capt. Bean's services.—Campaign of 1799 in Holland, including the action at the landing, and battle of Egmont-op-Zee. Expedition to Copenhagen in 1801. Served during the war in North America in 1812, 13, and 14, and was wounded at Stoney Creek.—Capt. Pasley served at the siege of Hattras in 1817, and siege of Asseerghur in 1819.—Col. Wilkinson served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and in the Peninsula from Aug. 1813, to Dec. 1813, including the battle of the Nive, where he was severely wounded, and to which battle he has received a medal.—Capt. Mac Andrew served in the Peninsula and France, in the 27th Reg., including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides various affairs of outposts, &c.—Lieut. Gibbons served in the Peninsula from Sept. 1811, until the end of the war, including the battle of Salamanca; capture of the French rear guard, 23d July, 1812; capture of Madrid and Valladolid; siege of Burgos; battles of the Pyrenees, 28th, 29th, and 30th July; Maya Pass; battle of the Nive, 9th and 10th Dec.; blockade of Bayonne; battle of Orthes; affairs of Vic and Tarbes.—Dr. French served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to the end of the war, including the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria; siege of San Sebastian, and battle of the Nive. Served in the American war at Bladensburgh, Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

51st Depot—A detachment of 40 to embark in about a fortnight in the boy convict-ship *Runnymede*, for Van Diemen's Land. Captain Foreman and Ensign Harris to accompany them. Also 11 privates from the 51st and 10 privates from other corps serving in Australia, to embark at Deptford about the same date in the *Mangle*

convict-ship, for New South Wales. Brevet-Major Serjeantson and Ensign Grimes, of the 50th reg., to accompany them.

52d Depot—The detachment from Omagh to Monaghan, Oct. 17 to 18.

53d Depot—Lieut. and Adj. W. Fellows and Capt. A. F. Bond are on leave.

54th—The reg. is to come home as soon as the order sent out by last mail reaches Madras.

56th—Surgeon Neill from the service cos., is ordered to join the depot, to be replaced by Assist.-Surg. Campbell.

57th Depot—70 persons to embark in the *Harrison*, for Madras, on 26th inst.

59th Depot—have been inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Maclean in Nenagh Barracks.

60th 1st Batt.—The three cos. at Santa Maura have left for Vido, Corfu, having been relieved by three cos. 5th, from the latter station. Hd.-qrs. of the 1st Batt. return to Corfu, in April, from Zante, being relieved by the 2d Batt.

61st Depot—Assist.-Surg. Annesley has left Chatham for Cork. This is the strongest officered depot in the service.

62d Depot—18 persons to embark in the *Harrison*, for Madras, on 26th inst.

63d Depot—24 persons to embark in the *Harrison*, for Madras, on 26th inst.

65th—Lt. St. Leger Barry is on leave.

68th Depot—Capt. Macbeath is ordered to Jamaica.

73rd—See 85th regiment.

73d Depot—Lieut. O'Connell on leave to 29th November.

74th—The service cos. under Col. Mein, at St. James's, Trinidad, were in good health on 14th ult.

76th Depot—Lieut.-Col. Clarke and a large draft leave Enniskillen in a few days for Demerara. Capt. Lloyd is Acting Paymaster.

78th—The regiment was reviewed on the 10th inst. on Bruntsfield Links, by Lord Greenock, in presence of the largest number of spectators brought together by a similar cause for a long period. The corps went through various movements in a manner to command admiration, and received from the Reviewing Officer the praise it so deservedly merited. When it is borne in mind that upwards of 300 of the regiment have joined since its return to Europe in Feb. 1838, and that many of them never before discharged a shot at a review, their file-firing and general steadiness proved that both officers and men have done their duty in the arduous labour of drilling. The appearance of the regiment, when drawn up in line, was truly grand,—a finer body of men never appeared on Bruntsfield Links.

81st—Paymaster A. Thompson has obtained six months leave. This officer has been 41 years in the service on full pay.

84th—A new set of colours were consecrated by the Rev. Mr Caulfield (in the absence, from illness, of the Chaplain), in presence of the 84th Reg., under arms in the Barrack square at Kilkenny, on 11th inst., and were presented to the regiment by Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Maclean, K.C.B.

The regiment advanced in line from its parade-ground, until it reached the centre of the barrack-square, where it was formed into a hollow square by the Colonel, the large drum of the regiment being placed as an altar in the centre, with the new colours laid upon it. Upon intimation from the General, when the square was complete, and the men under sloped-arms, the Rev. Clergyman commenced a solemn and beautiful address to the regiment at large, exhorting them to perform their duty to their Queen and country with that spirit of truth and sobriety which ever, upon home and foreign service, so proudly marks the distinction between the British soldier and the foreign troops, and to which alone the mighty deeds of arms, which have raised our country so high in the scale of nations, is mainly to be attributed, concluding with a beautiful appeal to that Almighty God, whose Minister he was, to shed a blessing upon the colours and the regiment; and praying that the consecrated banner about to be delivered to them upon that day, would prove a stimulant to their hearts to defend their colours from the degrading grasp of an enemy's hand, and to remind them that they fought not only under the banner of their country, but likewise under the banner of that Almighty Saviour who shed his precious blood upon the cross to redeem them and all mankind. The colours being consecrated, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Maclean advanced to the centre of the square, and calling upon the men to remember the address of the Rev. Clergyman, he recapitulated, in as brief a manner as time would permit, the history of the corps. He reminded them that the regiment was raised in '93—that from that period up to the present time, it had only been eight years at home—that this was not the first time he had had the pleasure of meeting them—he had met them in the field. He pointed out to them the glorious records of their prowess, emblazoned on their colours—deeds of glory purchased on the field of battle by the blood of their comrades—won from an enemy considered at that period the haughtiest foe in Europe, and transmitted to their sacred keeping as an heir-loom from their fallen brothers, who, whether under the scorching sun of India, or on the plains of the Peninsula, unfurled their standard in the teeth of the enemy, and never rested until it had advanced in victory either on the stockade of the discomfited Indian, or been planted on the hard-fought ground of the defeated Gaul. Discipline alone, my lads, said the General, has done this—discipline alone can write again with the finger of fame, some new-won honour upon these banners which I am about to consign to your care. Respect to your oath—that oath taken by every soldier to his Queen, is one of your principal duties; and remember it is not enough to fight—for that is the smallest portion of a British soldier's duty—you must still to mind the discipline and duty you owe your superior officers; without that an army becomes a disorganised force, and often, in time of war, a greater hindrance to its chiefs than benefit to its country. I shall detain you no longer. The Rev. Clergyman has besought a blessing upon your colours and your regiment; and when the words Nive, India, and Peninsula, meet your eyes, let those glorious proofs of your regiment's bravery be an incitement to obtain other additional trophies, should you be so fortunate as to serve again in the presence of an enemy. And remember your General's advice, that without discipline you can never obtain distinction in the field, or respect from your fellow-countrymen at home.—After this short and soldier-like address (at least as well as we can recollect), Sir William Maclean presented the new colours to Ens. Campbell and Mills, with a solemn injunction to preserve them faithfully and honourably, *sans peur et sans reproche*. The old colours which, up to this moment, occupied their proper place in the centre of the regiment, were marched off, under a guard of honour, commanded by Captain Clarke, and lodged in the Colonel's quarters, the band playing the "British Grenadiers" The regiment then broke into line, the new colours remaining with the Ensigns at the altar until the return of the guard, when they were marched from their position by the left of the line to their proper place of destination, the drums playing the "Grenadier's March," and the regiment presenting arms. The 84th were then formed into open column of six companies, right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time, and afterwards dismissed, the day becoming wet. After the ceremony was over, the Colonel and officers gave a splendid *déjeuné* to the ladies of the regiment and their friends, who honoured them with their presence on the occasion. The officers entertained the General, and all the officers forming the garrison, at dinner; and Mrs. Maclean, the Colonel's lady, gave a splendid ball and supper in the evening, where every delicacy of the season was spread in profusion on her hospitable board, and dancing was kept up until late the following morning. The privates of the regiment were entertained with a plentiful supply of plum-pudding and XXX, and the Serjeants gave a handsome dinner to the Scots Greys in their quarters in the barracks.

85th—The head-quarters and four companies marched into London, U. C., on 5th Sept. Log huts were built for the men, and the officers were located in lodgings in the town, in which is also quartered a squadron of *Volunteer Cavalry*, and a demi-battery of the Royal Artillery, as well as the 73rd reg. London is the central military post of the Western District, which is under the command of Colonel Love, of the 73rd regiment. This corps is suffering seriously from ague.

90th Depot.—A detachment of 150 men, from Dover, has marched into Canterbury, on route to Gravesend, for embarkation in the *Rattlesnake* for Ceylon. This detachment, unfortunately, will leave a number of married women and children behind, as, from a greater number than the proper complement going out with the reg., no more women are to embark but as vacancies occur. This presses heavily on not a few. Some Serjeants have grown-up children who will be thrown on the world rather early for their comfort. These are cases in which economy and the rules of the service might, without injury to the chances of the country, be relaxed in their favour, as it is doubtful whether it would not be advisable, where a reg. is at a station, and that one whose next step is India, to incur rather the trifling additional expense of embarking the families, to sending them home, and thus secure them from starvation.

92d Depot—Bt.-Major Forbes takes the command at Birr, on the promotion of Major, now Lieut.-Col., Rose.

94th—Maj. Milner is in command of the reg. at Cannanore. Col. Paty commands at Malabar Canaree. Capt. Hart is on leave at Madras, Lieut. Jones at Trichinopoly, and Lieut. Longworth has gone to the Neilgherrie hills for the benefit of his health. The corps lost but one man in India since leaving Ceylon, where they buried six rank and file. This reg., now in India, is to be augmented forthwith, and the cos. are ordered to embark immediately for Bombay, leaving one depot comp. at Chatham.

94th Depot—Brev.-Major Lindsay, Capt. Cotton, Lieut. Dore, Ens. Bruce, Assist.-Surg. Moore, 4 Serj., 2 Drs., and 102 r. and f., are ordered to embark in the *Persia* for Madras on the 19th, but it may be the 21st. Capt. M'Cleverty is on leave for six months, to commence from the embarkation of his depot. Lt. Lewis, Ens. Mahon, Ens. Esterick, 4 Serj., and 80 r. and f., embark in the *Harrison*, for Madras, on 26th inst.

95th—Ens. Richard Roney has got a month's leave.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—Colonel Brown and Major Stevenson had the honour of dining with the Queen on Thursday. Colour-Sergeant Evans has been left in Woolwich to await the arrival of a young deer from the Highlands of Scotland, which has been presented to Colonel Brown by the Duke of Richmond, and which is intended to walk in front of the regiment.

1st West India Reg.—The detachment of this reg., who have been at Chatham some weeks, 2 Serj. and 7 r. and f., embarked at Gravesend on Tuesday for the *Christiana* freight-ship, lying in the W. I. Docks, to proceed to Sierra Leone.

2d West India Reg.—Hd.-qrs. have arrived at Spanishtown, Jamaica.

Prov. Batt.—Surg. Piper is on leave to Nov. 14.

Royal Artillery.—Major C. Blachley's troop, Rl. Horse Artillery, and the detachment of the Rocket Troop, which were some time since sent to the Northern District, in consequence of the Chartist Riots, are under orders to return to Woolwich. Majors Gordon and Hardinge's companies, 3d battalion, embarked on board H.M. troopship *Rattlesnake* at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 17th, for Ceylon. The following are the names of the [illegible]

Admiral Fleeming visited Greenwich hospital on Tuesday.

Admiral Sir Thomas Williams is the Flag-Officer who has so humanely interested himself in behalf of that important and interesting portion of the Naval family, the daughters of his poor brother officers, by continuing [illegible]

Garrison Orders, Oct. 15, 1839.—Lord Bloomfield having obtained leave of absence, the command of the garrison devolves upon Col. Parker, C.B., Rl. Horse Art., commencing this day. Col. Paterson will assume the command of the Royal Artillery during the absence of Lt.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield.

G. O., Oct. 11, 1839.—Serj. William Elliott, of the 8th batt., is appointed Staff-Serjeant to the company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Linsey, pensioned, dated 9th Oct., 1839.

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col. A. A. Gen.

Engineers.—Col. Cunninghame is appointed to survey the proposed lines of railroad from Birmingham to Glasgow and Edinburgh.—Lieut. Botsler and Lieut. Durnford will shortly leave Limerick for the Kerry Ordnance Survey,—the former to be stationed at Killarney, the other at Tralee.

Yeomanry.—The Rl. 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry went on permanent duty on Wednesday se'nnight for eight days training and exercise, at Exmouth, and on Tuesday the regiment underwent a minute inspection, and were reviewed on Woodbury Common by Lieut.-Col. Stisted. Col. Lord Rolle was on the ground in uniform, and the appearance and manœuvres of the regiment called forth the approbation of the Inspecting Field Officer, and all who saw them.

Lord Hill has directed a Court of Inquiry to sit at Cork Barracks, to investigate the circumstances connected with the escape of four regular desperadoes from the Military prison : they were under sentence of a Court-Martial. It is supposed that one or more of them was concerned in the murder of Police-Serjeant Lawlor, which occurred immediately after their escape.

Colonel Considine, of the British Army, who, with the consent of Government, has been some time at the head of Military affairs in the Regency of Tunis, has thrown up his appointment with disgust, clearly foreseeing that the French, who are acting in an underhanded way, with a view of adding that part of the Barbary coast to their African acquisitions, will most assuredly succeed. Lieut. Smart, 53d, A.D.C. to the Colonel, has arrived already at Malta.

Major-Gen. L'Estrange, commanding the Southern District, Ireland, assisted by Col. Turner, A.A.G., and Colonel Bainbrigge, A.Q.M.G., has made his half-yearly inspection of the troops in Cork garrison, consisting of one troop of the Scots Greys, the 7th Rl. Fusiliers, 61st and 68th Depots. He has also inspected the various barrack departments, and expressed himself highly gratified with the general appearance of both garrison and troops.

Major-Generals Sir William G. Davy and Sir Alexander Leith are placed on the list of General Officers receiving rewards for distinguished services during the war.

Major Boucher is appointed Lieut.-Col. 2d Battalion Lower Canada Militia.

The cavalry barracks of Gort are without troops, though a most central and desirable position for a military force.

Changes in the Recruiting Parties in Ireland :—18th Nenagh to Limerick; 59th Ennis to Limerick; 74th Kilmallock to Newmarket-on-Fergus; and 88th Scariff to Woodford.

It is said that a Provisional Battalion is to be formed at Plymouth, and another at Portsmouth.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland.—Since the commencement of this great national undertaking it has not been so seriously interrupted by the severity of the weather as during the present season. The valleys and lands, through which rivers run, have been overflowed; and the constant heavy rains have elsewhere unavoidably delayed the daily work of the surveyors and those employed on the duties of the survey.

The Board of Ordnance have, by a recent order, allowed the extra stabling at Chatham to be let to officers *not* entitled to stables, at the rate of 1s. per week, instead of 1s. 6d.

The Shah of Persia appears to have solicited the King of the French to send him some of the most active officers in the French service, to supply the place of Colonel Wilbraham and other English officers and non-commissioned officers who left the Persian service some months ago. Several such officers passed through Malta on their way to Persia, under the company of Hussein Khan, Ambassador to France and England, but in which latter country, owing to existing differences, the Government refused to receive him, and on which account no honours were shown to him by the authorities at Malta.

We regret to learn the death of Captain Mackinnon, Barrack Master, Stoney Hill, occasioned, we understand, by an injury received from a fall. We further regret that the circumstance is likely to occupy the gentlemen of the long-robe—no report of the accident, or the death in consequence of that accident, having been sent to the Coroner.—*Jamaica Times.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR LIONEL SMITH.—It appears from the Jamaica papers that addresses continued to pour in from the dissenting, as well as other bodies, to this officer

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Yorkshire Hussar Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Beckett, Esq. to be Lieut.-Col., v. York, resigned. Hon. Henry Lascelles to be Maj., v. Beckett, promoted. Harry Stephen Thompson, Esq., to be Capt., v. Lascelles, promoted. John George Smyth, Esq., v. Thompson, promoted. Henry Willoughby, Esq. to be Lieut., v. Smyth, promoted.

[illegible] arrived at Galway on the 6th inst., and inspected the depôt on the 7th and 8th inst.; and then proceeded to Castlebar on the 9th, for the purpose of inspecting the 23d depôt on that day and the 10th, and returned to Athlone on the 11th inst.

The General Court-Martial assembled at Dublin on the 15th July, Lieut.-Col. Darrah, 97th regt., President, is dissolved.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.H., having received leave of absence to proceed to England, Colonel Riddell, Assist. Quartermaster-General, will assume the command of the troops in the Northern District during the Major-General's absence.

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Parker Carroll proceeded on the 13th inst. to Longford, from Athlone, on a tour of half-yearly inspection, where he arrived on the 14th inst. On the 16th he arrived at Sligo, on the 18th at Boyle. This day he will be at Mullingar, and will return to Athlone on the 21st inst.

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Maclean remained at Kilkenny until Tuesday last, when he proceeded to Clonmel on his tour of half-yearly inspection.

The ship *Magistrate*, which left Gravesend on the 26th of September, is at Plymouth still. The very crowded state of the ship, and the very severe gales she encountered on the 3d and 4th of this month, have rendered the detachment sickly. On the 12th small-pox broke out, and a man of the 17th, who was instantly landed, died on Saturday last. Another man of the 2d has also been landed with small-pox, and there seems to be much infection on board. The ship has been medically surveyed, and Maj.-Gen. Ellice has personally investigated the state of the troops, which he found to be highly creditable to the officers. The crowded state of the men, it is supposed, will cause part of the detachment to be landed. The *Magistrate* was not taken up by the Board of Admiralty, but by the East India Company.

On Monday evening the officers of the Army and Navy at Plymouth delighted a crowded audience with their performance at the theatre, which was most tastefully and commodiously fitted up.

A General Court-Martial, composed of the following officers as members, assembled in the Royal Artillery messroom on Wednesday, the 16th, for the trial of Gunner and Driver James Pharaoh, of Major Gordon's company, 8th battalion, and Gunner and Driver James Buckley, of Major Whitty's company, 6th battalion :—President, Col. Thomas Paterson, R.A. Members—Lt.-Cols. Whinyates, C.B., K.H., R.H.A.; Bastard, R.A.; Walcott, R.H.A. Majors—Sweeting, R.A.; Sandilands, R.H.A. Capts. Anderson, R.A.; Schalch, R.A.; Rowland, R.A.; Wright, R.A. Lieuts. Bingham, R.A.; Poulden, R.H.A.; Tyler, R.E. Lt.-Col C. Cruttenden, R.A., Acting Dep. Judge Advocate. The Court closed on Thursday, and the result will not be promulgated until the proceedings have been submitted to Her Majesty for her decision.

DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Lord Mayor elect, on Thursday week visited the Royal Military School at Chelsea. Colonel Williamson, the Commandant, Luguard, the Adjutant and Secretary, the Chaplain, the Surgeon, and other officers of the establishment, received the company. The boys were examined in both schools by the Chaplain, and they acquitted themselves most admirably. Some of the smaller boys were employed at needle-work, others at shoemaking, tailoring, and a great variety of trades. When a regiment is in want of recruits, a notice, it appears, is placed in the school-rooms, and any boys above fourteen years of age, who may wish to go into the Army, are allowed to join that regiment. For those who prefer trade or other occupations, situations are provided, and if their conduct merit reward, they are, at the end of a certain number of years, upon producing certificates of good behaviour from their employers, publicly rewarded in the chapel of the institution. There is no compulsion upon any to become members of the Military profession. They are principally orphan children, whose fathers have lost their lives in the service of their sovereign, or are on foreign duty, their mothers being dead. There are two bands of music, composed of boys from seven to fourteen years of age. After having been examined in their school, the boys, 350 in number, from five years old to fourteen, all dressed in Military uniform, with their flags flying, drums beating, and full band playing, proceeded to the parade, where they marched in Military order before the party, and saluted as they passed. Col. Williamson then presented to the Lord Mayor a copy of the rules and regulations of the establishment, handsomely bound in gold, together with the return of the children admitted and provided for from the commencement of the institution, and estimate of the expense of clothing each boy per annum, and also of the maintenance of each. Having performed all their evolutions, and the parade having concluded, the boys went through the course of their gymnastic exercises, till the beat of drum summoned them to dinner, after which they again mustered on parade.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—A rigorous examination into the conduct of all parties connected with the late extraordinary state of insubordination into which the pupils at this institution have fallen, is still in the course of active prosecution. The following outline may be relied on as being strictly correct. A quarrel, out of which it may be said the whole of the subsequent irregularities arose, took place between two youths named Neill and Dance, a short time since. A duel was got up between them at the instigation of some of the elder Cadets, who thought the opportunity too good to be lost, and a meeting took place, the pistols being previously loaded with powder and horse-dung. In accordance with a previous arrangement entered into between Neill and the seconds, the former, reserving his own fire, fell at the discharge of Dance's pistol, who, on coming up to ascertain the extent of the injury which he supposed he had inflicted, received the contents of Neill's weapon full in the face, thereby having the sight of one of his eyes nearly destroyed. Afraid, it would seem, of the consequences of their disgraceful conduct, the seconds fled to Boulogne, from which place one or two of them, among whom was young Muldmay, finding their funds run short, returned in a day or two, and rejoined the Academy. Since then the Academy has been one continued scene of confusion. The officers have been insulted, and their orders despised, whilst the fact of Mr. Childs having been a second time assaulted, after the example made of his first assailant, is sufficiently indicative of the entire absence of order and discipline amongst these reckless youths. Private dismissals are taking place daily.—*Woolwich Paper.*

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.—There lately appeared a statement, that a Mrs. Wroughton, whose husband had served in the 34th Foot for 20 years in India, and was upon the eve of obtaining his Majority, after having sustained various serious wounds and been subjected to exceeding ill health, unfortunately sold out before the distribution of the Deccan prize-money had been awarded, in which campaign he had fought and bled. (The delay occasioned in the settlement of this prize allotment reflects disgrace on the managers of the business.) It appeared, also, that Mrs. W. had applied to the East India Company on the subject of her husband's and family's distresses, to which she obtained a very unsatisfactory and unfeeling answer—the chairman observing, that as her husband had sold out previously to the prize-money having been awarded, he could show no manner of claim on the fund. Now, Sir, is this justice? Certainly it is not. The richest company in the universe refuse to relieve a man in distress, from a fund made up from the assets of the territory which he helped to subdue! Why, Sir, but for the services of the body of men, of which he was an officer, they would never have risen at their present state of affluence. The Company are sensible that if they give in one instance they will be virtually compelled to do it in many others. But they fought for it: whilst the allotments were being adjusted it was theirs, though the immediate stipulated sums were not specified. Capt. Wroughton has since died in prison—another blot of shame is indelibly fixed upon the executioners in Leadenhall-street.—*Correspondent, Morning Herald.*—[The flank cos. of the 34th were in the Mahratta war; but the head-quarters, to which Capt. Wroughton belonged, were in the ceded districts, and consequently not entitled to the Deccan Prize-money.—*Ed. N. and M. G.*]

How happens it that Col. Patrick Campbell, an efficient, upright, and honourable public officer, who has for many years been Consul-General for Her Majesty in Egypt, brother to the late lamented Major-General Sir Neill Campbell, has been dismissed from a post of such importance? How happens it (which is still more strange) that he should have been superseded by Colonel Hodges?—*Times.*

PRIVILEGES OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—A question of very great importance to discharged soldiers and their children was decided in the Small Debt Court, Aberdeen, on Thursday week. About two months ago the taxman of the petty customs insisted that the pensioners, who had stalls in Castle-street on Fridays, should pay custom, which they refused to do, as they said they were not liable, being discharged soldiers, and entitled to all the privileges of the burgh; upon which the taxman carried off certain of their goods, and continued doing so for several markets following. Two pensioners, and the daughter of a pensioner, then raised actions against the taxman for the value of the articles carried off, and the cases were very fully argued before the Sheriff's on 22nd Aug. last. The Sheriffs delayed pronouncing judgment on that day, and continued the case till Thursday last, when they said that, after giving the question the fullest consideration, they had come to the conclusion that, by the table of customs furnished to the taxman by the magistrates, no burgess was liable to pay any sum as custom to the taxman on market-days, and that, by act of parliament, pensioners and their children were entitled to the same privileges as the freemen. They therefore decided against the taxman, ordaining him to deliver up the goods, and finding him liable in expenses.—*Scotsman.*

G. O.—*Horse Guards, Oct. 10, 1839.*—The General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to approve of General Officers, commanding districts in Great Britain, granting leave of absence to Officers, and furloughs to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, under the following limitations and restrictions, viz.:—1. The leaves of absence, granted under this order to Officers, may commence as soon as the half yearly inspection shall have been made. The furloughs, granted to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, may commence from the 1st of next month.—2. These indulgences are to terminate on 16th March next, when, in conformity to Her Majesty's regulations, all Officers and Men are to be present with their respective regiments.—3. One Field-Officer, one-half of the Captains, and one-half of the Subaltern Officers, are always to be present with their regiments.—4. No Officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received Her Majesty's special commission.—5. The Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, or upon the Staff of the Army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regt.—6. The applications for leave for regimental Paymasters and Medical Officers, are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 71 and 72 of the regulations and orders of the Army.—7. In cases of short leaves of absence being requested by Adjutants, Riding-Masters, Quartermasters, or Veterinary Surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence.—8. The proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Private Men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company.—When regiments are not stationed in garrisons or military districts, the Officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to Officers and Men under their command.—This order does not apply to the Officers and Men doing duty with the depot companies of regts. on foreign service.—His Lordship expects that the General and other Officers who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of this order, will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of Officers herein specified. By Command of the Rt. Hon. Gen. Lord HILL, Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenants—Vashon Baker, R. T. J. Bevinge, Benjamin Sharp Thomas Woodgate, J. B. Dickson.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—D. O'Brien Casey (1799) to Greenwich Hospital v. Renwick, deceased. E. F. Wells (1839) to Coast Guard.

Masters—W. Miller, of H.M.S. *Vanguard*, to command *Sapphir* troopship. James E. Elliott to *Blossom*.

Chaplain—William Mears to *Revenge*.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. Barnard to *Raven*.

Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—J. H. Bond to *Winchester*.

Clerk—Robert M'Dougal to be Clerk in the Storekeeper's Office at Portsmouth Dock-yard.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

BELLEISLE, 72, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B., K.H. (1815), arrived Lisbon from Plymouth 3d, and sailed for Malta, 4th Oct.

BENBOW, 72, Capt. H. Stewart (1817), sailed from Lisbon fo Malta, Oct. 3.

BLENHEIM, 72, Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse (1814), arrived off Lisbon from Plymouth, Oct. 7.

DEE, 4, st.-ves., Com. J. Sherer, K.H. (1829), arrived at Jamaic from St. Thomas, Aug. 30, and sailed on her return, Sept. 6.

DAVID, 42, Capt. Lord John Churchill (1826), arrived at Madeir Sept. 11.

EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), arrived Lisbon from Portsmouth, 2d, and sailed for Malta, 4th Oct.

HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. Miller, arrived at Jamaica from Chagre Sept. 9.

KITE, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. Snell (1825), arrived at Barbadoe from Antigua, 14th, and sailed for Demerara, 21st Aug.

LARK, 4, sur. ves., Lt.-Com. T. Smith, *d* (1833), sailed fro Jamaica for Nassau, Aug. 31.

MEDEA, st.-ves., Com. J. Nott (1837), arrived at Halifax, Sept. 1 from Prince Edward's Island, with his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, and Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, Lieut.-Governor o Prince Edward's Island.

MELVILLE, 72, Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1834), arrived i Simon's Bay (Cape) from Algoa Bay, July 16.

PHŒNIX, 4, st.-ves., R. S. Robinson (1838), arrived at Gibralt from Plymouth, Sept. 29.

PICKLE, 3, Lt.-Com. F. Holland (acting), arrived from Carthagena at Jamaica, Aug. 21, five days, with 90,000 dollars; sailed from Port Royal for Bermuda, Sept. 8.

PLUTO, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), arrived at Barbadoe from St. Vincent, Aug. 15, and sailed for Demerara, Aug. 27.

RACEHORSE, 18, Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), sailed fro Halifax for Barbadoes, July 8.

RINGDOVE, 16, Hon. K. Stewart, acting (1838), arrived at Ne Brunswick from a cruise, Sept. 13.

SAPPHO, 16, Com. T. Fraser (1836), sailed from Jamaica for Sant Martha and Carthagena, Sept. 1.

SATELLITE, 16, Com. J. Robb (1839), arrived at Jamaica fro Tampico, 28 days, with 630,000 dollars, Aug. 22, and sailed f Barbadoes, Sept. 1.

SCOUT, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1828), arrived in Simon's Bay, Su 23, from Angola Coast, June 21, with 28 slaves.

SNAKE, 16, Com. J. P. B. Fay (acting), arrived at Jamaica fro Havannah, Sept. 6.

TARTARUS, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), arrived Jamaica from St. Thomas, Aug. 30, and sailed on her retur Sept. 8.

VESTAL, 26, Capt. T. W. Carter (1821), arrived at Trinidad fro Grenada, Aug. 10; at Barbadoes on 27th; and sailed on cruise, Aug. 29.

WEASEL, 10, Lieut.-Com. J. Simpson, *c* (1811), arrived in Mal from Beshika Bay and Smyrna, Sept. 25.

WINCHESTER, 52, Capt. J. Parker (1838), arrived at Halifax fro Plymouth, Sept. 6.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Sept. 30, d. Oct. 20.

LIVERPOOL, Barney, s. Oct. 7, d. Oct. 27.

BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Oct. 14, d. Nov. 3.

IBERIA, Cooper, s. Sept. 23, d. Oct. 13, r. Oct. 12.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Sept. 2, d. Sept. 29, r. Sept. 21.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB EMERALD, Pasmingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.

HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.

HMB SKAGULL, Parsons (1813), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.

HMB LYRA, Collier ( ), s. Oct. 4, d. Feb. 21.

America.

HMB STAR, Smith (1831), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9.

HMB RANGER, Turner (s. 1828; s. Oct. 5, d. Dec. 7.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Oct. 2, d. Dec. 26.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.

HMB MUTINE, Fawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.

HMB LINNET, Forrester (1825), s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 9.

Mexico.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 20.

In Port.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1822), s. May 10, d. Sept. 27, r. Sept.

HMB SEVLARE, Ladds (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept. 22, r. Sept 2

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21, r. Sept. 29.

HMB TYRIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r. Oct. 10.

HMB PETREL, Crouse (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26, r. Oct. 1

HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1814), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12, r. Oct.

HMB SPEY, James (1819), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25, r. Oct. 12.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egy and India, will be made up, via Falmouth, on 26th inst.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded via Marseilles, will be made up on 4th Nov.
IBERIA for the Mails of this day.
HMB LINNET with the Jamaica & Leeward Island Mails of 15th inst., sailed 17th with all letters arriving at Falmouth up to that day inclusive.
HMB LAPWING with the Mexican do.
Ship Letters from Madeira—Calcutta, May 6, by the LAWRENCE, *Shaw*, arrived at Liverpool: Cape of Good Hope, by the JANE CUMMING, *Cumming*, arrived at Dover.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 12.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Admiral the Honourable Charles Elphinstone Fleeming to be Master of her Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., deceased.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Sapphire* troop ship was commissioned on Monday by Mr. Nembhard for Mr. William Miller, who is to join and command her, when he is relieved in the *Vanguard* by a Master. The ship is fitting in the harbour, excepting this circumstance, and the arrival of the *Lucifer* from Liverpool for stores, there has not been any movement among the Queen's ships during the week. The *Pantaloon* is still the only man-of-war in the port. No successor is yet officially named to Admiral the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, there is little doubt but Admiral Sir Edward Codrington will be the officer, and that he will have Capt. Berkeley to command the Flag Ship, and bring all his followers. The Russian corvette *St. Nicholas*, sailed from Spithead on Monday. One of the large cylinders was exploded against the wreck of the *Royal George* on Tuesday, and since it has taken place, the divers have contrived to get hold of the ships' coppers; about twenty feet of the foremast; and a large mass of the stern. The coppers in those days were cased first in iron, and then an outer one of brick: some of the bricks and mortar are good. The iron has nearly perished, but the copper is as good as ever, and the large brass cock is as bright, and in as perfect preservation as the day it came out of the foundry. No more guns have been obtained. A quantity of tallow was washed up the day of the explosion. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, *Lucifer*, *Messenger*, steamers.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*).—11th. Arrived the *Revenge*, 76, Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave, from Cork; she met with little success in obtaining men, while at that port. Since her arrival here, the *Fearless*, s.-t. v., has brought some men from Portsmouth for her, and she has picked up several able-bodied seamen at this place; a draft from the *San Josef* will join her in a day or two, which will nearly complete her establishment. The *Wizard*, 10, Lieut. Com. Thos. F. Birch, was hauled on the graving slip, and had her copper cleaned and repaired; she will be ready for sea in a few days. 15th. The *Brilliant*, yacht, sailed for Portsmouth this day. 16th. Sailed *Goodwill*, lighter, with stores for Sheerness and Chatham, 18th. Sailed, *Fearless*, s.-t. v., Mr. W. Comben, master, for Portsmouth. The artificers have begun laying the blocks for the keel of the *Albion*, 90, ordered to be built in this dock-yard. Mr. Willis, gunner of the *Rolla*, 10, was drowned last Sunday morning, by the boat upsetting in a squall. All the artificers engaged to fit the *Stirling Castle*, 74, for a convict ship, are ordered to be discharged next Saturday, having completed her. Mr. James Drummond, gunner and Mr. Wm. Evans, boatswain, have been superannuated, the former at 45*l.*, and the latter at 55*l.* per annum. In harbour, *Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Wizard*, and *Carron*, s.-t. v. In the Sound, *Revenge*, *Rolla*, *L'Aigle*, *Sardinar* (Sardinian corvette), and *Magistrate*, freight ship.

MILFORD HAVEN, Oct. 16.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Friday last, the *Apollo*, troop ship, with stores for the dock-yard, arrived here. The wind being strong at east, the *Prospero* came down here the next morning, and took her in tow. She is now discharging her cargo; after which she is to proceed to Cork to take in troops for foreign service. On Sunday the *Stromboli*, new steamer, in tow of the *Meteor*, commander Pritchard, on passage to Greenock for new engines, put in here with stores for the dock-yard. Both the vessels still remain off the dock-yard. The *Persian*, having been coppered, rigged, &c., was undocked at Pembroke this morning, and came down here in tow of the *Jasper* mail steam-packet, *en route* to Plymouth. As she had not been out of dock an hour before, she was taken in tow by the steamer; it is supposed she is wanted for particular service. She is a handsome little craft, and adds another feather to the cap of the sailor-surveyor. I forget whether or no I told you last week that Commander Higgs has charge of the arsenal, in the absence of Captain Superintendant Jackson. The weather continues wet and stormy.

DEPTFORD, Oct. 16.—Sailed the *Augusta Jessie*, to embark convicts from Ireland, and *Numa* transport, Lt. Howe, Agent for Portsmouth. Arrived and fitting the *Mangles* for convicts, and the *Lord Lynedoch* for a regular transport. Remain the *James Pattison* emigrant-ship, *Runnymede* convict-ship, *Barretto Junior* transport, and *Scottfield* for Ascension.

Captain Charles Napier is about to resign the command of the *Powerful*, 84, to the Archipelago: we regret to find that the state of his health renders it necessary for him to come to England for medical advice.—*Hampshire Telegraph*. [This report has been current for some time, but we have no means of confirming it. It is not likely that any thing will induce the gallant officer to leave his post under present circumstances.—ED. *N. & M. G.*

The sloop *Harlequin*, 16, Commander Lord F. S. Russell (1837), was cruising at Sierra Leone on 13th July, actively engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. She had made several captures, two of which had been sent to New York for adjudication. The crew was, comparatively speaking, healthy; Surgeon still absent on sick leave at Ascension.

COURT-MARTIAL.—On the 24th Sept., a Court-Martial, composed of Commodore Hyde Parker (President) and 12 Post-Captains, assembled on board the *Rodney*, to try 2nd Lieut. Frederick Hennah, R.N., of the *Talavera*, upon charges, preferred by Capt. Meads, of disrespect and neglect of duty, in not seeing the cables veered out sufficiently fast on the vessel's coming to an anchor in Bighi Bay, Malta, on 6th Aug. last. The Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, John Loudon, Esq., acted as Judge Advocate on the occasion, and Mr. Thorn, Purser of the *Bellerophon*, assisted the prisoner. The prosecution closed at a little hour in the afternoon, and the defence was to be entered into on the morning of the 25th. Private letters mention that the general opinion was, that Capt. Meads had not made out his case, and that the witnesses he produced in support of it were more favourable to the prisoner than otherwise. From the presence of so many ships, the *Rodney's* quarter-deck presented a grander assemblage of naval officers of rank, than has been seen at a Court-Martial for many years past.—*Mediterraneo*.

A steamer of 200-horse power, to be called *Lizard*, is ordered to be built with all speed at Woolwich.

We observe in this month's Army List that the date of Second Lieutenant Rider's commission in the Royal Marines, has been altered from April 1836 to September 1839; we cannot, on referring to the sentence of the Court-Martial find that his army rank was forfeited; he was merely sentenced "to be placed at the bottom of the list of Second Lieutenants, Royal Marines;" this surely does not deprive him of the benefit arising from former service.

Lieutenant Lord Henry Russell has come home passenger in the *Royal Tar*, from Lisbon. His Lordship is still suffering from the effects of the accident he met with when belonging to the *Melville*. His medical advisers have recommended his not being employed for at least two years.

The funeral of the late Lieut. Renwick, of Greenwich Hospital, took place there on the 8th inst., the Military officers in full uniform, and the other officers in mourning. Every respect was paid to the memory of this respected officer.

Lieut. D. O. B. Casey (1799), just appointed to Greenwich Hospital, is an officer of long and honourable servitude, and one of the few survivors of the *Hermione*; and served long and honourably, and in various ships, during the late and former war. When the officers of the *Hermione* were massacred by the mutinous crew, Mr. Casey, then a young Midshipman, saved his life by stowing himself away in a sail in the foretop. By his appointment to Greenwich Hospital, an out-pension and the Semaphore at Putney fall vacant.

THE NEW CUT INTO LIVERPOOL,—which was projected and commenced by Captain Denham, R.N. F.R.S., in November last, has been announced as available for night and day navigation. This is the second time within the last four years, that the adoption of Captain Denham's suggestions has rescued the port from choking, by the sands which outlie the docks eight and ten miles. We trust that the shipping interest of Liverpool will not be unmindful of the vital importance the services of this officer have been to the port, notwithstanding his having since ceased to be their marine surveyor. We sincerely congratulate him on the eminent success which has uniformly attended his surveys and suggestions; and trust that so useful a public servant is extending the benefit of his great knowledge, experience, and activity, to other ports where they may be required, and where they will lead to most valuable and important results.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—The greatest activity prevails here. The new docks in course of formation, near the Basin, are rapidly progressing, and the improvements making in this yard will afford employment to a great number of workmen. Mr. R. Hughes has been appointed Foreman of Engineers of the new steam establishment, at a salary of 200*l.* per annum. There are two steam-vessels of 100 horse power, named the *Lizard* and the *Locust* building, they will be launched this year. The earnings of the workmen are unlimited, the utmost despatch being required, and a certain sum allowed to complete them.

On Monday se'ennight the officers of H. M. brig *Rolla*, lying in Plymouth Sound, entertained the Commander, Lieut. Charles Hall, his lady and family, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, to a ball and supper on board the brig.

Admiral Fleeming's familiar *sobriquet* in the Navy was "St. Vincent's pet," he being a great favourite with the gallant Earl.

Admiral Fleeming visited Greenwich hospital on Tuesday.

Admiral Sir Thomas Williams is the Flag-Officer who has so humanely interested himself in behalf of that important and interesting portion of the Naval family, the daughters of his poor brother officers, by munificently contributing the princely sum of 500*l.* towards the establishment of an institution more required perhaps than any other school in the kingdom.

The *Revenge*, 78, Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, which was despatched to Cork some time since for men, has been very unsuccessful. At one of her rendezvous at Limerick and Wexford only ten seamen were induced to join her. She is ordered to Plymouth, where some disposable seamen will be sent to her from Portsmouth.

The *Crane* packet has left Woolwich for Falmouth, towed by the *Lightning*, and the *Firebrand* has returned from Greenock.

The *Rattlesnake* is ordered to Woolwich to embark troops for Ceylon.

The *Fearless* has left Woolwich for Plymouth, Milford, Holyhead, Liverpool, &c.

COAST GUARD.—On the 12th inst. the *Sylvia*, R.C., captured the *Nautilus* of Gosport with 409 tubs and 4 men on board, in the North Channel. On 11th inst., the Coast Guard at Porthillie crept up 114 tubs of spirits and one of wine. On the 13th inst. the same station seized 100 tubs, but 15 of them were knocked to pieces among the rocks. On the 11th inst. the Cawsand station seized 47 tubs attached to a raft. The *Harpy*, R.C., whilst cruising off Roscoff, chased and captured two Cawsand boats, having made them destroy their cargoes, consisting, it is supposed, of 3 or 400 tubs. The crews of these vessels are under prosecution. On the 13th the Epple Bay station seized 32 tubs, and detained a man. Eleven half-ankers were picked up on the 12th by the Eastbourne crew. (See also our leading remarks).

ADMIRAL FLEMING.—An officer of great merit, but otherwise unknown to Admiral Fleeming, had been sent to superintend the unloading of a transport, and had quitted his post for a short time to procure refreshment; the circumstance was reported to the Admiral, who tried him by a Court-Martial, which sentenced him to be dismissed his ship. It so happened that the officer stood next on the Admiralty list for promotion, and a vacancy occurred within a few days of his dismissal; his prospects were blasted. What did Admiral Fleeming do? Justice and discipline having been enforced, his kind and generous disposition led him to do that which no other Admiral in the service would have done—he placed him on his staff as Flag-Lieutenant, to the disparagement of his own nephew, who held that situation, and the officer was ultimately promoted.—*Correspondent, Morning Chronicle.*

SIR PHILIP DURHAM AND THE ROYAL GEORGE.—[*To the Editor of the Times.*]—SIR,—Having observed in your paper of 11th inst. a statement that Mr. Webb, now residing at Morden College, Blackheath, is the only surviving officer of the *Royal George*, I beg leave to remind you that my brother, Admiral Sir P. C. Henderson Durham, G.C.B., who has only within a few months resigned the chief command at Portsmouth, was an acting Lieutenant on board the *Royal George* at the time of that vessel sinking. Sir Philip has for some time past endeavoured, without success, to trace out any survivor besides himself of the 1,200 brave men who formed the crew of the ill-fated ship, and it will, I am sure, give him great pleasure to learn that one of his comrades yet exists. It may, perhaps, gratify some of your readers to hear that one of the guns of the *Royal George* (a 32-pounder), which was fished up during my brother's command, was presented to me by the Admiralty, and is now mounted in front of my house here. JAMES DURHAM.

Largo, October 14th, 1839.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 12.—H.M.'s packet *Petrel*, Lieut. Crooke, Commander, arrived last night from the West Indies; left Cape Hayti on 16th Sept. with the regular mails. Also arrived H.M.'s packet *Spey*, Lieut. James, from Brazil; left Rio on 16th Aug., Bahia 24th, and Pernambuco on 4th Sept. with mails.

By the West India mail, received on Saturday, we learn that the Mixed Commission Court at the Havannah had sent to Jamaica 168 Africans, who had been liberated by that Court. The unhappy negroes formed part of the cargo of the slaver taken by H.M.'s sloop *Pickle*. Of 500 slaves on board the slave ship when she was chased, 178 only were saved, the rest having been thrown overboard by the wretches in command of the vessel. A number of planters had made applications for these Africans to work on their plantations. The whole of these persons, with the exception of eight, had accepted engagements from the planters to work in the cultivation of the land, and such was the demand for them, that the Governor had taken measures to obtain a further supply of liberated Africans from the Havannah, the planters paying the expenses incurred in bringing them to the colony. H.M.'s schooner *Pickle*, on 4th July, fell in with a suspicious ship, and fired into her. After a chase of six hours the vessel hoisted Portuguese colours, and ran on shore. Lieut. Holland sent his boats to capture the slaver, when the crew was seen throwing the Africans into the sea. On the boats of the schooner nearing the vessel, the crew jumped into the sea and swam ashore. The slaver proved to be the *Sierra del Pilar*, with 186 slaves on board, most of whom were in a most emaciated condition. A letter received at Jamaica from an officer on board H.M.S. *Electra*, dated 4th April last, states:—"We arrived at this beautiful place, after a tolerable good passage of 56 days. On 25th and 26th March we captured two slavers from the coast, with 480 slaves on board. The brigantine *Caroline* gave us a 12 hours' chase, and did not heave-to until the shot went over her. This inhuman traffic is carried on to such an extent, that 60,000 Africans are said to have been landed on the coast of Brazil during the last six months; and, unless the British Government send out a number of fast-sailing vessels, the trade will increase."

MALTA, 20th Sept.—The *Hastings*, 72, Capt. Lawrence, C.B., arrived this day from Lisbon. The *Talavera*, 72, sailed on the 11th, to rejoin Sir R. Stopford, and the *Hastings* is to follow. The British and French squadrons were still at anchor in Brisika Bay on 18th inst. The *Gorgon* had also joined Sir R. Stopford, with despatches from England, and *Rhadamanthus* sailed on 11th inst. from hence, for the same destination. The *Mediterraneo* affirms

that the English and French Ambassadors were desirous that the combined fleets should sail up to Constantinople, but the Russian Ambassador protested against the measure, and threatened, in such case, to apply for his passport. Admiral Stopford intended sending back to England the *Talavera*, after receiving from her all the provisions that could be dispensed with on her passage home. The effective force of the two squadrons was as follows:—British, ten line-of battle ships, two small frigates, one of which was at Constantinople, three corvettes, one brig, and four steamers. French, nine ships of the line, two large frigates, two corvettes, two brigs, one schooner, and two steamers. Two other steamers, the *Lavoisier* and *Veloce*, of 220 horse power, were shortly expected. The English squadron frequently practised the cannon exercise, but never weighed anchor. The French squadron remained three days each week under sail, and also practised cannon firing. Provisions were becoming very scarce and dear along the Trojan coast.

SCOTCHMEN IN THE NAVY.—Of the many brave officers who fought and bled during the last war, were not many Scotchmen? Was not Lord Duncan a Scotchman? There will always be more Scotchmen in the Navy, in proportion, than Englishmen, for this simple reason, that Scotland, having proportionably more coast than England, has also proportionably more ships, sailors, and fishermen. Lord Keith, Sir Alexander Cochrane, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir Robert Calder, Sir Richard Strachan, &c., &c., were Scotchmen, as is Sir Graham Moore, Sir P. C. H. Durham, Sir David Milne, &c. &c.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LISBON, Oct. 8.—In the Tagus; *Donegal*, *Hercules*, and *Expedition*. *Hercules* is under orders to proceed to Sheerness to be paid off, her time of service having expired. She will sail immediately after the arrival of the *Blenheim*.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS IN BASSIRA BAY.—(From a letter quoted by the *Eclaireur* of Toulon).—"The two Admirals have reciprocally invited each other to dinner, and some of the Captains have done the same, but the officers of the fleets do not in general interchange visits. It is our rule that the last comers pay the first visit to those whom they find at the same anchorage. We were in the Bay before the arrival of the English, and the attentions paid to the officers of Admiral Stopford when at Toulon, led us to expect they would be equally polite to us, but they have all remained on board their own ships. However, several French officers went to visit the *Princess Charlotte*, and it was naturally expected that their reception would have been cordial, but the want of politeness of the officers has created such a coldness between the two fleets, that one of our superior officers observed, 'We are separated by an ocean of ice.'"—*Galignani.*

R. MARINES.—Extract of a letter from a British Officer, dated Passages, Sept. 23.—We are here still, the R. Marine Battalion (upwards of 1,000 strong, and a splendid body) being sanguine in our expectations of seeing England in two months at the farthest. Our duty on guard here is very different from the do-nothing ones in England; for here it is no joke, and ensures the being up almost all night. The Officers have no regular mess, but three or four club together and form small ones. The barracks here were formerly a Jesuits' College, and are a queer-looking old range of buildings, bearing a date of 200 years, as must (I should imagine) every house in the place, from their old and ruinous appearance. We are all billeted on the inhabitants in the one long narrow street of which Passages consists; immediately above rises what may almost be called a mountain, on which Fort Hay, built by Capt. Bury, of the R. Marine Battalion, is very well constructed indeed. The Carlists once or twice attempted a surprise, but to no use, the heights on which it is constructed are called the Eastern, those on the opposite side of the harbour the Western, on which we have also a fort, garrisoned by one—the former by two companies. The entrance to the harbour is very striking; it is so excessively narrow that the ships are obliged to moor head and stern, not having room to swing. The hills on each side rise abruptly from the water to a good height, and as you advance further up the harbour, recede more, and are more sloping, prettily wooded, and dotted with cottages and convents, now mostly in ruins; and all on the opposite side from Passages, not long ago, occupied by Carlist outposts and picquets, who, when the battalion was out exercising on a beach close to the barracks, used frequently to amuse themselves by firing at them from the opposite beach, at the foot of the range of hills. Lord John Hay, Col. Parke, and the Light Company of the Royal Marine Battalion, as an escort, started on the 26th for Ideas. Gen. Hourigien accompanied them. We expect them back in a few days.

SERVICES OF CAPTAINS R.N.

(From the New Navy List)—*(Continued from p. 651.)*

Hon. G. A. Crofton, when Lieutenant of the *Cambrian*, commanded that ship's barge at the capture of a Spanish privateer of 14 guns, on the Halifax station. Commanded a brigade of seamen landed to co-operate with the Army against New Orleans, Baltimore, &c.

James P. Stewart, while commanding the *Skeldrake* in 1811 engaged a large Danish flotilla, one of which he captured. In the same year he engaged another, in which two were captured. When Captain of the *Dictator*, in conjunction with two sloops and a brig, destroyed, in 1812, a Danish frigate and several brigs on the Coast of Norway, after a gallant action.

Robert Maunsell was wounded in the boats of the *Maidstone*, off Toulon, while commanding the *Procris* sloop. Fought a gallant action with an enemy's flotilla off Java in 1811, in which he captured five. Served on shore at the capture of Batavia.

Sir Richard Spencer was Midshipman of the *Leviathan* in Howe's action, and in the *Sans Pareil* in Lord Bridport's, in which he was wounded. Commanding the *Crafty* schooner, fought a gallant action with a Spanish flotilla near Tetuan, in which he was captured and wounded. Was Captain of the *Samarang* at the taking of Amboyna.

V. F. Hatton lost his arm, and was otherwise severely wounded when Senior Lieutenant of the *Sea Gull*, in a gallant action with a Danish flotilla in 1809.

Joseph Symes was Senior Lieutenant of *La Bonne Citoyenne* sloop, at the capture of *La Furieuse*, French frigate, in 1809, for which he was promoted.

Henry Weir was posted from the *Calypso* sloop, for his gallantry in the attack on the Danish squadron on the Coast of Norway in 1812.

Sir A. W. J. Clifford, in the command of the *Cephalus* sloop, distinguished himself on various occasions in the Mediterranean, in action with the enemy's convoys and batteries.

Samuel Leslie was Midshipman of the *Bellerophon* at the Nile. When Lieutenant of *La Chiffonne*, was actively employed against the Pirates in the East Indies in 1809, and likewise as Captain of the *Pylade* in 1813.

Edward Ellicott was Senior Lieutenant of the *Revolutionnaire* at the capture of *L'Unite*, in 1798.

B. S. Bluett was made Commander for his gallantry in cutting out the Dutch brig *Atalante*, of 16 guns, in 1804.

E. A. Down was wounded when Mate of the *Excellent* at St. Vincent.

Thomas Whinyates was captured while commanding the *Frolic*, by the American sloop *Wasp*, of superior force, after a gallant defence of nearly an hour, in which he was wounded.

Geo. Moubray was Lieutenant of the *Polyphemus* at Trafalgar.

John William Andrew, in command of the *Weasle*, distinguished himself in the action with a French squadron in the Adriatic, in 1812, in which the *Rivoli* was captured, and a brig, the immediate opponent of the *Weasle*, blown up

William Robilliard, when commanding the *Podargus*, assisted at the destruction of a Danish frigate and several brigs on the Coast of Norway, in 1812.

Joseph N. Tayler, while commanding the *Sparrow*, was actively employed on the Coast of Spain, in 1812 and 1813, particularly at St. Sebastian, where he was severely wounded in the breaching batteries. Served in the Walcheren expedition.

J. F. Maples, when Lieutenant of the *Magicienne*, was slightly wounded in the West Indies. Served at Copenhagen in 1801; witnessed the battle of Trafalgar in the *Naiad* frigate. Commanded the *Etna* bomb at Cadiz. Was posted from the *Pelican* brig for having captured, after a very gallant action, the American sloop *Argus*, in 1813.

Robert Bloye, while commanding the *Lyra* on the Coast of Spain in 1812 and 1813, was distinguished for his activity and gallantry on many occasions.

Sir W. O Pell lost his leg while Midshipman of *La Loire*, in action with, and capture of *La Pallas*, French frigate, in 1800. While Lieutenant of the *Mercury*, assisted in the boats of that ship at the capture of a Spanish convoy off Cadiz in 1808. In the same ship was severely wounded while cutting out a gun-vessel from the harbour of Rovigno in 1809. In the same year he cut out a schooner from the harbour of Barletta; commanded the *Thunder* bomb at the siege of Cadiz.

Thomas P. Kennedy was First Lieutenant of the *Temeraire* at Trafalgar, and commanded the *Cordelia* in the Walcheren expedition.

Lewis Hole served when Lieutenant as Volunteer on board the *Polyphemus* at Copenhagen. Was Senior Lieutenant of *Revenge* at Trafalgar.

John M'Kerlie lost his arm while Midshipman of the *Indefatigable* in her gallant action with *Les Droits de l'Homme*. Assisted at the blowing up of the *Insolente* in the Morbihan River. Was First Lieutenant of the *Spartiate* at Trafalgar, and in the *Calliope* was actively employed in command of a small squadron on the German rivers in 1812-13.

T. R. Toker was senior Lieutenant of the *Colossus* at Trafalgar.

W. F. Carroll was made prisoner with Sir Sidney Smith in a boat of the *Diamond* in 1796. Was severely wounded when Midshipman of the *Syren*. Was Acting Lieutenant of the *Centurion* in her gallant defence when attacked by Linois' squadron. Assisted at the storming of Capri when Lieutenant of the *Pompée*. Served in the same ship in the expedition to Constantinople in 1807, on which occasion he landed and destroyed a redoubt of 31 guns. Commanded an armed tender at Copenhagen. Was employed in the gun-boats at the siege of Cadiz, where the one he commanded was sunk. Commanded the *Volcano*, and was actively employed on the coast of Catalonia.

Frederick J. Thomas was Midshipman of the *Prince of Wales* in Sir Robert Calder's action, and Acting Lieutenant of the *Spartiate* at Trafalgar. Commanded a division of gun-boats at Cadiz, in which he much distinguished himself.

Alex Gordon was in Howe's action, and in Lord Bridport's off L'Orient in 1795.

Henry T. Davies was First Lieutenant of the *Blanche*, in her gallant and successful action with *La Guerriere*. While commanding the *Albacore*, 16 guns, in company with several small vessels, beat off the *Gloire* French frigate of 40 guns in 1812.

Peter Fisher was wounded when Lieutenant of the *Barfleur* in Sir Robert Calder's action.

E. R. Sibly was Midshipman of the *Royal George* in Howe's action. In the *Centaur* he cut out with her boats a privateer of six guns from under the batteries of Basseterre, and was made Commander from the same ship for cutting out the *Cæsar*, of 18 guns, from the river Gironde, in which affair he was most severely wounded. While commanding the *Swallow* brig fought a gallant action with two French men-of-war near Frejus in 1812; and in 1813 assisted at the capture of a large convoy at Port D'Ando.

Hon. Sir James A. Maude assisted at the destruction of a French convoy in the Bay of Rosas, in which he was slightly wounded. Commanded the *Glasgow* at Navarin.

Sir A. P. Green was Lieutenant of *Ganges* at Copenhagen, and *Neptune* at Trafalgar. While commanding the *Shamrock* was actively employed in the Elbe, and commanded the seamen landed at the capture of Cuxhaven and Gluckstadt in 1813.

George Ferguson, when Lieutenant of the *Redwing*, was repeatedly officially commended for his gallantry in the boats of that sloop in the Mediterranean in 1808.

Sir W. G. Parker, gallantly cut out, with the boats of the *Renommée*, of which he was Lieutenant, a man-of-war schooner of 9 guns from under the fire of the guns of Torre de Vieja in 1806. In the same ship's boats he boarded a Tartan of 4 guns, and on the following day one of 2, from the port of Colon in Majorca.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

On Wednesday a dinner upon a large scale was given at the Beneficial Society's Hall, Portsea, to the Right Hon. F. Baring, M.P., to celebrate the return of that gentleman at the last election for Portsmouth, and on this occasion the toasts of the Navy and Army gave rise to the following remarks:—

The Hon. Admiral Fleemiag rose to return thanks for the Navy, and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:—Mr. President and gentlemen, I have the honour to return you my most grateful thanks for the compliment which you have paid the service to which I have the honour to belong, and which I have the honour to command at this port—(cheers). I hope the British Navy will always be ready to fulfil the wishes and expectations of the people—(hear). I trust, however, our Navy will not be called on for any exertions, for I believe that war would be a most fatal thing to this country—(hear, hear), not only to the commercial interests of the country, but to those interests which I more highly prize—the liberty of the country, and that cause which I have supported all my life—(loud cheers). I am opposed to war, although it would be my interest to have the chance of leading the British Navy to victory—to such victories as they have been used to achieve—(hear, hear). And, gentlemen, notwithstanding what has been said, I assure you that you need not fear that that Navy is in an inefficient state—(hear, hear). I have had the honour to command on two stations, and I can say of my own knowledge, that there are a sufficient number of ships and an equal number of efficient men—(cheers). Great obloquy has been thrown upon the present Ministry for the state of the Navy, but depend upon it, never since Britain has been Britain has the Navy been in a more efficient state than it is now in—(cheers), and I dare any one to deny it—(hear, hear). I have only to thank you for the compliment which you have done to that service in which I have spent the best part of my life—(great applause).

Major Travers said that he had more than once stood in an embarrassing situation, but he never felt in a more difficult one than that to which he was placed by being called upon to respond to the toast of the Army which they had just drank. With the modesty and diffidence belonging to an Irishman—(great laughter), however, he would endeavour to execute the task assigned to him. He must, at the same time, say, that while they had two such distinguished officers in the room as Lord George Lennox and the Hon. Colonel Greville, both of whom were higher in rank than he was, the committee would have done well if they had selected either of those officers to return thanks upon the present occasion. No man had seen more real service than the noble Lord near him, for when but very young he joined the Staff of the Duke of Wellington in Portugal; he was present at all the great battles in the Peninsula, and he wound up his distinguished military career by being present at Waterloo, when the fortunes of Napoleon bowed down beneath the prowess of the great Captain of the age—(cheers). Then, as to Colonel Greville, he had, in addition to his other service, distinguished himself in Spain, under General Evans, in fighting the battle of liberty, in opposition to that of despotism—(cheers). Both of these distinguished officers had, however, quitted the service, and that probably was the reason why he was called upon to return thanks on the part of the Army, which he did with great satisfaction—(applause).

Colonel Mengies next returned thanks for the toast of the "Royal Marine Corps."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

BRITISH MILITARY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It has often been held that the moment a system attains perfection is that which witnesses the commencement of its decline. Such seems particularly the case with the art of war. But before discussing the causes which are calculated to change our present mode of warfare, it may not be unadvisable to investigate those which led to its adoption, and brought it to its present palmy state. Strange as Colonel Mitchell's statements appear, it is undoubtedly true that our Infantry, five hundred years since, possessed greater relative power of destruction than they can exert now; but it is also certain that archers could not for a moment resist men furnished with fusils.

About 1350 the English foot had attained perfection. Each company consisted of two sub-divisions, one composed of archers each capable of projecting three shafts a minute to a distance of three hundred yards with murderous accuracy, and carrying twenty-four arrows, a sabre, small target, a leaden-headed mace, and a stake six feet long pointed at either end to serve as a palisade. The packs, the palisades, and the maces of the men, were borne on ponies, a certain number of which were allowed to every company. The other half were mailed shirts, and fought with broadswords and brown bills eight feet and a half long. To every Saxon division was attached a Welch regiment dressed in the national plaid, and armed simply with target and short two-edged Roman swords, some few officers carrying glaives, a species of heavy scimitar, screwed on a shaft about seven feet long. In action the archers fixed their palisades, and deployed behind them in open order; the bill-men also in open order formed in rear to charge the enemy when the discharge of missiles should cease, and the Welch lying down outside the palisades, like the Artillery at Waterloo before our squares, ready to jump and dash at the enemy the moment they shook.

When we consider this scheme of warfare, we must admit its efficiency. At Crécy and Poictiers the number of French killed doubled that of English engaged, for then, as now, they fought in solid columns of pikemen, covered by cross-bow trailleurs, and the masses once disordered found their armour useless against the Saxon bill, and mischievous in preventing their escape from the active Welch foot.

On the death of the Black Prince, however, John of Gaunt, elated with success, seems to have turned most of his bill-men into archers. Bertrand du Guesclin saw the error, and immediately headed his columns with a rank of dismounted knights, whose Milan armour was proof against missiles. From that time the tide of conquest turned against us, for the Bretons, our bravest allies, after the Black Prince's death, rallied round their chief Duguesclin, and became our fiercest opponents.

The reigns of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth were unmarked by continual war. Fourteen successive campaigns against Sir Owen ap Glendower, the first ten of which failed wholly, and the last four of which only succeeded through a quarrel between Glendower and Sir Dafydd Gam, the Lord of Brecknock, had dimmed the reputation of English soldiership. Under the fifth Harry it was revived. Constant improvement in manufactures had made English arrow-heads keen enough to pierce the strongest corselet of chain mail. The result appeared at Agincourt. The French cavalry galloping up to the English lines were disordered by successive volleys, which caused their horses to rear and plunge, and wounded many. Dismounting to force the palisades, the two-handed swords and battle-axes required room to strike. They opened their ranks, and the Welch, with their short swords and targets, dashed in upon and stabbed them through the bars of their visors.

That Sir Dafydd Gam, Sir Gwillim Vaughan, and Sir Roger Llwyd, without help engaged and slew eighteen French knights, although resting on English testimony, seems to me a tradition forged to gratify the national pride of Henry the Eighth, who in that point as in some others was not very scrupulous. However, Sir Dafydd's gallantry on that day served to found the peerages of Powis, Caernarvon, and Pembroke; so that there can be no doubt he and his clansmen did their *devoir*.

The English infantry now stood the first in Europe, and its system of tactics, like that of the Great Frederick, was copied by all Europe, and like that also overpowered by a body of revolutionists whom martinets despised. The murder of John Huss had excited the Bohemian peasantry to madness, and stung the pride of the gentry, till they also appeared in arms. The Pope preached against them; a crusade and a hundred thousand French, German, and British volunteers, marched to the slaughter. But the Bohemians had selected a stern old chief. John Ziska knew the importance of insurgents to contend against regulars in their own way. He told off his troops by coborts and centuries, each composed of ten *well-horsed cars*, containing a section of fellows armed with slings, short sabres, and morning stars. At approach of an enemy each cohort formed square, the cars unlimbering and linked together composing a retrenchment proof against missiles, and too high for horsemen to ride over. When the first fury of attack had spent itself, they suddenly rushed out of the inclosure with irresistible impetuosity. A panic diffused itself through the invaders, and scarce any of their host returned home scathless. Following up his advantages, and impressing every horse, whether of friend or foe, Ziska made incursions with inconceivable rapidity at the head of his charioteers, annihilating brigade after brigade and division after division of heavy-armed foot. After his death, however, no chief arose of like talent; and the Emperor Sigismund, borrowing from Spain the use of artillery, easibly blew to pieces the feeble ramparts which had served good purpose against arrows alone. Once breached, the waggons were in the way. Procopius perished by an assassin. The bravest of the Hussites went down before superior numbers; their garrisons stationed at Tabor and Pilsen entered the Imperial service, and formed the foundation of those frontier corps which fight so well against the Turks.

Fearing to trespass on your columns, I must here for the present conclude. My next will show how fire-arms, both for infantry and cavalry, displaced the bow, the lance, and the sword, both for infantry and cavalry, and how both lance and sword came again to be relied on as the true weapons of mounted combatants. ARTHUR.

ADMIRAL FLEEMING.

SIR,—An attempt has been made by the government papers to justify the appointment of Admiral Fleming to the governorship of Greenwich Hospital, by an intement that Sir John Colpoys was *similarly situated* as to services, &c. With the exception of Lord Bridport's action (which was but a partial one) I am not aware that Sir John had opportunity of distinguishing himself against the enemy; but it should be remembered, that he served both as second in command, as well as commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet—as Port Admiral at Plymouth;—as a Lord of the Admiralty, was a G.C.B.; and that his services, even as a Flag-officer, entitled him to consideration;—and from his known ability and energy as an officer, had opportunity been thrown in his way, there can be no doubt but that he would have added to *our* Naval Trophies.

It might have been more laudable ambition in Admiral Fleming to have obtained a command afloat, or on a foreign station; but as a man of large property, without prominent services as captain, and *none as Flag-officer*, perhaps a more generous course would have been to have left such post as that of the governorship of Greenwich Hospital to the hardy veteran whose life has been devoted to the service.

J. C. H.

ADMIRAL FLEEMING.

SIR,—Though Admiral Fleeming and myself are as opposite as the poles in Politics, yet from my long knowledge of him, and his zeal for the service and its dauntless sons, I should say, that as far as they were concerned, a more judicious selection for the Governor of Greenwich Hospital could not have been made; for never has he neglected any fair opportunity of being of service to any deserving officer or man who has had the good fortune to serve under him; and what is still worthier of remark is, that when conferring a favour, he convinces you, from the manner in which it is done, that he derives as high a gratification in its accomplishment as the receiver of it does. Nor are they alone confined to personal exertions. That there may be officers who have had more frequent opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the service of their country than he has had it in his power to do, I can well imagine, but a better friend to the gallant inmates of Greenwich Hospital I will take upon myself to say could not be found. My only quarrel at his appointment is, that as he is in possession of a large independent income of his own, he may be preventing an equally deserving and senior officer of a situation who has not that advantage. AN OLD COLONIST.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—No. 8.

(*Continued from page* 654.)

Captain Broke's Challenge to Captain Lawrence.

SIR,—"As the *Chesapeake* appears now ready for sea, I request you will do me the favour to meet the *Shannon* with her, ship to ship, to try the fortune of our respective flags. To an officer of your character it requires some apology for proceeding to further particulars. Be assured, Sir, that it is not from any doubt I can entertain of your wishing to close with my proposal, but merely to provide an answer to any objection which might be made, and very reasonably, upon the chance of our receiving unfair support.

"After the diligent attention which we had paid to Commodore Rodgers—the pains I took to detach all force but the *Shannon* and *Tenedos*, to such a distance that they could not possibly join in any action fought in sight of the Capes, and the various verbal messages which had been sent into Boston to that effect, we were much disappointed to find the Commodore had eluded us by sailing on the first change, after the prevailing easterly winds had obliged us to keep an offing from the coast. He, perhaps, wished for some *stronger* assurance of a fair meeting. I am, therefore, induced to address you more particularly, and to assure you that what I write I pledge my honour to perform to the utmost of my power.

"The *Shannon* mounts 24 guns upon her broadside, and one light boat-gun; 18-pounders upon her main-deck, and 32-pound carronades on her quarter-deck and forecastle, and is manned with a complement of 330 men and boys (a large proportion of the latter), besides 30 seamen, boys, and passengers, who were taken out of re-captured vessels lately. I am thus minute, because a report has prevailed in some of the Boston papers that we had 150 men additional lent us from *La Hogue*, which really never was the case. *La Hogue* is now gone to Halifax for provisions; and I will send all other ships beyond the power of interfering with us, and meet you, whenever it is most agreeable to you, within the limits of the undermentioned rendezvous, namely:—

"From six to ten leagues east of Cape Cod Lighthouse; from eight to ten leagues east of Cape Ann's light; on Cashe's Ledge, in 43 north; at any bearing and distance you please to fix, off the South Breakers of Nantucket, or the Shoal on St. George's Bank.

"If you will favour me with any plan of signals or telegraph, I will warn you (if sailing under this promise) should any of my friends be too nigh, or anywhere in sight, until I can detach them out of my way; or I would sail with you, under a flag of truce, to any place you think safest from our cruisers, hauling it down when fair to begin hostilities.

"You must, Sir, be aware that my proposals are highly advantageous to you, as you cannot proceed to sea singly in the *Chesapeake* without imminent risk of being crushed by the superior force of the numerous British squadrons which are now abroad, where all your efforts, in case of a rencontre, would, however gallant, be perfectly hopeless. I entreat you, Sir, not to imagine that I am urged by mere personal vanity to the wish of meeting the *Chesapeake*, or that I depend only upon your personal ambition for your acceding to this invitation: we have both nobler motives. You will feel it as a compliment if I say that the result of our meeting may be the most grateful service I can render to my country; and I doubt not that you, equally confident of success, will feel convinced that it is only by repeated triumphs in *even combats* that your little Navy can now hope to console *your* country for the loss of that trade it can no longer protect. Favour me with a speedy reply. We are short of provisions and water, and cannot stay long here. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

P. B. V. BROKE, Captain of
H.B.M. ship *Shannon*."

"N.B.—For the general service of watching your coast, it is requisite for me to keep another ship in company, to support me with her guns and boats when employed near the land, and particularly to aid each other if either ship in chase should get on shore. You must be aware that I cannot, consistently with my duty, waive so great an advantage for this *general* service by detaching my consort without an assurance on your part of meeting me directly; and that you will neither seek nor admit aid from any other of *your* armed vessels, if I detache *mine* expressly for the sake of meeting you. Should any special order restrain you from thus answering a formal challenge, you may yet oblige me by keeping my proposal a secret, and appointing any place you like to meet me (within 300 miles of Boston) for a given number of days after you sail; as, unless you agree to an interview, I may be buried on other service, and perhaps be at a distance from Boston when you go to sea. Choose your terms, but let us meet."

"To the Commander of the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake*."

Endorsement on the envelope.

"We have 13 American prisoners on board, which I will give you for as many British sailors, if you will send them out, otherwise, being privateer's men, they must be detained."

No champion ever threw his gauntlet down with more chivalric spirit. No challenge to a public foe was ever written in so unassuming a style. Nor vaunt, nor assurance, nor ostentation, nor defiance, is here implied. The honour of the officer, his brightest characteristic, shines conspicuously in every period. The *Shannon's* armament and calibre, her exact complement of men and boys, are minutely stated for the information of her antagonist. The choice of arena is offered for the decision between British and American prowess. "*Choose your terms, but let us meet.*" The expressive magnanimity of this emphatic sentence at the end graces the whole composition. The *Shannon* hove to in sight of the *Chesapeake*, not with pompous MOTTO-*flags* streaming aloft—not bedizened with the meretricious colours and ribands of the wanton; but, adorned with the one chaste ensign of her nation, she stately rested on the main, which BRITANNIA rules, for the trial of her virtue. In the presence of thousands of *Columbian* witnesses, like Virtue's self, she passed through the ordeal unscarred, and added glory to her fame and reputation.

Senior United Service Club, Oct. 14. TRISTRAM.

P.S.—It is due to the memory of Capt. Lawrence to promulgate that he did not receive Capt. Broke's challenge: the *Chesapeake*, steering for the *Shannon*, passed the boat which conveyed it.—T.—(*To be continued.*)

THE BRAZIL STATION.

SIR,—Having seen a statement in the *Naval and Military Gazette* that the *Blonde* is preparing to relieve the *Stag*, and having also seen in a Portsmouth paper that the *Barham* and *Alfred* are bringing forward, it is supposed for the Mediterranean, I am induced to trouble you with a few lines, hoping (should you give them a place in your Paper) they may meet the eyes of those in authority, and induce them to send one of the larger frigates to relieve *Stag*, instead of *Blonde*.

With our present force in the Mediterranean, the difference between a 50 and a 42-gun frigate can never seriously affect our superiority. But on the Brazil station, in case of any rupture with America or France, it might be of serious consequence, as both those nations have razeed 80-gun ships mounting 62 guns on that station, either of which is a match for *our squadron* there; and in the event of any rupture with France, arising out of the Eastern Question, or the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, our squadron then might be destroyed or blockaded in Rio Janeiro, and our trade be at the mercy of our opponents, before any reinforcement would reach it, as it would be impossible for the *Blonde* to offer any resistance to the French frigate with the slightest hopes of success; and in smaller vessels they are still more superior to us, AMICO.

FLUSH-DECKED VESSEL.

SIR,—I believe there is no one who ever was in a flush-decked vessel, can forget the delightful enjoyment of being battened down under hatches in a breeze or gale of wind; for myself, although it is now upwards of twenty-five years since I enjoyed this felicity, the recollection is as fresh to me as though it were but yesterday; it was upon a station where nothing but wood was burned; 'twas only four months I enjoyed this luxury; but as a counterpoise, from a pretty fair complexioned boy (as Sir Joseph Yorke would have called me) I became, by smoking, nearly as tawny as a Mulatto, and I doubt not, had I been tested, should have been found as good bacon as ever was dried in my native county, Hampshire; but the smoke-drying is of secondary consideration, compared with the danger of a vessel being taken aback, or otherwise encountered in a sudden squall, with the hatches off, as was, doubtless, the case with the unfortunate "Pincher;" which melancholy catastrophe suggested to me an idea which, in my opinion, would prevent the recurrence of a similar event, and also obviate the necessity of battening down the hatches at all, even if it blew hard enough to take the devil's horns off. My plan is to raise a berthing, nearly as high as the gunwale, instead of the combings (as at present) round the fore and main hatchway, well dove-tailed together, and bolted through and through all. If there is not length to stow the launch between them, then cut a niche in the after-part of the fore to receive her bows, and in the fore-part of the main to take her counter, padding the edges well with a good thrummed mat, to prevent injury to her by friction from the vessel's motion; then should a vessel ship a sea over-all, only such a portion as will fill the square of each hatchway can find its way between decks, which may be pumped up again in a quarter of an hour.

I am not ambitious that this plan should be adopted, but hope the suggestion will meet the eye of scientific men, and spur them on to contrive something better.

I can see no other inconvenience in it than that of the sailor having to run up about half-a-dozen steps more of a tether to get to the top of the hatchway, and to run down the same number to reach the main deck; while the advantage would be his life (which is the most consequence) is made to be much more safe; and another comfort is added to the very many enjoyed by those of the present day in the British Navy, which those of only thirty years back were strangers to. When

"——— forced by fortune to embark,
I went

A CABIN BOY."

To Readers and Correspondents.

We feel much obliged to "Mr. E." for his letter and accompanying paper; but at present, for reasons given in a former No., we cannot make use of them.—"A Linesman," "R. L. T.," and "Ben Brace," have our best acknowledgments. Many thanks to "Colonel M.," though we were previously in possession of the facts.—A letter was forwarded to "Bombardier" on Wednesday.—The Advertisement was found, after writing to Lieut. S.

We cannot answer a Correspondent, who, under the signature "Half-pay," says "How does it happen that Lieut. R. Macbeath, Paymaster of Detachments at Edinburgh, holds also the appointment of Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment? It is a fact that he was gazetted to the full-pay Lieutenancy AFTER *he received his Staff appointment, and has been now for two years receiving full-pay, although he has never seen his regiment since his appointment to it. By referring to the Army List, at pages 50 and 66, the truth of this statement will be seen.'*

We do not think with "G. M." that we should promote the interest of the Paymaster by publishing the statement sent us. Our opinion is, that the case has been seriously affected by legal quirks.

We have much pleasure in announcing the promotion of five old Mates, to be Lieutenants, and the appointment of Lieut. Casey to Greenwich Hospital, in this day's Gazette.

*** Letters in type—"An Old Soldier, on the Supercession of the East India Company's Officers," and "On Convicts on Board the *Fortitude*."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1839.

THE United Service will have read with unmitigated disgust the virulent effusions of the daily press within the last few days, reflecting upon the professional character of distinguished officers. Having spent its violence on Admiral Fleeming, the abuse is now turned upon Sir George Parker, a gallant Officer, who was the late Sir James Saumarez's First Lieutenant in one of the most spirited frigate actions of the war. He *has* titles and distinctions attached to his name; but it is broadly asserted, that those have been unworthily bestowed, and all because it is rumoured that he is to succeed to the Portsmouth command, and is a liberal in politics. This tampering with the reputation of Officers is really *too bad*, and in this case intolerable; for, as we stated last week, Sir Edward Codrington will be the successor of Admiral Fleeming. Some of our contemporaries, who profess to address the United Service, reiterate these libels into their columns. They little know the indignant feelings which have been universally expressed by Officers as regards this matter, for no class of men are more averse to such proceedings, particularly when they emanate from cowardly and anonymous traducers, shielded from the consequences which such conduct would produce in convential society.

Is the system of "protocol and demonstration" the only one to be adopted by a nation like Great Britain! To a certain extent it carries a dignity with it, as evincing forbearance on the part of a power which is fully capable of adopting compulsory measures; but when had recourse to, on every successive occasion of diplomacy, such a system only heaps ridicule upon the nation so acting, and induces the belief that she is actuated by the unworthy motives of fear and pusillanimity. Such is the position of this country in regard to Russia at this moment. We know, and have long known, her designs upon Turkey—and we have sent a fleet for the protection of the latter. That fleet is made to ride at anchor, or cruise, off the Dardanelles, being denied entrance into the contiguous ports of Turkey; and at whose instigation? "Lord Ponsonby is said to have requested the Porte to appropriate a port at which the Anglo-French fleet could rendezvous in the winter; but that the Porte refused. M. De Boutenieff is said, on this occasion, to have declared he would quit Constantinople on the first appearance of a foreign ship-of-war in the Dardanelles." Must British seamen be unnecessarily exposed to winter storms and every discomforture at the dictation of the Russian Bear? But the manager of matters, it appears, is brute enough! and insists that it shall be so. Is not England the ally of Turkey? and if so, is it requisite that that ally, who is in the waters of the Dardanelles for the express protection of Turkey, should ask leave to shelter in her ports—and, when condescending to ask, to be refused? The fact resolves itself simply into this, that if, to please Russia, Turkey refuses admission into her ports to the British Navy, it is clear that, in order to accomplish its destined intent, that fleet must ride in an open sea, or road-stead, at a heavy expense for wear and tear; and that that Navy, moreover, must be kept up on a considerable scale, and proportionate cost. Now such being the case, would it not be far better that, since we must be on a war footing, we make the party, so compelling the necessity of that war establishment, pay the expenses, by at once going to open war, instead of maintaining a masked war, and capture her ships? A positive warfare will cost no more than a covert system, which renders a large force necessary—more especially when that large force is put to every inconvenience by a winter's crusade, without a port to go into, suitable to the purposes for which it is assembled?

But Russia is a wily antagonist; duplicity and intrigue have ever been the basis of her diplomacy. Has it not long been the undeviating policy of that nation to pursue a system of silent hostility against England, by undermining British influence throughout the world, but more especially the Eastern hemisphere; and to endeavour to excite a jealousy as to the genuineness of British professions of friendship; and, when mistrust has been implanted with adequate effect, to assume to herself that *actual mask* of friendship, which, by her intrigues, she had induced the belief was the part played by England? Why is Russia suffered to keep Europe in a ferment, by maintaining an armed neutrality during peace? If the internal commotions of her vast territory render extensive armies necessary, she cannot need fleets for that purpose;—and even those military forces should be circumscribed as to locality, and not be suffered to swarm around the walls of a neighbouring nation,—independent *in name*, but incapable of resisting aggression; and the possession of which by Russia is too portentous to British India to be suffered by England.

But whilst we "protocol and demonstrate," the Russian mole is undermining—well does she know the value of "time:" the barking of the cur does not intimidate the thief, but only induces him to be more cautious,—the deep growl of the mastiff has a vastly different effect on his nerves.

THE recruiting is proceeding most satisfactorily for all the regiments, at home and abroad; and even for the regiments in India, recruits are found to offer themselves in large numbers. They who would endeavour to persuade the world that the British is not a Military race, would do well to ask themselves, if any other nation in Europe could find men willing to enter the Army, with a tropical service of more than twenty years staring them in the face. *We* believe that Englishmen are the best soldiers; and most assuredly if a readiness to serve in all climates, and a recklessness of comfort, and even life, constitute a good soldier, we cannot be easily shaken out of that opinion. Since March last, more than three thousand recruits have been embarked for the several regiments of the line serving in India, and as many more will probably embark before the 1st of June next. These, with the large number of men enlisted for the East India Company's service, prove that bad climate and long banishment from home and kindred, are not sufficient to deter Britons from seeking the "bubble, reputation." While this undaunted spirit actuates our countrymen, we may defy the world in arms. We cannot, however, in stating this noble characteristic of the British soldier, fail to remark on the very unjust system adopted towards him. We inquire, in the name of humanity, why these noble and daring spirits should be doomed to rot in pestilential climates for twenty years. Ye philanthropists! turn towards your white brethren, the British soldiers—relieve and emancipate them.

WE are at liberty to state most positively, that Mates of the Royal Navy are to be appointed immediately, by the Admiralty, to fill the existing vacancies of Chief Officers in the Coast Guard Service, receiving pay at the rate of 9*s.* per day, and being on the same footing, as respects their claims to and chances of promotion, as the Lieutenants.

This is a most equitable measure, and, although some of the Lieutenants will no doubt think themselves very hardly used, because Officers of an inferior rank are to receive the same amount of pay as they have received, there can be no injustice in the case, as the sum of 9*s.* per diem is considered the remunerating pay for the duty required, and whether performed by a Lieutenant or a Mate cannot, in a civil service like the Coast Guard (in spite of the endeavour to call it one *essentially Naval*), be deemed an arrangement detracting in any way from the value of the superior officer in Naval rank, or elevating the merit of the other. It will be a source of no small pleasure to many Mates of long standing in the service, to find that an opening of so desirable a nature has at length presented itself in their favour.

No directions have been yet given for the supercession of those Officers in the Coast Guard Service, whose triennial period of command expired on the 10th instant.

LETTERS have reached us this week, explaining that there is but one feeling in the gallant corps of Royal Marines, with respect to the libels on the Master-General of the Ordnance, noticed in our last.

As regards the case of Cadet Childs, son of Captain Childs, Royal Marines, there is no doubt that, although ill-treated by Cadet Maude, the latter had no intention of seriously injuring him. Maude, however, was very properly dismissed, and the Master-General resisted the entreaties of persons of the highest influence for his restoration; but when, after the vacation, the whole of the Cadets addressed a memorial to Sir Hussey Vivian, requesting he would forgive Maude, and in which memorial they pledged themselves to desist from ill-treating the Juniors, he (the Master-General) took advantage of the pledge, and, we believe, of an earnest appeal also from Captain Childs to

forgive Maude, at the same time addressing the Cadets, and telling them that, in the event of any instance of similar conduct again occurring, the offender should at once be dismissed. Cadet Childs, it seems, why or wherefore we know not, was again the victim, and the Cadet who was guilty of ill-treating him was at once sent away.

In our last, we noticed that several sons of Marine officers are provided for in the Ordnance corps. We believe that Captain Childs, without any other interest than that of being an old and good officer, obtained a Cadetship for his son; and we could, from our own knowledge, prove several cases in which sons have obtained like favour through the character and conduct of their parents as Marine officers. The corps, therefore, duly appreciate the liberal and soldier-like feeling of the gallant Master-General.

As the Report of the Naval and Military Commission has not yet been promulgated, it may not be out of season to revert to certain defects in the system, by which promotions and other rewards for military services are regulated.

We do not mean in the slightest degree to reflect on the distinguished individuals at the head of the Military Department of our country; they are doubtless aware that the system, the working of which they superintend with as much impartiality as it will admit of, is far from being a perfect one, they may individually wish to see it altered for a better, but it evidently can only be done effectually by a Commission such as is now provided.

Since the termination of the great Continental War in 1815, there have been some, though few, occasions for an Officer's doing good service for his country in Hindoostan, in Burmah, in South Africa, in subduing insurrections in the West Indies and in North America, and the means of acquiring a knowledge of military service have occurred during the civil wars of Spain and Portugal. Yet, by the purchase of promotion, and wealth being as it were a standard of military merit, service Officers of old standing constantly see themselves superseded by their inferiors with heavier purses.

One would think, that in a country such as ours, possessing a Colonial empire, acquired and defended surely as much by our soldiers as our sailors, that an equal measure of reward would be dealt out to both branches of "the Service," but this is not the case,—on the occasions of general promotions (and we earnestly hope that, on the fortunate event of Her Majesty's marriage at no distant day, we shall see again a general promotion), Naval Officers, for length of service, obtain effective rank and pay, whereas a large proportion of Army promotions are not accompanied with these advantages; also, for distinguished services, Naval Officers obtain effective rank and pay, whereas Army Officers obtain only brevet rank, which is attended with this great disadvantage, that it subjects Field-Officers to serve under Officers of inferior Army rank, which never happens to Naval Officers.

Colonels are thus liable to serve as junior Captains, or else continue on half-pay for the rest of their lives; whereas Post-Captains (the rank corresponding to that of Colonel) never serve under Lieutenants on any occasion. Thus comparing the two services makes the hardship of the Army service in this respect more apparent.

A case in point is that of Sir De Lacy Evans, who is a Brevet-Colonel, a Knight-Commander of the Bath, a Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand, &c., and who, if placed on full-pay, would be obliged to become the junior Captain of a regiment, and serve under three Field-Officers and nine Captains, "with all his blushing honours."

Having touched on this defect in the Military system, let us look for a remedy: when half-pay Lieutenants, of ten years' service on full-pay, come again on full-pay, let them come in as Captains, and let no Captains be promoted to Brevet-Majorities but such as have been at least five years on full-pay; and, having been so long on full-pay, would it be unfair to allow them to join regiments on the same terms as unattached Majors do? that is, to take their place at once as Field-Officers, without going to the bottom of the list of Captains. Naval Captains are never called upon to serve under an inferior Officer or in an inferior command.

Again; it is a cause of great complaint throughout the British Army that honorary marks of distinction, as crosses and medals, have been so partially distributed. No individual in the Peninsular War, however he may have distinguished himself, had any chance of obtaining a bit of ribbon unless he held a command equivalent to that of a regiment or a staff appointment, with the rank of Field-Officer.

We give an instance of the effect of this strange principle, which regulated the distribution of honorary marks of distinction. Two English Officers, in command of a considerable body of cavalry, saw, on one occasion, a body of the enemy's cavalry in such a position that they might have been easily surprised and cut off. The Officers were naturally inclined to make the attempt, but one of them remarked, "Suppose we succeed, shall we be rewarded with promotion or a *decoration?* No,—then let us leave it alone!"

We believe that the Sepoys, who, compared with the Europeans, played a secondary part in the late Burman war (which lasted two years, and in which our loss, from the sword of the enemy and from sickness, amounted to 40,000 men!) were decorated with medals, and that the Queen's troops were not, because the Peninsular soldiers had not been so decorated. The Duke of Wellington wished for more of his Peninsular heroes at Waterloo, but they were elsewhere employed, and though many Peninsular soldiers got Waterloo medals, yet a large proportion of them fell to the share of raw levies.

For the remedy for this last grievance, the partial distribution of honorary rewards, we look to the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Edward Codrington has given notice of a motion for next Session, with reference to the Merchant Seamen's dues, and intends, we understand, moving for a committee, to inquire into the amount and appropriation of the monthly contributions collected from all seamen employed.

We have before, more than once, adverted to this subject, and we will now briefly recapitulate the causes which have again excited the gallant Admiral's known sympathy in the seaman's behalf.

For upwards of a century, indeed since the establishment of Greenwich Hospital as a retreat for worn-out seamen, all those serving afloat, whether in Her Majesty's or in trading ships, were required to contribute sixpence monthly towards the support of that institution. The intention, as set forth in the act (7th and 8th of Wm. III., cap. 21, passed in 1696), was, that the fund, so formed, should be applied for the support, first, of those who were maimed, wounded, and worn-out in the Royal Navy; secondly, those who had served in merchant ships.

Owing to the successive and continual wars we engaged in, whilst combating with the fleets of Holland, France, and Spain, for the dominion of the sea, the funds of the establishment, although aided to a great extent from other sources, fell far short of the whole intention. Indeed, to relieve the seamen qualified in the Navy alone, required occasional grants from Parliament in aid of the Hospital revenue; and the merchant seamen, unless they had also served in the fleet, which was however the case with the great majority, derived no benefit whatever from a fund to which they were still required to contribute.

This was frequently complained of in Parliament by the gentlemen representing the shipping interest; but the ready answer was given, that, wanting the protection of the Navy, merchant seamen could not follow their calling, without the risk, nay the certainty, of being captured. That those who derived the greatest advantage should be required to make some compensation to the persons who exposed their lives and limbs to peril; consequently, no considerable feeling was created upon the subject in Parliament, until the continuance of this long peace afforded leisure to men to consider deliberately on these and other matters connected therewith.

Six or seven years ago, notice of a motion was given, by Mr. Lyall we believe, that one of the members for the city of London, and a gentleman intimately connected with the shipping interests—in fact, the representative thereof. He brought in a bill for abolishing the payments of sixpence to Greenwich Hospital, but substituting monthly contributions of one shilling for seamen and two shillings for Masters and Mates, to form a fund for the relief of disabled, and the widows of deceased seamen, and providing a corporation consisting of President, Governors, and other officers, for the proper conducting thereof. Trustees were to be appointed in the several outports, and in fact the whole machinery and arrangement was very little different from what passed into law.

At first the Government resisted this bill, on the plea of the reduction which would take place in the revenue of Greenwich Hospital, estimated at no less than twenty-three thousand pounds per annum. But, in the Session of 1834, Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, consented to withdraw the opposition to the measure, upon the understanding, that 20,000*l.* per annum should be voted to the Hospital from the Consolidated Fund. The bill then passed through committee with some trifling amendments, proposed by the President of the Board of Trade, and having been enacted in that Session, under the title of 4 and 5 Wm. IV., cap. 34, came into operation on the 1st of January, 1835.

This is a brief history of the case,—and it was natural to suppose, that a considerable income being thus provided, with cheap machinery,—for the Governors and Trustees give their labours gratuitously, we believe,—the seamen who had occasion for relief would meet with prompt attention; but the complaints are now more general than ever, and reiterated week after week in the provincial papers, to show that, from some cause or other, there is no adequate relief for the most

urgent distress, and many would absolutely starve, notwithstanding their undoubted claims on the fund, were it not for the charity of benevolent individuals, or their own provident forethought, in subscribing to benefit societies.

We are very far from insinuating any charges against the gentlemen to whom the management of this business is delegated, either in London or the outports. Mr. Watson, the general Secretary, we believe to be an upright and honourable man, but complaints have been made, more particularly in the out-ports, that assistance is not afforded when most needed; and that the funds are put out to interest, instead of being applied to the relief of the contributors. This may be all very good policy as regards future claimants, for no doubt a splendid revenue will be accumulated in due season, but in the meantime "whilst the grass grows the horse starves," and to remedy this, and produce an explanation of all the circumstances is, we presume, the intention of Sir Edward Codrington's promised motion.

Now, should the Government grant a committee up stairs, to examine witnesses, &c., we earnestly hope that they will not content themselves with this simple inquiry, but that the gallant Admiral will so shape his motion, as to enable them to investigate and report upon the best course to be adopted, so as to apply their monthly payments, and other contributions that may be provided, to the general benefit of seamen, their widows, and orphans. If such an investigation is gone into with an honest spirit by members competent to the task, we are sanguine in believing, that the plan we have proposed of once more reverting to Greenwich Hospital as the groundwork of an extensive measure, which shall extend its benefits to the Merchant as well as the Queen's seamen;—in fact, to go back to the original intention, we confidently expect that a satisfactory plan may be produced, which shall bind the interests of all up in one common cause.

We have the more reason to think this very desirable matter may be accomplished since the appointment of Admiral Fleeming to the Governorship of the Hospital, for he possesses, like his regretted predecessor, those qualities which in our opinion are desirable if not indispensable in the Officer filling that post—we mean habits of business, kindness of temper, hospitality and generosity of disposition, and urbanity of manner, so as to insure his being esteemed, respected, and beloved, as he always has been by all those within his control.

Relief of Regiments in India

We have been repeatedly asked by our Military friends, how the regiments serving on the continent of India are, or may be, benefitted by the rotation system, and we must confess that, as far as we have hitherto observed, we are unable to answer the question. It certainly does seem strange that, whilst great care is taken to relieve regiments serving in the West Indies every three or four years, there should be no attention paid—at least apparently—to the fact, that the climate of India is to the full as injurious to the constitution of European Officers and soldiers as that of Dominica, Jamaica, or Demerara. And yet our troops are left twenty years in India, banished far from their country, exposed to the attacks of Asiatic cholera, and are withdrawn after, say at the utmost, four years' service in the West India Islands, beside which, nearly one-third of the Officers on the latter station are *entitled* to remain at the depot, while our Indian regiments allow but one Captain to remain at Chatham, commanding a recruiting company.

Government is now sending out the Royals, 7th, and 25th Regiments to Gibraltar and the Cape, for the purpose of relieving corps, none of which have been abroad for a longer period than twelve years, and have served the whole time on good foreign stations; but no care is taken of the 16th and 54th (who cannot leave India, at the earliest, sooner than January, 1840, although relieved by the 21st Fusiliers from Van Diemen's Land), both which regiments have more than completed their twenty years' service in the East; or of the 3rd Buffs, 6th Foot, 41st, 44th, 49th, and 55th, almost all of which regiments have been eighteen years abroad, and have served the greater part of that time in India.

The relief for corps serving in India is now even less than it was some years back, when regiments were generally sent on from the Cape, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, as well as from New South Wales; now they are sent from the last named colony alone. We do not take into consideration the fact of the 9th Regiment having proceeded to India from the Mauritius, because it was sent to the latter place as a supernumerary regiment, and when its services were no longer required there it was sent to its original destination, Bengal. But this is an exception; the rule being, that the reliefs for regiments in India are to be given from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land only.

We appeal to the Quarter-master-General whether this is fair, and we trust we shall speedily see so glaring an evil remedied.

Having promised last week to examine into the anecdote * which we inserted on the 5th, with reference to the Duke and Waterloo, and which, as we acknowledged at the time, was taken from the *Dover Chronicle*, we must confess our belief that few military men will be willing to give credence to an anecdote of the Duke which implies, that after quitting the Duchess of Richmond's ball on the night of the 15th, where he certainly was *after* eleven o'clock, if not much later, he started off for Sombref, the Prussian head-quarters, about twenty-seven or twenty-eight miles distant, where he *spent the night* in conference with Blucher, Bulow, D'Yorck, and Kleist, and remained until after the *commencement* of the battle of Ligny, that is, until past three in the afternoon of the 16th, although his own troops in advance had been engaged on the evening of the 15th! In a military point of view the Duke could not have been paid a worse compliment.

As to the conference, Bulow was at *Liege* on the night of the 15th, and did not arrive even in time to share in the battle of Ligny, although this did not terminate until *nine o'clock* on the evening of the 16th. As to *D'Yorck* and *Kleist*, *neither* of them served in that campaign! Then with regard to Grouchy's answer to General Foy, we strongly suspect this is another blunder, and that it properly refers to the controversy between Grouchy and General (now Marshal) Gérard. In fact, it appears to be a tissue of blunders from beginning to end; and we cannot help thinking that the reporter of the anecdote gave a most confused version of what the Duke told him. Our opinion is, that the Duke took a short rest that night after the ball, proceeded early next morning to Quatre Bras, and finding that Ney was not advancing in very great force, and that the Prince of Orange would be able to keep him in check until the arrival of reinforcements from Brussels, which were on the road, he repaired in the meantime to the Prussian head-quarters to consult Blucher, whom he found at the Mill of Bussy. He there saw the Prussian dispositions for battle, as also the *advance* of the French army against Blucher, and then returned to Quatre Bras.

* *Waterloo.*—The following anecdote of the Duke of Wellington, not generally known, and never before published, cannot but be acceptable to the reader. It exhibits in a strong light the indefatigable perseverance and foresight of the Duke, and especially exonerates his Grace from the charge raised against him by many writers of allowing himself to be surprised by Bonaparte while amusing himself at a ball at Brussels at the time referred to:—At a dinner a short time since, the Duke was asked—"Has your Grace seen the pamphlet published in America by General Grouchy, in answer to General Foy's attack on him respecting the manœuvres on the days previous to Waterloo?" "I have," answered the Duke, "and Grouchy has the best of it. He could not move without orders, and orders he certainly did not receive as to his manœuvres, I know all about them; I was a witness to them." "You!" exclaimed one of the party; "every one thought your Grace was in Brussels." "I know they did, but they were wrong; for on the evening in question, I and Gordon (who was killed at Waterloo) left Brussels, took a squadron of horse as an escort, no one knowing us, and joined the Prussian head-quarters. I passed the whole of that night in conference with Blucher, Bulow, D'Yorck, and Kleist. In the morning I observed to Bulow—'If I had an English army in the position yours now is, I should expect to be most confoundedly thrashed.' The attack of Grouchy soon after commenced, and the Prussians were defeated. I waited long enough to see that event, and then thought it time to be off, and on the 17th Bonaparte made that momentous movement on my flank which was the commencement of the battle of Waterloo."—*Dover Chronicle.*

The Court.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent continue in excellent health, and Her Majesty has taken her usual equestrian exercises on most days of the week.

The Privy Council on Monday for the prorogation of Parliament will be attended by all the Cabinet Ministers in the vicinity of the metropolis.

The Queen Dowager on Tuesday arrived at the station of the London and Birmingham railway in Euston-square, and left town, attended by her suite, by the 12 o'clock train, for the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, Newnham Paddox, Warwickshire.

Prince Albert.—His Highness, it is very generally understood, is likely to become the husband of Queen Victoria, and now all the world are on the alert to learn what he is like. The Prince is of a cheerful disposition, most unaffected in his manners, and speaks English well. Those who have had access to him, speak in the warmest terms of his personal accomplishments and general carriage. His eyes are blue; his hair and whiskers rather sandy; his stature tall.

Windsor Castle.—On Wednesday se'nnight several panes of glass were broken from the exterior of the Queen's dressing-room by a maniac, who got into the Home-park before the gates were locked, and remained there during the whole of that night, sheltering himself under the trees, being furnished with flint-stones for the purpose, which he so effectually accomplished, of throwing them over the terrace-wall. It appears that when he threw the stones he stationed himself just underneath the wall where the sentry was on duty. The man is in custody.—Last Wednesday an alarm of fire was given by the sounding of the bugle of the castle guard, when the troops turned out to render the necessary assistance. It was found, however, that the chimney of the laundry (which is situated in the eastern wing, nearly under the corridor) was on fire, and the neighbouring offices filled with smoke. After some short time the fire was got under. It was occasioned by one of the female servants throwing a sheet of paper on the fire, which was taken by the current of air up the chimney in a burning state, and this caused the soot to ignite.

Despatches, dated Sept. 24, were received on Saturday at the Foreign Department, from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople; and others dated Sept. 28, from the Marquis of Clanricarde, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg: also at the Colonial Department from the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and from Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick. On Monday despatches were received from the Governor of Jamaica, and also from Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar. On Tuesday despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for the Marquis of Clanricarde, at St. Petersburg, and from the Colonial Department for the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and for the Officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. On Wednesday despatches, dated 20th Sept., were received at the Foreign Department from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and others dated 1st inst., from the Marquis of Clanricarde, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg; also at the Colonial-office from Sir J. Colborne, Governor of the Canadas; from Sir G. Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; from Colonel Reid, Governor of Bermuda; and from Sir John Franklin, Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Despatches for the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Governor of the Canadas, were sent off last evening from the Colonial-office.

The Marchioness of Salisbury died on Monday morning at her residence in Arlington-st. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., and was married to the present Marquis of Salisbury in Feb. 1821.

Improvements in St. James's.—It is intended to continue Pall-mall in a straight line to the Green Park, pulling down the club-houses and the hotel at the corner

of St. James's-st., the whole of Cleveland-row, the stables belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, the houses opposite, as well as those behind. These improvements will leave an uninterrupted view of the park and Her Majesty's new palace, and will allow a grand carriage-way into the park and to Buckingham Palace. It is also intended to remove Little St. James's-st., and several houses in that neighbourhood. A grand crescent is to be built on the ground now occupied by Cleveland-row and Little St. James's-street.

The Marquis of Huntly's Failure.—We understand the state of affairs at first prepared showed a probable dividend of *twelve shillings and sixpence* per pound.—*Arbroath Herald.*

Lord Lyttelton has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, in the room of Lord Foley.

Lieut.-Colonel Angelo took his departure from Bolton last week, and has since addressed a letter to the Mayor, wherein "he tenders his resignation as Commissioner of Police, and states that it would be a complete robbery upon the inhabitants of Bolton to receive from them the sum of 500*l.* per annum, for the fulfilment of an office no more important than the business of a common corporal in the regular service—viz., the management of twenty men."—*Manchester Courier.*

A Militia-Colonel and M.P., who has involved himself and friends by mining speculations, is reported to have left the country.

Notwithstanding all that is reported to the contrary with respect to the negociations between Russia and England, it is quite certain that the question of the East remains just where it was a month ago. One of the Ambassadors in Paris, alluding to these reports two or three days ago, said, "We are just where we were; each power is waiting to see what the others will do;" any statement, therefore, as to alliances and counter-alliances, must be received with the greatest caution. Russia will certainly do nothing rashly to provoke the other powers, but she has a fixed policy, from which she is not to be easily diverted.

A scene took place, a few evenings since, at Lady Aylmer's *soirée*, which has afforded the Parisians much food for gossip and comment. Mr. Henry Bulwer, who represents Lord Granville during his Lordship's absence, was passing through one of the *salons*, when he encountered Lady Bulwer, who has been residing at Paris for some time, to whom he politely bowed. Her Ladyship, who, it is said, had gone to the *soirée* with the express intention of insulting her husband's brother, made a dead stop as he passed, and, placing her arms "a-kimbo," commenced a series of grimaces that have scarcely been equalled since the best days of Grimaldi, and continued her vulgar gestures until Mr. Bulwer had passed beyond her sight. The affair has created a feeling of disgust in the minds of all persons, and it is probable that her Ladyship will not have another opportunity of displaying her grotesque performances, either at Lady Aylmer's or elsewhere.—*Court Journal.*

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's play, about to be produced at the Haymarket Theatre under the superintendence of Mr. Macready, is called *Norman, or the Birthright.*

The adjourned meeting of the Army and Navy and Widows' Fund Society took place on Wednesday, and was well attended. Sir George Cockburn was in the chair, and the revised rules referred to in our last were agreed to, with some few exceptions, after four hours' discussion, when the meeting again adjourned to Thursday next. We heartily wish prosperity to the Institution.

We are happy to find that there is no truth in the statement put forth by a contemporary of the death of Sir William Beatty, and that, having returned from Germany, he is now in England. Sir William was at Greenwich Hospital on Tuesday last, and his appearance gave no signs of illness or dissolution.

Clarence Club House.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out at this club-house, in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. The alarm was raised by some of the domestics, and engines were very speedily brought to the spot, fortunately in time to subdue the flames before they had extended to any serious magnitude. The damage is wholly confined to the book-library, which is stated to be much burnt, and a great number of valuable books and other property destroyed. It was caused by carelessness.

Sir Tyrwhitt Jones.—The decease of this Hon. Baronet took place at his seat, Stanley Hall, Shropshire, in his 46th year. He has been for several years an invalid. Sir Tyrwhitt married in 1821 Elizabeth Walwyn, daughter of John M'Namara, Esq., sister to the Dowager Lady Cranstoun, and aunt to Mrs. Nisbett and the Misses Mordaunt, the popular actresses.

Opening of the Bute Docks at Cardiff.—The splendid docks and ship canal at Cardiff, so munificently undertaken and completed at the cost of the Marquis of Bute, were opened on Wednesday se'ennight with great ceremony. A procession was formed upwards of a mile in length, which proceeded from the castle to escort the Noble Marquis to the docks, the gates of which were opened at high water, amid the joyous shouts of about 14,000 spectators, when the *Lady Charlotte* steamer, Capt. H. T. Parfit entered the lock, towing in the schooner *Celerity* of Cardiff, the temporary batteries on each side firing salutes; the *Samson* steamer followed with the fine ship *Manlius*, with 1,140 tons of timber from Quebec, and which fortuitously reached the dock-gates almost at the moment of their opening, and entered the dock without casting anchor from the time of her leaving Quebec. A public dinner was afterwards given to celebrate the important event to the town of Cardiff.

The *British Queen* left New York on the 1st inst. at two o'clock P.M., and arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday at one P.M., thus effecting the passage in 14 clear days. She had on board 57 passengers, and about 200,000*l.* in specie. Other securities have been remitted to the amount of about a million.

The Nelson Memorial.—It seems that the doubts which have arisen as to the practicability of carrying into effect the design chosen for the Nelson Memorial, have been confirmed by a report from Sir Robert Smirke, to whom the question had been referred by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods, &c.

In our advertising columns will be seen the announcement of a new General Life and Invalid Association, the plan and objects of which offer peculiar claims to attention. In addition to the opportunities it affords for effecting assurances of the usual kind, it presents the novel advantage of enabling individuals to make provision for themselves during life, when disabled by business or accidents from their business avocations. An association of this kind has long been wanting, and its establishment must be regarded as a great public benefit. The wealth and respectability of the individuals whose names are inscribed in the list of Directors afford an ample guarantee for the stability of this new association.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Ensign Joseph Southwell Stokes, half-pay 80th Foot, described as a short thick-set individual, about 45 years of age, with remarkably curly hair, attired in the dress of a sailor, and wearing a pair of purple morocco slippers, was placed at the bar on several charges of disorderly conduct and wilful damage—viz., destroying the furniture of his landlord, bringing to the house drunken and disorderly characters at all times of the night, &c., &c. He was compelled to pay the damages, and also held to bail.

Steam Navigation.—On Monday last the *Archimedes* steamer performed an experimental trip from London-bridge to Gravesend and back. The *Archimedes* has no *paddle-wheels*, but is propelled by a *screw*, which is placed in the stern or dead wood of the vessel, under her counter, and just before the rudder. This screw is wholly under water, and the security from an enemy's shot afforded by its being so placed, as well as the absence of paddle-cases, leaving the whole of the ship's sides clear for her guns, in the same manner as the sides of any sailing-vessel, show at once the superiority of the screw propeller over the paddle-wheel, as applicable to fighting vessels; while the position of the screw yields another important advantage in the case of having a strong wind on the ship's beam sufficient in some cases absolutely to lift the windward paddle-wheel out of the water, and nearly to bury the leeward wheel under it; whereas the screw, being in midships and always under water, its action must be uniform, no matter whether the wind be on the beam or otherwise. The *Archimedes* went at the rate of nine miles an hour with the tide, and about five miles an hour against it—that is, measuring the distances by the shore; and one measured mile she performed in six minutes. She steered easily and accurately, and turned in about double her own length. She also backed with apparent facility, although not so quickly as a vessel propelled by paddle-wheels would have done. In her progress she did not agitate the water as is done by paddle-wheels, and therefore did not cause any danger to small boats or craft approaching her. The water under her stern was smooth, and the only ripple running along her sides was that proceeding from her cutwater, in the same manner as from that of a sailing vessel moving with equal velocity.

Another Suicide from the Top of the Monument.—Yesterday afternoon, at about a quarter past five, a youth of sixteen precipitated himself from the Monument. His body was deplorably mangled by the fall, and upon his being taken up it was found life was extinct. The body was removed to a neighbouring public-house. His name or the cause of self-destruction were not known.

British Auxiliary Legion.—The claims upon the Spanish Government are now in a fair way of being speedily settled. Under the auspices of the British embassy at Madrid, a proposal has been made, within the last few days, by the highly respectable banking-house of O'Shea and Co., of that city, to undertake to make payments of 25,000*l.* every three months, until the whole sum (now about 300,000*l.*) shall have been liquidated. This proposal has been officially notified by the Spanish Government to Sir de Lacy Evans, who leaves London in a few days for Madrid, to complete the arrangement.

Covent Garden.—*Artaxerxes* was performed for the first time under the new management on Wednesday last, to a house literally crammed. The opera has been got up with a lavish expenditure of money upon entirely new dresses, scenery, and decorations; the whole, not only truly splendid, but in excellent keeping with time and place. In these, as in all other respects, the "management" of Madame is directed by good taste, and an evident desire to provide a rich entertainment for the public.

Haymarket.—The new farce by Mr. Bernard, *His Last Legs*, produced this week at this theatre, abounds with touches of true humour. Power has taught us to expect the quintessence of impudence in the stage Irishman, and his *O'Callaghan* does not disappoint us; it is the spirit of easy assurance: we have the brow of brass and the fluent wit of the theatrical Milesian. The farce was received with loud and general applause.

Adelphi.—An elephant made his bow, not metaphorically, but actually, on Monday night, to a very good audience at this theatre, amidst a storm of applause, and went through a series of performances, which evinced his perfect docility, and much greater knowledge of the stage than has fallen to the lot of many popular (biped) performers. He lifted his keeper on his tusks, carried him on his back, assisted him in his descent therefrom, laid himself down, rose up again, walked as if lame, &c., at the word of command, and performed many other extraordinary things.

COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

MEMORIALS FOR ANNUAL PROMOTION.

[For the Naval and Military Gazette.]

Come write, my friends, 'tis now your time, the Service is petitioning,
The Board of Customs wait to read what you've to say.
Be quick, good Sirs, and state your claims; and pray excuse my mentioning,
Your *humble memos.* all should end with "ever pray."
Don't be squeamish,—never let your modesty get the better of you;
It matters little what *you* state, they only want a letter from you.
Promotion, Sirs, is now at stake, that's what the *world's* all trying for;
The *Coast Guard world* I mean to say, 'tis that they're all applying for.
All you *want* 's a little brass,—what signifies what others write,
Your merits can't be known to *them*,—who cares a fig for all their spite?
I'll give you just a hint or two, to show you how to *make* a case,
And just the heads of all the points which will sound well;
Only bear in mind, you must, that if by chance you lose the race,
It will be through your want of *luck* and not of zeal.
For after all that's said and done, your memos. may be all too late;
The Board's selection may be made, and your's may be a d—d hard fate:
For others have been in the field, and some of those who, months ago,
Were superseded, still may think they'll carry all before them now.
But quick, get down your book of words, and all the subjects you've reserved;
Count all the tubs *your* men have seized, and all the lives that *they've* preserved.
Talk largely of the state of things, so shocking *ere* you took possession;
Invent some dozen runs just *then*, and now show their complete suppression.
Nothing, too, would sound so well, nor few things, too, could better tell,
Than touching on the Chartist chaps, and *all* the rows you helped to quell.
But first and foremost call the Doctor,—let him see if any bones
Have broken, bruised, or injured been, by brick-bats, cudgels, sticks, or stones.
A rupture, too, would not be bad,—a fall or two from off your horse,—
And if by luck you've been *half* drowned! in every case pray make it worse.
You've heard of some who write at length, and dwell much on humanity;
But I don't think there's much in that, in fact I think it's *all my eye.*
And some, whose force was rather weak, prefer themselves to throw with double;
Some claim because the chest was fat, whilst others claim for all their trouble
In toiling up the num'rous hills, and falling down and breaking knees,
Killing horses;—who knows what they'll claim for next, such times as these!
Some may claim for runs they've proved, and wicked deeds they've brought to light,
Enumerating scores of tubs they've no doubt have been run,—or might.
Don't fail to claim, if, moped about, you've had to sell your traps and lumber;
Don't fail to say you have *no* friends, although you have them without number.
You'll claim, because you caught a cold, and which brought on a raging fever:—
Don't say you've never been on leave, they'll think you but a gay deceiver.
Enumerate all mighty deeds, your aggrandisement of the nation,
Because you've lots of seizures made through some right trusty information:—
In fact write on, because you're *in*, your claims are paramount no doubt,
Let others on the half-pay list feed on their hopes, although they're *out.*
But write, my friends, look sharp, be quick, you'll lose your chance as sure as fate,
And one with half your zeal and claims will profit by your being too late.
Write, write! write!

PEGASUS IN ORDINARY TO THE COAST-GUARD.

Literary Notices.

Nicholas Nickleby. Chapman and Hall.

Now that this admirable work has reached its triumphant conclusion (for such we must pronounce the last two Numbers to be), we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of attempting to express, however imperfectly and briefly, the delighted gratitude we owe to its author, and have felt to be accumulating upon us at every succeeding Number, till we fairly despair of finding words to give it due utterance. And we feel this public testimony to be the more a duty, that we find our opinions and sentiments on this truly beautiful and noble production differing in a marked degree—by comparison at least—from those of many enlightened and intelligent friends, from whom we are accustomed to look for a just critical award on matters of this nature. There is a prevalent opinion among the reading world (we do not speak of the *writing* portion of it, which has not yet had a legitimate opportunity of expressing itself on this subject), that "Nicholas Nickleby" is the least meritorious of Mr. Dickens's productions—that it is inferior in power and pathos to "Oliver Twist,"—in drollery and humour to the "Pickwick Papers,"—and, in just and various views of human life, character, and manners, to both those works.— From this opinion we must dissent, *toto cœlo*. We hold it to be a mistaken one in each and all of its parts, and still more defective in that point on which it does *not* express itself: we allude to the moral result likely to ensue from each of the works respectively. From the "Pickwick Papers" there is *no* moral result to be looked for, and there is none sought, beyond that unconscious and informal one which must ever attend just and judicious satire temperately applied, and which never yet failed to wait upon that most effectual mode of making men better—the making them *happier*. It is seldom that individual vice or folly is cured by laughing at it—still more seldom by vituperating it; but more rare than either is it that a man is made happier than he was before, without being made wiser and better:—and who ever read "Pickwick,"—from the prince on his throne to the beggar in his *back slums*,—that did grow the happier man at every chapter?

With regard to "Oliver Twist" on the other hand, we feel constrained to express something more than a doubt that, notwithstanding its unequalled merit as a picture of human nature under those aspects of it which are, more than any other, difficult to delineate, its moral result upon a very large class of its readers has been, upon the whole, anything but salutary. Let it not for a moment be supposed that we would fall into the miserable cant of interdicting or discouraging the delineations of all aspects of human life and society, but those which are familiar and acceptable to eyes polite. But there is a wise and just medium in these matters. Moreover, "there is a *time* for all things;" and the time for setting forth in a sunny light the amiabilities of house-breakers, the virtues of prostitutes, and the pleasant places of a life of pickpocketing, is not yet arrived. True, there are noble points of moral truth, nobly, however unconsciously, illustrated and inculcated, in "Oliver Twist;" and, viewing it as a whole, we should be sorry if it were unwritten, even looking at it in a didactic light. But we must still feel that its general result upon the mind of the age will not be salutary. At any rate, we cannot help contrasting it, in our imagination, with that which must ensue, from the beautiful and almost perfect production which has called forth the the foregoing remarks. With the single exception of the best productions of Scott, there is no work of the present, and scarcely one of the last century, which, while it takes so kind, and wise, and just a view of our common nature, turns that view to such happy account—not one which makes so large an amount of immediate delight and entertainment, if not subservient, at least conducive, to so wide a range of beneficial results. Nor is there, to the best of our recollection, a single counteracting feature in the whole work, a single character that is not conceived and drawn in that spirit of mingled justice and kindliness, in the absence of which it is a mockery to tell us that we are made in the image of our Creator. Even Squeers has a heart—for his cub of a boy; and Ralph Nickleby himself, with thousands still left in his pocket, cannot survive the discovery that it was his own flesh and blood he had been persecuting to the death.

We must not be tempted into details respecting a work which has perhaps been more extensively read than any other ever was in the time that has elapsed since its publication. But there are two or three features of "Nicholas Nickleby" at which we must be allowed to glance; and the rather that we have not seen them noticed elsewhere, or even heard them referred to in the frequent table-talk which the works of "Boz" have called forth in so extraordinary and unparalleled a degree. And first as to the conception and execution of the two most original characters in the work,—Newman Noggs and Mrs. Nickleby. A great poet has finely described a state of being when "we *feel* that we are happier than we *know*;" and something of a similar kind is observable in the great body of the readers of this work, as regards the two characters we have referred to: they *feel* the truth of every trait and touch of those characters, while they hold the *opinion* that they are often false and always exaggerated. The truth is that the world, like honest Dogberry in the play, is not half so great a fool as it often insists upon having itself written down. It is the only infallible critic, and has been so any time these three thousand years—though entirely without knowing it—like the man who had been speaking prose all his life, in total ignorance of the fact. We have never met with a more striking instance than the one now in question, of the world being wiser than it fancies itself; and if Mr. Dickens has ever chanced to be vexed by hearing his two admirable creations, as above referred to, spoken of disparagingly, in the course of that stage-coach criticism which is in itself the truest criterion of fame,—let him be consoled with the assurance that his judges did not *feel* the less wisely and justly because they thought and talked foolishly.

There are several other characters in "Nicholas Nickleby" to which the above remarks apply in a minor degree: but we must not pause to refer to them in detail. Indeed, having already exceeded our limits, we must only notice further the exquisite close of poor Smike's earthly career. It is no exaggeration to say that the scene is truly Shaksperian. There is nothing more touching in human language; nothing more triumphantly consistent with the whole previous conception and execution of one of the finest characters in modern fiction.

The Chronicles of Monstrelet. With Notes and Woodcuts, uniform with the recent edition of "Froissart." W. Smith.

The "Chronicles of Monstrelet" truly, says the introductory note, form an immediate continuation of those of "Froissart," and take up the general history of Europe, from the point at which that work terminates. Extending over a space of fifty-three years, they furnish as minute details of the occurrences of the times as the volumes of his celebrated predecessor, and they are further distinguished by the greater accuracy of the dates, and the singular fidelity of his transcripts of public acts and original documents. This accuracy has rendered the "Chronicles of Monstrelet" one of the most valuable storehouses from whence more modern historians have drawn materials for the correction of the errors or misrepresentations of contemporary writers, and they are esteemed accordingly. But this business-like accuracy has not interfered with the spirited flow of narration, which so charms us in the pages of Froissart; we may point to the account of the battle of Azincourt as a striking instance of his descriptive power. "The character of Monstrelet," says the writer of his life in the *Biographie Universelle*, "stands high as an historian. Henault, Bayle, Moreri, la père Lelong, Foppens, Duverdier, Duchene, Sórel, Lenglet-Dufresnoy, all unite in praising the accuracy of his dates, the simplicity (*naiveté*) of his style, and his lucid narration. His work is a rich mine, which may be explored with advantage by the philosopher who labours to ascertain facts, and to trace the causes which have influenced the springs of action."

We will only add that the Parts before us, I. to IV., are beautifully printed and illustrated, and extraordinarily cheap. The publication will form an excellent library book, valuable to the historian, the classic, and to every Military reader.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath. Smith and Elder.

Of "Christmas presents," this, the first in the field, has high claim to public favour. We have always considered it to be one of the most pleasing of the "Annuals." Its literary portion possesses a various and vivid interest, and the plates, ten in number, are full of beauty and character. They are engraved by Bull, Cook, Higham, Jeavons, Periam, Simmons, and Smith, from drawings and pictures by Lady Burghersh, Miss Corbaux, Messrs. Andrews, Corbould, Hervé, Roberts, Salter Stone, and Warren.

Memoirs of My Dog. By Ingram Cobbin, M.A. G. Berger.

A very entertaining little volume, prettily got up, admirably calculated to interest youth, improve the mind, and create kindly feelings towards that affectionate and faithful friend of man, the dog, and indeed towards the whole of the animal creation.

Major Laing.—On the death of this enterprising traveller in Africa, the Africans took an inventory of his effects, with a view to sending them to the British Admiral. They were sorely puzzled to make out the catalogue, and in utter despair, described a couple of tooth-brushes as "*Two scrapers made of pig's hair*," and set down his spectacles as "*Two looking-glasses* for the nose."

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., was appointed commander-in-chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

By general orders, dated 10th July, 1839, the Commander-in-chief at Madras has directed it to be notified for general information, that his Excellency has determined to discontinue the practice of appointing officers to act as adjutants and quarter-masters of native corps, in anticipation of their subsequently qualifying themselves to pass the prescribed examination in the Hindostanee language; and that for the future, no officer will be appointed who has not been previously passed as adjutant, or interpreted respectively, unless in emergent cases, which may not at the time admit of any other arrangement.

Joudpore.—The Joudpore Rajah continues to pursue the course he has been permitted to follow for the last five or six years, in refusing to pay tribute, and still evades the demands of the British Government.

Col. Sutherland has called for two regiments of cavalry, one of European Infantry, six of N. I., a strong detachment of horse and foot artillery, together with a heavy battering train, the whole to be in readiness by Sept., so as to reach Joudpore by October. It appears, that at the last interview, Rajah Maun Sing was closeted with Col. Sutherland for the better part of the day, and agreed to concede every point that was exacted. No sooner was the resident's back turned, than the infatuated chief undid his own work, by a positive refusal to put his promises in execution. Personally, Maun Sing is not ill-disposed to the fulfilment of his promises, but he is completely in the hands of his gooroo and other paths, whose influence over him has led to his vacillation and abandonment of pledge; and he hopes to evade the punishment due to his duplicity, by throwing any blame that may attach, upon their shoulders. Maun Sing has a large and well equipped body of horse, with abundant troops of other descriptions. The presence of so strong a corps as the one required by Col. Sutherland, will have its full effect in humbling the pride of other pugnacious neighbours in Rajwara, who, though jealous enough of each other, would willingly unite in opposition to our supremacy, if the force about to be employed were, from the smallness of its numbers, incompetent to the task of subduing their refractory spirit.

On the 4th July, the bank of Bengal declared a dividend of eight per cent. per annum on its past six months' transactions. This is a falling off of about two per cent. since its last half-year's dividend, whereas, the Union Bank was expected to make a dividend, at the next half-yearly meeting, of ten or eleven per cent.

The number of shares taken in the new steam project at Bengal, amounted on the 15th June to 1923, while at Madras the number of shares subscribed is only 194.

Indian Coal.—A trial has just been made of Indian coal in the small steamer, and the result is most satisfactory. In the experiments trial was made (for the purpose of comparison) of good Scotch and of Hosingabad coal. The steam was got up by charging each of the furnaces with one kind exclusively. From that supplied with Hosingabad, the steam was procured fifteen minutes sooner than from that charged with the Scotch, and with one-half the expenditure of fuel. Experiments were likewise made by burning both kinds for a given time alternately, and in both the furnaces. The result was, that for every five cwt. of the Indian coal, six of the Scotch were consumed, and no difference was observable in the production of steam. The Indian coal, which had been brought upon camels, was, in consequence of the carriage, much broken, and contained a large proportion of dust, which, however, was not separated, but weighed with the rest. The rate of steaming was upwards of ten miles an hour. Reflecting upon what these experiments must soon inevitably lead to, we think they will be regarded as the most important ever made in India.—*Bombay Times, June 15.*

China.—The *Ariel* sailed from Macao, with private despatches direct to Suez, on the 30th May. A private letter from Macao of that date, states that 20,291 chests of opium, value 3,100,000*l.*, is delivered up to the Chinese. All British subjects will be out of Canton next week. Every ship is to-day out of the Whampoa Reach. The Chinese opened the river eight days since to incoming vessels, but no ship has yet applied for a pilot. It is feared the Americans will remain in Canton, and try to monopolize the China trade. Commissioner Lin's edict of the 19th May, remits the punishment of the sixteen hostages, by the heavenly benevolence of the Great Emperor. They were to give bond never to return to the celestial empire again. The Superintendant, Capt. Elliott, left Canton, accompanied by the sixteen hostages, in official order, on the 22d May.

Cavalry Buying-Out Fund.—The following letter

appears in the *Englishman*, June 20:—"Notice to absentees from Cavalry corps, interested in the Establishment of a Fund for Buying-Out Lieut.-Cols.—Dear Gentlemen—We have unbounded satisfaction in announcing, that our persevering and unwearied efforts, hopeless as these seemed for a long while, have at length been crowned with success, the whole of our ten regiments having now unanimously agreed to join the establishment of a fund for buying out lieut.-cols. of our branch of the army. Having consented to act as a committee to conduct the mangement of the general business of the fund, we have made an offer of the bonus to those lieut-cols. likely to accept it immediately, and have prepared the several regiments to be ready with their respective contributions the moment we intimate the number of steps that are procurable. The fund may thus be said to be now in actual operation. For all particulars of the scheme of the fund, and for the scale of contributions, &c., we refer you to your respective corps, and remain, Dear Gentlemen, yours faithfully, R. Austruther, Maj. 6th L. C.—J. A. D. Fergusson.—F. Macmullin.—Sultanpore Benares, 12th June."

The following extracts contain some interesting details respecting the death of the late Rajah Runjeet Singh. This event took place at Lahore, on the 27th June, and had been for some time considered as fast approaching. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy, attended with fever. A vast concourse of devotees, attracted by the boundless liberality with which he dispensed his treasure among them, had assembled from all the neighbouring states, to offer up prayers to the gods for his recovery. As he became very ill, dreading the idea of departing from all his worldly wealth, he ordered his treasures and jewels to be brought forth. One hundred cows with horns gilded, one hundred caparisoned horses, and five of the best breed all equipped with gold and jewelled saddles, four elephants with gold and silver bowdahs, a golden chair and bed-stead, plates, strings of pearls, swords, guns, and innumerable other valuables, were given in alms, and deposited with Missur Bellee Ram, to be distributed in all parts of India, and at Gya, Juggernaut, and all the sacred Hindoo shrines and temples. The gifts made on the day of his death are computed to have amounted to about two crores of rupees, but, making allowances for exaggeration, it can be no less than one crore, 1,000,000*l*. The Maharajah sent for the precious diamond Koh-i-noor, from Bellee Ram, and wanted to give it in alms, but he was dissuaded by the Rajas, who represented how invaluable a diamond it was, worth the revenues of all India, and that there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmins. This celebrated jewel, it is said, the Maharajah has bequeathed to the temple of Juggernaut, to adorn the Hindoo image.

The death of the Maharajah being known, the Ranees, Koonwur Khurruck Singh, Raja Dhian Singh Jemedar, Khooshal Singh and others, raised cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground and striking their heads against bricks and stones. Raja Dhian Singh prepared to burn himself with the Maharajah; but the Koonwur and the sirdars threw their turbans at his feet to dissuade him, alleging that without him the affairs of the state would be deranged. It was not until after some hours passed in thus beseeching him, that they could prevail upon him. Four Ranees came and approached the corpse weeping, and resolved to burn themselves with their husband. Runee Guddun, taking Rajah Dhian Singh by the hand, and placing it on the breast of the corpse, made him swear never to be a traitor to Koonwur Khurruck Singh, and Now Nehal Singh, or to be inattentive to the welfare of the state. Koonwur Khurruck Singh was in like manner made to swear to be led away by no misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Raja Dhian Singh; and the torments due for the slaughter of a thousand cows were imprecated on him who should violate his oath. The four Ranees, clad in the richest apparel and jewels, with many lacs of rupees, accompanied the procession, bestowing every now and then some portion of their jewels and ornaments on the singers; and the Brahmins having arrived at the funeral pile, made of sandal-wood, the corpse was placed upon it. At ten o'clock, nearly the time fixed by the Brahmins, Koonwur Khurruck Singh set fire to the pile, and the ruler of the Punjab, with four Ranees and seven slave-girls, were reduced to ashes. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile, and having shed a few drops, cleared away. No one saw a hope of relief, but in resignation. Rajah Dhian Singh attempted four times to jump into the burning pile, but was withheld by the multitude. After the ceremony was over, Koonwur Khurruck Singh and the other chiefs, bathed themselves in the Ruva, and returned to the Hugoree Garden.

Every thing having been prepared the previous day for the removal of the ashes towards the sacred Ganges at Hurdwar, the procession left the palace on the morning of the 2d July. Every thing was conducted as if he had been alive travelling about; so much so, that a person accustomed to his way of travelling, and arriving, unaware of his demise, would not have seen any thing that could have led him to suspect that event, except, perhaps, the absence of troops, and the sirdars and umlah's tents, &c. All has hitherto gone on in the most tranquil manner possible, and there is every prospect of a continuance of this state of affairs. The Rajah Dhian Singh continues premier, and all the other places are to be kept by those who held them in the Maharajah's lifetime; the army is to be kept on the same footing as formerly.

The quiet manner in which this important event has passed off, is owing to the arrangements made in contemplation of it, under the management of Mr. Clerk, the British envoy at Lahore. The question of succession has been long since settled with our government, and one of the implied conditions of our recent treaties has been, that we should support the cause of the heir Khurruck Singh. The rivals against him may be divided into three classes; the followers of No Nehal Singh, those of Shere Singh, and those of the European generals. Our troops at Ferozepore and Loodianah will, doubtless, advance, and the energy and firmness of Mr. Clerk, in charge of our political relations with the court, is a warranty that British interest and British influence will not be lost sight of.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., June 14, 1839—Mr. O. W. Malet to officiate as Special Dep. Coll. of Cuttack until further orders. Mr. G. F. Houlton to officiate as Coll. of Patna. Mr. Glyn to conduct current duties of Special Comm. office at Meerut during Mr. Owen's absence. Mr. C. Raikes to be Settlement Officer of unsettled estates in province of Benares. Major C. Thoresby, 6th N.I., and Superintendent of Bhuttee Territory, to officiate as Polit. Agent at Jeypore during absence of Major Ross. Cornet Alfred Harris, 1st L.C., to be Third Assist. to Res. at Indore, vice Lieut. Eden.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.O., 28th June, 1839—Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as Adj. to 59th N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. Blackwood, date 15th June. Lieut. E. Garrett, doing duty with Ramgurh L.I., to act as Adj. to corps, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Jenner on duty at Dinapore, date 12th June. Assist.-Surg. W. Shillito to continue attached to Mil. Hosp. at Agra until 1st Sept., when he will proceed to Meerut. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. R. M'Nair, 73d N.I., to officiate as Major of Brigade to troops on Eastern Frontier, v. Brev.-Major Humfrays, dec., date 28th May. Capt. D. Bamfield, 55th N.I., to continue to act as Interp. and Quartermaster to 19th N.I., until arrival of officer appointed to perform that duty.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—G.O., June 19, 1839—Col. (Maj.-Gen.) Sir D. M'Leod, K.C.B., from R. W. Eur. Reg. to 38th N.I. Col. W. Dunlop (now prom.) to R. W. Eur. Reg. Lieut.-Col. B. Sissmore (on furl.) from 3d to 53d N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. D. Riley (now prom.) to 3d N.I.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Oct. 15—WOODMANSTONE, *Hindocell*, from Mauritius, June 18. 17th—PREMIER, *Were*, China, May 15—WILLIAM WISE, *Eclis*, Van Diemen's Land, June 18. Liverpool, 17th—THOMAS LOWRY, *Graham*, Bengal, June 11. Bristol, 18th—INGLEBOROUGH, *Buckle*, China, May 15. London, 18th—BOYNE, *Richardson*, Bombay, June 5.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per WILLIAM WISE—Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Messrs. Haxman, Harris, Cheine, and Tipler, Capts. Gibson and Bull.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, Oct. 17—DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, *Close*, for Bengal.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH—Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mr. Hutchinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Smith and family for Madeira, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Cripps, and Assist.-Surg. Sherlock, in charge of troops.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—July 28—HELEN, *Henderson*, from Calcutta. 24th—FORTITUDE, *Wilson*, from London, and sailed 31st for Van Diemen's Land. 17th—SOMERSETSHIRE, *Jackson*, sailed for South Australia. 19th—ANNA MARIA, *Edwards*, for Calcutta. 20th—JOHN FLEMING, *Rose*, for Madras.

MEMORANDUM.—The PREMIER spoke the PANAMA, from China, June 4, which reported all British ships to have left the Whampoa except the ANNE JANE, which would load for England. The whole of the British Residents were at Macao, and the merchants refused to take any consignments of ships attempting to pass the Bogue, and not complying with the Superintendent's orders. The BELRAVEN was refused by the consignees, or would have proceeded up the river.

THE BRITISH OFFICER AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE LATE WAR*.

AMONGST the superior officers of the period to which we refer were some precious relics of what was termed "The American War School," men who had flogged their soldiers from one end of the continent of America to the other; out of whose mouths every third word was an oath, every third sentence a "brag." They were blusterers by profession, floggers by principle as well as inclination and habit, and surpassed Bacchus himself in their power of deglutition. They in their very hearts believed that there could be no other method of making the soldier either fight or obey than that of flogging; and as these worthies were looked up to by the young officer as the very "Gods of War," upon whom he modelled himself, whose aim and ambition it was to become one day or other as they were, it was no wonder that flogging was perpetuated †, and that drinking and swearing continued to flourish as they did for many years afterwards both

* From a Pamphlet by Major Ulysses Macnamara.

† We ourselves remember having witnessed the infliction of nine hundred lashes on the body of a man who had at the same time been reduced to the ranks from Serjeant, by one of these worthies, of whom the following characteristic anecdote is related. He had learnt that some young officers of his regiment (amongst whom was one that he had recently offended) were in the habit of practising with pistols at a mark. One day at dinner, and immediately after the cloth was removed, he rose from his chair, and thus addressed the President of the mess:—"Mr. President, I understand that some of the officers of this regiment are in the habit of amusing themselves by pistol-firing. Their object is best known to themselves. But I wish you and every officer of this corps to understand that I have a *brown* coat at home, and that I am quite ready to put it on whenever they feel in the slightest degree desirous that I should appear in it."

amongst the officers ‡ and soldiers. The *morality* of the Army (we use the word in its ordinary *acceptation*) was left entirely to the soothing influence of the articles of war. There were garrison chaplains, it is true; but whether the torrent of iniquity was too rapid, or the temptation they were exposed to too strong, well as they might have been disposed at the outset, they generally ended by becoming mute or running with the stream; and either silently witnessed, or themselves enacted a part in, scenes that were certainly anything but evangelical. That they were more respected for thus acting we will not take upon ourselves to assert, but this we will say, that they were not only better liked, but had frequently the satisfaction of hearing themselves called "Devilish good fellows§."

It was at this period considered that no man went into the Army who was fit for anything else. The service was considered to be a sort of refuge for the destitute in morals as well as in abilities. To offer a son as a "sacrifice to gunpowder," as it was termed, was a measure resorted to only in very extreme cases indeed—when "young hopeful" had become either an irreclaimable profligate or an immeasurable dunce. We of course allude to the higher and wealthier orders. There were always, as there still is, abundance of men who sought for commissions as a mere means of subsistence, or who, tired of the drudgery of a counter, were willing to "work at the Army," under the visionary notion that the King's commission converted a jackass into a gentleman; fellows who in an action would leave their men to run after a horse, or go to the rear to help the pioneers to bring up ammunition; quill-drivers and measurers of tape, who, as they brought "nothing" into the Army, took as little away with them, when they were killed, out of it.

Some there were who became soldiers from higher and nobler views and feelings—ambition, patriotism, the love of fame and distinction—who were born gentlemen, and who *were* gentlemen; but they were scarcely in the proportion of one to five, and were to be found for the most part in "privileged corps ||." The great mass of the officers of the British regiments of the line were, at the commencement of the *last* war, far under par (taking any European Army of the day as the standard) in any of the military essentials or even in common education.

The consequences, unnoticed or deemed unimportant whilst the Army remained at home, or was employed only in desultory warfare, blazed forth conspicuously, when, at a future period, and joined to foreign troops, it took the field on the continent of Europe. Happy was the man (then) who understood some half-dozen words of French or German, or who had not quite forgotten his Latin accidence, who had completely mastered his "pot-hooks" before he left school, and could write a tolerable legible and well-spelt letter. He was sought for with avidity. Generals vied with one another to get him on their staff, appointments courted his acceptance. So few, however, of these gifted individuals could be found, that many confidential staff situations were necessarily held by foreigners, and we have heard of a General Officer in command of a British Army (opposed to a French Army) in the field, whose first and principal Aide-de-Camp was a Frenchman ¶.

The fact is, that as character and morals were points of perfect indifference as regarded the soldier, so were education and military attainments as related to the officer. The Commander-in-Chief no more thought of ascertaining whether a boy had been sent to *school* before he recommended him to his Majesty for a commission in the Army, than the recruiting-Serjeant did of satisfying himself that the candidate for the stripes was not either a drunkard or a thief before he put a shilling into his hand. We do not mean to say exactly that there were at this time MANY officers in the Army who could neither read nor write, but we certainly happened to know *one* (and a young Scotchman, moreover, who could scarcely *speak* three words of any other language than Gallic) when he joined an English regiment, and we do not think it very likely that he had been taught to write even that; all that we contend for is (and it is sufficient for our purpose), that the candidates for the British Army were not, at this period, generally even average men in point of education and abilities, and that, consequently, as the executors of a military system based, as we have said, on entirely false principles, and of unexampled severity, the soldier was much more likely to suffer than to profit by their ignorance. After an officer had once joined his regiment, if he could manage to become perfect master of *polish* and *pipe clay*, and conduct a company through the eighteen manœuvres of Dundas, all beyond this was considered by his superiors to be mere "leather and prunella."

‡ At this period an officer's military reputation in a great measure depended upon the quantity of wine he could take in at one sitting, without being obliged to take up his quarters for the night under the mess-table. The higher grades were not without a suspicion that their fitness for command was measured by the same rule. Our Vice-Chairman once saw a Commander of the Forces and the Admiral commanding his Majesty's fleet on one of the foreign stations, with four dozen of their respective suites, fully caparisoned, dance a "Sarabande" on the table at three o'clock in the morning, amidst the decanters and wine-glasses.

§ We have been more than once in company with "gentlemen in black" at the mess-table after twelve o'clock on a Saturday night, from whom we have heard a most edifying sermon on sobriety a few hours afterwards.

‖ Usually styled "gentlemen's sons," to denote their inferiority in the purely *military* accomplishments of the day. We well remember when we looked upon them as mere "tailors," and when we would not have exchanged our five-and threepenny parchment for a "Lew-tenant Kurnelcy in the Goarden." We were, indeed, once offered a Lieutenancy in the sacred phalanx in exchange for one in the Flatfoots, which we refused. We are not quite sure, however, if such an exchange was now offered to us, *upon equal terms*, that we might not feel disposed to accept it.

¶ An officer who had been Secretary to Sir Charles Grey, in the West Indies, had the command of the western district at the commencement of the late war. In common with others in command, he was directed to send with his half-yearly reports a descriptive sketch of the country within his command, the course, length, and breadth of rivers, &c., and general face of the country. The following is, *verbatim*, a copy of his report.—"The Welsh mountains in this climate deserve consideration."

When Admiral Bingley was appointed to the East India station he was a young and healthy man; but, being anxious to secure a competency for his family, he insured his life for the sum of 1,500*l*. On the very day, however, that he effected this assurance, he got a severe wetting, erysipelas ensued, and the Admiral died within 48 hours. His widow received the full amount of the assurance in less than a fortnight afterwards.

THE LATE SIR PETER HALKETT, BART.,
ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, G.C.H., ETC. ETC.

THIS officer was the second son of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart., of Pitfirran, in Fifeshire, by Mary, daughter of the Honourable John Hamilton, a branch of the Haddington family.

He appears to have entered the Navy in August, 1777, and to have been made Lieutenant in October, 1789; but there is no record of his early services, until we find him in that capacity on board the *Syren* frigate, attached to the Duke of York's expedition to Holland in 1793.

His Royal Highness having taken his passage to Holland in that ship, had the opportunity of noticing the zeal and activity displayed by Mr. Halkett, particularly in assisting the garrison of Williamstadt, at that time besieged by the French. The Duke obtained for him the rank of Commander in April, 1793; and so strongly recommended him that he was made Post 13th August, 1794, and soon appointed to the *Circe*, of 28 guns, on the North Sea station.

During the mutiny of 1797, Capt. Halkett's ship, the *Circe*, was one of those that escaped the contagion, and he received the thanks of the Admiralty and the freedom of the town of Hull, for the judicious conduct which he adopted on that occasion.

Throughout the year 1797, the *Circe* formed part of Sir Henry Trollope's squadron, watching the Dutch Fleet in the Texel; and in the battle of Camperdown, on the 11th of October, that ship was one of Admiral Duncan's repeaters.

Captain Halkett was next appointed to the *Apollo*, which ship was unfortunately lost on the Haak Sands, Jan. 7, 1799. The crew were all saved, and brought to England in a neutral vessel, and the officers (excepting the Pilot, to whose neglect the accident was owing) were acquitted of all blame.

A new frigate having been named *Apollo* shortly after, Captain Halkett was appointed to command her; and from that period up to the Spring of 1802, when he paid her off at Portsmouth, performed much active service in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, capturing several of the enemy's privateers.

His next command was the *Ganges*, 74; and on the 12th of August, 1812, he obtained his flag, and hoisted it in 1814 on board the *Gladiator*, as second in command at Portsmouth. At the general promotion of July, 1821, he was advanced to Vice-Admiral; and on the change of Ministry in the winter of 1834, when Sir George Cockburn was recalled from the West Indies to take his seat at the Board of Admiralty, Sir Peter Halkett was appointed to succeed him. Sir George Cockburn was advised to retain his post, on account of the inability of Sir Robert Peel's Government; but when his tour of service had expired, Sir Peter Halkett, who had incurred considerable expense of outfit, named his Captain, Secretary, Flag Lieutenant, &c., and for these reasons felt his disappointment keenly, was most handsomely and considerately confirmed by Lord Minto in the intended appointment, and succeeded Sir George Cockburn in the North American and West India command, 12th Feb., 1836. This being a Vice-Admiral's command, he relinquished, on his promotion to Admiral of the Blue, 10th January, 1837; since which time, the gallant officer has resided principally at his seat in Scotland, where he died at a very advanced age, greatly respected, on the 8th inst. Sir Peter was member of the Committee of the Kinlock Bequest for relief of wounded seamen and soldiers, and he had a medal from the Prince of Orange for his services in Holland.

Sir Peter Halkett succeeded to his title as sixth Baronet, on the decease of his brother, 26th Jan., 1837. He married, 2d Oct., 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of W. Todd, Esq., by whom he had one son, now Sir John Halkett, Bart., a Commander in the Royal Navy, who married Amelia, daughter of Col. Conway, and succeeds to the title and estates.

Tender Wish.—A beggar at Dublin had been a long time besieging an old gouty limping gentleman, who refused his mite with much irritability, on which the mendicant said—"Ah, please your honour, I wish your heart was as tender as your toes."

Kissing.—The grammar of the kiss has not yet been written. True, a young lady being once asked whether the kiss, being a substantive, was proper or common, archly replied that it was *both* proper and common; but a more enlarged view may be taken of the subject. I find there are only three *regular* kisses (properly so called), and these may be denominated—1, the kiss negative, 2, the kiss positive, and, 3, the kiss superlative. The first, or negative, consists in kissing a lady's hand. The second, or positive, consists in kissing her cheek. And the third, or superlative, consists in kissing her lips. There are, besides, two *auxiliary* kisses—viz., the kiss passive, such as is inflicted by old maiden aunts, nurses, and grandmothers, and the kiss *active*, in use (principally) on the Gretna-green road, *per gli amanti, e novelli sposi*. The first (the kiss *passive*) is generally declined by the *kisee*, whilst the latter (the kiss *active*) governs both *kisser* and *kissee* (or, as it is more analytically written, *kiss-ER* and *kiss-EE*), in *number* as well as in gender. Independent of the preceding *regular* and *auxiliary* kisses, there are, for the convenience of society, a few supernumerary (or *irregular*) ones, such as the incidental, or stage kiss; the cooing, or *a-la-turterelle* kiss; the echo, or percussion kiss: and the barley-sugar kiss, or kiss *en papiotte*.

PRAYER AT SEA.—If prayer was not instinctive to man, it is here that it would have been invented, by being left alone with their thoughts and their weaknesses in the presence of the abyss of the heavens, in the immensity of which the sight is lost, and of the sea, from which they are only separated by a fragile plank, the ocean roaring meanwhile, whistling and howling like the cries of a thousand wild beasts, the blasts of wind making the cordages yield a harsh sound, and the approach of night increasing every peril and multiplying every terror. But prayer was not invented: it was born with the first sigh, with the first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart; or rather, man was born to pray, to glorify God, or to implore Him was his only mission here below; all else perishes before him or with him; but the cry of glory, of admiration, or of love, which he raises to the Creator, does not perish on his passing from the earth; it re-ascends, it resounds from age to age, in the ear of the Almighty, like the echo of his own voice, like the reflection of his own magnificence. It is the only thing in man which is divine, and which he can exhale with joy and pride, for this pride is a homage to him to whom closer homage is due, the infinite Being.—*Lamartine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.*

BLOWING UP THE ROYAL GEORGE.—At Woolwich Academy, on 24th June, 1789, the contrivance of one Sergeant Bell for blowing up the *Royal George* was tried upon a vessel built by his directions upon a scale of one inch to fifty of the *Royal George's* size. The vessel was sunk in the river Thames, and, with 50lb. of powder afterwards conducted into her magazine, was blown to pieces. The experiment took place at high water, and answered every expectation of the inventor of it.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789, p. 753.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 19, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 90 ⅛.	3½ Reduced, 96⅞ 7.
Reduced 89 ⅝.	New 3½, 98⅛ ¼.

Consols for Account, 90⅛.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—S. B. Holder, Bread-st., Cheapside, Manchester-warehouseman—W. Smith, Union-vale, Blackheath, corn-merchant—J. Richardson, New Bond-st. cutler—C. M. Banks, Handsworth, Staffordshire, plumber—J. Taylor, Hedon in Holderness, Yorkshire, corn-merchant—J. Hunter, Salford, Lancashire, licensed victualler—W. W. Dunbigh, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—D. M'Corkindale and A. Burr, Glasgow, merchants—J. Bishop, Galashiels, smith—J. Crighton, Dundee, merchant—C. Duff, Perth, coach contractor—J. Morrison, Glasgow, commission-merchant—H. Lindsay Donaldson, Dundee, bookseller—W. Rait and D. Ducat, Dundee, wood-merchants.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—A. E. Shelley, formerly of Upper Ground-st., Blackfriars, coal merchant, but now of Hallford, Middlesex.—J. M. D. Kaffer, Southampton-st., Covent-garden, of Charles-st., Covent-garden, of Berkeley-st., Clerkenwell, and of Fetter-lane, London, baker.

BANKRUPTS—J. Howie, Manchester, merchant and commission agent—J. Kidd, Brownlow-st., coach carrier—J. Holt, Rusholme, Manchester, banker—D. Welch, Derby, scrivener—J. A. Reynolds, Birmingham, hatter and paper-dealer—T. Sowler, Manchester, bookseller and stationer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—A. T. Lawrie, of Edinburgh, druggist—W. Christie, of Stirling, draper.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at the Houett, Guernsey, the wife of J. G. F. Pigott, Esq. (late H.C.S.), of a son, which died on the 10th.—At East Wood, Tipperary, the lady of Lieut. FRANKLIN, 19th Reg., of a son.—At Overton House, Bandon, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel St. JOHN CLERKE, R.H., of a daughter.—At Swinford, the lady of Lieut BLAKENEY GUBBINS, Revenue Police, of a daughter.—In Liverpool, the lady of WILLIAM MACINTOSH, Esq., Quartermaster 93d Highlanders, of a daughter.—8th inst., at Stonehouse, the lady of J. W. M'DONALD, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., of a daughter.—Oct. 10th, at Benowen, the lady of Capt CALLFIELD, of a son.—10th inst., at Devonport, the lady of Capt. W. H. JACKSON, R.I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

4th inst., at Holywood, WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq., to FLORA, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Thomas Hawkes, R.N.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, G. BIGGS, Esq., of Bucklersbury, to FRANCES CATHERINE, second daughter of the late Maj. Ebhart, Commandant of York Hospital.—At Paris, on 7th inst., A. C. DAWSON, Esq., eldest son of the late Admiral Dawson, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of R. Gresley, Esq.—At Three Rivers, H. A. Godby, Esq., 66th Reg., only son of the late Col Godby, R.A., to ADELE, second daughter of Pierre Delosges, Esq., of the place.—At Belleville, Upper Canada, Lieut. Col the Baron de ROTTENBURG, to LOUISA MARY, eldest daughter of G. N. Ridley, Esq.—Oct. 11th, in Dublin, J. R. E. MACDONNELL, Esq., of Carlow, third son of the late Col. E. Macdonnell, to HANNAH THOMASINE MADDEN, of Summerville, Carlow.—15th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. R. CROPT, to CHARLOTTE LEONORA, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Russell, Madras Light Cavalry.—R. KING, Esq., to ELLEN CHRISTIAN, youngest daughter of Colonel Campbell, of Exton Cottage, and Dunnoon, N.B.—G. A. BANNATYNE, Esq., second son of the late General Bannatyne, to MARY ELIZABETH, relict of T. B. Davies, Esq.

DEATHS.

8th inst., MRS. ANNE HEPBURN, eldest daughter of the deceased Colonel R. R. Hepburn, of Ricarton.—23d ult., at Leicester, R. R. PEACH, eldest son of R. J. Smith, Esq., Purser, R.N.—At Rathmines, near Dublin, at a very advanced age, on 7th inst., Captain EUSTUS KELLY, formerly of the 90th Reg.—Of fever, on 6th Aug. last, JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., Purser of H.M.S. *Wolverine*, serving on the West Coast of Africa.—14th inst., in Fitzroy square, in her 78th year, MARY, widow of George Saltwell, Esq., late of Upper Gower-street, formerly a Commander in the H.E.I.C.S.—At Jersey, the widow of Admiral FAULKNER, and daughter of the late General Spry.—At Ostend, MARGARET, daughter of W. Harvey, Esq., and grand daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, K.B.—6th inst., at Shannon Bridge, after an illness of thirty six hours, occasioned by a severe cold caught at a funeral, GAGE GEORGE CANNY, Esq., Captain 99th Reg.—At Tany'valt, North Wales, ANNE, relict of the late T. Hardy, Esq., mother of the late Lieut.-Col. Hardy, 19th Reg.—In Cork, in the 87th year of his age, Lieut. GILBERT JOHN MICHELL, R.N.—At Montreal, after a short illness, H. C. JENNER, Esq., late Captain 56th Foot.—At White Hill, Wexford, JOHN HASLER, Esq., formerly of 28th Reg.—At Chatham, AUGUSTA, wife of Dr. Piper, of the Provisional Battalion, aged 55.—At Rose Park, Wexford, Major SPARROW, late 27th Regt.—At Rhiw Rectory, Caernarvonshire, on 7th inst., MARTHA, wife of F. W. Grant Calder, Esq., 2d Life Guards, aged 27.—REAR-Admiral JOHN HANCOCK, C.B. (1838).—At sea, on 19th Aug. last, Mr. SAMUEL JAMES BAYLY, Mate of H.M.S. *Vestal*, aged 27 years.—Oct. 16th, at Great Baddow, Essex, Major-General Sir NICHOLAS TRANT, aged 70 years.—At Emmscorthy, WILLIAM SQUIRREL, Esq., late Capt. 94th Regt.—In Portland place, Maj.-General Sir WILLIAM BLACKBURN, Knt.—June 4th, on the march between Shurkapore and Quella, Ens. BEAUFORT, 42d B.N.I.—18th inst., at Greenwich, Capt. GEORGE SILVESTER MALLE, R.I. Artill., aged 16.—13th inst., the wife of Major BULLOCK, of Bury.

Advertisements.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 5, Whitehall; and 64, Cornhill, London.
Capital, 500,000*l*

Presidents.

Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., Devonshire street, Portland-place; Leigh Park, Havant, Hants; and Clydagh House, Galway, Ireland.
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Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co.
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The superior and peculiar advantages this Company offers to the Public are, that the Mutual Assurers receive the whole profits derived from their branch,—a general rate of premium to cover the risks of all climates and warfare,—the option to the Assured for the whole period of life, of allowing one-half of the premium to remain unpaid for seven years, and the arrears thereof to continue at interest as a debt against the policy till it becomes a claim; and also the granting of Pensions to Civilians, Officers of the Army and Navy and Hon. East India Company's Service, and their Widows.

Prospectuses and Rates of Premiums for Assurances in Europe and India may be had on application at the Temporary Office, 34, Cockspur street, where parties desirous of becoming Agents are requested to apply; if by letter, post-paid.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Resident Director.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Instituted 1839.
Patroness—The QUEEN.

President—Admiral the Rt. Hon Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.
President for Scotland— President for Ireland—

This Society is founded with the view of giving relief and assistance to the widows and orphans of Fishermen and Mariners who lose their lives by storms and shipwreck on any part of the coasts of the United Kingdom, while engaged in their lawful occupations; and also to render necessary aid to such Mariners, Soldiers, or other poor persons who suffer shipwreck upon the sand coasts. And while the society asks for an annual subscription of only 2*s.* 6*d.*, it will gratefully receive such donations as the kindness of individuals may induce them to afford.

Gentlemen willing to form Local Committees, or to act as Honorary Agents, in the sea-ports of inland towns, will please to signify the same, post paid, to the Secretary, or to any member of the committee.

Lists of Subscribers, Prospectuses, and every information connected with the Institution, may be obtained upon application at the Office, 26, Bucklersbury.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary; or by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hankeys and Co.; Sir John Lubbock and Co.; Messrs. Cockburn and Co.; Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Messrs. Masterman and Co.; Messrs. Cocks and Co.; Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., and many other Bankers.

Oct. 1839. EDWARD WEST, Secretary.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand; Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

TO RAILROAD and COACH TRAVELLERS.—AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS for the CHEST.—Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented by the timely application of WRAY'S Aromatic Spice Plasters to the Chest, which are far superior to the common Warm Plasters, and, in many cases, entirely supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular.—Prepared only by M. O. WRAY, and sold Wholesale and Retail at 118, Holborn Hill, and 9, Agar-street, Strand, opposite Charing-Cross Hospital, at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* each, the only Warehouses for Wray's Celebrated Halvanic Pills, Digestive or Dinner Pills, Pectoral Lozenges, Cough Pills; Chalybeate, German, Seidlitz, and Alterative Tonic Powders, and other useful Family Medicines.

AT A SPONTANEOUS MEETING, held in the ROYAL NAVAL ANNUITANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, at DEVONPORT, on the 5th day of October, 1839,

GEORGE LEACH, Esq. in the Chair.

It appearing to this meeting that the hapless destitution amongst the Female Orphans calls loudly upon the sympathies of the benevolent Public for the establishment of an Asylum, to reclaim them from idleness, and rear them to habits of industry and usefulness, and to qualify them as good domestic servants.

It having also been reported to the meeting, that the Lord of the Manor of Stoke Damerel, had offered a spot of ground in a most eligible situation, for a term of Ninety-nine Years, upon the payment of a small Annual Conventionary Rent, whereon to erect an Asylum—

It was resolved unanimously—That the same be gratefully accepted. That an Institution be forthwith established, denominated "The British Female Orphan Asylum," for Seamen, Soldiers, Artificers, and Mechanics, who are now, or have been, employed in any department of Her Majesty's service, together with the Orphans of Civilians That a Committee of Management be appointed, and a Committee was nominated accordingly, with permission to add to its numbers. That Mr. G. F. Somerville do act as Secretary, and be instructed to prepare an address to the Public, a code of Rules, &c., and when the same are complete, to lay them before this Committee. Adjourned.

GEORGE LEACH, Chairman.
G. F. SOMERVILLE, Acting Secretary.

THE BRITISH FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Established for the Female Orphans of Seamen, Soldiers, Artificers, and Mechanics, who are now, or who have been, employed in any Department of Her Majesty's Service, together with the Orphans of Civilians.

Established at Devonport the 5th of October, 1839.

ADDRESS.

The Projectors of this most benevolent Institution, together with all the charitable and humane who reside in Devonport, Stonehouse, and their vicinities, containing extensive Naval and Military Establishments, and surrounded by a population of about 100,000, a considerable proportion of whom are directly connected with the Public Service, have long felt the absolute necessity of an Institution, upon an enlarged and liberal basis, for the maintenance and education, in habits of industry, of the poor female children belonging to those classes, in order to qualify them for the situation of domestic servant; the want of whom has been, and still is, experienced by almost every housekeeper.

It is a well-known fact, that the best servants are those who have been drilled into a system, and have undergone the discipline taught in a well-conducted Institution; mutual esteem is produced by the knowledge that they are watched over, and cared for long after they have quitted such an establishment; and great good is effected through the instrumentality of an efficient Registry Department, granting periodical rewards to those who can produce certificates of good conduct from their employers, for long continuance in the same service.

Although the Projectors have the ability, yet it would be needless to recount the many instances of distress and destitution that have come under their immediate observation, caused by the death of either parent, by which the young female has lost that restraint so necessary to her future success in life; thoughtlessness and inexperience so natural to youth lead them into many irregularities, and consequent misery ensues. This it is the principal object of the Institution to prevent.

A few years since, the Naval and Marine Officers, resident in this vicinity, created a Fund, from which they at present maintain nine Orphans of Seamen and Marines in the Devon and Cornwall Orphan Asylum, but they have no control over the Institution; and, deeply feeling the disappointment which numbers of poor orphans experience upon the election of the fortunate candidates, they have become convinced of the absolute necessity for a more extended Institution.

The Army and Civil Departments are altogether neglected, and will hail the "British Female Orphan Asylum" as a great boon.

The Lord of the Manor of Stoke Damerel has very generously offered to the Institution an ample and eligible spot of ground for a building, upon a nominal rent.

We are commanded by Divine authority to assist the widow and protect the helpless orphan, and in following out these precepts, the blessing of Almighty God will assuredly rest upon this Institution.

The following Donations for the Building, and Annual Subscriptions were forthwith entered into:—

	Dons. £. s. d.	Subs. £. s. d.
Abbott, Mr. E.	5 0 0	1 1 0
Almond, Mr.		2 2 0
Aplin, Mr. F.		1 1 0
Arnold, Mr.		0 10 6
Baker, Mrs., Stonehouse	1 1 0	1 1 0
Batten, Mr.		0 10 6
Berryman, Mr		1 1 0
Best, Mrs.		0 10 6
Rigg, Miss		1 1 0
Billing, Mr. John	2 2 0	1 1 0
Billing, Miss		0 5 0
Billing, Mr. G. W.	0 10 6	
Bishop, Mr.		1 1 0
Blake, Mr.	1 1 0	1 1 0
Bone, Mr. A. B.	5 0 0	1 1 0
Brand, Mrs.		1 1 0
Briggs, Rev. John		1 1 0
Brent, Mrs.	0 5 0	
Butcher, Mr.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Burrows, Mr., Stonehouse		1 1 0
Byers, Mr.		1 1 0
Call, Sir William, Bart.		1 1 0
Call, Mr. G.		1 1 0
Chapman, Mr.		1 1 0
Clouter, Mrs.		1 1 0
Cod'd, Capt. R.N., Stonehouse	1 1 0	1 1 0
Codd, Mrs. Ditto	1 1 0	1 1 0
Coffin, Mr., Post-master		0 10 6
Coles, Mr.	5 0 0	1 1 0
Colman, Mr.	1 0 0	
Consitt, Capt., Stonehouse		1 1 0
Crapp, Miss	1 1 0	1 1 0
Curry, Admiral		1 1 0
Dent, Mr. T.	1 1 0	1 1 0
Dingle, Mr.	0 2 6	
Down, Mr.		2 2 0
Downe, Mr. P., Catherine-street	1 1 0	
Downes, Mrs.	3 3 0	1 1 0
Edye, Mr. J. (Admiral's Secretary)	2 2 0	
Elliot, Lieut.-General		2 2 0
Elliot, Mrs.		1 1 0
Evans, Mr. S.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Eyre, Mrs.		0 10 6
Fittock, Mr.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Franklyn, Mr.		0 10 6
A Friend	0 5 0	
A Friend	1 1 0	
A Friend, Stonehouse		1 1 0
A Friend, Stonehouse		1 1 0
Gard, Mr.		1 1 0
Gibson, Mr., Catherine-street		0 5 0
Gilbard, Mr. H.	2 2 0	1 1 0
Glasson, Dr.	2 2 0	1 1 0
Glencross, Mr. Josiah	5 0 0	1 1 0
Granville, Mr.		1 1 0
Hains, Mr P.	10 10 0	2 2 0
Hancock, Mr. W.		2 2 0
Hare, Mr.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Hare, Mrs., James-street	1 1 0	0 5 0
Hare, Mrs., Stonehouse		1 1 0
Harris, Mrs.		1 1 0
Harris, Mr. H. V.		1 1 0
Hearle, Mr. G. W.		1 1 0
Heath, Mr., Fore street		0 10 6
Hidley, Mrs.	0 10 6	0 5 0
Hodge, Mr.	10 0 0	2 2 0
Hodson, Mrs., Plymouth	5 0 0	
Hore, Rev. W. S.		1 1 0
Husband, Mrs. James		1 1 0
Husband, Mr. H.		1 1 0
Hutchens, Mr. John	0 10 6	0 10 6
Ingle, Mr., Stonehouse	5 0 0	1 1 0
James, Miss		0 2 6
Jeffery, Mr. M. W.	1 1 0	1 1 0
Jeffery, Mrs. M.		1 1 0
Kival, Miss		1 1 0
Kennedy, Lieut. R.N.		1 1 0
Lampen, Rev. John		1 1 0
Leach, Mr.	25 0 0	2 2 0
Lewis, Mrs., Stonehouse	1 1 0	1 1 0
Liscombe, Mr.		1 1 0
Liscombe, Mr. T. W.		1 1 0
Little, Mr. W. J.		1 1 0
Little, Miss		0 10 6
Lyne, Mr.		1 1 0
Loudon, Mrs.		0 10 6
Mackay, Mr.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Manicom, Mr.	0 5 0	
May, Mrs.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Miles, Mrs.		1 1 0
Moore, Admiral Sir Graham	2 2 0	1 1 0
Moore, Mr.	0 5 0	
Narracott, Mr.	1 1 0	
Nooth, Colonel	2 2 0	
Nooth, Mrs.		1 1 0
Norman, Mr.	5 0 0	1 1 0
Oliver, Mr R. M.		1 1 0
Oram, Mr.	1 1 0	1 1 0
Payne, Mrs.		0 10 6
Payne, Mr.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Philpotts, Miss		0 10 6
Pollard, Mr. W.	0 10 6	0 10 0
Puget, Mrs.	1 1 0	
Pugdon, Miss		1 1 0
Ramsey, Messrs. J. and W. B.		1 1 0
Ramsey, Mr. F.		1 1 0
Rees, Mr.		1 1 0
Reid, Mr., Dock-yard	1 1 0	
Rolston, Mr.		0 10 6
Rundle, Mr. G., Trafalgar-row	5 0 0	1 1 0
Rundle, Mr. R.		1 1 0
Rundle, Mr. T.		0 10 6
St. Aubyn, Mr. F.	10 0 0	2 2 0
St. Aubyn, Mrs. E.	5 0 0	1 1 0
St. Aubyn, Rev. W. J.		1 1 0
Somerville, Mr. G. F.	1 1 0	1 1 0
Somerville, Mr. J. S.	2 2 0	1 1 0
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel		1 1 0
Smith, Mrs., Stoke		1 1 0
Sole, Mr. E.		1 1 0
Soper and Richards	1 1 0	1 1 0
Shanks, Mr.		0 5 0
Surridge, Rev. Mr.		0 10 6
Symons, Mr.		1 1 0
Temple, Mrs., Stoke		1 1 0
Thomas, Admiral	3 0 0	1 0 0
Thomas, Mrs.		1 0 0
Tripe, Mr. C.	10 0 0	2 2 0
Tripe, Mrs.		1 1 0
Tripe, Dr.		1 1 0
Tripe, Mr. L.		1 1 0
Tripe, Mr. T., Senior, Plymouth		1 1 0
Tripe, Mr. T., Junior, Do.	2 2 0	
Vosper and Sargent	0 5 0	0 5 0
Warren, Admiral	1 1 0	1 1 0
Walkie, Mr.	1 1 0	
Watson, Mr., Surgeon		1 1 0
Watson, Mr., Senior		0 5 0
Watson, Mrs.		0 5 0
Watts, Mr.	0 10 6	
Warn, Mr. R.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Wentworth, Sir Charles, Bart.		1 1 0
White, Mr.		0 5 0
Williams, Mr., Belmont-place	1 1 0	
Woolcock, Mr.		1 1 0
Woolcombe, Mr. T.	5 0 0	2 2 0

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

By its use, the effects of atmospheric influence upon the Skin are entirely neutralised, and that constant healthy action of the minute vessels promoted—on which depend continued delicacy of texture and tint. The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions are also promptly eradicated by the KALYDOR. Spots, Pimples, Freckles, Discolorations, and Sallowness, yield to its SPECIFIC QUALITIES, and are succeeded by a smoothness and transparency of the skin, giving rise to the most pleasurable sensations; it is infallible in removing all harshness and irritability, and will be found highly useful to Gentlemen who suffer from those causes after Shaving. In fact, whether as an appendage to the elegant Toilet, the Dressing-room, or the Travelling Equipment, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR will be found to realise the most sanguine expectation that can be formed of its refreshing, purifying, and restorative powers.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

OBSERVE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the Cork, also printed, in red, on the Wrapper in which each Bottle is enclosed. Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR."

A LADY, the Daughter of an Officer of Rank in the Army, is desirous to obtain the situation of Governess in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family. She has resided upwards of Six Years on the Continent, and would not object to return thither. Is perfectly conversant with the French and Italian Languages, Drawing and Painting, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work, &c. &c.; is a native of England and a Protestant. Applications at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette* will meet with due attention.

61, Cornhill, and 287, Tooley-street.

JOHN CARTER, CHRONOMETER-MAKER TO THE ROYAL NAVY, in compliance with the wishes of his numerous friends, begs to inform them that he has opened a City Establishment for the sale of his Marine TIME PIECES, at No. 61, CORNHILL, where Merchants, Captains, and other scientific men, may always meet with Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches of the same sterling quality as those which have called forth from the Astronomer-Royal the following important certificate:—

"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Oct. 22, 1838.

"I certify that since the commencement of the annual trials of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, in competition for rewards offered by the Government for the best Chronometers, Mr. Carter, Chronometer-maker, of Tooley-street, has obtained a greater number of rewards than any other Chronometer-maker, and that he obtained the two last rewards given by the Government.

"I certify also, that since I have had charge of the Royal Observatory, several Chronometers constructed by Mr. Carter, either belonging to the Royal Navy, or on trial for purchase by the Government, have been rated at the Royal Observatory, and that they have generally been extremely good. (Signed)

"G. B. AIRY."

Chronometers carefully adjusted, timed, and rated.—61, Cornhill.

JEWELLERY and WATCHES, best quality.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank of England), call attention to the following Articles, which they recommend.

LADIES' ENGLISH GOLD WATCHES.

Fine Vertical & jewelled, richly chased cases and dials	£10 10 0
Double-backed & jewelled, chased cases and dials	12 12 0
Detached Levers, 4 holes jewelled, double-backed, &c.	14 14 0

FLAT GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

Fine Horizontal, gold cases, silver dials, and four holes jewelled	£7 7 0
Fine Horizontal, gold cases, gold dials, and four holes jewelled	10 10 0
Fine Horizontal, silver cases and dials, & 4 holes jewelled	3 3 0

LADIES' GOLD NECK CHAINS.—1¼ yard long.

Cable or matted ring pattern, three sovereigns weight			£4 4 0
Ditto	four sovereigns	do.	5 5 0
Ditto	five sovereigns	do.	6 6 0
Ditto	six sovereigns	do.	7 7 0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

The above are all warranted of the best gold and workmanship; the watches are examined on the premises and warranted to perform correctly.

A splendid assortment of Pearl and Coloured-stone Suites and fancy Jewellery.

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HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain and inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sheffield, Oct. 11, 1837.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I wrote last to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-st., Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years; hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, Sir, yours truly, "T. LOFTHOUSE."

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THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 356. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1839. PRICE 8d.

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The same strongly plated with Silver Edges.			
Tea Pot	2 10 0	2 18 0	3 10 0
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Milk Ewer	1 16 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
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A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS are offered for Sale, price from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per ounce.

T. COX SAVORY, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and [illegible] maker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch

METCALFE'S NEW and [illegible] PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made [illegible] tific principle, and patronised by the most emi[illegible] This celebrated brush will search thoroughly [illegible] the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual [illegible] manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous [illegible] plan that the hairs never come loose in the mo[illegible] clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the [illegible] incapable of injuring the finest sap. A gentle [illegible] cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactor[illegible] approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by [illegible] trating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached [illegible] that do not soften in washing or use like common [illegible] large importation of fine Turkey Sponges, [illegible] of all descriptions.—At METCALFE'S, No. 130, [illegible] nearly opposite Hanover-square.

A LADY, the Daughter of an Officer of Rank in the Army, is desirous to obtain the situation of Governess in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family. She has resided upwards of Six Years on the Continent, and would not object to return thither. Is perfectly conversant with the French and Italian Languages, Drawing and Painting, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.; is a native of England and a Protestant. Applications at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette* will meet with due attention.

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c. for Officers of the Army and Navy, and on the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers' Cadets, Surgeons' Assistants, proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited, as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Sofas or Chairs. For the Barrack-room they will be found superior to the ordinary Bedstead of the Kind.

For Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Australia, and South Africa, they are invaluable.

For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most [illegible] and are strongly recommended to all who may require [illegible] at a moderate expense.

Prices:—2l. 5s. 4l. 10s., 5l. 5s., [illegible]

Made and Sold only at the Patentee's Warehouse [illegible] had every article of Solid Mahogany. Cots, and [illegible] ture (all manufactured on the premises). Bedding, [illegible] mates, forwarded by post. Address, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Tottenham-street.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of [illegible] superfine, 28s. to 35s.; frock coats, [illegible] Alpine, all colors, either new or [illegible] pilled cloth overcoats, &c. to 30s. Inexpressibles, [illegible] fashionable dowlas and Kerseymere, 14s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 22s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 35s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 18s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 26s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 12s.; superfine black, 3l. 3s.—ATTENBER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

GOOD PORT and SHERRY, for general purposes, 30s. per dozen. In inviting attention to these WINES, it is presumed they will be found [illegible] enough for most occasions. Great pains have been [illegible] ourc Wines of better than ordinary quality to [illegible] sherries of a superior kind, 36s. to 40s. per dozen; [illegible] from two to seven years in bottle, 36s. to 42s.; [illegible] tensive variety of French and German Wines [illegible] sent season of the year. Frequent importations [illegible] Water; quarts, 12s., pints, 8s. [illegible] Merchant, 17, Store-street, Bedford-square.

61, Cornhill, and [illegible]

JOHN CARTER, MAKER TO THE ROYAL [illegible] wishes of his numerous friends, has opened a City Establishment for the [illegible] PIECES, at No. 61, CORNHILL, where [illegible] other scientific men, may always [illegible] Clocks, and Watches of the best [illegible] have called forth from the Astronomer Royal the important certificate—

"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, [illegible] 1839.

"I certify that since the commencement of the annual trials of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, in competition for rewards offered by the Government for the best Chronometers, Mr. [illegible] Chronometer-maker, of Tooley-street, has obtained a greater number of rewards than any other Chronometer-maker, and has obtained the two last rewards given by the Government.

"[illegible] have had charge of the Royal Observatory [illegible] constructed by Mr. Carter, either [illegible] on trial for purchase by the Royal Observatory, and that [illegible] good.

(Signed) "G. B. AIRY."

[illegible] dated, and rated.—61, Cornhill.

[illegible] SEASON.—Gentlemen and [illegible] informed, that the BOTTLING of [illegible] at the Gray's-inn Wine Establishment [illegible] most superior description, so as [illegible] of every class of consumers, at the [illegible] brought to command: Per Pipe, 65l., [illegible] 19l. 10s., 21l. 10s. Per dozen, [illegible] HENEKEY and COMPANY, [illegible] Establishment, 22, High Holborn, London.

[illegible] of very superior, rich, and high-flavoured [illegible] of the celebrated vintage 1834, at 100l. per Pipe, or 60s. per

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—Robert Craigie, lately commanding *Scout*.
Commander—Arthur Kellett, lately commanding *Brisk*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Thomas Bourchier (1827), to *Blonde*.
Lieutenants—M. Turner (1838) to *Hydra*. James A. Gordon (1838, to *Donegal*. Thomas Spark (1812) to command *Flamer* st.-ves. John Foote (1838) to command *Fawn*.
Second Master and Pilot—P. B. Roberts to *Alecto* steam-vessel.
Assistant Surgeons—Thomas J. Layton, M.D., to *Sapphire*. Andrew Lillie, additional, to *Britannia*. Eustace J. Walsh (1839) to *Fawn*.
Mates—W. H. Moubray to *Hastings*. F. W. Sidney to *Beacon*. H. Bayley to *Excellent*. C. R. Hublyn to *Revenge*.
Midshipman—William Cudworth to *Revenge*.
Clerk—Henry Price (Purser, h.-p.) as additional Clerk to *Excellent*.

*** We were led into an error in announcing the appointment of Commander J. R. R. Webb (1821) to *Wanderer* last week. The report reached us when just going to press, from a quarter we considered good authority, and we therefore inserted it. No such appointment has been made. Commander Denman is spoken of for that vessel.

COAST-GUARD APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Thomas Vernon Watkins and Edmund B. Westbrook as Inspecting Commanders of the Coast Guard, v. Radcliffe and George Brown, whose period of service expired on the 18th of last. ult.

CHANGES.

Commander Dent to South Yarmouth from Milford.
Commander Patten to Exmouth from Sheerness.
Commander E. J. Parrey to Sheerness from Bridlington.
Commander Thomas V. Watkins to Pembroke.
Commander E. F. Westbrook to Bridlington.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B (1828), was off Prince Edward's Island, Sept. 29. She arrived at Pictou, after having been on shore on the Magdalens for 10 hours.
BRISK, 3, Lt.-Com. A. Kilcett (1838), from the Cape of Good Hope, for England, was spoken with in lat 33, long. 15, Aug. 30.
DAPHNE, 18, Com. J. W. Dalling (1829), arrived at Alexandria 10th ult. from Beyrout, and the RHADAMANTHUS, st.-ves, the 13th, from Tenedos; and both sailed 16th for the Levant.
FAVOURITE, 16, Com. W. Croker (1829), from Amherst, 16th, arrived at Penang, 20th July.
LARNE, 18, Com. P. J. Blake (1830), arrived at Penang from China and Singapore, and sailed for Trincomalee, July 26.
MEDUSA, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), arrived at Gibraltar from Malta, and returned Oct. 24.
PIGEON, 36, Capt. E. Boxer (1829), was spoken with by the *Ganges* off the banks of Newfoundland, and within about 900 miles of Quebec, Oct. 9.
SAMARANG, 18, Capt. W. Broughton (1931), was at Callao, July 6.
TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), arrived at Gibraltar from Barcelona, Oct 19.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Nov. 4, d. Nov. 21
LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. Oct. 7, d. Oct. 27, r. Oct. 27.
BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Oct. 14, d. Nov. 3, r. Nov. 3.
IBERIA, Cooper, s. Oct 21, d. Nov. 10.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Oct. 28, d. Nov. 17.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB SHELDRAKE, Pasmgham (1810), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22.
HMB ORONOOKO, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.
HMB SKAGUEL, Parsons (1813), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.
HMB LYRA, Collier ( ), s. Oct. 4, d. Feb. 21.
HMB BEVLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 3, d. Sept. 22, r. Sept. 22.

America.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 7.
HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s Oct. 5, d. Dec. 7.
HMB HORN, Reeve (1813), s. May 17, d. Sept. 21, r. Sept. 29.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. Nov. 3, d. Jan. 26.
HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9.
HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.
HMB LINNET, Forrester (1828), s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 9.
HMB CRANE,

Mexico.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.
HMB PIGEON, James (1831), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.
HMB LAPWING, Corlan (1814), s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 20.
HMB REINDEER, Dickon (1815), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12, r. Oct. 10.

In Port.

HMB TURIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r. Oct. 10.
HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 20, r. Oct. 11.
HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25, r. Oct. 12.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up, *via* Falmouth, this day, and for Egypt and India on 23d inst.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 4th Dec.

BRAGANZA for the Mails of this day.

HMB SKYLARK with the Mails of 5th inst., will sail on the arrival of the Post at 6th at Falmouth.

HMB ROSE, with the American Mails of the 6th inst., will sail on the arrival of the post of 7th at Falmouth.

HMB CRANE for the Jamaica and Leeward Island Mails of the 15th inst.

HMB REINDEER for the Mexican do.

HMB STAR arrived—brought passengers, Major Wood, Lieut. Griffiths, and Capt. Powell.

Ship Letters from Madeira—Mauritius, July 13, by the MARY HARTLEY, *Webb*, arrived at Liverpool. Calcutta, May 30, and Cape, Sept. 6, by the ROBARTS, *Elder*, arrived at Portsmouth.

Mr. Smart Fullager, Converter of Timber at Pembroke, is appointed to Woolwich dock-yard, vice Turner, deceased.

Messrs. Chapman, Drummond, and Barber, are appointed Engineers to the *Alecto* steamer.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day, and Prepared Exclusively for this Paper.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter.
ACORN, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b.* 1815), Coast of Africa.
ACTAEON, 26 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1830), S. America.
ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond acting, Pembroke.
ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans acting, Pembroke.
ÆTNA, 6, rec. sp. (1824), Lt. Com. J. Wilson (*c.*) (1815), par. serv.
AFRICAN, st. ves., (1825) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surveying Coast of Ireland.
AIRY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Creese 1826), Chatham.
ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. T. H. Mason (1837), acting, East Indies.
ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.
ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Ame.
APOLLO, tr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Kinsley (1814), Plymouth.
ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Anderson (1815), Alexandria.
ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, acting, Dover.
ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt. Com. Wm. Robinson (1847), S. Amer.
ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASP, st. v. 1, Lieut.-Com. W. Henry (1815), Portpatrick.
ASTREA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr. s. (1826), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), Sheern.
AVON, st. ves., Second Master Henry Hunter, Portsmouth.
BASILISK, k., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c.*) (1843), S. Amer.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.
BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Madre (1815), Dover.
BELLEISLE, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Mediter.
BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1811), Mediterranean.
BENBOW, 72 (1813), Capt. Houston Stewart (1817), Mediterranean.
BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt. Com J. M. Waugh (1811), Mediter.
BLENHEIM, 72 (1813), Capt. Sir H. L. Sonhouse, Kt., K.C.H., (1811), Lisbon.
BLONDE, 42 (1819), Capt. T. Bourchier (1827), Portsmouth.
BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.
BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (Inspecting Com. Thames & Medway.
BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Vice Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Captain J. W. Montagu (1820), Portsmouth.
BUCCANEER, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1841), Australia.
BUFFALO, st. ship (1813), Mast.-Com. Jas. Wood (1813), par. serv.
BUZZARD, 3 (1831), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.
CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.
CAMELION, 10 (1811), Lt. Com. G. M. Hamilton (1826), S. America.
CANNSFORT, 26 (1816), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.
CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1811), Mediterranean.
CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.
CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.
CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), West Indies.
CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1808), on pass. to E. Ind.
CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1809), N. America.
CLIO, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1846), on pass. to S. Amer.
COCKATRICE, 6 (1809), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.
COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master Com. A. Thompson (1814), part. serv.
COLUMBINE, 16 (1826) Com. G. Elliot (1838 Cape of Good Hope.
COMET, 2, st. v. (1822), Lt. Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N. C. Spain
COMUS, 18, (1828), Com. Evan Napean (1828, West Indies
CONFIANCE, st. v. (1807), Lt.-Com. F. Stopford (1843), Mediter.
CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Pelham (1830), E. Indies.
CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Portsmouth.
CRANE, Bd. (1839), Lieut.-Com. J. Hole, a. (1810), Woolwich.
CROCODILE, 24 (1825), Capt. A. Milne, West Indies.
CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Gifford (1838), East Indies.
CUCKOO, st. ves., Master Com. W. Comack (acting), Holyhead.
CURACOA, 24 (1809), Capt. Jenkin Jones (1828), South America
CURLEW, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1832), C. of Africa
DAPHNE, 18 (1836), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1829), Mediterranean.
DASHER, st. ves., Mast.-Com. R. White (acting), Weymouth.
DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Steere (1829), K. of I., N. America.
DIDO, 20 (1830), Capt. Lewis Davies, C.B. (1827), Mediter.
DOLPHIN, 10 (1836, Lt.-Com. Fd. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
DONEGAL, 78 (1774), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Gordonner, K.C.B., Capt John Drake (1840), Lisbon.
DOTEREL, st. v., Master Ethell Lyne, acting, Holyhead.
DROMEDARY, com. sh. (1796) Mas.-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Falm
DRUID, 44 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), East Indies.
EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1814), Lisbon.
ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. E. R. P. Mainwaring (1826), S. Amer.
EMERALD, (ch. to *Rl. G.* yt. (1826), See Mast. R. O. Stuart, Ports
EREBUS, disc. sh., Capt. J. C. Ross (1841), on voyage of Discovery.
ESPOIR, 10 (1806), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paubon (1822), Lisbon station.
EXCELLENT (1810., Capt Sir T. Hastings, Knt. (1840), Portsm
FAIR ROSAMOND 1830, Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1820), C. of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), N. Sea.
FANTOME, 16, (1839), Com. E. H. Bulterfield (1832, Chatham.
FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
FAWN, Lieut.-Com. J. Foote (1815),
FEARLESS, st. v., Second Master Henry Baker, Woolwich.
FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. Jos. Saunders, part. serv.
FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lt. Com. Wm. Winniett (1821), Woolwich.
FLAMER, st. ves., 6, Lieut.-Com. T. Spark (1812), Woolwich.
FLY, 16 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch 1837, South America.
FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.
GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Mediterranean.
GORGON, st. v., (1838), Capt. W. H. Henderson (1826), Mediter.
GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America
GRIFFON, 3 (1832, Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822, W. Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1847, C. of Africa.
HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. J. Lawrence (1817), Mediterranean
HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828, Mediterranean
HECLA, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Crokat (1828), West Indies.
HERALD, 28 (1828), Capt. J. Nias (1835., East Indies.
HERMES, st. v. (1835), Lt. Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.
HORNET, 6 (1831, Lt.-Com. R. B. Miller (1837), West Indies.
HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice Adm. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. Lord Clarence E. Paget (1832), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Millward (1826), Mediterranean
INCONSTANT, 36 (1848, Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), N. America.
INFLEXIBLE, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. sh., (1815), Mas. Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
KITE, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. G. Snell (1823), West Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830, Lt.-Com. P. Smith (*d.*) (1833), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1833), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), par. ser.
LILY, 16 (1837), Lieut. G. A. Seymour (1835), Coast of Africa.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Second Master Wm. Draper, Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1838), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commo. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1840), Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MANTIFF, 6, (1813), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), Woolwich.
MERLIN, 2 (1839). st. v., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.
MEDUSA, st. ves. (1837), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MEDUSA, 2 (1839), st. v., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillpps (1815), Liverpool.
MELVILLE, 72 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Bortsm.
METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), part. serv.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), Cape of Good Hope.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), part. serv.
MYRTLE, st. ves., Second Master E. Rutter (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812., Capt. W. Smadon (1825), Lakes of Canada.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Rumbly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut. Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, Plymouth.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt. Com. W. Morris (*a*) (1813), S. America
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PHOENIX, (1832), 4, st. ves., R. S. Robinson (1838), C. of Spain.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. F. Holland (1836), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Lieut. Com. J. P. Roepel (1814), Pembroke.
PIKE, 1, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. A. Parks (1815), Port Patrick.
PILOT 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), on pass. to Quebec.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Mediterranean.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1810), Mediterranean.
PROSERPINE, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. V. Read (1833), Pembroke.
RALEIGH, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1838), N. Amer.
RACER, 16 (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RATTLESNAKE, fr. ship (1822), Master-Com. Wm. Brodie (1814), particular service.
RAVEN, 4 (1829), Lieut.-Com. P. R. B. Mapleton (1837), Scotch Fisheries.
REDWING, st. v., Com. Thos Bevis (1829), Liverpool.
REVENGE, 76 (1805), Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, (*a*) (1811), Portsmouth.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1826), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker, C.B. (1807), Mediter.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), Plymouth.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Hawkins (1807), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832, Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1831), Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1931), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1793), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
SAPPHIRE, fr. sh. (1827), Mast.-Com. Wm. Miller (1814), Portsm.
SAPPHO, 16 (1828), Com. Thomas Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1841), Lieut. Com. E. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. F. Dunkett (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 16 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Garton (1824), Mediterranean.
SEAFLOWER, 1, cutt. (1830), Lt. Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1839), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1840), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett, act., Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 1827, Lt. Com. Henry Wright (1832), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822, Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), part. service.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt. Com. R. Towcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (*b.*) (1828), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8 (1828., cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly *a.* (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 16 (1829), Commodore T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), S. Amer.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
STYX, 6 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master Robert Sherlock (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1794), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1827), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
TERROR, 10, discovery ship, Com. F. R. M. Crozier, on voyage of Discovery.
THUNDER, 6, surv. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Mediterranean.
TRINCULO, 10 (1809), Com. H. F. Coffin (1839), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townshend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. F. F. Lock (1814), Portsmouth.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hen. Smith, *a.* (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), Sheerness.
WASP, 16 (1842), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1838), Coast of Africa.
WEAZLE, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (*c*) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1827), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Sec. Mas. Wm. Roberts (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Vice Adm. Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B., Capt. J. Parker (1838), West Indies and North America.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), Plymouth.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1826), Com. Wm. Tucker (*b*) (1826). Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 8.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) *Hercules*, *Scout*, and *Medea* steam frigate, have all

gone to the eastward; the first two to be paid off, the latter to have a complete refit. The *Sapphire* went early on Monday morning to Glasgow or Greenock to embark troops and convey them to Gibraltar. Mr. Miller, her proper Commander, is to assume the command there. The *Numa* transport has gone to Gravesend with some invalids of the 18th and 58th regiments, she is afterwards to be sent to Bermuda with stores, &c. *Pantaloon* has been down Channel and returned again; she was ordered off suddenly to cruize for the relief of the homeward-bound trade, but by the time she got to Falmouth the wind came round to S. W., and she bore up. *Revenge* came from Plymouth yesterday morning, and is now at Spithead. She is about thirty AB's short, but this will not detain her proceeding to sea again, so soon as the crew are paid advance. *Blonde* has been hauled into the Dock-yard basin this day to be in readiness for fitting so soon as Captain Thomas Bourchier joins, and enters the marines and a few petty officers. *Emerald* tender has returned from the river; in the late severe weather she sprung her mast, and is now alongside the Dock-yard to have another. Col. Pasley's *fleet* have been brought into harbour by the *Messenger* steamer: all further attempts at the wreck of the *Royal George* are postponed until the spring of next year. It is settled that Capt. John W. Montagu is to supersede Capt. Ellice in the command of the *Britannia*. Admiral Sir Edward Codrington will be down at the next Quarterly Naval Dinner, but it is not expected that he will hoist his flag until the 1st of December; the only change which has yet taken place in the *Britannia* is Mr. Cole having relieved Mr. Yule in his appointment as Master of her. The ships having the preference with the Dock-yard are *Queen* and *Warspite*. *Madagascar* will be reported ready next week. *Fantome* has opened a rendezvous at this place for them. Ships in Port—*Revenge* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, *Messenger* and *Emerald* in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, 7th Nov.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—1st—Sailed the *Camel* tender for Holyhead and Liverpool, with stores for the packet service. 2nd—Sailed the *Hamoaze* tender for Falmouth, with stores, and returned to this port on the 6th with old stores. 3rd—Arrived the *Tortoise* tender, with returned stores from Pembroke. 4th—Arrived the *Pantaloon*, 10, from Spithead. 5th—Sailed the *Revenge*, 78, Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave, for Spithead, and the *Raven* cutter, 4, Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton, from Liverpool, with volunteers for the *Revenge*. 6th—Arrived the *Fearless*, st.-v., Mr. Wm. Combes, Acting-Master, from Milyhead, and sailed the following day for Portsmouth. 7th—Sailed the *Wizard*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Thos. F. Birch, for South America, with despatches for Commodore Sulivan. The *Rolla*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Charles Hull, is in daily expectation of sailing for the Cape of Good Hope. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Carron* st.-v., *Diligence* N.T.—In Bampool—*Pantaloon*. In the Sound—*Rolla*, *Raven*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 6th Nov.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Thursday last Lieut. Reed joined Her Majesty's mail steam-packet *Prospero* on this station, vice Lieut. Hoseason, appointed to the *Alecto* at Woolwich. Lieut. Roepel has been appointed to the *Pygmy* steamer at this port, but has not yet joined. The *Old Monkey* steamer is expected here every hour in charge of Mr. Armstrong from the *Clyde*, on passage to Portsmouth to be paid off. She has been employed on surveying service on that coast. Mr. Fullager of Pembroke-yard has been appointed Principal Converter at Woolwich, and Mr. Weymouth, Inspector from the same establishment, as Second Converter at Sheerness. The *Adder* mail steam-packet, having had her machinery repaired, and additional power given to her engines, is expected to return to the station from Holyhead the latter end of the month.

DEPTFORD, 6th Nov., 1839.—The *Egbert* has proceeded to St. Katherine's Docks to load for Bermuda, and the *St. Lawrence* has sailed for same place; and the *Mangles* and *Runnymede* convict-ships for Woolwich, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, to embark convicts; the *Gilbert Henderson* is fitting for convicts. Remain fitting for troops—transports *Lord Lynedoch*, Lieut. Scrymsour, Agent; *Buretio Junior*, Lieut. Lugg; and *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Lieut. Crawford.

The *Firefly* will leave Woolwich about the 15th inst., and convey Gen. Maister, &c., to Jamaica.

Mr. P. C. Beatte is appointed resident Engineer at Jamaica Dock-yard.

Lieut. Wolfe, R.N., commanding the Admiralty Survey of the river Shannon, and tributaries, has discontinued operations until the ensuing spring. Mr. Taylor, Master in the Navy, is appointed recently to assist in this important operation.

John Wood, Master of the *Aid* lighter, has been dismissed the service for irregularities.

Mr. Smallman, Master of the *Goodwill* dock-yard lighter, has been appointed to the *Aid*, and Mr. Cranby, Mate of the *Aid*, to command the *Goodwill*.

The *Thalia* is expected to be commissioned in a few days.

Orders have been received at Woolwich for the arming of six steam ships—four of them men-of-war, two for the packet service: the order for the armament of the *Queen* is also received; she is to have 66-cwt. 32-pounders on the lower and middle decks, six 68-pounder guns on the lower deck, and four 68-pounder guns on the middle deck, and THIRTY 42-cwt. 32-pounders of 8 feet long on the main deck or upper deck; these last are the new guns, and when have been found to answer well on trial; 25-cwt. 32-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle. The larger steamers are to have each two 10-inch guns, and four long 32-pounder guns. The packets to have each a 32-pounder.

The Admiralty having directed reports to be made on the merits of the solution prepared by Sir W. Burnett, Physician-Gen. of the Navy, for preserving cord, canvas, and cloth from rotting, that officer is at present at Portsmouth, superintending the trials which are being exhibited.

[FROM "IL MEDITERRANEO" OF OCTOBER 23.]

Arrivals of Ships-of-War and Packets.

Oct. 17—French steamer *Lycurgue*, Lieut. De Refuge, from Marseilles and Italy. Ottoman brig-of-war *Soria*, H. Avaza, from Tripoli.

Oct. 18—English yacht *Pet*, Lieut. Herbert, from Syracuse.

Oct. 19—H.M.'s ship *Edinburgh*, Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H., from Lisbon. *Benbow*, Capt. Houston Stewart, from Lisbon. Transport No. 12. *Horatio*, J. Humble, Master, Lieut Chapman, Agent, from Portsmouth. Egyptian steamer *Bholac*, Juffer, from Alexandria.

Oct. 20—*Belleisle*, Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, C.B., K.H., from Lisbon and Gibraltar.

Departures of Ships-of-War and Packets.

Oct. 16—French steamer *Eurotas*, Lieut. De Beaudeau, for Italy and Marseilles. H.M.'s steamer, *Phœnix*, Com. R. S. Robinson, for the Levant.

Oct. 17—Tunisine sloop-of-war *Tabu*, M. Caracolakie, for Tunis. H.M.'s steam-packet *Volcano*, Lieut. J. West, for the Ionian Islands. H.M.'s steam-packet *Megæra*, Lieut H. C. Goldsmith, for Gibraltar. H.M.'s steamer *Confiance*, Lieut. E. Stopford, for the Levant.

Oct. 18—Ottoman brig-of-war *Soria*, H. Avaza, for Tripoli. French steamer *Lycurgue*, Lieut. De Refuge, for the Levant.

Oct 20—Egyptian steamer *Bholac*, Juffer, for Alexandria. H.M.'s steam-packet *Blazer*, Lieut. Waugh, for Marseilles.

Oct. 23—H.M.S. *Talavera*, Capt W. B. Mends, for England.

In Port.

The *Ceylon*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis, Bart.; *Edinburgh*, 74; *Benbow*, 74, *Belleisle*, 74; *Weazle*, 10; steamer *Acheron*, 2; and the French steamers *Sesostris* and *Tancrede*.

The *Benbow* and *Edinburgh* arrived on Saturday from Lisbon, and the *Belleisle* on Sunday from Gibraltar.

The British Naval force in the Mediterranean now consists of fifteen line of battle ships, five frigates, five sloops, four brigs, and one cutter-of-war, four steam-frigates, one steam-tender, one receiving-ship, and five steam-packets and one bombard in the Post-office service—a much larger force, in time of [illegible] than at any period during the late war!—Names of these ships, with the number of guns they severally carry, viz.—Ships-of-the-line: *Princess Charlotte* 104 (with the flag of Adm. Sir [illegible] Stopford), *Rodney* 92 (with the broad pendant of Commodore Hyde Parker), *Asia* 84, *Belleisle* 74, *Bellerophon* 86, *Benbow* 74, *Edinburgh* 74, *Ganges* 84, *Hastings* 74, *Implacable* 74, *Minden* 74, *Pembroke* 74, *Powerful* 84, *Talavera* 74, and *Vanguard* 80. Frigates: *Carysfort* 26, *Castor* 36, *Talbot* 28, *Tribune* 24, and *Tyne* 28. Sloops: *Beacon* 6 (surveying-vessel), *Daphne* 18, *Dido* 18, *Hazard* 18, and *Wasp* 16. Brigs: *Jaseur* 10, *Scorpion* 10, *Weazle* 10, and *Zebra* 16. Cutter: *Maupas* 4 (in the surveying service). Steam-frigates: *Gorgon* 4, *Hydra* 4, *Phœnix* 4, and *Rhadamanthus* 4. Steam-tender: *Confiance* 2. Steam-packets *Acheron* 2, *Blazer* 2, *Hermes* 2, *Megæra* 2, and *Volcano* 2, and Packet-bombard *Augusta* 2 (the six last mentioned in the Post-office service), and the receiving ship *Ceylon* 6 (with the flag of the Rear-Adm. and Superintendent of the Malta Dock-yard, Sir John Louis)—making in all a total of 43 pendants, carrying 1696 guns. Besides the above, the *Queen* 104, the *Revenge* 78, the *Blenheim* 72, ships-of-the-line; the *Cyclops* (1260 tons); and the *Salamander* steam-frigates, are looked for from England, and other vessels of war are ordered to be prepared for being commissioned; and it is said to be in contemplation to reinforce the squadron by a strong detachment of Rl. Marines from England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMISSION.—"A friend has handed us the following as a part of the recommendation of the Commission. If it be correct, the division of the Captains' list is bad, as there cannot be three-deckers for all the elder meritorious officers, whose services may be required, and if no three-decker is vacant the usefulness of many a valuable officer may be lost. With respect to the pay, also, the sums should have respectively been 700*l.*, 600*l.*, and 500*l.*, and Commanders 400*l.*; we never had a doubt but that the attention of the committee would be much more drawn to the effective rather than the non-effective portion of the service. 'Captains are to be divided into three classes:—first class to command three-deckers; second class ditto, two-deckers; third ditto, frigates.' their full pay to be 800*l.*, 600*l.*, and 400*l.* per annum. Commanders never to be styled captains; instead they are to be designated "Commanders of Corvettes." First Lieutenants to have in all classes 11*s.* per diem, all other Lieutenants, actually serving afloat, 9*s.* per diem. Mates to have 15*l.* additional pay, and those serving under Lieutenants in brigs, cutters, packets, &c., 2*s.* extra. The uniform generally to be altered and assimilated with the French. Adjutants in the Army to be paid as First Lieutenants in the Navy."—*Hampsh. Teleg.*

NAVAL HERO.—*Aberdeen, Nov. 2.*—Died here, on the 30th ult., William Smith, one of the oldest seamen belonging to this port, having attained his 78th year. He was amongst the *last of* the heroes who fought under Admiral Hyde Parker, in the action with the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, on the 5th August, 1781. He used to give an animated detail of the particulars of this severe engagement, and spoke feelingly of the fate of part of the crew of the Dutch 74, *Neptune*, who perished when that ship sunk, about the close of, or soon after, the action. The only survivor of that well-fought and memorable battle believed (to be in this quarter is a Mr. Gray, late of the Customs, now in his 81st year, who lost an arm on the occasion, and regretted that a present indisposition prevented him attending the funeral of his departed companion in arms.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

RL. MARINES.—(*From a Private Letter.*)—Preparations are making at Passages for the evacuation of the British troops. Fort Morafre, which important place was garrisoned by the Royal Marines, is having its guns, &c., removed, as are the other places. The Artillery are daily engaged returning stores, ammunition, &c., to the Government stores. It is expected the Rl. Marine Battalion will leave by divisions, and probably all will not be removed before a new year commences. Lord John Hay, General Sarregui, Cole, Parke, and Colquhoun, and light company of the Rl. Marines, have visited several places, and caused much surprise and admiration to the inhabitants of the different villages, &c.—Capt. Edward A. Parker has arrived from the battalion in Spain.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have sanctioned an exchange of Divisions between Lieut. Snow, of the Chatham, and Lieut. L. G. F. March, of the Plymouth Divisions.

COURT OF QUEEN'S-BENCH, SATURDAY 2ND NOV.

[We give the following *verbatim* from the *Times*, and without comment.—ED. *N. & M. G.*]

THE QUEEN *v.* WATTS.—The Attorney General said he was instructed to move, on behalf of Sir John Ommanney, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Alaric Attila Watts, the printer and publisher of the *United Service Gazette*, for having published in that paper a libel reflecting on the character of Sir John Ommanney, an Admiral in the Navy. If this libel had been true, the character of Sir John Ommanney would have been such as to render him totally unfit to hold any office under the Crown. The libel of which Sir John Ommanney complained, charged him with having deliberately, from motives of the most sordid kind, insulted a lady of the most exalted station—a lady who was reverenced as much for her virtues as for her rank—he meant Queen Adelaide, the Queen Dowager. The affidavits of Sir John Ommanney and Earl Howe stated, that in the month of April last Her Majesty was expected to come to the Tagus, on her way from Malta to England. Sir John Ommanney, whose squadron was stationed there, sent a ship-of-war to conduct the *Hastings*, in which Her Majesty sailed, into the Tagus, and as soon as the *Hastings* appeared in sight with the Royal flag flying, a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the whole of the English ships in the Tagus, and Sir John Ommanney immediately sent an officer on board the *Hastings*, wishing to know when he should have the honour of waiting upon Her Majesty to pay his respects and receive her commands. Her Majesty replied that she would receive Sir John as soon as the *Hastings* came to anchor. The *Hastings* having subsequently anchored, Sir John Ommanney, with all the officers of his squadron, went on board, and the usual etiquette observed on such occasions was strictly attended to. The party was introduced to Her Majesty by Earl Howe, and Sir John Ommanney's further attendance was then dispensed with. Sir John caused a frigate and a [illegible]p-of-war to be stationed close to the *Hastings*, and Her Majesty afterwards expressed a desire that Sir John Ommanney should be relieved from daily attendance, and directed that the *Hastings* should communicate by signal Her Majesty's further commands. In the course of a few days Sir John Ommanney and the officers of the squadron had the honour of dining with Her Majesty, and they went in their full uniform. When the *Hastings* was leaving the Tagus Her Majesty requested that the usual salute might be omitted. Everything, however, had been done for Her Majesty's comfort; and to show her respect a Royal salute was fired, and the ships-of-war conveyed the *Hastings* some distance beyond the limits of the station. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her entire satisfaction with the behaviour of Sir John Ommanney and the officers under his command. In spite of this, however, there appeared in a newspaper, called the *Hampshire Advertiser*, a statement that Admiral Ommanney had intended to treat Her Majesty with disrespect, and had received her with plain clothes, and had omitted firing the usual Royal salutes. Although this was untrue, yet it had been stated in a manner that would not have called for Sir John Ommanney's interference; but upon the 6th of July there appeared in the *United Service Gazette* a paragraph which had led to the present application. It first purported to give an extract from the *Hampshire Advertiser*, under the head of "Sir John Ommanney," and it then stated that the omission of the gallant Admiral to fire a Royal salute, as well as his appearing in plain clothes, had been denied, and that upon making inquiry it was discovered that the denial was confirmed, except that Sir John Ommanney was in an undress instead of being in plain clothes. To this statement was appended a note with the letters "Ed. *U.S.G.*," meaning "Editor of the *United Service Gazette*," and this note stated that it was part of the duty, if not the only duty, of the ancient drivelling (as we understood the Attorney-General) to insult the Queen Dowager. He knew that his insolence to that distinguished lady would gratify the "Minto gang" at home. He (the Attorney-General) hardly need remind their Lordships that Lord Minto was First Lord of the Admiralty, and this charged Sir John Ommanney with having deliberately insulted the Queen Dowager, upon the base supposition that thereby he would please the Government at home, and further his own promotion. Sir J. Ommanney, in his affidavit, positively denied ever having done anything which did not show his anxiety to pay respect to Her Majesty. In addition to this he had the affidavit of Earl Howe, confirming him, and setting out a letter which that nobleman wrote to Lady Ommanney by Her Majesty's command, and which he would read

"Madam,—I cannot allow a post to leave this place without obeying the command of Queen Adelaide, and hastening to express the annoyance Her Majesty has felt at reading in the papers the shameful attack made on Sir John Ommanney. Never was a more abominable falsehood than the whole. The Queen commands me to assure you that nothing could more kind and attentive than Sir John's demeanour during Majesty's temporary stay in the Tagus. That he was particularly anxious to mark such attention, by directing a part of the squadron to drop down to Belem from their usual anchorage, afterwards attend Her Majesty's considerable way to sea that Sir John and all his officers, both in their costume and firing their usual salutes, did everything in their power to honour their visitor. Queen Adelaide is most anxious you should receive the most speedy refutation on the part of Majesty of these abominable slanders, and anxiously hopes statement I have made will prove quite satisfactory to you ings, and those of the Admiral. I have the honour to be Ladyship's very faithful servant, "HOWE

"(Copsall), July 17.

"To Lady Ommanney."

The Attorney-General continued.—Here was an attack against an English officer, charging him with having been gu

Lord Denman.—Take a Rule.

THE QUEEN *v.* WATTS.—Mr. Theiger was instructed to a for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should be filed against Alaric Attila Watts, the editor, printer, and

proprietor of the *United Service Gazette*. He moved, on behalf of Captain Reeve, a Commander in the Navy, who had to complain of libels published against him in the *United Service Gazette*. It appeared from the affidavits, that in 1838 Captain Reeve was on the African station in command of the *Lily*, sloop-of-war. That on the 10th of August it was reported to him by an officer on watch, that on his entering the cabin of the First Lieutenant he had found in bed with him a boy of about 14 years of age. Captain Reeve immediately ordered the parties to be put under arrest, and reported the fact the same day to the commanding officer, Admiral Elliot, from whom he received directions to detain the parties under arrest until they could be sent home by the *Pelican*. Shortly afterwards the same Lieutenant, whose name was Inman, was missing from the vessel, which was also reported by Captain Reeve to the Admiral. Lieutenant Inman had afterwards, however, returned to the *Lily*, and delivered himself up as a deserter, and under the circumstances, Admiral Elliot had thought it necessary to order Captain Reeve to take the *Lily* home, in order that there might be a Court Martial, and he directed that the boy should be kept apart from the Lieutenant, until it should be determined whether he should be examined as a witness or tried as a prisoner. The Court Martial was held at Plymouth, and the result was, that although the officers were of opinion that the most serious part of the charge was not established, in consequence of Lieutenant Inman being intoxicated, yet they determined that so much had been proved that he must be dismissed the service, and that sentence was accordingly passed. This Court-Martial was the signal for a variety of attacks against Captain Reeve in the *United Service Gazette*. It became necessary, unfortunately, afterwards, that Captain Reeve should bring to a Court Martial two other officers, one of whom had been admonished, and the other severely reprimanded, and on the 8th of June the article of which Captain Reeve complained appeared in the *United Service Gazette*, in which, after speaking of Courts Martial with contempt, it described Captain Reeve as an inexorable martinet, having brought guilty and contemptible charges against two officers. It then charged him with having acted with harshness and cruelty to the boy in Lieutenant Inman's affair, and it stated that the prosecution of Captain Reeve before the Court Martial was so gross, that if the inquiry had been before a civil tribunal, he would have been admonished on the spot, instead of being allowed to continue in a command which he had disgraced by his conduct. The article then went on to say, a Court Martial appeared to suffer from a court of law in one respect, that in the latter every court was given in favour of the prisoner, while the members of a Court Martial seemed to think they ought not to be convinced by nothing, and fancied their duty had not been performed satisfactorily, if the prisoner was allowed to escape from his vindictive prosecutor. Whether Captain Reeve was to be appointed to the command of another ship remained to be seen, but if he should be, it would be known to what he had to attribute his promotion. He had affidavits to show that no harshness had been used towards the boy, that he had been allowed two hours a day for exercise, and had been permitted to sleep in his berth. With regard to prosecution, Captain Reeve was not a witness for the Crown, but had been called by Lieutenant Inman, and had given his evidence very favourably to him. Mr. Thesiger, submitted that this was such a case as called for the interposition of the Court, and he felt confident their Lordships would grant the rule. Rule granted.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Norfolk Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—T. Boyd, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Ives, resigned.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 8.

6th Foot—Charles Henry M'Caskill, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Pearson, dec.

16th—Lieut. Stephen Lawson to be Lieut., without p., v. Nicholson, dec., Jan. 22.—Ens. Gilbam Mackenzie Ross to be Lieut., without p., v. Lawson, whose promotion, on the 9th Aug., has been cancelled, Aug. 9—Cornet John Clemison, from the Half-pay of 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Ens., v. Campbell, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial—Ens. Octavius Chichester, from 67th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Clemison, who retires—Aylmer Sutherland Craig, Gent., to be Ens., v. Ross.

24th—Lieut. John Tongue to be Lieut., by p., v. D'Esterre, who retires—Richard Gervys Grylls, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Tongue.

39th—Lieut. George Campbell to be Adj., v. Palmes, promoted.

54th—Quartermaster James William Grigg to be Quartermaster, v. Crozier, dec.

57th—Lieut. William O'Neill, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Thomas Lawrence Whitaker, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

63d—William Dayrell Hussey, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Chichester, appointed to 16th Foot.

66th—Ens. Charles Frederick Law to be Lieut., by p., v. Jenkins, who retires—Marcus Collingwood Hughes, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Law.

76th—Capt. Trevor Chute, from Ceylon Reg., to be Captain, v. Little, who exchanges.

79th—Capt. William Augustus Blakeney, from h.-p., Unatt., to be Capt., v. Fitzgerald, dec.—Lieut. Francis Sadlier Prittie to be Capt., by p., v. Blakeney, who retires—Lieut. Henry Brewster to be Capt., by p., v. Smith, who retires, Nov. 9—Ens. James D. Beresford to be Lieut., by p., v. Prittie—Ens. Henry Andrew Grant Evans to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Brewster, Nov. 9—William Hugh Barton, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Beresford—John William Frend, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Evans.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Capt. Thomas Lillie, from 76th Foot, to be Capt., v. Chute, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff—Deputy Purveyor Francis Bishop from half-p., to be Dep. Purveyor to the Forces, v. John Dunn, who retires upon half pay—William Duncan, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces.

Mem.—Cornet William Highmore Rosser, 13th Light Drags., has been permitted to resign his commission. The names of the gentlemen appointed to an Ensigncy, by p., in the 59th Foot, on 24th Oct., 1839, are Robert Henry De Winton, and not Robert Henry Wilkins De Winton.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—Philip Frederick Honywood, Gent., to be Cornet, Oct. 28.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards—Regimental Corporal-Major John Swindley is appointed Quartermaster to the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, v. Hoey, deceased, 22d October.

2d Dragoon Guards—Capt. G. H. Elliott has three months' leave.

2d Dragoons—The Royal Scots Greys are to have the motto "nulli secundus" on their appointments. 1 troop, 35 or 40 r. and f., under a Field Officer, from Ballincollig to Cahir, Oct. 30 to Nov. 1. This corps, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, is now detached as follows:—Head-quarters and one troop, Ballincollig; one troop at Cork; two troops, under Maj. Clarke, at Cahir; one troop at Kilkenny, and one at Limerick—total six troops.

3d Lt. Drags. Depot—Lieut. E. G. Swinton is on leave for six months.

6th Dragoons—The Lieut.-General Commanding in Ireland made his half-yearly inspection of the 6th Dragoons, on foot, in parade order at 12 o'clock, Nov. 4, in their barrack-square, Ri. Barracks, Dublin.

10th Hussars—The troop which have been stationed at Bradford for some time past, left that place on Tuesday for Chilton. Their orderly deportment has been the praise of the town.—*Wilts Independent*.

12th Lancers—Capt. Sweeting's troop moved from Bristol to Newport, in consequence of the Chartist riots.

17th Lancers—Brev.-Maj. Lawrenson commands the squadron at Dundalk. This officer has 20 years' service full-pay, and 1½ year's half-pay. Lieut. Kingscote, who has purchased his troop, is an extra A.D.C. on the staff of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 1 Sub. and 15 r. and f., to increase the detachment, from Dublin to Dundalk, Oct. 30 to Nov. 1.

INFANTRY.

Foot Guards—On Thursday morning the usual half-yearly inspection of the Foot Guards now in town took place on the parade in St. James's Park. General Lord Hill and his Staff were present; but there were few spectators in consequence of the state of the weather.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—

Lord Ludlow served in the American war, and was made prisoner at York Town. In 1793 he joined the Army in Flanders, and served in the different actions of that and the following campaign until wounded, the 17th May, 1794, near Roubaix, when, having lost the left arm, he returned to England. Lord Ludlow accompanied Sir James Pulteney to the Ferrol, took part in the Egyptian campaign in 1801; commanded a division in the expedition to Hanover in 1805, and was present at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807.—Col. Astell also accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. In 1808 proceeded with the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro, taking of Oporto, and subsequent pursuit of Soult's Army. At Talavera he was wounded in the arm while carrying the King's colour, which was also shot through. He served in the campaigns of 1810, 12, 13, and 14, and was present at Bussaco, Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, St. Jean de Luz, passage of the Adour, battle of the Nive, investment and sortie from Bayonne.—Sir J. A. Hope accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He served during the whole of the campaign in Spain and Portugal under Sir John Moore; accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He was present at Lugo, Corunna, Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Tolosa, St. Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, Sarre, the passage of the Nive, Orthez, Toulouse, &c. &c., and has received a cross and one clasp.—Col. Scott proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808, and was present at the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, and subsequent retreat of Soult's Army. Wounded through the body at Talavera, and being left there in hospital, was made prisoner by the enemy.—Col. W. Drummond served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1812, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and subsequent advance from thence. Served also the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the bombardment of Antwerp and the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—Col. B. Drummond served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—Col. Scudden served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the bombardment of Antwerp, and storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—Col. Knollys was present at the sortie from Bayonne, on which occasion Sir Henry Sullivan and ten officers of the Guards were killed or died of their wounds.—Col. Digby served with the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, retreat from Burgos, battle of Vittoria, affairs at Tarbes and d'Oleron, battles of Orthes and Toulouse.—Col. Hornby served the campaigns of 1810, 11, 12, and 13, in the Peninsula, including the blockading of Cadiz in 1810, battle of Vittoria, and sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and San Sebastian.—Col. Montagu was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—Quartermaster Aston served the campaign of 1814 in Holland, including the bombardment of Antwerp, and storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—Quartermaster Copeland served in the Peninsula from March, 1813, to the end of the war, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, the Nive, and the Adour, investment of and sortie from Bayonne. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—Dr. Goon served with the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Proceeded with the Army to the Peninsula in 1808, and served there until the end of the war, including the passage of the Douro, taking of Oporto, battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, the Nive, and the Adour, and investment of Bayonne. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.—*New Army List*.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The *Sapphire* and *Atholl* troop-ships have been ordered to receive the Royals on board, for service at Gibraltar. A detachment arrived at Chatham on the 7th inst. (having landed at Gravesend from the *Leith* steamer) from Glasgow, *via* Leith, for further proceeding to Gibraltar, 2 Subs, 2 Serj., 40 r. and f.

2d Depot—Lieut. Faulkner is ordered for embarkation in the *Catherine*.

4th—*Head-quarters, Poonah, 16th July*, 1839.—The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., to Lieut.-Col. Breton to proceed to New South Wales on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed. Lieut.-Col. Breton has 25 years full-pay service.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—Lieut. Thomas Gibson to be Capt., without purchase, v. Chambers, deceased, 1st July, 1839. Ens. E. J. Baldwin to be Lieut., v. Gibson, promoted, 1st July, 1839. Lieut. Gibson has been 27 years in the Army, of which 12 years on full pay.

5th Depot—The draft for the service cos. consists of 1 Capt., 4 Subalterns, and 150 r. and f.

7th Depot—Maj. Stuart has taken the command.

8th—Surgeon Fraser has come home on sick leave. This officer served in the American war, and was at the capture of Oswego.

12th Depot—The draft for the service cos. consists of 1 Capt., 4 Subalterns, and 150 r. and f. Two cos. moved from Brecon to Monmouth and Newport, for the suppression of the Chartist disturbances.

16th Depot—Lieuts. Jodrell and Graves are ordered for embarkation in the *Catherine*.

20th—Some very intemperate letters have appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* reflecting upon Col. Thomas and officers of this regiment who were present at the Ashton-under-Lyne Operative Conservative Association dinner, and calling upon Lord Hill to remove them from the service. We believe that an inquiry has been instituted to ascertain correctly what was said at the meeting, and we are satisfied that disloyalty to the Queen was never entertained or countenanced by any officer of this gallant corps.

22d—On Monday last, the officers of this corps at the Ri. Barracks, Dublin, entertained at dinner Col. Falconar, their late Commander, who has recently been appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Liverpool district. Col. D'Aguilar, Dep. Adjutant-General, Col. M'Gregor, Inspection-General of the Constabulary, an old and very intimate friend of Col. Falconar, Lieut.-Col. Ratcliff, Enniskillen Dragoons, and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 19th Foot, were specially invited upon this interesting occasion. It would be impossible to express the warm and enthusiastic style in which the Colonel's health was responded to by his brother officers, or the generous and kindly manner in which his most affectionate address in returning thanks was received. It was altogether such a scene as is scarcely ever witnessed, except amongst Military society; and it must have been highly gratifying to the gallant officer, that such an exhibition of attachment and appreciation of his very many excellent and manly qualities should have been manifested in the presence of these distinguished guests, and those who have served under his command for the last eleven years.

26th—A Court-Martial was holden in the Fort on 14th and 15th instant, on an officer of the 20th Reg. We are in possession of a copy of the charge and the evidence taken, but we abstain from publication or remark, until the proceedings shall have been returned from head quarters.—Mr. Hume, the barrister, was engaged on behalf of the prisoner.—*Englishman, Aug.* 17.

29th—On the 1st inst., Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant at Woolwich, inspected this crack regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. A. Wrottesley, in light marching order, on the Garrison Parade. After the usual salute, the regiment marched past in review order, in slow, and afterwards in quick time, when, after performing a variety of evolutions with great precision, the officers were severally presented to his Lordship, who was pleased to express his marked approbation of the soldier-like appearance and excellent discipline of the regiment, in a manner that was as creditable as it was deserved. Capts. Weir, Palairet, and Byng's companies are detached, under the command of Maj. Sharrock, to perform the duties at Deptford Dock and Victualling Yards. Ensign Murchison is Acting Adjutant of the detachment.

30th—

To Lieut.-Colonel Henry E. Robinson, 30th Regiment, Commander of the Troops.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, being a Committee appointed by the inhabitants of the parish of St. George to wait upon you with a Resolve entered into by them on the 14th inst., have now the honour of presenting it; and in doing so, we beg most respectfully to assure you, that the parishioners will always entertain a lively sense of the deep obligation they are under, both to yourself and the garrison, for the very humane and energetic manner in which the troops came forward to alleviate, by their manual labour, the distress of the sufferers by the late terrific hurricane, with which it pleased the Almighty to visit these islands on the 11th inst. We have, &c.,

JOHN J. TUCKER, JOS. STUART HUNTER (Mayor), THOS. B. TUCKER, T. B. TUCKER, JOHN T. FISHER.

St. George, Bermuda, Sept. 16, 1839.

"*Bermuda. Parish of St. George, Sept.* 14, 1839.

"At a meeting of the parishioners, held this day at St. Peter's Church, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers in said parish by the terrific hurricane with which these islands were visited on the night of the 11th inst., it was, on motion of Daniel Leon, Esq., seconded by J. B. Tucker, Esq., unanimously resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Robinson, Commandant, for the very kind and humane manner in which he offered the use of the troops to the assistance of the inhabitants, and for the timely and efficient aid afforded by them."

33d Depot—The draft for the service cos. consists of 2 Capts., 2 Subalterns, 4 Serj., and 60 r. and f.

34th—1 Capt., 1 Sub, 2 Serj., 40 r. and f., to Harwich, and 1 Sub, 1 Serj., 32 r. and f. to Sheerness.

34th Depot—W. M'Coy was tried by District Court-Martial on the 5th Nov., Major Tennant, 35th, President.

36th Depot—2 cos. from Tralee to Limerick, Nov. 1 to Nov. 6. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs. from do. to do. Nov. 11 to Nov. 15.

39th—*Head quarters, Poonah, 18th July*, 1839.—The leave of absence granted by his Excel. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., to Capt. and Paymaster Durnford, and to Lieut. Herbert, to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to be absent each for two years on that account, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed. The appointment of Lieut. Werge to act as Paymaster during the absence, and on the responsibility of Paymaster Durnford, is confirmed. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Gray, to proceed to Ceylon on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for one year, is confirmed. Ens. T. S. Little to be Lieut. v. Monro, appointed Adjt. 28th April, 1839.

39th Depot—The detachments embarked in the *Harrison* for Madras on the 2d.

42d—Ens. Sir F. W. Dunbar, Bart. is about to retire from the service, being on the eve of a matrimonial alliance with a lady of the greatest personal attractions in the county Limerick. Ens. Hay has joined. The Royal Highlanders are permitted to resume the sphinx on their caps, in commemoration of the regiment's distinguished services in the Egyptian campaign, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801.

44th—Assist.-Surg. Primrose is in medical charge of the detachments of 39th, 57th, 62d, and 63d, embarked on board the *Harrison* for Madras.

Head-quarters, Poonah, 14th July, 1839.—The leave of absence granted by the Officer commanding the Forces in Bengal to Ens. Roberts, to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

45th—The conduct of Lieut. Gray in command of a detachment of this corps in suppressing the riots at Newport, has given the greatest satisfaction. It has been the universal theme of praise at the Horse-Guards. But for this officer's firmness and presence of mind, Newport would have been burnt to the ground, or in the possession of the Chartists. It appears there were but 30 men at the Westgate Hotel at the time the attack was commenced. The Chartists marched down in Military army, armed in the most formidable manner, with guns, pikes, axes, clubs, &c., and commenced firing on the windows, having first summoned the parties in possession to "surrender themselves prisoners." They then made a charge on the house, and took possession of the greater part of the basement story. The gallant little band of soldiers, however, placed themselves in the principal dining room and a room on the first floor, which gave them a commanding position. All being prepared, the windows were thrown open, and Lieut. Gray advancing, called on the Chartists to disperse, telling them the soldiers were prepared to fire. This was answered by several shots. The detachment was then ordered to take aim and fire, and they went to work in earnest, firing from the windows upon the rioters in front of the house, and from over the bannisters on those who had forced an entrance. In the course of a quarter of an hour they dispersed and routed this formidable force. The rioters fled in all directions, and left many of their wretched victims on the ground, together with a great quantity of arms. Several cart loads of implements have been collected from the streets and fields in the immediate neighbourhood. The inhabitants are loud in their praises and thankfulness to their gallant little band of preservers, and say almost universally that had it not been for them every soul in the town would have been murdered, and the town reduced to a heap of ruins. Lieut. Gray has been 12 years in the service, and on full-pay: he richly deserves promotion.

48th Depot—1 Capt., 2 Serj., 1 Dr., 40 r. and f., from Templemore to Thurles, Nov. 1, to relieve the comp., 56th. Lieut. Tidy has gone on leave for three months. Ens. Corcoran acts as Paymaster in the interim. Lieut. Mussy has obtained leave to the 14th inst.

49th Depot—Ens. Faunt is on leave to 10th Jan. next.

51st—Lieut. Capel Somerset is appointed an extra A.D.C. to Sir M. C. O'Connell, at New South Wales.

52nd—The men of this regiment, who survived the storming of Rodrigo and Badajoz, that is, those men who volunteered in the forlorn hope,—were distinguished with a badge of laurel on the right arm. It was given by the Commanding Officer as a testimonial of their gallant conduct, which was expressed by the two letters "V. S." placed beneath the laurel on the arm, signifying valiant stormer.—*Costello's Memoirs.*

52d Depot—The draft for the service cos. consists of 4 Subs., 2 Serjts., and 50 r. and f.

54th Depot—Ens. Paget is on leave to Nov. 29, and Ens. Cocks to 14th Dec.

55th—Lieut. Saunders vacates the Fort Adjutancy at Gambia, on promotion from the Royal African Corps to this regiment.

56th Depot—The comp. from Thurles to Roscrea, Nov. 1 and 2. 3 cos. and head-qrs. from Templemore to Nenagh, Nov. 2. 1 Sub., 1 Serj., 21 r. and f., from do. to Killaloe, Nov. 2 to Nov. 4, to relieve the detachment of 59th.

57th Depot—The detachments embarked in the *Harrison* for Madras on the 2d.

59th Depot—One comp. from Nenagh to Tralee, Nov. 1 to Nov. 8. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., from do. to do., Nov. 2 to Nov. 9. The comp. from Roscrea to Tralee, Nov. 2 to Nov. 11. The detachment from Killaloe to do., Nov. 4 to Nov. 11. Capt. Boland is on sick leave.

61st Depot—The Court-Martial intended to have been held on an officer of this depot, for the escape of military prisoners at Cork, will not assemble.

62d Depot—The detachments embarked in the *Harrison* for Madras on the 2d.

63d Depot—The detachments embarked in the *Harrison* for Madras on the 2d.

64th Depot—At the Londonderry City Sessions, on 30th ult., Capt. W. J. James was tried for an assault on a soldier, on 21st July last; after a patient hearing of the whole of the evidence, the jury, without an instant's hesitation, returned a verdict of not guilty. Upon this trial the *Londonderry Sentinel* has the following observation.

"By far the most interesting and important case which has been tried at the City Sessions for some time, was that which was heard before the Recorder on Wednesday last, which we have reported at considerable length elsewhere. The dreadful injuries which the complainant sustained excited for him universal sympathy and compassion, and a strong prejudice did undoubtedly exist in the minds of many against the accused. Every individual, however, who heard the case, must have been impressed with the perfect equity and impartiality of the verdict, and felt gratified that an honourable acquittal from the foul charge was awarded to Capt James, who is now restored to society and to his regiment without the slightest stain on his reputation. Even on the evidence for the prosecution, the jury would, we believe, from the vagueness and inconsistency of the prosecutor's story, and the evident injury which his memory had suffered, have yielded to the doubts that must have crossed their minds, and pronounced a similar verdict, but it was happy for him that he was enabled to produce such unexceptionable testimony to his 'whereabouts" as to banish every vestige of doubt as to his innocence. Much praise is due to Mr. Colhoun for the complete and satisfactory manner in which the defence was got up, and his endeavours were ably seconded by the learned counsel. It is much to be regretted, nevertheless, that a gentleman of rank, and possessing the nicest sense of honour, should have been subjected to the mental suffering, the pecuniary expense, and, for a time, the bodily restraint, which befell Capt. James. We understand that some additional light has been thrown on this mysterious outrage since the late trial, and that there is some prospect of the real culprit being brought to justice. All must deplore the savage treatment which the soldier Brown experienced; but it is clear that the charge against his superior officer proceeded either from some hallucination of mind, from mistake, or from feelings of enmity or self-interest."

A large draft is under orders for the service cos.

65th Depot—Ens. Harvey is to perform the duties of Depot Paymaster at Clare Castle until Lieut. Whittaker's health shall be completely restored.

69th Depot—Capt. Brooke Pigot has left on three months' leave.

70th—Assist.-Surg. Davidson, M.D., is appointed to the medical charge of the 48th Depot, at Templemore, during the illness of Dr. Johnston.

73d—Capt. W. L. Russell, Unattached, late Adjutant 73d Reg., will shortly be appointed to a company in the 28th, at New South Wales, where he will ultimately settle. The vacancy has been kept open for him at the request of Maj.-Gen. Sir M. C. O'Connell, commanding the troops in that colony. Lieut. D'Arcy and Ens. Littlehales are on leave.

81st Depot—A large draft is under orders for the service cos.

85th—Assist.-Surg. Carson, M.D., is on leave.

87th—[illegible] from what I saw of the *Constitution* off the Texel before the American war, that our 38's must *knock under* to the American 44's. Where was the *Macedonian's* masterly skill in the shy-tagging aun of the long 18's on the main deck?

87th Depot—Brev.-Maj. Moore, Capts. Campbell and Keating, Lieuts. North and Moore, are on leave.

88th—On the 1st inst. Lieut.-Col. O'Hara, on promotion, took the command. Maj. Rutherford is about to retire, when Capt. Sir W. P. Gallwey and Lieut. Ormsby get the Majority and company, by purchase.

90th Depot—Furnished the guard of honour (1 Capt., 1 Sub, 3 Serj., and 50 r. and f.) on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's visit to Dover on the 1st, and again on the 5th, when his Grace held the Harbour Sessions. Capt. Eld has joined from leave, and Capt. Griffith is on leave to the end of the month. George Hughes was tried by District Court-Martial on the 5th Nov., Major Tennant, 35th, President.

93d Depot—Surgeon Campbell has joined the depot, and Assist.-Surg. Cruickshank has proceeded, *via* New York, to join the service cos.

94th—The Com.-in-Chief in India has been pleased to antedate the commission of Capt. H. Nicholls, 94th Reg., who had served 15 years and upwards as a Subaltern previously to his promotion to a company, to 24th July, 1828. This Officer has been 29 years in the service, of which 22 years on full-pay.

94th Depot—The last division of this reg. having embarked, the depot company, under the command of Capt. Spitler, was transferred to the Provisional Batt. on the 4th inst. Nearly 40 men have been turned over to the General Hospital, Fort Pitt, to be invalided.

97th—Lieut. Lisle will shortly succeed to a company, as Capt. Thatcher is about to retire. This Officer has been 32 years in the service, of which 22 years on full-pay. He served in the Peninsula from Aug., 1811, to the end of the war, including the action at Fuentes Guinaldo, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (wounded), battles of Salamanca (wounded), Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, Vera (wounded), Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Lieut. Craigie and Ens. Lane have come in from leave, and Ens. Burton on appointment.

98th—The corps was inspected at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Napier, who praised this fine body of men for their soldier-like appearance, and the high state of discipline he found them in. Capt. Wallace is on leave.

1st West India Reg.—Capt. Douglas, senior Captain (18 years' full-pay) died at Sierra Leone in Sept. last.

2d West India Reg.—Capt. Lardner is on sick leave. This officer was severely wounded in retaking Fort Bullen, on the River Gambia, 11th Nov., 1837. Assist.-Surg. R. Tuthill cut a tumour of 9lbs. from the neck of a black woman at Jamaica, who is doing well.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—On Monday a Court-Martial was held at the barracks in Sheet-street, Windsor, upon Private Daniel Hobbs, who was charged with leaving his post, and totally neglecting his duty during the period he was stationed as sentry on the north-east portion of the terrace of the castle, at the time Her Majesty was promenading in front of the private apartments. It appeared that the soldier had wandered upwards of 20 yards from his post, for the supposed purpose of gratifying his curiosity by having a closer view of the Queen. During the period of the man's temporary absence, upwards of sixty persons obtruded themselves upon that part of the new terrace (from which they would have otherwise been excluded), to the great annoyance of Her Majesty, and of her distinguished visitors and suite. The court found the prisoner guilty of neglect of duty, and deserting his post, and sentenced him to 20 days' confinement in the black hole.

Rl. Artillery—On Tuesday Maj. Sandilands's troop, Rl. Horse Artillery, received a sudden order to march for Newport, Monmouthshire, in consequence of the Chartist riots. It proceeded that evening to Reading by the Great Western Railway. In consequence of Major Sandilands and Lieut. Poulden being members of the General Court-Martial, of which Col. Paterson is President, and which is under orders to reassemble, the troop marched under the command of Capt. Bloomfield. Lieuts. Wood and Popham went with it. Lt.-Col. Bastard, who was to have embarked on Thursday to proceed to Malta, for the purpose of relieving Lt.-Col. Wallace in the command at that island, has been obliged to postpone his departure, he being a member of the General Court-Martial ordered to reassemble.—Capt. Collington and Lieut. Burrell are to do duty with the reserve of instruction until further orders. A detachment is ordered to be in readiness for embarkation on 15th inst., to complete the cos. serving in Jamaica. Lieut.-Col. Rudyerd embarked at six A.M., on 31st ult., to relieve Lieut.-Col. Nicolls, now serving on that island. Doctor Seaton has joined the Ordnance Medical Department, from Quebec. Lieut. Turner embarked on board an Irish steamer, to join his company at Ballincollig; and Lieut. W. R. Gichard proceeded to join Maj. Colebrooke's company, at Portsmouth, on 1st inst.

Garrison Order, Oct. 30, 1839.—His Lordship the Commandant has much pleasure in communicating to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of Major Hanwell's company the following Report from Col. Cleaveland, on the efficient state of B Field Battery, which he has had great satisfaction in receiving

"The company have generally been very attentive, and the exertions of Maj. Hanwell, with his officers, Lieuts. Tylte and Crawford, most praise-worthy. The material, with the horses and harness, are in excellent order, and I am happy to express to your Lordship my conviction of their general efficiency."

G. O., Oct. 31, 1839.—The insertions in that part of the Soldier's Pocket Ledger appropriated to his "next of kin," are frequently found to be erroneous. Commanding Officers of the several stations at home and abroad, are directed to cause this part of the soldier's Pocket Ledger to be carefully read over to every man under their command, soon after the 1st of January in each year, and every variation which has occurred in the particulars therein entered, to be accurately noted in the Ledger by the Pay-Serjeant of the company. All alterations made must be communicated to the Commanding Officers of Battalions and Corps at head-quarters, in order that the Registry of Kin be amended. A. Dickson, Dep. Adj. Gen.

G. O., 2nd Nov. 1839.—Second Lieut. Rogers is transferred from Major Hamtain's company, 7th batt., to Capt. Charleton's company, 1st batt., by order of the Master-General.

A. Dickson, Deputy Adjutant General.

G. O., 4th Nov. 1839.—Second Lieut. Fitzroy is transferred from Major Stopford's company, 3rd batt., to Lieut.-Colonel Wyld's company, 8th batt., by order of the Master-General.

A. Dickson, Deputy Adjutant General.

G. O., Woolwich, 8th Nov.—Second Lieut M'Cartney is transferred from Major Fraser's company, 7th batt., to Capt. Palmer's company, 6th batt., by order of the Master-General.

C. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Rl. Engineers—Capt. Henderson has closed his operations for this season, as connected with the "Grand Trigonometrical Survey of Scotland," and his party have returned to head-quarters. The detachment recently employed at Spithead, in the demolition of the *Royal George*, are to embark for head-quarters in the *Medea* as soon as she is ready.

Half-Yearly Public Examination at Sandhurst.—The usual half-yearly Public Examination of the Officers

and Gentlemen Cadets studying at the Royal Military College took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst., on which occasion the Institution was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. At the close of the examination the following Officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification:—

Capt. R. Manners	.	79th Regiment
— M. W. Smith	.	15th Hussars
Lieut. A. H. Russell	.	22nd Regiment
— A. Barton,	.	9th Do.
— H. D. Fanshawe	.	12th Do.

In consequence of the very superior acquirements displayed by Capt. Smith, Lieuts. Barton and Fanshawe, and Captain Manners, in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to those officers' certificates. The high qualifications of the first three of these officers, viz., Captain Smith and Lieuts. Barton and Fanshawe, in Military surveying, was also particularly noticed; and the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to the General Commanding-in-Chief for appointments to Ensigncies in the Line without purchase.

1. John H. Dickson
2. Robert E. Stratton
3. Robert Carey
4. William Crawley
5. Denis Godley
6. Henry Rice
7. Augustus J. Roberts
8. Arthur Oakes
9. James Woods
10. Edward W. Donovan
11. Hugh G. Colvill
12. Robert Portal
13. John L. R. Pollard
14. The Hon. Percy E. Herbert
15. George Raban
16. Robert N. Clarke
17. Charles H. Pallen

By the result of the examinations about fifty other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for Commissions in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to Military purposes in permanent and field fortifications, and the attack and defence of fortresses, in Latin and general history, and in the modern languages; and nineteen had also, during the half year, completed the course of professional education in Military surveying; and twenty-six in the actual construction of intrenchments and saps in the field, pontooning, &c.

Major-General Sir Francis Doyle.—We regret to announce the death of the above gallant baronet, which took place on Wednesday last. The deceased, who was Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, and Chairman of the Commissioners of Excise, was in his 59th year.

Two experienced officers—Colonel Considine, who has just returned from his Government mission to Tunis, and Major John Henry Cook of the 25th regiment, and late candidate for the Chief Commissionership of Police for the City of London—have left town officially to take command of the troops at Newport.

The New Observatory at Woolwich, some time since in contemplation, for the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, is now in course of immediate construction. The site for the building is in the barrack-field, between the Repository and the Mortar Battery, on the right wing of the barracks.

The depots of the 77th and 81st Regts., stationed in the Citadel at Hull, were on Monday last inspected by Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier, Commander of the Northern District, who was accompanied as Aide-de-Camp by his nephew, Lieut. Napier, son of Major-Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. They afterwards visited the armoury and storehouse, under the charge of Mr. Carte, the Ordnance Storekeeper. At the battle of Corunna Sir Charles distinguished himself as a Major under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

Wreck of the "Royal George."—In the *N. & M. Gazette* of 19th Oct. (p. 678), we published a paragraph from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, stating that on 24th June, 789, Serj. Bell, R.A. Artilleryman, proposed to blow the wreck of the *Royal George* to pieces, and that he exemplified his plan of operation by sinking a model of that ship and demolishing it under water by a small charge of gunpowder, which experiment took place at Woolwich. Upon this paragraph Colonel Pasley has written a letter, in which he states, that though he never heard of this circumstance before, he has not the smallest doubt of the fact, especially as Serjeant Bell was a man so much respected in the Royal Artillery, that after he (Col. P.) obtained his first commission as a 2d Lieutenant in that corps, in Dec. 1797, he often heard his name mentioned with applause, as a man of superior talent and of an inventive genius. The Colonel adds, "I recollect particularly that the important expedient of firing a shell from a mortar, with a rope attached to it, for the relief of vessels in distress, was at that time—namely, at the close of 1797 and beginning of 1798—exclusively ascribed to Serj. Bell, who was said to have tried the experiment at Portsmouth with success. Whether he or Captain Manby was the first inventor I do not pretend to say, but the latter certainly had great merit in bringing this useful operation into general and public notice; for whatever part Serj. Bell may have taken in respect to it, has long since been forgotten, even in his own corps. It is a pity that this should be the case; for I have also been informed by an Admiral in the Royal Navy, that when he was a boy at the High School of Edinburgh, the same intelligent Serjeant distinguished himself by blowing up a sunken rock in the Frith of Forth. All these circumstances combined, render it desirable that there should be some biographical notice of a man of Serjeant Bell's merit."—Two Officers laid claim to a supposed invention of a "sweep piece" applied to the gun-carriages of ships of war: while this mighty question was pending, and proofs on both sides collecting, Col. Pasley fished up from the wreck of the *Royal George* a lower-deck gun-carriage, having the new sweep attached to it! As the ship was sunk some years before either of the aspirants for fame were born, they could neither be the copyists nor the inventors!

The *Army List* for the present month does not give the depots of either the 7th Fusiliers or 25th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act for the suppression of secret societies, the masonic lodge of the 42d Highlanders has been duly registered before the Clerk of the Peace for Limerick. We trust the various regiments having masonic lodges in them, for instance, the 29th, 46th, and 79th, will at once follow their example, as otherwise the warrants for holding the lodge *must* be cancelled by the grand lodges of the three kingdoms, and the members can no longer meet as Freemasons.

We lately noticed the promotion to Lieutenancies of Adjutants Wheatstone, 36th—Capel, 12th Lancers—and D'Arcy, 91th. The Ensigncy of Adj Garvock, 10th Foot, bears date 1835, senior by a year to Lieut. Wheatstone's commission, and nevertheless Mr. Garvock has not been promoted. Surely the services of the late Major Garvock ought not to be so soon forgotten.

We believe that Major-General Sir Charles Napier has for some time contemplated a change of the head-quarters of the Northern District from Nottingham to Chester.

Yesterday a General Court-Martial was to assemble at Cork. Major-General Sir William Macbean, President. The members to be furnished from the adjoining districts.

The Infantry barracks at Mallow are ordered to be given over to the police, but should troops be required to be stationed there at a future period they will be given up to the Ordnance Department.

Mr. Monk, the inventor of the heavy piece of ordnance named after him, which has been recently so satisfactorily tested by the Artillery experimental detachment at Sandown, has been appointed by the Master-General to the vacancy in the Rl. Arsenal, Woolwich, occasioned by the retirement of Richard White, Esq.

Col. Chesborough Grant Falconer, K.H. (retired on half-pay), and late Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 22d Regiment is appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting District, head-quarters, Liverpool, vice Col. John Campbell, C.B., half-pay unattached, retired.

On Tuesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Thesiger, on behalf of Colonel Sir C. Shaw, applied for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the printer, proprietor, and publisher, and also against the editor of the *Manchester Chronicle*, for the publication of libellous articles in that paper. The rule was granted.

Staff Assist.-Surg. Wordsworth has left Chatham, to prepare his passage to Corfu. Staff Assist.-Surgeons Johnston and Macdonald have also left, to prepare for service in Canada.

Staff Assist.-Surg. Grant has left Chatham for York, to take medical charge of the depots of the 1st Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars.

[illegible] 1812, including the [illegible] [illegible] retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and subsequent advance from thence [illegible] served also the campaign of 1814 in Holland including the bombardment of Antwerp and the storming of [illegible] gun-up Zoom. Present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo,—[illegible] commanded [illegible] the [illegible] of 1814 in Holland, the munition waggons, each drawn by four horses, loaded with powder, left the Tower for Bristol, from whence they will proceed to Newport.

Rl. Military Academy.—The following are the names of the Gentlemen Cadets dismissed:—Messrs. Arnold, Muldmay, Romer, Neill, Philips, Carter, Holme, Maude, Caulfield, Harend, Elgee, Calder, Peers, Willett, W. King.

Recapitulation of Drafts in immediate Orders for Embarkation.—5th—Capt, two Lieuts., 150 r. and f. 12th—Capt., two Lieuts., two Ens., 150 r. and f. 27th—Capt., Ens. 40 r. and f. 33d—Two Capts., two Ens., 60 r. and f. 35th—Major, Capt., Lieut., three Ens., 120 r. and f. 46th—Capt., Lieut., Assist.-Surg., 140 r. and f. 47th—Maj., two Lieuts., three Ens., 140 r. and f. 48th—Capt., Ens., 140 r. and f. 52d—Two Lieuts., two Ens., 50 r. and f. 59th—Two Capts., two Lieuts., two Ens., 150 r. and f. 60th (1st Batt.)—Capt., two Ens., 125 r. and f. 60th (2d Battalion)—Two Captains, Lieutenant, two Second Lieutenants, 160 rank and file. 63th—Captain, two Ensigns, 100 rank and file. 70th—Captain, four Lieuts., three Ensigns, 160 r. and f. 74th—Maj., two Ens., 50 r. and f. 76th—Lieut.-Col., two Capts., Lieut., Ens., 50 r. and f. 77th—Capt., Lieut., two Ens., 100 r. and f. 81st—Capt., Lieut., Ens., 100 r. and f. 82d—Capt., Lieut., two Ens., 100 r. and f. 87th—Capt., Lieut., Asst. Lieut., Assist.-Surg., 170 r. and f. 89th—Capt., three Lieuts., 130 r. and f. 92d—Capt., Ens., 60 r. and f.

The *Atholl*, now at Cork, will embark the drafts for the 5th, 33d, 46th, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th, 77th, and 92d, in the Mediterranean.

Queen's and Company's Second Lieutenants.—The *Harkaru* of the 16th inst. has a long article on the above subject, elicited by the arrival of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers in Calcutta; and the confusion of ranks which it shows to be the natural consequence of the present state of things, certainly requires an immediate remedy. The case stands briefly thus. Queen's and Company's Second Lieutenants both hold Queen's commissions for the rank of Second Lieutenant, and of course on all public occasions, such as Courts-Martial and the like, take precedence according to the dates of their respective commissions. In the Royal Army, however, Second Lieutenants take precedence of all Ensigns, while in the Company's Army an Ensign takes precedence of a Second Lieutenant, if the date of his commission as Ensign be prior to that of the other as Second Lieutenant. Thus, taking A to be a Queen's Second Lieutenant, with a commission dated in 1832, B a Company's Second Lieutenant, commission dated 1831, and C a Company's Ensign, commission dated 1830, we should have this anomaly—A must yield precedence to B, who again, under the present system, must yield it to C: but, on the other hand, A would take precedence of C. We cannot understand what possible objection there could ever have been to assimilating the regulations of the Company's troops to those of Her Majesty's Army, but now that the difference between them may possibly give rise to disputes about precedence, and so lessen the harmony existing between the two services, the assimilation should be made without delay.—*Madras Herald*, 29th May.

Number of Effective Rank and File in the Army serving in Ireland on 1st of January in each year, from 1826 to 1839, both inclusive.—

Years.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
1828	780	2,056	17,780	20,546
1829	936	2,014	19,439	22,389
1830	913	2,187	17,395	20,495
1831	898	2,038	13,826	16,762
1832	958	2,106	16,328	19,392
1833	934	2,064	21,061	24,059
1834	933	2,389	19,823	23,095
1835	936	1,887	16,199	19,022
1836	668	1,845	15,262	17,965
1837	807	1,538	15,832	18,538
1838	810	1,641	15,028	17,479
1839	805	1,443	14,076	16,324

Edward Blakeney, Lieut.-General Commanding.

Recent Intelligence.—In the year 1833 the depot of the 34th Regt. was quartered at Portsmouth, and the arrival of the head-quarters from India was anxiously looked for every day. One cold, wet, cheerless evening, about the latter end of November, a report prevailed in barracks that the Drum-Major of a regiment on foreign service had just landed from a troop-ship, who, it was said, had seen the regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. This intelligence was most gratifying to all, as it was calculated, from the arrival of the vessel which brought the Drum-Major, that the 34th Regt. could not be far behind. The Serjeant-Major of the depot resolved to ascertain the fact, and, in spite of the pouring rain, sallied forth himself to find the new comer. He traversed the Point, threaded the mazes of all the public-houses in Green-row and St. Thomas's-street, and, when thoroughly drenched, succeeded at last in finding the man he sought, very comfortably settled over a tumbler of punch in a house on the Common-hard at Portsea. Between the "non commissioned" there is usually a good deal of formal civility when the parties belonging to different regiments meet, but in this instance the Serjeant-Major's anxiety allowed him scarcely time to dash the water off his cap before he spoke. "Well, Drum Major," he exclaimed, "I'm told you have seen our regiment at the Cape." "What!" said the latter, eyeing the button of the querist's wet great coat, "what, the 34th? Yes I have, but I'm from the West Indies *myself*." "The West Indies!" shouted the Serjeant-Major. "Yes," said the Drum Major, "I'm from Demerary, but I saw your regiment at the Cape in 1801!" Only 32 years had elapsed since the occurrence, the 34th being then on its way *out*. The revulsion of feeling was too much for the Serjeant-Major, he quitted the public-house without a glance at the proffered punch.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor

WAR STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As the following description of a war-steamer, to be propelled by a wheel in the centre, may not be considered uninteresting to some of your Naval readers, I take the liberty of offering it for insertion in your valuable Paper, together with a few scattered ideas on other matters:—

First, then, allow me to observe, that the period may not be far distant which must call in question England's Naval supremacy. I am not one of those who think her right arm the least weaker than in former times; nor am I to be numbered amongst the discontented and grumbling. My career through a long peace, though it has not, could not have been glorious, has, nevertheless, passed away in activity, and pleasurable occupations relating solely to my profession—occasionally presenting models, on various plans, to the Admiralty, and, notwithstanding their rejection, still exercising my ingenuity in finding out others. These details, though uninteresting to the general reader, may, however, tend to inspire some degree of "*esprit de corps*" in those who, like myself, depend wholly on their own merits for preferment.

Steam-ships are now so generally used by all nations, there can no longer be any doubt, that whichever country can produce the most efficient steam navy in the event of a war, will not only rule the waves, but spread dismay, with gigantic strides, to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Ought we not then, blessed as this country is with every resource—a happy and enlightened Government—men with comprehensive minds and public spirit, ready to sacrifice all private interest when put in competition with that "*amor patriæ*, the pride and boast of every English heart;"—ought we not, I say, to strain every nerve to arrive at this supremacy; nor let any false notions of economy interfere with the remedies about to be proposed for ameliorating the wrongs and grievances of both services?

This is the age for improvement—the "march of intellect." View the powerful agency of steam, its utility to commerce, and certain effects in offensive warfare;—look on surrounding nations gradually becoming more and more powerful—the rapid intercourse with the New World—the revolution in this country—her vast resources, endless im-

provements, and happy people,—pause then, and wonder! Yet, amongst all these visible improvements and advantages, so beneficial to society at large, the "pride of Old England," her Navy, has been forgotten and neglected! The Admiralty have done much in creating a thorough reformation in the construction of our ships; and I am sure they have every inclination to reward the meritorious and deserving officer, whenever Parliament will grant them the means of doing so.

I am but young and inexperienced in these our nation's affairs; but I have observation enough to see, that whilst our Navy is vastly improved in the form and qualifications of its ships, the "*esprit de corps*" of its veteran band is very nearly extinguished. Ships in themselves, however good their qualities may be, are of no avail, unless commanded by skilful and zealous officers. With these qualifications, it is well known that a handy ship, thus commanded, though it may be greatly inferior in force, is a match for one more unwieldy, and less skilfully conducted. Thus should it be a nation's greatest care in peace to cherish rather than neglect the faithful guardians of honour, and to stimulate them zeal from time to time with appropriate rewards and arrangements.

I now come to the dimensions and description of the war-steamer, and being the work of my own hands, any of your readers may see it by going to the Model-room at the Admiralty:—Length on the water line, 240 feet; extreme breadth, 48 feet; draught of water, 18 feet; height of middle of main-deck port, 7 feet 6 inches; length of engine-room, 60 feet; height from platform, 17 feet; main-deck battery, thirty-four long 32-pounders; upper-deck, two long 96-pounders, and stows 500 tons of coal. The main-deck has no other interruption in it but the paddle-box in the centre, which occupies little more space than the pens would do in a frigate; and the junction of the bodies taking place at the load water-line, and where the lower-deck beams cross, it is not apprehended that her structure would be inferior in strength to ships of the common form, whilst it would possess greater stability, and very easy rolling—qualities so very desirable in steam navigation.

It is presumed that her engines, with *one-third less power*, would propel her at the same rate as steam-ships of the common form, from the paddle-wheel (which should be Morgan's) acting on a column of water passing between the bodies; whereas in a ship with paddles at her sides, great loss of power must ensue from the extent and frequent roughness of the water's surface, as also the constant rolling motion.

This vessel possessing greater breadth compared with other steam-ships, she should be rigged with three topsails, topgallant sails and royals, and fore and aft sails on the lower masts, and being unincumbered with wheels at her sides, it may be expected that her sailing qualities would be superior to any other steam-ship.

I am aware there is nothing new in propelling vessels on rivers by a wheel in the centre, but the method I have pursued in connecting the bodies, that the weakest part of the structure may be wholly immersed, will I think be found to answer every purpose; whilst the body above the line of floatation is the same to the eye, and as compact, and strong as any other ship.

EDMUND WILSON, Lieut. of the Port of Gibraltar.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.

SIR,—After the *Guerriere's* capture and destruction, it was apprehended by every Naval officer that other British 38's would fall easy sacrifices to the American 44's. Mr. Cooper is very brief in his account of the action between the UNITED STATES and the MACEDONIAN. Page 205, vol. ii.—'On the 25th of October * * * the *United States*, then in lat. 29. N., long. 29. 30. W., made a large sail to windward. It was Sunday, and there was a good breeze, with a heavy sea on. It was soon ascertained that the stranger was an enemy, and every exertion was made to get alongside of him, though the English ship, having the advantage of the wind, which she tenaciously maintained, was enabled for some time to prevent it."

"At length, believing himself to be within reach of his guns, Com. Decatur ordered a broadside to be fired from the *United States*, but it was found that most of the shot fell short. Keeping her luff, however, the ship was enabled to get nearer, and after a short delay she opened again with effect. A heavy and steady cannonade now commenced from the long guns of both vessels, carronades being useless for the first half hour.

"It was soon apparent that the American ship was cutting her antagonist to pieces, while she sustained but very little injury herself. As a matter of course, the English ship fell to leeward, while the American both closed and fore-reached on her. Finding herself far enough a-head and to windward, the *United States* at length tacked, and ranged up under the enemy's lee. At this moment the mizen-mast of the latter was shot away, her main and foretop masts were gone, her mainyard was hanging in two pieces, and no colours were flying." Thus struck the second *bona-mene frigate*, that barked, but did not bite.

"The *Macedonian* was a very fine ship of her class" (the truth) "mounting as usual 49 guns—eighteen on her gun-deck, and thirty two-pound carronades above. She was smaller, of lighter armament, and had fewer men than her opponent, of course; but the disproportion between the force of the two vessels was *much* less than that between the execution." (truth again.) "In this action the advantage of position was with the British ship, until she was crippled, and the combat was little more than a plain cannonade at a distance, that rendered grape and musketry of little or no use for the greater part of the time. The fire of the *United States* took effect so heavily in the waist of her antagonist, that it is said the marines of the latter were removed to the batteries, which circumstance increased the efficiency of the ship by enabling new crews to be placed at guns that had been once cleared of their men. On the other hand, the marines of the *United States* remained drawn up in the waist of that ship most of the time quite useless, though they are understood to have shown the utmost steadiness and good conduct under the example of their Commander, the weight of the enemy's fire passing a short distance above their heads." (No casualties were required to be filled up on the main-deck of the American frigate, she having so few of her crew *hors de combat*). "Of her officers and people (478) *five* were killed and *seven* wounded. Of the latter, *two* died, one of whom was Mr. John *Musser* FUNK, the Junior Lieutenant of the ship. No other officer was hurt." "Of 300 men on board the *Macedonian*, 36 were killed, and 68 wounded.—(For *comparison* and *effect* I extract from one page to another, thus, page 206.) "On taking possession, the enemy was found fearfully cut to pieces, having received no less than 100 round shot in her hull alone" Page 207.—"The *United States* suffered surprisingly little, considering the length of the cannonade and her equal exposure. She lost one of her top-gallant masts (!) received some wounds in the spars, had a good deal of rigging cut, and was otherwise injured aloft, but was hulled *but a few* times." The *Macedonian*, as has been stated, was hulled 100 times, lost her mizenmast, fore and main-top masts, and her mainyard hung in two pieces.

"Her two principal masts were secured, and a jury mizen-mast was rigged by the First Lieutenant, Mr. Allen, with great ingenuity, so as to convert the *Macedonian* into a bark." She arrived safe in Newport, and was added to the list of the American Navy.

It is a well-known fact that the *Macedonian* was a beaten ship before she herself was in action; that is, she was crippled by the *United States* at long-shot, in which that ship excelled, therefore, on the British side there was scarcely an action worth naming. The American dealt out shot by *wholesale*—the British by *retail*. I am writing to be comprehensible to *shopmen* as well as to *seamen*. The *Macedonian's* broadsides certainly carried away a top-gallant mast (*a topgallant shot that*), and hulled her antagonist a few times. Her eighteen 32-pound carronades, 12-pound carronade, and two 9-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle, were all disabled but *two* *. How were these carronades disabled? By *raking* shot cutting the breechings and chocks *outside*, fitted (I believe) upon the NON-RECOIL *principle*. Without the most masterly skill in gunnery, tactics, and seamanship, aided by *fortunate* circumstances, I, for one, felt assured, from what I saw of the *Constitution* off the Texel before the American war, that our 38's must *knock under* to the American 44's. Where was the *Macedonian's* masterly skill in the sky-ranging aim of the long 18's on the main deck? Where her masterly tactics in *being raked* with the *weather-gage*? Where her masterly judgment in being *mangled* at *long balls* when her only chance was at SHORT? The *United States* was not only superior in number of crew and weight of metal, but in her every action and manœuvre. *Il faut le coup de maître, pour donner le coup de grace.*

God forbid that any person should entertain even a transient idea, from these observations, that there was a want of heart, or zeal, or the utmost exertion, on board the *Macedonian* in the unequal combat; I merely submit an opinion, that without the master-ability of the seaman, artillerist, and tactician, no British 38 had a chance with an American *almighty* 44. The boldness of the lion avails him *not*, when caught in the net, or within the *deadly* range of the expert and practised hunter.

Comparative force of the two ships		*Macedonian*	*United States.*
Broadside metal in lbs.	Long guns	261	384
	Carronades	300	192
		561	576
Complement: Men		270	474
Boys		22	4
		292	478
Size in tons		1081	1533

Mark well here, Mr. Cooper, the superiority of the *United States* of full *one-third* over her enemy in *armament, complement*, and *tonnage*. Now behold the VOTE OF CONGRESS!!

"The national legislature voted their thanks to Com. Decatur, officers, and crew of the frigate *United States*; also a gold medal to Com. Decatur, and silver medals to each of the officers, in honour of the *brilliant victory* (!) gained by the frigate *United States* over the British frigate *Macedonian*."

TRISTRAM.

* [illegible]

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—From a paragraph in your valuable journal some weeks since, it would appear there was *then* some prospect of the claimants of the Ava prize money who are in Europe being speedily paid. As I am aware you are cautious in giving insertion to mere *vague rumours*, can you say whether any steps are taking for the settlement of these claims? It is now within about two months of *three years* since payment of these claims commenced in Bengal. If I am correctly informed, *all interest on the capital ceased* from 1st January, 1837, so that the numerous parties in Europe, the West Indies, America, &c., who are still *unpaid*, are not only kept out of the *principal*, but it is no longer bearing interest. There surely can be no just or reasonable cause why three years should elapse, and still no payment be commenced in London. D. R.

Inverness, 28th Oct., 1839.

[We last week gave all the information we possess on this subject.—ED.]

MILFORD HAVEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As a constant reader of your valuable Journal, I have remarked those is seldom a subject to which you give your advocacy that does not sooner or later come to pass. I therefore beg to trouble you with a few observations on the unprotected state of Milford Haven, for insertion in your pages, and I trust the hints thrown out may meet the eye of the powers that be, and induce them to give the subject that attention its importance so justly merits.

Milford Haven has long been considered a port of immense importance to the British nation, and some 80 or 90 years ago steps were taken to *fortify* it. Surveys were then made, and sites in different places fixed upon for forts and batteries as follows:—

Burton Point—one for sixteen 24-pounders, with lodgings for 150 men.
Dale Point—one for six 24-pounders, with lodgings for 30 men.
West Nangle Point—one for eighteen 24-pounders and six 6-pounders, with lodgings for 150 men.
Popton Point—one for twelve 24-pounders, and four 6-pounders, with lodgings for 100 men.
Pater Point—one for six 24-pounders, and four 6-pounders, with lodgings for 50 men.
Neyland—one for six 24-pounders, and six 6-pounders, with barracks for 50 men.

Of these none were brought to maturity but the one at "Pater Point," which, as far as strength of *material* goes, is efficient enough, being twenty-three 24-pounders, but then there are no troops to make use of them. At Pembroke Dock, indeed, there is a handful of marines, say 60 or 70 men and officers, and 10 or 12 Artillerymen—an anomaly quite as regards the protection of the place. Thus the Royal Dockyard, with its several ships on the stocks—stores to the amount of thousands and thousands of pounds—timber in abundance for ship-building—offices—residences for officers, &c., &c., are all left to the mercy of the first boat's crew of any belligerent nation, or even the meanest gang of incendiaries or disaffected individuals prowling about in these unsettled times. I call then—and oh that my voice could be heard at the Council Board!—upon the responsible advisers of [my Sovereign no longer to neglect that unrivalled port, but to spare some of the forces disposable, at least to guard the dock-yard. There is but a Serjeant's guard mounted there, and the Superintendant's residence: the entrance to the yard, and even the office of the Clerk of the Cheque, where the money is lodged, are without sentinels. For the honour of the Navy, and the safety of the public property, this state of things ought not to exist!! But enough—*verbum sats* PHILOTHEORUS.

The Anniversary of Gunpowder Plot, 1839.

(*Correspondence continued at page 720.*)

*** Several communications in type will appear next week.

Gradations of Drunkenness.—There is a Rabbinica tradition related by Fabricius, which has whim, ingenuity and humour, at least, to recommend it. When Noah planted the vine, it states that Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of inebriety. When man begins to drink he is as meek and innocent as the lamb; then becomes bold as the lion; his courage is soon transformed into the foolishness of the ape; and at last he wallows in the mire like the sow.

Sitting Duel.—When the celebrated Benjamin Constant fought with M. des Isarts, both being equally incapacitated from fighting on their legs, they were placed in chairs at the proper distances, and exchanged two shots apiece—luckily without effect.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 9. 12 o'clock.

Consols, 90¼ ¼.	3½ Reduced, 96½ ½.
Reduced, 96½ ¾.	New 3½, 90¾
Consols for Account, 90¼ ¼.	

To Readers and Correspondents.

The feeling entertained in the Navy respecting the promotion alluded to by "An Old Subscriber" is such as we have described it. Admitting that it included some hundreds of meritorious officers, it also included many, who have never performed, nor desired to perform, a day's service since the date of their commissions.

"A Serjeant of Militia" is informed that nothing is yet decided, and that the transfer cannot take place.—We have endeavoured to meet the wishes of "Clio."

We hope Captain D will not forget his promise to furnish us with a copy of his data in regard to Waterloo.

"Miles," "One of the Old 10th Legion," and "A Luff of the War," next week—"M.," who compliments us for the course we have adopted in regard to the U. S. Annuity Institution, should give us his name. In the meantime, and until we have fairly and fully reviewed the Rules, we need not enter upon the inquiry of our correspondent, "Why the Senior Officers of the Army do not support the Institution?" Should the Rules prove to be based on sound principles, *support will then follow.*

In answer to "Vindex," "A. L.," and other correspondents, we can positively state that the Queen's pleasure has not yet been taken on the proceedings of the Courts-Martial on Assist.-Surgeon Foulis, 20th Foot, and Paymaster Dunlevie, 98th, but our correspondents will find that we have not erred in our conjectures.

We have the pleasure of announcing this day the promotion of two meritorious officers, who have lately distinguished themselves by great activity on the Coast of Africa.

The officer whom "S." writes about, is on board Inconstant, *ordered home from America.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1839.

A HASTY perusal of the observations in our last has led one or two correspondents to infer an invidious preference of Her Majesty's over the Company's army in the late brilliant undertaking before Ghuznee. We are, therefore, anxious to do ample justice to the gallant conduct of the Bengal European Regiment, one company of which, in conjunction with the flank companies of H.M.'s 2nd and 17th Regiments, formed the advance; and to the body of the regiment, and the remainder of H.M.'s 2nd Regiment, were entrusted the leading storming party. The high encomium passed by Sir J. Keane on the Bengal European regiment, together with the fact of their having sustained the most severe loss of any of the corps, bear testimony to their gallant conduct in the affair, and show how closely they engaged hand to hand with the enemy.

CAN any of our correspondents account for the extraordinary *falling-off* in the Offreckonings payable to the Colonels of the Indian Army within *the last two years?* There has been no reduction of that Army since 1829, previous to which the Offreckonings to Colonels appointed since May, 1824, averaged from 730*l.* to 740*l.* a-year. After the reduction of two companies in each regiment of Native Infantry on the 1st of May, 1829 (the policy of which, as it put a complete stop to the promotion of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers for some years, we are not now going to discuss) the Offreckonings remained for several years exceeding or about 600*l.* a-year, as the following statement, omitting fractions, will show:—

1829	£649	1833	£601
1830	648	1834	599
1831	661	1835	595
1832	605		

In 1836 they fell to 571*l.*, and in 1837 to 530*l.*, being, in nine years, a diminution of 119*l.*, and in the last two years of 65*l.*

We are not aware that there has been any reduction in the numerical strength of the Army in the years 1836 and 1837, but rather imagine an increase by the raising of some local corps in Bengal; nor do we believe that the prices of broadcloth and other articles of clothing have increased during these, to many an old officer, *disastrous* years. Our impression on the contrary is, that prices have fallen on almost every description of material required for the dress of the European and native soldier. There has been, likewise, another cause which one should naturally have supposed would have tended to increase instead of diminishing the Offreckoning fund. We allude to the deaths of late years of several veteran officers, who, previous to 1824, were on what was termed the Senior List, and who, although removed from the actual command of regiments, received a proportion of Offreckonings from the general fund.

Assuming, as a matter of course, that the East India Company *are acting on the square* towards their old officers, it would be very satisfactory if some valid cause could be shown for this serious diminution in their income. To the favoured few who have returned with handsome fortunes, it may be a matter of secondary importance; but we fear, there are a great many Colonels who, after forty or fifty years service, are almost entirely dependent on their pay and emoluments; and to them the loss of between 60*l.* and 70*l.* a-year, *without any assignable cause*, from 1835 to 1837, is a misfortune of no ordinary magnitude.

WE are inundated with communications, pointing out to us, that we are in error in stating that Lieutenants of the Coast-Guard are in the receipt of pay at the rate of 9*s.* per diem, out of which certain deductions are made by the Customs for rent, and by requiring monthly receipts for pay, &c. With respect to the amount of pay received, we have no further observations to present beyond those offered in our former remarks. It is certain, that, whilst in the Coast-Guard, Lieutenants do not draw their *half*-pay from the Admiralty, although they receive a compensation from the Customs to the same amount. The Customs Establishment is consequently charged with the whole sum which the Lieutenants, whilst employed in the Coast-Guard, receive; and we have no doubt they are considered by the departments by whom they are paid to receive the sum of 9*s.* per day at the least—and where the half-pay exceeds 5*s.* per diem, the Customs' compensation is regulated accordingly. The continuance of an officer of this rank, in a service which he does not think remunerates him sufficiently, must be matter of decision for himself alone; but, once employed, he should be guided by, and not complain of, the regulations the service imposes, unless they are derogatory.

The deduction of 9*l.* per annum, for the accommodation afforded to the officers in buildings erected at the expense of the Crown, we see no reasonable objection to. On parts of the coast where such residences are not provided, we have heard of officers complaining of being obliged to pay nearly three times that sum. We know that in watch-vessels or in watch-houses no rent is charged; and where the accommodation offered by the Crown to the officer is of an inferior description, a reduction of rent may be expected to be allowed.

We cannot see any grievance in the Crown's requiring a receipt for their officers' monthly pay, so long as it happens to be the law of the land that receipts shall be required for any amount of or exceeding 5*l.* The mode of paying day pay monthly, is naturally looked upon as an indulgence to the officer, and if he is charged 3*d.* per month, the whole sum at the end of the year not exceeding 3*s.*, can scarcely be supposed worth the trouble of noticing.

We are always willing to be the channel through which officers, who see any grievances, in their opinion, calling for redress, may bring them under the notice of the department with whom the power of applying remedies may rest; but we are induced to bestow more attention upon this subject on the present occasion than we might otherwise have done, from a wish to remove prejudices which have been excited, we must say unfairly, against a service which, from its general usefulness, has strong claims to our best support.

We would notice one more question which has been put to us, inquiring, how officers serving in the Coast-Guard stand with regard to the order in Council of 15th July, 1836? We do not consider the order applies to Coast-Guard Officers, inasmuch as that, by the regulations laid down in 1831, the Coast-Guard Service was rendered by Sir James Graham essentially NAVAL. The Naval Officers serving in it have no claim to any superannuation, gratuity, or other allowance, on quitting it. The deduction made throughout the service, by the Treasury regulation of 11th August, 1829, towards the superannuation fund, is not put in force in the case of *Naval* officers. Moreover, Officers of the Royal Navy serving in the Coast-Guard are exempted from contributing to the Widow's Charity from their pay, and the claims of their widows are not affected thereby. In a word, the order in Council refers to Officers holding any *Civil* appointment, and cannot apply to a service which is constituted *essentially Naval.*

IT is evident, from the recent appointments in the Coast Guard, which will be found in another column, that the Admiralty have not extended the period of command to those officers whose triennial service expired on the 10th ultimo, which it was anticipated would have been the case, from the unusual delay in superseding them; it is, however, greatly to be hoped that the measure, which is understood to be in contemplation, may not be further delayed, and that the very reasonable hopes still entertained by the officers *now* employed, and which have been excited by reports which were well founded we believe, may not be disappointed.

We published in our Gazette of the 12th ultimo a very sensible letter on this subject; there *can* be no question that the service must derive considerable benefit by the continuance in employment of officers of experience and tried value, and we do not anticipate that the Admiralty, where there is no objection to its adoption other than the temporary suspension of patronage, will, from a motive of this nature, withhold their acquiescence.

WE have lately taken some considerable pains to ascertain the truth respecting the constant recrimination of complaints between the Masters of merchant vessels and their crews, and attended the hearing of several police cases with this view. Our previous impression is strengthened by what we have seen and heard, that, although for reasons we shall presently show, the accusations of the Masters are the most prominent before the public, the evil they complain of is brought about, in nine cases out of ten, by their own conduct.

When a Master can substantiate a charge against one of his crew, it is easy enough for him to prosecute it to conviction; a lawyer, with a shipowner for a client, will go to work with spirit; the truth is only ascertained by the patience of the magistrate, when he chooses to exercise it, in investigating the facts. But cases are continually occurring where the seaman is deprived of his remedy at law for the same reason that prevents the penniless starveling from entering the open door of the London Tavern. No lawyer will undertake his cause without a fee, or some security that after he has been at the expense of the preliminary proceedings, the party shall continue in the same mind, or be forthcoming to substantiate his case, and to bring forward his witnesses when the time of trial arrives.

Now, it frequently happens that the seaman's wages are withheld, or even if he is willing to give the lawyer the greatest part of this pittance, how can he maintain his witnesses and himself for weeks, or even days, pending the advent of a trial? Every practical man knows this to be impossible; he is either tampered with, or necessity drives him to sea to earn his bread, and the lawyer and the cause are left in the lurch. The reader may be assured, therefore, that whilst every complaint of the shipmasters against the crew is made public through the police reports, there are thousands of recriminatory cases of far greater hardship disposed of in the manner we have shown, and of which the public never hear.

The crews of merchant vessels are, in nine cases out of ten, made discontented by the violation of some stipulated or customary obligation, or by the inconsiderate, selfish, and brutal conduct of those in authority over them; and when a bad feeling is created and cherished we need not wonder that on some occasions it breaks out in turbulence and mutiny. Let any one go on board of a West Indiaman on her arrival in the docks, and inspect the miserable hole assigned for the accommodation of the crew, and let him consider whether men so treated, whose health and comfort are made secondary to the freight of a few hogsheads of sugar, let him imagine what must be the feeling produced by such usage.

We are induced to these observations by lately reading, in our useful contemporary, the *Nautical Magazine*, a complaint of very aggravated conduct on the part of the crew of a British schooner in South America, which appears to have been lightly punished, not from any defect in the law, but the state of prison discipline in the port where the offence occurred. The complainant, after stating this case, ingenuously confesses and enumerates a number of evils to which the crew of almost every vessel is more or less subject, from the tyranny and brutality exercised over them by the Masters and Mates. The complainant and his commentator blame the *law* as the cause of this, and require that more stringent powers should be placed in the hands of Masters of vessels. Shipmasters are continually clamouring for this, and pointing to the inefficiency of Sir James Graham's act. Now, we have had the curiosity to look over the clauses of that act, which apply to the punishment of refractory seamen, and also the statutes which are consolidated into that act, and we are not able to discover that any material alteration is made in the old law, except that the means of conviction are more prompt, and, as we think, the punishment more severe, under the existing act.

We know not why seamen should be subjected to heavier infliction for transgressions of the same character than other classes, and we imagine that fourteen days' imprisonment and hard labour would be considered a pretty heavy infliction by those who are so ready to accord it; and certain we are that the Legislature will never be induced to place more stringent authority in the hands of these men, or permit them to proceed to extremities, without the sanction of a magistrate, until, by considerably reforming their own conduct, they make it appear that they are worthy of the trust. We have no patience with these people. By their own improvidence in neglecting their apprentices, or brutal treatment of their crews, they produce the evil, and then weary the public with their complaints, and the Legislature with petitions for redress.

We recollect hearing that, when the provisions of the Merchant Seaman's Act were under consideration, a deputation of Shipowners waited on Sir James Graham, and proposed that a clause should be inserted, authorising Captains in command of Her Majesty's ships to adjudicate complaints, and to flog refractory seamen; we do not recollect that any provision was proposed respecting the possible culpability of Masters, which we presume was considered impossible. This proposal was rejected, because in a foreign port there is always a Consul, and he has authority to punish the guilty parties, and it was considered derogatory to impose this task on Naval Officers, and thus make the appearance of a ship-of-war dreaded, instead of being hailed with respect as a natural protector in foreign parts.

The remedy for the evils complained of is in the hands of the Shipowners themselves. Let them use proper discrimination in selecting persons to command their vessels, oblige them to pass an examination as to their capacity, and above all insist upon proper regulations for the treatment of the crew, but more particularly in training and instructing the apprentice boys in their employment, and instilling into them habits of subordination.

We could name several extensive Shipowners, whose Masters and Mates have been all reared up in their service, and in whose vessels there are seldom or never complaints occurring, because they are careful in selecting their crews, and frequently employ the same seamen for years in one ship or other belonging to them, either in coasting or foreign voyages.

We published on the 26th ultimo a letter, directing attention to the extremely unjust tax on the correspondence of Officers in the Army, one of the numerous paltry exactions which we are sure only requires proper representation to induce the authorities to interfere for the protection of the Officers.

It is impossible to conceive how the tax in question was ever allowed to be imposed. Officers are necessarily, from circumstances merely arising from their constant change of place and distance from relatives and friends, subjected to a much greater expense of postage than they would otherwise be; and, in order to persecute them as much as possible in this respect, their correspondence is made the subject of a tax, which neither the Government nor the richest persons in the realm are liable to. Surely the paltry exaction of a penny for each letter received by the officer, sometimes amounting to fifty per cent. on the postage, must be discontinued. The poor officer cannot have a letter franked to him! Pay something for it he must. Why, there is not a tradesman in the realm who would be mean enough to allow one of his porters to exact extra money, besides the postage, for distributing the letters to his clerks.

Let it not be supposed, however, that we wish to deprive the Drum-Major of his emolument. Far from it. We merely insist that, as the necessity of his or some other person handling the letters in transit to the officers arises out of the circumstances of the service, the Government should satisfy him; for it is obviously nothing but common justice that the officer should be allowed to receive his letters on as reasonable terms as other people. Besides, the Government oblige the Drum-Major to fetch their letters regularly without any emolument.

The penny postage, considered by many so great a boon to the nation, if the tax in question be allowed to continue, will only be a source of extra expense, and an additional tax on the officer's correspondence with his friends. We trust, however, we shall be the means of getting an unjust and obnoxious tax removed from one of his greatest solaces—the intercourse by letter with his far distant friends. Some persons may attempt to sneer at what they may consider a paltry consideration, but there is nothing paltry about the thing but the imposition, and we repeat that the officer ought not to pay more for his letters than civilians.

In directing last week the attention of our Military readers to the subject of relieving the regiments stationed in the West Indies, by means of those now serving in America; we would not have it supposed that we intended — were our suggestions adopted and acted on by the Horse Guards—that the 23rd, 43rd, and 85th, to which may be added the 71st Light Infantry, should *remain* in the West Indies during the entire term of their foreign service.

The rule we should wish to see adopted is, that regiments leaving England for *ten* years foreign service should proceed in the first instance to America, the climate of which bears a greater resemblance than that of Gibraltar to the climate of Great Britain; after serving three years in America let them pass to the West Indies, and thence proceed to Malta or the Ionian Islands, for three years, at the end of which time their turn for home service would arrive.

This is our plan of rotation for regiments serving in the West Indies and Canada.

In the case of a regiment intended for service in the East, we would propose to send it to Gibraltar for two or three years, remove it thence to the Cape of Good Hope for three years, and at the end of that time send it on to Ceylon, India, or the Mauritius.

We should thus bring Gibraltar into the eastern instead of the western system of rotation; and here let us observe, that the two companies, which garrison St. Helena, ought to be detached from Gibraltar, and not, as at present, from the Cape of Good Hope. The remaining four companies of the extra regiment, required for this purpose at Gibraltar, would then just supply a sufficient number of men for Gibraltar garrison, which is acknowledged to be most inadequately supplied with troops, so much so, that complaints of severe duty come oftener from Gibraltar than almost any foreign station.

Since the above was in type, the following letter has reached us.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Two years have now elapsed since the commencement of the Rotation System, during which time it has furnished the subject of much discussion. But previous to the appearance of a paragraph in your last Saturday's Number, I have seen nothing on the important question—"Why are the reliefs of regiments in the W. Indies not made from Canada as well as from the Mediterranean?" and I look upon it as a matter of congratulation to the corps in the W. Indies that you have led the way in making this enquiry, as we may hope that the *same* zeal and efficiency with which you have advocated other salutary measures will be exerted on the present occasion, and tend to beneficial results by promoting punctuality and fairness in the relief of regiments on the new system.

We must give the originators of the Rotation System credit for too much sagacity, to suppose that in proposing and establishing the system of *Down Trains* from the Mediterranean they overlooked the practicability of an Up Train from Canada. Why then has it not been started? A variety of reasons might be given under the head of surmises, but in the few remarks we wish to offer, we would avoid conjecture as much as possible. The principle of the Rotation System in itself must be admitted to have its foundation in equity and justice, and we hope to see it carried on on those principles, and that as in theory we were led to believe, so in practice we shall find that henceforward no regiment shall be consigned to the evile W. Indian islands for a longer period than three years; and if it appear, upon taking all things into consideration, that any regiment in Canada should in fairness be the first to go to the W. Indies, we are quite at a loss to conceive why that regiment should not forthwith proceed to relieve a regiment that has served its period in the W Indies, as there is no reason that we are aware of for assuming that a change from Canada to the W. Indies will be in the least degree more detrimental to the health of the troops than the change from England or the Mediterranean to that noxious climate, and it is very reasonable to suppose that the change from the W. Indies afterwards to the genial climate of the Mediterranean, will be found in the highest degree restorative.

The empirical doctrine of SEASONING troops by the Mediterranean for the W. Indies we conceive has been pretty well disposed of by the mortality that has occurred amongst these troops on whom the experiment has been tried: we therefore presume no one will henceforward give, as a reason for making the first period of service in the Mediterranean, that the troops are thereby inured or seasoned for the W. Indian climate; nothing can be sent there well seasoned for the country but a regiment of Salamanders or black niggers.

In answer to any objections that may be made to moving troops from Canada to the West Indies, on the score that the men of a regiment in Canada would desert if they thought they were to go to the W. Indies, we can only say that it appears rather derogatory to the discipline of the Army, and certainly a startling assertion "that the troops in Canada have taken up their position in that country, and dare to say, You shall not move us to the West Indies, for if you attempt to do so we shall desert."

With regard to another point deserving attention, the expense of transporting the troops regularly on the new system, there indeed, we believe, lies a stumbling-block; the greatness and richness of this country, and the various reforms and improvements that are daily taking place, may be traced to the exertions of private individuals either singly or combined; the measures of our Government are but too frequently characterised by a lavish prodigality on the one hand, and on the other by a niggardly paltry economy, ill-becoming any country great or small; and although many thousands may easily be found to build a stable or coachhouse, we always find that if a fiftieth part of the sum is wanted to remove a regiment that has served its time amidst the pestilence and famine of the W. Indies, or under the scorching heats of India, the means of transport cannot be obtained, and it is put off from day to day, and year to year, as if the prolonging the misery of some, and terminating the existence of others, by detaining them in such climates, were trivial matters.

In addition to those regiments in Canada which you have enumerated as fit subjects for the West Indies, there are some in the Mediterranean, such as the 53d and 60th, who ought certainly not to escape.

M.

WITH Mr. Tufnell's political opinions we have nothing to do. Upon this point his declarations appear in harmony with the constituency he has addressed, as the result of his successful canvas proves. But we think this gentleman has a claim for the support of Naval Officers, on account of the disposition he has invariably manifested to advance their petitions and memorials, and assist them in framing their requests.

Taking into consideration the immense mass of matter brought daily before the First Lord of the Admiralty, the many claims he has to resolve upon, boards, councils, and commissions to attend, &c. &c., it is evident that, when he possesses a Private Secretary, in whose experience and judgment he confides, he will be greatly assisted by that gentleman's marking the most prominent passages of a memorial, or investigating the merits of a claim, winnowing out as it were the grain from the chaff, and reducing the business to a tangible shape, so that he may the more readily decide upon it.

The requests for promotions or appointments are small in comparison to the variety of other matter which we imagine must be brought under the First Lord's attention; scarce a week elapses but that ourselves are consulted by officers anxious to frame their memorials or requests in such a shape as might best promote success. Whenever we thought our advice would be of service we have freely bestowed it, but on several, indeed many, occasions, within these three or four years, we have recommended the claimant to ask for an interview with the Private Secretary, to explain to him as concisely as possible the nature of his request, and to solicit his advice as to the best manner in which he should shape his memorial or prefer his claim.

In many instances these officers have returned to us to express their admiration of the considerate, attentive, and friendly manner in which Mr. Tufnell has received them; and several have attributed their eventual success to the pains that gentleman has bestowed in investigating their claims, and, when satisfied of their justice and merits, bringing them in proper shape and in proper season under the consideration of the First Lord.

For these reasons, and in order to mark their gratitude for such conduct in Mr. Tufnell,—and to stimulate the like in his successor, whoever he may be,—we trust that gentleman will receive the suffrages of many Naval Officers, voters for Devonport, who may not go the whole length of his politics. No Conservative candidate has been yet announced, and there does not appear a prospect of success for any, even should both the liberal candidates go to the poll; for, in 1835, Mr. Dawson, even with the aid of the Government patronage, was nearly 200 below Sir George Grey. Mr. Tufnell is, we understand, a gentleman of ample fortune, fond of official business, and emulous, no doubt, of political preferment. As he must have acquired considerable insight into Naval affairs, we calculate on possessing in him an able advocate in the Legislature, whenever the interests of that service shall come under discussion; and we are confident that, whatever advancement he may obtain, he will never forget the claims of the Navy upon the country, and do all in his power to substantiate them.

THE opinion we last week gave of the romance of "Jack Sheppard" must find approval in the breast of every one who values the character of our national literature, and (a subject still more important) that of our national manners and morals, upon which (in an age when babies and beggars read) that literature must exercise a powerful influence. The topic, though not immediately adapted to the general purposes of the *N. & M. Gazette*, may yet merit some prolonged attention from its readers, in common with other English gentlemen, who may be willing seriously to reflect whether they wish their daughters or sisters qualified to *patter flash* with the denizens of East Smithfield and St. Giles's, for to this happy consummation, together with a perfect theoretical acquaintance with the lowest as well as most atrocious habits of vice, their perusal of the Newgate-Calendar school of Romance, together with that of the daily and most of the weekly papers, must directly tend. And if their choice of books be free from direct superintendence, (rarely exercised, we fear, though exceedingly wholesome and proper, at least on the sunny side of that most fluctuating "certain age,") how should they, however willing to avoid food fit only for male digestion, if not absolutely poisonous, be prepared for what is placed before them? And this willingness is not universal, for this, the age of much of false and ultra refinement, is far from being favourable to the perfection of true feminine delicacy. We are by no means absolutely intolerant of slang if kept in its proper place, and not employed in aid of a low standard of morality; and probably few of the fair sex would invade the pages of Pierce Egan or Jon Bee, or the columns of Bell's Life in London, (all, by the way, infinitely more decent and moral, as well as more natural, than some of the fashionable romances), and if they did so it would be recklessly and with their eyes open: but this is not the case when the author of "Pelham" (the very champion of the silver-fork school) enters the field; or "Boz," whose first work, though not free from the present reproach, was yet far different from his "Oliver Twist;" or even Mr. Ainsworth, with his well-sounding titles of "Rookwood" and "Crichton." Nor is every lady obliged to know that "Jack Sheppard" (against the mangling of whose real history and character we beg to issue a passing protest) was a celebrated thief and housebreaker. He might be, as his surname should import, but the inhabitant of some rustic Arcadia.

It is mere nonsense to offer the example of older writers, of Fielding, Smollett, Congreve, Farquhar, &c., up to Shakspeare himself, as an apology for the indecencies of modern romances. When all these authors lived, readers were infinitely few in any rank or either sex: ladies, children, and half-educated mechanics in particular, were not great consumers of books; even the theatres, during their most licentious period, were never visited by women of any pretensions to modesty or respectability. We know that Fielding in his "Jonathan Wild" goes a step or two beyond Ainsworth in his "Jack Sheppard," but that work was not written "*virginibus puerisque*." Scott, in one or two of his matchless romances, chiefly in the "Fortunes of Nigel," has introduced a *modicum* of slang, and a few scenes adapted thereunto: sufficient indeed to show that had he chosen to pursue such a course, he would there, as elsewhere, have proved himself *facile princeps*; but with good judgment and policy he avoided the path when he felt the quagmire shake under him. But where he scarce wetted his foot, Mr. Ainsworth has plunged in over neck, ears, and all; and of the muddy Helicon which Scott scarce deigned to touch with his lips, he, misapplying the poetic maxim, "Drink deep, or taste not," has taken a potent draught. In the lowest of all his styles, if he equal or surpass the Wonder of the North, it is only because that great writer felt that his genius would be debased by such exertion. Our modern flash novellists dare not indeed give the finishing touches to their thieves and prostitutes; they dare not make them say or do all that they should to be perfectly real, and thus the picture is just sufficiently true to be unutterably disgusting, without presenting us with the whole truth. However, to do him justice, there *is a good deal* of nature (if the word can be applied to the manners of the off-scourings of great cities) and truth in the Jack Sheppard blackguardism; whereas "Boz," in our opinion, fails when he dips his pen in the kennel. We allow, though objecting even to any mixture of the ingredient in a book intended for the drawing-room, that some of the lighter and less offensive slang of Sam Weller comes trippingly and pleasantly enough off the tongue of that worthy, but the much vaunted "Oliver Twist" is, in our opinion, a failure. Its ruffians, though ruffianly and disgusting enough certainly, have not an air of reality; nor does the author shine in scenes of violence of any kind. We will endeavour to illustrate this by one instance, we might produce many. The murder in "Oliver Twist" is much spoken of, and no doubt it is horrible enough, but it is sufficiently improbable to prove that "Boz" would make but a bungling assassin, a regular *muff* at such butchering work. He had evidently been studying all the most noted cases of the kind, recorded in the newspapers from twenty years back to the present time, and out of several of these he has constructed a very sorry *mélange*. He remembered the unusual circumstance of Thurtell, when his pistol failed to inflict a mortal wound, using it promptly and effectually as a weapon of close attack, by punching in with its barrel the skull of his wretched companion. Hereupon Mr. Dickens makes his murderer, afraid of firing on account of noise, employ his pistol in a similar manner, but not on the head but the face of his prepared and imploring mistress, and this mangling work several times repeated, we are to believe that the unfortunate woman endures in silence! We will venture to say that, common as atrocities are and have been, such a murder was never yet committed.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent continue in the enjoyment of excellent health; but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, Her Majesty has not taken her usual equestrian exercises during the week. Sunday was the birth-day of the Princess Sophia, and yesterday that of the Princess Augusta.

On Tuesday accounts reached town from the West of England, that an organised and armed insurrection had broken out in the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan. At Newport a number of rioters were killed, and some of the special constables and soldiers employed in dispersing them seriously wounded. The Mayor was also severely wounded. The rioters, to the number of several thousands, entered Newport in the morning from the neighbouring hills, where they had assembled under the command of Frost, who was recently discharged from the commission of the peace, in consequence of his attending Chartist meetings. The first object of attack was the inn at which the magistrates were assembled, and where a small detachment of the 45th were in readiness. The soldiers were ordered to fire on the rioters, twenty of whom were killed, and several others mortally wounded. The Chartists were many of them armed with guns, with which they returned the fire of the military; but they were soon routed, and in their flight they threw away their pikes and other weapons. Frost, and another man named Walters, have been apprehended,

and after a lengthened examination before the magistrates, have been committed for high treason. A seizure of papers in the house of the former prisoner, as well as in that of Partridge, the Chartist printer, has been made. The latest accounts state that large bodies of insurgents were still on the hills, but had not thought it advisable to renew their attempt upon Newport, in consequence of reinforcements, consisting of a troop of the 12th Lancers, and two companies of the 12th Foot, which had arrived since the previous attack. It is said that the papers seized in the house of Frost reveal a wide-laid revolutionary conspiracy, of which the attack on Newport was the preliminary movement. Under the head of the 45th Regiment, we have noticed the gallant conduct of the officer in command of the detachment of that corps. Upon this riot the *Times* has the following just remark: "It is the growth and lowering aspect of this dreadful conspiracy to which we have stood indebted for the reduction of the military force in Ireland to a pitch of weakness utterly incapable of protecting life or property, when Mr. O'Connell, having first provided for his own safety, shall order the flag of confiscation and massacre to be unfurled. It is the Chartist league which suspended the sailing orders of several regiments destined six months ago to relieve a portion of the Queen's troops serving for twelve years past in our distant colonies, and which, unless matters mend at home—a dismal chance, we apprehend—bids fair to keep the bulk of the British Army in perpetual exile."

Despatches were sent off on Saturday evening from the Colonial-Office for Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar. On Monday despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, were received at the Colonial-Office; also from Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar; and from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Bouverie, the Governor of Malta. Despatches, dated 17th ult., were received on Thursday at the foreign department, from Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador at Constantinople, and despatches were forwarded for the Marquis of Clanricarde, the British ambassador at St. Petersburgh. Despatches were received from the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, and despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office for the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, and also for Sir John Harvey.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at the Antwerp Inn, Dover, at 11 o'clock on Friday, under a salute from the heights, for the purpose of holding a Court of Load Manage. He was received by Colonel Munro and a guard of honour of the 90th Regt. His Grace proceeded at once to St. James's church, followed by the whole of the Trinity pilots. On taking his seat near the communion table, he was supported by the Mayors of Dover and Sandwich, the Deputy Governor of Dover Castle, and others, Captains and Lieutenants holding appointments under him. The Court being formed, and the usual ceremony having been gone through of electing a Master Warden for the fellowship of pilots, his Grace again returned to the Antwerp, there to fill up the vacancies in that body occasioned by deaths, &c. At 5 o'clock the Wardens and the newly admitted members had the honour of dining with his Grace.

Sir Robert Rolfe, Solicitor-General, is appointed to succeed the late Mr. Justice Vaughan. The elevation to the bench of the learned Solicitor-General will occasion a vacancy in the representation of Falmouth; but the writ commanding the election cannot be moved for till the commencement of the session.

The decision of the Treasury on the Postage question —retarded by the number of proposals sent in and other mechanical causes—is now announced as likely to be given at no distant period.

Lieut.-General Sir John Colborne has taken Lyneham Hall, the late residence of J. Bulteel, Esq., near Plymouth.

We stated some time ago that Mr. Lockhart was about to lead to the hymeneal altar the celebrated Miss Burdett Coutts, daughter of the *late* "Old Glory of Westminster;" we have great pleasure in now stating that the arrangements are nearly complete, and that the worthy heiress is devoted to the accomplished author.—*Sheffield Iris.* Fudge!

Lady Lytton Bulwer has addressed a letter to the *Morning Post*, complaining of a mis-statement which appeared in that paper and in the *Court Journal* of the 19th ult., which professed to describe a scene between her Ladyship and Mr. Henry Bulwer at Lady Aylmer's *soirée*. Lady Bulwer contradicts the whole affair, and states that Mr. Bulwer was not even present at the party alluded to. We regret, under any circumstances, being instrumental in circulating an erroneous report, but in the present instance our regret is somewhat diminished in consequence of the uncourteous—not to say unladylike—terms used by Lady Bulwer in speaking of the *Court Journal*. From the circumstance of the occurrence finding a place in the columns of the *Morning Post* and the *Court Journal* simultaneously, it is evident that the rumour did not originate with us, and it is equally clear that the rumour was currently circulated in Paris, from its finding its way into two Journals whose channels of information are altogether different.—*Court Journal.* [The whole affair is a discreditable hoax; and we should be glad to see the parties exposed.—ED. *N. & M. G.*]

Covent Garden.—On Monday Mr Sheridan Knowles' new play in five acts, and entitled *Love*, was produced. The drama has been got up in the very first style of decoration, the scenery and dresses being of the most enchanting and magnificent description. The design of the author is to represent the character of a proud woman under the contending passions of pride and love. The style of the play is throughout beautiful, and the master-passion, love, is exquisitely and forcibly painted. The acting was remarkably good, and the play announced for repetition amidst the greatest applause. We are glad to find Sheridan Knowles bearing testimony to the liberality of the management, not only in the getting up of the play, but in recompensing the author. "Mr. and Mrs. Mathews," he says, "have granted me the highest terms I ever yet received for a play."

Haymarket.—The universal interest excited by the announcement of Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's new play, entitled *The Sea Captain*, was fully gratified by its production on Friday week to the most brilliant and delighted audience of the season. As, from the necessary delay in our notice of it, this admirable play has no doubt already been seen by a large majority of our readers, we shall only say of it that it has continued to attract full audiences every evening since its production, and that there is but one feeling among all, as to the intense interest which some of its scenes excite, and the striking and impressive effect of the performance as a whole. Though entirely different in style and character from all the previous dramatic works of its writer, it has nevertheless all that force, spirit, and dramatic tact which so eminently distinguish them from those of all their modern rivals in the same line, and if upon the whole the *Sea Captain* is not calculated, from the very sombre and almost painful nature of the principal female character, to be so generally attractive as *The Lady of Lyons* and *Richelieu*, we doubt if it does not include more depth of poetic feeling, and more force of character, than either of those works. The two principal characters were beautifully acted by Macready and Mrs. Warner; and we never remember to have seen Strickland display so much real dramatic talent as in *Sir Maurice*, though the character is a painful and disagreeable one. Miss Faucit was exquisitely touching in the little she had to do, and the drama was perfectly well acted throughout.

Adelphi.—This theatre continues to be crowded every night. The fine acting of Mrs. Keeley in *Jack Sheppard* is wonderfully attractive. A new burletta, called the *Beadle of the Parish*, has been performed with the greatest success.

St. James's.—This theatre opened on Tuesday, under the management, (we fear we shall have to say mismanagement) of the late lessee of Drury-Lane. The performances consisted of a revival of *Monsieur Jacques*, and a ballet called the '*Fille mal Gardée*.' The latter is sad trash, but as the *Literary Gazette* justly observes,—"those whose habits of life lead them to take pleasure in such exhibitions will find every thing to gratify their appetites on these boards, with their *filles* unguarded enough, and almost undressed."

On Two Announcements of last Tuesday.

One paragraph tells—"here I am on my pins,"
Another, that "failure has more than begun."
One tells—"from this evening my business begins;"
Another makes known that "my labours are done"

A manager blame not, as wanting in soul,
Who fearful misfortunes can promptly forget,
But join we to laud one who starts from the goal,
Where others must *finish*—the *London Gazette*.
Court Gazette.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.—The Emperor of Austria has signified his willingness to recognise both the Spanish and Portuguese constitutional governments, on condition of a marriage between the eldest son of Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain, the restoration of all the property of Don Carlos and Don Miguel, with pensions suitable to their rank, and the reform of the clergy in both countries under the direction of his Holiness the Pope. It is also stipulated that all the loans contracted by Don Carlos and Don Miguel shall be recognised.

EGYPT.—Before the departure of Commander Stopford, of the *Zebra*, in an audience which he had of the Pasha, the latter addressed to him the following words: "Tell your father (Admiral Stopford) that I will not give up the Turkish fleet—that in the long course of my life I was never guilty of cowardice, a gross act of which it would be if I were to submit to the absolute will of the great Powers." A great mortality has broken out amongst the crew of the Turkish fleet at Alexandria. Up to 13th Oct. more than 2,000 had died, and upwards of 1,500 were in the hospitals. The malady, however, was subsiding when the last accounts left.

CHINA.—Orders have been sent to India for the ships-of-war on that station to proceed at once to China. The *Druid*, and some other frigates, are, it is said, ordered also to join the squadron and blockade the Chinese coasts, seize upon their junks, and harass them in every possible way, until redress has been obtained, in the shape of 2,000,000*l.*, for the opium lately taken possession of and destroyed by the Chinese Government.

The latest news from China brings us intelligence of the actual destruction of the opium surrendered. All parties are anxiously looking as to the course to be pursued by the British Government. The British merchants had all left Canton and repaired to Macao. The American houses still continued to transact business at Canton, and were deriving great advantages from the trans-shipment of British goods in American vessels.

UNITED STATES.—The steam-ship *Liverpool*, Lieut. Fayrer, R.N., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, after a passage of 17 days, from New York. The news brought by the *Liverpool* is most important. The Bank of the United States had suspended payment several days before the arrival of the *Liverpool* at New York, news from Europe of the monetary difficulties of the times having been received by the London packet. The Baltimore and nearly all the banks in the South had also suspended. The New York and the Boston banks alone stood firm.

THE BOLD YOUNG HUSSAR.

Oh who can help loving a bold young hussar?
What magnificent creatures those officers are!
There's Swillit I'm sure, though he's not over tall,
How imposing his gait, and how martial withal!
With nostrils all wide, how majestic his pace!
I wonder what foe could e'er look in his face!
Hear the clink of his spurs, see the turn of his toes!
There's fire in his eye, and there's fire in his nose:
Such a turtle in peace, such a tiger in war!
Oh who can help loving a bold young hussar?

When he strides into *Doolly's*, and calls out for supple,
How deadly the fire of his dark rolling eye!
And then, so voracious he dives in his fork,
You would think he was busy transfixing a Turk!
Again into *Colton's* behold him advance,
How the 'bacco-boy crouches beneath his stern glance!
There envelop'd he stands like a tableau of Mars
In his element smoke,—though it be but cigars.
Such a turtle in peace, such a tiger in war!
Oh who can help loving a gallant hussar?

Sure when nations are tranquil, and peace is restored,
And their country demands not the aid of the sword,
How justly deserving those officers are
Of their country's respect, and the smiles of the fair!
Yet *men* are so jealous; and, strange though it seem,
They seldom command their own sex's esteem!—
Yes,—*woman* alone of true valour's the judge,
And her smiles and her favours she never will grudge
To those turtles in peace, and those tigers in war,
Oh who can help loving a brave young hussar?
Edinburgh Observer. P.

MAJOR MACNAMARA'S SKETCH OF THE BRITISH OFFICER AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE LATE WAR.—(*Continued from p.* 693.)

THE officer's commission was quite as easily got at as the soldier's back; the prerogative Courts-Martial and starvation upon half-pay were formidable antagonists for the mere soldier of fortune to contend with, who ventured on any subject to have an opinion of his own; and yet amidst an immense mass of dregs there was a considerable portion of rich and valuable ore that could not be deteriorated even by the corruption that surrounded it. There is, moreover, something in the profession of arms which, although it will not exactly operate upon mere fools or cowards, certainly tends to ennoble all those who are not fools or cowards—a species of alchymy that extracts rich and valuable metal from the rudest and apparently most worthless material. The conventional code of the Army, even at this time, acted as a strong corrective to the evils of the system we have described. Bravery, open and honourable dealing, the conduct and manners of a gentleman, were scrupulously exacted by one officer from another, and out of these qualities, artificial as some of them might be, others were generated, so that in process of time, either by a natural impulse, or the weariness and disgust of ignorance and vice that almost every man feels at one period or other of his life, such minds appeared who were neither afraid or ashamed to cast off their trammels, or to express their contempt and abhorrence of those who continued wilfully to wear them. There gradually arose a "class apart," "Methodists," as they were then termed, an embryo of what the older British officer became towards the conclusion of the last war, many living examples of which are happily still to be found—patriots, warriors, statesmen, men who were as admirable in their professional capacity as they were exemplary in the private relations of life, and who, we must insist upon it, ought to be (if they are not so) the pride and boast of England, and whom it is the bounden duty as well as the interest of Englishmen to cherish and reward, that the race may be perpetuated, that it may live for ever "in their descendants," the glory and the security of a great, a free, and an enlightened people.

These were the men who, in defiance of a system the most vicious and unnatural that ever was devised, and to which they were bound by letters that cramped and confined equally their mental and physical faculties, became, as it were by intuition, alive to the utter degradation in which that system involved the profession of arms, and sought to counteract it by gentleness and humanity—dealing with the brutalised soldier as if he had still some slight remnant of those feelings which, in the order of nature, are common to both, and resorting to punishment only when rewarding, persuasion, and reproof, had become entirely unavailing. This they were often obliged to do as it were by stealth: the system was denounced by the "flagellists" as a "milk-and-water" one, and its devisers and practisers ridiculed as "old women." It nevertheless worked well, and in a short space of time effected a marked and decided improvement in the conduct and condition of the soldier. The previous indiscriminate character of the punishment he was subjected to having changed, he began to feel that the good opinion of his officer was of some real value to him, and sought not only to acquire it, but to retain it; he began to regard his officer not only as his master but as his friend, became personally attached to him as such, and studiously endeavoured to avoid punishment, not only because he *feared* it, but because he also *felt* and *knew* that to enforce it

* Brevet-Major Ulysses Macnamara; here we speak in our own person.

would give his officer pain. The grand and decisive benefit however that this milder and more rational system of Military administration conferred upon the Army was, that it not only reconciled the service who were frequently in the habit of even maiming themselves to escape from it, but it created an "esprit de corps," a regimental attachment and emulation that, more than anything else perhaps, enabled the British Army, a few years later, to answer the demand "at sight" made upon it by one of its greatest leaders, as well as one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the day, and to enter the lists with advantage against the best and choicest troops of France.

The amended system, however, was far from being generally adopted throughout the service; the dawning of its effects might indeed be discerned in most regiments, but it was generally acted upon in few. The articles of war, and the rules and regulations, remained in all their power, might, majesty and dominion (however nominally as we have shown in *some* instances), to work out the utter demoralisation. Military as well as moral, of the Helots they were designed to govern, and it was not until the Army took the field in the Peninsula that they were necessarily modified, and by being made rather more flexible, perhaps, better adapted to the changes of position and circumstances to which the Army was liable. But they were far from assuming a milder character; they were, if anything, more sanguinary than before, but happily their effects continued to be counteracted by the necessities of the times, and by the sense, wisdom, and discretion of their great leader, who, casting aside the mere trivialities of the service, which had hitherto constituted its very soul and essence, looked for *field* capabilities only from his officers and soldiers, and cared as little whether the soldier could see to shave himself by the lustre of his pouch, as whether he was shaved at all, provided his musket and bayonet were effective, and his heart and arm ready to use them; and who, provided a regiment was brought readily and steadily into line of battle, troubled himself quite as little about the means and method by which it was effected. The Regimental Commanding Officer had then, for the first time, fair play given him. Few men can attain that station without acquiring some slight knowledge of human nature generally, as well as a tolerably correct conception of individual character; but if he had possessed these attainments, he had been debarred the means of making them practically useful, and, controlled as he was, would have been better without them; he had now full and ample power, combined with discretion, and the result was highly creditable to the shades of British officers, never were British regiments more generally orderly and efficient, and never was flogging so little practised in the British service.

In the foregoing sketch of the British officer and soldier towards the conclusion of the 18th century, it will be perceived that we have "nothing exaggerated," and we confidently appeal to any of the surviving disciples* of the "pig-tail and jupe-lay school of arms" whether we have "aught set down in anger," whether, indeed, we have said even one-half of what they themselves would have said in support of our position, that the Military system of England was a disgrace to a civilised community—a system that so utterly annihilated the mental energies of both officer and soldier as to prevent them from becoming any thing but mere automatons,—that flogging has been perpetuated in the British Army, *not* by the vicious and irreclaimable character of the soldier, but by the cruel and abominable *system* under which he had been trained and governed. We have described the "*original man*" † (officer and soldier) *as he stood* after he had been *created* or *regenerated* by that system. And if we have described them rightly, it follows in our apprehension that if they were not *then what they were intended to be*, they never could have become otherwise under such a system of government.

MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

[*Visit by a French Officer*].—At Planchenoit, near the margin of the model, and close upon the road to La Maison du Roi, there is a battery of four guns in a corn-field; and in a potato-field still nearer to the village are three guns, placed in rather a difficult position as to access, with an opening cut in the hedge, through which one of them is firing. On going to this spot, the officer alluded to said, "Well, this is extraordinary. These guns (pointing to the four in the corn-field) I commanded: originally there were seven, but upon the second advance of the Prussians, I detached one gun, and myself assisted in lifting it up this bank (pointing to an elevation of about five or six feet); we brought it to the corner of this field, where we cut an opening in the hedge, and fired upon the Prussians. Finding the range to be good, we afterwards detached two others, but had not worked them long before the general retreat took place, and we left the guns on the spot, which I perfectly recollect and identify."

The above curious anecdote strongly confirms our opinion of the accuracy of this beautiful Model. We have understood from a Staff Officer, that on it being communicated to Mr. Siborn, he explained, that although he was very certain that he had correctly placed the battery in the corn-field alluded to, he had been guided solely by his own judgment in posting the detached guns in advance, adapting his military knowledge to the formation of the ground, and to the circumstances of the action at that particular moment. Of course he must be much gratified at finding that his ideas of what would have been the disposition of these guns upon such ground, and under such circumstances, have proved to be in strict accordance with that which actually occurred.

We could not have a more satisfactory proof of the correctness of Mr. Siborn's *coup d'œil*, as also of his professional knowledge and acquirements; and our surprise is shared by the whole service, that this officer should be allowed to remain twenty-six years a Subaltern, notwithstanding the labour and ingenuity displayed in the modelling of a work, from which the Army and the public derive so much gratification and instruction.

Literary Notices.

Koch's Revolutions of Empires. Translated by Andrew Crichton. Whittaker and Co.

This is the first number of a series of publications entitled the "Popular Library of Modern Authors," to include not merely books that have already been presented in a variety of shapes, but approved works to which valuable copyrights are attached, and which have hitherto only appeared in a more expensive form. Koch's "Revolutions of Empires" is a work judiciously selected for this undertaking, and we hope the spirited publishers will experience the most liberal encouragement. The works to follow are, Thierry's History of the Conquest of England by the Normans, Life of Sir William Wallace of Elderslie, Browning's History of the Huguenots, &c. All valuable historical works.

Life and Services of Viscount Nelson. Fisher, Son & Co.

We have here the first volume of a new edition of Clarke and M'Arthur's Life of the immortal Nelson, illustrated with five portraits and a view of the Parsonage House in which he was born. The edition is got up in good taste, and regardless of expense; it is most appropriately dedicated to the late Sir Thomas Hardy, the chosen friend of him "whose name is England's pride, whose example her shield and strength." The work should find its way into every Naval circle.

The Sporting Almanac for 1840. Churton.
The Oracle of Rural Life for 1840. A. H. Baily.

Between these rival publications for sportsmen and country gentlemen, we hardly know which to prefer: they both embody an abundance of facts relating to shooting, hunting, fishing, gardening, dogs, guns, and rural affairs in general, besides having all the useful tables which are given with other almanacs, and numerous beautiful illustrations. No sportsman or country gentleman should be without both.

The Juvenile Scrap Book. By Mrs. Ellis. Fisher, Son and Co.

The most beautiful book for our young friends that the season has yet produced: the embellishments are remarkably good, and the tales moral and instructive. Mrs. Ellis's endeavour has been to furnish the rising generation materials for thought, without casting a shade over their harmless mirth, but rather with an earnest hope that they may, in their turn, employ their lively spirits in diffusing cheerfulness around the winter's hearth; not sharing their merriment alone with those who are young and vigorous and noisy like themselves, but letting it be so tempered by kind feeling, so innocent and pure, that the aged or the suffering may smile with them, and the experienced and good partake of their enjoyment. Mrs. Ellis has shown herself well calculated to "teach the young idea how to shoot:" her book we most strongly recommend to all who have the care of youth.

The Child's Book of Zoology; or, Gleanings from Natural History. By J. H. Fennell. J. Thomas.

A very useful and attractive little book, forming another volume of "The Child's Library:" its anecdotes and facts are calculated to improve the mind.

The Romancist and Novelist's Library. Second Volume. J. Clements.

This is decidedly the cheapest publication in existence. It contains many of the works of fiction that are popular in this country and on the continent; for instance, the "Hunchback of Notre Dame;" "The Young Robber" and "The Enchanted Island," by Washington Irving; "The Wild Irish Boy," by Maturin; "The Barber of Paris," by Paul de Koch, &c. &c.

Several Notices in type are unavoidably postponed.

Making it Noon.—Reporting noon is an amusing routine at sea, and exemplifies the great authority of the Captain; for he actually assumes the power which Joshua possessed, of making time stand still. It is usual for the master, when he has ascertained that the sun's ascension is at its height, to salute the Captain, or officer of the watch, informing him that it is "twelve o'clock." If all things are ready, he replies, "Make it so, and pipe to dinner;" but, if anything remains to be done which requires a few minutes' labour, he hesitates not to suspend the event until such is accomplished; and when ready, and not before, he declares his pleasure that it shall be noon.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE PENSIONERS.

THE CHELSEA HOSPITAL OF FRANCE*.

The Pensioner can, in living with his better-half, console himself about the half of his body that he has lost. The children are put to school at the expense of Government, and everything goes on quite straight, provided a man mounts his guard in his proper turn, and loves and respects his Governor, who is something like a Marshal of France. Then there are, moreover, all sorts of amusements. There's the game of skittles, and the game of bowls, and the game of Siam, and the game of the tub,—in fact, every game: and, what's more than all, a first-rate library, and in it the portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte.

There are men for you, true to the back-bone, faithful fellows, and such as one can really depend upon. An old fellow there, an old good fellow, an old odd fellow, a venerable fellow, quite white hair, and very little of it, scarcely a breath left in him; his eyes raised towards Heaven, where he is upon the point of going: scarcely can he utter a sound. They press round him: silence is obtained, he is on the point of death; but before he dies, something is necessary to his happiness; he wishes, poor old fellow, he wishes to see his Emperor. This is not exactly convenient: he's at St. Helena, it's a long way off, and it's strictly forbidden to go there; moreover, the old boy hasn't time,—he can't last half-an-hour. O! there! it is his idea, he who is ill,—those that are well never think of anything. Before the portrait of my Emperor he gasps, they carry him there. Oh, it breaks my very heart to think of it—this poor brave old boy—look! he smiles, he weeps, he is choking, all around him groan; there, he is rather quieter now, his eyes are dried, there are no more tears or oil in the lamp. Gone! gone! Good God! good God! I am crying at it even now, and so are you. Come, let's have a drain to his memory, to the health of trustworthy friends.

He drew from his pocket several small figures of men drawn upon pasteboard, and cut out, and he began thus—

"Valour need never wait to number years. . . .
He needs no forefathers who serves the state. . . .
A lucky soldier was the first of kings. . . .
Who perils nothing ne'er with glory triumphs. . . ."

"Valour," &c. There, that's something that is not very far from the truth, with respect to these old tipplers of Pensioners; viz., that it was quite necessary there should be no waiting a number of years before they could come with glory to be kept warm and comfortable, and to be fed and lodged at the expense of Government.

"He needs," &c. That he needs no anecdotes, as this here line tells us, is again very true. A man doesn't want a forefather to be a Pensioner, as he is, in a general way, quite old enough to be his own forefather.

"A lucky soldier," &c. This is truer than ever, as we all know that the pensioners are not the Kings of France. This is easily enough explained by the fact, that the first King was a first soldier; but since that time, having had a tolerable quantity of soldiers, and very few kings, it is no longer extraordinary that the Pensioner should not be King of France.

"Who perils," &c. This is the reason why our old crippled, withered, hop-and-go-on veterans have invariably been covered, and always will be covered, with glory, all the world over, seeing that their triumphs have never been achieved without great dangers: and while upon this subject, I must say that I honour and respect the individual whose name I don't however, know, whose verses with regard to the old soldiers are quite the ticket. I, likewise,—I'll write you some verses upon the old soldiers, and the first subject I'll take shall be the old Pensioner, but then a man must know them as I know them, to do the thing at all properly.

I now asked him to begin; he calmed his enthusiasm a little, took breath, and showed me his little pasteboard figures.

This, Sir, represents a little boy with a drum, which he is in the act of beating; he has on an uniform, which is that of the drummers of the Pensioners. The children of all the cripples of the place form part of the staff of the Hotel. I speak to you knowingly upon the subject, since I handled the drumsticks a little myself, in the building of Louis XIV.

This fellow that you see next, with the crooked legs and round back, in his uniform and his cotton nightcap on, is the Inspecting Corporal, who is going his rounds. What the devil is all this row about? what an infernal noise. Ah, it's the breakfast-hour; regular helter-skelter of all the old human machinery, who march as bravely to the table as they formerly did to battle.

What do I see here, in that patent arm chair? Ah, it is one of the glorious remains of the Ex —, who has lost both his legs and both his arms. He is, however, in the perfect enjoyment of his trunk. What do I see by his side?—A pretty young girl, with eyes as soft as velvet, and the manners of a dove. Ah! she has just been giving the trunk something to drink: some gossiping people declare that she is his daughter. It's true enough; it beats all to nothing the story in ancient history of the woman who suckled her papa in limbo, like a baby. Our young Pensioner is much more striking; she nourishes her papa with wine her modesty and innocence not permitting her to suckle him.

Gracious Heaven! what do I behold? The triumph of surgery. The Pensioner with the silver head. It is the celebrated Grenadier, who had his head carried off by a cannon ball at the very moment he was thanking his Emperor, who had given him the Cross of the Legion of Honour for an act of courage and valour. A subscription was made in his favour at the benefit of the Poles which is the reason that his means enable him to stick a silver head of such enormous expense upon his shoulders.

What can be the matter with this fellow, who is running like a perfect madman? Where are you going, Sir! in the name of wonder; if you don't look out, you'll break your nose. What nonsense! this warrior has got no nose; he's going to hide himself in his room, under pretence of being ill, to escape the inspection: he is dreadfully afraid lest any inquiries should be made about his nose; he is just come from putting it in pawn at the Mont de Piété.

In the name of Heaven separate them, separate them! They have been beating each other to death: they have just been quarrelling, and both of them are in the right. It is the one who has no arm that has given the one who has no leg a severe box on the ear, because the one who has no leg had given him a violent kick in a part of his person that was not, by any means, made of silver.

Ah! here's the sentinel, who is holding a lance in his hand;—not so, not so,—the lance is held by an iron hook, which does duty for all the phalanges natural to man.

Attention! here's a new picture. Here are two fellows, who although but with one arm each, are by no means one-handed lads when it comes to filling themselves a pipe; you see one has holds the steel, and the other the flint.

Ah! here's a fellow who appears to be in a hobble: he was fishing with a line on the edge of the water, and had taken o

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* We mean of the reformed class, of course. Some few there are, we understand, who continue to believe that the safety of the nation in a great measure, if not entirely, depends upon the practice of flogging. Amongst them, we regret to say, is our gallant friend, Sir Marmaduke Mustard,—our only hope, if unfortunately he should outlive the Duke.

† We use this term because it has often been said that "The Duke of York CREATED the soldier with which the Duke of Wellington conquered." This, however, we deny. The Duke created *that* soldier himself, as well as the *officer* who led him. We well remember what *we were* when we first took the field in the Peninsula, and we leave it to the Duke to say what we had become when he gave us the Brevet.—U. M.

* From *Pictures of the French, drawn by themselves.* W. B. Or and Co., a beautifully illustrated and cheap publication.

his wooden legs, which are travelling down the stream like little pleasure boats. Luckily for him, a companion of his, who has just finished washing his snuffy pocket-handkerchief, stops the progress of his old friend's wooden legs with his walking-stick, which, as he had established himself washerwoman in an old broken-down punt, he manages to accomplish without great difficulty.

Where, in the name of goodness, are these fellows going, with their sleeves on like the public scriveners, so as not to dirty themselves? Oh! they are going to fire off the handsome cannons that are above, by the borders of the mont of the Hôtel. It is a fête day,—military fête day. Oh, if you knew how happy the old boys are when listening to the noise of the cannons! One reads in their faces the warlike recollections of the troubled times of the empire. Behind the cannoneers you see several other pensioners, who are making all sorts of circles in the dust with their canes.

They have finished firing off the cannon, and they are having a snug little game at bowls and skittles. Gracious Heavens! Look, look! there's one fellow on his back: see, he's laughing ready to split his sides; what the deuce is he saying? It was the ball that mistook his pins for the nine-pins. Ha! ha! ha! he'll never leave off laughing.

It is night-time; there's one fellow going to bed: he is putting an ancient pair of spectacles, with only one glass to them, on his nose. See, he is reading over again the reports in the *Moniteur* of the movements of the Grand Army. He looks as if he had a tremendous inclination to sleep; he is yawning and stretching out his legs and arms for all the world as naturally as if he had them all: he is placing his head upon his pillow. Hallo! he has forgotten to put out his candle. What's he doing there?—he is scratching his nose—no, he is only taking off his spectacles. Well, that *is* a pretty go; if he hasn't positively taken off his nose, and put the candle out with it! A silver extinguisher, my eye!—what do you think of that for style, eh? There, now he's asleep. Pleasant dreams.

Look, here's another one without arms, who has a knack of folding them on his breast, in order to resemble more strikingly his Emperor.

And this other fellow, where is he going? Ah! he is blind, but yet he walks as well as if he had the perfect use of his sight. What a thing custom is, after all. He is going to stand treat to his comrades. What, then, is he richer than they are? Yes, certainly, for, as he hasn't the slightest occasion for his allowance of candles, he sinks it in small glasses of brandy.

What—what, in the name of patience, is this? Where's this one-armed fellow going with his flint and steel? See, he is going out of the Hôtel. Ah! he's on guard at the corner of the fire, in a watch-box, like the check takers at a theatre: he's fairly in for a night of it in the destruction way, and he ought to know a little about that kind of business—he who has been suffering destruction all his life. He has come across another one-armed veteran, his intimate friend, his right hand, a famous counsellor when it comes to the discussion of an omelette. Counsellors, however, are seldom *fourkers-out*. What a wonder! they are bidding each other good-bye: they have just got sufficient arms between them to enable them to shake hands.

Ah! here's Father La Joie; he is playing at hop scotch with a number of little boys: he is standing on one foot, with his wooden leg tucked under the half of the arm that he has left.

Well, I hope you have seen a splendid lot of cripples, who are not half such idle dogs as many that are quite whole. Honour to valour, although unfortunate, and respect to brave men, say I.

MILITARY LIFE WHEN CAMPAIGNING.

The intervals in war are often long, frequent, and wearisome; but experience suggests a variety of methods to make them pass agreeably; and British officers, beyond those of other nations, possess the art of combining relaxation and pleasure with hardships and strict duty. In the early campaigns in the Peninsula, coursing, shooting, and fishing, were sports very generally pursued in the several divisions of the Army—Greyhounds and pointers forming part of the equipments of many individuals. But now (1811) fox hounds and harriers were to be seen lending animation to the fine mountain scenery of the Beira frontier: and we may aver, without fear of contradiction, that the Quorn or Belvoir hounds never drew together more numerous "fields" of *red-coats* than were there to be seen,—mounted on charger, cob, or baggage animal,—aspiring to the honour of bearing off the brush. Into the exhilirating and healthful amusement of hunting, no one entered more heartily than Lord Wellington, who at this time established regular days for his own pack to meet, the places for throwing off being made generally known, in order that all who chose to partake of the sport might attend: a practice observed ever after, when the troops were not in the field; and many a distinguished officer now looks back with pleasure to those merry meetings.

But it was not recreation only that Lord Wellington had in view, when inviting his officers to join in the pleasure of the chase. He justly regarded hunting as an amusement which, by leading its votaries to observe and study the features of a country, gradually familiarized them with every variety of ground, and insensibly conveyed to them that most essential of all military acquirements, the *coup-d'œil*, without the possession of which the study of the art of war may be said to be vain and profitless. A facility of reconnoitering and describing ground was thus acquired, which often afterwards proved of infinite service; for, as Machiavelli well observes, "a clear knowledge of one country leads us to that of any other." Then, again, on these occasions Lord Wellington met and conversed with his Generals; who thus, without the formality of a visit or of a letter, could make known particulars relating to their troops, which gave him an insight into the state of his Army, such as few Commanders have succeeded in obtaining.

Nor did Lord Wellington evince less desire to afford amusement and occupation to the soldiers; for by encouraging races, theatrical exhibitions, and other pastimes in which they could partake, he found means to effect his purpose. By such a system all were kept in good humour; while the spirit of hospitality and good-fellowship that universally prevailed, tended in no degree to injure the discipline and efficiency of the Army.

Let it not be supposed that, even when in the field, a soldier's life is altogether destitute of enjoyment. His viands, it is true, are coarse and oftimes scanty, but he is no martyr to dyspepsia; and, with a never-failing appetite, possesses a stomach equal to the task of digesting the toughest of all known aliment—ration beef. His is a life of high excitement, and totally devoid of care; resembling, in the latter respect, that of the gipsy bands so numerous throughout Europe, the members of which, despising the artificial state of existence led by civilized man, cling to the habits of a kind of savage life with a pertinacity only to be accounted for by supposing it is an extraordinary degree congenial to the nature of untutored man. The above, it will be said, is the bright side of the medal. Alas! the other exhibits, in strong relief, the demoralizing and brutalizing effects of warfare,—over which we must be permitted to draw a veil.—*Major Jackson and Captain Scott's Life of Wellington.*

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR HENRY TROLLOPE, G.C.B.

This distinguished officer was born at Norwich about the year 1750, and entered the Navy, under the auspices of the late Earl of Sandwich, at a very early age. In 1777 he was made Lieutenant, and appointed to command the *Kite* cutter, and so pleased was his patron, then First Lord of the Admiralty, at the gallant and active conduct of his *protégé*, that he placed the *Kite* on the establishment of a sloop-of-war, by which means her Commander obtained a step of promotion. In the spring of 1781 he accompanied Vice-Admiral Darby's squadron to the relief of Gibraltar, and was made Post on the 4th of June in that year.

Being next appointed to the *Rainbow*, of 48 guns, Captain Trollope sailed from Plymouth to join Commodore Elliot's squadron, on the 4th of September, 1782. On the 6th he fell in with the French frigate *La Hebé*, of 40 guns, and, after a running fight, captured her off the Isle de Bas, with the loss of only one man. Captain Trollope continued in command of the *Rainbow* until the peace of 1783, when he purchased the lease of Laughrne Castle in Carmarthenshire, and diffused with liberality his ample fortune.

When the expedition, known as the Spanish armament, was prepared, Captain Trollope was appointed to the *Prudente*, of 38 guns; and subsequently to the *Hussar* frigate in the Mediterranean.

In 1795 many vessels, capable of being armed, were purchased into the Navy: and the *Glatton*, an Indiaman, was armed after a plan proposed by Captain Trollope, who was appointed to command her.

He had proved in the *Rainbow* the great effect of heavy metal, and was one of the first (if not the first) Naval Officers who recommended the adoption of 68-pounder carronades, called smashers, to be substituted for long guns of the same weight, but of inferior calibre.

Accordingly, the *Glatton* was armed throughout with carronades, having twenty-eight 68-pounders and the same number of 32-pounders, by which means she could discharge a heavier broadside than any two-decked ship in the Navy.

During the winter of 1795 and the spring of 1796, the *Glatton* formed part of the fleet of Adm. Duncan in the North Sea. On the 15th of July in the latter year, on making the coast of Holland, Capt. Trollope discovered a French squadron, consisting of three large frigates, two smaller ones, and a cutter, besides another frigate and brig at some distance to leeward.

Nothing daunted by this immense disparity of force, Captain Trollope instantly resolved to attack them, and try the effect of his heavy metal. Ranging up between the two largest, he opened his fire on both sides with such tremendous effect as speedily to oblige them to sheer off; and their places being occupied by fresh ships, he compelled them also to retire;—in fact, after an action of twenty minutes, he put to flight the whole of the French squadron, and was only prevented from capturing their ships by the dismantled state of the *Glatton*.

It is remarkable, that although engaged for nearly the whole of the time within pistol-shot, the *Glatton* had not a single man killed, and only two wounded. Scarcely half a-dozen shots struck her hull; but her rigging and sails were cut to pieces, and the masts badly wounded.

For this very gallant exploit Captain Trollope obtained great reputation, and the merchants of London voted him a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas.

In the summer of 1797 Captain Trollope was appointed to the *Russell*, 74; and to him was confided the task of watching the Dutch fleet, under *De Winter*, and communicating to Admiral Duncan any movement of the enemy. In the battle of Camperdown the *Russell* bore a distinguished part; and when His Majesty George the Third visited the fleet, so anxious was he to mark his sense of Captain Trollope's gallant services, that he conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood as Knight Bannaret, which, however, was afterwards found to be irregular, as such distinction can only be conferred upon the field of battle.

During the remainder of the revolutionary war, Sir Henry Trollope continued to command the *Russell*, and afterwards the *Juste*, 84, in the Channel fleet. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801; Vice-Admiral, Nov. 9, 1805; Admiral, Aug. 12, 1812; and created an extra K.C.B., May 20, 1820.

Sir Henry Trollope married, in 1782, Miss Fanny Best, a native of London.

For several years this officer has lived in retirement, and repeated attacks of the gout, upon a frame enfeebled by extreme age, had produced aberration of mind. In a fit of insanity he committed suicide at Freshford, near Bath, on the 2d of Nov., being, according to the newspaper reports, in the 84th, but, as we believe, in the 90th, year of his age.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL FRANCIS GODOLPHIN BOND.

This officer entered the Navy in 1774, and was made Lieutenant 14th May, 1782, and served as First of the *Providence* under Captain Bligh in the bread-fruit expedition from 1791 to 1793, when the object of the voyage having been successfully accomplished, Mr. Bond was appointed to command either the *Netley* or *Milbrooke* schooner, on the Lisbon station, where he greatly distinguished himself; was promoted by Lord St. Vincent to Commander 11th Dec., 1800; and to Post rank 29th April, 1802. In June, 1803, he was appointed to the Sea Fencibles, and was never afterwards in command afloat. He became a retired Rear-Admiral at the general promotion, 10th of January, 1837. Admiral Bond was always esteemed as a brave and zealous officer, and his early career was marked by great ability and success in his profession. We are not aware of the reason for his being overlooked in a later period, unless circumstances induced him to prefer the civil service. He died at Exeter, at the advanced age of 74, universally beloved, esteemed, and regretted, by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance.

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment, was appointed second member of the Council at that Presidency.

Khybur Pass.—Lieut.-Col. Wade, with Shazada Timoor and his party, supported by a strong force of Mahommedan auxiliaries furnished by the Sikh Government, captured the fort of Alli Mujid in the Khybur Pass on the night on the 26th July, the place having been attacked during the day, and evacuated at night by the garison. Since then, Col. Wade has obtained entire command of the Pass, and by the last accounts of 7th Aug., was encamped beyond its western extremity. The country had generally acknowledged the authority of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and supplies were brought in abundance to Col. Wade's camp. An advance movement would be made in a day or two to Jelalabad, from which place Mahomed Ukbur Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, who was stationed there, had fled. The stories of the Sikhs having abandoned Col. Wade at Peshawur are wholly without foundation; in fact Koonwer Nob Nehal Singh had remained honourably at his post in Peshawur, notwithstanding many inducements which were held out after the death of his grandfather to call him to Lahore, and he has done so for the sole purpose of fulfilling the obligation of the Sikh Durbar to the British Government.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 21.

An order has been issued by the Court of Directors, and published by the President in Council at Fort William, authorising the assimilation of the uniform of Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons with that of the corresponding ranks in H.M.'s service, being those of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General. The Inspector-Generals in the Royal Army having the relative rank of Brigadier-Generals, the Members of the Medical Board are directed to be placed on the same footing.

Kurnool.—(Extract of a letter from an officer of the 16th Madras N.I., dated Camp Ghooty, 3d Sept., 1839.) "You will see by the above date that we have left Cuddapah, although I fear but for a temporary period. We were ordered to march suddenly to join a force assembling in this district, for the purpose of chastising a Nabob of a neighbouring territory, Kurnool, who has foolishly determined to measure his strength with our Government. He has for years been a turbulent troublesome fellow, and his country a resort for all the rebellious people of India. We are now marching towards his capital to relieve him of his ill-managed dominions. It appears some letters of his to some ally in the north of India were intercepted and carried to Lord Auckland, who demanded an immediate explanation of their contents, instead of rendering which he has been taking several thousand Arabs and Mussulmen into his service, and bought all the arms and military stores he can lay hands on. We are now marching to Adonii, where our force is to rendezvous about 7 000 men under Maj.-Gen. Wilson. There are two Commissioners gone to the Rajah for his final answer, and if it is not unconditional submission, we are at him immediately, in which case I think we may get some more prize-money, as he is reported to have lots of coin in his treasury. The Government appear determined not to trifle with him, by thus ordering out so large a force, so strong as to prevent the possibility of a reverse, indeed such might be attended with very serious consequences in the present unsettled state of the country. We arrived at Ghooty this morning, called the Gibraltar of the East, being the strongest hill fort in India. Another regiment has joined us from Bangalore, and in four days we shall be at Adoni; the march from thence to the scene of action will be about 60 miles. My next will tell you the result of the affair, which I suspect will end very bloodlessly."

The Staff and appointments connected with this force will be found in the last week's G. O., under the head Madras.

Major James Glencairn Burns, 3rd Bengal N.I., son of the celebrated poet, has retired from the Army.

The following orders have been issued relative to the increase in the Indian Army:—G.O., 25th July.—Under instructions from the Hon. Court of Directors, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorise the addition of one regiment of European infantry, of ten companies at each Presidency, composed of 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, and 920 non-commissioned rank and file.

G. O., 31st July.—The Hon. the President in Council having resolved in the secret and separate department that an additional, or ninth, company of the present strength, consisting of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 2 Drummers, and 100 privates, be raised for each infantry regiment of the line, of the Native Army of the three Presidencies, the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in Bengal, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.

The Court of Directors have decided, in the case of Major W. Gregory, that any officer who may have served the prescribed period entitling him to the benefit of the recent pension regulations (before his transfer to the Invalid Establishment) does not, in consequence of such transfer, forfeit his title to the pension allotted to his period of service on the effective strength of the Army. It is at the same time directed, that time passed in India, after transfer to the Invalid Establishment, shall confer no additional claim.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 11.

Recent instructions have been received from the Governor-General, which direct H.M. troop-ship *Jupiter* to remain at Trincomalee, and the *Conway* to proceed to Rangoon, and inform the Admiral that his services are not immediately required in India, so that His Excellency may go at once to China, to adopt whatever measures he there sees fit. It is also said the Admiral is anxious to engage 90 or 100 seamen.—*Colombo Observer*, August 15.

A considerable reduction has been made in the pay of officers of the Indian Navy, commanding steamers. They are now to receive 400 instead of 1100 rupees per mensem.

The Military movements of the past month have not been confined to the Army of the Indus. Two field forces have been ordered to assemble: one, composed of troops on the Bengal establishment, is ordered to rendezvous at Nusseerabad for the purpose of attacking Joudpore. It consists of four squadrons of Native Infantry, one troop of horse, and two and a half companies of foot Artillery, with six regiments of Native Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners, the whole being commanded by Maj.-Gen. R. Hopton. The other is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Wilson, and consists of one Cavalry and two Infantry Brigades, with proportionate details of Artillery and Engineers. This force is drawn from the Madras establishment, and will assemble at Adoni for the reduction of Kurnool. Government appears determined to chastise the insolence of the native Princess. Our successes in Afghanistan, the preparations against Joudpore and Kurnool, and the recent deposition of the Sattara Rajah, will probably induce even the most refractory to succumb. The reports circulated during the last month, relative to Ava and Nepaul, are rather contradictory. On the whole it would appear that the Nepalese will choose their own time to attack us, whilst the orders which have been issued to the general service corps in Bengal, as well as the detention of the *Jupiter* and H.M.'s 61st Regiment in Ceylon, would induce us to believe that the Supreme Government intends to take the first favourable opportunity for chastising the insolence of the Burmese monarch.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lloyd Smythe, of the Madras Cavalry.—After 36 years' residence in India, he had revisited his native land in 1836, to comfort an aged mother and two beloved sisters, and was just returned to renew his Military services in the hope of obtaining higher rank within a few years, and then retiring to spend his last days in the bosom of his family, but he was carried off, after a short illness, by the rapid progress of dysentery. He had witnessed the successes of the British arms in India for many years, having served at the battle of Assaye, under the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was descended from an ancient family at Notley Nibley, in the county of Gloucester. He was an excellent officer, an affectionate relative and friend, a highly talented man, and a sincere Christian.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Aug. 1, 1839.—Mr. H. V. Mathorn has been appointed to the office of Civil and Sess. Judge of Cuttack. Mr. B. Alexander has been appointed Special Dep. Coll. of Hooghly. Mr. A. Forbes has been appointed to the office of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Bancoora, Mr. Pandwan, v. J. H. Young. Mr. Forbes will continue to officiate as Coll. of Midnapore until further orders. Mr. E. T. Trevor, Assist., has been transferred from the 18th, or Jessore Div., and placed under the Comm. of the 19th, or Cuttack Div. Mr. C. B. Thornhill, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages. Mr. George Alexander resumed charge of the General Post-office, on the 21st Aug.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., Aug. 12, 1839.—Cavalry.—Maj. J. B. Hearsey to be Lieut.-Col. 6th L.C.—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. R. L. Anstruther to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. E. Watt to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. R. H. Christie to be Lieut., from 5th Aug., 1839, in succ. to Lieut.-Col. G. I. Shadwell, prom. 70th N.I.—Ens. A. W. Baillie to be Lieut., v. Lieut. F. Jaffreys, dec., with rank from 1st July, 1839, v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. R. Hill, prom.; Lieut. Roderick Robertson to rank from 16th March, 1839, v. Lieut. T. Jeffreys (dec.), struck off agreeably to G.G.O., 30th May, 1839, Lieut. W. R. Mercer to rank from 30th April, 1839, v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. E. J. Betts, prom. 73d N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. R. M'Nair to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Richardson to be Lieut., from 3d Aug., 1839, in succ. to Brev.-Maj. H. R. Murray, ret. 68th N.I.—Capt. R. W. Wilson to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. H. De Montmorency to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. M. Baker to be Lieut., from 1st Aug., 1839, in succ. to Maj. G. J. B. Johnston, ret. 8d N.I. Capt. G. N. Pride to be Maj., Lieut. C. Rogers to be Capt of a comp., and Ens. J. Metcalfe to be Lieut., from 8th July, 1839, in succ. to Maj. J. G. Burns, ret. Med. Department—Assist.-Surg. H. M. Tweddell to be Surg., from 10th April, 1839, v. Surg. W. Bell, ret.

RETIREMENTS.—G.O., Aug. 5.—Maj. G. J. B. Johnston, 68th N.I., is permitted to retire from the service of the E.I.C. from 1st Aug., on the pension of a Col., in conformity with the Reg. 29th Dec., 1837. Brev.-Maj. H. R. Murray, 73d N.I., is permitted to retire from the 2d Aug., on the pension of a Col., in conformity with do. do. Maj. J. G. Burns, 3d N.I., and Superintendent of Cachar, has retired on the pension of his rank from 8th July, 1839.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., July 30, 1839. Cornet H. R. Grindlay, 6th L.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on med. cert. Lieut. D. Downes, 38th N.I., is permitted to proceed to do. on do. Maj. G. N. Prid, 3d N.I., is permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Aug. 30, 1839.—A. Mellor, Esq. to act as Prine. Coll. and Mag. of Bellary during the absence of Mr. Lewin on other duty, or until further orders. J. W. Cherry and E. G. R. Fane, Esqrs., are admitted on. Writers on this Estab. from the 20th inst., the date of their arrival at Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., Aug. 30, 1839.—Senior Ens. A. R. Dallas to be Lieut., v. Childers, invalided, date of comm. 27th Aug., 1839. Supernum. Ens. Charles Woodland, brought on the effective strength of the Army from 10th March, 1839, to complete the establishment. 14th N.I., Lieut. W. Bassett to be Adj. 43th N.I., Senior Ens. R. P. Pedmore to be Lieut., v. Bullock, dec., date of comm. 20th Aug., 1839. Super. Ens. George Paxton to be brought on the effective strength of the Army, from 10th March, 1839, to complete the establishment. 30th N.I., Senior Ens. A. H. North to be Lieut., v. Wilkins, dec., date of comm. 30th July, 1839. 8th L.C. Senior Cornet H. H. Pocting to be Lieut., v. Prescot, dec., date of comm. July 31, 1839. Lieut.-Col. W. Strahan, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. of the Army to be Quartermaster Gen. of the Army, v. Hanson. Maj. W. J. Butterworth, C.B., Assist. Quartermaster Gen. of the Army, to be Dep. Quartermaster Gen. of the Army, v. Strahan. Capt. P. G. Taynton, Dep. Ass. Quartermaster Gen. of the Army, v. Butterworth. Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33d N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the Army, v. Taynton. Lieut. G. Haines, 18th N.I., to act as Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the army during the employment of Lieut. Jenkins on other duty, without prejudice to the Regimental Staff appointment.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Aug. 27, 1839.—Second Lieut. J. W. Gould, Art., to Europe on sick cert. Lieut. G. A. Marshall, 18th N.I., to do. on do., to embark from the western coast.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, Nov. 5.—CLYDESDALE, *Davies*, from Bengal, May 27. London, 6th.—CAPE PACKET, *Lamb*, do., May 22.—CHARLES KERR, *Arnold*, Manilla May 22.—ALEXANDER, *M'Donald*, Singapore, June 5. Off Cork, 7th.—MARIA, *Black*, Bombay, June 17. London, 7th.—LADY PACKET, *Allan*, Batavia, July 24. 8th.—ISIS, *Whelan*, Bengal, May 5.—ROMEO, *Pollock*, Singapore, July 6. DUCHESS OF KENT, *Crosby*, New South Wales, June 10.—RUSSIAN, *Wood*, Bengal, May 25.

SHIPS SAILED.—Portsmouth Nov. 6.—PERSIA, *Stevens*, for Ceylon and Madras.

SHIPS STRANDED.—Sept. 21. SCOTIA, *Campbell*, London to Calcutta, lat. 2 N., long. 9° W. 22d.—ROARK, *Echelley*, London to Hobart Town, lat. 8° 2' N., long. 30° 57' W.

CASUALTY.—Ramsgate, Nov. 5.—The W. S. HAMILTON, *Brown*, from London to Penang and Singapore, has put back from the Downs, having been in contact with the LOTUS, and carried away bowsprit and figure head, with other damage.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR

(*Continued from page 715.*)

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

SIR,—The necessity or propriety of inducing in the recruit a love for his duties and drill being pretty self-evident, we will, with your permission, revert to this the original subject of our correspondence.

By the increase of bounty, we have made a great step towards this point as regards the infantry, but our friend of the cavalry remains still in the back-ground, though of course not to the extent as formerly, yet sufficient to draw the kind consideration of the authorities in his behalf; but of this more anon.

The period of stoppages for the infantry soldier has been shortened, the amount of his debt considerably lessened, indeed, comparatively speaking, it is merely nominal; and now that his pocket-money has increased, and still a good share of leisure time on his hands, permit the suggestion of a few modes of employing the one and the other to a good purpose.

It may be matter of discussion as to the necessity of providing a third meal; to the old and steady soldier it is not of so great consequence, but to the recruit it is a decided advantage, as from various causes it could be supplied him at a less rate, of a better quality, and more regularly than he can supply himself, keeping him more in barracks, and thus engender a love of quiet and study, in preference to noise and dissipation.

The utter eradication of drunkenness occupies a prominent feature in the improvement of the soldier, and it would not be a very expensive trial towards attaining this end, if *every canteen* was *gutted* and turn into a *gymnasium*. It must strike every reflecting person as rather paradoxical, that a revenue should be desired, or collected, from a source which has been considered the only stain on the British soldier's character—one that is continually subjecting him to disgrace and punishment. The necessity for these places in times past may have existed, when the detention of the recruit within the precincts of the barrack-yard was requisite until he had either spent his bounty or embarked, but they now only offer to the man confined to barracks as a punishment, the means of evading his officer's decision.

Those who recollect that there are canteens which once paid from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for every ten men on the barrack-master's return (in addition to the rent), are aware of the misery they have caused. To what end are the canteens now continued, and who are the better for them? Does the officer benefit by them? Certainly not; the rubbish generally sold would deter him from selling for anything, had he no mess. Does the N.C. officer derive advantage from them? No. It is only a thorn in his side, a temptation (if inclined to tipple) continually besetting him, notwithstanding all his struggles. The multifarious duties devolving upon a N.C. officer, especially the sergeant, requiring him to be continually in attendance, oblige him to time his visit to the public-house, and from the distance frequently *preventing* his going; but here stands his arch-enemy with arms extended, continually tempting him; and not until his unsteady gait or flushed countenance brings him into notice, is the evil thought of. To the private they are certainly of occasional utility, as when warned for guard he can just provision to parade slip across and take his glass of rum (if he has the money), and thus enable the officer of the day to judge correctly of his refined taste by the smell; or when in a hurry and requiring a smoke, he may procure tobacco that elsewhere would not find a purchaser.

As to the shops (save the mark) attached to them, they too frequently cause the soldier's wife, who is not a first-rate economist, to run up a score, or the indolent one to save herself a walk to the town or village at a sacrifice of 20 or 30 per cent. For the love of sobriety, then, abolish the canteens, and throw them open as schools of exercise and recreation for the soldiers at all hours, and thousands will live to bless the authorities for their kindness.

This would offer a place of amusement and healthy excitement not only to the rank and file, but to the serjeant; who, however, unwilling that his officers should know he was at the canteen, would feel no dislike to leaving word in his own, or at the orderly-room, that if wanted, he would be found in the gymnasium.

Having previously adverted to the benefit derivable from the establishment of garrison libraries, it is with an equal share of regret with yourself, Sir, that in the list of books ordered, as appears by the list published in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, No. 329, there is scarcely a work tending to the improvement of the professional knowledge of the soldier. Not that I would presume to decry works of fiction, &c., &c., but as amusement and recreation may be blended with our exercise and duties, so may a more intimate and scientific knowledge of our duties be blended with our amusement. It is not necessary that every soldier should be an engineer or artillerist, but it is desirable that every soldier should have a knowledge of the principles or a slight idea of the various requisites in a body of men, to complete the work cut out for them by their general. Bull-dog courage (has and) will effect much. Personal firmness, and a reliance on the correct judgment of his officer (has and) will carry the soldier through all his difficulties, but a man will not work in the trenches or go on a fatigue party with an engineer officer and eight or ten sappers, less serviceable, by knowing a double sap from a gabion; neither will he cover his brigade of guns any the worse by fitting himself to work as No. 9 or No. 1, should he be required.

It has been said, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing:" true if possessed by those who *command*, but in one who is *commanded*, and knows that his *first* and *only* duty is to lay every *muscle* of his *body* and *principle* of his *mind* at the *service* and *disposal* of his *officer*, a little knowledge will assist him in carrying his orders into execution.

If a seaman is prized, who can reef and steer, knows every knot required in splicing, is acquainted with the use of every block and stay from the truck to the kelson, and from stem to stern, if he is prized, Sir, beyond the waisters, surely a N.C. officer, or private, who could, with a thorough knowledge of the work in hand, carry a scaling ladder, assist in running a gallery, cut out a sap when marked by the engineer officer, or help tamp a mine, would be equally valuable, and render more service than one whose ideas were bounded by the manual and platoon, or extended no farther than keeping step when marching past, even though he should eat fire occasionally when asked.

To facilitate this end, permit me, Sir, to name a few works that deserve a prominent situation in garrison libraries, Brougham's Preliminary treatise, a discourse on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of science. Macnaly on Field Fortification; Stuith on Fortification and Artillery; Jackson on Military Surveying; Pasley's practical Operations of a

Siege; Fielding's Perspective; Jebb's Defence of Outposts; Jebb's Attack of Military Posts; A work or two on Geometry, and of which there is a variety from Playnock's Catechism to Euclid; Roland and others on Fencing; a *correctly* printed copy of Field Evolutions.

If it is necessary, Sir, for an officer to make himself acquainted with the construction* of abattis and breastworks, or defence of posts, it is equally necessary that the instruments he works with should be well adapted for the particular service he requires. No mechanic would think of dividing a *log* of *timber* with a *mitre saw*, or burnishing a *steel scabbard* with a *rasp*, and it needs only to cultivate the *soldier's* intellectual and *bodily* powers to enable him to *cut* through every obstacle with greater celerity, or *polish* off any opponent with a *finer touch* or *higher finish* than he has hitherto done. CHEVRON.

* Part v. of the Regulations. See 8 para. 18; also para. 7, page 317.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial assembled at Karrach, 26th June, 1839, Assist.-Surgeon W. R. Williams, Med. Est., was tried on the following charge, viz.—

For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, whilst in charge of the medical duties of the Hon. Company's sloop-of-war *Elphinstone*, in the following instances, viz.—1st. In being in a state of intoxication on board the said sloop-of-war in Bushire Roads, on 8th Nov., 1838. 2d—In having at the same time and place made use of highly abusive and insulting language to Mr. F. C. Manners, Mate of the said sloop-of-war, on the quarter-deck of the same. 3d—In having at the same time and place assaulted the said Mr. Manners, by striking him with his clenched fist on the quarter-deck of the said sloop-of-war.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—That the prisoner, Assist.-Surg. W. R. Williams, is not guilty of the first instance of the charge, and do therefore acquit him of the same. With respect to the second instance, that he is guilty. With respect to the third instance, that he is not guilty, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, do sentence him, Assist.-Surg. W. R. Williams, to be dismissed the service. J. F. FITZGERALD, Maj.-Gen. Commanding the Forces.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—The Commander of the Forces cannot possibly concur in the finding of the Court on the third instance of the charge, as it has entirely overlooked the essential point of offence therein set forth; and, if circumstances had admitted, a revision of that part of the verdict would have been directed. For although Mr. Manners asserted in his original statement, drawn up on the day of the occurrence, and which was adduced on the defence, that Assist.-Surg. Williams struck him with his clenched first, whilst on the trial, after a lapse of about eight months, he states that he does not know whether the hand was open or shut, still he positively deposes that Mr. Williams did strike him, which is corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Midshipman Reethon, who states that he heard the sound of a blow, "as if a person had struck another on the cheek;" and this strong proof of an assault having been committed by Mr. Williams, is very unsatisfactorily attempted to be refuted by his endeavouring to prove that the noise of the blow proceeded from slapping his thigh. The circumstances, therefore, of the manner in which the outrage was committed, ought to have formed a very immaterial consideration in deciding on an act involving "highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and the verdict of the Court on the instance under action would have been strictly in conformity with the evidence before it, by finding the prisoner "guilty of having assaulted Mr. Manners, by striking him, but not with a clenched fist."

Under the above view of the case, as set forth in the proceedings on the trial, it becomes the painful, but imperative duty of the Commander of the Forces, in support of the honour and respectability of the Army entrusted to his charge, to approve and confirm the sentence passed on Assist.-Surg. Williams, for the gross misbehaviour of which he has been found guilty.

The name of Assist.-Surg. W. R. Williams to be struck off the strength of the medical establishment of the Army from this date. By order of the Comm. of the Forces,

STRATFORD POWELL, Lt.-Col., Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—J. Stevens, of Brighton, Sussex, carpenter and joiner—W. Hill, of Bridge-st., Lambeth, Surrey, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—W. Roebuck, of Leeds, stuff-merchant.

BANKRUPTS—A. Bunn, late of Eagle-lodge, Brompton, and of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, Middlesex, printer—E. T. Rogers, of Woodford, Essex, smith—W. Gardiner, of Wokingham, Berks, grocer—J. Nicholl, of Sowerby-bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—W. Nicholl and A. Nicholl, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners—J. Brotherton and W. Harrison, of Liverpool, omnibus-proprietors—J. Moss and J. Moss, of Smedley, near Manchester, dyers—T. Butterworth, of Royton, Lancashire, cotton spinner—A. Butterworth, of Scout-mill, Mosley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—M. Saville, of Stalybridge, Lancashire, mercer—S. Lenox, of Liverpool, sail-maker—R. Pacey, late of Alford, Lincolnshire, ironmonger—J. Shingles, of Norwich, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—W. Glover, Edinburgh, surgeon.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—W. Killick, Junr., Great Russell-st., hosier and tailor—H. Hall, Lamb's-Conduit-st., ironmonger.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—J. W. Morgan, J. Morgan, and T. Morgan, Glasbury, Radnorshire, woolstaplers.

BANKRUPTS—B. Bennett, Clement's-co., Milk-st., commission-agent—J. Noble, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, tailor and draper—H. Aldrich, Ipswich, corn-merchant—L. E. Gordon, Dean's-place, South Lambeth, bookseller and publisher—J. Westwood, Birmingham, gun-maker—J. Ross, now of Halifax, but late of Horton, Bradford, woolstapler and worsted-manufacturer—M. Fere, Leamington, Priors, plasterer—B. Crowther, Mirfield, Yorkshire, maltster—A. Giltrens and J. Cartwright, Shrewsbury, Ironmongers—H. Lucas, Leominster, hatter—T. Cox, Birmingham, lamp-manufacturer and glass-cutter—J. Williams, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, architectural book publisher.

BIRTHS.

At Hunstanton, Norfolk, on 3d inst., the lady of Lieut.-Col. OAKES, of a son—In Dublin, the lady of R. J. ORWAY, Esq., R.N. of a daughter—In Dublin, the lady of Major H. A. O'NEILL, of a son—In London, the lady of Capt MOORSOM, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son—24th Oct., at Barnes, the lady of Lieut. F. A. ROBINSON, 4th Fusiliers, of a daughter—Oct. 29, at West Gilford, the lady of Capt. the Hon. G. E. W. TRENCH, R.N., of a son—Oct. 16, in Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. CHICHESTER, of a son and heir—At Exeter, the lady of Lieut. JOHNSON, R.N., of a daughter—At Gosport, on 27th Oct., the wife of Mr. THOMAS MORGAN (Commander of the *Adder* revenue cruiser), of a son—The lady of Maj. FLETCHER, of Macagwarlod, of a daughter—At Byculla, 17th Aug., the lady of Capt. WILLOUGHBY, Art., of a daughter—At Cuddapah, 22d Aug., the lady of Capt. R. J. ARBUTHNOT, 16th N.I., of a daughter—At Barrackpore, 28th July, the lady of Capt. G. B. BLUNDELL, 31st N.I., of a son—At Malta, on 8th Oct., the lady of RICHARD HANMER BUNBURY, Esq., Commander, R.N., of a son—At Devonport, the wife of Lieut. SHAPCOTE, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lieut. D'OYLY WM. BATTLEY, 6th Reg., to MARGARET, relict of the late J. Magill, Esq., of Fairview, Donegal—Oct. 31st, WM. LOWRY COURTNEY, Esq., to MARIANNE ELLEN, widow of Capt. J. W. Boyce, 58th Reg.—Oct. 29, at Ufford, Suffolk, H. F. AISTON, Esq., to JANE, daughter of A. Nicholson, Esq., formerly Capt. in 2d Life Guards—In Kilmore, W. R. I. REYNOLDS, Esq., of Southwood, Louisiana, to Miss A. WALL, niece to the late Lieut.-Col. Gregory, 44th Reg.—4th inst., at Hoxton, H. C. FAULKNER, Esq., Lieut. 2d Reg., to ROSALINDA, daughter of S. Morewood, Esq., Dublin—22d ult., in Mullaghrack, Armagh, the Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, to ELIZABETH, daughter of C. M'Anally, Esq., h.-p. 90th Reg.—In Oranmore, T. BUTLER, Esq., only son of Captain W. Butler, late of 65th Reg., to ANNA MARIA, daughter of A. BIRD, Esq., of Rocklands—At Wexford, the Rev. R. B. KING, to HARRIET, daughter of the late Capt. Brunker, 8th Dragoon Guards—At Madras, Dr. CHEAP, to HELEN, daughter of Captain W. Burn, 3d Lt. Dragoons—At Prestbury, Cheltenham, T. H. FRANKS, Esq., Capt. 10th Inf., to MATILDA, widow of the late Rev. W. Fletcher, of Chesterfield—At Thurles, H. PENTON, Esq., to ELIZA MARIA, daughter of the late Major Langley, of Britas Castle, Tipperary—At East Pilton, W. W. MASHAM, Esq., of Barbadoes, to AGNES, daughter of the late Capt. Durie, of Craigluscat—At Paris, Mr. T. A. BARROT, Consul-General of France for Indo China, to GEORGIANA MANVERS, daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Manby—At Madras, 7th Aug., EDWARD F. ELLIOTT, Esq., to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Hardie—At Cuttack, 2d July, Lieut.-Col. VINCENT MATHIAS, 14th N.I., to MARY ANNE LOUISE, the youngest daughter of the late J. Spence, Esq.—At Trincomalee, 3d July, HENRY WARRINGTON, Esq., H.M.'s Naval Officer, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Capt. Sergent, of the 18th Royal Irish, and Staff-Officer of Trincomalee—31st Oct., at Bodbrooke, the Hon. W. A. DE COURCY, youngest son of the late Hon. Michael De Courcy, Commander, R.N., to CHARLOTTE, only daughter of the late J. Weymouth, Esq., R.N.

DEATHS.

At Dumpledale, near Haverfordwest, on the 21st ult., Captain CHARLES PHILLIPS, of the Royal Navy—2d inst., at Camberwell, of consumption, R. W. CLAYTON, Esq., late of the Navy-office, youngest son of the late Adm. Clayton—Nov. 1, at his residence, Claremont-place, Islington, Mr. W. GRIFFIN, formerly of Watford, in his 83th year. Supposed to be the last survivor of those who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third or last voyage of discovery—At Derry, Mr. J. M'MURRAY, Purser, R.N.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, Dr. WADE SHIELDS, R.N.—In Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. H. FRAZER, A.B., late Colonial Chaplain of Simon's Town—At Morwick House, Northumberland, Mrs. BURRELL, relict of Col. Burrell, who fell before Oporto—At Aberdeen, Maj. YOUNGSON, late in the service of the Hon. E.I.C.—7th August last, at sea, Bay of Bengal, Captain G. RUSTWICK, commanding the ship *Lady Macnaghten*—7th Aug. last, at Calcutta, after a short illness, R. H. CORBERELL, Esq., Commander R.N., and late of the firm of Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta.—At Meadowbank Cottage, near Uddingstone, on 25th ult., Maj. J. CAMPBELL, late of 16th Foot, aged 71—24th May last, at Sydney, N. S. Wales, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lieut. LIGHTBODY, 80th reg.—28th ult., at Limehouse, Capt. CAMPBELL, R.N., aged 56—Oct. 20, at Baltinaslone, aged 95 years, RICHARD, son of Capt. J. Sutherland, Galway Militia—20th ult., at Bath, Colonel PATRICK BRUCE, late of the H.E.I.C. Madras Army, aged 81—The eldest son of the late Capt. Baines, R.N.—At Musselburgh, on 22d ult., in his 54th year, Lieut.-Col. JOHN HAY, Bengal Army—At Isle of Man, HELEN, relict of Lt. A. Watson, and only sister of Major-Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.—23d ult., in Brompton-square, aged 28, FRANCES, the beloved wife of Capt. W. H. WALKER, E.I.C. Service—3d inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Mr. J. YEOMAN, late Assist. Surg. of H.M.'s packet *Petrel*—22d July, at the Neilgherry Hills, Capt. J. W. GORDON, 7th Bombay N.I., and Commandant of H. H. the Nizam's 3d Cav., on board the *Richmond*, on the voyage from Calcutta—At Snobathoo, 26th May, Lieut. J. ROGERS, Art.—At Waltair, 24th July, near Vizagapatam, SARAH, the beloved wife of Maj.-Gen. James Welsh, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, deeply and deservedly regretted—In Wimpole-street, on 6th inst., Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. DOYLE, Bart., aged 57 years.

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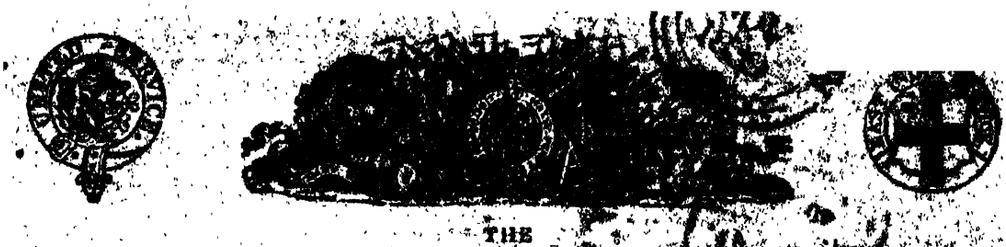
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AND

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N.B.—A Pamphlet, containing a List of [illegible] Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c., may be had gratis, or will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application.

N.B.—Second-hand Watches purchased in Exchange.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the pairs never come close in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, imitating the genuine unbleached Russian bristles, that do not contain the mixture of the like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At METCALFE'S, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

Office of Ordnance, 4th November, 1839.

THE Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to dispose of, to such Persons as may be willing to Tender for the same, a quantity of unserviceable Brass and Iron Ordnance, Old Steel, Shells, Cast and Wrought Iron, &c. &c., in store at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place, any day (Sundays excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders.

A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained by Persons willing to become purchasers at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole, or any number, of the said Lots are to be delivered on or before Saturday the 23d November instant.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYRAM, Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR PEARL AND SCOTCH BARLEY.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somerset-place, November 18, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 5th December next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into the Medical Stores at Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford all such quantities of

PEARL AND SCOTCH BARLEY

as may from time to time be demanded for Twelve Calendar Months certain, and further until the expiration of Three Calendar Months' warning.

Samples of the Barley must be produced by the Parties tendering. The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Pearl and Scotch Barley," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £200 for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—J. R. Hall, of Sheerness Ordinary, to the *Blonde*.

Lieutenants—H. J. W. S. P. Gallway (1834), Sir F. W. E. Nicholson, Bt. (1837), and W. C. Metcalfe (1817), to *Blonde*. Lt. Whaley Armitage (1836), to command *Brisk*.

Master—E. M. Chalfers, to *Blonde*.

Mate—E. H. H. Proctor to *Britannia*.

Second Master—J. Doyle Pasco to *Atholl* troop-ship. H. Pitley to *Homer*.

Vol 1st Class—John Daniel to *Ganges*.

Assist. Surgeon—Henry Edmonds to *Fantome*. T. Bollott (1831), to *Firefly*.

Pursers—James Lyall to *Tyne*. John Potter to *Blonde*.

Clerk—T. G. Mitchell (in charge) to *Flamer*. —— Cheeseman to *Victory*, vice Harris.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

AFRICAN st. vess., Capt. Beechey (1827), put into Strangford 3d, from Passage, and sailed for Stranraer, 6th Nov.

ALGERINE, 10, brig, Lt. Comr. T. H. Mason (act.), (1837), arrived at Madras, from Prince Malee, 29th Aug.

ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. Baynes (1828), arrived at Halifax, N.S., from Prince Edward's Island, 12th Oct., and at New York, 23d Oct.

APOLLO troop-ship, Mast.-Com. Karley (1814), sailed from Cork for Gibraltar, 11th Nov.

ARROW, 10, Lt. Com. Robinson (1827), sailed from Rio Janeiro for the Falkland Islands, 16th Sept.

CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Bahia, 21st Sept. Sailed from Pernambuco for Parahiba 1st Oct.

CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. E. R. Tinling (1835), arrived at Jamaica from Halifax, N.S., 18th, and sailed on a cruise 23d Sept.

CHILDERS, 16, Com. Halsted (1836), from Portsmouth for India, was spoken with in lat. 9. S., long. 26. W. 3d Sept.

CROCODILE, 28, Capt. Milne, was at St. John's, Newfoundland, 21st Sept.

CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), arrived off Bonny, 25th Aug.

CURAÇAO, 24, Capt. J. Jones (1828), arrived at Jamaica 22d Sept., from Plymouth, and sailed 26th for South America.

EREBUS, Discovery ship, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), arrived at Madeira from Margate, 20th Oct.

FAWN, Lt.-Com. J. Foote (1818), sailed from Rio Janeiro for a cruise, 16th Sept.

FIREBRAND (s.), Mast.-Com. Saunders, arrived at Dover 11th inst., for the purpose of conveying Prince Albert to the Continent.

GRIFFON, 3, Lt.-Com. D'Urban (1822), sailed from Barbadoes for Santa Martha 16th Sept.

HECLA (st. vess.), Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), arrived at Teneriffe 20th, from Plymouth, and sailed for Jamaica, 22d Sept.

INDOSTANT, 36, Capt. Pring (1815), left Halifax, for Jamaica, Vera Cruz, and England, 21st Sept.

IPHIGENIA, 28, Capt. Bruce (1821), arrived at Valparaiso from Mazatlan, with 1,760,000 dollars, 20th July.

KITE (st.-vess.), Lt.-Com. G. Snell (1835), sailed from Barbadoes for Demerar 14th Sept.

LIGHTNING (s.), Lt. Williams (1813), arrived at Inverness, 8th Nov., for the purpose of conveying the remains of the late Duke of Bedford to London.

OBSERVER, 18, Com. Hambly (1819), arrived at Rio Janeiro from a cruise, 7th Sept.

RACEHORSE, 10, Lt.-Com. W. Morris (a), (1818), arrived at Madeira from Plymouth, 21st, and sailed for Rio Janeiro 23d Oct.

PELORUS, 16, Com. Harding (1830), was at Sydney, 3d June.

PICTOU, 5, Lt.-Com. F. Holland (1836), arrived at Halifax, N.S., from Bermuda, 8th Oct.

PILOT, 16, Com. G. Ramsay (1837), arrived at Barbadoes from Jamaica, and sailed again for a cruise, 14th Sept.

PIQUE, 36, Capt. E. Boxer (1829), arrived at Quebec 16th Oct.

PRESIDENT, 52, Capt. J. Scott (1828), sailed from Valparaiso for Lima, 26th July.

RINGDOVE, 16, Hon. K. Stewart (act.), (1838), arrived at Halifax, N.S., from the Bay of Fundy, 7th Oct.

SAPPHO, 16, Com. T. Fraser (1836), arrived at Jamaica from Carthagena 13th, with 107,000 dollars, and sailed for Vera Cruz 25th Sept.

SERPENT, 16, Com. R. Gore (1839), arrived at Jamaica from Havannah 22d Sept., and sailed for Havannah and New York 1st Oct.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. Wright (1839), arrived at Jamaica 20th, from a cruise, and sailed for Carthagena 28th Sept.

SNAKE, 16, Com. J. P. B. Hay (act.), sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, on a cruise, 24th Sept.

SPITFIRE (s.), Lt. Com. J. Shambler (1815), arrived at Jamaica 23d Sept., from St. Thomas.

TERROR, 10, Com. F. R. M. Crozier, on voyage of discovery, arrived at Madeira, from Woolwich, 24th Oct.

TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1822), sailed from Gibraltar for the eastward, 29th Oct.

VESTAL, 26, Capt. Carter (1831), arrived at Trinidad from Barbadoes 31st Aug.

WINCHESTER, 52, Capt. J. Parker (1838), will leave Halifax, N.S. for Bermuda, 20th inst.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Nov. 4, d. Nov. 24.

LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. Oct. 7, d. Oct. 27, r. Oct. 27.

BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Nov. 11, d. Dec. 1.

IBERIA, Cooper, s. Oct. 21, d. Nov. 10., r. Nov. 9.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Oct. 28, d. Nov. 17.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.

HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.

HMB LYRA, Collier ( ), s. Oct. 4, d. Feb. 21.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Nov. 8, d. Mar. 27.

America.

HMB RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Oct. 5, d. Dec. 7.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1819), s. Nov. 9. d. Jan. 11.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27.

HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26.

HMB MAGNET, Gilfith (1823), s. Nov. 3, d. Jan. 26.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.

HMB LINNET, Forrester (1826), s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 9.

HMB CRANE,

Mexico.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21.

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.

HMB PIGEON, James (1821), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.

HMB LAPWING, Coglan (1814), s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 20.

HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Aug. 10, d. Oct. 12, r. Oct. 16.

In Port.

HMB TYRIAN, Croker, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r. Oct. 10.

HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 8, d. Oct. 26, r. Oct. 11.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25, r. Oct. 19.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 7.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9., r. Nov. 11.

HMB SKYLARK, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22, r. Nov. 12.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, will be made up, *via* Falmouth, on 23d inst.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 4th Dec.

LIVERPOOL (s.) for the Mails of this day.

HMB CRANE, with Jamaica and Leeward Island Mails of the 15th inst., will sail on the arrival of that night's post at Falmouth.

HMB REINDEER with the Mexican do.

Ship Letters from Rio Janeiro, China, and Demerara—Calcutta, May 28, by the CITY OF ABERDEEN, *Moore*; June 7, by the WOLSINGTON, *Burrows*: Batavia, by the PLATINA, *Wellbank*; Bombay, June 27, by the ANN, *Jeffery*; by the BERRY, *Sinclair*—all arrived at Deal. New York, Oct. 28, by the GARRICK, *Palmer*, by the HIBERNIA, *Cobb*—both arrived at Liverpool.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 15.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) *Revenge* has been mustered and inspected by the Commander in-chief, and now only waits orders to be paid, and then go to Lisbon. She will be kept there some time it is presumed, as she has landed the Mediterranean Supernumeraries and despatches. The *Revenge* is complete in her crew. *Blonde* was commissioned on Tuesday morning by Capt. Bourchier—already a number of men have joined, and when the marines embark next Tuesday, the officers will begin to work. *Pantaloon* has been sent to Plymouth. *Imogene* came to Spithead yesterday morning—last from Rio—she has a large freight of upwards of two millions of dollars, and they have been busy landing it. She is then to go to Plymouth to be paid off. The *Imogene* quitted Valparaiso the early part of August—the *President* had been left there; Admiral Ross had hoisted his flag in the *Fly*, and had gone to Callao—the *President* consequently was the only vessel at Valparaiso; the *Samarang* was daily expected at Callao, when it was presumed that Admiral Ross would transfer his flag to her. At Rio the *Stag* and *Orestes* were lying; the latter with orders to proceed round the Horn, and would sail about the end of September: she is to relieve the *Fly*. *Actæon* and *Calliope* were in the River Plate. The *Imogene* has brought home the late crew of the *Basilisk* ketch paid off in South America; the men discharged in disgrace from the *Sulphur* surveying vessel for insubordination; several invalids from the squadron, and D. Douglas, R.N., recently promoted. The purser of the *President* is dead, and his vacancy has been given by Admiral Ross to Mr. Milner, one of the secretary's clerks. *Fly* is the next ship ordered home; on the arrival of *Samarang* at Valparaiso from Callao, she was to sail to collect the Mexican freight. Nothing to say about the new Admiral here; it is still thought he will not relieve Admiral Fleming until the 30th inst. The secretary is not fixed on, and it is generally hoped that the present most effective one will remain. There are not any orders to commission *Magicienne*. Ships in Port—*Revenge* and *Imogene* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Blonde*, *Messenger* steamer, *Emerald* yacht, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, 12th Nov.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—Arrived the *Sapphire*, troop-ship, 28, from Spithead, and having had some slight defects repaired, proceeded for Glasgow on the 13th, where she will embark troops, and convey them to Gibraltar. The *Wizard*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Thos. F. Birch, which sailed yesterday for South America, returned to her anchorage this day, being obliged to put back by a heavy gale from the S.W.; she, however, started again for her destination on the 11th, with a fine breeze from the Northward. 10th—Sailed the *Diligence*, Navy transport, with stores for Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Chatham Dock-yards. 12th—The following tenders sailed this day, viz.:—*Falmouth*, with stores for the Dock-yards to the Eastward; *Ald*, with stores for Portsmouth and Sheerness; *Rochester*, for Milford. The *Canopus*, 84, has been brought alongside the jetty, and is to be taken into dock to be repaired. The *Nimrod*, 20, and *Pylades*, 18, both ready to receive men, are expected shortly to be commissioned. The *Albion*, 90, ordered to be built in this dock-yard, has her keel laid, her stem erected, and a number of her floor timbers in their places, and great progress is daily making to complete her frame. The North Dock, which has been lengthened 20 feet, will be ready for docking ships the latter end of this month, and is allowed to be the finest single dry dock in the kingdom. The *Talavera*, 72, Capt. W. B. Mends, left Malta on the 23d ult. for England, touching at Lisbon. The *Pembroke*, 72, Capt. F. Moresby, was to sail for England, as soon as the *Hastings*, 72, Capt. J. Lawrence, joined the fleet. It is generally reported that Com. Sulivan, on the South American station, will be relieved by Lord John Hay. In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Carron*, st.-v.—In Barnpool—*Pantaloon*, *Raven*.—In the Sound—*Rolla*.—In Dock—*Foudroyant*, 78, *Endymion*, 50, *Portland*, 50.

MILFORD HAVEN, 13th Nov., 1839.—[*From our own Correspondent.*]—The *Monkey* steamer, in charge of Mr. Armstrong, and having on board the seamen belonging to the *Victory*, employed in navigating the *Stromboli* to Greenock, arrived at this port on Friday last; she was hauled on shore into the Western Camber on Monday, and her defects examined, which having been made good, she now waits orders to proceed to Portsmouth, where she is to be paid off. The Captain-Superintendent returns to duty next week. Lieut. J. Roepel, appointed to the *Pigmy* mail steam-packet on this station, joined on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Mr. Bonnywell has been appointed principal Converter at Pembroke, vice Fullager, promoted. The *Effort* barque has just arrived at this port with timber, from Quebec, but brings no news.

DEPTFORD.—Arrived *Numa* transport, Lieut. Howe, Agent, from Portsmouth. Sailed *Barretto Junior*, Lieut. Lugg, Agent, to embark troops from Gravesend. Arrived the *Verdant* to load, for Malta. Remain, *Lord Lyndoch*, *Pestongee Bomongie*, and *Numa* transports, fitting.

The next quarterly dinner of the Portsmouth Naval Club will be held on the 28th inst., when Sir T. Hastings will take the chair. It had been intended to hold it on the 21st, but the Southampton Ball having been previously fixed for that evening, the dinner is put off as above.

H.M.S. *Hercules*, Capt. Barnard, will not be paid off until the 22d or 23d inst. The Rl. Marines and boys are expected to be sent round to Plymouth by a Government steamer.

T. W. Wright, Esq., of the Navy Pay Office, succeeds the late W. T. Hardy, Esq. as Chief Clerk in that department. He will have a house allowed him in Chatham dock-yard.

H.M.S. BUZZARD.—On Oct. 3, a splendid fete was given on board by the officers, to a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, as some slight return for the kindness, hospitality, and generous friendship evinced by their transatlantic friends during their stay there, than which nothing can be more flattering and gratifying. The *Buzzard* has been lying there for some time, with the slavers brought in by her, and will shortly depart for Bermuda, on her way home.

By a recent regulation, several of the boys of the upper school of Greenwich Hospital have been sent to Her Majesty's ships and vessels, there to be brought up in the respective lines of Clerks and Engineers. This most laudable arrangement cannot fail of exciting a spirit of emulation in the scholars, and gratitude in the parents, for securing such beneficial and honourable provision for life to their offspring.

The *Medea*, Commander Nott, arrived in the river from Halifax on Thursday, and anchored off Woolwich. A young man of the name of M'Taggart, the third Engineer, asked leave to go on shore, but for some irregularity was refused. On Friday night M'Taggart jumped off the larboard anchor, having confidence in his prowess as a swimmer. A boat was immediately lowered, but the night being extremely dark, nothing but his hat was picked up. It is supposed he had a good deal of money about him, as little has been found in his chest, and it was known he had upwards of

60*l.* at Portsmouth, at which place he was not allowed to [illegible] steadiness and good order of which they expressed themselves much pleased. The regiment then marched, under the command of its Colonel (Col. Brown), to the Home-park, where it went through a variety of evolutions in the presence of the Princes and their suite; her Majesty, attended by a numerous retinue, arrived.

Letters from H.M.S. *Rodney*, 92, Com. Hyde Parker, state that there is no immediate chance of that ship returning to England.

The *Madagascar*, 44, recently returned from the West India station, is preparing for commission. Rumour says she is to relieve the *Seringapatam*, at Barbadoes.

Lieutenant Fraser, R.N., commanding the Admiralty survey of the coast of Ireland, and who has the last summer been examining the dangerous line of banks along the Eastern coast, has discontinued operations until the ensuing spring.

H.M.'s packet *Shelldrake*, Lieut. Passingham, Commander, arrived at Falmouth on the 12th inst., from Brazil, having left Rio de Janeiro on 19th Sept.; Bahia, 30th; and Pernambuco, on 10th ult., with the usual mails, and on freight 16,000*l.*

Letters from Constantinople of the 23d ult., announce that the British fleet was to leave Beshika Bay, for Vourla, on that day.

The *Scout* was paid off at Sheerness on Wednesday.

Quebec, Oct. 16.—Information was received in town this morning that H. M.'s ship *Pique* was off at L'Islet last night, with his Excellency the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson and General Jackson on board. The wind being westerly, the *Canada* st. went down at six o'clock, by order of Sir Jas. Macdonnell, to tow the frigate up, and she is expected this evening. 5 P.M.—The *Canada* is in sight, returning to port without the *Pique*. A guard of honour of the 11th regt. is just going down to the wharf.

Mulroy (Ireland.)—Mr. Harry, chief officer, from Dunfanaghy, is removed to Port Muck, in the port of Belfast.

By a letter from the Lakes of Canada, dated the 12th ult., we find Mr. John Elliott, son of Mr. Elliott, Purser of the *San Josef*, has been appointed an Acting Lieutenant (by Commodore Sandom), and put in command of H.M.'s schooner *Montreal*. This is the young officer, who, at the age of only 19, so gallantly exerted himself in the Tagus, in 1833, and saved the lives of two of the men of the *Leveret*, who were upset in a boat with him, for which he received the silver medal from the Royal Humane Society.

Messrs. Price, jun., and Haughton are appointed engineers to *Columbia* st. vess. Messrs. Powell, Stow, and Bailey to *Flamer*; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, from third to second engineer of *Gorgon*, vice Ramsey, to be first engineer of *Confiance*.

The *Columbia* steamer is just commissioned at Woolwich, as a troop-ship, by Mr. A. Thomson, Master, R.N.

Mr. Milner, Sec. Clerk in Rear-Admiral Ross's office, Portsmouth, is promoted to the death vacancy of Mr. J. Gliddon, late Purser of the *President*.

The following were the only Midshipmen examined and passed at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Mr. Robert B. Æneas Macleod. Mr. W. Bisshopp G. Johnson, *Blenheim*.

Fifty Royal Marines have landed from Halifax, to do duty on the Canadian Lakes.

H.M.S ——, Valparaiso, 2d Aug.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—No doubt you have long ago heard of the termination of the war between Chili and Peru, by the defeat of Santa Cruz—his subsequent flight and narrow escape from Arequipa to Islay, where he found an asylum in the British Consul's house, whence he was conveyed by the *Samarang* to Guyaquil, with General Miller and others of his Staff. The Chilian squadron arrived here some days ago from Callao, bringing up the greater part of the troops, General Bulnes having been left in Lima with a remnant till affairs are fairly settled. So soon, however, as Peru is wholly evacuated by the Chilians, fresh and bloody revolutions are expected, as Gamarra and La Fuente, candidates for President's chair, are far from being popular; so that the fine country lately flourishing under the enlightened Santa Cruz, is likely to be unsettled for many a day. Commerce seems to go on briskly here, Chili having now styled herself *Mistress of the Pacific*. Great festivities, balls, &c., were given lately to the President on his visiting the port. That fine building called the *Bolsa* or Reading-room, belonging to the merchants here, was a few weeks ago accidentally burnt to the ground, with part of a neighbouring store; and, had it not been for the activity of the crew of the *Fly*, headed by Captain and First Lieutenant, with the crew of the French brig *Alacrity*, the whole of the town, Custom-house, &c., might have been destroyed. A severe gale occurred in the bay last week, called a *norther*, causing great destruction to the Chilian squadron. Their large frigate the *Monteagudo* was totally wrecked, and the other vessels drove close to the beach, with loss of bowsprits, boats, &c. The crew of the wreck were, with one or two exceptions, saved, by the gallantry of Lieut. Collinson, late of the *Sulphur*, and Lieut. Craven, of the United States Navy, who volunteered at midnight to go off in a whale-boat, and, assisted by *Fly's* pinnace, they were safely deposited on board here. The *Southampton*, English brig, was saved by an officer and crew from the *President*; no other damage was sustained of moment, the *President*, *Imogene*, and *Fly*, riding out the gale nobly. The squadron is at present distributed as follows:—*Fly* (with Admiral Ross's flag since 31st May) and *Imogene* at anchor here; *President* sailed some days ago for Callao; *Samarang*, at Callao; *Electra*, at Rio Leja; *Sparrowhawk*, gone to the Islands; *Basilisk*, at Panama; *Imogene* arrived from Mexico a few days ago, and goes to England with two million dollars; *Fly* is the next ship for home, but as anticipating a trip to coast of Mexico, she will not be in Old England till the summer of 1840.

Beshika Bay, Oct. 18.—The corvette *Hazard* relieves the *Dido* on the Smyrna station. The ships of the line *Ganges*, *Powerful*, *Vengeance*, and *Implacable*, which have been some days under the command of Capt. Napier, cruising off Smyrna, have joined the Admiral at Beshika Bay. It is not certain whether any other portion of the squadron will go on the same cruise.

Hastings, Nov. 14.—H. M.'s steamer *Borer*, Capt. Bullock (1838), arrived yesterday morning, on a survey of the coast, for the information and guidance of the Commissioners appointed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, and it is much wished this may ultimately lead to the making of a harbour at Hastings, which is a most eligible situation for the purpose, with an abundant supply of good stone close at hand for the works. Capt. Bullock and his officers have been employed yesterday and this day in laying down buoys, and in taking their levels and soundings, which they will resume again to-morrow, if the weather permit.

Bail-Court, 13th Nov.—*The Queen* v. *Alaric Alexander Watts*.—In this case rules had been obtained on the first day of term, calling upon the defendant, who is the proprietor of the *United Service Gazette*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for publishing a libel upon Admiral Ommanney, and another upon Captain Eneve, of H.M.S. *Lily*.

Sir Frederick Pollock now applied to his Lordship to order these rules to be enlarged until the latter end of the present term, on the ground that the defendant had not had time to procure affidavits necessary to his defence from certain parties who were now residing at Portsmouth, and also those of other parties who were engaged elsewhere in Her Majesty's service.

Mr. Justice Littledale said he thought that the affidavits might be obtained in sufficient time to enable the prosecutors to answer them in the course of the present term.

Sir F. Pollock said he had no doubt that could be done; at all events, if the affidavits were not ready within the last four days of term, he would make an application to his Lordship for further time. Mr. Justice Littledale, with this understanding, granted the application.

[*From the Morning Chronicle.*]—The Queen on the prosecution of Ommanney v. Alaric Alexander Watts.—The Queen on the prosecution of Reeve v. Alaric Alexander Watts.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,—In your reports of the applications for rules nisi in these cases on Monday week, you were pleased to designate me Alaric *Attila* Watts, instead of Alaric *Alexander* Watts, although the name was correctly given throughout the proceedings. This mistake (if mistake it was) has occasioned me great inconvenience, and considerable additional expense, as, in several affidavits from distant parts of the country, in the second case, I am incorrectly designated (on the authority of the newspapers), an error which renders the affidavits useless, and has compelled me to apply to the Court for an extension of the rule. Requesting you will do me the favour to point this out prominently, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Alaric Alexander Watts.

United Service Gazette Office, Nov. 13, 1839.

[We were led into a like error from printing the report *verbatim* from the *Times*.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*]

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Nov. 15.

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, K.C.B., from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Col., v. Lord George Beresford, dec., Nov. 8.

8th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. the Hon. Richard Howe Browne to be Capt., by p., v. Twine, who retires—Cornet John Craven Carden to be Lieut. by p., v. Browne—William Henry Cooper, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Carden.

11th Lt. Dragoons—Maj.-Gen. Philip Philpot to be Col., v. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, appointed to the command of 3d Lt. Dragoons, Nov. 8. Capt. John Douglas, 79th Foot, to be Capt., v. Lawrie, who exchanges.

Scots' Fusilier Guards—Capt. Brownlow Wm. Knox to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Gilliland, who retires. Lieut. Chas. Tyrwhitt Jones to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Knox—Ens. Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Bart., from 59th Foot, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Jones.

1st Foot—Gent. Cadet John Henry Dickson, from Rl. Military College, to be Ens. without p., v. Walker, whose appointment has been cancelled.

6th—Ens. Wm. T. Hall to be Lieut. by p., v. Montagu, whose promotion has been cancelled—Gent. Cadet Robert Edmund Stratton, from Rl. Military College, to be Ens. without p., v. Montagu, deceased.

25th—Ens. Robert Henry Lindsell to be Lieut., by p., v. Long, who retires—Edward Wellesley, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Lindsell.

56th—Lieut. William Thomas Betts, from 94th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Sweeny, promoted.

59th—James William Richardson, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sir A. N. Macdonald, appointed to the Scots' Fusilier Guards.

71st—Cornet Thomas Shaw, from h.-p. of 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Ens., v. Duncan, prom.—William Frederick Atty, Gent., to be Ens., v. Shaw, who retires.

40th—Gent. Cadet Robert Carey, from Rl. Military College, to be Ens. without p., v. Irwin, deceased.

41st—Ens. John de Blaquiere to be Lieut. without p., v. Whittal, dec., Jan. 29—Ens. Thomas Owen Evans to be Lieut., without p., v. de Blaquiere, whose promotion on 7th May, 1839, has been cancelled, May 7. Ens. John Mannin to be Lieut., without p., v. Meik, appointed to 91th Foot. George David Hatton, Gent., to be Ens., v. Evans. Warner Westenra Johnson, Gent., to be Ens., v. Mannin.

46th—Cornet William Terry, from h.-p. 7th Drag. Guards, to be Ens., v. Martin, promoted in 1st West India Reg.—George Selsey Bigland, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Terry, who retires.

55th—Ens. Henry Hyacinth Warren to be Lieut., without p., v. Cadel, dec., Feb. 4—Ens. Daniel M'Coy to be Lieut., by p., v. Warren, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled.

63d—Assist.-Surg. Henry Mapleton, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Cair, who exchanges.

70th—Lieut. John Johnston to be Capt., without p., v. Murphy, dec.—Ens. John Hackett to be Lieut., v. Johnston, Aug. 23—Ens. John Annah Ambrose to be Lieut., by p., v. Gerrard, who retires—Francis Vere Bovegood, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Ambrose—Robert Hay, Gent., to be Ens., v. Hackett.

79th—Francis Rawdon Hastings Lawrie, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Douglas, who exchanges.

94th—Ens. William Thomas Betts, from 26th Foot, to be Lieut., without p., v. Farren, whose promotion has been cancelled—Cornet Charles William Evors, from h.-p. 4th Drag. Guards, to be Ens., without p.—Frederick H. Ximines Gwynne, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Evors, who retires.

[illegible] formed in front of the steamer *British America*, and when the advance of the Hussars guard of honour appeared, the utmost anxiety and death like stillness prevailed among the assembled thousands. But when the hero of a hundred fights appeared, attended by the most numerous Staff we ever beheld in this country, the welkin rang with deafening cheers, while hats and handkerchiefs were waving in the air.

The cheering continued during the whole line of march to Reynolds to be Lieut., by p., v. Taylor—William Newport Tuley, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Reynolds.

Staff—Lieut. William O'Neill, from 65th Foot, to be Staff-Adjutant, at Edinburgh, v. Nunn, promoted.

CAVALRY.

Rl. Horse Guards—Cornet the Earl of March has returned to the Regent's Park Barracks from leave.

4th Dr. Guards—Capts. Mayow and Hodge, and Lieut. Coster are on leave.

6th Dr. Guards—Lieut. Conolly is on leave.

Sir John Slade has received a Medal and one Clasp for Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor.—Sir J. M. Wallace served at Waterloo on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June.—Cornet Henley served the campaign of 1814 in the Peninsula, including the battle of Toulouse.—Dr. Barlow's services:—Expedition to Copenhagen in 1807; capture of Martinique in 1809; campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands and France.—Mr. Constant served at Waterloo on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June.—*New Army List.*

6th Dr. Guards—Capt. Browne, Lieuts. Johnston, Scott, and Cox, and Cornet Knox are on leave.

Sir Thomas Hawker was present in the actions in North Holland, the Helder expedition, on the 10th and 19th September, 2d and 6th October, 1799; and was present in command of the 20th Light Dragoons in every action in which the British troops were engaged on the eastern coast of Spain, in 1813 and 1814. He has subsequently served on the Staff in India as Major-General.—Colonel Jackson served in the Peninsula from April, 1809, to the end of the war, including the battles of Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, Redinha, Fuentes d'Onor; first siege of Badajoz, from 29th May to 16th June, 1811; action at Elbodon; siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo; second siege and capture of Badajoz, Apr. 6, 1812; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Maya Pass, Pampeluna (16th July), Pyrenees (30th July), Nivelle, Nive, and Bayonne. Present at Waterloo, and with the army of occupation in France. Served in India and Arabia from 1819 to 1826, including the capture of Beni Boo-Ali, as Military Secretary to Sir Lionel Smith, and for which service he was recommended by the Marquis of Hastings for the rank of Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Smyth served in India with the 16th Lancers, and was at the siege of Bhurtpore under Lord Combermere.—Dr. Herlot served in the Peninsula from June, 1809, to the end of the war, including the battles of Talavera and Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Orthes.—*New Army List.*

7th Dr. Guards—Capt. W. Sandilands, and Lieuts. C. H. Thomson, Greene, and Stevenson, are on leave.

Sir Evan Lloyd served on regimental full-pay from 1780 to 1812, the whole period in the 17th Light Dragoons, and was present with that Corps in nearly all the actions and sieges in which it was engaged in India. He also served in South America in 1806 and 7, and was at the taking of Monte Video, and in the expedition to Buenos Ayres.—Col. Clark Kennedy served in the Peninsula from Sept., 1809, to Sept., 1813, including the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Vittoria, besides various affairs of outposts. Received two wounds at Waterloo. While leading his squadron in a successful charge against the Count D'Erlon's corps at Waterloo, perceiving an Eagle to the left, he changed the direction of his squadron, and ran the officer through the body who carried it, and which belonged to the 105th French Regiment of Infantry, and is now deposited in Whitehall.—Dr. Cuthbert served at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Guadaloupe in 1810. Also throughout the Chinese war, and was present in almost every action and [illegible] ing party during the war.—*New Army List.*

2d Dragoons—Lieut. Campbell is seriously ill. Cornet Milbank has joined at Cahir from Ballincollig.

4th Light Drags.—A squadron has received orders to be in readiness to march immediately after the 16th, to accompany Sir James Carnac in his tour of the Bombay Presidency.

8th Hussars—Assist.-Surg. Ore is on leave.

11th Light Drags.—Capts. Tomlinson, Cooper, and Jones, Lieuts. Forrest and Sutton, and Cornet Smith, are on leave.

Lord Charles Manners served the campaign of 1808 in Spain, including the Cavalry engagement at Benvente. Served at Walcheren as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Chatham, and was engaged at the siege of Flushing. His Lordship served subsequently in the Peninsula, and has received a medal and two clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse.—Major Cotton served in the Peninsula from April, 1812, to June, 1813, including the battle of Salamanca. Present at Waterloo on the 15th, 17th, and 18th June. Served also at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.—Major Jenkins served in the Peninsula from May, 1811, to the end of the war, and was engaged in front of Elvas, on the banks of the Aguada, at Tore de Silles, Castrajon, Badajoz (wounded), upon the Douro at Salamanca, Monasterio, Burgos, and Torquannada. Present at Waterloo on the 16th and 17th June. Served also at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.—Maj. Tomlinson served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.—Capt. Morse-Cooper served the campaign of 1814, including the siege of and sortie from Bayonne. Present at Waterloo on the 16th and 18th June. Served also at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore. Slightly wounded at Bayonne, and severely on the 18th June at Waterloo, having received five wounds.—Captain

Lawrie served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.—Lieut. Bambrick served at Waterloo on the 18th June. Also at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.—Cornet Knowles served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.—*New Army List.*

12th Lancers—Capt. Clegg, Lieuts. Willan, Hon. R. Needham, Morant, Bernard, and Howard St. George, are on leave.

13th Light Drags.—Cornet Rosser was obliged to retire from the service.

14th Light Drags.—Major Barton, Capts. Henderson, Archer and Culpeper, Lieut. Fonge, and Cornets Miller and Faber, are on leave on or before Saturday the 23rd November instant.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR PEARL AND SCOTCH BARLEY.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somer-set-place, November 13, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office commanded by Lt.-Col. Badcock, arrived at Bombay, in the *Herefordshire*, 19th Sept.

16th Lancers—Brigadier Arnold died at Cabool 20th Aug.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The detachment lately arrived from Glasgow, embarked in the *Barretto Junior*, transport, at Gravesend on the 11th inst.

7th—On the 6th inst., the service cos., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Farquharson, were conveyed to Cove by steamers, and embarked on board the *Apollo* tr.-ship for Gibraltar. The *Apollo* was to sail on the 10th, but the *Shipping Gazette* states she has been countermanded. Letters, however, were received in town yesterday from the depot, stating that the troop-ship had sailed. The cos. comprise one Lieut.-Col., one Major, six Captains, 12 Lieuts., 28 Serjeants, 493 r. and f.

We omitted in our last publication to notice the exemplary conduct of the 7th Fusiliers, under the command of that gallant officer, Major Stuart, on the occasion of rescuing two policemen from a furious mob last July, the principals in the riot being convicted at the late sessions, and amply punished for their lawless proceedings. The conduct of both the commanding officer and the men, who so promptly executed his orders in assisting the civil authorities, deserve the marked approbation of the inhabitants, and we regret they did not express their sentiments, in a suitable manner, on the subject before the departure of Major Stuart's detachment. Had the gallant officer waited till he could obtain the order of a magistrate, two policemen would have been killed on the spot; he, however, did not stand upon etiquette, or wait till he could ascertain whether the military could be called out or not, in which case the two men would have been sacrificed. No. he proceeded in quick time to the scene of action—rescued the policemen—arrested the leading rioters, and lodged them in the county gaol. Such conduct being of very rare occurrence, we think it highly deserving of public approbation, and we hope will operate as a salutary lesson to those deluded people who imagine that the military are not warranted in cases of emergency to assist the civil powers.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

7th Depot—consists of one Major (Stuart), 4 Capts., 7 Lieuts., 8 Serj., 217 r. and f.

10th—On leave: Capts. Wilmot and Franks, Lieuts. Harford and Fenwick.

Sir John Lambert served in Flanders, and was at Lincelles and the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk; has received a cross for Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.—Col. Custance was severely wounded at the passage of the Nive, and again in France.—Major Broom was at the siege and capture of Mulligaum, in the East Indies, in 1818.—Capt. Jauncey expedition to Walcheren. Peninsula from July, 1812, to June, 1814, including battle of Castalla, siege of Tarragona, retreat from do., and second siege; retreat from Villa Franca after the battle of the pass of Ordal; investment of Barcelona in 1814. Expedition to Naples in 1815.—Lieut. Shanly served the campaigns of 1813, 14, and 15, in Upper Canada, and was present at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (wounded).—Quartermaster Blenkinsop was present at the action before Aleoy in Spain.—Dr. Regan served in the expedition against New Orleans.—*New Army List.*

10th.—Ensign Campbell is cashiered.

1861.—We have unquestionable authority for stating that the Royal Irish, one company of the Royal Artillery, one company of the Gun Lascars, and six companies of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment (being the force placed by this Government at the disposal of the Governor-General of India) have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Moulmein, in case their services shall be required. The 61st will, therefore, remain for the present in the colony, whilst the *Jupiter* is ordered to England direct, as the Supreme Government consider her further detention as a useless expense, because, if transports are required, the Indian seas can provide ample shipping."—*Colombo Observer*, Aug. 1.

16th Depot—This company was transferred to the Provisional Battalion on the 9th inst.

19th—On Saturday Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney inspected this corps in Dublin.

20th—The following officers are on leave:—Maj. Hutchinson; Capts. Campbell, Barker, and Smith; Lieuts. Vivian, Evelegh, and Crespigny; Ens. Stevens and Masterson.

21st Depot—Lieut. Shawe's leave is extended to 27th Feb.

22d—Lieut.-Col. Pennefather has taken the command. Capt. Preston is on leave.

27th Depot—Lieut. Watson has returned, and Capts. Lonsdale and Verner will rejoin in a few weeks.

28th Depot—Capt. Sawbridge is on leave to 14th Feb., 1840.

29th—Capt. Hemphill, Lieuts. Brown and Coker, and Ens. Henry, are on leave. Lieut. Molle has joined the detachment under the command of Major Shamrock, at Deptford.

G.O., Nov. 2, 1839.—The Commandant has great satisfaction in conveying to Lieut.-Col. Wrottesley, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the 29th Reg., his entire approbation, not only of their appearance in the field, but of the steadiness and precision with which the several manœuvres were directed and executed.

34th Depot—Capt. Norris is on leave to 24th Dec.

35th Depot—The detachments stationed at Sheerness and Harwich, are ordered to be relieved by the 30th Depot. Maj. Tennant, Brev.-Maj. Cooper, Lieut. Chatterton, Ensigns Crosbie, Teulon, and Ewart, with a draft of 120 men, are ordered to embark for the Mauritius.

36th Depot—took the Castle Barrack guard, Limerick, on the 8th inst., from the 42d.

38th—Private W. Page was tried on 4th inst. by a General Court-Martial, for attempting to shoot Colour-Serjeant Dolan, at Belfast.

41st Depot—Capt. Wetherall has obtained three months' leave of absence; Ens. Hessing is on leave to 29th inst.

42d—1 comp., 34 r. and f., from Limerick to Cappawhite, Nov. 11. Maj. Macdougall has returned from leave. Lieut. the Hon. R. Rollo joined on Sunday from fifteen months' leave.

43d—Capt. Egerton has sailed for England.

45th—We noticed in our last the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Gray, in command of a detachment of this corps at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, and we again refer to it this week in our leading remarks. The following is the evidence of this gallant soldier before the magistrates:—

"Basil Gray sworn.—I am Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment of Foot, doing duty at Newport. I received orders on Monday morning last, at a little after 8 o'clock, from Capt. Stack, to proceed to the Westgate Hotel and put myself under the orders of the Mayor. I repaired there immediately with 30 men, and formed in front of the building. The Mayor then desired me to enter the court-yard, the gate of which was closed after me. He then took me to the building on the right of the hotel, and asked me if that was fit for my services. It was a room on the right flank. It did so, and I immediately proceeded to get it cleared of furniture and other articles with which it was crowded; this took me some time, as the room was filled with smoke and not habitable; it had been full of constables all night. I then marched my men in. The Mayor gave me instructions to conceal my men as much as possible, to avoid irritating the mob, which was then approaching; to effect which I closed the under shutters of the room, which had three projecting bow windows, and latched them. I had only time to give my men a few necessary instructions when I heard cheering, and the Mayor told me they were approaching; they formed in front of the house, and I saw a few of their spearheads over our half-shutters; they immediately let fly a volley of small-arms, this demolished the windows of the room we were in. I immediately gave the word to load. I did not do this before, as I hoped matters would not have turned out so serious. While my men were loading, which took a very short time, about one third of a minute, the crowd effected an entrance into the passage which communicated with a door of our room. As soon as we were loaded, I stepped forward to unlatch one of the window-shutters. The Mayor handsomely opened another. This unmasked us, and a quantity of small-arms were discharged at us, by which the Mayor was twice wounded, and my Serjeant by my side (Serjeant Daly) wounded in the head. I saw him covered with blood immediately after. I heard them both say they were hit. The Mayor said it to me only in a whisper, which could not be heard by my men, and went and sat down. The Serjeant also only spoke to me. Our men soon got to work, and enfiladed the streets from the bow windows and the passage of the house from the doorway of our room. This continued for about ten minutes, when I saw our shots were becoming thin from want of objects. The Chartist shots were not repeated after our soldiers commenced firing. I then went into the passage with a few men to see how things were looking. I saw there was no more attack, and I returned to the room and ordered them to cease firing from the bow window, which order was obeyed immediately. I then made every preparation to strengthen my position in case of a second attack, and while so employed I entered a side room leading from the passage, and found the two prisoners at the bar in a corner. I ordered them to follow me, and gave them over to my men prisoners. I saw nothing in their hands, but on examining their persons they found a quantity of ball ammunition on Benfield. When I saw them I was employed in removing a dead body from the passage, in case of a second attack. They had evidently gone into the room to avoid the fire of our men, and could not get out again without exposing themselves to our fire. My men searched them, and just after their pockets were turned out I saw the prisoners eating bread and cheese given them by my men. I collected nine dead bodies. I dare say the Mayor gave me orders to fire, but I don't recollect. When I was fired upon, I did not want any instructions to return it. The Mayor was by my side."

"It is rather a remarkable circumstance that Capt. Stack's company, the brave fellows that have covered themselves with so many laurels in Newport, formed one of the two companies summoned out by the Kentish Magistrates to put down the insane attempt of Thom, alias Sir William Courtney, some two years back. One of Capt Stark's men fell on that occasion, and Lieut. Bennett, of the other company, lost his gallant life by a ball fired from the musket which the madman Thom carried himself."—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

We take the annexed passages from a letter in the *Times*:—

"I wish to ask the public at large, whether such conduct as that reported of the handful of men of this ever-glorious 45th Regiment, at Newport (see *N. & M. G.* of last week), can be permitted to pass over with empty praise only, like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals? For my own part I have watched your papers for the last two or three days, expecting to find that the good people of Newport had raised a subscription for those who, with such frightful multitudes, preserved their town from pillage, fire, and sword, and, above all, rapine! Good God, only pause and consider, had these 30 or 40 men retreated and fled over the back premises of the Westgate Inn, as some of the civil force did in the hour of danger and terror, where would Newport have now been, and what would the women and children have endured!

"It is only some few weeks that I drove expressly to Windsor to be hoaxed by a friend of mine to be present at one of the most delightful and soul stirring scenes to a Military man (for I am a volunteer) of hearing Royalty itself, with suitable pomp, give this identical regiment its new colours.

"But what was my disappointment to hear that it was intended to allow these men to leave the Castle without that honour being paid to the shades and manes of immortal Picton? Perhaps Picton and the 45th will be remembered when those who ought to have known better will be forgotten."

Dead. *Britannia*, Priory, [illegible] yacht, *Blonde*, *Messenger* steamer, *Emerald* yacht, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, 12th Nov.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—Arrived the *Sapphire*, troop-ship, 28, from Spithead, and having had some slight defects repaired, proceede

Lieuts. Lewis and Shaw are on leave.

48th Depot—The comp. from Thurles to Templemore, Nov. 12.

49th—Lieut. and Adjt. O'Callaghan is daily expected from India on sick leave, and Lt. Browne is appointed Acting-Adjutant to the corps, now stationed at Dinapore, during his absence.

50th—By the last accounts, the corps were concentrating their detachments at Sydney from out-quarters, preparatory to sailing for India.

56th Depot—1 comp., 50 r. and f., from Nenagh to Thurles, Nov. 11 and 12.

58th—On leave:—Maj. Irving; Capts. Beverhoudt, Grant, and Hume; Lieuts. Hardy, Nugent, and Mayers.

60th, 1st Batt. (Depot)—The comp. from Maryborough to Birr, Nov. 12. Lieut. O'Grady is on leave.

61st—See 18th Regiment.

62d Depot—Lieut. Scott commands the depot at Chatham.

65th Depot—Lieutenant Whitaker, who has been in ill health for some time, died on the 5th inst., at Clare Castle. He was gazetted out on the 8th inst.

70th Depot—The comp. from Cappawhite to Templemore, Nov. 11 and 12.

72d—Capt. Frith is on leave in Dublin.

74th—Major Manin died, Oct. 13th, on board H.M.'s packet-brig *Delight*, aged 50. This gallant officer was 30 years in the Army. He served in the Peninsula, North America, and West Indies, and was on his return to Europe for the recovery of his health, at the recommendation of a Medical Board, when the melancholy event took place.

76th—Captain W. A. Blakeney, whose retirement appeared in our last week's Paper, commanded a company in the 87th Foot in 1794. He is an elder brother of Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, and was for some years Adjutant of the London Recruiting District.

80th—Some mischievous fellow left a note at a newspaper office at Sydney, desiring the editor to insert a notice of the death of Lieut. Lightbody, by a fall from his horse, the expense to be charged to Lt.-Col. Baker. The notice was inserted, but it turns out to be a falsehood.

84th—1 comp., 2 officers, and 40 r. and f., from Kilkenny to Maryborough, Nov. 11 to 13.

85th—Maj. French and Capt. Brockman have left head-qrs. for England.

86th—Capt. Everard, Lieuts. Fenwick, Gore, and Rideout, Ensigns Mahon and Edwards, and Surg. Coghlan, are on leave.

87th Depot—Capt. Campbell, Second-Lieut. Rush, and the draft, embark at Cove for the Mauritius.

88th—The half-yearly inspection took place on Monday; Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney inspected the corps, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and every department connected with the regt. The General gave the Adjutant much praise for the very creditable manner in which the books belonging to the orderly room were kept, owing, we believe, to his own exertions, and to the attention of his clerks.

93d—Ens. Crawford is on leave.

94th Depot—Ens. Maclean is on leave to 10th Jan.

99th—1 Field-Officer from Athlone to Drogheda, to take charge of the detachment, there being 3 Field-Officers at head-quarters, Athlone.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. James Douglas; George, aged 14, son of Capt. Robeson; and Quartermaster-Serj. Leonard, have become victims to the pestilential climate of Sierra Leone.

RIFLE-BRIGADE, 2d Batt.—On Monday morning Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg inspected the battalion in the barracks at Windsor, accompanied by his brother, Prince Albert, and attended by Count Kalowrath and Baron Alvensleben. Lord Alfred Paget was likewise in attendance. The party arrived at the barracks on horseback about eleven o'clock, when the whole of the battalion were drawn up ready to receive them. The Prince, after alighting from his horse, walked through the ranks, and very minutely inspected the men, and closely examined their arms and accoutrements. One of the men was then taken from the ranks, who went through the exercise of loading, &c., for the purpose of enabling the Prince the mode of placing the ammunition in the pouch, and putting on the caps, the regiment having, since May last, been provided with entirely new rifles, with percussion locks. The barrels of the rifles are of an extraordinary and novel construction, there being two grooves in the bore of the barrel, and these descend to the touch-hole in a spiral direction. The balls are likewise novelly constructed, with a projection around them to fit the groove, which may be described as having the appearance (if we may search so far for a simile) of "Sisera and his belt." The inspection having been gone through, the party then went over a great portion of the rooms of

the men, with the cleanliness and good order of which they expressed themselves much pleased. The regiment then marched, under the command of its Colonel (Col. Brown), to the Home-park, where it went through a variety of evolutions in the presence of the Princes and their suite; her Majesty, attended by a numerous retinue, viewing the movements of the troops from the New Terrace. Before Prince Ernest left the ground, he summoned the officers around him, expressed the high gratification he had experienced, and highly complimented both officers and men upon the admirable discipline which prevailed throughout the regiment. The Prince, likewise, before he left the barracks in Sheet-st., expressed himself much pleased with the order and regularity which there prevailed. Col. Brown and Maj. Irton (of the Rifle Brigade) received the royal commands to dine with her Majesty at the Castle on Monday.—Maj. Stevenson, Capts. Napier, Egerton, and Dolphin, and Lts. Horsford, Fergusson, Wilkins, Beresford, Jenkinson, Reynard and Macdonell, are on leave.

Horse Guards, Nov. 13, 1839.

The General Commanding in Chief having had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held at Woolwich on the 19th Sept. 1839, for the trial of Private Charles Jones, of the 2d Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.—"For that he, Charles Jones, being a private in the 45th Regt., did, on or about the 10th Feb. 1836, enlist into the 2d Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, from which last-mentioned corps, when stationed at Woolwich, he did afterwards on the 14th day of August 1839, desert;" upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—"The Court, having maturely considered the evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner, and he having nothing to offer in his defence, is of opinion that he is GUILTY of the charge preferred against him;" the Court having thus found the prisoner, Private Charles Jones, 2d Batt. Rifle Brigade, guilty of the charge preferred against him as aforesaid, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration the evidence produced against him of *general bad character*, do, by virtue of the said Articles of War, sentence him, the prisoner Charles Jones, 2d Batt. Rifle Brigade, to be *transported as a felon for seven years*," which sentence Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm. The Court-Martial is hereby dissolved.

N.B.—The prisoner has been in confinement at Woolwich since the Court-Martial.

Rl. Artillery.—Sergeant-Major Robert Bayfield, 5th Batt., died on the 8th inst., at his quarters in the Rl. Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. He was 50 years of age, 35 of which were spent in this corps. He served through the Peninsular campaigns, in the last American war, and in the campaign of 1815; he was then in the Rl. Artillery Drivers, rating as Serg.-Major of the Pontoon Train with the army of occupation until Nov. 1818. He joined the 5th Batt. as Sergeant on the incorporation of the Drivers with the Battalions, and was appointed Sergeant-Major on the promotion of Serg.-Major Barker to Quartermaster. His funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was attended by almost all the officers at head-quarters. Col. Bredin has proceeded to Malta for the benefit of his health, which has been precarious for some time.—Lieut. H. W. Stace is absent on leave.—The Court-Martial, of which Col. T. Paterson is President, reassembled on Monday at the mess-room, by order of Her Majesty, for the purpose of revising its proceedings.—The experimental party is expected to leave Deal, on return to Woolwich, some day next week; the heavy ordnance are to remain there, as the practice will have to be resumed next summer.—Lt.-Col. Bastard is expected to leave for Malta about the 21st inst., and Lt.-Col. Faddy for Gibraltar about the same date.—Lieut. Inglefield will proceed with Lt.-Col. Bastard to Malta, and join Col. Chesney's Comp.

G.O., Nov. 9, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to direct Lt. Grant of the Rocket Troop to be attached to, and do duty with the General Regimental Depot, under the command of Lt.-Col. R. Jones, until further orders, vice 3d Capt. Teesdale, promoted. J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. General.

G.O., Nov. 9, 1839.—With reference to the General Order of the 7th ult., increasing the amount of levy money for recruits, the Hon. Board of Ordnance, by letter dated 30th October 1839, S-634, having been pleased to direct that the allowance of 12*s.* 6*d.* to the party be paid on final approval, instead of being divided into 7*s.* 6*d.* on intermediate, and 5*s.* on final approval.

J. E. Jones, Lt.-Col., A. A. General.

G.O., Nov. 14, 1839.—It being desirable that the number of badges of distinction for good conduct, worn by soldiers of the Rl. Artillery should be shown against their names in the Troop and Company Monthly Returns, an additional column for that purpose is to be made to the right of the column of remarks. On all occasions when men are about to be discharged, the number of distinguishing marks they are in possession of is to be inserted in their discharge, immediately under the report of the soldier's character. A. Dickson, D. A. Gen.

Rl. Engineers.—The detachment of Rl. Sappers and Miners employed at Spithead arrived at Woolwich dock-yard on the 8th inst., on board the *Medea* steam-frigate, under the charge of Serj.-Maj. Jones, Col. Pasley having concluded his operations against the *Royal George* for this season. It is intended to recommence operations about May next. There has been consumed during these experiments 1c2,940 lbs. of powder. Above 100 tons of the wreck have been recovered, and placed in the dockyard at Portsmouth, with five brass and six iron guns. The experiments have been conducted in a manner highly creditable to Col. Pasley and the engineering department. Great credit is also due to Lieut. Simons, Serj.-Maj. Jones and the non-commissioned officers and privates who had the difficult and arduous duty of carrying out the working details. The total expense incurred has been more than defrayed by the value of the articles recovered.—Maj. Barry has left Limerick for Tralee, on a tour of barrack inspection.

The late Lt.-Col. Thomas Aird, who died at his house, in Derwent-street, Bishopwearmouth, on the 1st inst., in his 79th year, was formerly of the Scotch Greys, and late of the Rl. Waggon Train. He was a Scotchman, and entered the Scotch Greys previously to the commencement of the war of the French Revolution. His career of active service commenced with this war; for he was in the Duke of York's campaigns in Flanders in 1793; and during the spirit-stirring times which then began, and which continued for a quarter of a century, there was no scene of European warfare, comprising the operation of British troops, in which he was not engaged. He was at the Helder, at Copenhagen, and in the Peninsula with Sir John Moore, where he shared the hardships of the disastrous retreat to Corunna, and distinguished himself under circumstances difficult to the bravest and the best. He formed part of the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren; and subsequently partook of the dangers, the hardships, but, let us add, too, of the glory of that first of British wars;—that war equally glorious in its object, its conduct, and its results,—the Peninsular war, under the illustrious Wellington. It will be observed, that Lieut.-Col. Aird's period of service was coeval with that eventful time, when the war of the French Revolution passed over Europe, and impressed an entirely new character on its civilisation. The events of this time are now in a state of transition from contemporaneous to past history; and it may not be useless to remind some of our readers, that, at this period, above all others, Britain required men of strong heads, stout hearts, and robust constitutions. Such were not wanting at her call, and by their exertions, under the superintendence of a protecting Providence, she emerged victorious from a conflict unparalleled in history. Among those of her sons who stood by her in the hour of need, the deceased was ever conspicuous for gallantry in the field, the punctual discharge of all his duties, and a fortitude which never quailed before what all who have experienced them know to be more formidable than the dangers of a campaign, its toils and privations. He quitted the service without being rewarded by his country with very exalted rank, but with one universal testimony to his merit as an officer, and his unsullied honour as a man; and he has now departed this life, leaving in the memory of his children, grandchildren, and all who knew him, a pleasing remembrance of the kind parent, friend, and companion.

Gruzuee.—A correspondent of the *Edinburgh Observer* states, that the expedient of blowing open the gate with a quantity of powder in a leathern bag, was first brought to notice by Lieut.-Col. James Tennant, (a native of Edinburgh), of the Bengal Artillery, and its complete efficacy proved repeatedly at Dum Dum, the head-quarters of the Bengal Artillery, where he has seen two gates, the strongest we could make, shivered to atoms by 50 and 80lbs. of powder respectively, contained in leathern bags. Capt. Thompson, of the Bengal Engineers, has had the happiness of first practically applying this most simple, but most effective mode of blowing open a gate.

At the Chelmsford Petty Sessions, on the 8th inst., Serjt. Blunden, of the Rl. Marines, was fined 40*s.* and costs, for taking 2*s.* from Mr. Gusani, of the Travellers' Friend public-house, to excuse him from receiving two soldiers on billet for a month.

2500 troops will be withdrawn from England and Ireland by the drafts from the depots ordered to join the service cos.

We understand that the Duke of Wellington has appointed Col. Gurwood Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, as successor to the late Major-General Sir Francis Doyle.

Recruiting Districts.—Lieut. Lee, 87th, has succeeded Lieut. Taylor, 96th, at Antrim. Lieut. Taylor is transferred to Leicester. Lieut. Lucas, 17th, has replaced Lieut. Cruice, 95th, at Boyle, the latter being transferred to Kilkenny.

A district Court-Martial assembled at Chatham on the 14th, Major Ruxton, 34th, President, for the trial of privates George Stacey, 15th Hussars, and Thomas Corrie, 39th foot.

David Walker, Esq., returned to Dublin on the 10th inst. from leave of absence, and has returned to his duties as Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Yesterday there was a cast of brass ordnance at the royal foundry, Woolwich.

Newport is now the head-quarters of a large Military force, and has all the appearance of a garrison town. Six hundred troops, including artillery, have arrived, and additional detachments are expected. The artillery is most formidable, and is largely supplied with shot, calculated to produce the most destructive effects on large masses. Companies of the troops are now proceeding to the chief towns and districts, where the disaffected lately appeared in numbers.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne left Montreal for Quebec on the 19th ult. On the day of his departure an address, containing 3,000 signatures, was presented to his Excellency, declaratory of the regret experienced by the inhabitants at his departure.

We take the following from the *Montreal Herald* of Oct. 19:—

"Yesterday morning the public were taken by surprise in learning that his Excellency Sir J. Colborne was to take his final departure from this city at five in the afternoon. It was not generally known, however, until near that hour, otherwise something more than a merely crowded wharf would have honoured the gallant veteran. As it was, nearly the whole of the British inhabitants of the city, male as well as female, assembled to pay an affectionate tribute of respect to the man whom they delighted to honour. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was formed in front of the steamer *British America*, and when the advance of the Hussars guard of honour appeared, the utmost anxiety and death-like stillness prevailed among the assembled thousands. But when the hero of a hundred fights appeared, attended by the most numerous Staff we ever beheld in this country, the welkin rang with deafening cheers, while hats and handkerchiefs were waving in the air,

"The cheering continued during the whole line of march to the steam-boat, and was acknowledged by his Excellency repeatedly bowing, and uncovering his venerable head. A considerable number of gentlemen were on board, on purpose to bid his Excellency farewell. He seemed deeply affected at the voluntary manifestation of feeling which was tendered him by the British inhabitants of this city: the Canadians, of course, kept quietly at home. The vessels in the harbour displayed their gaudy colours; yet, amid the joyous appearance, many a heart throbbed quick, and many an eyelid acknowledged an unconscious tear. When his Excellency embarked, the band of the 61st Regiment played "Auld lang syne," and as soon as the *British America* was fairly under weigh, the crowd on the wharfs gave three cheers, which his Excellency, who was on the upper deck, politely acknowledged. We fervently trust that he may arrive in safety in his native land, and long live in the enjoyment of health, as well as of the pure and unmingled satisfaction of having performed his duty to his Queen and his country, during a period of great difficulty and danger."

Horse Guards, 4th November, 1839.

Memorandum for the guidance of Officers commanding regiments in India, Ceylon, &c.—The practice which has recently prevailed, of transmitting letters and returns by the overland mail *via* Marseilles, being found to create a very considerable expense to the public, is hereby strictly forbidden, and no communication is to be transmitted by the above route, except from the General Officers commanding, and then only in cases of emergency, and such as require dispatch. In transmitting returns and official communications to the several Military Departments, as directed by the General Regulations and Orders of the Army,—Commanding Officers are to cause the words "*via* Falmouth" to be superscribed on the cover; and they are enjoined to prevent any letters of a private nature, or *not* intended for the departments, being enclosed under Official Covers.

By Command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill, G.C.B., General Commanding-in-Chief.

(Signed) John Macdonald, Adjutant-General.

Literary Notices.

The Flying Dutchman; or, a Legend of the High Seas. By the Author of "Cavendish." 3 vols. H. Colburn. Though we begin to think that we have had enough tales of the sea for a century or so to come—that is to say, till seafaring people and things take a new aspect, and offer new themes for illustration and interest—yet if the public call for works of this class, (which we believe they still do) we have few writers better qualified to supply the want, and few, if any, topics more appropriate as a material on which to work, than the writer and the topic now before us. And though in the present instance neither the talents of the writer nor the topic he has taken up have been turned to the best account of which they are susceptible, still we have a very amusing work, and one which will convey new images and impressions even to the most inveterate reader of nautical novels that the most nautical of our seaports can boast.

Mr. Neale has also avoided what we conceive to have been the mistake of his popular predecessor in the same course, Captain Marryat, in *his* treatment of the same inviting topic. Though taking all proper advantage of the prevalent superstition in the Navy, touching the well-known tradition of the Phantom Ship, he has nevertheless treated the matter by means of *natural* agency. But it would not be fair to anticipate the nature of the plot of "The Flying Dutchman" further than the above. Suffice it that the author has used much ingenuity in his management of that portion of his subject which relates more peculiarly to the title of his work; while in the general nautical descriptions and details that are incident to such a subject, he has displayed considerable spirit, and of course a competent degree of knowledge and nautical experience. The result is a work that will be generally read by all who are not tired of this (to our thinking) too "exclusive" style of narrative fiction. A novel—that boast and glory of our *modern* literature—ought to be "as broad and general as the casing air;" and when it is so, it becomes one of the noblest compositions of literary art. But when "cabined, cribbed, confined,"—when its scene and its characters are "bound in by saucy *winds* and *waves*"—it sinks into comparative insignificance, at least as a philosophical fiction. On the other hand, as mere sea-side reading at a watering place, such works as "The Flying Dutchman" are fully competent to their pleasant office.

Love. A Play. In Five Acts. By James Sheridan Knowles, author of "The Hunchback," &c. Moxon.

We spoke last week of the acting of this very agreeable play, which had just then received the early plaudits of an admiring and delighted public; and, had time and space permitted, we should have gone more largely into its merits as a dramatic composition. For a lengthened or ela-

borate critique the season is now past, as nearly the whole town has already seen, or read—or both seen and read—the drama of "Love," and consequently formed its own judgment. We cannot, however, suffer the opportunity to pass away altogether without remark, or without indicating two or three passages more especially entitled to praise.

With the construction of the fable of "Love," we confess we are not entirely satisfied. The interest of the reader, or spectator, has risen to its greatest climax at the close of the third act; and it would have been well could all that follows have been compressed into one more act, instead of being expanded into two. The under-plot, between *Catherine* and her lovers, is deficient in freshness, force, and spirit; in fact, it rather impairs than heightens the effect of the main subject. And the fate of the *Countess* and *Huon* having been finally and satisfactorily disposed of in the last act, no one cares about *Catherine* and *Sir Rupert*, whose comic intrusion then seems an impertinence, and throws almost an air of burlesque upon the whole. How, too, could so able and so experienced a writer as Mr. Knowles fall upon the feeble expedient—an expedient upon which much depends—of imagining it possible that *Huon*, associated from his infancy with the *Countess*, could have remained in ignorance of her Christian name?

The diction of the play is beautiful, though, perhaps, not in all respects equal to that of some of Mr. Knowles's former productions; for, as the editor of the *Literary Gazette* has happily observed, "there is more of rhetoric than of feeling to touch the heart throughout." For much, indeed, of the intenseness of purpose of which the spectator imagines himself sensible in the representation, the writer is indebted to the admirable persuasion of the *Countess* by Miss Ellen Tree. To the performer, this character is of a most arduous nature, both physically and mentally: mentally, from the incessantly conflicting emotions which it becomes imperatively necessary for the actress to both feel and exhibit, for without *feeling* them *deeply* she cannot *exhibit* them *effectively*; and physically, from the great and almost constant exertion of speech—of speech in its most impassioned strain—throughout. In nothing has Mr. Knowles evinced more acuteness of discrimination, or soundness of judgment, than in the conception and execution of the part of the *Countess*, with reference to its stage exhibition by Miss Tree. He has "taken measure" of that lady's powers to the utmost nicety, and with the happiest and most successful effect. Just as they have been to a certain extent, we do not think our critical contemporaries have given Miss Tree half the credit to which she is entitled for her exquisite and highly-finished performance of the *Countess*. There is no other actress upon the London boards who could have so carried through, and illustrated by the lofty power of mind, the purpose of the author. Not that we consider Miss Tree's style of acting to have been at all improved by her transatlantic trip: on the contrary, she appears to have picked up a few petty peculiarities, both of speech and action, amongst the Yankees, which it will be wise of her to discard with all practicable expedition. But when we first witnessed Miss Tree's histrionic efforts, now six or eight years ago, in "The Wife of Mantua," we pronounced her to be incomparably the best actress that had appeared since the days of Miss O'Neil; and we have been corroborated in this opinion by each successive performance of hers that it has been our fortune to attend.

In the part of *Huon*, also, Mr. Knowles has formed a very correct estimate of the capabilities of Anderson, who was never before seen to equal advantage. If Anderson could but forget that he had ever seen Macready, he might become, if not actually a first-rate actor, the chief of the second-rate. Macready, with all his genius, is the worst possible model that can be selected: to go no further, his "snip-snap-short" mode of breaking up sentences, and even words, as labourers break up granite into "nubbly bits," as the old women say, for macadamising a road, is an utter abomination. A word also to Mr. Anderson respecting his acting in the impressive scene between *Huon* and the *Duke*, in the first scene of the third act, whilst the *Duke* is writing the contract for *Huon's* intended marriage with *Catherine*. Here is the noble speech referred to:—

HUON. That I were dead!
O, what is death, compared to slavery!
Brutes may bear bondage—they were made for it,
When Heaven set man above them; but no mark,
Definite and indelible, it put
Upon one man to mark him from another,
That he should live his slave. O heavy curse!
To have thought, reason, judgment, feelings, tastes,
Passions, and conscience, like another man,
And not have equal liberty to use them,
But call his mood their master! Why was I born
With passion to be free—with faculties
To use enlargement—with desires that cleave
To high achievements—and with sympathies
Attracting me to objects fair and noble,—
And yet with power over myself as little
As any beast of burden? Why should I live?
There are of brutes themselves that will not tame,
So high is their nature;—whom the spur
And lash, instead of curbing, only chafe
Into prouder mettle,—that will let you kill them,
Ere they will suffer you to master them.
I am a man, and live!

In the most exalted strain of rant, rave, roar, and bellow, this is delivered in the very ear of the *Duke*; so that unless the poor dying old man were literally "as deaf as a post," he could not help hearing it, and at the grievous expense of his nervous system. We will indicate to Mr. Anderson two modes, by the adoption of either of which he may avoid so glaring a violation of propriety, of common sense, and of the illusion of the scene. If he deem it essential to indulge in the exercise of shouting whilst his master is in the act of writing, he may retire to the back of the stage, and storm at pleasure; or, what would be infinitely more gratifying to the ear and eye of the judicious, he may come down to the front, diagonally from the *Duke*, and say what he has to say in an equally manly, though more subdued tone.

As to the moral purpose of Mr. Knowles's drama, it is merely another exemplification of the old adages, *omnia vincit amor*, and *virtus sola nobilitat*.

We had purposed giving two or three more short extracts; but, perhaps, (especially as we are deficient in space,) the subjoined portion of one of the most impassioned scenes between *Huon* and the *Countess*, after the return of the former, in the fourth act, will convey as fair an idea of the general character of the drama as aught that we could select:—

COUNTESS. We do not meet to talk of grievances,
Huon. I offer'd you my hand just now
Why do you weep? I did not give it you
To kiss it with your tears!
HUON. O, 'tis a hand
Thou hast forbidden mine to meet.
COUNTESS. No, Huon,
Not as friends!—(*recovering herself*)—I'll see him clearly first— (*Aside.*
Sit down and let us talk. I have fifty things
I want to say to you, yet know not which
To begin with. Huon, do you like the Empress?
HUON. Like her!
COUNTESS. Yes; like her,—that's the word I said.
Perhaps it should be "love her?"
HUON. Love her, madam!—
COUNTESS (*interrupting him*). I see you do! Go on! What were you going
To say?
HUON. O, contrast marvellous! beyond
Belief of nature!
COUNTESS. Ay! 'twixt her and me!
Go on! The contrast? Best we understand
Each other! Well 'The contrast?
HUON. 'Twere as one
Should find the sun by following the night!
Should plunge into her regions, and for chill,
And gloom, and sternleness, find light, and warmth,
And verdure,—such as should belong to day!
'Twere as death owned a heart, and life had none,
But with the shows of animation
Did lodge within its breast a core of stone,
While the still ribs of death had pulse within them!
COUNTESS. Am I that day, that life, compared to which
Death, night, are e'en so rich? Is she thou servest
That death, that night, preferr'd to life and day?
HUON. O, I did love thee to oblivion
Of myself! What Nature gave me to assert
The man neglecting, as despised things
Compared to thee! That she intended me
For deeds of nobleness I may confess,
Seeing that others own I have achieved them.
Yet I abused her bounties,—and, for what?
Scorns—wrongs—through love of thee preferr'd them!
And which I bore, until the cause itself,
That made me bear them, thou didst make a means
Of yet unknown oppression. *That* I bore!
But there did patience cease. Yes! not, until
Coerced there, where, spared, I were content
To last the thrall of passion's lethargy,
Did I rebel! But when I was struck down
Prostrate, as, for the sake of flesh and blood,
Behoves not slaves to lie,—with marvel on't
I waked to sense of what I ought to be!
Of what, against my will, 'twas past the sport
Of power to change me from I A MAN!—and straight
A man I started up! a man, resolved
To use his attributes as fits a man
To vindicate the ancient, common birth-right,
And answer the design of Him that framed him!
COUNTESS. So! you have register'd your debts to me,
No item overlooked thou knowest of.
What, now, if I could name to thee one debt
Would blot out all the rest!—not known to thee,
A debt thy dreams did never give thee glimpse of,—
Thy dreams where thou didst soar, didst cast away
The clog, last morn put on, and mount as high
As e'er ambition left at large could wing,
Daring the eagle to come up to thee!
HUON. No debt that thou couldst name were gain to me.
I keep no register of aught between us.
Or, if I do, I never turn to it,
Unless enforced, as now. Whate'er has pass'd,
Is pass'd, and, profitless to memory,
Were better be forgotten.
COUNTESS. Ay! Indeed!
So easily done? Well, be it so! 'Tis past,
And so should be forgotten. Please you, now
Turn to the Empress. You have painted me;
Proceed to her. Come, let me see what hand
You will make of her picture. When I ask'd you now
If you liked her, you did echo me!—and then
I ask'd you if you loved her, and again
You echo'd me! I want an answer, not
An echo. Well, sir? well?
HUON. Madam, I love
And honour her. (*She starts from her seat; he rises also.*)
COUNTESS. Thou art rewarded, pride!
Meet'st thy deserts! Show thy high breeding now!
Tread stately! throw thy spurning glances round!
And talk as mighty things as though the earth
Were made for thee alone! Where's thy domain?
Gone! And thy palace, what is it! a ruin!
And what art thou thyself! a beggar now!
Huon, you loved me once! (*Bursting into tears.*)
HUON. I loved thee once!
Oh, tell me, when was it I loved thee not?
Was't in my childhood, boyhood, manhood? Oh!
In all of them I loved thee! And were I now
To live the span of my first life, twice told,
And then to wither, thou surviving me,
And yet I lived in thy sweet memory,
Then might'st thou say of me, "He loved me once;
But that was all his life!"
COUNTESS. 'Twas heart for heart!
I loved thee ever! Yes! the passion now
Thrills on the woman's tongue; the girl's had told thee
Had I been bold as fond; for even then
I saw thy worth, but did not see thy station,
Till others, not so well affected towards thee,
Reveal'd it to me by their cold regards.
I could not help my nature. From that time
Two passions strove in my divided soul
For mastery—scorn of thy station, love
For thee—each feeding on the other's hate,
And growing stronger; till I thought their strife
Would shake my frame to dissolution! Yes!
Oh, Huon! when my brow sat cloudy oft
Over my cold eye, that look'd askant at thee,
Thou little thought what friend there was within
Would make that brow clear as a summer sky,
That eye bright, glowing as a summer's sun,
To kindle thee—as they, their world, with life,
And health, and wealth, and gladness!
HUON. Say'st thou this
To me? or do I dream I hear thee say it?
Or is the past a dream? I did not yield
At thy command, to marry Catherine?
Thou didst not see me wed her? Fancy forged
The ring I thought I put upon her finger?
Thou wast not by at all? From first to last,
Hadst not a hand in it? or, if thou hadst,
Why then untimely this unfold to me?
For I do know thee to be pride of all
Proud honour's children! Art thou offspring prime
Of cruelty as well? O, Heaven, to think
She loved me, and could give me to another,
Nor yet to her alone!—another!—

Aristocracy in America. From the Sketch-book of a German Nobleman. Edited by Francis J. Grund, Author of "The Americans in their Moral, Social, and Political Relations. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

THIS very amusing work, containing very severe satire on our transatlantic friends by one of their own body (for the *German Nobleman* appears to be altogether fictitious), goes far to confirm all that our own most anti-American tourists have written respecting them. Mrs. Trollope, much as has been said of her exaggerations, has scarcely drawn more ludicrous pictures of absurdity than Mr. Grund; and, truly, the state of society amongst the aristocratic portion of Americans affords slight temptation to English gentlemen of any degree to make any part of the Union their adopted country.

The infatuation of that people has, indeed, often excited our wonder and pity. That, blessed with a boundless territory, with the free air of heaven (such as it is), and plenty awaiting on rural industry, they should yet imbibe that "centralising" mania which is occasioning such miseries in the old countries of Europe, where, from circumstances, its influence is comparatively less surprising; that they should prefer manufactures to agriculture, and the acquirement of wealth by ceaseless, unwholesome drudgery, to the healthful pursuits and pleasures of the country, or to some rational enjoyment of ease, accompanied by such tastes and habits as lend real elegance to human manners,—is passing strange. From such preferences springs naturally that unbounded homage to wealth, rather than to those qualities which mark "the aristocracy of nature," or even to the less real though more often respected accidental claims of birth, which distinguishes the people of the United States. Hence the singular vulgarity which pervades all the attempts of our former colonial brethren to ape the tone of fashionable society as it appears in Europe.

But although as yet in this worship of riches the Americans appear conspicuous above all the nations of the earth, let us be careful that whilst smiling, or, it may be, laughing outright at their foibles, we remain free from the same egregious absurdities. Is not the pursuit of wealth fast becoming almost the sole object of all classes amongst ourselves; and, when obtained, is it not the grand idol of adoration? Are not talents constantly perverted to the worst purposes for gold, from the novelist who has caused *Ainsworth's* Dictionary to be henceforth confounded with *Goose's*, to the politician who, a raging destructive under Tory rule (because that party thought him not worth their purchase), is now satisfied with very moderate reform, and can defend Whig corruption when that faction have gratified Cerberus with a sop? This is, indeed, the reign of Mammon, and his rule is not confined to the western hemisphere.

We might quote many laughable passages from these volumes, but we prefer to present our readers with the following extracts, the first of which relates to Dr. Channing's opinion of Bonaparte, wherein he seems so far to coincide with a great military writer at home:—

"What induced him to preach against General Jackson?" demanded I.

"Because General Jackson was very nigh involving the country in a war with France, and Dr. Channing is opposed to war, on

account of its wickedness. It completely obscures 'moral grandeur,' and sets a high premium on the lower qualities of the mind, such as courage, patriotism, and the like. He is in general opposed to 'Military greatness,' and is just as severe on Napoleon, Nelson, Wellington, and Jackson, as Pope was upon woman, only he is not quite so satirical," observed the old gentleman. "He thinks those men will have 'a very low standing' in the other world. Isn't it so, thy child?"

"Precisely so, father; Dr. Channing always speaks of Napoleon as of 'the miscalled great man.'"

"Then the French were right in calling him *le petit caporal*."

"Why, the Doctor calls Napoleon only *a third-rate man!*"

"Then, I assure you, he has been sinking the bathos in a professional manner. Such a speech might have been *piquant* some twenty-five or thirty years ago at a nobleman's table; but no one can venture on it now without betraying the most profound ignorance of history, and the most ridiculous conceit at the same time. None but great men do great things; the saying and writing them is left to inferior minds, and often to mere scribblers. Napoleon tamed the Revolution; he changed its corrosive nature, which alone ought to have entitled him to the respect of the Tories."

Whether the following character of General Jackson is too flattering we know not, but we are inclined to respect the old warrior, and have no grudge against him for his victory at New Orleans. Moreover, in many points it seems to resemble that of some distinguished soldiers and statesmen of our own country:—

"What the French call '*le génie du caractère*,' which is the true talisman of popular favour, is perhaps the highest talent with which mortals can be endowed. It is a pure gift of Heaven, and has accomplished the noblest deeds in history. When Napoleon reproached Voltaire with not having sufficiently appreciated the character of Mahomed, whom the French poet introduced in the drama of the same name as a mere impostor, he felt that none but a great mind could have conceived and executed what to ordinary men would have appeared absurd or chimerical; and that he who had the power to instil a lasting enthusiasm for a new cause into millions, and on that enthusiasm to establish an empire which he spread over half the world, must have been more than a mere charlatan, for he must have been possessed of a thorough knowledge of human character. This is a thing a man cannot acquire by study, if he do not possess it by intuition; and hence it can neither be defined nor understood by men not similarly gifted, who applying their own scale to what is merely incommensurable, are always astonished at the success of those whom they were all their lives accustomed to look upon as second or third-rate men.

"Have we not heard it objected to Napoleon, that he could not write an elegant epistle? Do the French not pity Shakspeare for having been so little of a scholar, and so inelegant in his expressions? And yet, wherein consisted the particular genius of these men, so entirely opposite to one another, if it was not principally in the perfect knowledge which truly intuitively they possessed of human character?

"In the same manner it has been said of General Jackson, that he is incapable of writing a good English sentence, as if this were the standard by which to measure the capacity of a political chief, especially in America, where, out of a hundred senators and representatives, scarcely one has received what in Europe would be called a literary education. If classical learning were to constitute the scale by which to measure the talents of our statesmen, how far would they not rank behind the paltriest Prussian schoolmaster! General Jackson understood the people of the United States better than, perhaps, any President before him, and developed as much energy in his administration as any American statesman. I do not here speak as a partisan, nor do I wish to inquire whether all his measures were beneficial to the people; but they were at least all in unison with his political doctrines, and carried through with an iron consequence, notwithstanding the enormous opposition that wealth, and, in a great degree also, talent, put in the way of their execution; and yet they call Jackson a second-rate man, because he is not a regular *speechifier*, or has never published a long article in the newspapers!

"No abstract argument can drive him from his position, for he is nothing separate. He is a politician, a soldier, an enthusiast for the rights of the people, and a Christian at the same time. If the politician is convinced, there remains still the soldier, the enthusiast, and the Christian to be satisfied; if the soldier is captured, there remains still the enthusiast; and so on. He is always a whole; head, heart, and hand—conception, determination, and action—being one and inseparable. Such men are always a riddle to the world, accustomed as the vulgar are to ascribe every signal success to a particular talent, or to this or that capacity, without ever considering the connexion between mind and character.

"Of General Jackson's enthusiasm I soon had an opportunity of satisfying myself. Miss Martineau being at that time in Washington, and having been overheard to make a remark at her boarding-house to this effect—'That it was really a wonder General Jackson succeeded against the United States' Bank, considering that all the talent and the genius of the country were against him,' my friend seized the opportunity to direct the General's attention to the peculiar manner in which British writers were accustomed to view his government. Upon this he rose from his chair, drew himself up to his full height, and, with his eyes flashing fire, remarked to the senator:—'You might have told her, Sir, that all the *honesty* and *integrity* of the country were on my side.' Then, without uttering another syllable, he resumed his seat, and was as friendly and agreeable as before."

The Keepsake for 1840. Edited by the Lady E. Stuart Wortley. Longman and Co.

This is very justly considered the patrician Annual, for it has more titled contributors to its pages than any other, and has always been got up in the first style of elegance and good taste. The present volume is fully equal to the preceding years' publications. Several of the essays, both prose and verse, have the stamp of genius, and are appropriate and characteristic with the exquisitely finished engravings; the typography and paper beautiful. Of the twelve plates it might be difficult to say to which the palm of excellence should be awarded: they are, almost without an exception, of a high order of merit. However, those we prefer are the Somnambulist, by Miss Sharpe, and Leslie's Mary as the Improvisatrice. The description, by Lady Londonderry, of some of the Russian Palaces, Lady Stuart Wortley's Constantinople scen and the "Character of the Earl of Scarborough," by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, now for the first time published, from the original manuscript in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, are papers of more remarkable interest than we expect to find in these gay and fashionable souvenirs.

Memoirs of the late Duchess of St. Albans. By Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

Mrs. Wilson has here given two more very pleasant and readable volumes on a topic with which she had in some degree familiarised herself in preparing her memoir of Monk Lewis; and in point of variety and incidents this new production claims precedence, though the numerous original letters of the work on Lewis formed a feature which the present is without. The singular career of the Duchess of St. Albans is so fresh in the memory of most of our readers, that we must not allow ourselves to be tempted, by Mrs. Wilson's inviting pages, to any details respecting it. We must say, however, in the most distinct terms, that the moral character of the Duchess-actress comes out, from the trial to which a necessarily impartial examination has subjected it, with a degree of credit that must prove highly acceptable to all who were connected with her in the early no less than in the later and more brilliant period of her life. Indeed, considering the extraordinary circumstances in which she was placed, it gives us pleasure to record our opinion, that no woman ever passed through so dangerous and difficult an ordeal with less injury to every valuable quality of mind, heart, and temper, than did the late Duchess of St. Albans; nor, indeed, do we find that any one of the venial weaknesses and human errors, which showed themselves in the trying years of her unparalleled prosperity, were other than such as might have been almost certainly predicated, from the tenor of her early training and education—or rather the total absence of both; while her prosperity—the early stages of it at least—brought out features which would have done honour to *any* training.

Mrs. Wilson more than complies with the critical dictum of "beginning at the beginning;" she very properly makes us acquainted with much that is of interest concerning the parents of Miss Mellon—particularly her mother, to whose singular tact and sagacity (blended though it was with a want of cultivation, and even of common civilisation, almost amounting to the savage) she entirely owed her extraordinary rise. She then takes up the career of the young Harriot almost from her humble and sordid cradle, and pursues it, in an uninterrupted narrative, to her gorgeous and escutcheoned grave. Such a tale could not fail to include a large portion of high moral interest; and the numerous anecdotes with which it is lightened and illustrated, give to it a popular character, which will undoubtedly command for the work not only a wide circulation at the moment, but a permanent place in the libraries of all who take an interest in theatrical affairs.

Early Efforts; a Volume of Poems. By the Misses Moss. Whittaker and Co.

A SECOND edition of poems by two young ladies of the Hebrew nation, aged 18 and 16. The versification is smooth and elegant.

A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society. Painted by Edwin Landseer, R.A.; engraved by Thomas Landseer. Moon.

It is a great misfortune for a clever painter to have his works fall into the hands of a stupid or talentless engraver. The converse of this proposition is equally true; *ergo*, in having his fine portrait of a "Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" transferred from canvas to steel, or copper, by a master of the burin and scraper so accomplished as Thomas Landseer, Edwin Landseer must deem himself a most fortunate man. Excepting that he has not shown himself competent to make three feet of copper equal to nine feet of canvas, and to fill his strokes with all the vivid hues of the bold and magnificent original, the engraver has not fallen short of the painter.

Gentle reader, the "Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," of whom we have just been speaking—whose portrait has been so admirably painted by Edwin and so admirably engraved by Thomas Landseer, and which Mr. Moon has just published in his accustomed style of excellence—is not a *man*, but that very contemptible animal, a *dog!*—a creature upon one of whose species the maudlin poet, Byron, had once the sickly sentimentality to write an epitaph! An epitaph upon a dog, indeed! What shall we have next? No matter. We believe we are almost as great fools as Byron; for we remember when we were at the Royal Academy in the summer of 1838, and saw, for the first time, Landseer's portrait of this "Distinguished Member," &c., we remained so long to gaze upon and admire it, that, when the light grew dim, and we turned round to ascertain the cause, we found ourselves standing in "a banquet hall deserted," and had a narrow escape—through the civility of one of the keepers—from being locked in for the first time in his life, if not already.

night! We were of the same opinion then that we are now—that this is one of Landseer's noblest and most successful pictures.

The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. R. Tyas.—Parts 1, 2, and 3, of a new edition, illustrated with 300 wood engravings, cleverly executed, from characteristic designs by Grandville. The work is cheap and good, and as one of the best and most real of fictions, there can be no doubt of the success of the present enterprise.

Gulliver's Travels. Hayward and Moore.—This is the commencement of another "standard edition" of one of the British classics, to be illustrated with upwards of 400 wood engravings, after designs by Grandville, and notes by Dr. Taylor. The woodcuts are truly effective, the paper and typography excellent, and as this clever satire of Dean Swift is now for the first time illustrated, and moreover in the first style of excellence, the edition will be deservedly popular.

"*H. B.*," the political caricaturist and inimitable artist, has issued three new sketches illustrative of recent events, full of characteristic point and amazing felicity of expression. In the first, O'Connell is represented as one of those not very respectable gentry who usually frequent fairs and racecourses, and let *vulgo vocatur* "a knock 'em down, three goes a-penny." Perched on the tallest stick, and brought prominently into the foreground, is the model of a neat little church, whose spire, however, seems to have encountered some heavy blows, and is already in a dilapidated, if not tottering, condition. The other pins in immediate juxtaposition are quite erect, with crowns and coronets, and other fine things emblematic of the different ranks and estates in the realm. The *Premier* player, if we may so describe the first gentleman, who, by the by, greatly resembles Lord Melbourne, seems determined to have a most destructive fling at them, but just as he takes his aim with the stick he has received, the head of which betrays considerable resemblance to the features of Mr. Sheil, a prim conceited-looking little gentleman, with features somewhat like Lord John Russell, says, "Now, M—lb—ne, mind your hits; it will require some nicety to knock it down without disturbing the rest." The Premier, however, is in no degree daunted; sure of his mark, he handles his weapon with the utmost nonchalance, but still he does not seem altogether pleased with it, and inquires of the Irishman, "Have you nothing better than this bit of crab to offer me? No stick of more weight? But here goes." "Little as it *is*," replies Dan, "I promise you it can do some execution; see what a nob it has got." In the back-ground, among other spectators, may be descried a young lady, not very unlike the Queen, saying to a smart young gentleman by her side, with a rather Saxon physiognomy, "I have staked a *crown* upon the result, although I confess I am very inexperienced in the game. Don't you think it was bold?" To which the latter, with most complacent gallantry, replies, "It was certainly rather hazardous; but if you'll allow me, I will, with the greatest pleasure, stand half your stake."—No. 618 represents a wake after the true Irish fashion. Three mourners in cloaks occupy the fore-ground; the Duke of Wellington, who seems to feel acutely the loss of his new friend; Lord Lyndhurst, on his knees, who, with hands upraised, and an expression of loud *forensic* sorrow on his countenance, deplores in interrogative grief the departure of the deceased; and a third figure, huddled up in a corner, whom we guess to be Count d'Orsay, only because we see a neat French boot and spur, and have a surmise that he has *put his foot in it*. In the back-ground is a host of revellers, those to whom a death-bed is a scene, if not of mirth, at any rate of enjoyment, and here the *dear* friends of the deceased are congregated, *lamenting* his virtues, *extolling* his bad propensities, and shedding tears and whiskey, though not in equal proportions. In this group the likenesses of O'Connell, Lords Normanby, Duncannon, John Russell, Monteagle, and Melbourne, are conspicuous, the latter particularly so, as much from the linear resemblance as from the political truth to which his words bear witness. In another compartment of the picture appears "The subject of all verse," the unkilled one, whose head appears above the counterpane of the bed in which he lies, with one eye open, and a knowingness of expression in it, that says, more pertinently than the label above, "What are they saying of the departed?" The question is addressed to Mr. Leader, who, in the costume of a physician, enjoins the strictest silence—an edict which the patient, from his known mobility of temperament, must find it difficult to obey.—No. 619 called "Friar Tuck and the Sacristan," represents that scene in Ivanhoe, where Athelstane, supposed to be dead, comes suddenly upon those who have done him so much wrong, and are carousing at his expense. Lord Melbourne and O'Connell represent the lusty sacristan and the burly mendicant friar; while Lord Brougham, with a very grim aspect, personates Athelstane, for the

To Readers and Correspondents.

In answer to "S. G.'s" inquiries relative to the expenses of a passage to India by the overland conveyance, it is as under:—

	£	s.	d.
From London to Falmouth . . .	2	0	0
" Falmouth to Gibraltar . . .	18	0	0
" Gibraltar to Malta . . .	13	0	0
" Malta to Alexandria . . .	12	0	0
" Suez to Bombay . . .	80	0	0
	125	0	0

This does not include 'Steward's gratuities, which would amount to 30s. more, nor the expenses from Alexandria to Suez, which mainly depend upon the accommodation required, nor the expenses incidental on the trans-shipment of baggage at the different stations. The passage cannot be secured throughout the whole journey, but must be paid for in London as far as Gibraltar, at Gibraltar to Malta, &c.

In reply to "A Militia Officer," we can only repeat what we have stated several times to others, that nothing is decided. Owing to the retirement of Lord Howick, and the appointment of a new Secretary, several plans that were in progress are, for the present, put aside. Mr. Macaulay has to learn his business; he chooses to think for himself, and as regards the Army, we hope he will both think and act liberally.

We shall be happy to see "R. L." on Tuesday.—"A. E. C." is thanked. A packet has been forwarded to "J."—"An Old Campaigner" will find us not unwilling to meet his wishes: we hope to hear from him further.—Good accounts from "+" are anxiously looked for.—We shall be glad of some details from "Aristides."—"An Old Commissioned Officer, R.N." next week.—"An Old Subscriber" will find in the East India Register the information he requires in regard to Assistant-Surgeons in the E. I. Company's service.

We decline the publication of the Lines sent by "A Looker-on," and also the letters of "Tom Bowling" and "G. P." referring to the same affair; our principle is to temper justice with mercy. We have made up our mind not to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the matter.

The appointment of Commander Hall to Wanderer *rests on no better authority than that of Commander Webb, which we contradicted last week. Commander Denman will commission that vessel in a few days.*

Our Greenwich correspondent would save us much labour in reference, if he struck from his list all such matters as we have already noticed, and which are copied into other journals from our pages. The appointments to Firefly *and* Prospero *we gave a fortnight ago, and that to* Flamer *last week.*

*** Signatures of letters in type—"Philotheorus;" "Peter Portfire;" and "Bryan O'Lynn."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839.

It is matter of general observation and remark, that, as the cycle of the year arrives at the present month of November, the annual farce of "Naval Decay" is announced for representation, and the public mind excited with apprehensions of the designs of foreign invaders, and the unprotected state of our shores.

It is certainly considerate on the part of the alarmists, that they do not excite apprehension in the summer, when the Russian Fleet is equipped and evolutionizing about the Baltic, and when the Czar might, if so disposed, send it forth to gather fleece. They imagine, doubtless, that such a dose would be too strong for the nerves of John Bull; but no sooner does the fall of the year approach, and the Buckaboo is dismantled, and placed, like Captain Smith of Halifax, 'in winter quarters,' than the Leading Journal puts forth its apprehensions, and Granny, with the smaller fry in her wake, "take up the wondrous tale!"

We have repeatedly shown, that since Peter the Great founded the Russian Navy, it has always been the practice of that state to maintain its Fleet in commission during the summer months, in peace as well as war. Occasionally, they have cruised in the Baltic, the North Sea, and even the English Channel. We see nothing alarming, therefore, in their continuance of the practice, except that, under the watchful eye of the Emperor, the Russian Fleet is in a more effective state, and, should hostile demonstrations be intended, better calculated to perform them than at other periods.

We believe every one will admit, that we have now in commission a very strong naval force. The principal part is employed in the Mediterranean, and our contemporary, the *Times*, complains that the Admiral is not,—owing to his advanced age,—equal to the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon him with the increase of his Fleet, and that he is unprovided with Rear-Admirals, and more particularly with a Captain of the Fleet, who might share his labours, whilst Sir Edward Codrington, with a smaller squadron, had a Rear-Admiral under him. Upon this point our contemporary is misinformed—and, indeed, on all points connected with naval matters, we should be glad to find a Journal whose advocacy, properly exerted, is capable of such powerful effect, free from the imposition so frequently practised on it. Sir Edward Codrington had neither Rear-Admiral nor Captain of the Fleet in his squadron at Navarino. Neither had Nelson a Second Flag or Captain of the Fleet at the Nile; nor had the latter a Captain of the Fleet at Trafalgar.

If the Mediterranean Fleet was intended to be maintained at its present amount, no doubt the usual number of Flag Officers would be attached to it; but we imagine no Rear-Admiral would be inclined to accept such a post on the contingency of remaining there three or six months, or until the matter which has induced its increase is adjusted, and thus sacrifice some hundreds of pounds for his outfit. We perceive that Captain Parker, universally admitted to be one of the best officers in the service, has been ordered to hoist a broad pendant *pro tempore*, and that amounts to the same thing, without putting any Officer to inconvenience.

We must protest against the sweeping assertion, that amongst the Captains in commission, many "are better acquainted with election than with maritime manœuvres; it might, we say, puzzle a plain man to discover more than half-a-dozen, perhaps, who know anything of the necessary evolutions relating to the 'order of battle,' or the formation of movements incidental to a fleet at sea."

We always regret to find Military or Naval Officers taking violent part in politics; but all men have their opinions, ardent minds will express them strongly, and surely it is unjust to denounce the professional talent of such men as Captain Napier, because they take a prominent part on the stage where so many are acting. Whatever political opinions Naval Officers may profess, our contemporary may be assured that they will always be found to perform their duty with the same valour, loyalty, and ability, that has served to establish their fame. Meantime, as the first scene of the annual farce has been enacted, and the great leader has struck the key-note by which the instruments are tuned, we presume the other portion will be served up in the usual manner *ad interim*, until the explanation that annually occurs in Parliament once more dispels the delusion. It is probable, however, that as the piece has run with questionable success for the two last seasons, and indeed was all but damned last year, there will be found some difficulty in exciting attention and procuring an audience.

As regards the distribution of the large naval force in commission, we must presume the authorities to be better judges than our contemporary, or ourselves. The Fleet in the Mediterranean may or may not be "superfluous," whilst ships are wanted on other stations. We do not attach much importance to the complaints of merchants and shipmasters abroad, because they would not be satisfied if a vessel of war were attached to each, for then they would probably require another. If we are to make a hostile demonstration against China, no doubt a sufficient force will be collected and employed.

As regards South America, where the Americans keep a line-of-battle ship, a reference to our last week's distribution will show that we have fifteen pendants on that station. The Americans and French concentrate their force to one point for purpose of display—whilst our ships are scattered about, the police of the sea being in truth committed to the care of British vessels.

We would bring to the remembrance of the Military Commission (from whom much is expected) a class of Officers known as the *old Peninsular men*, of whom there are still remaining on full-pay and active service (under the rank of Field-Officer) about three hundred and twenty, out of many thousands, who died in the field, or sunk into a premature grave, without a single badge of military distinction.

The above three hundred and twenty Officers, say, average thirty years' service; they served their country, and three kings of England, with great fidelity, honour, and bravery, unexampled in the annals of history; very many of them suffered from wounds repeatedly received in siege and battle; they fought their way for six years, through toil, sickness, and privation, from the lines at Torres-Vedras until the banner of England was planted on the walls of Toulouse;—but what would they not have done under such a leader, who once said, when opposed by an overwhelming force, "If I get into a scrape, thank God! I have an Army that can get me out of it"? We do not say that the Great Captain ever did get into a scrape; but if he had, he was all right in his conjecture—he would have been helped out of it at the hazard of ten thousand lives. There was the old "Steelbacks,"* and "Die-hards," "Dirty Half-hundred," "Surprisers," and "Slashers," with fifty other Corps, ready at a signal to dash through fire and water.

Soult acknowledged, that in the whole course of his long service, he had never before seen so desperate and bloody a conflict as the battle of Albuera. He said, "There is no beating those British troops; I always thought them bad soldiers, and now I am sure of it, for I turned their right, and penetrated their centre; they were completely beaten! the day was mine,—and yet they did not know it, and would not run!" Albuera, no doubt, was one of the most murderous battles we fought in the Peninsula. Major-General Houghton and Sir William Myers fell, leading on their brigades; and out of three thousand men, who advanced to the heights, two thousand men, and sixty officers, including every Field-Officer, were either killed or wounded—the Officers, one and all, declaring they would win the day, or die on the field. Yet those men are long forgotten, nor were the survivors ever rewarded with a *bit of ribbon*.

We would ask, if the battles of Rolica, Vimeira, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Barrosa, Albuera,

* Every Regiment, Brigade, and Division had its sobriquet in those days.

Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Biddasoa, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Orthez, Toulouse, with the sieges of Badajoz, St. Sebastian, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Burgos, and fifty other minor affairs, were not equal to the three days of Waterloo? and if the surviving Officers of this six years' campaign have not the strongest claim for a Medal, even at the eleventh hour, to commemorate those glorious days of victory and achievement never to be forgotten?

All Officers and private soldiers of other nations are rewarded for good service in the field; they are frequently promoted on the very spot where a deed of valour is performed. This was a maxim of Napoleon's, and no General could appreciate the value of a good soldier more than he did; his soldiers would have died a thousand deaths for him. Of this we have good proof. We think it was after the battle of Vittoria, when the surgeons were busy amputating, a French soldier had his arm taken off, which he tossed into the air, crying "Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!" Another had a ball lodged in his left breast; when the incision was made to extract it, he remarked, "An inch deeper, doctor, and you'll find the Emperor!"

"I ordained," said Timoor, "that the Right of the Warrior should not be injured, and that the Soldier, who had grown in years, should not be deprived of his station or his wages; and that the Actions of the Soldier should not be suppressed; for Men, who sell their Permanent Happiness for Perishable Honour, merit Compensation, and are worthy of Reward and Encouragement." But we assert, that there is little to stimulate the British soldier; there is no reward for him, no military distinction, were he to sacrifice his life over and over. In the Peninsular War, upwards of thirty-seven thousand British troops were slain, and more than seventy thousand wounded. At the siege of Badajoz, sixty British Officers were killed, and two hundred and fifty-one wounded; twenty-four British Officers were killed, and sixty-eight wounded, at Burgos; thirteen British Officers were killed, and eighty-eight wounded (of the 6th Division alone), at Toulouse; yet not one of the survivors, under the rank of a Major, had any reward. At ten o'clock, on the night of the 6th April, Badajoz was stormed, and, says Colonel Napier, "then the soldiers eagerly made themselves ready for a combat, so fiercely fought, so terribly won; so dreadful in all its circumstances, that posterity can scarcely be expected to credit the tale; but many are still alive who know that it is true."

Although Colonel Napier's splendid narrative of the assault of Badajoz must be familiar to many of our readers, we cannot avoid, on the present occasion, again referring to it, and extracting a few passages.

"Great was the confusion, for now the ravelin was quite crowded with men of both divisions, and while some continued to fire, others jumped down and ran towards the breach; many also passed between the ravelin and the counterguard of the Trinidad; the two Divisions got mixed, and the reserves, which should have remained at the quarries, also came pouring in, until the ditch was quite filled, the rear still crowding forward, and all cheering vehemently. The enemy's shouts also were loud and terrible, and the bursting of shells and of grenades, the roaring of the guns from the flanks, answered by the iron howitzers from the battery of the parallel, the heavy roll and horrid explosion of the powder barrels, the whizzing flight of the blazing splinters, the loud exhortations of the officers, and the continual clatter of the muskets, made a maddening din."

"Now a multitude bounded up the great breach, as if driven by a whirlwind; but across the top glittered a range of sword-blades, sharp-pointed, keen-edged on both sides, and firmly fixed in ponderous beams, which were chained together, and set deep in the ruins; and for ten feet in front, the ascent was covered with loose planks, studded with sharp iron points, on which the feet of the foremost being set, the planks moved, and the unhappy soldiers, falling forward on the spikes, rolled down upon the ranks behind. Then the Frenchmen, shouting at the success of their stratagem, and leaping forward, plied their shot with terrible rapidity, for every man had several muskets; and each musket, in addition to its ordinary charge, contained a small cylinder of wood, stuck full of slugs, which scattered like hail when discharged.

"Again the assailants rushed up the breaches, and again the sword-blades, immovable and impassable, stopped their charge; and the hissing shells, and thundering powder barrels, exploded unceasingly. Hundreds of men had fallen, and hundreds more were dropping, but still the heroic officers called aloud for new trials, and sometimes followed by many, sometimes by a few, ascended the ruins; and so furious were the men themselves, that in one of these charges, the rear strove to push the foremost on to the sword-blades, willing even to make a bridge of their writhing bodies; but others frustrated the attempt by dropping down; and men fell so fast from the shot, that it was hard to know who went down voluntarily, who were stricken, and many stooped unhurt that never rose again."

About midnight two thousand brave men had fallen.

"Yet officers of all stations, followed more or less numerously by the men, were seen to start out, as if struck by a sudden madness, and rush into the breach, which, yawning and glittering with steel, seemed like the mouth of some huge dragon belching forth smoke and flame.

"Meanwhile, the fire of the French was deadly; a mine was sprung beneath the soldiers' feet; beams of wood and live shells were rolled over on their heads; showers of grape from the flank swept the ditch, and man after man dropped dead from the ladders.

"Let any man picture to himself this frightful carnage taking place in a space of less than a hundred square yards. Let him consider that the slain died not all suddenly, nor by one manner of death; that some perished by steel, some by shot, some by water; that some were crushed and mangled by heavy weights, some trampled upon, some dashed to atoms by the fiery explosions; that for hours this destruction was endured without shrinking, and that the town was won at last. Let any man consider this, and he must admit that a British Army bears with it an awful power. And false would it be to say that the French were feeble men, for the garrison stood and fought manfully. Shame there was none on any side. Yet who shall do justice to the bravery of the British soldiers? the noble emulation of the officers? Who shall describe the martial fury of that desperate soldier of the 95th, who, in his resolution to win, thrust himself beneath the chained sword-blades, and there suffered the enemy to dash his head to pieces with the ends of their muskets? Who can sufficiently honour the intrepidity and resolution of Ferguson, of the 43d, who, having in former assaults received two deep wounds, was here, with his hurts still open, leading the stormers of his regiment, the third time a volunteer, and the third time wounded! Nor would I be understood to select these as pre-eminent; many and signal were the other examples of unbounded devotion, some known, some that will never be known; for in such a tumult much passed unobserved and often the observers fell themselves ere they could bear testimony to what they saw; but no age, no nation, ever sent forth braver troops to battle than those who stormed Badajoz.

"When the extent of the night's havoc was made known to Lord Wellington, the firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers."

In the assault at St. Sebastian, 25th July, 1813, the command of the Royal Regiment devolved upon Captain Mpilen, after a loss of sixteen Officers, and three hundred Non-commissioned Officers and men, killed and wounded.

Yet the Peninsular men were not, and are not rewarded! Grateful country!

Under the head of 45th Regiment we have published this week some documents in reference to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gray at Newport, and we rejoice to find that the notice we gave in our last has attracted general attention to the claims this Officer has upon the gratitude of the country. We annex one of several letters which our statement has produced.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I am glad to perceive by your valuable Journal that the conduct of Lieut. Basil Gray, 45th Regt., has been "the universal theme of praise at the Horse Guards," and I trust that the promotion so justly due to him may be speedily awarded; but how frequently do we see illustrated the Roman adage—

"Probitas laudatur, et alget."

Individual instances of bravery are rarely rewarded in the present day—so rarely indeed, that instead of wondering at undeclared merit, we are only taken by surprise when a brave action is the only cause of an officer's promotion. I say the *only* cause, for many of your readers can bear sorrowful testimony, that unless a brave man chances to have friends at the Horse Guards or Admiralty, slight must be his hopes of promotion following in the wake of bravery, no matter what privations he may have endured, what perils he may have encountered, or what courage, moral as well as physical, he may have displayed in meriting promotion. I trust Lieut. Gray may not have said of him some years hence, as was said of Lieut.* Wm. Mackie, 88th, who had lost three forlorn hopes—

"The gallant fellow still remains a sub."

but I shall not be surprised to find such to be the case. *News errors.* Nothing could excuse the omission of giving a Brevet-Majority to any Lieutenant of the Foot Guards who happened to be on duty at the Royal Palace on the days of the Queen's Accession and Coronation: but as for officers in marching regiments, if they have money, let them purchase promotion; if not, they can do very well without it, it is their duty to serve and be thankful, without grumbling on the account of promotion withheld, or merit unrewarded. Canada was saved by the talent and bravery of Officers of the Line, and yet we have not heard of any distinction or reward having been conferred on Colonel Wetherall;—in fact, I believe that the Brevet-Majorities given to Capts. Geo. Bell, 1st Foot, and Geo. Browne, 32d, were the only rewards given on that occasion in the regiments of the line.—Officers without interest or family connexion with persons in power have now no stimulus to exertion; they cannot hope for promotion, do what they may to deserve it, and, consequently, they may as well be indolent as the reverse. Here is an example. Lieut. Spiller, 94th Regt., was wounded in both thighs at the battle of Vimiera, served at Corunna, in the Expedition to Walcheren, in the Peninsula during 1811 and 1812, and at New Orleans; received two wounds in the right thigh, lost his little finger by a musket-shot in the right hand, was severely wounded in the forehead, neck, and right temple, and was most dreadfully burned from head to foot by a mine which exploded at Ciudad Rodrigo. For all these services he obtained a company without purchase, *merely because* he happened to be Senior Lieutenant when his Regt. received the augmentation for India; and had he obtained an Ensigncy in Dec. 1827, and his Lieutenancy on the 29th Oct. 1828, he would have got the company without purchase as well; so that I may fairly say, as far as promotion was concerned, his services went for nothing, and I can prove this by the following example.—Lieut. ——†, 3d Light Dragoons, being Senior Lieutenant when his Regt. was gazetted for India, was promoted without purchase to a troop, after a few years of uninterrupted home service, although there were at the time at least twelve old *Cavalry Lieutenants* on full-pay, any one of whom should, in justice, have got the step to which Lieut. Yerbury succeeded. As a townsman of Lieut. Gray, 45th, I can state that four members of his family have lost their lives in the military service of their country, one of whom, Capt. French Gray, of the 1st Ceylon Regt. (as it was then styled) was Lieut. Gray's father. Lieut. Gray obtained his commission from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, with the greatest credit and distinction, and was appointed to the 45th Regt. at his own request; and so favourable was the impression left by his diligence and steadiness on the mind of the then Lieut.-Governor, Colonel (now Lieut.-Gen.) James Butler, that he has been frequently known to instance Cadet Gray as one whose example should be followed by the students of the Junior department. G. L. S.

‡ This must be a mistake; there is no Ensign of this name in the corps.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*

introducing the penny reward be resolved, and such information be obtained as will enable my Lords to adopt with more security, and consequently at an earlier period, the remaining part of the system.

In giving their sanction to the proposed arrangement, my Lords consider it as a temporary measure only, and as a step to the introduction of the uniform penny charge; and their Lordships will continue their anxious efforts to give effect to the whole of the intentions of the Legislature with as little delay as is consistent with the due consideration of the public convenience. Their Lordships are pleased to direct that all letters posted on or

We earnestly hope that the Authorities at the Horse Guards, and in Downing-street, will anticipate this application. It is hardly necessary to refer them to the evidence taken at Newport, showing the attempts to tamper with the soldiers of the 45th Regiment. The *Morning Chronicle*, the chief organ of the Government, says—

"We have here a confirmation of the opinion expressed by several officers in command of troops in the manufacturing districts, that soldiers cannot safely be entrusted with the preservation of order throughout the country. Small detachments are exposed to the danger of being tampered with."

If there is truth in this assertion, the Government owe it to the country instantly to reward men who have withstood all temptation, and so nobly done their duty.

We take the following from the *Times* of this morning:—

"The 45th Regiment, which has just rendered such good service in checking the Welsh Rebellion, is a corps of the highest note—bearing upon its banners the several honourable inscriptions of Roleia, Vimeira, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, Toulouse, Peninsula, and Ava. Not many weeks ago, when this noble corps was stationed at Windsor, the advice of her Majesty caused it to be understood that it was the Queen's gracious in-

* Now a retired Major, and Governor of Gambia. Certain death!!!—Ed. *N. & M. G.*

† The publication of the name might annoy the officer—and is unnecessary in exemplification of the fact. Our Correspondents, if possible, give a pain to any individual.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*

tention to confer upon it the high honour of presenting it with a new stand of colours. This understanding, whatever gloss may now be put upon it by those advisers, obtained at the time most extensive publicity, without contradiction from any quarter; but, for reasons which have never yet been explained, the people who counsel Her Majesty allowed the regiment to be removed from Windsor without gratifying it with the performance of the Royal wish. The relations subsisting between that body and the Crown have thus been brought into a very uncomfortable state; and if there were any remnant of correct feeling to be found among the Whig advisers of the Queen, the soldierly manner in which the 45th have lately behaved at Newport, in spite of their bad usage, ought not only to smite the Whigs with remorse, but to compel them, as soon as may be, to make the *amende honorable*. Do what they will, however, they have, with their usual petty intrigues, brought their royal pupil and themselves into a dilemma, which Her Majesty at least ought never to be placed in. The stand of colours must either *now* be given, or they must continue to be withheld. If Her Majesty be advised under present circumstances to realise her former gracious intentions, Her Majesty is thereby subjected to the humiliation of losing the entire grace that would have attached to their earlier fulfilment. If, on the other hand, the slur which Her Majesty's advisers caused to be put upon the 45th Regiment is not to be wiped off by the bestowal of that promised honour (tardy though it be), for which Lord Normanby's complimentary allusion to them in his letter to the Mayor of Newport affords no adequate substitute, then a deep and vital injury is inflicted, not merely upon these gallant victims of Whig caprice, and through them upon the entire military profession, but even upon the monarchy and nation at large, which at this moment are so peculiarly dependent upon the loyalty and good order of the Army."

Our readers may recollect that, early in the month of February, 1838, accounts reached England of an attack made by five armed boats from Chippewa, upon an U. S. steamer, called the *Caroline*, moored to the American shore at Schlosser, and that the boarding party, after slaughtering a great portion of the crew and the unarmed passengers, who were roused from sleep, had fired the vessel, towed her out to the middle of the stream, and set her adrift in a position which insured her destruction over the Falls of Niagara.

In common with our contemporaries we expressed our sorrow and indignation that such an act had been committed, and whilst we indulged the hope and belief that the circumstances were greatly exaggerated, we could not help stating our apprehensions, that an attack upon an American vessel, in her own waters, would not only add greatly to the excitement then raging on the borders, but prodigiously increase the difficulties under which the Governments of Great Britain and the United States were [illegible] of the [illegible]

Naval and Military Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839.

It is matter of general observation and remark that as the cycle of the year arrives at the [illegible] appeared, that the schooner in question had been engaged by the rebel party then occupying Navy Island, to carry supplies of men and stores, and to keep up a communication between them and the American shore; that Colonel M'Nab, of the Canadian Militia, in command of the troops at Chippewa, had resolved to destroy her, and that two Naval Officers, Commander Andrew Drew and Lieutenant Shephard M'Cormick, settlers in the province, had, with the gallantry and promptitude which distinguish their profession, volunteered to lead the attack.

No wanton, or any other cruelty, appears to *have been* committed: the vessel was boarded, some fighting occurred, in which two or three lives were lost, and Lieutenant M'Cormick severely wounded; the crew, after a trifling resistance, were driven on shore, the warps which secured the vessel cut, and, fire being set to her, she drifted over the Falls.

There is no doubt but that the *Caroline* had been for several days engaged in assisting the rebel party, then assembled on Navy Island, with the ostensible design of invading Upper Canada, that province having been entirely divested of regular troops, and left to the protection of its gallant and loyal Militia; and as the American authorities would not, or could not, prevent this vessel from pursuing such conduct, the British Commander was justified in adopting the best means in his power to do so. But the act, although tolerated, could not be *avowed* without calling for the direct interference of the U. S. Government, and therefore it might have been expected that the Colonial Legislature of Upper Canada, in which Colonel M'Nab held a high office, would have taken some means to reward the officers and others who had so gallantly volunteered and performed the destruction of the schooner, and thereby cut off the supplies the rebels were receiving, and finally induced their defeat.

Upon this point the then Governor of the province, Sir F. Head, seems to have taken a different view. It appears, by an article in the *Quarterly Review*, of which he is the reputed author, that the destruction of the *Caroline* was considered by him "the first brilliant naval exploit of Her Majesty's reign," and therefore worthy of the marked approbation of the Sovereign, by promoting the two half-pay Officers, who were, we believe, the only naval men concerned. They were encouraged to memorialise the Government at home, and it appears their claim for promotion was backed by Sir F. Head and the Provincial Legislature.

"Could language, we humbly ask," says the Reviewer, "be stronger than the official recommendation to the Government, which has been submitted to Parliament, from the late Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, for their promotion? Could the petition of the latter officer (who, desperately wounded by five gun-shots, has lost the use of an arm, upon which his family in the backwoods depended,) be more unassumingly and more affectingly worded?"

Surely it might have occurred to the Lt.-Governor, and his Legislature, who harmonised on this point, that they had it in their own power to reward this service, by a grant of land, or of money, or some thing substantial, whilst the recognition of the act—which was undoubtedly, after all, a breach of neutrality, committed, not by rebels or pirates, but by British Officers, acting under the orders of Colonel M'Nab—might be seized upon by the United States as a plea to cover similar aggressions.

We admire the gallant conduct of the two Officers, but not their penetration, in suffering themselves to be deluded by the parties who should have rewarded them, to direct their claims to a quarter where, for the reasons we have stated, they cannot be entertained, either by the present or any other Government.

But, in addition to the charge of neglect, the Reviewer has brought forward a charge of oppression, which he has set forth in the following fashion:—

"When Esau exclaimed, "Hast thou but one blessing, my father? Bless me, even me also, oh my father!"—the parent's benediction followed the appeal; but the curse of the British Government still rests upon Drew, and it certainly cannot be denied, that for Her Majesty's Ministers all of a sudden to promote a man for defending British institutions, would be an act totally inconsistent with the whole course of what they have termed their "liberal policy." Accordingly, no sooner did the Queen's Government lately learn that Captain Sandom, whom they had ungenerously put in command on the Canada Lakes over the head of Captain Drew, had put that gallant officer under arrest, merely for leaving his vessel to pay a short visit to his wife and children in the backwoods—(although, be it stated, Captain Drew solemnly declares that she had previously obtained Captain Sandom's leave to do so)—than the Admiralty, grasping at this opportunity to court favour with the Republican party, ordered Captain Drew, who has been fourteen years a Commander, and gained every step in his profession by actions, to be superseded, and to be placed upon half-pay!! In vain has he solicited to be tried by Court-Martial! In vain has he respectfully remonstrated at being thus punished by the Government of his country, without trial or defence!—but when Parliament meets the hour of retribution will arrive."

We should not have referred to these matters, which are evidently paraded for the usual purpose of political warfare, were it not that we have been questioned on several hands as to the truth of these charges of neglect for gallant services. We find that Commander Drew, and Lieutenant M'Cormick, have, like many other Naval Officers, located themselves on grants of land in Upper Canada, and throughout the late troubles conducted themselves as good and loyal subjects, and with the usual zeal and activity of their profession. We cannot find that their employment in any official capacity has been recognised by the Admiralty at home, for they have always, we believe, been receiving half-pay, and probably colonial pay for their colonial services. Under such circumstances, their claims, (and that of Lieutenant M'Cormick particularly appears great,) rest with the Legislature of the Province. We do not believe that Commander Drew left any vessel he was placed in charge of, to visit his wife and family, or for any other purpose. Such a statement is a libel on the character of a Naval Officer. Neither can we suppose him to be so ignorant of the rules of the service as to consider himself amenable to Court-Martial by order of the Admiralty whilst on half-pay. And, altogether, we look upon the whole affair to be a piece of political humbug, in which the names of two gallant Officers are, for certain purposes, very unnecessarily and somewhat improperly introduced.

It may be well to state, in conclusion, that, considering the few Naval Officers employed on the Lakes, a considerable share of promotion has been assigned to that quarter. It is not long since we announced the promotion of the two Mates who were present in the affair at Prescott, and also of Lieutenant Duffill, a very active and intelligent Officer, to Commander.

Mr. Tufnell, the late Private Secretary to Lord Minto, is succeeded by Lord Melgund, the First Lord's son. This is rather an arduous post for a young nobleman to commence his noviciate in official business. His Lordship cannot do better than follow in the steps of his predecessor. Sir Charles Adam has returned to town and resumed his official duties. The First Lord of the Admiralty is expected from Scotland on Monday.

The Court.

The Queen and her august mother continue in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health. Her Majesty has taken carriage and equestrian exercise, when the weather has been sufficiently favourable.

On Thursday morning Prince Ernest, and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, attended by Count Kolowrath, Baron Alvensleben, and Lord Alfred Paget, left Windsor castle for Dover; from thence they proceed to Calais, on their way to Brussels; after paying a visit to the King of the Belgians, they proceed to Germany. The return of the princes to this country is not expected before March next.

The Queen Dowager is now honouring Sir Robert and Lady Peel with a visit at Drayton Manor, where a select party, including Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, have been invited to meet Her Majesty.

On Thursday Prince George of Cambridge landed at the Custom-house, having come over passenger from Rotterdam, in the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Giraffe.

Lady Barham has succeeded the Dowager Lady Lyttelton as the Lady in Waiting. Lady Gardiner has succeeded Lady Caroline Barrington as the Bedchamber Woman in Waiting: and the Marquess of Headfort and Sir William Lumley have relieved Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Major Keppel as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Newport Riots.—The town presents completely the appearance of a military station, there being 50 of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two guns, under the command of Capt. Bloomfield, a troop of the 10th Hussars, and the whole of the 45th Regt. of Foot, in the town. The *Edinburgh Observer* very justly says—"The result of this insane attempt to apply physical force to effect political regeneration, ought to convince every Chartist that though a mob may yell, shout, create disturbance, and do a great deal of injury to property, it is as nothing when opposed to even a handful of disciplined troops." The following letter from the Secretary of State has been received by the Mayor:—

"Whitehall, Nov. 9, 1839.

"Sir,—The Queen has been pleased to command me to express Her Majesty's high approval of your conduct, and of the conduct of the magistrates acting with you, on the occasion of the outrage recently committed in the town of Newport. To the resolution and courage of the magistrates, and of the small military force which supported them in withstanding the unexpected and daring attack of numerous bodies of armed men from the mining districts, Her Majesty ascribes, in great measure, the preservation of the lives and property of the inhabitants. Her Majesty is deeply concerned that any one of her faithful and loyal subjects should have suffered personal injury in the discharge of his public duty, and in defence of the peace of the town against lawless aggression. And while Her Majesty cannot but regret that any loss of life should occur, it is a satisfaction to Her Majesty to know that this loss, which, under the circumstances, was unavoidable, has been confined to those who were foremost in making the attack; and that the loss was not greater, or more indiscriminate, Her Majesty attributes to the judgment evinced by the magistrates, and by the officer in command of the troops, and to the exemplary forbearance, steadiness, and good conduct of the soldiers.—I have, &c. NORMANBY.

"The Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire."

A special commission, consisting of Sir N. Tindal, Sir James Park, and Sir J. Williams, is to be sent down to Newport, for the trial of the parties concerned in the late outbreak in that neighbourhood. The following prisoners have been committed for High Treason and Sedition—John Frost, Charles Waters, John Partridge, James Aust, Thomas Davis, Richard Benfield, John Rees, John Lovell, Solomon Brittain, George George, William Jones.

On Saturday despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office for the Rt. Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, and for Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B., the Governor of Gibraltar; others for Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, Governor of Malta, and others for Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches, dated 31st ult., were received on Saturday at the Foreign-department from the British chargé d'affaires at Madrid, and on Monday at the Colonial-office from Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar. On Tuesday despatches from Capt. Prescott, Governor of Newfoundland, were received, and despatches were forwarded from the Foreign-department for the Marquis of Clanricarde, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg. On Wednesday H. F. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, arrived with despatches from British Guiana. Despatches from the Governor of Jamaica were received also at the Colonial-office. On Thursday despatches dated 20th Oct. were received at the Foreign-department, from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and despatches were forwarded for the Marquis of Clanricarde, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh. Despatches from Sir J. Franklin, lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, and also from the Governors of South and West Australia, were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

Prince Albert's return to England has been arranged to take place in March next, and we state, upon the best authority, that, in the course of the following month, or early in May, the marriage of her Majesty with this "fortunate youth" will take place. Some curious rumours are afloat respecting the cause of the late visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge to her Majesty. Prince George, at one period, as well as their royal highnesses, looked forward to an alliance with the Queen; but those hopes (however sanguine they might have been some two or three years since) are now blighted; for our readers may rest assured, that Prince Albert is "the destined man." Mr. Ross, A.R.A. (who has recently returned from the court of the King of the Belgians), received the royal commands to paint a portrait of Prince Albert. The likeness, which is intended for a locket for her Majesty, and a most admirable resemblance, is just finished.—*Morning Herald.*

The Earl of Errol is to be Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, in the place of the late Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Poulett Thomson arrived at Quebec on 16th ult.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Dover on the 8th inst., about half-past ten o'clock (under a salute from the guns at the heights), for the purpose of holding the Harbour Sessions. He was received by Colonel Munro, of the Royal Artillery, the Commanding Officer of the garrison, and a guard of honour of the 90th Regiment. There was very little business, and of no public interest. The vacancy occasioned in the board by the death of the late Sir John Head Brydges was not filled up. The board broke up early, and as the Duke was labouring under a violent cold, he returned immediately to Walmer Castle.

When the health of the ministers was given at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and the ministers present stood up, Lord Melbourne patiently awaited the abatement of the storm of hisses and applause. Not so Lord Normanby; in his excitement he forgot that it was unseemly to applaud himself; and to increase the clatter of applause he seized a spoon and hammered the plate before him to pieces.—*Morning Herald.*—[Fudge].

A deputation from the meeting lately held at the Merchants'-hall, on the subject of the West India Steam Mail Station, attended by the members of Parliament for this city, have had interviews with the different departments of Her Majesty's Government, and there is good reason for believing that this port will not be excluded from those from which the station is to be selected.—*Bristol Journal.*

Captain Croker is appointed land agent to the Earl of Kingston, whose accession to the title removes the property from Chancery.

The Marquis of Waterford, in addition to his already princely fortune, obtains 5,000*l.* per annum by the demise of his uncle, the late Lord George Beresford.

Experiments have been made at Vincennes on the shells and other combustibles discovered the other day in Paris. Some of them, worthy of the name of infernal machines, exploded with tremendous force and effect.

There is every probability that the Lieutenancy of Pembrokeshire will be vacant; Sir John Owen, M.P. for that county, having, by some strange means, got into a situation which will, it is reported, render it impossible for him to hold his Lieutenancy, his seat in Parliament, or his estate.—*Cheshire Reformer.*

The will of the late Sir Thomas M. Hardy has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Doctors' Commons, by the executors. The personal property is sworn under 25,000*l.*, which has been bequeathed to his three daughters. The will is dated 1st June last, and the signature (there being only one sheet) shows that the faculties of the gallant Admiral were much impaired.

Mr. Stockdale has succeeded in securing a verdict from a Jury for 600*l.* damages. He will, forthwith, of course, levy the amount from the property of Messrs. Hansard; and thus the whole question of its own assumed privilege to publish libel will come, very soon, before Parliament.

A donation of 500*l.* has been presented to the General Infirmary of Northampton, by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton. This noble contribution is the second of the same amount presented by the same liberal hand.

We regret to announce the death of the only son of Col. Salwey, M.P. for Ludlow. The Colonel and his lady are on the Continent, and (strange as it may appear) his friends do not know where a letter would find him.—*Worcester Journal.*

Strangford, Nov. 4.—This town was a scene of great bustle and activity, in consequence of a general illumination in honour of Lt.-Col. the Right Hon. Lord De Ros having arrived to visit his estate. Tar barrels, &c., were blazing in all directions, and I am happy to say all passed off without the slightest accident.

At the Plymouth Guildhall, on the 4th inst., Daniel Capel, a Lieutenant in the 15th regiment, Edward Fellowes, Ensign in the 53d regt., and John R. Barry, Ensign in the 15th regt., were brought before the Justices, charged with a breach of the peace, and having in their possession a carved image of an elephant, the property of Edward Parker, who kept a beer-shop called the Elephant and Friar. The defendants were fined 40*s.* each, and 3*s.* 6*d.* costs. Several individuals were in court, and stated that the knockers had been wrenched from their doors, and their gates and doors attacked.

On Wednesday a serious accident occurred to Colonel Clifton, residing in Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq. He was walking on the foot-pavement, in West Strand, near the general post receiving office, where there were a number of post letter carriers on horseback, and in passing behind one of the horses, the animal suddenly kicked out, and struck the Colonel so tremendous a blow on the cap of the knee, that he fell to the ground in a state of insensibility. He was conveyed to his residence in a coach, enduring excruciating sufferings.

Covent Garden.—On Saturday night a new farce called *Don't be Frightened* made its first appearance. Without a plot, and without any fixed purpose, the author has endeavoured to excite continual laughter, by a thick succession of practical jokes, which keep the stage in a perpetual bustle. Sheridan Knowles's piece has been shortened, and now acts within the three hours. It draws crowded houses.

Drury Lane.—Rossini's celebrated opera of "Cinderella" was brought out at this theatre on Tuesday night, and introduced a new aspirant to the vocal department of the drama, in the person of Miss Deley, pupil of Rophino Lacy. As a first appearance, we have no recollection of witnessing anything more "successful" than that of this young *debutante*. Her first air did not lead us to expect so much as the progress of the opera made evident, viz., that the public had gained a *prima donna* for the boards of old Drury, second to none in the metropolis. Miss Deley's voice is very powerful, and of great compass; and her singing, moreover, has the rare recommendation of being natural. There is no evidence, in her execution, of mechanical drilling for effect merely. Her acting was also exceedingly good. The piece was got up with extraordinary splendour.

Adelphi.—The *May Queen* has been revived this week, it not having been played for the last eight years. The plot is elaborate; the scenery is wild, tragic, and melancholy.

St. James's.—On Wednesday evening a burletta called *A Lord in Pawn* was produced. Whether plot, dialogue, or situation be regarded, it was the very perfection of poverty; a perfect anomaly—a nothing, endowed with a visible shape. The audience endured the coarse dialogue with exemplary patience and silence, occasionally on the safety-valve principle, letting off a light whispering hiss, which floated playfully through the air. They had reserved their main fire till the end, and immediately the curtain fell, discharged a short, yet precise and decisive, whiz, which shot the abortive little burletta dead.

REDUCTION IN POSTAGE.

TREASURY MINUTE, DATED THE 15TH NOV. 1839.

My Lords read the act, 2nd and 3rd Victoria, cap. 52, for the further regulation of the duties on postage until the 5th Oct. 1840.

Since the prorogation of Parliament, my Lords have turned their unremitting attention to the measures necessary for carrying into effect the intention of the Legislature.

The powers with which this Board are invested by the act were recommended to Parliament, not only for the purpose of enabling my Lords to adopt such mode of payment as might, on consideration, appear the most advisable, but also to enable my Lords to carry into practical effect this great alteration in the manner which might be least liable to derange the regularity and the despatch of the correspondence of the country, as now executed by the Post-office.

My Lords have always been aware that the contemporaneous adoption of the charging letters by weight, and the reduction of postage to a uniform rate of one penny, would be attended with much practical difficulty. The time occupied now at the large offices and at the forward offices in charging and sorting the letters has been reduced, for the public convenience, to as narrow limits as possible. To alter the mode of charge from that to which the officers of the Post-office have been long accustomed, must of itself, for a time, be accompanied with some inconvenience, and my Lords apprehend it would be imprudent to increase that difficulty by adding at the same moment so large a number of letters as must naturally arise from the immediate reduction to the penny rate. My Lords fear that, for a time at least, great irregularities would prevail, and much public inconvenience result. However satisfactory, therefore, and however desirable in many points of view it might be to carry into execution contemporaneously the complete plan, their Lordships, upon a full consideration, have come to the conclusion that by adopting some intermediate measure, and bringing into operation the mode of charging the letters by weight, previous to the entire reduction of the rate of postage, their Lordships will not only avoid the risk to which the other course is liable, but materially facilitate the introduction of the remaining parts of the plan.

With these opinions their Lordships have, in communication with the authorities of the Post-office, turned their attention to the framing such regulations as may introduce, with as little delay as possible, the charge by weight.

Their Lordships propose to accompany this arrangement with such reduction of postage as will be a material relief to the public, and not interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of the officers of the Post-office as at present arranged.

By the regulations which, in conjunction with the Post-office, have been matured, and which this board propose to sanction, my Lords apprehend material advantages will be secured. A considerable relief will be given to the public as regards the charge of letters. One of the great departmental difficulties in introducing the penny rate will be removed, and such information be obtained as will enable my Lords to adopt with more security, and consequently at an earlier period, the remaining part of the system.

In giving their sanction to the proposed arrangement, my Lords consider it as a temporary measure only, and as a step to the introduction of the uniform penny charge; and their Lordships will continue their anxious efforts to give effect to the whole of the intentions of the Legislature with as little delay as is consistent with the due consideration of the public convenience. Their Lordships are pleased to direct that all letters posted on or after the 5th December next shall be subject to the following regulations:—

General post letters shall be charged by weight, as follows:—

1. Letters not exceeding ½ ounce, one postage.
   Do. 1 ounce, two postages.
   Do. 2 ounces, four postages.
   Do. 3 ounces, six postages.

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce up to 16 ounces, beyond which no packet is subject to postage shall be received.

2. All single postage rates between places within the United Kingdom, which now exceed 4*d.*, shall be reduced to that sum; inferior rates to remain undisturbed, but the letters to be charged by weight. Additional charges to which general post letters are now liable if posted or delivered beyond the limits of the general post free delivery, as also the additional halfpenny on Scotch letters, and the additional penny for passing the Menai and Conway bridges, to cease.

3. All letters and packets exceeding the weight of one ounce to be pre-paid and delivered in at the window—if not so pre-paid and delivered, to be charged double postage.

Foreign letters and packet letters will be charged according to the preceding scale of weights.

Letters to and from the British West Indies to be charged 1*s.* per single rate; the same charge to attach to letters from and to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Isles, conveyed by packet, and not transmitted through France.

My Lords reserve for future consideration the whole question of the rates on foreign letters, as their Lordships consider that it will be a proper subject for communication with foreign powers, in the hope that such foreign powers may be induced to make a corresponding reduction in their charges on letters to and from this country.

All ship letters between parts of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, to be charged by weight and according to the rates chargeable on inland letters. Other ship letters to be charged by weight, according to the foregoing scale, the single sea postage remaining as at present, and the inland rate being regulated as for inland letters.

London District Post, including 2*d.* and 3*d.* delivery.—

1. All letters not exceeding 2*oz.*, provided the postage be prepaid, to be charged one penny.

2. The two-penny charge on general post letters delivered in the London district to cease.

3. No further alteration to be made in the charges leviable in the London district post. My Lords have no intention, by the

present arrangement, to make any alteration with respect to newspapers, franked letters, or Parliamentary papers, which will still continue to enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to the same charges, as at present.

Transmit copy of this minute officially to the Postmaster-General, and desire his Lordship will give the necessary instructions to his officers to carry the directions of my Lords into effect.

Desire also that he will direct the solicitor of the Post office to prepare a draft of a warrant in conformity with the provisions of the postage acts, to be signed by my Lords, and inserted in the *Gazette*.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburgh, Nov.* 2.—The Emperor has had to-day a grand review, which usually takes place every spring and autumn. The whole of the guards, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in all 40,000 men, were assembled here some days previously. Immediately after the review, those regiments which are not cantoned in the capital returned to their usual winter quarters in the environs.

TURKEY.—Prince Esterhazy (Austrian Ambassador in London) arrived in Paris on Saturday night. His Excellency had been secretly recalled to Vienna by Prince Metternich, "who," says *Le Temps*, "was anxious to obtain from him an explanation of the mysterious policy of England with regard to the Eastern question." The Prince, who observed the strictest *incog*, was to have an interview with King Louis Philippe, and to leave Paris for Vienna on Wednesday or Thursday.

ST. VINCENT.—The troops in this island appear to have suffered much from the effects of the prevailing fever.

JAMAICA.—Sir Lionel Smith, the late Governor, took his departure on the 1st Oct. in H. M. brig Serpent for Havannah and New York. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor, arrived out on 22d Sept., and was well received. The accounts respecting the labourers are upon the whole more favourable.

GIBRALTAR.—Two yachts, the *Merlin*, Capt. Lyons, and the *Antelope*, Capt. Bentinck, arrived on the 23d in the bay, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and their suite. The Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, attended at the New Mole to receive them, and his carriages conducted them to the apartments that were engaged. The following day there was a superb review of the garrison, a very numerous military dinner, and a grand reception at the Governor's.

THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN 1788 *.

Of the Foot Guards, which then, as now, consisted of three regiments, with two battalions to each, I need say no more than that they were clothed, accoutred, and armed, pretty much as they had been since the days of the Duke of Cumberland. We wore long-tailed coats, which, slanting off like those of livery-servants in front, exposed to view a considerable portion of our lapelled and capacious pocketed white waistcoats. Our breeches of white cloth were made to fit so tight that how we contrived to get them on and off without tearing has been to me a source of frequent wonderment; while our long white gaiters, composed of glazed linen, reached just above the bend of the knee, and were tied round the upper part of the calf of the leg with bands of black leather. As to our hats, they resembled in form the head-dresses which are still worn in Chelsea Hospital; and to distinguish us, I presume, from regiments of the line, they were bound round the edges with silver lace. Our arms, again, were the musket and bayonet, not very different from those still in use; our accoutrements were of a class peculiar to times gone by. Instead of gathering up the load of ammunition so as to throw the strain as far as may be on the part of the body which is best able to endure it, the guardians of the soldier's comforts then seemed to regard such considerations as unworthy of their notice. Our belts were long and loose: the pouch came down to the skirts of our coats, and the bayonet, suspended at the left side, swung like a sword as the man moved. Neither must I forget to describe both the hairy knapsacks into which our kits were stowed, and the strange machine, which was given to us as a convenient place of stowage for our field ammunition. The pouch contained in those days a wooden frame, which was bored, both above and below, for thirty cartridges, and you were expected in the heat of battle, so soon as the upper tier was exhausted, to turn the block round, and so reach the tier below. I need scarcely add, that the very first time we got under fire, the inconvenience of this arrangement made itself felt; and that the woods, as they were called, being taken out, the men carried their cartridges thenceforth loose in their pouches.

If such was the style in which the King's Government equipped and clothed the King's Foot Guards, what shall I say of the sort of exercise to which we were trained? In handling the musket there were not fewer than 52 movements, the whole of which went on so soon as a single word of command was spoken. "Poise arms!" was that word, on the utterance of which a fugleman began to caper, and the entire line, watching his movements, tossed and brandished their arms into all manner of grotesque figures. When we stood with arms shouldered we were made to keep the butt of the firelock on the hip, and to stick out the elbow of the arm, so that there should be between it and the side an interval of three inches. When we fixed bayonets it was by a motion similar to that which the swordsman makes when he draws,—and then our shoulder—it took, if I recollect right, three inches to get the implement into its place. And, finally, our manœuvres: they were complicated, unwieldy, performed always at slow time, and seemed to throw us into every imaginable shape, which could avail nothing in the hour of peril. One really cannot look back upon the military arrangements that prevailed at that time without a smile.

There were no light companies attached to the regiments of Foot Guards then; though the first had in each of its battalions two companies of grenadiers. The companies, likewise, were much weaker than they afterwards became. They mustered respectively not more than 46 rank and file; and, as nine companies made up a battalion, it will be seen that the battalions themselves were by no means too efficient, for the London duty, though not quite so hard as it is now, was in 1788 severe enough; and Kew, and even Windsor, came under the general head of outposts for the metropolis. Moreover, the force of Cavalry kept in London was at once feeble in point of numbers, and, from its composition, very little effective. The Horse Grenadiers and old Life Guards were then in existence; and a strange anomaly, or rather a curious relic of barbarous times, they presented. These Household troops, like the ancient Garde du Corps of France, were composed exclusively of gentlemen, who purchasing the nominations as men now purchase commissions, suffered little from the restraints of Military discipline while they served, and retired after a given number of years on handsome annuities. They were not liable to be called beyond the precincts of the court, except in cases of great emergency. They did the duty of the palace, and mounted guard, it is true; but negligence on such occasions was punishable only by fine among themselves, and as to their horses and equipments—of these, they took no further charge than might be implied in the act of paying their grooms and body servants, should either horse or furniture seem to be out of order when the tour of duty came round. For they were allowed one groom for every ten horses, and one servant for every ten troopers, who, being paid and tattooed at the public expense, were expected to perform all menial offices for the gentlemen of the body-guard, both in the stable and the harness-room.

Of these soldiers of fortune, in a sense different from what is generally applied to the term, there were six troops, of which two were rated as Horse Grenadiers, two as gentlemen of the Life Guards. Of the rank which the individuals thus designated were presumed to hold, some idea may be formed when I state that the cymbal beater, belonging to the band of the first mentioned corps, was treated as his equal by a Captain of Infantry, with whom he fought a duel soon after my arrival in London, and by whom he was severely wounded. But, though it may sound mighty fine to talk of the King of England's body-guard as consisting of gentlemen, every person conversant, even slightly, with the nature of a soldier's duties, knows that, of all the regiments that ever took the field, a regiment of gentlemen must be the most inefficient. To such a height, indeed, had the inconveniences attending the system risen, that about the period to which this stage of my narrative refers, these privileged troops were disbanded, and the country obtained in their room those magnificent corps which did so much excellent service at Waterloo, and are ready to do as much excellent service again whenever their country may require it.

* From a clever paper by the Rev. G. R. Gleig in "Bentley's Miscellany."

East India Intelligence.

FULL TENTAGE.—The Court of Directors have instructed the Bengal Government to grant to officers of European Infantry Corps, occupying public quarters in the Bengal Presidency, the privilege of drawing the full tentage of their regimental rank from the 19th of the present month.—*Calcutta Courier, Aug.* 22.

SIR Henry Fane has now received Lord Hill's formal permission to resign the command of the Indian army. His Excellency adheres to his intention of proceeding homeward in Nov. or Dec. next.—*Englishman, Aug.* 22.

Extract of a letter from the 1st division of the Army, dated 4th July, 1839.—"It now indisputably appears that Sir John Keane has sadly marred Lord Auckland's plans. His instructions it is no longer concealed, at Simla, were to take Hyderabad and occupy Scinde. Thus his bringing on the Bombay troops with him to Candahar, has not only led to great miseries, losses, and privations to the combined army, but has thrown the Governor into a state of perplexity.—*Madras Spectator, Aug* 31.

Sir James Carnac intends making a tour of the territories subordinate to the Bombay Presidency during the ensuing cold weather.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 26.

Ens. Leith, 64th N.I., who had been on board the Peterel gun-boat for change of air, died on the morning of the 16th inst., on his way from Khyouk Phyoo. His remains reached the station in the afternoon of the same day, and were interred the following morning. This young officer is another victim to the noxious climate of the Arracan coast.—*Englishman, July* 31.

The following are the Civil Servants to whom the six vacant pensions of the current year have fallen:—Messrs. Turnbull, Braddon, F. C. Smith, W. Cracroft, and H. T. Prinsep.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 1.

The Jhaloun Auxiliaries are to be increased to 1500 men, horse and foot, and to be styled in future the Bundlecund Legion; it is also expected to have some more officers, and may soon be expected, under Capt. Beatson's management, to be fit for any duty.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 28.

Secunderabad.—We are sorry to find that the sickness in the 41st N.I. continues unabated, and that both H.M. 55th and the Foot Artillery at Secunderabad have a good many fever cases at present. Col. Schoedde, one of the best officers in H. M.'s service in India, is compelled by ill health to quit the country. It was lately our painful duty to record the decease of Lieut. Alfred Beadnell, Adjutant of the First Battalion Art.—a very promising officer, and one so much beloved by the men of his corps, that they have come forward with a subscription for the erection of a monument to his memory.—*United Service Gazette, Aug.* 23.

Burmah.—By the H. C. steamer Enterprise, which arrived yesterday from Calcutta and Rangoon, we hear that Capt. M'Leod has withdrawn the Residency from Amarapoora to Rangoon, where he arrived on the 31st ult. We understand he was received with much civility and attention by the Woon-douk of Rangoon, and that much excitement was caused in the place by the idea of our being about to declare war. We understand that the water had risen above the floors of the Residency buildings before Capt. M'Leod left them, and that this was the sole cause of his withdrawal.—*Maulmein Chronicle, Aug.* 7.

A very melancholy accident occurred on the 8th Aug. on the ramparts of the Fort at Madras. A committee of officers, composed of Maj. Montgomerie, C.B., Captain O'Connell, and Lieut. Orr, was constituted for the purpose of reporting upon the state of the gun-carriages at present in use on the ramparts of the Fort. On the morning in question, a 24-pounder was loaded with the usual charge of powder, shotted and fired, but, on the second round, the gun burst at the breach, carrying off the cascabel quite clean, and blowing out three large masses of the gun metal—one piece weighing 6 cwt. fell on the terraced roof of the Arsenal, and fairly drove itself through into the room beneath. The unfortunate artilleryman, an European, who fired the gun, was killed on the spot, the upper portion of his skull completely carried away. The man who served the vent was severely, though not dangerously wounded, and three store Lascars were injured. Lieut. Orr was struck on the breast, but miraculously escaped, and Capt. O'Connell had the telescope he was holding in his hand carried away. No cause for this dreadful occurrence can be found. A committee, composed of Brig. Burton and two other officers, sat the next morning, but they could discover no flaw in the metal, nor any fault in the loading of the gun.—*Madras Spectator, Aug.* 10.

Besides leaving one of the Queen's regiments and a body of Bengal troops at the disposal of Schah Soojah, Sir John Keane has granted permission that a number of British officers should assist in the formation and the disciplining of the army of the Schah. Sir John will himself lead the Bengal troops through the Kyber-pass and the Punjaul into Upper India, after proceeding to visit Lord Auckland, at Simla, preparatory to his return to Europe in December. The Bombay force under Maj.-Gen. Willshire, return by way of Candahar, Shawl, and the Bolan-pass, into Upper Scinde.

No apprehensions are entertained for the pacific issue of the affairs of Joudpore or Kernaul.

The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese Government:—

"Gentlemen,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter, in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese Government, and transmit certificates signed by Captain C. Elliot; I have received their Lordships' commands to acquaint you that Parliament has placed at the disposal of this Board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of Parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognised and paid.

"To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of this Board, my Lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to add, that Her Majesty's Government do not propose to submit to Parliament a vote for the payment of such claims. (Signed) R. GORDON."

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 11, 1839."

The order for officering the new European Regiment has been received from the Government of India, so we may expect its publication here by the 15th proximo. Officers are to be posted according to army rank. It is strongly believed in military circles, that a further increase of one company will be added to each regiment of Native Infantry.—*Madras U. S. G., Sept.* 27.

The friends of Lieut.-Col. Alves will be happy to learn that there is every probability of that excellent officer succeeding to the situation of Judge Advocate General of the army. We regret to announce the sudden death at Trichinopoly of Captain Thompson, of the 5th Native Infantry: an officer very much and deserved lamented.—*Ib.*

The Taking of Kurachee. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 335 of 1839.) Scinde Residency, March 23d, 1839.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter, dated the 5th inst., from the Secretary to Government, Bombay, accompanied by a transcript of one addressed to that officer by the Secretary with the Governor-General of India, conveying his Lordship's sentiments regarding the reduction of Kurachee. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, Resident in Scinde.

To Brigadier Valiant, K.H., Commanding Scinde Reserve Force, Kurachee.

SECRET DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, March 5th, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating Secretary in attendance on the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, dated the 18th ult., conveying the approbation of his Lordship of the prompt and effective measures adopted by his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and Brigadier Valiant, for reducing Kurachee; and to request that you will be pleased to furnish a copy thereof to the latter officer. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

To the Resident in Scinde.

SECRET DEPARTMENT. Camp, Delhi, Feb. 18th, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches, Nos. 305 and 306, dated the 9th inst., and, in reply, to state that the

prompt and effectual measures taken for reducing Kurachee, appear to have been conducted in a manner such as to ensure their success.

2. The forbearance, both before and after the exertion of force, evinced by his Excellency the Admiral and Colonel Valiant, will not, his Lordship is convinced, have a less valuable moral effect, as regards our influence in the country, than will the exhibition of the power and resources of the English, in so quickly reducing the place, in discouraging vain opposition and a useless resort to arms.

3. The Governor-General has had much gratification in the perusal of the despatches enclosed by you. I have, &c.

J. W. MADDOCK, Officiating Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., &c.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., June 5, 1839—Mr. T. J. Turner to be a member of the Sudder board of rev., in the room of Mr. W. Fame, dec. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be Comm. of the Agra div. Mr. C. Lindsay to be Civ. and Sess. Judge of Delhi. Mr. G. Blunt to be Mag. and Coll. of Mynpoory; Mr. Blunt will continue to offic. as Mag. and Coll. of Moradabad till further orders. Mr. R. Montgomery to be Mag. and Coll. of Allahabad. Mr. C. Grant to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Meerut; Mr. Grant will continue to offic. as Mag. and Coll. of Delhi till further orders. Mr. R. Alexander is appointed to offic. as Mag. and Coll. of Agra during the absence of Mr. C. G. Mansel, on leave, or till further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., June 15, 1839.—30th N.I., Ens. T. Pownall to be Lieut., from 1st July 1839, vice Lieut. Jas. Onteley (under suspension), dec. 36th N.I., Lt. I. Sutherland is prom. to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from 9th July 1839. 16th July—Capt. Jas. Woodburn, 9th N.I., to be Maj. of Brig. to the troops serving under the command of Brig. Lettier, on the eastern frontier, vice Humfrays, dec. 1st L.C., Lt. G. Reid to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Harris, removed to a political situation. 13th N.I., Lt. W. M'Culloch to be Interp. and Quarterm. 3d N.I., Lt. T. Wallace to be Adj., vice Hicks, prom. Capt. I. C. Landers, 19th N.I., appointed to the command of the Bhopal contingent.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., 31st July, 1839.—40th N.I., Ens. R. M. Franklin is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl., on med. cert. Ens. W. Hooper, 12th N.I., to do. on do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Nov. 9.—ROBARTS, *Elder*, from Bengal 11th June, Cape 6th Sept. Liverpool, Nov. 9—SCOTLAND, *Cunningham*, do. 4th July—MARY HARTLEY, *Webb*, Mauritius 13th July—JUMNA. *Robertson*, Bengal 18th do. London, Nov. 11—MOIRA, *Owen*, do. 18th May—JOHN KNOX, *Swaik*, Singapore 7th June. Liverpool, Nov. 11—GOLDEN FLEECE, *Hubbuck*, Bengal 11th June. WILSON, *Hamlin*, do. 10th do. London, Nov. 12—ELIZA, *Lay*, China 15th June. Liverpool, Nov. 12—CHETRIAN, *Armstrong*, Bombay 2d June. London, Nov. 13—COROMANDEL, *Loader*, Bengal 14th June—LADY KENNAWAY, *Davison*, do. 9th do.—PEARL, *Bruton*, Madras 10th July. 14th—WILLIAM NICOLL, *Potter*, Bengal 26th May. 15th—PALMYRA, *Person*, do. 20th do.—WOOLMINGTON, *Burrows*, do. 10th June—ELPHINSTONE, *Fremlin*, Singapore 22d June.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MOIRA—Gen. Sir R. Stevenson, K.C.B. (died at sea 30th July), Mrs. Ellis, Misses Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Sym, Mrs. and Miss Darby, Mrs. and Miss Ashe, Capt. Sanders, H. M.'s 9th Regt. (died at sea 29th May), Capt. Tucker, 8th B.N.I.; Capt. Gibb, 34th B.N.I.; Lieut. Miller, 26th B.N.I.; Lt. Massier, 70th B.N.I.; Ens. Chas. Wright, 44th B.N.I.; W. M'Dougall, Esq.; John Robson, Esq.; Masters Corbet, Buist, Ashe, and Ellis.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs 19th Nov., MARY MITCHESON, *M'Ewen*, for Bombay and Aden—CATHARINE, *Evans*, for Bombay—FELICITY, *M'Donald*, for Calcutta.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Oct. 2, EDINBURGH, *Patterson*, and WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, London to Bengal, lat. 8. 20. N., long. 25 W.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor

L'OLYMPIA—FRENCH GASCONADE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I send you an extract from an old French paper for insertion in your Journal, accompanied by a few observations of mine, should you deem them worthy of a place:—

"*Boulogne.*—L. P. J. Delpierre obtained, at the age of 24, the command of a privateer, called *Le Rancunier*. In this vessel, and with a *small crew* (*peu nombreux*), he dared to attack, on the 2d of March, 1811, the English cutter *L'Olympia*, of *fourteen guns and 75 men*, which he carried by boarding, after a *sanguinary conflict*."

Now, Sir, as one zealous for the name and fame of the British sailor, I fain would know whether we had such a cutter on our Navy List at that period, (I have not an old Steele's List, but should think that we had not,) and if not, whether any of your numerous correspondents remember to have heard of a cutter of that force having been taken, as stated by Johnny Crapaud. The eulogy on M. Delpierre fails to state the force in guns and number of the *small* crew of *Le Rancunier*, perhaps upon the principle that "*comparisons are odious.*" Perhaps it arose from Mons. D.'s modesty—a truly brave man "puffeth not himself up." If it spring from the latter cause, I admire the silence of the man; but if his vessel were the *smaller force in every way*, it would throw a brighter halo of glory round his name, and he need not have done more than state the bare facts; if the *larger*, a *brave* man like him should do justice to the *brave* men who held with him a "sanguinary contest" in support of their country's flag. Care has been taken to enumerate his opponent's force. The privateer may have mounted 18 or 20 guns, with a crew of 100 men, which would have been a *small* crew for a French, or even an English vessel of that force, but a great superiority over a cutter whose guns and number of men I think much exaggerated by Monsieur. Be the case as it may, it is a peg for me to hang a thought or two upon, or, more properly speaking, to contrast the conduct of the French Government and our own. The first, ever prompt to reward the *shadow of merit or valour* in *their* subjects, sent to offer M. Delpierre the Cross of the Legion of Honour. What! a cross and a bit of ribbon to the *Captain* of a privateer? Ay, 'tis true. How is it with Capt. Drew on the Lakes of Canada just now, after *his* services against rebels, pirates, and sympathisers? Delpierre preferred the liberation of his father (a noble trait in him, and a lasting good), then in prison for participation in the plot of General Moreau. The same French Government to *this day* pay a Serjeant a pension, who put forth claims (and has had them acknowledged too) to the high honour of having shot our gallant and ever-lamented Nelson. It is well that *he* thinks he did the deed, and still better for him that the Government cry, "*E vero, vero.*" He, too, was from Boulogne, the proud town that boasts a song (noticed in its *Histoire*) upon Nelson's defeat—"*Devant Boulogne.*" What a cradle of heroes! Oh, rare Boulogne! when shall thy glory be eclipsed?—But I have not done yet, one more jewel remains to grace the Naval crown. There lives within its walls an old Admiral, who *was* to have commanded the French fleet, but *did not*, in lieu of Villeneuve; and if *he* had been there, *he* would have made a *kettle for fish* of every one of the wooden walls of old England. You didn't mean that, did you, my old boy, *surely!* What luck Nelson—poor Nelson—had that Villeneuve *was there* on that day when *every man did his duty*, and what luck the old Admiral had that he *was not!*

Mais revenons à nos moutons. These "Frenchmen may boast of their fighting, and talk of the deeds they have (n't) done;" but this story of Delpierre (hero though he be, even to his *valet de sham*, as Sam Veller would say, smacks a little of gasconade, like the story of the *Vengeur* and the "*La garde meurt, elle ne se rende pas*" of General Cambron, *cum multis aliis*. Not that they are not a gallant set of fellows, but that John Bull hath it thus—

"Two to one right sure am I,
If we can't beat them, still we'll try
To make Old England's colours fly.
Haul away, ye ho, boys."

To conclude my yarn, I shall only add that the old Admiral may rejoice that he is now on the shelf in Boulogne, rather than an embodied crab or lobster in the land of *soles* and *shell*-fish, "five fathom deep" within Trafalgar's Bay. I am, Sir, with many apologies for this long, ill-twisted yarn,

AN OLD SUNSCHEMER,
And a Luff of the War, oftimes "*devant Boulogne.*"

Nov. 1, 1839.

[The vessel to which our correspondent alludes is the *Olympia*, built at Bermuda in 1806, originally a schooner mounting 14 guns, and in that character was under the command of Lieutenant Henry Taylor, employed on the Cape of Good Hope Station. The account of her capture is rendered as follows by James:—"*Olympia* cutter, 10 guns, captured March 2d by several French privateers off Dieppe."—ED.]

BREVET FIELD-OFFICERS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to express a hope, that the East India Company will at last concede a measure of *tardy justice*, which has often been recommended by you in your valuable publication. I allude to the Brevet Field-Officers, who in India *alone*, of all our foreign possessions, receive no extra allowance, the 2*s. per diem* granted to the Queen's being deducted from their batta, in order to place them on the same footing with those in the Company's service, who get *nothing extra*. The late brilliant achievement of the Army of the Indus might offer a fitting opportunity for conceding this point to a class of old and generally deserving officers, and I do hope it will have your powerful advocacy. That illustrious man the Marquis Wellesley advocated these claims in 1799. It is true there is not a long list of killed and wounded, but Sir John Keane has sufficiently recorded the spirit and gallantry by which the troops were actuated; and from the well-known gallantry of Sir Willoughby Cotton, Brigadier Sale, &c. &c., there can be no question that there would have been no lack of casualties had the enemy stood out.

FAIR PLAY.

[We have repeatedly advocated this measure, and we believe the matter has been or is under consideration of the Directors of the Hon. E. I. Company.—ED.]

RETAINING RANK ON RETIRING FROM THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 17th August last, you stated it as your opinion, that Lord Hill intended to grant to officers, who have sold out of the service, the honour of retaining their rank. Can you inform an old Peninsular Captain, who, after having been upwards of twenty-six years in the service, and purchased every commission but his Lieutenancy, was at last compelled (having been allowed by Lord Hill, *by way of an indulgence*, to do so) to sell out, if such is his Lordship's intention?

It is the only (inexpensive enough, God knows!) reward which many an old soldier would aspire to, to distinguish him from the *ci devant* of the day. It would be like money from his Lordship, which "blesseth him that gives and him that receives." It *could* do no harm to him, and would be some trifling gratification to us, for the many vexations, the disappointments, and the cruel deaf ear which has so often been turned to our well-founded complaints at the Horse Guards. (I do *not* speak of the Duke of York's time, for then *right* was *might*.)

Many youths of family, fortune, and Parliamentary interest (that certain accompaniment to promotion) in our regiments of Light Cavalry, which the Army List will convince us of, have been allowed to vault into the saddles of their troops without having seen a single day's service, and been only four or five years in it. The promotion has been infinitely more rapid in many of the Cavalry Regiments than it was (look only at the List) during the most active part of the War, while many an old veteran, for the sake of bringing forward such youths, has been graciously placed on full-pay, with a promise to sell out in their favour, for the convenience of promoting them, obtaining Parliamentary support, and getting rid of him. After all his vexations, his campaigns, and his cares (and it is no uncommon case) he is allowed to sell out at the Regulation, and again to return into the world from whence he came (with the loss of his rank), plain Mr. Smith, Brown, Jones, or Robinson, just as he left it at the aspiring age of eighteen. This is true, and it is too bad! too bad!

To such men (for it is to an old soldier painful to forget what he once was) the retaining of their rank might be some slight and just acknowledgment from their country. It is only what they deserve, and no more. Such disappointments, however, are not without their use. A king may lose a throne, but if the loss make him submit with resignation to the Divine dispensation, he will gain what is better than a throne,—he will make God his friend.—I am yours,

"MILES."

One of the Old Tenth Legion. See Napier's Preface.

P.S.—Let it not be supposed for one moment there is the slightest *reflection* in this, meant to be cast upon our noble, our beloved Duke. God bless his upright, noble mind! No; I have fought by his side many a day, and am only one (though a bitterly disappointed one) out of hundreds who would lay down my life for him to-morrow. Long may he live here, and be blessed with a brighter crown of glory hereafter, which fadeth not away, is the fervent prayer of one of his most devoted followers.

Junior United Service Club, Nov. 8, 1839.

[We reprint the article to which our Correspondent refers:—"We have reason to believe that the General Commanding-in-Chief intends to extend the indulgence to all Officers of good reputation, of retaining their Army rank when they shall retire from the service; and that their names will be borne on the Army List. At present many old and deserving Officers are compelled to retire, in order to make a provision for their families, and they cease to hold military rank, their names being struck out of the Army List. This deprivation of rank is, in many respects, personally injurious, and it is at all times mortifying to a soldier. Lord Hill, therefore, may, by a simple act of justice, and without cost to the public, confer a most gratifying boon on many who have deserved well of their country."—*N. & M. G., 17th Aug.* 1839.—We are always particularly cautious not to advance opinions without foundation. The boon may be included in the recommendations of the Military Commission. At all events, we pledge ourselves that it has been recommended from a high quarter, and we believe that the principal members of the Commission give it their support, although some may have chosen to consider it of trifling import.—ED.]

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—But for a moment that must not be lost; and, perceiving your great press of matter, I should continue to refrain from encroaching on your pages, although having (I vainly think) important suggestions in furtherance of the service in readiness; and feeling as anxious, with my thanks to several kind well-wishers, to offer some observations regarding several and rather too flattering articles, which they so forcibly and repeatedly have issued through your obliging pages, in furtherance of my being appointed, and otherwise supported, by the heads of departments, to introduce the new military exercises, and others also, as beneficial pastimes and recreations, the latter not for the Army and Navy only, but throughout the country, as important alike to the present and to succeeding generations. My present and differing purpose is, to draw attention to a hint I cannot delay, since the handsome opening towards the park's from Clevelandrow may be made to lead towards a spot, which, having long pointed out, I flatter myself is the *most suitable for the Wellington Testimonial*. If your readers will place their backs towards the *extremity* of the northern wing of the Palace, they will notice a row of young trees *within* the Green Park, leading towards the Mall in St. James's Park, and planted as *if intended* for a road to cut off from the Green Park a nearly triangular piece. If the Testimonial was placed in *its centre*, and fronting towards the Palace, it would become a beautiful

feature from several fashionable, and I might say national points. The excavated stuff for the admission of concrete, by way of foundation, would raise an elegant little eminence for its reception, &c., and to the triangle the roads towards the Palace would tastefully converge, and afford particular convenience as carriage approaches, and on Court occasions especially. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient and obliged servant, DR BERENGER.

Stadium Institution, Nov. 5th, 1839.

THE COAST-GUARD.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Living as I do in the "far west," remote from man, &c., your Paper, containing some rather sarcastic lines on that useful body of men the Coast-Guard, has only just reached me; and, justly indignant at the attacks upon their *drill*, I snatched up my pen to open the *trenches* against Y. Z. on their behalf, and submit the following lines for insertion in your impartial and fearless journal, at all times and seasons the advocate and friend of the oppressed or neglected sailor. X. Y. Z.

Oh, come to the drill, Sir, oh, come there with me,
'Tis a grand muster day of C. O.'s and C. G.*
Amphibious supporters of *si-lar* and throne;
Sea dogs of the war time, and christened *King's Own*.†
I'll back them, I'll match them, 'gainst soldiers the best,
And you'll own when you see them I don't speak in jest.
The Life Guards may boast their parades and reviews,
But ours are more rare with our *Blue Jacket* crews;
White trousers, cloth caps, with a "C. G." in front,
And leather chin-gaskets to *keep up the bunt*.
Then come to the drill, Sir,—the Life Guards-man talks
Of his housings, his harness,—we beat him by chalks!
The Lancers may prate of their dazzling array,
Their horse-tails, and pennons, and trappings so gay;
How fiercely *they* charge with their lances at rest,—
Give me *sailors' charges* on *ocean's broad breast*.
Then come to the drill, where, although there's no show,
Moll has made her Jack's trousers to rival the snow.
The Hussars are fine chaps, *with fine feathers and lace*,
And Cossack moustachios that hide half the face,
Furred pelisses that flutter aloft in the air
In a charge, and you ask what the plague 'tis they wear;
'Tis all mighty fine, like the gay-plumed jack-daws,
But give me for the fight the rough sailor's *huzzas*.
Foot-soldiers in battle-field are a grand sight,
When their "sacried ranks" charge in their terrible might,
But if driven back *may* drop *Brown Bess* and run,
While sailors must *stand, fight, and fall* by their gun;
No back doors have they when by enemies prest,—
Though soldiers are brave chaps, oh, I love sailors best.
Having spoken of soldiers in rhymes rather plain,
(Save Marines, Engineers, and Artillery train,)
What though in rough sailors I take most delight,
In true love and friendship may all arms unite,
And nought but a brave British spirit be seen,
When they go forth to fight for their country and Queen;
Then say who'll surpass the *Militia Marine*! X. Y. Z.

* Comptroller General.

† A nom de guerre inflicted on the Coast-Guard.

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I again take up my pen to address you on the subject of the "Coast-Guard," with respect to the pay about to be given to the Mates of the Royal Navy, should they be appointed to the service. In your paper of the 2d inst. you say, "it is obvious that whilst engaged upon the same duty, and in a *civil* service, the remuneration to the Lieutenant and Mate should be equal; the injustice of any measure, depriving the latter of an equal rate of pay, would be too apparent." Now, Sir, I readily agree with you, that officers performing the same duty ought to be paid alike, whether Lieutenant or Mate; but if the Mate receives 9*s.* per day for the duty performed as chief officer, he would get five shillings per diem more than the Lieutenant, for his Coast-Guard pay is only *four shillings a day*, out of which he has to pay 3*d.* per mensum for receipts, and 2*l.* 5*s.* a quarter for a thing called a cottage, which perhaps his father's servants would scarcely accept as a gift.

I should hope, if the Mates are to receive the sum specified, the Lieutenant's pay would be increased. By so doing, the Admiralty would find many very deserving gentlemanly officers glad to accept the appointment, which is indeed anything but a pleasant one at the best of times. I am an old smuggler, have made my fortune by it, and, for aught I know, may lose it; but I cannot help dabbling in the "fair trade." An officer joins the service, to get a few shillings a day added to his income, to support his wife and family in an honourable way; but I would *strongly* recommend all the Lieutenants employed in it to go "*hand-in-hand*," and resign their appointments, if such an unjust measure is carried. They must stick *together*, and they will soon see their pay will be increased. If there is so much difficulty in raising the "tin," I would suggest, that instead of granting 25 shares to the Lieutenant, on a seizure being made, give him 20, or say 15 shares, and add to the day pay. His duty is hard enough, to say nothing of beach walking. Look at the anxiety he has. Suppose two or three "runs" take place on his station, what is the consequence? Why, he is removed to another station, "at his own expense." Fie on it; fie on it! Pay him better, and you will find many glad to take the appointment; and keep your Mates for the Naval service.

One word to the Lieutenants of the Coast-Guard, Mr. Editor. Strike, Luffs; strike, if they will not raise your pay, and you will always find "an Old Smuggler" advocate your cause; but if you are too moody-hearted so to do, I hope your stations may never be clear of "runs."—By inserting this, Mr. Editor, you will oblige, yours faithfully,

W. C., *of smuggling notoriety.*

Weymouth, Nov. 11, 1839.

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your leading remarks of the 2nd Nov. you mentioned that the Mates of the Royal Navy being appointed chief officers of the Coast-Guard might be attributed to the difficulty felt in finding Lieutenants who are eligible for or desirous of filling these situations, as well as to the impracticability of appointing civilians to discharge duties with the nature of which they must be wholly unacquainted. Now, Sir, in the Coast-Guard service there are a class of men called chief boatmen, who have been selected for their good conduct, efficiency, &c.—men that have spent their best days in the arduous duties of the service, and who are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather six times as much as the chief officers, and on whom the chief officers' duties are continually devolving. If these men are able to carry on the duties of the chief officers in their absence (which in some places is very frequent, *and not so arduous* as is puffed about), it is expected there might be some selected efficient to fill up the vacancies alluded to. In the Army, a private can rise to be a General. In the Navy, a seaman can rise to be an Admiral. In the Coast-Guard, a man can be promoted to be a chief boatman, *with the enormous rise of salary of five pounds per annum.* The Coast-Guard must be considered a *very inefficient service* if, out of five thousand men, a few could not be selected fit to have charge of half-a-dozen men, many of them having entered the service when the situation was open to them, and who, as a matter of right, expect it. The civilian Coast-Guards have no advocates to plead their cause; but, degraded by all, they neither belonging wholly to the Treasury, Admiralty, nor Customs. When the Mounted Guard were reorganised, they received an advance of pay, and for every step of promotion sixpence per diem; the sergeants of the Mounted Guard, who are subordinate to the chief boatmen, receiving five shillings per diem, whilst a chief boatman receives only *three shillings per diem, and ten pounds per annum* salary. The Mounted Guard are not allowed to be out more than six hours, a chief boatman from dark till daylight. If, Sir, you will favour that class of men by pleading their cause in your valuable journal, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury may take their case into their consideration, and if they cannot comply with it, in promoting them to be chief officers, I humbly hope they will give them an increase of pay, or select such as are eligible to fill superior situations in the Custom-house department. ONE OF THEM.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having overhauled what was *glorified* by Mr. Cooper, relative to the *victory* gained by the American ship-sloop *Wasp* (*the first*) over the British brig-sloop *Frolic*, gale-crippled previous to the action, I will quote his chapter on "the moral effect of that combat," and then overhaul the fight between the *Constitution* and *Java*.

Page 213, vol. ii.—"As this was the first combat of the war between vessels of a force so nearly equal as to render cavilling difficult, the result occasioned much exultation in America, and greatly increased the confidence of the public, in supposing an American ship had quite as much claim to conduct, courage, and skill as their enemies. Persons of reflection attached but little importance, it is true, to the mere fact that a few cruisers of the enemy had been taken in single combat; but the idea of British invincibility on the ocean was destroyed, and the vast moral results were distinctly foreseen. Men part with their prejudices slowly, and with reluctance; and the warfare on the ocean produced one on the land, in which the contending parties, by pretending to analyse the three combats that had now occurred, displayed on both sides more ignorance than logic, and much intemperance of language and prevarication." Why prevaricatest thou, Massa Cooper?

"They who understood the power of ships, and examined details with a desire to learn the real truth, discovered enough to see that a new era had occurred in Naval warfare. While these critics perceived and admitted the superiority of the American frigates in the two actions that had occurred, they could not but see that it was disproportioned to the execution they had done; and in the combat between the two little vessels that has just been recorded, the important fact was not overlooked, that the enemy's brig had suffered as severe a loss in men as it was usual for the heaviest vessels to sustain in general actions. Hitherto English ships had been compelled to seek close contests with their foes, but now they had only to back their topsails to be certain of being engaged at the muzzles of their guns. There was no falling off in British spirits; no vessel was unworthily given up, for the case of the *Alert* may be taken as a surprise; and it was necessary to search for the cause of this sudden and great change in the character of the new adversary. The most cavilling detractors of the rising reputation of the American marine were reluctantly obliged to admit that Naval combats were no longer what they had been, and the discreet among the enemy saw the necessity of greater caution, more laboured preparations, and of renewed efforts."

Perhaps the truth is here pourtrayed very fairly, for the idea of British invincibility on the ocean "*having sunk in Yankee notions*," lost America all *her boast and pride* in the spirited contest between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*, two 38-gun frigates, which proved that there was, *indeed*, "no falling off in British spirit," and, besides, created once more in the United States, *a guess that them Britishers reckon to be invincible both on the ocean and on our waters.* It is also true that our partial reverses on the seas in the American war, made our officers open their eyes "to the necessity of greater caution, more laboured preparations, and of renewed efforts."

I calculate that scorpion Java gave our Constitution a bit of a stinging.—Did she, Mr. Cooper? then let us hear the *truth* of the matter. Page 220, vol. ii. (Oct. 29th, 1812.)—"The enemy had now hauled down his ensign, though he kept a jack flying, and Com. Bainbridge ordered a shot to be fired a-head of him, to induce him to show his colours anew. This order brought on a general fire, and the battle commenced at two P.M. on both sides, with a furious cannonade. As the enemy sailed the best in the light wind that prevailed, he soon forged a-head, and kept away with a view to cross the *Constitution's* bow, but was foiled by the latter ship's wearing, which brought the heads of the two combatants once more to the westward. In performing these evolutions, as the enemy steered free and the *Constitution* luffed, the vessels got within pistol shot, when the first repeated the same attempt; the ships' wearing together bringing their heads once more to the eastward. The English ship fore-reaching again, now endeavoured to tack to preserve the weather gauge, but failing, she was obliged to wear; a manœuvre that the *Constitution* had executed before her to avoid being raked, for the wheel of the latter ship had been shot away, and it was difficult to watch the vessel with the helm so closely as was desirable. The *Constitution*, notwithstanding, was the first in coming to the wind on the other tack, and she got an efficient raking fire at her opponent.

"Both vessels now ran off free, with the wind on the quarter, the English ship still to windward, when the latter, being greatly injured, made an attempt to close, at 55 minutes past two, by running down on the *Constitution's* quarter. Her jib boom ran into the *Constitution's* rigging, in which situation she suffered severely, without being able to effect her purpose. The head of her bowsprit was soon shot away, and in a few minutes after her foremast came by the board. The *Constitution* shot a-head, keeping away to avoid being raked, and in separating, the stump of the enemy's bowsprit passed over the American frigate's taffrail." TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 4th Nov.

(*To be continued.*)

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The majority of the members of the Army and Navy Club cannot but feel obliged to a correspondent, in a late number of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, asking the question, "Whether the Army and Navy was henceforth to be considered merely an Irish Club?" The question requires to be repeated, since the abuse which led to it still remains, and apparently is intended to do so, thus leading to a supposition that this Club is to merge into a mere Irish affair. I do not mean to sneer at anything belonging to that brave people; but surely the Scotch and English members of the Club have a right to repeat the question, when *of only five provincial newspapers taken by the Club, three are Irish, without a single English university or midland-county print!*

At an early period of the Club, some judicious observations, by a correspondent in your useful Paper, led to the alteration of some very objectionable rules regarding the treasurer. There are other matters which require publicity to correct, besides the one which is the subject of this letter. Thus "the librarian" of "a new institution" in Bond-street, is allowed to make the most absurd subterfuges, in order to evade supplying the most common books required by the members—books so common that they are to be found in almost any village library in England. A large class of officers are interested in the welfare of the Army and Navy Club; but, to secure success, these kind of irregularities must be prevented: in other words, it is expedient as well as just to consult the interest and convenience of the members generally. Let the Committee do this, and the Army and Navy Club will become deservedly one of the best clubs of the kind in London; but if the irregularities in question are allowed to remain, the result may easily be predicted—and it will be the more to be regretted, as these improprieties might so easily be remedied.

Chatham, Nov. 11, 1839. VIATOR.

UNJUST TAX ON THE LETTERS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am a very old Subaltern, and have the best means of knowing the necessities and feelings of officers of my class, which induces me to assure you that your exertions to have the obnoxious imposition of a penny on officers' letters removed, have met with the warmest thanks of many an old soldier.

As the New Post-office regulations are so soon to come into operation, surely the Commander-in-Chief or Secretary at War will relieve officers from *an imposition which can never be less than twenty-five per cent. on the postage*, and often will be no less than *cent. per cent.*

This tax, to which no civilian, however rich, is subjected, has always been an odious one, because a petty and perpetual imposition on the officer's communication with his friends. If it be necessary to pay extra on the letters of officers, on account of the service requiring of them such incessant change of residence, why, let the Drum-Major be paid by the service. At all events, there is nothing analagous in any other public department to this paltry tax on an officer's comfort.

NESTOR.

Woolwich, Nov. 13, 1839.

LOOK ALOFT.

[The following beautiful lines were suggested by a thrilling incident which occurred on board a ship. A child, five or six years of age, by his sprightly and fearless disposition, had become a universal favourite among the crew. At a time when she lay becalmed, in one of his venturesome mood she had climbed to the utmost height of a tall mast, unobserved by any one on board, till the moment he was almost at the point of falling, when he was discovered at this dizzy height by his agonised father, who with an agonised voice bid him "LOOK ALOFT," which doubtless saved his life. With his eye upon the blue firmament, he safely descended to his father's arms, who till this moment had retained his self-possession, but, overcome with the momentous excitement, he at that moment fell fainting upon the deck.]

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footsteps should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim, and the caution depart,
"Look aloft," and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy, and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are array'd,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tint of the rainbow but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft" to the sun which is never to set.

Shall they who are dearest—the love of thy heart,
The friend of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil "where affection is ever in bloom."

And, oh! when death comes in wild terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Cannanore 5th July, 1839, Capt. W. C. Chinnery, 4th N.I., was arraigned upon a charge, which, on account of its odious and disgusting nature, the Commander-in-Chief is most unwilling to publish in orders, and upon which charge the Court have come to the following Finding —

Finding on the first instance.—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge.

Finding on the second instance.—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge.

Finding on the third instance.—That the prisoner is not guilty of this instance of charge.

And the Court does most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner of all and every part thereof. Approved and Confirmed

J. NICOLLS, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding-in-Chief.

The character, even the life of Captain Chinnery, having depended upon the issue of this trial, I feel it justly due to that officer to declare, thus *formally*, my full concurrence in the verdict of the Court.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding-in-Chief.

The late King.—Having published, in anticipation of the *London Gazette*, an official despatch, which had been given me by a friend at the Admiralty, I was desired to wait upon the Lord High Admiral, that eccentric but amiable man having resolved upon a personal examination of the culprit. It is an old saying, that if you wish to obtain a favour from a great man, you should never wait upon him until he has dined, for food and drink are said to be marvellous sedatives of the anger of man. I did not, therefore, expect a very kind reception, as the time fixed upon for my visit was one o'clock in the day, when the effect of the breakfast must have gone off, and the stomach must be in that state of exhaustion and irritation which results from a redundancy of the gastric juice, with nothing to act upon but the stomach itself. I was little prepared, however, for the storm I had to encounter. The Lord High Admiral began with a *Sir* as cold as the glacial pole, and as violent as if the four winds and the 32 points were all puffing upon it at the same time. "Sir," said the Lord High Admiral, "how dare you be guilty of such conduct?" Seeing that it was useless to raise my own little voice in such a mighty storm, until I could profit by what sailors call a lull, I allowed royalty to rave on, believing that contradiction would but increase anger; and I was right, for in less than five minutes the tone of his Royal Highness changed, and, with a manner almost as kind as it had been violent, he invited me to take a chair, and resorted to remonstrance, as if ashamed of having tried abuse. In another five minutes I had apologised and made my peace, and no longer saw before me the tyrant sailor stamping the deck, but the polished gentleman doing the honours of his saloon. Before I quitted "the presence," I had not only obtained my pardon, but also a gracious assurance that, on any other occasion when I might be in want of news, I might, instead of being indebted to underlings for it, apply to himself.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

To Epsom, Newmarket and Ascot, 80, Hatton-Garden.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from your truly valuable Macassar Oil. Having had the misfortune to lose almost all my hair at the age of twenty five, in consequence of a fever, which is very prevalent in this part of the country, I was lately induced, at the instance of a friend, to make a trial of your excellent specific. I can only say the effects are most surprising; for in a very short space of time my head (which was before perfectly bald) was covered with thick and strong hair. I am now fifty years of age, and would scarcely have expected that, after having worn a wig for twenty-five years of my life, I should ever be able to throw it entirely aside. I think it but justice to yourselves and the public to add my testimony to the virtues of your truly inestimable Oil. You have my full permission to make this letter public, or refer any one to me for proofs of the merits of this invaluable discovery. I am, Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, WM. CHARLES PRIDMAUX.

Spilsby, Lincolnshire, March 21.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

prevents hair from falling off or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf and dandriff; it also produces whiskers, moustachios, &c.

The lowest price is 3*s.* 6*d.*, the next 7*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per bottle.

Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil."

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 15, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 90¾ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced, 97½ ⅝.
Reduced, 89⅞ ⅝. | New 3½, 96¾ ⅝.

Consols for Account, 90¾ ⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—J. Oliver and J. Oliver, of 26, Duke-st., St. James's, and 40, Craven-place, Bayswater, plumbers.—E. Billing, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, late victualler, and now farmer.—T. R. Moseley, of Pye's-mill, near Hazel-grove, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTS—T. Parry, late of Golden-lane, London, but now of Uxbridge, Middlesex, clothes salesman.—W. J. Milne and R. Morrison, of Percy-st., Rathbone-place, Middlesex, and of Doncaster, York, piano-forte-makers.—J. Masson, of Lime-street-sq., London, merchant.—H. Groombridge, of Bermondsey New-road, Surrey, carpenter.—T. Coats and W. Coats, of Carnaby street, Carnaby-market, and also of Park-st., Grosvenor sq., carpenters.—A. E. Shelley, formerly of Upper Ground-st., Blackfriars, coal-merchant, but now of Lower Halliford.—T. Johnson, of Liverpool, coach-proprietor.—A. Holmes, of Heap within Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—H. Potts, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, publican.—J. N. M'Evoy, of Birmingham, hook-and-eye manufacturer.—W. H. Smithers, the younger, of Brighton, Sussex, printer.—J. Rowles, of Leicester, worsted-manufacturer.—H. W. Hayman, of Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J Swales, of Wardie, Granton-road, near Edinburgh, hotel-keeper.—W. Pennycook and J. Pennycook, of Hill-head, near Lasswade, Edinburgh, builders.—J. Macfadyen, jun., of Glasgow, music-seller.—J. Hutchison, of East Wemyss, Fifeshire, manufacturer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—S. Dalton, Aldgate High-street, straw-bonnet maker.—J. B. Morgan, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, lacerman.—S. H. T. Bishop, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, iron-merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED—J. Martin and M. Hall, Waterloo-place, Limehouse, linen-drapers.—J. Glover, Stafford, painter, plumber, and glazier.—W. Elkins, Oxford-street, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS—J. L. Lucas, late of Willenhall, Staffordshire, but now of Birmingham, druggist and grocer.—H. Parry, Digbeth, Birmingham, tailor and draper.—T. M'Donnell, Pall-mall, boot-maker.—O. Hills, Bow, grocer.—H. Vincent Garman, Coborn-terrace, Bow-road, Stratford Bow, apothecary, chemist, and druggist.—W. Hill, Bridge-street, Lambeth, ironmonger.—A. Goy and L. Dakin, Manchester, fustian manufacturers.—J. Booth, Rawdon, Yorkshire, clothier.—J. Rolling, Alfreton, Derbyshire, ale and porter merchant.—J. Prescott, Leeds, shoe-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—The Marquess of Huntley, of Aberdeen, banker.

BIRTHS.

9th inst., at Croydon, the wife of Major CRUIKSHANK, of a son.—11th inst., at Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, the lady of Captain ALFRED CHAPMAN, of a daughter—9th inst., at Hilton, Gloucestershire, the wife of Lieut. W. GLENNIE, R.N., of a daughter—At Malta, on 9th ult., the lady of R. H. DANBURY, Esq., Commander, R.N., of a son—At Frankfort on the Maine, the lady of Major NUTT, of a daughter—13th inst., at Ewell, the lady of Captain LEMPRIERE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

29th ult., H. WILLOUGHBY LEGARD, Esq., late Lieutenant 9th Lancers, to CHARLOTTE HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry Willoughby Esq., of Berdsall—15th ult., at Killybegs, H. W. HASSARD, Esq., of Croghlan, to JANE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Follvill, R.N.—30th Oct., at Walmer, Kent, E. St. LEGER CANNON, Commander, R.N., to JANE FRANCES, daughter of the late Dr. Boys, Physician, R.N.—At Calcutta, on 24th July, MARIA, daughter of Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar, E.I.C.S., to W. B. JACKSON, Esq., of the Civil Service, brother to Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., 4th Lt. Dragoons—At Randalstown, W. LOWRY, eldest son of S. Courtney, Esq., to MARIANNE ELLEN, widow of Capt. J. W. Reves, formerly of 25th Light Inf.—At Summerfield-house, near Edinburgh, W. C. FOSTER, Esq., of John-street, Bedford-row, London, to MARY, widow of the late Col. Campbell, of Underhills—At Kurnaul, East Indies, W. BALFOUR, Esq., Surg., 44th Reg., to ANNA, daughter of the late W. Bishop, Esq., of North Bank, Regent's-park—7th inst., at Carrigaline, Cork, T. ROCHFORD, Esq., to STEPHANIE ANNE, daughter of Maj. James Fagan, late of the Bengal Army—31st ult., at York, Lieut. JAMES CHARLES YORKE, 5th Dragoon Guards, to GEORGIANA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. Hawkins.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10th, at Dublin, Major SIMCOCKEN, formerly of the 8th Fusiliers, and late of the 40th Reg.—At Blackburn, on 27th Oct., WILLIAM FRANCIS PARSONS, aged three years and two months; and on the 4th Nov., EDWARD THOMAS, aged four years and nine months, sons of Brev.-Major Galloway, 16th Reg.: both these children fell victims to the scarlet fever—At Florence, on 22d ult., FLORENCE CHICHESTER, aged eight months, the youngest daughter of Capt. G. Chichester—31st ult., at Genoa, HARRIOT ANNE, the widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Horace Churchill—At Sierra Leone, Captain JAMES DOUGLASS, 1st West India Reg., son of the late Major-Gen. R. Douglass—At Crieghton, on 3d inst., the Hon. Col. GEORGE CARNEGIE—At Ryde, on 2d inst., Mrs. SHIRLEY, wife of Rear-Adm. Shirley, aged 73 years—At Sierra Leone, on 29th Aug., Mr. JAMES R. PURCHASE, Second Master of H.M.S. *Fair Rosamond*, eldest son of Lieut. James S. Perches, R.N.—23d ult., the wife of Commander R. TUCKER, aged 63 years—At Hognor, on 30th Oct., the infant son of Capt. Charles Fraser, aged seven months, grandson of Major-General Fraser, who fell in commanding a division of the Army under Lord Lake, at the battle of Deeg—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 11th ult., Dr. WARAD, Surgeon, 97th Reg., aged 60—3d inst., at Durnford-street, Stonehouse, MARIA WILHELMINA SEYMOUR, only child of the late Captain William Seymour, 16th Foot—Lately, on board H.M.S. *Implacable*, CHARLES M. GILLIGAN, Esq., Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster of that ship—In Niagara, JOHN JORDAN, Esq., late Captain 66th Reg., and Inspector of the Niagara District—At Hilton, JOHN DUTTON, Esq., late Capt. Rl. Anglesey Fusiliers—At Deal, on the 23d ult., Lieut. DUNCAN, R.N., in the 60th year of his age.

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Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 3.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery—Brev.-Colonel Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Colonel, v. Gamble, dec.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. William Wylde to be Lieut.-Col., v. Gardiner—Sec. Capt. Edward Jacob Bridges to be Capt., v. Wylde—First Lieut. William Main Smith to be Sec. Capt., v. Bridges—Sec. Lieut. Richard Henry Crofton to be First Lieut., v. Smith.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Dec. 6.

1st Dr. Guards—Surg. Thomas Lewis, M.D., from 4th Foot, to be Surg., v. Parry, who exchanges.

8th Lt. Drags.—Assist.-Surg. Thomas Coke Gaulter, M.D., from 35th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Ore, promoted in 79th Foot.

1st, or Grenadier Foot Guards—Ens. James Townsend Oswald, from 55th Foot, to be Ens. and Lieut., by p., v. Lord George Lottus, who retires.

4th Foot—Surg. William Parry, from 1st Drag. Guards, to be Surg., v. Lewis, who exchanges.

5th—Capt. William Clune, from 97th Foot, to be Capt., v. Brev.-Maj. Walter Harris, who retires upon h.-p. Unatt., rec. the diff.

8th—Ens. W. Bayly, from 2d W. India Reg., to be Ens., v. Turner, who retires—George Augustus Young, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Seymour.

23d—Sec. Lieut. Arthur Beresford Brooke to be First Lieut., by p., v. Duff, who retires.

35th—George Cholmondeley Lees, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Oswald, appointed to 1st or Grenadier Reg. of Foot Guards. Assist.-Surg. William Augustus Heise, M.D., from Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Gaulter, appointed to 8th Light Dragoons.

55th—Lieut. Francis Orlando Henry Bridgeman, from 82d Foot, to be Lieut., v. Gray, promoted.

79th—Capt. Basil Gray, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Henry Yarburgh Gold, who exchanges.

79th—Assist.-Surg. James Alexander Ore, from 8th Lt. Drag., to be Surg., v. Lorimer, deceased.

98d—Capt. George Duff, from h.-p. 19th Lt. Drag., to be Capt., v. Hugh Plunkett Bourchier, who exchanges.

97th—Capt. William Clune, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Sackville Zaccheus Thatcher, who exchanges. Capt. Sir Edmund Walker, Bart., from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., paying the diff., v. Clune, appointed to 5th Foot. Lieut. Robert Lisle to be Capt. by p., v. Walker, who retires. Ens. Frederick William Lane to be Lieut. by p., v. Lisle. Thomas Lynch, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Lane.

Brevet—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. George Duff, 98d Foot, Jan. 10, 1837—Capt. Richard Stack, 45th Foot.

1st West India Reg.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Nicolay to be Colonel, v. Sir Henry King, dec., Nov. 30.

2d West India Reg.—George Adam Crooke Kippen, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Bayly, appointed to 8th Foot.

Hospital Staff—To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces: James Mc——, Gent., v. Mortier, who resigns—George Murray Webster, v. Heise, M.D., appointed to 35th Foot.

Note.—The Christian names of Ens. Atty, 31st Foot, are William Frederick Willes. The names of the Ensigns appointed to 14th Foot, on Feb. 15, 1839, are Charles Lorenzo De Winton, and not Lorenzo Charles Lorenzo Wilkins, as previously stated.

CAVALRY.

3d Dr. Guards—Lieut.-Col. Maunsell has arrived on a visit to his friends in Limerick.

5th Dr. Guards—Dr. Carnegy, Assist.-Surg., is on leave.

3d Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. G. Newton has leave to England on a medical certificate. Lieut. Codd is attached to do duty with the detachment of invalids, to the Presidency, Calcutta. Lieut. Rose has leave to July next.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. Col. Ratcliffe, K.H., having left Dublin for England on leave, the command of the Regt. has devolved upon Maj. White.

13th Lt. Dragoons—Cornet Rosser has obtained 1 year's leave from date of embarkation for England on private affairs. Lieut. Hanson is on leave.

16th Lancers—Maj. Cureton, late 16th Lancers, promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 3d Light Dragoons, will remain with his old corps, and hold the rank of Sec. Lieut.-Col., his promotion to the 3d by purchase having been gazetted subsequent to the death of Lieut.-Col. Arnold, 16th. The Lancers were to leave Cabool for their quarters in the Bengal Presidency, last October.

15th Hussars—Lieut. Robertson has proceeded to India in the *Triumph*.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Capt. the Earl of Caledon is on leave.

2d—Capt. Robinson and Lt. Halkett are appointed A.D.C.'s to Major-Gen. Willshire, C.B.

2d Depot—Lieut. Stirling has joined.

3d Depot—Lieut. Beers commands this depot at Chatham, and not Second Lieut. Joyce of the Ceylon Rifles, as stated last week: the latter officer was only attached to do duty with the depot.

4th—Assist.-Surgeon Allman, M.D., is appointed to the medical charge of the corps, from the date on which he may join its head-quarters.

6th Depot—Lt.-Maj. Harris has arrived in Dublin from Galway, previous to retiring on half-pay. Services—He entered the Army in May, 1813, and has 24 years' full-pay service. The draft from Galway to Cork was halted at Buttevant Barracks on the 25th Nov., until required for embarkation.—Capt. W. P. Jones commands the draft.

6th—Lieut. Howe has one year's leave to proceed to sea on a medical certificate. Lieut. Hall has one year's leave on private affairs.

7th—The service cos., under Lieut.-Col. Farquharson, arrived at Gibraltar from Cork 20th Nov. Lord Crofton, who will certainly be elected representative peer on the conservative interest, commanded a troop, and was senior Captain at the period of his retirement from this corps.

7th Depot—Lieut. Donkin (son of Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B.) is appointed Acting Adjutant. Major Stuart has three months leave.

9th—Capt. Hammill has two years' leave to England. This officer has 29 years' full-pay service.

Aug. 22, Capt. Douglas (Bt.-Maj. in proceed to Calcutta, and act as Brig.-Maj., Queen's troops, v. Maj. Halfhide, 44th Regt., proceeding to Europe on furlough. Major Halfhide to take charge of last party of invalids of present season proceeding to England.

11th—Lieut. Cockburn has six months' leave to June next.

13th—were stationed at Cabool last September.

15th—Lt.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley has joined from a tour, and taken the command.

15th Depot—Ens. Boyle has three months' leave.

18th Depot—Capt. Moyle is on leave to Jan. 14, 1840.—Lt. O'Toole has joined.

19th—The baggage has been unpacked, and the corps will not now leave Dublin for England.

20th—See our Leading Remarks.

21st—Lt. Faunce to act as Adjutant from 21st April last, and Lt. Daly to act as Quartermaster. Lt. Lamb is appointed to act as interpreter until further orders, as a temporary arrangement. Lt. Mortimer has two years' leave from date of embarkation for England, on medical certificate.

23d Depot—The officers have presented Lieut. W. H. Duff with a gold snuff-box on his retiring from the corps.

25th—The *Lord Lynedoch* and *Pestongee Bomongie* transports convey the service cos. to the Cape, with the exception of Capt. Hamilton's company, was to embark in the *John M'Lachlan*, when ready for the reception of troops, but that vessel has been condemned as not seaworthy. Ensign Wellesley, nephew to Col. Chambers, goes out with the Regt. Capt. Barnes will act as Paym. with service cos. Capt. Wells has twelve months' leave. Capt. S. P. Peacocke and Ensign Cust are also on leave. The latter is about purchasing his Lieutenancy by the retirement of Lieut. Rolls. The Regt. is now completed to the increased establishment.

26th—Ens. Margary has two years' leave to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation.

27th Depot—The draft from Middleton, *en route* to Spike Island, instead of Cork, Dec. 2.

29th—Two cos. of this distinguished Regiment, under the command of Lieuts. Cuninghame and Walter, marched from Woolwich Barracks, on Saturday morning last (accompanied by their magnificent band), to join the detachment under the command of Major Sharrock at Deptford. The very soldierlike appearance of these two companies attracted general admiration. Since May last, they have been quartered at Devonport, Taunton, Bristol, Weedon, Northampton, Woolwich, and Deptford.

31st—Lt. F. J. Thomas has two years' leave to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation.

33d Depot—Lieut. Erskine has arrived from Gibraltar.

36th Depot—One comp., 50 r. and f., from Limerick to Roscrea, Dec. 3 to 5. 3 cos. and head-qrs. from do. to Nenagh, Dec. 4.

38th—This corps leave Belfast for the south-west district; Templemore is their station, and the next move to Cork, for foreign service.

39th—Lt. Gray has leave to proceed to Ceylon, on medical certificate, and to be absent for one year.

40th—Capt. Valiant is appointed A.D.C. to Brig. Valiant.

41st Depot—Ens. Farmer is on leave until he embarks in the *Inglis*.

42d—Lt. Lord Chas. Kerr's leave is extended to 14th Jan. Ens. Wade, from 81st, has joined on appointment. Capt. Ramsay and Mr. Campbell (late of 42d) are on a visit at Mountshannon.

44th—July 19, Lieut. T. A. Souter to have rank of Captain, by brevet, in East Indies only, from 30th June. This officer acts as Quartermaster during the absence of Quartermaster Halahan. Ens. E. T. Roberts obtained two years' leave to England, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate (since dead).

45th—The following letter has been sent to the magistrates by Capt. (Bt.-Maj.) Stack, on behalf of the Military, in answer to the vote of thanks presented to them last week:—

"*Newport, Nov.* 23.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to offer you my acknowledgments for the honour you have done me in awarding to myself, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of my company, your thanks for our exertions on the occasion of the recent tumult in this town. Painful as it must always be to a British soldier to find himself arrayed by necessity against his fellow subjects and countrymen, it affords me the highest gratification to know that the arduous duty which thus devolves upon us has been discharged in a manner to merit your approval and commendation. I shall ever regard it as a fortunate event in my Military career, that my services have been considered beneficial to yourselves and the inhabitants of the town of Newport, of whose good feelings and kindness I must ever retain a grateful remembrance. I shall make a point of communicating to the non-commissioned officers and men of my company the gratifying testimonial which you have been pleased to transmit to me. I have, &c. R. Stack, Capt., 45th Regt.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I have seen with pleasure the promotion of Lieutenant Gray, of the 45th Regiment; but may I ask why the Ensign has not got his Lieutenancy? for no one would question the fact of his having done his duty with equal bravery, decision, and judgment, as the Lieutenant. But this is not all: I would ask what has been done for the wounded Serjeant and private soldier? I sincerely hope they are not to go unrewarded, for, in truth, they did the work! It is true a meeting has been called, and a high compliment has been passed upon the bravery of the handful of gallant troops who (under Providence) saved the town, and, for aught I know, the lives and property of thousands! I would, therefore, hope that the influential portion of the town of Newport will not suffer the private soldier to be passed over with mere *compliments*; but that the townspeople of Newport immediately enter into a subscription, for the express purpose of presenting to *each soldier* of the 45th, actually engaged in that memorable conflict *at least five pounds*! If we wish men to be loyal and true, we ought in cases like this to let them see they are not forgotten: the fact is, the Military (especially the working part of it) are *not* adequately paid. Knowing your readiness at all times to benefit the service, whether it be the private soldier or the officer, may I beg these remarks to appear in your highly useful and influential columns? A Civilian.

The *Gazette* of last night notifies the appointment of Capt. (late Lieut.) Gray of this corps to a company in the 75th Foot. We rejoice most heartily in this reward to a most gallant Officer, as well as in the promotion of Capt. Stack to Brevet Major.

46th—Bt.-Major Martin has arrived from Gibraltar. This officer has been 35 years in the service, 31 of which on full-pay. He was eight years in the field in Sicily; served the campaign of 1807 in Egypt; was at the taking of Genoa in 1814; in two campaigns in the United States of North America, including the taking of Costeen and its dependencies on the river Penobscot.

49th—Lieut. O'Callaghan received two years' leave, to proceed to England on medical certificate.

52d Depot—Lieut. Campbell, Ens. Corbett, Cuming, and Purvis, accompany the draft for the West Indies. Lieut. Cavendish is on leave.

53d—will return home from the Mediterranean in the spring.

53d Depot—Maj. Hill and Ens. Atkins are on leave.

54th—June 22, Lieut. J. B. Dodd to have rank of Captain by brevet, in East Indies only, from 23rd May, 1839.

54th Depot—Ens. Skurray has joined from leave.

55th Depot—Assist.-Surg. Smith, M.D., has leave to the end of January, when he will embark for the serv. cos.

56th Depot—The comp. from Roscrea to Dublin, for embarkation for Belfast; 2 cos. and head-qrs. from Nenagh to do. for do.; the comp. from Thurles to do. for do., Dec. 5 to 10. Assist.-Surg. Campbell, M.D., is on sick leave to March, 1840.

57th—Lieuts. Smyth and Jones have two years' leave to England on medical certificate from date of embarkation.

59th—E. B. Napier, Esq., lately appointed to a Lieutenancy in the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, retired a short time since from this regt.

59th Depot—The draft from Tralee to Ballincollig, instead of Cork, until embarkation, Nov. 29.

60th, 1st Batt.—will return home from the Mediterranean in the spring.

60th, 1st Batt. (Depot)—The detachment from Fermoy to Birr, to rejoin the Depot, Dec. 2. 2 officers, 50 r. and f., of the detachment at Fermoy, *en route* to Thurles, to relieve the 56th, on Dec. 6.

60th, 2d Batt. (Depot)—Maj. Slyfield, K.B., commands the draft for the service cos. This officer has 26 years' full-pay service. He embarked with the 84th, and joined the Army near San Sebastian, 10th Sept., 1813: was present at the crossing of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive (from 9th to 13th December), and sortie from Bayonne.

64th Depot—The freight-ship *Carshalton Park*, 441 tons, has been taken up for the conveyance of the draft to the service companies.

69th—One company being too crowded at Youghal, to be stationed at Dungarvon Barracks, Dec. 2.

70th Depot—Capt. Whyte, Lieuts. Colston, Brereton and Edwards, Ensigns Pilling, and Braddell, proceed with the detachment for the service companies.

73d Depot—Captain Widdrington is on leave to Feb. 14, 1840, and Lieut. D'Arcy to 30th of this month.

74th—Lieut. Obins has been appointed Resident Assistant Engineer in Tobago, in the room of Lieut. Reily, appointed Fort Adjutant in Dominica.

74th Depot—Maj. Crabbe, K.H., Lieut. Hancock, and Ens. Willington, proceed with the drafts for the service companies.

75th Depot—Ens. Gore is on leave.

79th—Paymaster Mountsteven is on leave. This officer has 25 years' full-pay service. He was severely wounded at Waterloo.

81st—The service cos. embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes on 21st Nov.

84th—Lieut. Coape from Newtownbarry has joined headquarters at Kilkenny. It is not intended to fill up the Lieutenancy vacant by the death of Lieut. Hawker, recently appointed from the 70th, as the Adjutancy is held by an Ensign, who will, on becoming senior of his rank, obtain a Lieutenancy without purchase. An Ensign from half-pay will be brought in to fill, and a civilian will be appointed in his place by purchase.

86th—This corps, one of the finest in the service, is the first for duty in Ireland.

87th Depot—The *Ethelfred* freight-ship has been taken up for the conveyance to the Mauritius of the draft for the service corps. Capt. Campbell, Sec. Lieut. Rich and Rush, and Assist.-Surg. Lawson, are the officers nominated to embark with the draft.

88th—A correspondent, *G. L. S.*, sends us a list of the services of Lieut. Farr Kingsmill, an officer who was for many years in the Connaught Rangers, and on half-pay of which corps he now is:—Gibraltar, defence of Cadiz, siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of La Picurina; two sieges and storming of Badajos, battle of Salamanca (severely wounded), capture of Madrid and Retiro, battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampeluna, the engagements in the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Vic Bigorre, Tarbes, Orthes, Toulouse, and El Bodon; the affairs at La Barbe Asperrein, and others. Served the campaign of 1814 in Canada, and the campaign of 1815 in France and the Netherlands. For all these services he is still unrewarded, by pension or otherwise. At the termination of the war he was placed on half-pay. *Ainsi va le monde.*

90th—This reg., by the indefatigable exertions of Major Slade, is now complete—viz. 800 r. and f.

90th Depot—furnished the guard of honour on the landing of the Hanoverian Ambassador at Dover on 2d inst., who was pleased to express his admiration of their appearance and soldier-like bearing. The depot recruited 16 fine young fellows at Dover fair. Capt. Cuming has rejoined from leave. Ens. Bigby is on leave to 30th Dec.

94th—Capt. Randolph is appointed to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of a new Committee of Paymastership, from the date on which Major Milner succeeded to the command of the corps.

96th Depot—At a General Court-Martial held at Manchester, Colour-Serjeant Pierse was found guilty of an offence against the regulations of the Army, and he now awaits the confirmation of his sentence. By the Articles of War, his life is forfeited. A memorial to the Commander-in-Chief, for a commutation of his sentence, has been signed by the members for the borough, the borough magistrates, and other respectable persons, including many of the Society of Friends.

98th—See our Leading Remarks.

99th—The comp. from Longford to Athlone, Nov. 28 and 29 (withdrawn). The comp. from Mullingar to Athlone, Nov. 29 and 30 (withdrawn).

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—Lieut. and Adj. Carr and Surg. Ranken are on leave.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt.—Private Charles Jones, tried at Woolwich by General Court-Martial on 12th Sept. last, for desertion, and sentenced to be transported as a felon for 7 years, was marched on Monday last from the Rl. Artillery guard-room and embarked on board the *Justitia* hulk.

Royal African Corps—Capt. Taylor, recently appointed, is on leave to July, 1840.

Royal Artillery—The recruiting party at Warrington has been withdrawn, and Capt. Piercy Bean has three months' leave of absence. The experimental party is expected to leave Deal on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and to arrive at Woolwich on Friday, the 13th. Second Lieut. Inglefield embarked on Thursday on board the Peninsula Steam Company's ship, for Gibraltar, *en route* to join Lieut.-Col. Chesney's company at Malta. The Master-General has been pleased to appoint Second Captain F. Holcombe to the Royal Horse Artillery, in the room of Bridges, promoted. In consequence of the promotion of Col. Gardiner, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Gordon is posted to the 2d Battalion as Lieut.-Colonel's pay, and Lieut.-Colonel Wylde to the 3d Battalion on Major's pay; Second Capt. W. M. Smith to the 9th Battalion, vice Holcombe. The official report of the death of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Nicolls, late in command at Jamaica, was received on Thursday. He left Jamaica on the 28th of October, and joined the packet at Cape Haytí on the 3d of November, and died at sea on the 19th of November. His death promotes Brevet-Major C. E. Gordon to Lieut.-Colonel; Second Capt. Hunt, Adjt., 6th Batt., to Captain; First Lieut. Shone to Second Captain; and Second Lieut. M. Smith to be First Lieutenant. Second Captain Skinner is named for the Adjutancy of the 6th Battalion. The remains of the late Colonel Gamble, who commanded in the Western district, were interred at Devonport on the 29th. The funeral was private, the deceased having frequently expressed a wish that the usual Military honours should be dispensed with. He was followed to his grave by Major-General Pilkee, Rear-Adm. Warren, the officers of his corps, and several other friends. Major Louis, on leave, is on a visit to the Earl of Clare.

G. O., Woolwich, 1st Dec. 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to appoint Capt. Alexander Tulloh, of the Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Inspector of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Waltham Abbey. A. Dickson, D.A. Gen.

Royal Engineers—On Saturday, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K.C.H., made the half-yearly inspection of the corps. Lieut. J. B. Collinson has joined at Woolwich, and is posted to Captain Wulff's company. Lieut. W. Robinson has closed his survey as connected with the triangulation of Scotland, and the men will return to winter-quarters.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart, K. C. B., the new Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, took his departure for Bombay last Sunday morning, with the intention of travelling through France, so as to arrive at Marseilles in time to proceed by the conveyance which carries the mail to Alexandria, which left here 4th inst.

Maj.-Gen. Wright, Rl. Engineers, has arrived in Paris, from a professional tour in the United States and Canada. This officer has crossed the Atlantic Ocean twice in a period of about thirty-three days, having gone out to New York in the *Liverpool* steamer in about seventeen days, and returned to Havre in sixteen days in the American packet *Burgundy*.

On Monday, in obedience to the orders of Col. Considine, K.H., Commander of the Forces in South Wales, a district Court-Martial assembled at the office of the Brigade-Major, Maj. Cook, for the purpose of trying such offenders as should be brought before the Court. The Court was composed of—President, Maj. P. Sandilands, R.H.A. Members, Capt. G. L. L. Kaye, 10th Hussars; Capt. Stack, 45th Regt.; Capt. W. H. Butler, 45th Regt.; Lieut. Poulden, R.H.A.; Lieuts. H. J. Shaw and E. L. Tickell, 45th Regt. Two privates of the 45th Regt. were tried for desertion.

Medical Staff.—Assist.-Surg. Dice will take medical charge of the detachment of 95th, which embarks in the *Tanjore* for Ceylon. Assist.-Surg. Hare, M.D., is ordered for embarkation in the *Carshalton Park* for Jamaica.

On Wednesday the troops at Newport under the command of Colonel Considine, K. H., treated the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood to another display of military tactics. At 11 o'clock they marched for Tredegar-park, an advanced guard of the 10th Royal Hussars leading the van, followed by another division of Hussars; the infantry consisting of several companies of the 45th Foot, the Royal Horse Artillery, with the guns, ammunition, &c., a division and rear-guard of Hussars closing the column. Upon reaching Sir Charles Morgan's they marched up to the mansion, with the band playing and colours flying, and piled arms close to the front entrance. It was their intention to have had a field-day, but the state of the ground prevented this. The country people flocked in crowds to see "the soldiers," and such displays of military power will no doubt have a wholesome effect on the men of the hills.

A lithographic view has been published of the Westgate and Stow-hill, with the dead bodies in the positions in which they lay, and the point whence the military made their defensive attack upon the mob, with a ground plan of the Westgate, its various passages, &c. drawn by Lieutenant Taylor, Royal Horse Artillery.

The 56th and 67th, from Jamaica and Barbadoes, relieve the 15th and 66th in Canada; the 81st and 82d, from Gibraltar, replacing the first two regiments.

We much regret to state, that the death of Major Mackie, Governor of Gambia, formerly a distinguished Subaltern in the 88th, is confirmed.

The Magistrates of Carlisle, in a case brought before them by a Recruiting Serjeant, have decided that enlistment on Sunday is not legal.

Capt. Gleeson, late Chief Constable of Police in Ireland, from which establishment he was dismissed, is appointed to the Barrack-mastership of St. Lucia! and Mr. Long, of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, is appointed Superior Barrack Sergeant of Cork Barracks.

8000 recruits for the Army were raised in Ireland within the last ten months.

Gibraltar, Nov. 15.—The fortifications here are suffered to go into decay: the wall between the New Mole and Rugged Staff is literally tumbling down in large pieces, no steps being taken to repair it, for the want, it is said, of hands here for that purpose. If a few hundred convicts were here, they might be most advantageously employed on this work, which must be regarded as one of much importance. The garrison at present is very weak; 200 mount guard every day; the men, therefore, never get two nights in bed.

Appointments Cancelled.—Lieut. Cross, 4th F. Lieut Montagu, 6th F. Lieut. Farren, 94th F. Ens. Walker, 1st F. Ens. Orme, 96th F.

Exchanges during the last Month.—Major Rutherford, 88th F., with Maj. Drewe, Unatt. Capt. Lawrie, 11th Dr., with Capt. Douglas, 79th F. Capt. Lillie, 70th F., with Capt Chute, Ceylon Reg. Lieut Simcon, 12th F., with Lieut. Lewis, 45th F. Lieut. Hemphill, 29th F., with Lieut. Edwards, 74th F. Lieut. Whitaker, 65th F. (rec. diff.), with Lieut. W. O'Neill, Unatt. Assist.-Surg. Carr, 62d F., with Assist.-Surg. Dr. Mapleton, Staff.

Resignations and Retirements.—Lieut.-Col. Batty, Scots Fus. Gds. Majors—Jackson, 35th F.—Drewe, 88th F.—Longmore, h.-p. Rl. Staff C. Captains—Timol, 8th Dr.—Feilden, 17th Dr.—Yates, 74th F.—Smith, 76th F.—Blakeney, do.—Jevers, Rl. Art. C. Lieutenants—Hussey, 11th Dr.—Long, 25th F.—D'Esterre, 30th F.—Gibson, 62d F.—Jenkins, 69th F.—Gervard, 79th F.—Martin, Fort Major and Adj. of Guernsey. Cornet and Ensigns—Rosser, 13th Dr.—Clemison, 16th F.—Hunter, 80th F.—Shaw, 81st F.—Terry, 46th F.—Evors, 94th F.—Rathborne, 99th F.

By recent experiments made at Metz, it has been ascertained that a 16 pounder impels its ball, with the ordinary charge of powder, 506 yards in the first second of time, and that, by increasing the charge, it may be projected 817 yards within the same short space of time.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c. DURING NOV. 1839.

3d Dr.—Lt.-Gen. Lord Chs. Somerset Manners, K.C.B., from 11th Dr., Col., v. Lord G. Beresford, dec. 9th Nov. 1839.—Cor. White, Lieut. v. Lucas, dec. 17th April.—Cor. Johnson, from h. p. of the Regt., Cor. 29th Nov.—Alf. Fisher, Cor. by p., v. Johnson, ret. 29th do.

8th Dr.—Lt. Hon. R. H. Brown, Capt., by p., v. Timol, ret., 15th ditto.—Cornet Carden, Lieut. 15th do.—William H. Cooper, Cor. 15th do.—Serj.-Maj. Jas. Landers, Quartermr. v. Maudsley, h. p. 29th do

11th Dr.—Maj.-Gen. P. Philpot, Col., v. Lt.-Gen. Lord C. S. Manners, 3d Dr., 8th do.—Cor. Smith, Lt. by p., v. Hussey, ret., 22d do.—William Grey Pitt, Cor., 22d do.

14th—Wm. Warner Allen, Cor. by p., v. Rich, ret. 29th do.

15th—Lieut. Gregory, from h.p. 19th Drag., Lieut., v. South. Paym. 29th do.—Cor. Townsend, Lieut. by p., v. Gregory, ret. 29th do.—Chas. Bill, Cor. by p., v. Townsend, 29th do.

17th Dr.—Lt. Kingscote, Capt. by p., v. Feilden, ret., 1st do. Cor. Mitchell, Lieut., 1st do.—A. Hamilton, Cor., 1st do.

Scots Fus. Gds.—Lt. Col. Wm. Drummond, Maj. by p., v. Sir J. A. Hope, K.C.B., Unatt., 1st do.—Lieut.-Col. Batty, from Unatt., Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, 1st ditto.—Lt.-Maj. Snell, Capt. and Lt.-Col., by p., v. Batty, ret., 1st do.—Lt. Hon. C. G. Scott, Lieut. and Capt., 1st do.—Hon. Percival De Bathe, Ens. and Lieutenant, 1st ditto.—Capt. Knox, Capt. and Lt.-Colonel, v. Gilliess, retired, 15th do.—Lieut. Jones, Lieutenant and Capt., 15th do.—Ens. Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bt., from 29th F., Ens. and Lt., 15th do.

1st Foot—John Hon. Dickson, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens. v. Walker, canc., 18th do.

3d—Thos. Kains, Ens. by p., v. Clarke, ret. 29th do.

4th—Lt. Otter, Capt. v. Mouypenny, dec., 9th March.—Ens. Bond, Lieut. 9th do.—Ensign and Adjutant Potter, rank of Lieutenant, 10th do.—Ensign Baldwyn, Lieut. v. Cross, canc., 25th Oct.—Wm. Crawley, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens. 22d Nov.

6th—Ens. Hall, Lieut. by p., v. Montagu, canc. 15th do.—Rob. Edmund Stratton, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens., v. Montagu, dec. 15th do.

9th—Chs. H. M'Cahill, Ens., v. Pearson, dec. 8th do.

14th—David Thos. Armstrong, Ens., v. Mackie, 1st W.I. Rt., 22d do

15th—Ens. Lawson, Lieut., v. Ximines, dec. 22d January.—Ens. Ross, Lieut., v. Lawson, prom., dated 9th Aug. cancelled, 9th August.—Cornet Clemison, from h. p. 4th Dr. Gds., Ens., v. Campbell, cashiered, 8th November.—Ens. Chichester, from 97th F., Ens. v. Clemison, ret. 8th do. Aylm. Strangford Craig, Ens. v. Ross, 8th do.

22d—Geo. Rich. Coles, Ens. by p., v. Moore, prom. 1st do.—Surg. M'Munn, M.D., from 88th Ft., Surg., v. Dr. Huston, dec. 22d do.

23d—Assist. Sur. And. Fergusson, from Staff, Assist.-Surg. v. Dr. Browne, 37th Foot, 22d do.

28th—Ens. Lindsell, Lieut. by p., v. Long, ret. 15th ditto.—Ed. Wellesley, Ens., 15th do.

26th—Lt. Betts, from 94th Ft., Lieut., v. Jas Sweeny, Unat. 16th do.—Ed. C. Whitty, Ens. v. Betts, 94th F. 29th do.

29th—Jas. W. Richardson, Ens. by p., v. Sir A. K. Macdonald, Scots Fus. Gds., 15th do.

30th—Thomas Wm. Wilkinson, Ens. by p., v. Hunter, ret. 1st do.—Ens. Tongue, Lieut. by p., v. D'Esterre, ret. 8th do.—Rich. Gervy a Grylls, Ens. 8th do.—Lt. Grant, Capt. by p., v. Macready, Unatt. 22d do.—Ens. H. Broome, Lieut. 22d do.—Louis G. F. Broome, Ens 22d do.

31st—Cor Shaw, from h. p., 7th Dr. Gds., Ens., v. Duncan, prom. 15th do.—Wm. Fred. Atty, Ens., by p., v. Shaw, ret. 15th do.

87th—Assist.-Surg. A. Browne M.D., from 23d Foot, Surg., v. Dr. Walsh, dec. 22d do.

40th—Robert Carey, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens., v. Irvin, dec. 15th do.

41st—Ens. De Blaquiere, Lieut. v. Whitfell, dec. 29th Jan.—Ens. Evans, Lieut. v. De Blaquire, prom. dated 7th May, canc. 7th May.—Ens. Manning, Lieut., v. Meik, 94th F. 15th Nov.—Gen. Davis Huston, Ens. v. Evans, 15th do.—Warner Westenra Johnson, Ens., v. Mannin, 15th do.

47th—Alured Wm. Gray, Ens., v. Roberts, dec. 22d do.

49th—Cor. Terry, from h. p. 7th Dr. Gds., Ens., v. Martin, 1st W. I. Regt. 15th do.—George Selsey Sigland, Ens. by p., v. Terry, ret. 15th do.

52d—Lt. G. Campbell, Adj., v. Palmes, prom. 8th Nov.

55th—Quarterm. Serj. Jas. W. Grigg, Quartermr., v. Crozier, dec. 22d June.—Ens. Warren, Lieut., v. Codd, dec., 4th Feb.—Ens. M'Coy, Lieut. by p., v. Warren, prom., by p., canc. 15th Nov.—H. J. White Egan, Ens. v. M'Coy, prom. 29th do.—J. Stewart Smith, M.D., Assist.-Surg. v. Morgan, from 57th Foot, 22d do.

57th—Ass.-Surg. Morgan, from 55th Foot, Surg., v. Dr. Hamilton, dec. 22d Nov.

62d—Ens. Young, Lieut. by p., v. Gibson, ret. 22d do.—J. Burton Forster, Ens. 22d do.

67th—W. Hayter Hussey, Ens., by p., v. Chichester, 15th Ft. 8th do.

69th—Ens. Law, Lieut. by p., v. Jenkins, ret. 8th do.—M. Collingwood Hughes, Ens. 8th do.

70th—Lieut. Johnson, Capt. v. Morphy, dec. 28th Aug.—Ens. Hackett, Lieut. 28th ditto.—Ens. Ambrose, Lieut. by p., v. Gerrard, ret. 15th Nov.—Francis Vere Hopegood, Ens. 15th do.—Robert Ray, Ens., v. Hackett, 16th do.

74th—Lt.-Maj. Crawley, 'Maj. v. Mannin, dec. 15th Oct.—Lieut. Eyre, Capt. 15th do.—Ens. Inman, Lieut. 15th do.—Lieut. De Saumarez, Capt. by p., v. Yates, ret. 2nd Nov.—Ens. Hancock, Lieut., 2nd Nov.—Thos. Wallnutt, Ens. 2nd Nov.—Denis Godley, from Rl. Mil. Coll., Ens. v. Inman, 22d do.

76th—Capt. W. A. Blakeney, from Unatt. Capt. v. Lt.-Maj. Fitzgerald, dec. 4th do.—Lt. Prittie, Capt. by p., v. Blakeney, ret. 6th do.—Lt. Brewster, Capt. by p., v. Smith, ret. 9th do.—Ens. Beresford, Lt., v. Prittie, 9th do.—Ensign Evans, Lieut., v. Brewster, 9th do.—Wm. Hugh Barton, Ens. v. Beresford, 9th do.—John Wm. Frend, Ens. v. Evans, 9th do.

77th—Capt. Nelley, Maj. by p., v. Ramsay, 29th Nov.—Lieut. Dixon, Capt., 29th do.—Ens. Mulock, Lieut., 29th do.—Lt. Mahon, Ens. 29th do.

89th—Lt. Maj. Hunt, Maj. by p., v. Jackson, ret. 1st do.—Lieut. Dixon, Capt. 1st do.—Ens. Horrocks, Lieut. 1st do.—Lord Spencer Scott Compton, Ens. 1st do.

93d—Capt. Sir W. F. Gallwey, Bt. Maj. by p., v. Drewe, ret. 1st Nov.—Lt. Crumby, Capt. 1st do.—Ens. Young, Lieut. 1st do.—J. Hazelman Burke, Ens. 1st do.—Assist.-Surgeon Connel, M.D., from Rifle Brig. Surg., v. Dr. M'Munn, 22d Ft. 22d do.

94th—Ens. Betts, from 26th F., Lieut. v. Hayes, canc. 15th Nov.—Cor. Evors, from h. p. 4th Dr. Gds., Ens. 15th do.—Fred. Ximenes Gwynne, Ens. by p., v. Evors, ret. 15th do.—Lieut. Mahon, from h. p. 89th Foot, Lieut. rep diff. v. Betts, 26th Foot, 29th do.—Ens. Dillon, Lieut. by p., v. Mahon, 1st 29th do.—Chas. Campbell Hook, Ens. 29th do.

96th—Samuel Hobson, Ens. by p., v. Orme, canc. 22d do.

99th—Lieut. Gunn, Capt. by p., v. Paterson, ret. 29th Nov.—Ens. Synge, Lieut. 29th do.—John Alfred Street, Ens. 29th do.

99th—Wm. Roberts, Ens. by p., v. Rathborne, ret. 1st Nov.

Rifle Brig.—Ass.-Sur. Dowson, M.D., from Staff, Assist.-Surg. v. Dr. Connel, 88th Ft. 22d do.

1st W. I. Regt.—Lieut. Palmer, Capt. v. Douglas, dec. 25th Aug.—Ens. Moffatt, Lieut., 15th Nov.—Lieut. Burke, Cap. v. Delomel, dec. 15th Sept.—Ens. Wily, Lieut. 15th Nov.—Henry St. John Clements, Ens. v. Birch, dec. 15th Nov. Wm. Edward Seward Page, Ens. v. Moffatt, 22d do.—Jas. Henry Robeson, Ens. v. Wily, 23d do.

1. Afric. Col. C.—Lieut. Taylor, Capt., by p., v. Jevers, ret. 15th do.—Ens. Reynolds, Lieut. 15th do.—Wm. Newport Tinley, Ens. 15th do.

Rl. Malta Fenc.—Ens. Rizzo, Lieut. v. Camilleri, dec. 27th Oct.—Cadet Guiseppe Sesino, Ens. 27th do.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. Macready, from 30th Foot, Major of Inf. by p., 23d Nov.—Lieut. Nunn, from Staff, Adj. at Edinburgh, Captain, without p., 15th do.—Lieut. Wm. Clune, from 5th Foot, Capt. 29th do. Lieut. Basil Gray, from 45th Foot, Capt. 29th do.

STAFF.—Lt. W. O'Neill, from 65th Foot, Adjutant at Edinburgh, v. Nunn, Unatt. 15th Nov.—Reg. Corp. Maj. John Swindley, from R. Hor. Gds., Quarterm. to the Cav. Depot. Maidstone, v. Hoey, dec. 1st do.

GARRISONS.—Tower of London—Bt. Lt.-Col. Gurwood, C.B. Unatt. Dep. Lieut., v. Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Doyle, dec. 14th Nov.—Guernsey—Capt. J. H. Bainbrigge, h. p. 41st Foot, Fort Maj. and Adj., v. Lieut. Martin, res. 22d do.; and Maj. 10th Jan 1837.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—*To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces*—Henry Downes, M. D., v. Chapman, dec. 1st Nov.—W. Funcan, 5th do.—Thos. H. O'Flaherty, v. Twining, dec. 14th do.—John Davies, v. Dr. Downes, Rifle Brig. 22d do.—Geo. Douglas Dods, M.D., v. A. Ferguson, 23d Ft. 22d do.—*To be Deputy-Purveyor*—Dep. Purv. F. Bishop, from h. p., v. J. Dunn, h. p. 8th Nov.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY SIR JOHN COLBORNE PREVIOUSLY TO HIS LEAVING CANADA.

"Head quarters, Montreal, Oct. 12, 1839.

"G. O., No. 1.—The Commander of the troops, being about to return to England, cannot quit this country, in which Her Majesty's troops have, during the last two years, been employed on most harassing and painful service, without expressing his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and the corps which he has had the honour to command, and without adverting to the circumstances which have imposed upon them duties and trials which the British soldier has happily, hitherto, but rarely been compelled to encounter.

"In the sudden rebellious movements of 1837, produced by the intrigues and wicked ambition of a few interested men, the troops were called on to protect, with numbers inadequate to the emergency, the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, simultaneously attacked and driven from their homes at remote points.

"In the execution of this duty several weeks elapsed, and during that interval the proceedings of the insurgents were stained by murder, by plunder, and by destruction of property.

"It, therefore, became almost impossible, in the dispersion of the rebels, to prevent acts of retaliation on the part of the loyal settlers, who had been treacherously and cruelly outraged.

"In the ensuing winter, the leaders of 1837, having conspired with the most worthless adventurers of the adjoining states, again instigated the disaffected of the district of Montreal to open rebellion.

"This revolt, by the vigilance and activity of the volunteers, and the presence of Her Majesty's troops, was speedily suppressed; but, between the 3rd and 9th of November, the enormities committed by the rebels of the preceding year were repeated by them, wherever they were in force. The loyal and peaceable inhabitants, unprotected by troops and unprepared for defence, were again exposed to the outrages of 1837. In the village of Napierville 4,000 or 5,000 insurgents had been suddenly collected, and from that vicinity more than 70 loyal families were compelled to fly to the woods for refuge, and abandon their homes and property to be plundered by a body of lawless men.

"That the sufferers by excesses such as these should have resented and retaliated on being restored to their farms was, at that period of confusion, as certain, as it was impracticable to control their feelings. But the Commander of the Forces has the satisfaction to record that Her Majesty's troops were always actively, and often successfully, employed in protecting private property, and that upon all occasions the inhabitants of the country, of all parties, returned to their homes upon their appearance, and found in their presence effectual protection. Under circumstances of difficulty and disadvantage peculiar to this trying period, harassed by continual alarms and by sudden and laborious marches, dispersed in insufficient quarters, and unavoidably separated from their officers, exposed to great privations and discomfort at the most inclement seasons, the instances of irregularity have been few, and in all cases promptly repressed by the vigilance of officers commanding corps, while their exertions in protecting the people of these provinces from a banditti, whose preparations for robbery and murder have been made at points along an extended frontier of 1,000 miles, have been marked by a steadiness and perseverance, and a cheerful activity, which have rendered their services at this extraordinary crisis most honourable to their character and conduct as British soldiers.

"The Commander of the Forces avails himself of this opportunity to allude to the arrangements to which he had on a former occasion considered it necessary to draw the attention of Commanding Officers, in regard to the prospects of advantage to the deserving soldier who wished to obtain his discharge in these provinces.

"The proposed scheme is still under consideration, and with reference to the benefits which the soldier may ultimately derive from it, he requests that Commanding Officers will impress upon the men under their command, who may be desirous to settle in this country, how much their future welfare depends on their sobriety and prudence; and he now calls upon every man to recollect the many instances in Canada where the soldiers, who have obtained their discharge, being provided with means to cultivate their land, have by their industry and sobriety raised themselves to a condition of perfect independence.

"The Commander of the Forces has observed with great satisfaction the exertions of Major-Generals Sir James M'Donnell and Clitherow, and the high state of discipline of the corps under their command; and he thinks it incumbent on him to assure Major-Gen. Sir G. Arthur that he feels much indebted to his Excellency for his able arrangements and vigilance in protecting the frontier of Upper Canada, and counteracting the designs of the vicious population of the adjoining states.

"His Excellency cannot sufficiently thank the heads of the departments, and Officers of the Staff and Military Departments generally, for the able assistance and support they have invariably afforded him."

No. 2.—"The Governor-General and Commander of the Forces cannot leave these provinces without requesting the officers commanding volunteer corps, to convey his thanks to the officers and men of their respective districts, for the important services they have performed in defending the country and the institutions under which they live from the combined attack of desperate rebels and marauders from the United States.

"Deeply sensible of the arduous nature of those services, of the hardship and personal suffering consequent on them, and but too well acquainted with the misery inflicted on the inhabitants of the frontier, who have been necessarily exposed to predatory and incendiary incursions from the states of New York, Vermont, and other frontier states, during two successive winters, his Excellency avails himself of this opportunity of recording his opinion that the forbearance which, under circumstances of unprecedented provocation has marked the conduct of the volunteers, and which he is confident will be continued, does them honour as soldiers, and ensures them respect from every civilised nation: and that the fearless zeal with which a peaceful and industrious population, imperfectly armed and equipped, came forward to crush the first attempts at rebellion, must be ever gratefully remembered by the empire which they represent, and by the government which they have upheld."

No. 3.—"Lieut.-Col. Williams will take the command of the troops at Prescott and Brockville, and reside at the former station until further orders. Col. Carmichael will resume his former command at Coteau du Lac.

(Signed) "JOHN EDEN, D.A.G."

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Charles A. Barlow (1837), to *Nimrod*.

Lieutenants—Sidney Grenfell to *Cyclops*—Augustus H. Ingram to *Blonde*—John Palmer Wells (1821), to *San Josef*—George Giffard (1835), to *Cyclops*—Thomas Chaloner (1834), to *Wanderer*—James Fox (1815), to Nimrod.

Act.-Master—J. C. Barlow to *Pique*, v. Martyn, superseded.

Second Master—W. Pope to *Prometheus*.

Mates—Thomas E. Symonds to *Wanderer*—George Briggs to *Excellent*.

Midshipmen—Charles F. Coventry to *Blonde*—F. A. B. Crauford to *Benbow*.

Surgeons—J. W. Elliott (1838), to *Wanderer*—F. Le Grande (1830), to *Prometheus*.

Assist. Surgeon—D. J. R. Robinson (1839), to *Beacon*.

Purser—James Pinhorn to *Cyclops*—J. M. Jeffery (1838), to *Wanderer*—F. Siddall (1839), to *Nimrod*.

Clerks—Wm. Thomas Sydney to *Blonde*—Richard Simmonds to *Revenge*—H. L. Sutherland (in charge) to *Prometheus*.

MATES APPOINTED CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COAST GUARD.

Mr. E. Barnard.—Mr. John Allen, *Cameleon* r. c.—Mr. J. A. Hire, *Lapwing* r. c.—Mr. J. B. Madden, *Dolphin* r. c.—Mr. Rob. Synge, *Ranger* r. c.—Mr. H. B. Gray, *Sprightly* r. c.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. Baynes (1828), sailed from New York for Bermuda, 8th ult.

BUZZARD, 3, Lt.-Com. Fitzgerald (1826), with the *Eagle* as prize, sailed from New York for Bermuda, 8th ult.

CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. S. Lushington (1829), arrived at Bermuda from Halifax, 4th Oct.

DEE (st.), 4, Com. Sherer (1829), sailed from Jamaica for Port-au-Prince, 22d Oct.

HECLA (st. vess.), Lt.-Com. Cragg (1826), arrived at Barbadoes from Plymouth, 8th Oct.

HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. Miller (1837), sailed from Jamaica for Chagres, 22d Oct.

INCONSTANT, 36, Capt. Pring (1812), arrived at Jamaica from Halifax, 5th Oct.; and sailed for Vera Cruz, 9th Oct.

KITE (st. vess.) Lt. Com. G. Snell (1825), sailed from Barbadoes for Demerara, 8th Oct.

RACER, 16, Com. G. Byng (1837), arrived at Barbadoes from Maranham, 10th Oct., for Antigua.

SATELLITE, 16, Com. J. Robb (1829), arrived at Jamaica from Barbadoes, 18th Oct.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lt. Com. Wright (1832), arrived at Jamaica from Carthagena, 21st Oct.

SPITFIRE, Lieut. Currie, arrived at Jamaica from St. Thomas, 3d Oct.

TALAVERA, 74, Capt. Mends (1814), sailed from Gibraltar for England, 18th ult.

TARTARUS (st. vess.), Lt.-Com. Smith (1826), arrived at Jamaica from St. Thomas, 19th Oct., 7 days, with the mail per *Alert* packet, in 33 days from Falmouth, G. B., and mail-boat in 4 days from Barbadoes.

VESTAL, 26, Capt. Carter (1831), arrived at Trinidad from Granada 10th Oct., and sailed again on 13th.

WINCHESTER, 52, Capt. J. Parker (1836), arrived at Bermuda from Halifax, 24th Oct.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

MENAI, Lord F. Egerton, has arrived at Naples from Marseilles.

MERLIN cleared at Gibraltar for Madeira, 18th ult.

XARIFA, Earl of Wilton, cleared at Gibraltar for Malaga and Barcelona, 16th ult.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

EAGLE, M'Cloud, s. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 24.

LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. Nov. 18, d. Dec. 8.

BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Nov. 11, d. Dec. 1., r. Nov. 30.

IBERIA, Cooper, s. Nov. 25, d. Dec. 15.

ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Dec. 2, d. Dec. 22.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

HMB OROSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27.

HMB SPAROWELL, Parsons (1818), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27.

HMB LYRA, Collier ( ), s. Oct. 4, d. Feb. 21.

HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1816), s. Nov. 8, d. Mar. 27.

America.

HMB RANGER, Turner (a. 1825), s. Oct. 5, d. Dec. 7.

HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. Nov. 9, d. Jan. 11.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB PENGUIN, Lace, s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26.

HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. Nov. 8, d. Jan. 26.

HMB TYRIAN, Croker, s. Dec. 4, d. Feb. 26

HMB MUTINE, Lawie (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11.

HMB LINNET, Forrester (1825), s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 9.

HMB CRANE, Hill, s. Nov. 17, d. Feb. 9.

Mexico.

HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20.

HMB PANDORA, Lance (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20.

HMB PIGEON, James (1831), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.

HMB LAPWING, Cobbin (1814), s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 20.

HMB REINDEER, Picken (1815), s. Nov. 17, d. Mar. 22.

In Port.

HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Sept. 7, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 7.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 11.

HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22, r. Nov. 12.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1813), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21, r. Nov. 24.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813) s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27, r. Dec. 2.

HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26, r. Oct. 11.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. June 7, d. Oct. 25, r. Oct. 12.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up, *viâ* Falmouth, this day; and for Egypt and India, on 21st Dec.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up on 4th Jan.

BRAGANZA for the Mails of this day.

HMB PETREL with the Mails of 3d inst. will sail on the arrival of the post of 4th inst. at Falmouth.

HMB SPEY, with the American Mails of 4th inst., will sail on the arrival of the post of 8th at Falmouth.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day, and Prepared Exclusively for this Paper.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediter.

ACORN, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (s.) (1837), Coast of Africa.

ACTÆON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1806), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.

ÆTNA, 6, rec. sp. (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Willson (c.) (1815), par. serv.

AFRICAN, st. ves., (1828) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surveying Coast of Ireland.

ALECTO, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Creser (1826), Chatham.

ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. T. H. Mason (1837), acting, East Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1826), N. Ame.

APOLLO, tr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), part. service.

ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Anderson (1815), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.

ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. Wm. Robinson (1837), S. Amer.

ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ASP, st. v. 1, Lieut.-Com. W. Henry (1815), Portpatrick.

ASTREA, 6 (1816), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1829), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), Sheern.

AVON, st. ves., Second Master Henry Hunter, Portsmouth.

BEACON, 6, sur. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEISLE, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. (1815), Mediter.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.

BENBOW, 72 (1813), Capt. Housten Stewart (1817), Mediterranean.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.

BLENHEIM, 72 (1813), Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, Kt., K.C.H., (1814), Lisbon.

BLONDE, 42 (1819), Capt. T. Bourchier (1827), Portsmouth.

BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. W. Armitage (1838), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Captain J. W. Montagu (1820), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia

BUFFALO, st. ship (1813), Mast.-Com. Jas. Wood (1813), par. serv.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1832), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELION, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), S. America.

CARYSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), Sec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1826), West Indies.

CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1836), on pass. to E. Ind.

CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), N. America.

CLIO, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1836), on pass. to S. Amer.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), part. serv.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1836) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 2, st. v. (1832), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain

COMUS, 16 (1828), Com. Evan Napean (1826), West Indies.

CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.

CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Neuflower*, Portsmouth.

CRANE, (1839), Lieut.-Com. J. Hill (s.), (1810), part. service.

CRESCENT, rec. ship (1810), Lieut.-Com. M. Donellan (1806), Rio Janeiro.

CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. A. Milne, West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Giffard (1838), East Indies.

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master-Com. W. Lomben (acting), Holyhead.

CURACOA, 24 (1809), Capt Jenkin Jones (1828), South America.

CURLEW, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.

CYCLOPS, st. ves. (1839), Capt. H. T. Austin (1838), City Canal.

DAPHNE, 18 (1838), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1839), Mediterranean.

DASHER, st. ves., Mast.-Com. R. White (acting), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), E. H., N. America.

DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 10 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.

DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, com. sh. (1799), Mas. Com. R. Skinner, (1806), Berm.

DRUID, 44 (1825), Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), East Indies.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), Mediterranean.

ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. E. R. P. Mainwaring (1826), S. Amer.

EMERALD, ten. to *Hl. G. yt.* (1820), Sec. Mast. R. O. Stuart, Ports

EREBUS, disc. sh., Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), on voyage of Discovery.

ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1828), Lisbon station.

EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. sir T. Hastings, Knt. (1830), Portsm.

FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1828), C. of Africa.

FAIRY, 16, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. J. Hewett (1827), N. Sea.

FANTOME, 16, (1832), Com. E. H. Butterfield (1832), Chatham.

FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.

FAWN, Lieut.-Com. J. Foote (1815), South America.

FEARLESS, st. v., Second Master Henry Baker, Woolwich.

FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. Jos. Saunders, part. serv.

FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lt.-Com. Wm. Winslett (1824), Woolwich.

FLAMER, st. ves., 6, Lieut.-Com. W. Robson (1836), Woolwich.

, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.
ESTER, 3 (1828), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1837), Coast of Africa.
ERS, 84 (1831), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Mediterranean.
OON, st. v. (1838), Capt. W. H. Henderson (1838), Mediter.
DIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), South America.
TON, 3 (1822), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
LEQUIN, 16 (1826), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), C. of Africa.
INGS, 74 (1813), Capt. J. Lawrence (1817), Mediterranean.
ARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1826), Mediterranean
A, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Craig (1828), West Indies.
LD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1838), East Indies.
ES, st. v. (1835), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.
NET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. R. B. Miller (1837). West Indies.
N, 120 (1815), Vice-Adm. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. Lord Clarence E. Paget (1839), Sheerness.
ACINTH, 66 (1820), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
DRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1836), Mediterranean
GENE, 76 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1831), Plymouth.
PLACABLE, 74 (1808), Capt. E. Harvey (1811), Mediterranean.
RESISTABLE, 104 (1810), Adm. Sir G. Mgore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Capt. Henry Eden (1827), Plymouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), N. America.
JASKUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1839), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 36, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
KITE, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. G. Snell (1823), West Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (d.) (1823), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), par. ser.
LILY, 16 (1837), Lieut. G. A. Seymour (1825), Coast of Africa.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Second Master Wm. Draper, Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1837), Coast of Africa.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commo. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1800), cut. Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MASTIFF, 6, (1813), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MERLIN, 2 (1809), st. v., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.
MEGMRA, st. ves. (1837), Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, R.C. (1809), Medit.
MEDUSA, 2, st. v. (1839), Lt.-Com. J. P. Philpps (1815), Liverp.
MELVILLE, 72 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, 8, v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), part. serv.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), Cape of Good Hope.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), part. serv.
MYRTLE, st. ves., Second Master E. Rutter (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1825), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1829), Com. C. A. Barlow (1837), Plymouth.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1808), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Pambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1809), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. Morris (a) (1813), Coast of Africa.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PHŒNIX, (1832), 4, st. ves., R. S. Robinson (1838), C. of Spain.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. F. Holland (1836), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. P. Roepel (1814), Pembroke.
PIKE, 1, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. A. Parks (1815), Port Patrick.
PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), Portsmouth.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Mediterranean.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 64 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
PROMETHEUS, st. ves. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Spark (1812), Sheerness.
PROSPERO, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. V. Read (1823), Pembroke.
RACKHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), N. Amer.
RACER, 16 (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RATTLESNAKE, tr. ship (1822), Master-Com. Wm. Brodie (1814), particular service.
RAVEN, 4 (1829), Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837), Falmouth.
REDWING, st. v., Com. Thos. Bevis (1829), Liverpool.
REVENGE, 76 (1806), Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, (a) (1811), Lisbon.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Commod. Hyde Parker, C.B. (1807), Mediter.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), Coast of Africa.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Hawkins (1807), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1833), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1834) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain
SAMARANG, 28 (1829), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
SAPPHIRE, tr. sh. (1827), Master-Com. Wm. Miller (1813), particular service.
SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. Thomas Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1834), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 16 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1836), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1839), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1838), Com. the Hon. R. Gore (1839), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. Henry Wright (1832), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1832), Com. J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), part. service.
SPARROW, 16 (1828), Lt.-Com. B. Lowcay (1813), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (a.) (1838), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8 (1825), cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly a. (1813), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Master-Com. Robt. Currie (1838), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Commodore T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), S. Amer.
STARLING (1832), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1826), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1836), Com. E. Belcher (1826), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master Robert Sherrick (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1813), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1838), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 16 (1837), Lt.-Com. Keagran (1833), C. of G. Hope
THERON, 10, discovery ship, Com. F. A. M. Crozier, on voyage of Discovery.
THUNDER, 6, surv. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1830), W. Indies.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1903), Capt. C. R. Williams (1832), Mediterranean.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1839), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 26 (1826), Capt. J. Townshend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. F. F. Lock (1814), Portsmouth.
VIXEN, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 26 (1825), Capt. Hen. Smith, (a.) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. the Hon. Jos. Denman (1836), Sheern
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATKEWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Coast of Africa.
WEASEL, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Sec. Mas. Wm. Roberts (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey, K C.B., Capt. J. Parker (1838), West Indies and North America.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), on passage to South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. Wm. Tucker (d) (1826), C. of Africa.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR, st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 6.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Revenge* sailed on Sunday afternoon to join Rear-Adm. Sir J. Ommanney in the Tagus: she took out about twenty second-class boys for his squadron; and it is said that she had orders for the *Blenheim* to return here, it being intended that she shall go to China with three or four frigates, and small vessels, to augment Rear-Adm. Sir F. Maitland's force, and thus bring the Chinese to their proper senses. *Raven* cutter came up with some men taken out of a piratical vessel, which, through want of sufficient proof, has been released: these men being natives of Portugal, have been sent to Lisbon by the *Revenge*: the cutter is in the harbour refitting. *Pique* has been in dock and out again: her copper shaft was slightly rubbed, and one or two sheets near the anchor; these have been replaced. She requires partial caulking. Her new foremast will be put in to-morrow; and in the course of the week she will be ready for sea, having a few men to make up for those discharged, having been three years in here: she is supposed to be one of the frigates going to China. *Blonde* is getting on very fast, and will soon be ready. She victuals nearly 200 people, and the shortness of the days is the only hindrance she meets with. She is also supposed to be going to the East. *Fantome* is expected from Chatham in a week or so, and will try her powers with the new yacht (*Anonyma*) belonging to Col. Greville, believed to be a very fine vessel, and built at Gosport. The *Madagascar* is out of dock, and will be masted next week. The *Queen* is to have her principal magazine fitted amidships; this is conceived to be not the most desirable place—time and a trial will, however, show: she is a most noble ship, and it will be a very great pity if anything should go wrong about her. Admiral Fleeming and his family have quitted the port for Greenwich. Sir Edward Codrington is, as usual, most active and zealous, and will be deservedly popular in the port; he attended on board the *Excellent* yesterday to witness the great gun, small-arm, and sword-exercise, and was delighted with the manner in which all was executed: he was occupied there about three hours. *Nimrod* is ordered to be commissioned at Plymouth, and the *Harrier* at this port, so soon as the dock-yard people have got them ready. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pique*, *Blonde*, *Emerald* yacht, *Raven*, *Messenger*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, 6th Dec.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—Nov. 29, Arrived *Etna*, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. Wilson, from Sheerness, with the Marines lately paid off from the *Hercules*, 72; she sailed on her return on 1st Dec., but the wind being against her, she returned to her anchorage, and has since come into Barnpool, where she is taking on board ordnance stores for Woolwich. The *Persian*, 16, lately launched at Pembroke, was masted this day, and is expected to be commissioned in about ten days. Sailed the *Hamoaze* tender, with stores for Pembroke dockyard.—30th, Sailed the *Goodwill* tender, for Sheerness and Chatham, with stores.—Dec. 2, Arrived the *Firefly*, st. vessel, Lt.-Com. W. Winniett, from Portsmouth, having on board Lt.-Gen. Maister, the Governor of Barbadoes, and sailed again for that island the 4th.—4th, Sailed *Devon* tender, for Falmouth, with stores for the packet service.—6th, The *Imogene*, 28, Capt. Henry W. Bruce, will be paid off this day, and it is expected the *Nimrod*, 20, will be commissioned by Lieut. Jas. Fox, for Com. Chas. A. Barlow.—In Harbour—*Impregnable*, *San Josef*, *Carron* st. vessel, in Barnpool, *Etna*.

MILFORD-HAVEN, Dec. 4.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Capt. Superintendent Jackson has returned to duty, and resumed the command of the port. This week the gallant Captain mustered the packets on the station, and the Royal Yacht, and last week the workmen belonging to the Dock Yard.—The *Meteor* steamer, Lieut. D. Pritchard, Commander, put in here on Monday for coals, on passage from Scotland, and proceeded yesterday afternoon for Falmouth, Plymouth, &c.—One of the Royal Marines, while going to relieve a sentinel at two o'clock A.M. on Wednesday last, suddenly dropped down dead just as he was taking charge of the post. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of "Died from apoplexy."—One of the seamen belonging to Her Majesty's steam-packet *Prospero* fell off the bowsprit the last trip but one, and was drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but it is supposed he must have been struck by the paddles, as no vestige could be discovered of him but his hat. He has left a wife and two children.—Arrived to-day the *Tortoise* lighter from Plymouth, with stores for the Arsenal.

DEPTFORD, 4th Dec., 1839.—Sailed the *Bentonger*, *Bomonge*, Lieut. Crawford, Agent, for the Cape of Good Hope. Remain, the *Numa* transport, Lieut. Howe, for Bermuda; *Boyne* for the Mauritius, and *Asia* for Gibraltar and Malta. Adm. Fleeming has assumed the duties as Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and is residing (pro tempore) at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.

At the quarterly dinner of the Portsmouth Naval Club on 27th ult., the late Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Adm. Fleeming, and his successor, Adm. Sir E. Codrington, were present, as well as the Lieut.-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, and the Commandants of Engineers and Artillery, Colonels Arnold and Forbes, who were specially invited on the occasion. The company, consisting of 56, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment; Capt. Sir T. Hastings in the chair. The toasts were, "The Queen—may Her Majesty's recent communication to her Privy Council, of her intended marriage, ensure Her Most Gracious Majesty's future happiness, and be conducive to the country's weal,"—drunk with enthusiasm.—"The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family."—"Lord Hill and the Army."—"Lord Minto and the Navy."—"Admiral Fleeming."—"Admiral Sir E. Codrington."—"Major-Gen. Hon. Sir H. Pakenham and the Garrison."—"Col. Jones and the Royal Marines." The health of the Duke of Wellington was proposed by Sir Edward Codrington, in a neat speech, in which he expatiated on the abilities in the field of this renowned hero. If, said Sir Edward, he wished to impress any one with a sense of his Grace's abilities, he would say, read his despatches—if he wished to explain his greatness in the field, he would judge of it by his deeds. The toast was received with the loudest applause.

On the 1st Dec., Sheerness Dock-yard commenced lighting with oil, in consequence of the Admiralty declining to submit to an increase of charge made by the proprietors of the Sheerness Gas Works Company. The *Fantome* is undocked at Chatham and nearly ready for sea; the *Owen Glendower* taken into dock for repairs, &c.

We understand that a vessel is building at North Yarmouth for the Transport Service, the Master and crew of which are to be placed in by the Admiralty, and, we of course consider, will also be victualled by them. Various alterations also have recently been made in the interior fittings of Transports: the Agent's sleeping cabin is, by such, one of the foremost, under the poop, enabling him to have a full view of the sails and working of the vessels.

The following vessels are now ready for commission, and it is reported in Naval circles that they will be commanded by the undermentioned officers:—*Belvidera*, the Hon. F. Grey; *Vesuvius*, W. Burnett; *Magicienne*, G. Smith; *Pearl*, H. W. Crawfurd; *Pylades*, E. Colgrave; *Stromboli*, not known. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but such is the report.

The *Hecla* is now ready for commission.—Commander J. Cammilleri we have heard talked of to command her.

The Montreal Schooner has been purchased by Captain Sandom on Lake Ontario, and added to the list of the Navy.

An expedition, under the orders of Capt. Trotter, R.N., in which three iron steamers are to be engaged, is, we understand, about to be fitted out, to proceed up the Niger. The precise object of this expedition we have not learnt; but we presume it is to explore further. Capt. Trotter had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on Thursday.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

It is reported that Capt. Scott, of the *President*, and Capt. Broughton, of the *Samarang*, (both in South America,) have exchanged ships.

The armament for the *Cyclops* has been shipped at Woolwich. She is to carry two 10-inch guns, and four 8-feet 42-cwt. 32-pounders on the upper deck. She is constructed to carry in addition to the above, sixteen 32-pounders on her gun-deck. We understand that the fitting of her engines is completed, and that she will very shortly be at Woolwich.

A Soldier of the Last Century.—A distinguished Highland Regiment was commanded some five-and-forty years ago by the Laird of Kilbuckie, and his honour liked a dram, "a way they had in the Army" in those times. On the expedition to Egypt, under the immortal Abercromby, the Regiment put into a bay of Asia Minor in the transports in which it was embarked. The Laird went on shore, and when he came off to the ship in the evening he was so drunk that he lay in the bottom of the boat, and was hoisted on board by a tackle, and lowered into his berth, "happy and helpless." Some time after this a man was tied up to be flogged for some

misdemeanour committed when he was under the influence of liquor, or "a little hearty," as Scotch soldiers term it. Turning from the halberds to the Colonel, he said, "Cornel, Cornel! ye maun let me aff; there's nae herm in me—I'm just a puir drunken body like yersel!"

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

H.M.'S SERVICE IN INDIA.—No. 10. MAJOR-GENERALS WILLSHIRE AND NOTT.

Sir,—The "Nott and Willshire question," as the hirelings of the press in India have styled it, has done more to expose that system which has been silently working for several years, and to which I have frequently called the attention of your Military readers—to raise the Company's Military Service in India, and also in Europe, at the expense of, and by degrading H.M.'s service, than any circumstance which has occurred for many years. The facts are as follows:—Major-General Willshire, H.M.S., and Lieut.-Colonel of 1815, goes on service in the same force with Major-General Nott, a Lieut.-Colonel of 1824 in Hon. E.I.C.S. Major-General Nott claims seniority because his rank is, *as the most unfoundedly states*, local, whereas Major-General Willshire, being a Major-General made by Sir Henry Fane on H.M.'s authority only, has (according to this Major-General Nott and his liberal companions) *local* rank only. Now, Sir, I assert that the very contrary is fact, and that Major-General Willshire is a full Colonel in every part of the world, and his local rank, by Her Majesty's positive commands, senior to that of Major-General Nott, who has nothing but LOCAL rank, and becomes simply Mr. Nott the moment he comes westward of the Cape of Good Hope. As I feel perfectly satisfied that the Horse Guards and H.M.'s Army do not clearly comprehend the nature of the system of promotion which has been sanctioned in India, I beg particular attention to this explanation. For instance, Lieut.-Colonel Jones (we call him), of the Cavalry, has attained his rank as *Senior* Lieut.-Colonel very quickly (he was a Captain in 1834) *by purchasing officers out*; and in consequence of the death of one of the Colonels Commandant, in 1839, he becomes a full Colonel! The consequence is, that every Lieut.-Colonel in India who was senior to Lieut.-Col. Jones, must, by the present regulations, be promoted to full Colonels, and by this means become Major-Generals very many years before they could possibly have reached that rank, and, as they themselves have given out, become eligible for the higher honours of the Bath!! Hence nearly *two hundred* Company's officers were made Major-Generals in the last two Brevets, and there are scarcely any Lieut.-Colonels in India. H.M.'s officers are also made Major-Generals and Colonels; *but to them the rank is not permanent*, and that rank which H.M.'s officers do gain (the *local* rank when serving in India), these *junior* officers are making every exertion to deprive them of, and abusing the Commander-in-Chief because he refuses to listen to this gross injustice. Why, Sir, the senior Lieut.-Colonel (Owen) of the Royal Marines is of 1837; and if when he, or the Lieut.-Colonels of Artillery, Engineers, Life Guards, and Foot Guards are promoted, every Lieut.-Colonel *senior* to them must be likewise promoted, we should have the whole Army Colonels. What brilliant services have the Company's officers performed, to entitle them to this wonderful advantage over the far more distinguished officers of the Royal Army?

The press in India has lately taken a violent part in the dispute about Major-General Nott, and calling upon the Company's officers "to remember they can no longer serve as SECONDARIES"*. What these scribblers may mean by this it is impossible to guess, as I have already shown in my letters that the Company's officers possess everything in India, to the utter exclusion of H.M.'s officers, and that they are fast hastening to more than an *equality* with them in Europe. Only lately if the *Rodney*, of 92 guns, and *Wolverine*, of 16, sailed on a cruise together, and returned to port with their prize, a ship of 90 guns, and that the officers of the *Wolverine* claimed the entire prize as their right—what, I ask, would be the loathing and contempt of the public in such a case? Lord Hill, in his letter to the Court of Directors upon the case of Colonel Thomas, C.B., who refused most properly to serve under his junior Brigadier-General Gilbert, Hon. Company's service, states most distinctly "that to H.M.'s forces the greater part of the conquests in India are justly due;" and this assertion, notwithstanding the falsehoods of the *Bengal Hurkaru* newspaper, is strictly fact. From the year 1757, up to the storming of Ghuznee in 1839, "in every war in which the existence or supremacy of the British power in India was in any degree endangered, Her Majesty's troops gained everything." (See my former letters.) Yet, from all the advantages thus gained, H.M.'s service in most rigorously excluded; and many of the persons most violent in their opposition to any participation in "the loaves and fishes" of India being granted to H.M.'s officers, are persons who have spent a life of ease and enjoyment at the capitals (Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), at the expense of the exertions of others; or, to use the language of a celebrated writer, "sit down infamous and contented." As to the cry of *incapacity* which has been raised against H.M.'s officers, as an excuse for their unjust exclusion, I may state, once for all, that is a disgraceful calumny and falsehood. The late exhibition of ignorance in the public journals by an East India Director, who had conducted the political affairs in Persia many years, and the incompetence and neglect of duty—as stated in Sir John Keane's despatch from Ghuznee—displayed by the two authorities who were chosen to pilot the Army of the Indus to Cabool, and both of which gentlemen have had rank and honours conferred upon them, will, I trust, teach the Company's servants that an humble silence on the question of incapacity will become them best in future, or various other instances may also be found.

Nor is it alone the total exclusion from all offices in India, which tend to stimulate exertion or honourable zeal, that H.M.'s officers have to complain of; but it is also the fact, which no effrontery can deny, that *all* the slavish drudgery and duties of every camp and cantonment in which they are associated with the Hon. Company's officers, are thrown upon Her Majesty's officers, in consequence of the numerous officers of the Native regiments employed on Staff duties. Hence, Her Majesty's officers are not only deprived of those advantages which their service had the greatest share of the danger and merit in acquiring, but, by an additional degrading consequence they are compelled to perform all the slavish duties which this unjust exclusion brings upon them!! The Lord who was permitted to frame the bill for the charter 1833-34, was perhaps the most incompetent man in Great Britain to legislate on that subject, not more from his overweening sense of his own importance, than from his entire contempt for the feelings of Military men, whom he regarded as beneath consideration; and hence the infamous system towards Her Majesty's troops in India was not only continued, but actually increased, in opposition to the frequent appeals which have been made, and in defiance of the clear and disinterested evidence afforded by the Military Minute of Sir John Malcolm addressed to Lord W. Bentinck in November, 1830, and of which copious extracts were published (by me) in your Journal last year*. I beg it may be distinctly borne in mind by your readers, that some of the noblest characters of the present times, amongst whom it will be sufficient to name the Duke of Wellington, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Hussey Vivian, have stated their firm conviction in the Parliament of this country, that there is no instance of any Army, in ancient or modern days, having been so neglected and ill used by the country it has served so nobly as the Army of Great Britain; and yet—hear it, ye people of England!—a mercantile body, whose distinguishing characteristic has ever been the lust of gain, is permitted to treat *one-fourth* of that same Army in such an outrageous manner, as to make the other *three fourths* feel themselves blessed and fortunate when they can escape, by any sacrifice or interest, the deep degradation and misery of serving in the East Indies!!! This, Sir, is no declamation, as it can be proved at the bar of either House of Parliament.

The Indian newspapers are exulting, I perceive, at report, that two distinguished servants of the Company to be employed in high offices by Her Majesty's Ministers, but yet these same journals join in the outcry against a participation by H.M.'s officers in appointments in India. As to the honours of the Bath, from which so many celebrated officers amongst the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors of our own Army, are excluded, whilst they are lavished on unworthy members—even by their own evidence—of another service; it will be sufficient to put a case. Take the son of an East India Director, a Lieutenant of Cavalry, and place him in one petty skirmish where he gets a thump on the head. As soon as he gets his Captaincy, he is made a Brevet-Major, a C.B., and finally knighted! Take three gallant officers of H.M.'s service, for instance, Major H. Moore, Royal Artillery; Captain Richardson, 31st Foot; and Captain Ellis, 62d Foot; and place them in every action of celebrity in the Peninsula, and (see Hart's Army List) "twelve other affairs with the enemy;" and the former officer is made a Brevet-Major after nearly thirty years' service in the dull routine of his distinguished corps, and the other two get—nothing! The late brilliant affair at Ghuznee speaks volumes for the correctness of all I have written, as the European troops *only*, of which three-fourths were of H.M.'s service, could be trusted in storming that fort; and yet I dare say we shall see honours lavished *for* that very action on the Honourable Company's officers, who have already been selected to fill all the situations caused by the campaign, to the entire exclusion of H.M.'s officers, although it is far without the territories of the Honourable Company, and although many of the Company's officers selected are young men of four, five, and six years' service, without one solitary acquirement or recommendation, except a parrot-like knowledge of one or two languages! What folly and absurdity it is, then, to preach cordiality between these services, the most distinguished of which is so offensively and palpably degraded in order to heap benefits on the other perfectly mischievous, and to such a degree, as to render numbers of regiments inefficient simply for want of officers! Let the Honourable Company's officers in Europe be excluded from every society having the most remote pretensions to a Military community; and let them be taught to feel keenly, that the rank which they vaunted so much in India, and those offices from which they laboured to exclude the officers of that service (Her Majesty's) to whom they were mainly indebted for the possession of them, are gone for ever from them. To be called General this, or Colonel *that*, and wear a red garment, is a cheap and wholesome luxury which no compassionate man would wish to deny them; particularly as it is one in which every Polish refugee in England, and travelling American shopkeeper on the Continent, equally indulges. H.M.'s service in India also suffers to a great degree, and particularly the prospects of junior and innocent officers, from the description of men who are permitted often to remain in command of regiments;—gentlemen who would not be tolerated one hour under the searching eye of the Horse Guards;—men cunning in the management of canteens, and deeply gifted with that knowledge which enables them to calculate nicely the profits of the Quartermaster and Canteen-Serjeants;—men who always employ the same contractor for supplies required for the soldiers under their charge, unless under the belief that this individual gives the best and cheapest, but who do manage, nevertheless, to profit considerably by such transactions themselves;—men who know of no means for managing the troops who are unhappily placed under their command, but by spies, terror, harassing drills, and constant punishments; and who, at the same time that they are thus indulging their own base, foul, and vindictive passions, are doing more to destroy that portion of H.M.'s Army confided to their care than the most insubordinate acts of their juniors could by any possibility effect. The officers I have thus attempted to describe often terminate a career of malevolent folly and profound ignorance of their duties, carried on in direct opposition to, and violation of, those gentlemanly principles and feelings which H.M.'s regulations so peremptorily directs shall be the system of her service, by retiring in disgrace from the Army, but not until they have caused the death of hundreds by their malevolence and folly, and probably destroyed the prospects of all the junior officers, by bringing the regiment into bad odour, and even stopping the promotion. Why are such men tolerated in the service, when there are plenty of talented and gentlemanly officers ever ready to purchase promotion, and anxious to be employed?

There is another grievance of which European regiments, and particularly those of H.M.'s, may most reasonably complain—to wit, that of being placed under the command of a General of Division, or Brigadier, who has been all his previous life Superintendent of Tailors at the Presidency, or in charge of a Police Corps, or Pay Office, or Irregular Cavalry, and yet presumes he knows more of the interior economy of a European corps than men of much greater rank who can only acquire that knowledge after a life of serious attention and experience, which every officer knows the subject demands. Many of these gentlemen openly assert, that they recognise no distinction in India between Europeans and Natives; and would doubtless insist, if they knew how to carry their plan into execution, that the ostrich and tea-plant should be forthwith introduced into Baffin's Bay. In India twice the duties and exertion are required from every officer and soldier of Her Majesty's service that he is called upon to perform in the British Isles, and yet it will hardly be disputed that his energies and powers are not equal to half the exertion he can make in his native country. The nature of the very general medical report lately called for by the Horse Guards from the Surgeons of regiments, has placed the most complete extinguisher to all these wicked follies in the hands of the medical officers of the British Army; and if *they will only do their duty*, without fearing vulgar and virulent abuse, which is often lavished upon them, I am aware, but which, coming from such people, they must consider a very harmless affair, they (the Surgeons) will very soon put an end to a system which has brought despair, ruin, and death to many thousands, and demands the abhorrence of every humane and honest man. The medical officers must also meet with the favourable countenance and support of the different Commanders-in-Chief, and the Horse Guards.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that I do not claim implicit credit for anything I have written on the subject of H.M.'s service in India, more than my facts are found to deserve, on rigid inquiry and scrutiny, from officers of H.M.'s service "who have had the misfortune to serve in India." I have neither time nor inclination to reply to the "rounds," flimsy declamation, and suppositions of your Indian correspondents, who are in the habit of indulging largely in a very inaccurate position by forming arguments, *at times*, for the pleasure of refuting them; or, as it is familiarly called, "putting up men of straw to knock them

* Your "ancient" correspondent, he "of other days," had the impudence to hold me up to public derision, as often quoting from this Minute, but which, he insinuated, I could not produce; and yet, since that has been done, he has not had the gentlemanly feeling or candour to acknowledge it. Still this worthy expects me to reply to the folly and ignorance he writes in his "Rounds," and other rambling and incoherent harangues!

down again." I beg to add, for the information of your "supposing correspondent," as I call him, that the Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, and Captains, whom I mentioned as receiving such large sums to retire from the Company's service, in addition to their full-pay, were *not* on the Staff; and therefore he may throw his suppositions "to the winds, along with what he facetiously calls my "ill-nature."

I have, &c. ONE OF 1200 H.M.'s OFFICERS.

Note.—It was a very common sight, within two or three years, in India, when a corps was on the line of march, to see palanquins containing the wife of the Commanding and Staff Officers, escorted by several European soldiers with arms and accoutrements, *and who were obliged to run for 14 or 15 miles!!*

Note.—Every situation is sold in India (in the present days). A pompous gentleman, one of the Major-Generals who refused to serve under Major-General Wilkshire, although greatly his junior, as a Lieut.-Colonel, has lately been bribed "to make an arrangement," as it is modestly called, and hold his command of a division in the Bombay Presidency for many thousand rupees. Yet these are the gentlemen who accused me of "mercenary" motives when I first commenced these letters. Only fancy any of our gallant Generals selling their distant commands! I recommend your more sagacious Indian correspondents to remember in future the excellent advice given by some learned authors to gentlemen "who live in glass houses." Such maxims are often useful to men (like them) even of profound talents.

[With all respect for the talents of our correspondent, we object most decidedly to the acrimonious passages in his letter.—ED.]

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—*Continued from* p. 774.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Who can respect that author, who, to screen his countrymen's misrepresentations, errors in judgment, or preconceived theories, violates with fallacy, unfairness, or prevarication, the historical page of truth and honour? This marked violation discredits Mr. Cooper's work. It is a serious charge against a gentleman of his celebrity, which I am bound to substantiate, or otherwise I shall deservedly incur the just censure of my brother writers. First, as to his unfairness in not recording the number killed on both sides. He distinctly states, in the *Guerriere's* action, that the *Constitution* had seven killed and seven wounded; but the *Guerriere's killed and wounded* are *counted*, indiscriminately, at 79. This is ungenerous and unfair, as it is impossible for the reader to ascertain the number killed of the 79—whether a *half*, a *quarter*, or a *fifth*. The historian cannot plead any excuse for this omission of the number killed of the British, as Commodore Hull sent to his Government the *Guerriere's* list of killed and wounded, viz.—15 killed and 53 wounded, of whom 17 dangerously, 19 severely, and 18 slightly. He could select from Captain Dacre's official letter the number of *shot-holes* in the *Guerriere* below the copper, but not the number *killed*, 15. Not in any instance has he published the fact, that the British only report the *slightly* wounded to obtain *smart money*—the Americans none but are wounded and incapable of duty. To avoid this in future, the British list also should contain none but the names of those *hors de combat*, those of the cataplasmed and sticking-plastered for *slight* hurts and cuts to be inserted in the smart-tickets only.

In the *Macedonian's* loss, he correctly states the number killed, 36; but, as usual, adds together the *severely* with the *slightly wounded*. He had the British Commander's letter for reference, and should have enumerated the wounded as therein described. "I find," says Captain Carden, "by this day's muster, 36 killed, three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, 36 *severely* wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and 32 slightly wounded, who may all do well." In the above two instances I substantiate my charge of *unfairness* against him. In the *third* instance, in *the Java's loss of men*, I make another charge, but more serious both against himself and his American Commodore. The *Java's* list of killed and wounded is signed by the surviving Commanding Officer, First Lieutenant H. D. Chads, and Mr. T. C. Jones, the Surgeon. The killed are, total 22; the wounded *dangerously*, total seven; wounded *severely*, total 52; and the wounded *slightly*, total 43—which give a grand total of killed and wounded, 124. Mr. Cooper says, that "the *Java's* loss of men, according to the British published accounts, was 22 killed and 102 wounded,—though *there is good reason for supposing it was considerably greater*." Why, then unnecessary, partial *pervertor of truth*, demonstration, and turnspit?, *Receive, in my page 229, I admit, Tristram*, "there may have been some discrepancy in these statements, in consequence of the great number of supernumeraries on board the *Java*, which is said to have had more than 400 men in her when taken, or near 100 more than her regular complement." Also, page 223, "the British accounts state the crew of the *Java* at 377 men, including supernumeraries. Com. Bainbridge supposes that he furloughed 261 officers, seamen, marines, and boys, exclusive of eight passengers and nine Portuguese seamen, making 378 souls. If to these be added the 22 allowed to be killed by the enemy, a total of *just* 400 is obtained. But it is said that a muster-list, made *five* days after the *Java* sailed, contained *just* 446 names."

This paragraph *just* serves my purpose to prove you, *Mr. Cooper, your honour*, and Commander Bainbridge, wilful *misrepresenters* of the fact.

Force of the two ships, as given in Court by Lieutenant Chads, R.N.;—

Java.	*Constitution.*
29 long 18-pounders.	32 long 24 pounders.
16 carronades, 32-pounders.	22 carronades, 32 pounders.
2 long 9 pounders.	1 carronade, 18-pounder.
47 guns (launch carronade *) Total, 47.	55 guns (American account, 54 †).
Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.	Crew, 480.

* An 18-pounder carronade, belonging to the launch, was certainly on board the *Java*, and should have been mentioned, or the cause for its not being used publicly explained.

† Finding the *Java's* boat's carronade excluded, the American Officers excluded the *Constitution's*.

Com. Bainbridge reports to the American Secretary of the Navy, 49 guns; and Mr. Cooper, to colour this *slasher*, says, in page 225, marginal note, "the *Java* is *said* to have mounted 49 guns." The secret of this *misrepresentation* of the *British force* is simply this—the 46 guns of the *Java* spitted more *death-fire* than the 49 of the *Guerriere*, or *Macedonian*.

Lead the Commodore and the historian both to the bar of the British *Naval and Military Gazette*, to answer their friend *Tristram*, the impartial overlooker of American and English Naval merit or demerit, *true* glory or *vain* glory, why the Commodore reported to his Government that 60 men were killed on board the *Java*, in the face of the official list of killed and wounded signed by two British Officers of rank and consideration. "'Cause, *Tristram*, it is beneath an American's reckoning (as Hajji Baba says of a Persian's) to kill by *twos*, by *tens*, or by *hundreds*; so that to uphold American renown and skill in *battle-slaughter*, if only *twos* are killed, we must report *to Congress* TENS; if tens, HUNDREDS: thus 22 were killed on board the *Java*; so I multiplied 20 by 3, which gives 60 killed, '*certainly*'—American generosity disdaining to calculate the odd *two* Britishers." Candour itself, Commodore. But how did it happen that 49 guns were reported to Congress to have been on board the *Java*, instead of 46 and a boat-gun? "There's no manner of reason for telling the *natural* truth to *Congress*; 'sides, the *Macedonian* was riding in our waters with 49 guns on board." Frankness itself; truly *thou art* an upright man! Another question or two, Commodore, and then we part company. By *what manner of treason or reckoning* did you report that the *Java* had in the action upwards of 400 men, when the *Hornet* captured the *Java's* prize *the same afternoon* with a Master's Mate and 19 men of the *Java* on board? "They were *all the Java's men*, nobody can deny; and 'tis not our country's custom to be over-particular nice in *battle matters*." But why not have mentioned the *Java's* prize? "Tarnation! that would have *whipped* the secret into Congress, that the *Java* had 20 men less than 400." Why not have reported the exact number of prisoners received from the *Java* herself? "'Cause that would (deducting the man who died of his wounds before the British Doctor made out his list of the *slain and limbed*) *just* have proved that the *Java* had 377 hands on board when we began the battle. One answer for all your crossings of our talk, writings, and printings, I will give you, and that's the 'tarnal fact *Tristram*. 'Tis not in the nature of an American Officer to *stick out* the whole *almighty* truth, when battling on the waters 'yond our shore-going brother Jonathan's spy-glass." American honour itself, Commodore, which may prompt you to explain the mystery of that *phantom letter* which you thus *talked* about to the Secretary of your Navy in your *official* letter: The enemy had 60 killed and 100 wounded, CERTAINLY!!! * * * * But by the *one stolen letter* written on board this ship (*by one of the Officers of the Java*), and *accidentally* found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded *must have been* much greater than as above stated, and who *must have died* of their wounds previously to their being removed. THE LISTS of STATES 60 KILLED AND 170 WOUNDED. "*As to the matter of that* cursed *ghost of a letter, that has haunted my imagination ever since, I reckon it must have been much better if it had not been* ACCIDENTALLY FOUND; and as for the infernal hand what wrote it, pity 'twere not *first crossed* 'TICULAR deep *with a tomahawk*." Leaving the curse ghost of a letter (written with blood, 60 KILLED!!!

Wi' mair o' horrible and awfu',
Which even to name *is not* unlawfu';

for the bloody Seattle *states*, 170 wounded!!!), to indite the *high reputation of American veracity*, I bid *adieu* to Commodore Bainbridge.

Let the American Naval Historian now step forth to the British Naval and Military bar of justice. Hast thou not, friend Cooper, published in page 200, that "the great inferiority of the *Guerriere certainly* was in her men"? Captain Dacres, *whose authority on this point there is no reason to question*, says, that "he mustered but 263 souls, apparently, in consequence of the absence of the Lieutenant, two Midshipmen, and a part of his people in prizes." He also admits the important fact, that "there were several Americans among his crew who refused to fight, and, much to his credit, he permitted them to go below." I have, hast thou, disputed the *authority* of Capt. Carden, as to the *Macedonian's* calibre and complement, or his list of killed and wounded? I HAVE NOT. Prithee, friend Cooper, continue to respond thus *certainly*. Why hast thou unfairly equivocated with the words, "It is said," *three* times repeated, when it became thy *duty*, as an *impartial* Naval historian, to record the particular facts in official documents, attested by the surviving Commanding Officer of the *Java*, Lieut. Chads, as to that ship's calibre, complement, and list of killed and wounded? Had I published the *traditionary* not *historical* facts, that the *Java* had but 47 guns, including the boat's useless carronade, and *not* 49;—that she had but 22 killed, and *not* 60; and that she had 20 (out of her complement, 397) in her prize-ship, the *William*, leaving 377 souls of all descriptions, the number *certainly* on board the *Java* in the action;—I should have subjected myself to the *Lynch-law* of my countrymen for disproving the authority, and thereby dishonouring the probity of an *American Commodore*. Then, by not publishing the facts (in the three cases mentioned) in Great Britain and in America, thou hast most wantonly caused the sacred testimony of two British Officers to be not only suspected, but disputed by every reader of thy work!!! Jonathan Fenimore Cooper, Esquire, get thee down, and read in this category the implied sentence upon thy unpardonable fallacies, and the British Navy's contempt of thy American Naval History.

COLUMBIA! where is the TEMPLE OF TRUTH in thy boasted land of "SAILORS' RIGHTS!" TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 2d Dec.

(*To be continued with the* Levant *and* Cyane's *battle royal with the* Constitution.)

DEFICIENCY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In the Circular Memorandum from the Horse Guards, dated 20th Nov. 1839, a pointed reference is made to page 173 of the General Regulations, where we find that 1 serjeant and 1 corporal is to be considered a sufficient proportion to 19 privates. Now, let the following axioms be granted—1st, That every duty, whether under arms or of fatigue, should be superintended by a Non-commissioned Officer; 2nd, That Non-commissioned Officers should not be more hardly worked than privates; and then let us see whether this proportion will bear the test of practice. Take any Garrison you please, and you will find that the detail will require—

	Serjeant.	Corporal.	Privates
For Guard	1	1 to every 9, or	
For Escort (chiefly deserters)	1		3
For Fatigues (one with the other)	1		6
Total		6	

or, about one Non-commissioned Officer to every five privates.

Besides this, there must be—
A Regimental Orderly Serjeant and Corporal daily.
For each Company an Orderly Serjeant and Corporal daily.
For the Canteen an Orderly Serjeant and Corporal daily.
For the Barrack-Gate an Orderly Serjeant and Corporal daily.
And for the Punishment Drill one Non-Commiss. Officer daily.

Moreover, the time of Non-Commissioned Officers is much employed in their having charge of rooms, and being expected to appear very clean, and to set an example to the privates.

It is most clear, therefore, that this deficiency of Non-commissioned Officers must be relieved by lance promotions—which means, making corporals into serjeants, without pay, to enable them to mess with their fellows, or to dress like them; and making privates into corporals, obliging them to forego the companionship of their former comrades and friends, without any equivalent but the privilege of being hard worked, and made responsible for the delinquencies of others as well as for their own. This is surely not right. A probation of 3, or even 6 months, to ascertain the worth of the individuals, would be fair enough; but in no case is it more true that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" than in promotion long delayed, as it generally is now.

I have left out of the question the deficiency caused by serjeants employed recruiting, and in drilling the awkward squads; and also the increased wants of a Regiment when broken into detachments, each of which becomes, in measure, a distinct head-quarters, requiring a separate Staff. Ask Lieut.-Col. Boys, whose Regiment (the 45th,) now scattered in the disturbed districts, which he would prefer, an augmentation of 200 privates, or of 25 good Non-commissioned Officers. I would propose, then, 25 an addition of 1 serjeant and 3 corporals to each company (beyond those which were given to us the other day), and I think that our Regiments would then be more effective both on parade and on *service*, than an increase of three times the number of privates could ever make them, at a very trifling expense to the country.

Nov. 29, 1839. A DEPOT ADJUTANT.

Correspondence continued at page 788.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We have a host of pamphlets on Steam Communication with India. Each writer has his predilections, but, in one word, the difficulty of Egypt as a regular and constant mode of transit is insuperable; either till we cut a canal three miles wide from Peluzium to Suez, or have a right of way secured, of some five or six miles in width, across that peninsula, by treaty, with our own Military posts thereon. Still Egypt is far better than Syria and the Euphrates.

"G. L. S." is mistaken in regard to the "112" at "Villers en Couche:" they were Austrian Hussars. He must not rely on the "Military Chronicle," published some years since, for correct data.—An unfinished letter has reached us bearing the post-mark Mullingar; but as it is without signature or address, the writer's request cannot be complied with.—We will meet the wishes of Dr. B.—Has not "T." received a packet addressed to him on 23d ult?

We are aware of the untoward events that have occurred in the Pacific, but we do not think the publication of them would conduce to the benefit of the Naval service.

The Limerick Chronicle *is correct in stating that a Colonial Allowance is now granted at Jamaica. Within a very few years the officers stationed in the West India and Ionian Islands enjoyed the profits arising from the Barrack Canteens, which, although not divided in money went largely in aid of the expenses of their mess. It might, therefore, justly be regarded in the right of Colonial or Local Allowances.*

With regard to Jamaica, it is well known that some five or six years ago the Legislative body, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the authorities at home discontinued the issue of rations and other allowances to the troops stationed in that island. Very recently, however, upon representations made by the officers, the Assembly have again consented to issue certain allowances in a modified shape.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the allowances were very lately discontinued; but representations are at present, it is understood, under discussion, with a view to granting some equivalent.

A correspondent who inquires what has become of a Paymaster of a regiment of Dragoon Guards, is informed that the officer lately retired on the half-pay of Captain.

We have postponed some of our leading remarks in order to make room for the most pressing communications of correspondents, but, nevertheless, are obliged to disappoint several friends whose letters remain in type.

Our Portsmouth correspondent's letter was above weight: his attention to this point in future is requested.

Signatures to letters in type—"An Old Sailor;" "Philoland" "Bryan O'Lynn."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 183[illegible]

WHILST discussing the prospect of affa[illegible] India on the 27th April last, and speculating o[illegible] results to be anticipated from the wise and vi[illegible] ous policy of the Governor-General, we expre[illegible] our firm conviction that the expedition under Sir John Keane would be found equal to execute in the field what had been so ably planned in the council. It was with no small gratification that we found our expectations realised.

Many of our influential contemporaries were of a different belief, and, echoing the statements of the disaffected Anglo-Indian press, earnestly engaged in magnifying the difficulties to be encountered, in moving an army so far beyond the frontier, through a mountainous sterile [illegible] inhabited by warlike tribes, devoted to a life reported as the most able and inveterately hostile that our troops had ever encountered in that hemisphere.

The complete success of the expedition, so wisely planned and skilfully executed, appears to have produced anything but a grateful effect upon these journalists. Such as do not "damn with faint praise" are altogether silent upon the subject. These have thought it sufficient to publish Sir John Keane's despatch with little or no comment, leaving it to right-judging people of the present day, and the future historian, to discover the merit which, with all their political inveteracy, they think it discreditable to deny; whilst those of ultra principles, who can see no merit in any act that does not redound to the interest of their own party, have now discovered that the march was attended with few difficulties, the fierce Affghans a feeble race of cowards, and the terrible Dost Mohamed himself but a cur!

The fortress and citadel of Ghuznee, hitherto reputed impregnable and always considered as one of the strongest holds in India, and which Sir John Keane describes in his despatch as much stronger in reality than he had been led to suppose, is now represented in the light of an Ashantee village, and the storming and capture of the place, which the veteran General describes as "one of the most brilliant acts it had ever been his lot to witness during a service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe," is worthy of little more than a passing comment.

It was well observed by a morning contempo[illegible] days since, that the importa[illegible] of this [illegible] her we consider its present [illegible], is worthy of a more com[illegible] on than has yet been bestow[illegible] are its effects apparent in [illegible] with a[illegible], with the Courts of Nepa[illegible] which, presuming upon our failure, had assu[illegible] a hostile attitude; but, above all, upon the policy of Russia, by confounding the politics and frustrating the knavish tricks of that insidious and intriguing power.

Whatever influence this event may have upon the prospects of parties at home, we care nothing; whether it shall exalt the prospects of the one or depress the prospects of the other, is a matter of total indifference to us, compared to the apprehension that for this, or any purpose, the due meed of public applause and congratulation—of fame and reward—should be withheld from the soldiers who so gallantly executed, in defiance of all obstructions, the intention that had been so wisely planned; and it is, therefore, with no small pleasure we perceive it announced that rewards [illegible] titles are intended to mark the approbation of Sovereign and the country for this brilliant important service.

Our neighbours, particularly the French, are obnoxious to the charge of vaunting the deeds of their fleets and armies somewhat extravagantly. This may be a national reflection, or a fault; it is a venial one; and, indeed, the time [illegible] very distant, when the exploit of Sir John Ke[illegible] would have been applauded by every portion [illegible] the English press in terms which could not fail to uphold the national spirit, and excite emulation in our aspiring youth to attain the like renown. If the French run into one extreme, our party predilections appear to have produced another, and [illegible]ether blinded us to the merit of acts the [illegible]ess of which redound to the credit of our political rivals. This is a bad and un-English state of feeling, and we trust, for the honour of our common country, that it may soon pass away, or at all events cease to be manifested in the manner it has been displayed of late, and particularly upon the occasion of the late brilliant exploit performed by troops of the British and Native Army in India.

WE have seen a copy of the Admiralty Regulations with respect to the appointments of Mates of the Royal Navy to the situation of Chief Officers of the Coast Guard, and the following is an extract:—

"All Mates of 5 years' actual service, either in the Royal Navy or Revenue Service, will be eligible to be Chief Officers of the Coast-Guard, provided they have been employed within 3 years.

"Their promotion will be on precisely the same footing as other officers now employed in the Coast-Guard Service.

"They will be allowed to return to the Naval Service with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, provided they be found in all respects fit and desirable for active duty.

"Such Mates are to be classed with the Mates of Revenue Cruizers in the annual recommendation for promotion.

WE sincerely regret to announce the dismissal by Court-Martial of Paymaster Dunlevie, of the 98th Foot. Last week we alluded to the case in our Notes to Correspondents, and expressed a hope that Mr. Dunlevie would be allowed the benefit of the sale of his commission; but nothing of the kind is held out in the order communicated to the Major-General commanding the Northern District. Paymaster Dunlevie has nearly completed twenty-seven years' service, of which twenty-six years have been on full-pay. As [illegible]sign he served the campaign of 1814 in Ho[illegible]d, including the attack on the village of [illegible]sem, bombardment of Antwerp and storm[illegible]f Bergen-op-Zoom, where he was severely [illegible]nded through the left arm and left side; and he was present on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 1815, at Waterloo. The irregularity in his accounts, we believe, do not affect his personal honour and character as a gentleman, and we therefore hope his long services will be favourably considered by the authorities. To us he is a perfect stranger, but it is our province to plead the cause of the Military veteran.

The result of the Court-Martial on Assistant-Surgeon Faulis, 20th Foot, is, as we have all along anticipated, an admonition.

SEVERAL communications have reached us with reference to our recent notices of the very inadequate remuneration under the head of contingent allowance, and which presses more particularly upon Officers of the junior ranks. The express object for which this allowance is made not being distinctly understood, seems to be the basis upon which the grievance rests,—if, for the keeping in repair the arms, which we believe to have been the original intention, the allowance, which varies from [illegible] to two shillings per diem, *per company*, would [illegible]o means be inadequate; but, unfortunately [illegible]y, from the name it bears—"contingent,"—[illegible]st everything is construed as having a legitimate claim upon this allowance—stationery to wit, and the heavy burden of all debts arising from soldiers dying or deserting when in debt to the Crown, besides sundry other trifling things which the Commanding Officer may say, in the plenitude of his power,—"Oh, let that go against the contingent." Indeed, so indistinctly are the items which have a just claim upon this allowance pointed out, that the Commanding Officer would be justified in bringing almost anything against it,—vide page 132 of Her Majesty's Regulations: "In the absence of the Captain, the Subaltern Officer, appointed to command the troop or company, is entitled to the *contingent* allowance for the time being, and the same is to be appropriated *accordingly* under the authority of the Officer commanding the regiment." It is here that the word *accordingly* wants so much to be defined;—according to what? Now, when it is acknowledged what some of these demands are that are made upon this allowance—the number of desertions that take place in some of our colonies and the deaths in others, it must be very evident that the Officer,

out of his scanty pittance, annually refunds a portion of it, through this indirect means, back to the Government. This is not right; and if an allowance is to be made, a just average ought to be taken, and the objects having legitimately a claim upon such allowance distinctly laid down, or do away with it altogether, and have a debtor and creditor account kept with the Paymaster of the regiment of the contingencies of the company, and the balance either paid by him to the Officer, or by the Officer to him, to be credited to the Government annually. This debtor and creditor account could be squared and handed over from one Officer to another on taking charge of the company. Were this plan adopted, we much suspect the Government would find they would have little to receive at the end of the year, and the Officer would be safe, he being secured from all loss; but, at present, for an Officer to pay out of his private means any sum that a soldier may die indebted to the country presses hard upon him; while, on the other hand, should the soldier die, leaving any property, without willing away the same, or having next of kin, it is immediately credited to the Government, even if it were but the fractional part of a penny.

To grant an allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* per diem to meet all the demands at present brought against the contingent is absurd, inasmuch as it is by no means adequate, and is unjust and hard upon the Officer, and may therefore well come under the head of "Military Grievance."

In fact, the present contingent allowance is a mercantile transaction—a bargain forced upon the Officer, evidently to his disadvantage, and therefore a grievance that requires to be remedied.

Accredited agents from the French Government are now in England, with full authority to contract for steam-engines of from 300 to 500-horse power, regardless of expense, so that the manufacture is of first-rate excellence. We understand contracts have already been entered into with the celebrated firms of Messrs. Fawcett, of Liverpool, and Miller and Ravenhill, of London.

In the *Naval and Military Gazette* of 28th September, we called attention to the new edition of a very valuable little Military brochure on Courts-Martial &c., by the Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, Colonel D'Aguilar. We were, however, compelled at that time to limit our extracts from the work to the observations on the practice and constitution of Courts of Enquiry; and we now, therefore, return to it with the view of giving the opinions of that very experienced officer, with reference to the Good-Conduct Warrant of the 9th May last—opinions that deserve the mature consideration of every Commanding Officer, who, as Lord Hill observes in his Circular of the 12th June, incurs a heavy responsibility under this Warrant, in estimating offences, and disposing thereof. On the one hand, he is bound to take heed lest he deprive the soldier, who looks to him for protection, of a permanent and substantial boon, by recording against him in the Regimental Defaulter Book any of those several errors or faults which even men of general good character may sometimes commit; and which, although necessarily subjecting him to some punishment, should not deprive him of the advantages he would otherwise derive from his general good conduct. Cases of this kind are wisely provided for in the fifth paragraph below:—

"The Author is aware that, in giving full and practical effect to the foregoing instructions, it is not easy to lay down precise rules for the observance of Commanding Officers upon points that are manifestly left to a certain extent to their discretion. It seems obvious, however, that a principle of general uniformity should exist in the distribution of regimental offences, as well as in the monthly returns of them that are transmitted to General Officers commanding Districts.

"With this view, the Author is of opinion that the whole of the offences committed during the month should be included in those returns, and that separate columns should be given for such of them as have been entered in the Troop or Company Defaulter Book, and such as have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book.

"The principle which governs these entries must be left, to a certain extent, to the discretion of Commanding Officers, care being taken that the name of every soldier who, in consequence of any misconduct, shall have been subjected to any punishment beyond six days' drill, or seven days' confinement to barracks, shall be invariably inserted in the latter—that is, in the Regimental Defaulter Book.

"With regard to Drunkenness, it will be remembered that it is not now considered imperative to bring a soldier to trial for "habitual drunkenness," on the commission of the precise number of acts of drunkenness specified in the 81st Article of War. It is left open to Commanding Officers to decide when an example shall be deemed necessary.

"It appears, therefore, that circumstances may exist where an act of accidental inebriety *off duty*, unattended by other irregularity of any kind, is so far outweighed in the old soldier, by long previous good conduct—and in the young recruit by total inexperience—as to justify a Commanding Officer in dealing with it as a minor offence in the first instance, and confining its insertion to the Troop or Company Defaulter Book, care being taken that the ground for such exception is duly recorded.

"In all trials for 'habitual drunkenness,' the Author is of opinion that the Regimental Defaulter Book, (or where it cannot be produced without inconvenience to the service, a verified extract therefrom) can alone be considered the best evidence, and it is doubly incumbent, therefore, that the insertion in that book of each offence which is destined to operate upon the most important interests of the soldier, should be made with the utmost circumspection and deliberation.

"It seems also to the Author a general and a reasonable principle, that the entry of each offence—whether in the Troop or Company, or in the Regimental Defaulter Book, should be made to correspond with the character of the punishment inflicted."

As, according to the New Establishment, regiments are now to be 880 strong (rank and file), we will beg to draw the particular attention of the authorities at the Horse Guards to the multifarious and onerous duties of the Depot Adjutants.

In the first place, this officer has to superintend the raising and drilling of recruits for the entire regiment: he will probably never have less than 60 or 70 recruits (to say nothing of two or three young officers) at drill at one time, and the greater part of the drill instructors he must create and instruct himself. He has to keep the records and documents of the *entire* regiment, and to prepare the same returns precisely as if they were at home; and, in fact, he has to perform every duty which is ever required of a regimental Adjutant. In addition, he has to conduct a somewhat extensive correspondence with the Service Companies on matters connected with them, which are always referred by the Horse Guards through the depot. He has to furnish the Service Companies with copies of all returns, &c.; to transmit with each draft, sent abroad, copies of their services, Courts-Martial, defaulters, records, &c.; and his returns are also much embarrassed by the constant transfer of men sent home and drafts sent abroad, which make them not a little complicated. Further, a great proportion of the non-commissioned officers of a depot are absent, either recruiting or abroad (as all promotions take place with the Service Companies, and delays then occur in sending the promoted men home), and half the Subalterns of a depot are recruits at drill.

Now, we believe it will be conceded, that the duties of a regimental Adjutant of a corps at home are quite sufficient to engage the best energies of the most competent officer; it might, therefore, be imagined, that a Depot Adjutant would have the best assistance, and would be a most carefully-selected officer, who would enjoy adequate advantages. Let us draw a comparison.

The Regimental Adjutant has the pick of the regiment for his Serjeant-Major and Orderly-room Clerk, and the latter is entitled (after a probation) to reckon service as a Serjeant, and the Adjutant is assisted by having the best men that can be found as Pay-Serjeants of companies and in the different Staff situations.

The Depot Adjutant has for his Staff an untried Serjeant-Major and Quartermaster-Serjeant,—the Pay-Serjeants are, for the most part, made out of any invalids that are too old and stupid for foreign service; his Orderly-room Clerk can reckon no service as a Serjeant; his drill instructors he must create himself out of his own recruits; and, to crown all, he only holds his situation for two years, a period quite insufficient to enable him to obtain even an insight into his duties, and the expense of his outfit in horse and appointments about doubles any emolument that he could possibly derive from his appointment in that time.

These things require no comment!

The Court.

The Queen, we are happy to say, has recovered from her recent indisposition. Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday afternoon. The members will afterwards have the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, returned to Marlborough House on Saturday, from a visiting tour [illegible]

The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron to Lieut.-General Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., by the title of Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the county of Devon.

Despatches, dated 12th ult., were received on Monday at the Foreign Department from Lord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador at Lisbon; and from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid: also at the Colonial Department, from Mr. Thomson, the Governor of Canada; from the Right Hon. S. Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon; from Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada; and from Colonel Reid, Governor of Bermuda. On Wednesday despatches were received from Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica, and the other Governors of the West India Colonies. On Thursday, despatches were forwarded for the British Ambassadors at Vienna, Berlin, Hanover, Naples, Switzerland, Greece, and Rome.

The meeting of Parliament is fixed for Tuesday, 14th January.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held during the week, and have been attended by all the members at present in town.

The Queen and Prince Albert.—It became necessary for Her Majesty to indicate her preference for Prince Albert sufficiently to make him acquainted with the Royal partiality, and so put affairs in train for the arrangements which we now officially know are in progress. This was a *delicate* task, but the Queen acquitted herself of it with equal *delicacy* and tact. At one of the palace balls she took occasion to present Prince Albert with her bouquet, and the hint was not lost on the gallant German. His close uniform, buttoned up to the throat, did not admit of his placing the Persian Rose gift where it would be most honoured; and he immediately drew his penknife and ripped a slit in his dress nearest his heart, where he gracefully deposited the happy omen. Again, to announce the projected union to the Privy Council was an easy duty to that of intimating it to the principal party concerned; and we understand that here also our Sovereign Lady displayed unusual presence of mind and female ingenuity. The Prince was expressing the grateful sense he entertained of his reception in England, and the delight he had experienced from the kind attentions shown to him during his stay, when the Queen naturally put the question upon which their future lives so much depended—"*If your Highness is pleased with the country, would you wish to remain in it?*" Who can doubt the reply?—*Literary Gazette.*

The Duchess of Kent will take up her residence at Kensington Palace immediately after the celebration of the Queen's nuptials, *if not before.*—*Morning Herald.*

We have much pleasure in stating that the health of the Duke of Wellington has been improving ever since his arrival at Strathfieldsaye.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Douro have given up their intention of visiting the Continent for the present. The Marquess, Viscount Ossulston, and Lord Tullamore, are now on a shooting excursion in Scotland.

The Earl of Minto will leave the Admiralty the week after next, for Minto-house, Roxburghshire, to join the Countess and family. The noble Earl will return to town on the meeting of Parliament, when the parties at the Admiralty will commence.

The Marquess of Breadalbane is the new Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire.

The Earl of Cardigan has very handsomely caused two fine stags to be brought to Canterbury from his splendid domain in Northamptonshire, to afford the East Kent gentry the recreation of stag-hunting during the present season.

Lord Brougham's only daughter died at Brighton on Saturday evening. She had been in bad health for a long time.

The Special Commission at Monmouth will be opened on the 10th inst.

A deputation from the merchants of London, connected with the Canadas, waited on Sir John Colborne last Saturday, to congratulate him on his safe arrival, and to present their most cordial thanks for the eminent services performed by him in Canada, to which they were mainly indebted for the preservation of the colony to the Crown of Great Britain, and to acknowledge also his uniform kindness to the poor emigrants as they reached his province.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Death of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.—This event, which has been for some time anticipated from the evident breaking-up of the Bishop's constitution, will occasion deep and extensive regret. His Lordship expired on Wednesday at the Episcopal Palace, Lichfield.

A madman of the name of Stockledge, from Manchester, was apprehended [illegible] attempting to enter Windsor Castle.

Viscount [illegible] more remarkable for gallantry than wit, [illegible] visit his friends in Wiltshire. The friend has a fit of

the gout. The Viscount pursues the sports of the field alone, or rather accompanied only by quadrupeds. In his wanderings, he stumbles upon an adventure which almost paralyses him; he meets a lady pursuing, like himself, the amusement of knocking down partridges. She is beautiful as an angel. Our Viscount makes the acquaintance of the modern Diana, *as he thinks*. She is the daughter of a neighbouring squire; the old manor-house in sight is the paternal mansion; an only daughter; rich, surpassing rich, the senior! The Viscount is poor, and a wife with wealth would serve to repair his shattered fortune, if not his constitution! Again and again the enamoured lord meets his fair enslaver; he tells his name, his rank, and begs to be permitted to throw himself at the feet of his adored one's sire, and offer himself as a son-in-law. This the lady of the gun refuses to allow. Her parent is singular—odd—would not allow a stranger to enter his doors. Alas! they might meet in happier times, and the fair one vanishes; the lord pursues, but in vain, for he is fifty! He mentions to his gouty friend his adventure with Miss Wright! no such name is known to him; had never heard of such a person. It is very singular! The Viscount describes the house, but his friend is still at a loss—the Viscount is a bad describer. So passed the third day's dinner. In the evening, the gout being better, the pair proceeded to the little town of B——, where a company of travelling comedians are then performing, and enter the theatre. The Viscount looks round; he sees his enslaver; he points her out to his friend, who rouses the theatre with his hearty laugh. The Viscount inquires; his friend replies. O romance! O adventure! where are ye now? The manor-house is the depot of the —nd; the lady holds Brevet rank as wife to the gallant Commander. This story got wind, and the Viscount is now ruralising in the Isle of Wight.—*Court Journal.*

Sir J. M. Doyle.—At the London Tavern on Thursday night, a public entertainment was given to Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. Doyle, K.C.B., by the civil, naval, and military claimants on Portugal, arising out of the war for the recovery of Donna Maria da Gloria's throne. The chair was taken by Col. Bristow. The usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and very warmly responded to.

Daniel O'Connell.—To-morrow, 8th Dec., a simultaneous collection will be made throughout Ireland for the annual tribute to O'Connell. Great exertions are being made to render it successful, for it is stated on authority that he is heavily embarrassed. O'Connell demands, through his secretary and agent, the specific sum of 25,000*l.*; and, hinting at the extreme moderation of the demand, intimates that double that amount would go nearer to satisfy his wants: "*Ie.* each had from 1,000,000 of persons would achieve 50,000*l.*; and be it remembered, the liberals of Ireland exceed 7,000,000."

Morgan O'Connell, M.P. (second son of Daniel), succeeds to the office of Register of Deeds, void by Mr. Kildahl's death. Mr. O'Connell will, of course, leave a vacancy for the representation of Meath.

On Monday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Currie, Army Clothier, Regent-street, recovered damages (200*l.*) in an action against Mr. Almond, accoutrement-maker, Bond-street, for assault and imprisonment, in taking him before the Magistrates at Marlborough-street Office, on a disputed bill transaction.

Hereditary Luck.—The prize of a lac of rupees in the Calcutta lottery has fallen conjointly to Richard Willis, Esq., son of General Willis, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, and Captain Stuart, who is the General's son-in-law. It is a singular instance of good fortune that Gen. Willis should himself have drawn the lac in a Bombay lottery some years ago.—*Bombay Paper.*

Died, on Monday evening last, at Breybury, the seat of Viscount Beresford, Henry Phillip Hope, Esq., a gentleman of not less exquisite taste in the fine arts than of illimitable extent of amiable and charitable feelings. His habits were shy to excess; but from the poor and the needy he never turned that countenance which was the index of his incomparable heart. His charities knew no bounds, and his wealth was amply subservient to his wishes. A few years before his death he became possessed of a large fortune by the death of an uncle in Holland, and he nobly distributed it, in thirds, between his two nephews and himself. In later life he lived within a large mansion in Connaught-place. He died a bachelor, in his 61st year. His private worth overflowed with incessant demonstration of affectionate solicitude and support.

Mr. Todd, the Portuguese Consul at Cardiff, is held to bail to appear when called upon to answer any charge relating to the supposed escape of Stephanish Williams, charged with being guilty of High Treason.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.—Cabrera is resolved to continue the struggle from which Don Carlos has withdrawn. He has under his orders 30,000 well-armed and disciplined soldiers, with eighty-seven pieces of artillery, and abundance of provisions and ammunition. The bad season paralyses the operations of his adversary.

ALGIERS.—Abd-El-Kader, alarmed by the Duke of Orleans' recent excursion through the interior, and probably considering this armed expedition as a breach of the treaty of the Tafna, which placed certain limits to French occupation east and south of Algiers, has proclaimed a holy war against the infidels. In a letter to Maréchal Valée, dated 18th ult., he announced that peace was at an end, and that he was prepared for war. Partial attacks immediately commenced, and the Arabs of the Emir passed the river Chiffa, the boundary of the French province of Algiers on the west. On the 20th, two detachments, of thirty men each, left the camp of Bouffarick for two neighbouring posts with cars and provisions. One was completely cut off and killed, the cars and mules taken; the other escaped with the loss of its Commander only. On the 21st, 1500 Arab horse passed the Chiffa, when the Commandant of the post of the river Lalley marched with 200 soldiers to attack them. The Arabs did not shun the combat, and being too many for their foes, the French endeavoured to form a square, but in vain. They were routed and cut to pieces, leaving their Commander and 105 officers and men dead. Similar attacks were made on other points of the French fortified frontier. Late letters from Algiers represent all the French farms of the plain of the Metidja as ravaged and burned by about 4000 mounted Arabs, who have decapitated about 800 French. Col. Lamoricière had already taken revenge on the Hadjouts, whom he has beaten near Bouffarick, taking 100 horse.

JAMAICA.—The inaugural address of Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the meeting of the House of Assembly, has given great satisfaction throughout the island. The accounts state that in a great many instances the negroes had improved in their conduct. The seasons on the north side have been generally

UNITED STATES.—The last three years' war with England, the most powerful nation in the world, cost the United States about 90,000,000 dollars. The three years' war in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway negroes, has cost us 40,000,000 dollars, or nearly half the whole expense of our war with England. In the war with England, our Navy and Army, after covering themselves with glory, achieved an honourable peace. The war against the miserable Indians and negroes was wickedly commenced, has been ingloriously conducted, and threatens to be interminable. There is not in the history of wars among civilised nations, a parallel for the wantonness, imbecility, and corruption, which distinguish this humiliating, dishonourable, infamous crusade.—*New York paper.*

Literary Notices.

Henry of Guise; or, the States of Blois. By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "The Robber," "The Gentleman of the Old School," &c. 3 vols. Longman.

A VEIL of impenetrable mystery has hitherto shaded, and must for ever shade, the motives of much that was strange in the conduct of Henry of Guise, the great leader of the "League" formed by his brother the Cardinal, and the determined champion of the Roman Catholic religion in France. Conjecture, therefore, and imagination, have ample scope for exertion; and thus the character of the Duke of Guise affords, throughout his turbulent, ambitious, and extraordinary career, a fine subject for the writer of historic romance. And it could not have fallen into abler hands than those of Mr. James, whose extensive conversancy with French history pre-eminently qualified him for the task. Henry of Guise forms an admirable nucleus, around which to form, from the material of the time—from the persons and events of a most stirring period—an intensely interesting plot, with strange and striking developments of character. Mr. James has rendered ample justice to his theme. With King Henry III., the Queen Catherine de Medici, the Duke and Cardinal de Guise, Villequier the minister, Epernon the favourite, and other real personages of the time, he has achieved all that could be desired; and then, to give increased effect to the narrative, as a work of fiction, he has called in the aid of ideal characters—beings of his own creation. For instance, Marie de Clairvaut, a niece and ward of the Duke—the Brothers Gaspar, and Charles de Montsoreau, rival lovers of the lady—the Abbé de Boisguerin, tutor of the brothers, and also having designs upon Marie de Clairvaut—Gondrin, a huntsman, devoted to the Duke of Guise—Iguati, an Italian, the Duke's page—Orbi, an Italian bravo, &c. From the commencement to the close, incidents arise and follow each other in rapid succession, and the story teems with unflagging interest.

Speaking generally, we doubt the propriety of encouraging the manufacture of what are strictly styled historical romances; understanding thereby tales of which [illegible] or many of the principal incidents and characters are such as have actually occurred and existed, as is the case in Sir Walter Scott's *Quentin Durward*, &c., and not those in which, though connected and influenced by actual events, as in the same great writer's *Redgauntlet*, most of the personages, and their sayings and doings, are understood to be altogether imaginary. Our reasons for this doubt, in which we are by no means singular, may be readily imagined to arise from the proneness of authors to sacrifice time, place, and character, sometimes in recklessness, sometimes in ignorance, to their own immediate convenience,—thereby confounding in the minds of those who read many of such productions the truth of history with fiction; and this the rather as we believe there are not a few who scarce read history in any other shape, which is the less to be wondered at, as the backneying of its most attractive passages, by constantly weaving them into "Tales," deprives its drier intervals of the full benefit of their natural relief. We do not, indeed, forget that Scott himself, in one of his prefaces, has combated such objections with considerable force; but although we would admit of some exceptions, and, above all, should be grieved to have missed his own extraordinary efforts of genius in this peculiar line of composition, abounding as some of them do with anachronisms and other errors as to fact—fully aware, moreover, that an interesting work of this kind will incite many to rub up their previous historical recollections, or to acquire knowledge which they may have neglected,—we still opine that, in the general, these productions not only tend to the confused recollection of historical events and characters, but rather detract from than add to the force and effect of many a romantic event of years gone by, more wonderful than aught that the most teeming brain has yet invented, by stripping them of the sometimes eloquent, and often simply forcible, style of the original narrators, to dress them in the flimsy and frequently meretricious ornaments with which the current language of modern fictitious literature abounds, frequently, to our thinking (if the illustration be not too far fetched), producing something of the same effect upon the mind, which the quadrille composers, who, by mutilation and torture, popularise the finest works of the best composers (however unfitted) to their own saltatory purposes, inflict upon the ear of those acquainted with the original airs.

Still, whatever may be our objection to this branch of literature, we infinitely prefer the historical romance to the Newgate Calendar tales, now so popular—(although this, as in the case of *Jack Sheppard*, may respect real personages, entitled, like that worthy, to be described as they really were, and which in his case has not been done)—or to the mere inanity and nothingness of the generality of what are called fashionable novels; and, in Parliamentary phrase, we must protest against being understood, in our former remarks, to have uttered aught of personality against Mr. James, who is well known as, if not absolutely the first, certainly one of the first, of our living authors of this class, and as we think the present work will certainly not detract from his fame, he may pass as one of the exceptions which we have admitted ourselves disposed to allow.

Excursions in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, &c. By Robert Bremner. 2 vols. Henry Colburn.

MR. BREMNER'S excellent work on Russia must be so fresh in the recollection of our readers, and his many rare and valuable qualifications as a traveller so justly appreciated, that our task in noticing his new volumes is as easy as it is agreeable; especially as the "Excursions in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden" in fact formed an integral part of the same extensive tour which gave occasion for the work on Russia; the latter portion being published first, on account of the excitement which at that time existed about everything connected with the internal state of the Russian empire.

The present volumes form the commencement of the tour, and carry us over about sixteen hundred miles of some of the most interesting and important countries in the world, making us acquainted not only with everything of note which presents itself to the bodily senses, but with much connected with the manners, habits, and political and social condition of the people, which could only have been obtained by very shrewd observation, aided by other advantages of introduction, &c., which few travellers possess.

As there is no particular topic which is allowed to take a decided lead in these volumes, and as every one is treated with that candour and good sense which are the characteristics of Mr. Bremner as a traveller, it may readily be supposed that the work is as entertaining as it is useful. From the highest political interests of the countries treated of, down to the simplest minutiæ of their agricultural and other industrial pursuits, all are touched upon with a rapid but a keen glance, and all are treated with that fearless honesty and open good faith, in the absence of which books of travel are but works of fiction under another and more dangerous form. Moreover, the various and solid information conveyed in these

volumes is by far the most recent that can now be obtained; a very important point, at a period when change is so rife in every country, and in the northern countries of Europe more than in any others.

The first volume of these "Excursions" occupies itself with Holstein, Denmark, and the West Coast of Sweden,—including a steam-boat trip among the Danish Islands, and a residence in the capital of Denmark and the chief towns, of sufficient length to allow of all their noticeable features being visited and described. In this volume the personal details respecting the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen, and also those respecting our extraordinary countryman Mr. Lloyd, the author of "Field Sports of the North of Europe," are full of interest and curiosity.

The second volume comprises Excursions in Norway and along the East Coast of Sweden, with a lengthened residence in the capital of Bernadotte, and a large body of highly interesting and valuable information, as well as amusing anecdote, relating to that extraordinary man and truly excellent and enlightened monarch. The most attractive portions of this volume will undoubtedly be found to consist of those which relate to Charles John and his family.

The work concludes with two chapters of a supplementary nature, but of much interest, one of them giving the details of a visit to the Laplanders, and the other of a sportsman's notes on his tours in Norway and Sweden, with advice to his brother sportsmen on the sporting capabilities of those countries.

These volumes are printed uniform with the author's "Excursions in Russia;" and, in fact, the four volumes may now be looked upon as one complete work, offering a body of information indispensable to every one who desires to possess clear and just notions of the existing condition of Northern Europe.

Western India in 1838. By Mrs. Postans, author of "Cutch." 2 Vols. Saunders and Otley.

Mrs. Postans justly remarks—

"Of the great and varied beauties of the natural scenery of India some vague ideas may have been formed; but of its social condition, of its agricultural capabilities, of its vegetable productions, of its geological formations, of its necessities as an empire, or of its value as a colony, little indeed is generally understood; and as it is by recorded facts alone, that opinions can be formed, and good arise, it is, I think, to be regretted that so few among us chronicle our experiences of Indian life. Every individual who visits India, whether his sojourn is for a brief or a lengthened period, whether he possess the pen of an accomplished writer, or a more humble talent, that of careful observation, may yet afford some valuable information if he but faithfully describe all that may have interested or attracted his attention; and this, without any reference to the degree of literary ability which he may possess, inasmuch as facts remarkable gems, which, although improved by a graceful setting, are yet recognised as jewels of intrinsic worth, even when surrounded by the rude rough and unpolished metal.

"India (she adds) is making very rapid advances in general improvement; and although the mass of the people yet unhappily remain sunk in the deepest barbarism, a change is taking place among the gentry, which will produce results of the highest interest. In the present work, I have endeavoured to sketch the commencement of this change, and to represent some portions of Western India as I have seen them; leaving it to the pens of others, more capable for the task, to follow up the work, and by tracing the causes and effects of such a change, to afford a valuable addition to our present knowledge of India, and of the means by which her condition may be efficiently improved."

Mrs. Postans is a woman possessing too much good sense to think of publishing aught that is worthless, or without interest; but we cannot abstain from the remark, that we have sought in vain, throughout these volumes, for the originality of thought, the perspicacity of observation, the accuracy and purity of diction, the simple elegance and grace of style, by which her work on "Cutch" was pre-eminently distinguished. It seems, indeed, as though the presiding spirit of taste which had hovered around her, and directed her pen during the composition of that charming performance, had deserted her on the present occasion. Success, deserved as it was, should not have rendered her regardless of the *agrémens* of art in subsequent efforts. However, there is considerable information, and much to be gleaned even in the volumes before us. The following remarks on the native soldiery are well suited to our columns:—

"The Horse-guard regulations uphold the system of arraying all our foreign troops after the English model: still it would seem impossible to see the finely-made sepoy of a native regiment in the simple but exquisitely graceful dress of his country, without lamenting the etiquette or toilette he is constrained to observe in conformance with our military mandate. The regiments of Western India are principally supplied from the Deckan, and the Mahrattis are consequently handsome and powerful men. In speaking of mere costume, however, that of a Hindostan sepoy is most particularly distinguished for its actual and picturesque effect. The complexion of these men is unusually fair for Asiatics; and their figures seem cast in the most symmetrical of nature's moulds. The easy grace with which the tasteful attire of the Indian soldier is worn, is combined with an inexpressible dignity of manner, indicative of high caste, and produced by a train of conducive satisfactions, and well-recognised distinctions, influencing the native mind. When, however, the silken sash, with its pendant sleeves, the well-draped dopatta, and the graceful turban are laid aside for the uniform of a mercenary in the British service, the character of the sepoy appears to undergo a change, and his general aspect becomes that of a very secondary description, inviting in a state of passive indifference to all that concerns his family, his country, and himself. A comparison will readily suggest the idea, that the full equipment of our English military dress must prove a severe infliction of discomfort to the native soldier, being equally ill suited to his habits, his physical structure, and the climate in which he serves. Not the least inconvenience to the sepoy, however, is that of being compelled, in conjunction with red coats, stocks, and belts, to adopt our heavy shoes, in exchange for the light, easy, Egyptian-looking sandal. The thick heels and strong leather that and encumber their feet, and fatally destroy the graceful bearing and confirmed step, for which natives of good caste are eminently remarkable.

"When the thermometer rises to 110 deg., the red coat is, by a merciful dispensation, exchanged for one of a similar form, made of white long cloth; but the belt, the stock, and the cap remain; and the poor fellows can scarcely rejoice in the intended benefit, from the labour it costs to keep their snowy vesture unstained, or to restore its original purity. The sepoy is his own washerman; and as the wells, or probably a river, may be situated at some distance from the regimental lines, the ablutory process forms both a troublesome and fatiguing accession of daily duty.

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"The sepoys are well drilled, and at a review, or on parade, do not suffer much by a comparison with our British troops. I remember to have particularly remarked this at Poonah, on occasion of the presentation of colours to the European regiment, when the 4th Dragoons and several regiments of Artillery were also present. The native troops looked well, marched well, and played their part in the military spectacle with admirable precision; while the hundred city of the Peishwah in the distance, and the gilded domes of Parbuttee, served to recall vivid recollections of the gallant and intrepid manner in which the sepoys defended our power in the Deckan, and made good our possessions, even against the princes of their own people. In those times, the value of the native troops was well understood; and Sir Arthur Wellesley has yielded a just and well-earned tribute to their bravery, fidelity, and good discipline. The good conduct of the sepoys has not only proved eminently valuable when opposed to their own countrymen, but it will be remembered that we have never hesitated to bring them into the field against foreign enemies, even against the French tacticians, and their well-drilled army, whom, on one occasion, the native troops succeeded in wresting, after our other soldiery had been repeatedly driven back.

"These remarks are not by any means intended as an attempted examination of the military capacity or physical power of British and Indian troops; but simply to prove, that, considering his duties, his position, and the possessions he defends, the sepoy is most valuable, and deserves the highest encouragement and consideration which a liberal government can possibly award him. Too much indeed, cannot, I think, be said in support of the interests of our native troops, who, however apathetic they may appear in the monotonous discharge of mere garrison duty, have, on occasions of urgent necessity, behaved with a bravery, fidelity, and unmurmuring endurance of hunger and fatigue, worthy our best opinions; but which, it is to be regretted, is seldom justly lauded, unless when such emergencies arise. * *

"It has been objected to by some, that the differences of religious opinion between European officers and the native tends to create a barrier between them, and prohibits the tie of attachment and respect which should always exist in minds of the soldier towards his immediate commander. Inclined to believe this opinion to have been interred, rather knowledge of the differences which exist in the social cust. of Europeans and Asiatics, than from personal observation, the acquaintance with native peculiarities. The knowledge the sepoys of a regiment acquire, concerning the character of their British officers, is remarkable for its accuracy and justness. An amiable, respectable man, is universally esteemed in proof of which, they request his assistance in difficulties, make him their referee in cases of dispute among themselves, invite him to their festivals, and treat him on all occasions with that sort of confiding respect, which is, perhaps, of all others, the most becoming feeling they can possibly display towards the representatives of a power acknowledged as the native soldier's best protection.

"An instance of personal attachment from a company of sepoys, to an officer of their corps, came under my observation only a short time since, and is worth relating, as its sincerity was proved, by overcoming one of the most powerful prejudices connected with the Brahminical code. It is well known that none but outcaste Hindus, with who are compelled to live outside the cities, and whose very shadow is held as pollution by one of the priestly order, will come in contact with a corpse, or prepare it for interment. An officer of the 16th N.I., a remarkably amiable and religious man, whose character was well known and justly appreciated, died of fever soon after his return to the regiment, after an absence of two years on sick certificate. On his death being known, the sepoys of the 16th, men of high caste, went to his house, entreating permission to see him; their request complied with, several remained with the corpse, prepared it for interment, and finally bore the coffin, first to the church, and afterwards to the grave."

We are glad to find the opinions of Mrs. Postans of the qualities of the Hindu characters, with reference to intellect, temper, disposition, &c., extremely favourable.

In the second volume, the description of "the mount of Girnar, with the rock of the ancient inscriptions," is graphically and vividly interesting. So, also, is the ample account of the court of His Highness the Nawaub, at Junagarh; and, more especially, the writer's description of her presented visits to the harem, and of her very delightful intercourse with its inmates. From the former we select a few descriptive paragraphs:—

"On arriving at the city of Junagarh,* about a week after leaving Joonah, the cloud-capped summit of Girnar towered above us, rising, like the records of an ancient people, of times dedicated to the worship known in India, and of the demonstrated relics of the classical period of our Indian literature." * * *

"The mount of Girnar is of granite formation, situated on an extensive plain, at an elevation of about two thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The summit, a bare scarp rock, begins gradually wooded towards the base, blending with a deep ravine, clothed with fine trees, and intersected by rivers, swollen by the monsoon torrents. From either side of the Girnar, spurs extend, forming a lower range of hills, their ridges fringed with the feathery leaves of the bamboo, and their sides studded with various jungle plants; upon which, shelter, huge blocks of granite lie out in the most fantastic forms. On a small table land, near the summit, are the walls of a fort,

* Junagarh is a large Mohammedan town, about forty miles south-west from Joonah, and situated at the foot of the Girnar Mount. It is the residence of His Highness the Nawaub, and capital of Soorashtra."

enclosing the group of Jain temples, which give to this spot its colour of peculiar sanctity."

* * * * *

"The hill of Girnar is known as one of the five mounts sacred to the Jain sect; its pagodas, carved and ancient temples, incline to the belief of its owing its origin to the early days of Buddism, and confirmation of this curious seems likely to have been afforded by the discovery of the history attached to the graven tablets of the Girnar rock.

"The history of religious sectarianism in India proves, that the followers of Budda were grievously persecuted by the Brahmins, and that the Hindoo princes inflicted on them every description of merciless torture, regarding them as infidels, and their religion as an unpardonable heresy.

"About the year 846 B.C., arose a reformer, in the person of the virtuous ascetic Sakia, who endeavoured to found regulations and laws among the Buddists, which should exalt the character of their magistrates and priests, and render them somewhat independent of oppression. In 319 B.C., a celebrated king, called Asoka, reigned at Palibothra,* and became a convert to the tenets of Buddism. This prince, who after his consecration was styled Riyadasi, was inspired with the strongest zeal for proselytism, and, in furtherance of his designs, assigned convocations to be held, missionaries to be entertained, and every method adopted as could tend to render general those opinions which the now considered to form the only true faith." * *

"In the rocks of Girnar, and of Dhauli in Cuttack, on the pillars of Delhi and Allahabad, the king caused to be graven, containing the leading maxims of Buddism, and thus published them to the people in that characteristic mode, and in the most opposite parts of his great empire of India. The edicts appear to have been, in subsequent ages, multiplied, and bearing various dates evidencing to the assertions of Buddism." * *

"Generation after generation has passed away—the power of Buddism has fallen before the overwhelming ascendancy of the heterodox Jains, the original Sanscrit, as the written language of Girnar, has been superseded by the modern Pali; the Egyptian and Greek dynasties are unknown to the present annals of Surashtra history; yet, despite the great power of change, the rock of the sacred edicts stands fresh as from the chisel of the graver." * *

"Without the large temple of the Neemnath, are the beautiful columns of an unroofed sacred building; and the eye, travelling between them, rests upon one of the most remarkable features of this magnificent scene. From a perpendicular scarp, which rises from the plain to the very summit of Girnar, juts a single block of granite, slightly inclining towards the precipice. At the *Mata Jhapt*, or "hall of death," this is the chosen spot from which zealous devotees cast themselves, in the assured hope of the doctrine of transmigration, that they will enter their next state of being in the enviable rank of powerful Rajahs.

"The ascent to this fatal point is made from the back of the rock; but its steepness rendering it apparently inaccessible. The poor devotee, however, determined upon self-destruction, climbs from point to point of the slippery granite, grasping every irregularity to assist his progress; when, having gained the summit, places a cocoa nut (unstable support!) with unstrung bow, and standing on it for an instant with outstretched arms reaps joyfully his doom. But a few days before our visit a devotee had cast himself from this spot into the ravine, whose body was found, nearly devoured by eagles and beasts of prey.

"Fearful is the height and position of the Jhap, considered as the spot marked for self-sacrifice! But magnificent is its view and clearly distinguished outline, as it appears in bold relief against a calm blue sky, or is crowned with a cloud and growling thunder-storm, whose wild torrents rush down from the mountains, and the roar of falling waters mingle with the wild screams of circumscribing eagles. As if to contrast with the rugged and defined outline of the "leap," two small and fairy-like temples drown the height immediately behind, surrounded with gaily-streaming flags. Below it is a well, celebrated for the purity of the water, called the Hasti Pat, or Elephant's Foot. This name is derived from an octagonal stone in the centre, bearing some faint resemblance to this substantial member. A few plantain trees are planted near it, and flourish well amidst the blocks of granite."

The views and coloured plates of costume, and also the engravings on wood, in these volumes, are very neatly executed.

Fallacies of the Faculty; being the Spirit of the Chrono-Thermal System. In a Series of Lectures. By Samuel Dickson, M.D., formerly a Medical Officer on the Staff. H. Baillière.

Some three or four months since, we noticed, at considerable length, an important volume of Dr. Dickson's, entitled "The Unity of Disease"—a work which we deemed could not "be too extensively read, either by the profession or the public." In the tract before us, announced as the first of a series of lectures, the phenomena of death and sleep, of disease and its assumed type, intermittent fever, are discussed. This lecture is in the same spirit and in the self-same principle as "The Unity of Disease." Dr. Dickson thus enumerates the remedies which he considers most influential in the general treatment of disease, of which, as we have said, he assumes intermittent fever to be the type:—bark, or its better substitute, quinine; arsenic and opium; hydrocyanic acid, iron, silver, copper, strychnia, musk, valerian, colchicum, or veratria, &c. He then says:—

"These medicines, from the relation which their influence bears to *time* of period, and *temperature* of body, I term *chronothermals*; and I have placed them in the order of succession which they appear to me to warrant."

"We shall commence our next lecture," he adds,—"with a consideration of the [illegible], and show you its relation to Sydenham's [illegible]ley,—to Pulay, Curved Spine, Squint, and [illegible] we shall prove are merely [illegible] course,—analytically, by [illegible], by cases of each cured on [illegible]."

* "Considered to be the modern Patna."

† "Shiva, the son of Dasha." ‡ "Prayers."

The Rock; Illustrated with Various Legends and Original Songs and Music, descriptive of Gibraltar. By Major Peat, 21st Regt. Saunders and Otley.

A very pleasing and handsomely got-up quarto volume

of stories and songs (several set to music), with illustrations, which afford an accurate idea of the chief prospects of Gibraltar and its neighbourhood. The Rotation System will give to most Officers some years' residence at the "Rock," and Major Hort's picturesque book should therefore be on the shelves of every regimental library. The views, from clever drawings by Lieut. Lacy of the 46th, are very skilfully and boldly sketched on stone.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell. Moxon.—We lately noticed the elegant and cheap edition of Rogers' Poems, and here we have a fit companion, "The Pleasures of Hope," and all the other beautiful poems of Campbell, handsomely printed in octavo, and at a price that will render them very generally attainable.

Heads of the People and Portraits of the English. R. Tyas.—This is the first number of a new series of a work that we have repeatedly commended. To the talent engaged on the former parts, a very valuable addition has been made. The present number opens with a clever paper, the "Debutante" and her "Chaperon," by Mrs. Gore, who is almost unrivalled in this species of literature. The "Money Lender," by Douglas Jerrold, and the "Old Squire," by William Howitt, are faithfully and forcibly sketched.

Views in the Vicinity of the City of Kingston, Jamaica. T. M'Lean.—Six very clever and spirited pictures by Capt. J. S. Whitty. They consist of a panoramic view of Kingston-harbour from the Apostle's Battery; Kingston Harbour and adjacent country, from Charlottenberg, (St. Andrew's Mountains); Waterfall near the Windward Road; Mount Moses (Coffee Property); St. Andrew's Mountains, from near Up-Park Camp; and a view in the St. Andrew's Mountains, near Content Gap. They are drawn on stone by J. B. Pyne and P. Gauci, to whom great credit is due for the highly-finished manner in which they have preserved the character of the original drawings. Many Military men who have been stationed in Jamaica will highly value these sketches of the bold and mountainous scenery of the island.

Gulliver's Travels. Part 3. Hayward and Moore.—The progress of this work is highly satisfactory: it well maintains its character as a "Standard Edition." Grandville's illustrations are more than worth the price at which each number is published.

The English Bijou Almanack for 1840.—The "Bijou Volume," as it is called, which for some years we have been accustomed to welcome under the auspices of L.E.L., is now confided to Samuel Lover, the popular author of "Rory O'More." It contains portraits of the Duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. Hall, Madame Persiani, Sir M. A. Shee, the poet Moore, and Macready. Besides a complete calendar, it has a variety of useful information, and some very sweet poetry. It is really *multum in parvo*, and in every respect unique and tasteful. We must add, that a miniature portrait of Prince Albert is presented with each copy of the almanack.

East India Intelligence.

Sir John Keane and Major-General Nott.—The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Sir John Keane has declared his determination to send a circular letter to all the officers with the "Army of the Indus," calling upon them individually to state whether they were or were not the authors of certain letters which have appeared in the public journals. Another journal announces that Sir John has made a public call upon Gen. Nott, to know whether he had published, or caused to be published, the merits of the question of his supersession, which appeared in the public prints, and that Gen. Nott disclaims all knowledge of such publication.

Lieut. C. Douglas, recently attached to the Artillery at Agra, and now in progress to Joudpore, had occasion to enter a village on the line of march, when he was assaulted by the Zumeendar sword in hand, and wounded. The Lieutenant returned the attack by passing his sword through the body of his outrageous assailant, and killing him on the spot.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 12.

An express has been despatched after the 12th and 15th Regts. which left Barrackpore several weeks ago, ordering them to return forthwith to the cantonments. One of the corps, it is said, will be sent to strengthen Chittagong.—*Calcutta Observer, Sept.* 14.

Beat of Division Army!—Amongst the letters from the Army of the Indus, which (from the Bengal portion especially) abound with severe animadversions upon the bearing of Sir John Keane, one, dated "Camp, Candubar, 15th June," contains a copy of the following letter, said to have been written by Sir John to Major-Gen. T.—, commanding the cavalry division:—"My dear General,—Riding through the city yesterday evening, with Brigadier Arnold, I saw a person exhibiting a strange unmilitary appearance, and on inquiry found it to be Lieut.-Col. Smyth, commanding a regiment under your orders. I know of no authority sanctioning such a display of bad taste in the regular Army of the Indus as that officer makes. Mustachios have been adopted in the Army of the Indus, and I feel no desire to forbid their being worn; but beards resembling Jews are totally inadmissible, and I have to desire that my sentiments on the subject may be made known to Lieut.-Col. Smyth, and that he will please to appear like a British officer in future." The writer adds: "Lieut.-Col. S. was dressed in every respect regimentally, although merely taking an evening ride in the city, but he was accompanied by several of his old corps, the 4th Local Horse, which, it is more than probable, created a little jealousy. Brigadier A— too, it seems, was by the side of the chief to put in a good word, and point out that Col. S. had lately joined from the irregular branch of the Army. Lieut.-Col. S. called on Sir H. F—— with his beard, and also attended a full-dress foot-parade at Bhawalpoor, and stood close alongside Sir H. F—— with his beard on, but he was not called a Jew, nor did he receive any orders to clip it. Beards are no more against orders than mustachios, and and if one is allowed, the other ought to be; indeed many other officers still wear beards, and nothing is said to them; some wear *Jemmies*, and some *Charlies*. Sir W. C—— has a large long *Charley*, which covers half his chin.

Honorary Distinction to Corps.—G.G.O.—In consideration of the readiness always evinced by the 9th Madras N. I. to proceed on Foreign service, from the earliest period at which the Native troops of this Presidency were required to embark on shipboard, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that regiment to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to the word "Ava," a galley with the motto "Khooshkee wu Turec."—The 29th Bengal N. I. is also allowed to have the word "Delhi" borne on the regimental colours, and other articles of equipment, in addition to any other honorary distinction already acquired by that corps.

Bourbon Prize Money.—Fort St. George, Aug. 16, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, under authority from the Supreme Government, the General Prize Committee have been directed to adjust the second and final distribution of Bourbon Prize money to the Madras troops employed at the capture of that Island, in the year 1810, viz:—

Foot Artillery.
3rd and 6th Regiments Native Cavalry.
1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
2nd do. 12th do. do.
Commissariat of Stores.
2nd Battalion Pioneers, 2nd and 5th Companies.
Watermen attached to H.M. 86th Regiment.

Scale of Distribution to each Rank:—

	C. Rs.		
Major	629	13	2
Captain	88	0	2
Brigade Major	57	2	0
Lieutenants and Ensigns	31	5	0
Conductors, Sub-Conductors, Serjeant Majors, Quartermaster-Serjeants, and Serjeants	20	4	5
Subadars, Syrangs, 1st Tindals	13	12	1
Jemadars, 2nd Tindals	4	9	9
Corporals, Gunners, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, Farriers, Dressers, Havildars	2	4	7
Narques, Troopers, Sepoys, Lascars, Trumpeters, Native Drummers, Fifers, and Dressers, Artificers, Watermen	1	8	4
Bheesties, Puckalies, Sepoys, Recruits, and Bellows Boys	0	12	2

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Aug. 31, 1839—Mr. C. W. Fagan to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Boolundshahur, to have effect from 1st June. Mr. C. Grant to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Dehlee, do. do.—Mr. H. C. Tucker to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Ghuzeepore, do. do.—Mr. R. B. Morgan to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll of Meerut, do. do.—Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Mirzapore, date do.—Mr. J. S. Dunsterne to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Humeerpore, do. do.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—Cadets posted.—G. O., Aug. 29, 1839.—The undermentioned Ens. posted to Corps and directed to join: Ens. F. Drake to 61st N.I., at Almorah—J. W. L. Bird, 11th do., at Saugor—Albert Fytche, 70th do., at Sylhet—C. J. Bean, 61st do., at Almorah—C. V. Hamilton, 45th do., at Shahjehanpore—C. B. Stuart, 3d do., at Barrackpore—H. L. Robertson, 65th do., at Arracan—Chas. Jackson, 39th do., at Neemuch—E. L. Dennys, 11th do., at Saugor—H. M. Williams, 27th do., at Ferozepore—P. C. Murray, 40th do., at Jumaulpore—G. C. Hatch, 57th do., at Barrackpore—M. N. Coombs, 35th do., with Army of Indus—Matthew Raper, 64th do., Delhi—J. H. G. Taylor, 54th do., Loodeeanah—W. Q. Pogson, 43d do., with Army of the Indus—J. S. Rawson, 63d do., Lucknow—A. H. Trevor, 15th do., Barrackpore—F. D'O. Bignell, 10th do., Cawnpore—A. L. Becher, 40th do., Barrackpore—H. B. Impey, 70th do., Sylhet—R. C. Eastwell, 58th do., Barrackpore—D. T. Reid, 53d do., Loodeeanah—F. W. Bangh, 26th do., Meerut—H. P. Shelton, 38th do., Delhi—H. C. Adlam, 42d do., with Army of the Indus—R. C. Wroughton, 67th do., Benares—J. O. Argut, 46th do., Delhi—Alex. Rose, 54th do., Kurnaul—Wm. Agnew, 29th do., Bandah—W. H. Smith, 61st do., Almorah—A. S. O. Donaldson, 45th do., Shahjehanpore—Urban Moore, 58th do., Dinapore—H. C. Griffiths, 3d do., Barrackpore—Theodore Gordon, 68th do., Arracan. Ens. who are posted to corps serving with the Army of the Indus are directed to do duty with the Recruit-depot at Allygurh until further orders.

SHIPPING.

No arrivals this week.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, Dec. 2, CHRIST, *Wharton*, for Sydney—MENXENGORGH, *Livingston*, for do.—LOUISA CAMPBELL, *Darby*, for Port Phillip. From Liverpool—2d Dec., CURRENCY, *Hare*, for Calcutta—TINAMARA, *Wilson*, for Bombay.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Buckle of the *Hashemy*, from China, dated 27th August, at Anjer.—"Fell in with the REJANCE, *Marquis*, and GEORGE THE FOURTH, *Drayner*, coming out of Batavia-roads.—spoke. August 11.—DAVID SCOTT, *Spence*, in the Gilolo Passage, and saw her about a week ago in the Straits of Solager. All the above vessels had experienced bad weather in the Eastern Straits."

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT STEVENSON, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Robert Stevenson, of the Bengal Division of the Indian Army, Colonel of the 1st Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, died at sea, in the ship *Moira*, the 30th July last. Few officers of his rank have seen more extensive service, or filled such various and important offices, requiring talent, temper, and peculiar information. While yet a regimental Lieutenant, he commanded the 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, at the battle of Laswarree, under Lord Lake, in 1803, and participated in the glories and sanguinary struggles of that daring and chivalrous Commander. After the termination of the Mahratta war, 1803, 4, and 5, he was appointed cavalry agent for the supply of horses to the army, the grand establishment being then in its infancy, and the Bengal Cavalry supplied from Affghanistan and the borders of Persia. In the Nepaul war, in 1814, and 15, Sir David Ochterlony obtained the services of his old comrade, Major Stevenson, in whose energy and judgment, in every exigency, Sir David placed implicit confidence. In the Mahratta war of 1817, and 18, Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson was at the head of the Commissariat in the grand army, under the personal command of the Marquess of Hastings. In 1826, as Quartermaster-General of the army, under Lord Combermere, he was instrumental in the fall of Bhurtpore, against whose walls he had fought unsuccessfully 22 years before; and when, in the third storm, the 2nd battalion of his old regiment, the 12th, planted their colours three times on the assaulted bastion, and one of its gallant officers, Lieut. Peter Louis Grant, stood heroically on the breach with the colours, inviting our countrymen to follow and support the noble Sepoys. In 1833, Col. Stevenson resigned the office of Quartermaster General, and was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier General, to command, at Cawnpore, the principal division of the Bengal Army. In 1834, Brigadier-General Stevenson was appointed to the command of the force against the Jeypoor state of Rajpootana and the Shekhawatee tribes; which duty having been successfully accomplished, in humbling both, he returned to the command of his division. In 1838 and 39, Major-General Stevenson was compelled by ill health to relinquish all Military duty, and, in the vain hope of its restoration, he embarked on his return to England, after an absence of 36 years, and died on the passage. He retained the Colonelcy of his old corps, the 2nd battalion 12th, under the altered number of the 1st Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, to his death. Promoted to Colonel of a regiment, to fill a death vacancy, in May, 1824, he was, by a harsh and grievous regulation from England, denied the corresponding commission, until the officers of his own standing in the line of the Queen's service, should obtain the same rank: thus rendering a separate and distinct army, constantly on active duty, dependant for promotion, on the rare occurrence of a regimental vacancy, on the promotion of the army in England, reduced to, and its promotion necessarily governed by, its peace establishment; and also injuriously interfering with an army rising by seniority among themselves, and stopping its promotion to actual vacancies, to prevent a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Army superseding a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's, while, at the very same moment, the supersession was constantly occurring in the royal service, in which Lieutenant-Colonels of the Artillery and Engineers, which are seniority corps, like the Indian Army, actually were, and still are, promoted to Colonel, to fill each occurring vacancy, thus superseding necessarily their own Lieutenant-Colonels of the Cavalry and Infantry. Among the grievous results of this regulation to the officers of the Indian Army, was the fact of officers of the rank of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, in the royal regiments, commanding and sharing in prize, as full Colonels, in virtue of their brevet of Colonel; while the officers of the Indian Army, like Colonel Stevenson, actually Colonels of regiments and battalions of several years' standing, commanded in the same force, and shared from the same prize fund, only as Lieutenant Colonels*.

Sir Robert Stevenson entered the Indian Army in Bengal as a Cadet, 1788; promoted to Ensign, April, 1788; Lieutenant, Oct. 1793; Captain, Sept. 1804; Major, Sept. 1810; Lieut.-Colonel, June, 1815; Colonel of a regiment, but denied the commission, thus losing five years' rank, May, 1824; Colonel, June, 1829; Major-General, Jan. 1837; died, July 30th, 1839.—*Correspondent in Asiatic Journal.*

* On the reduction of the Indian Army in his early career, Sir R. Stevenson was on half-pay for five or six years; but the remaining half century passed in one unremitting course of arduous and honourable public service.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR

(*Continued from page* 783.)

REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—From the various hints which have appeared in your Paper as to the supposed recommendations of the Naval and Military Commission, it occurs to me that they have scarcely dealt with the more prominent defects of organisation or institution in each service. The very different measure dealt out to both, proves that both cannot be right, —that something is wrong. Take the promotion, for instance. In the Navy, the only system that obtains, or can indeed obtain, *with our ideas*, in time of peace, is favour or patronage. In the Army, money, money, money is the one thing needful. Now, this contrast alone proves an erroneous system in our military policy, for what is really or intrinsically good in one branch of our military force, cannot, ought not, to be bad in the other; yet here are two opposite levers or movements to regulate promotion in the sister services of the profession of arms. But, to crown the whole, and form the climax of contradiction and absurdity, we have the Rl. Artillery, the Rl. Engineers, the Rl. Marines,—three *corps d'élite*,—whose services are special and unparalleled, and whose promotion is regulated by seniority only!

In the Navy, I find Lieutenants of 1835 already Commanders, and Lieutenants of 1778 and 1781 still Lieutenants; Commanders of 1834 already Captains, while others of 1794 still are Commanders; and this in a time of profound peace!

In the Army, I see Lieutenants of 1837 already Captains, Ensigns of 1838 now Lieutenants (a short apprenticeship!)—while, again, I see Lieutenants of 1807-8, *et infra*, still Lieutenants—Captains of 1826, Majors;

while we see others so old as to have the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel still Captains. To argue on such palpable facts as these would be a mere waste of time, especially when we contrast such results with the Artillery, Engineers and Marines, corps in which, if promotion be slow (and can it, or ought it, to be otherwise in time of peace?) it is at least sure, and every officer holds his relative and proper position with respect to his senior or his junior.

An erroneous impression prevails too generally, respecting our real force in officers, from our seeing the whole lumped up in one general Naval or Military List, without any distinction as to those who are really unfit for further service from those who are fit, and are perhaps only waiting a favourable opportunity, to be called into active service. In justice, therefore, to the Service itself, and to the State which pays all, the first step taken should be to separate the *Half-pay Lists, both* NAVAL *and* MILITARY, into two distinct classes or lists. 1. Of all officers, of whatever rank, in either service, who are unfit, by reason of age or infirmity, or who, having colonised abroad or accepted other employ, cannot be placed in activity, or who, by length of active service, are so entitled, and desire to be placed on the permanent or "Retired Half-pay List," Naval or Military. 2. Of all the remaining Officers, of whatever rank, not coming under these designations, who are capable of, or desirous of further service, when called upon, to be placed on the "Temporary Half-pay List," Naval or Military.

We should thus clear away the ground, and understand our real position. The promotion of all the Officers in the first or Retired List would, of course, cease ostensibly, as it already has virtually. The services of those on the second, or Temporary Half-pay Lists, should be made available to fill all death vacancies, where the first for promotion was not a very old officer, in the proportion of two for every three casualties; and to supply all augmentations or calls beyond the regular establishment, till the list was exhausted. If justice and equity presided in framing these lists, the Temporary Half-pay List would not perhaps be very large. "*Retired full-pay*" should be granted in both Services under certain conditions, as to length of service, age, services, wounds, &c., easily framed.

This operation once completed, the work of reformation would be easy. Frame a Peace Establishment for both services, Naval and Military—say 20 Admirals, 30 Vice-Admirals, 50 Rear-Admirals, 200 Captains, 400 Commanders, 1200 Lieutenants, &c., all effectives. Promotion to be compounded (as in the French service)—of length of service (two-thirds) and selection (one-third), or two-thirds of the vacancies in the superior ranks, down to Commander inclusive, to be filled up by gradation, the other third by selection.—(See *Dr. Bowring's Report on the Mil. Establishments of France.*)

In the Army we should recast the whole edifice, as too full of abuses, introduced by the system of purchase, to be maintained. I would adopt, with some few alterations, the plan laid down editorially in your Paper No. 129, of 18th July, 1835, page 457, of which I will give the following summary, with my own modifications *en passant*:—

1. All the Cavalry, including the Life Guards, to be formed on one uniform scale, of 4 squadrons, 8 troops, each of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Sub-Lieutenant; to each regiment a Staff of *an effective* Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Paymaster, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, a Riding-Master, a Surgeon, an Assistant, a Veterinary, and 4 Cornets or Guidons (one for each squadron)—being 14 Staff-Officers to each regiment. The Cornets to be taken from deserving Sergeants.

2. The Cavalry of the Line to be formed into 8 regiments of Dragoons, 12 of Lancers, Hussars, and Light Dragoons. Disband the 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 17th Light Dragoons, the youngest of each class, and which have no decorations, drafting both officers and men to the other regiments augmented to four squadrons. We should thus have a larger force and an increase of officers at a lesser expense to the State. The 1st, 2d, and 6th, or Inniskilling Dragoons, all decorated regiments, would thus become the 6th, 7th, and 8th Dragoons, the term Dragoon *Guards* being abolished as an absurd anomaly, a misnomer.

3. The Foot Guards to be reduced to one uniform scale, of two battalions or 16 companies each regiment, with a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Sub-Lieutenant per company—an *effective Colonel*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, 2 Commandants, a Paymaster, 2 Adjutants, a Quartermaster, a Surgeon, 2 Assistants, and 2 Ensigns (or colour-bearers), per regiment: total Staff, 14 officers.

4. The Infantry of the Line to be also formed in regiments of two battalions or sixteen companies each; each company to be composed of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Sub-Lieutenant (the non-commissioned and privates of ten companies being continued in the eight), without any exception or distinctions. The Staff of a regiment, 1 effective Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Commandants (or 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 2 Majors), 1 Paymaster, 2 Adjutants, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistants, and 2 Ensigns or Colour-bearers—7 for each battalion—being a total of 14 or 15 Staff for a regiment of 2 battalions. The 60th taken out of the Line, and to form the 1st Regiment of the Rifle Brigade; the Rifle Corps, the 2d Regiment. This would give an augmentation of a battalion to the Line, or 104 battalions instead of 103, forming 52 regiments.

5. Every regiment of Cavalry or of Infantry ordered on foreign service to go complete, forming an extra depot troop or company per regiment, with a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Sub-Lieutenant. The numerous inconveniences of our present depot system will thus be obviated or swept away at once, and we shall be able to relieve the regiments abroad regularly—punctually in future. For as the 16 companies of a regiment will comprise the same force, as to non-commissioned officers and men, as 20 companies under the present system, it is perfectly clear, that for every three corps we now have abroad, excepting India, being only of six companies each, a single regiment of two battalions, under the plan proposed, will give a greater force numerically, and by an organisation combining far greater efficiency with simplicity, as well as economy; for, in truth, neither the six companies abroad, nor the four companies at home, under the present absurd depot system, can even be considered a battalion or a Lieutenant-Colonel's command, though these ten companies, thus foolishly divided, must have a *double Staff*, 2 Adjutants, 2 Paymasters, 2 Quartermasters, 2 Assistant-Surgeons, &c., for 1 single battalion.

Instead of		We should require
10 Batts. now in North America	.	7 Reg. or 14 Batt.
11 "	the West Indies,	4 " 8 "
14 "	the Mediterranean,	5 " 10 "
14 "	Cape & East Colonies,	5 " 10 "
28 "	E. Indies (continent)	10 " 20 "
Leaving 22 "	on Home Service* .	21 " 42 "
Totals 103		52 104

Thus, by breaking up our present depot system, with its want of unity, uniformity, discipline, or comfort, we should have within an ace of *double* the number of corps at home disposable for reliefs; beside the 31 depot companies at Chatham, and four depot troops at Maidstone, of the regiments serving abroad—simplicity, order and economy, the result. We should have 42 battalions at home instead of 22.

6. To effect all this is easy. Then for subsidiary measures. Having already proposed, under the Navy head, the formation in *both services* of a *permanent* or *retired* half-pay list, composed of officers unfit or unable to serve any longer—and of a temporary half-pay list, composed of those who are both fit, able, and inclined, it only remains to apply the same rule of promotion to the Army. To abolish the sale and purchase of commissions in future, *except to the State*. That all officers who have *bona fide* purchased their commissions, shall, when they desire it, receive the regulated price from the State, the vacancy being invariably filled up from the temporary half-pay list (while it lasts), as well as all dismissals. Death vacancies to be supplied on the French plan, and as proposed for the Navy, two-thirds to seniority—one-third to choice, *or vice versâ*.

7. The command of regiments by General Officers being prospectively abolished, with all allowances for off-reckonings—the soldier to be well and comfortably clothed by the State. General Officers to be limited to a fixed peace establishment, after their retired list is framed, of men beyond a certain age—say 140 Generals of all ranks effective (the number in employ is only about 50)—Generals, say 20; Lieut.-Generals, 40; Major-Generals, 80; all effective and fit for service;—their half-pay to be fixed on the same scale as the corresponding ranks in the Navy, viz.—2*l.*, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*l.* 5*s.* per diem. To all Generals actually Colonels of regiments as sinecurists, their vested interest would be secured by receiving their actual Colonel's pay and an allowance of 600*l.* per annum, in lieu of off-reckonings, to terminate at their death. Vacancies in this, the effective list, to be filled up as they occur, in just or equal proportions, by seniority and selection. General Brevets should be abolished, both in the Army and Navy; so that ultimately no officer will hold rank superior to his regimental commission. Indeed in the Navy it does not operate as a *Brevet*, for it confers both rank and pay. But the establishment being fixed, wholesale promotions by hundreds would cease, both in the Army and Navy.

8. The pay of Officers in the Life and Horse Guards to be assimilated in all ranks, taking the lower or the higher rate as the standard. All the pay-tables to be equitably revised, rounding off the fractions.

9. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines, to be divided, like the Infantry, into five, three, and six regiments respectively, with the proper proportion of officers and Staff, abolishing prospectively the rank of *Colonel-Commandant* in all. Each regiment to have an effective Colonel. The Rl. Artillery and Engineers to have a separate Staff List of General Officers, Colonels, and Lieut.-Colonels, for their numerous duties not regimental. The head-quarters of each regiment of Marines to be at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Cork.

* North America and the East Indies have drawn off some corps temporarily from other stations; but as the general result is the same, 61 battalions abroad to 22 at home, I have set them down as they now stand, and would stand, (the same necessity existing) in both cases.

The effect of this arrangement in the Cavalry branch would be an augmentation in officers and men, viz.—

	Colonels.	Lt.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Sub-Lts.	Total.
26 Regs., old	0	26	26	176	219	144	[illegible]
25 Regs., new	25	25	27	166	220	188	
More . . .	25	0	0	12	0	44	79
Less . . .	0	1	2	0	28	0	39

In the Infantry the results would be—

103 Bns., old .	0	123	206	1030	1422	845	3626
52 Regs., new .	52	104	156	832	1248	663	3056
More . . .	52	0	0	0	0	18	70
Less . . .	0	19	50	167	401	0	637

(N.B.—Not including Staff or Adjutants in either case.)

The Colonelcies of regiments, both Horse and Foot, to be given to the Lieut.-Colonels now holding the brevet of Colonel on half or full-pay, or the seniors fit for command.

The additional troops of Cavalry to all the Senior Lieutenants, which will include all Lieutenants down to 1825, inclusive.

The thirteen vacant Majorities of Dragoons to be given to the Captains holding brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, or the Seniors on half or full-pay, fit for service.

The supernumerary Captains and Lieutenants of Foot to be disposed of by placing all the Captains who hold superior Army rank on half-pay in that rank, or on the retired full-pay of their regimental rank, according to length of service, and the nature of each case. The Lieutenants down to 1825, inclusive, to be placed on retired or temporary half or full-pay as Captains or Lieutenants, according to the nature of each case, services, &c. &c.: to be optional, of course.

Any Captains or Lieutenants remaining in excess after this operation (there would be very few of the former), to be equally divided to each regiment, or to succeed to the first vacancies, as Supernumeraries.

By my estimate, there are about 120 Captains holding superior Army rank in the Foot, 10 in the Dragoons; and of Lieutenants down to 1825, inclusive, there seem to be 10 in the Dragoons, and about 100 in the Infantry. There are 35 Lieut.-Cols. of Foot on full-pay, with the brevet of Colonel—only 7 of Dragoons; therefore, the half-pay lists of both services may be applied to, to furnish the Colonelcies of regiments from the oldest and most deserving officers who are fit for service, or take the senior Lieut.-Colonels.

The reduction of the 1st Foot Guards to 16 companies, and of the whole of the Foot Guards to a Captain, a Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant per company (as indispensable to order and economy), and wings of 10 Lieut.-Colonels for the Line, to fill vacancies. The 1st Foot Guards will have 38 Lieutenants and 24 Ensigns to 26 companies. The 2d has 29 Lieutenants and 17 Ensigns to 16 companies. The 3d has 25 Lieutenants and 16 Ensigns to the same. Thus there are 20 Supernumerary Lieutenants in the Foot Guards, allowing 7 for Adjutants. There seems to be neither rule nor limit in this branch. The whole Army, without favour or distinction, should be reduced to the same level; a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Sub-Lieutenant, per company or troop, giving one Ensign or a Guidon to each battalion or squadron for the colours and standards from our best Colour-Sergeants, by which the officers will be left to their proper duties, with their troops or companies, on all occasions. The superior Army rank to the officers of the Foot Guards should be prospectively abolished.

The Regimental Major in all corps to have the same duties as in the French service, *i. e., chef de comptabilité*. He is the Inspector and Comptroller of the books and accounts of the Paymaster, Quartermasters, (and *Capitaine d'habillement*)—reports periodically to the Colonel as to the state of the whole—is charged with the estates and effects of all deceased officers and men—and corresponds with the War Minister on all subjects connected with the finance or *matériel* of the regiment. He might also (as junior Major) perform the duty of Regimental Adjutant, and issue all the Colonel's orders to the Commandants or Adjutants of battalions, who should be under his orders, and attend him daily at orderly hour, to take the regimental [illegible].

Such is the general outline of the [illegible] I propose for our Military force, [illegible] elaborate paper I have already referred to in [illegible] No. 129, together with some valuable [illegible] published in the Supplement to the *Spectator* of the [illegible] September, 1832, on Military expenditure (p. [illegible] particularly at pages 16 and 20, regarding promotion. [illegible] also in Nos. 500 and 504 of the *Spectator*, a [illegible] analysis, showing by figures the actual results of the proposed re-organization of the Cavalry and Infantry of the [illegible] which appears to me to combine perfect efficiency with economy. The comparative pay-tables there exhibited, with the notes upon them, "sufficiently proclaim the necessity of a revision," allowing for typographical and other minute errors to be

found in them. The *Spectator's* views of Military economy are large, comprehensive, but perhaps too extensive and impracticable for use, he himself not being a Military man; but it is impossible to deny that, in his Supplement of 18th Nov., 1837, he has hit the most crying abuses of the service in the right place, or that his correspondents have furnished useful and practical remedies. A. B.

CASE OF COLONEL THOMAS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I have viewed with equal surprise and regret the silence of the Military Journals in regard to the shameful, atrocious, and unjust aspersions cast upon Colonel Thomas by a portion of the daily press, for having "in his capacity of a Member of Parliament" attended a political dinner at Ashton-under-Line, at which dinner a speech is *reported* to have been made by some half-drunken and (by probable consequence) stammering and unintelligible enthusiast or quack, containing expressions insulting and offensive to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Now, taking the words referred to, as reported even in the leading journal of the defamatory press, to have been seriously uttered,—of which, by the bye, I have strong and well-grounded doubts,—there is but one paragraph which by possibility can be applied either directly or indirectly to any act of Her Majesty, and that is as follows:—

"'A Lady Flora Hastings was dismissed with scorn and nay, whilst a Melbourne and a Headfort basked in the sup of Royal favour."

Of the fact itself, lamentable as it is, there cannot a slightest doubt; and as it must be admitted that the ex nation of that most worthy and single-minded man, James Clarke, triumphantly acquits Her Majesty of even shadow of obloquy, even by the most captious or factious individual upon earth, I hold the subject to be still fairly open for the expression of either public or private opinion, and that either the one or the other may be expressed in the presence of a Military man, without him being called upon to enter into an elaborate defence of Her Majesty, as if that illustrious individual, in point of fact, had been the "sole dealer of the death-blow" to the amiable and innocent daughter of one of the most gallant and accomplished soldiers that ever wore a British uniform. The remainder of this intemperate and foolish tirade appears to me to apply exclusively, however unjustly, to individuals who have free and unreserved access to Her Majesty, and who have the distinguished honour of enjoying Her Majesty's confidence and society; and rich as they are in such prerogatives, joined to the possession of full as much virtue and infinitely more of the *graces* than could be found in any equal number of their less fortunate political adversaries, can afford the wear and tear of an occasional and ought not to feel too sore if it should be even a goodly extraordinary ebullition of spleen [illegible] It is neither fair nor manly to Majesty (a simple, artless, amiable, and inexperienced female,) in contact with every ribald fool who, exhausted sloe-juice and brandy, flings his half-dozen sentences of Billingsgate at their heads; and it is certainly not by the acting that they can get rid of the charge of "skulking behind embroidered petticoats."

Colonel Thomas has declined—and knowing him I believe it as firmly as if I had myself been present occasion alluded to—that no expression was uttered by gentleman in his presence that conveyed to his mind the slightest disrespect, much less insult to Her Majesty the Queen; and his statement is confirmed by every other Military man who was present upon that occasion. Upon what grounds the counter-statement rests, I cannot pretend to know; but I think I am justified in asserting that they, ought to have been strong ones indeed, before a charge of virtual disloyalty had been fulminated against a man, who both as an officer and a gentleman, is second to none in Her Majesty's service, whose honour and character are as unimpeachable and unblemished as those of any subject in Her Majesty's dominions; whose life has been devoted to the service of Her Majesty's illustrious predecessors, and who at any moment would have readily and gladly risked or resigned it in defence of Her Majesty's throne and person; and this too for doing what fifty other Military men have done with perfect impunity,—nay, even with praise and approbation.

It has been heretofore supposed that a man did not forfeit his Civil privileges by putting on a red coat, but we liberty to exercise them as freely as any other inhabitant the realm. Here, however, we have a direct proof contrary:—a gentleman in blue or black is supposed have made a speech which is deemed highly disrespect, and even insulting to Her Majesty, without pain or penalty—whilst another gentleman who happened to be clothed in scarlet is reprobated, defamed, and severely punished upon the mere supposition alone that he had listened to it. Could any civil individual in England, of any other class or condition whatever, I ask, have been thus arraigned,—thus unjustly, illiberally, and shamefully let down, disparaged, and insulted? If the Army in *England* is to be governed exclusively by Military law, or the acts of the Adjutant-general under authority; if the soldier is to forfeit his rights and privileges as a subject, and to become a mere myrmidon of the Government of a day,—why is it not openly and officially promulgated to the Army, and avowed to the nation, in order that both one and the other may understand their relative positions, and shape their course accordingly? Under present circumstances, no Military man knows when he is safe,—when he may not be called to account in his own person for the ravings of a political dinner, or the twaddle of a barrack breakfast.

Colonel Thomas has been both unjustly and unwisely dealt by. If guilty even to half the extent he is charged with, he has not been *half* punished; if innocent, he is raised rather than depressed either by illogical reasoning, or vituperative invective. Such measures, in a case like this, is like an attempt to lower the sun's temperature "by fanning in his face with a peacock's feather." If there are *proofs*, I will not say of disloyalty, but of his having manifested the slightest disrespectful feeling towards his Sovereign, it is due to the most loyal Army in the world that he should cease to contaminate its ranks; but if there are no such proofs, (and that there are not, what unprejudiced man in his senses can doubt?) it is an insult to the Army at large, to make one of its most gallant and distinguished members the mere scape-goat of a party squabble, and to visit upon his head the supposed delinquencies that they dare not notice in the actual perpetrator. If this is the British service, what gentlemen will continue to serve in it? Happily, however, for Col. Thomas, he is too well known, too highly respected by his associates in arms, to be seriously injured either by party malice or professional persecution: no individual in Her Majesty's service can, as he nobly and feelingly asserts, "stand upon his character as a soldier, and his birthright as a gentleman," defying malice, and courting the strictest scrutiny into every action of his private and professional life, Colonel Thomas is that man, and I almost rejoice at the occasion, unpleasant as it must doubtless be to his feelings, that enables me, through the medium of your highly impartial and eminently useful publication, to render him this act of justice, to raise one weak and humble voice in his defence, that will nevertheless, I am persuaded, find an echo in the breast of every soldier in Her Majesty's dominions.

Lyme Regis, Dec. 2. D. O'Halloran, Capt.

CONDUCT OF MASTERS OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As an *Old Commissioned Officer in the Royal Navy* has thought proper to contradict your assertions relative to the conduct of masters of merchant vessels, I beg to offer you the testimony of a *Young Commissioned Officer*, in support of your assertion, that, in nine cases out of ten where crews of merchant vessels are discontented, it is occasioned by the conduct of those in authority over them.

For the last fifteen years I have been nearly constantly employed principally on stations where the English trade is carried on in vessels of from 150 to 300 tons burthen,—a class of vessels comprising the largest portion of our merchant shipping. I have been present at the investigation of serious complaints made both by officers and men, and heard the result of many other inquiries made by other officers,—and I have no hesitation in saying in nine cases out of ten, the origin of the dispute rests with the officers; many of the masters of these vessels are *part owners*, and it is their interest to save expense both by sailing their vessels with few hands, and starving the few they have. The following instance of this occurred under my own observation:—

A brig of about 260 tons arrived at Lima after a very short passage of 94 days from Liverpool. Her crew consisted, besides the master and two mates, of *three* seamen, and *six little boys*, several of the latter being on trial, but their names appeared on the muster-book, to make up for the deficiency of seamen. The master (who was half owner) made a bet before starting that he would make the voyage in a certain time, and in consequence he carried a heavy press of sail; and it took *all three men* to set and take in every sail, and in bad weather they were repeatedly on deck the whole night. In this way she rounded the Horn in the dead of winter, the cold rendering the boys perfectly useless; and the men, though worked so hard, were not allowed sufficient food, even for light work and fine weather,—one basket of bread holding about *six pounds* per *weekly* allowance for *three men*, and other things in the same proportion. And when one of the men took an allowance of bread aft to show the master and remonstrate with him, he was struck and driven forward again. When abreast of Valparaiso, the water, which had been very short for some time, was nearly out; but he refused to put in there, and went on to Lima with scarcely water sufficient to keep them alive. Directly they arrived at Lima, one of the men came on board the ship to which I belonged, to enter; and on my being sent back with the man to get his clothes, the two other men begged me to take them also, at the same time giving me the above account as a reason for their wishing to leave the vessel. The master was on shore, but the mates were present, and they confessed the man's statement was true, and they were quite right to leave her. They also told me that a passenger who came out in her, had taken one of the boys out of the vessel, in consequence of the master's ill treatment of him, and as he (the passenger) was a friend of the boy's father, he would not allow him to return in her, but would send him home in another vessel. I took the three men back with me, and two of them proved good, steady seamen.

A short time before this, a brig of nearly 300 tons burthen arrived at Valparaiso from England with only *two seamen* in her, and they were treated in much the same manner; they both joined H. M. S. *Samarang* and proved excellent men. These vessels should have had at *least* eight or ten men, and would then have been weakly manned. I believe it is conduct of this kind that causes so many disturbances between master and men in merchant vessels. The men in many cases certainly behave very ill, but they are generally driven to it; and can it be wondered at, when men like the mate who was lately tried for causing the death of a man by the most inhuman treatment, and who would most assuredly have now been on his road to *Sydney passage free*, if the principal evidence against him, who was bound over to appear, had come forward at the trial, are placed in command? Yet this very mate, on his acquittal, is by the same owners immediately given command of a new ship. Among the men who command the numerous class of merchant vessels, there are of course very many who are above conduct of this kind, and many of the vessels trading to both sides of South America are very superior men, but in their vessels you never hear of the crew in a body behaving ill, or making complaints against their master.

That your statement regarding the accommodation for seamen in merchant vessels, and their health and comfort being made secondary to a few hogsheads of sugar, (or whatever the cargo may be,) is not exaggerated, will, I think, be admitted by every unprejudiced reader,—and one has only to read parts of the evidence before the committee of the House of Commons on the subject, and other statements published in the *Nautical Magazine* and elsewhere, to see that even the lives of seamen are of much less consequence in *some owners'* eyes than the detention of their vessel in port for one or two days. But of course this is owing to the system of insurance, or they would never force their vessels to sail against a fierce gale and the remonstrance of the master, at the risk of being lost outside with all hands, which *has* occurred before now.

Before I close, I must draw your attention to a statement which has lately appeared in the *Times*, amongst others *equally true*. It is, that the Admiral on the Pacific station was obliged to employ merchant vessels for Her Majesty's service, not having men of war sufficient. This statement was founded on a letter from Lima, but, luckily, the letter itself was inserted, and the statement *in it* was, that in consequence of the scarcity of ships of war, the *merchants* were obliged to *send their money in merchant vessels*; and this, to serve their own purposes, is *turned into* "the *Admiral* employing merchant vessels for the protection of British property, in consequence of his not having men of war to do it." The *humbug* about another Flag Officer and Captain of the fleet in the Mediterranean has been so well answered, that it is useless to say any more on the subject, and I am sure you will think that you have had quite sufficient from Amigo.

[We must observe, that we are now satisfied with the genuineness of the "*Old Commissioned Officer*," who has obliged us with his name and address. Our opinions, however, on the conduct of many Masters of merchant vessels remain unaltered. In fact, they are confirmed by numerous communications from all quarters.—Ed.]

MERCHANT SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent, who signs himself *An Old Commissioned Officer, R.N.*, and who espouses the cause of his brother Captains of the Merchant service with *so much animation*, has evidently undertaken the case of the *élite* of his corps—men who, like himself, no doubt, spurn the idea of acting with unnecessary severity towards those placed under them;—and there are, unquestionably, several such in the civil service. As, however, the *Old Officer* has long been in the Mercantile Marine, he cannot but know that uncalled-for severity—nay, downright oppression—is by no means an uncommon resort of Merchant Captains over their victims; for such the seamen too often are, under men possessing more ill-defined power than well-regulated temper—sometimes, I grant, excited by disrespectful, if not mutinous conduct on the part of the men; whilst at other times it emanates from the mere wantonness of exemplifying that power which weak-minded men are apt to imagine they really do possess. But these are worse motives which have actuated Merchant Commanders to adopt an oppressive line of conduct towards the seamen; not that I mean to apply the motive to all, but I will venture to put one question alone, as showing the actual state of the case, viz. Has it not been a *customary* practice of

Merchant Captains, just prior to, and after arrival in their destined foreign (that is to say, distant) port, to harass their seamen under the *premeditated* intention of compelling them to *desert*, paradoxical as it may appear? The fact being, that as gangs of negroes, or natives, were employed to discharge the cargo, the mates were sufficient to superintend; and that, by getting rid of the crew, provisions and wages were saved. And as such was (I know nothing of the present practice) the common procedure, each Captain trusted to the almost certainty of procuring other seamen when about to depart, from among the fresh gangs of deserters from recently-arrived vessels, acting on the same principle. It is true the order of things is sometimes reversed; but the example was furnished to the seamen, and they now retaliate by deserting, with a view of getting higher wages. Both ought to be checked. These facts I merely state to show that your strictures, which excited the *Old Officer*, were well founded; but that there are faults on both sides, even in the present day, cannot be denied, and which call loudly for a well-digested system of regulations, defining the privileges and restrictions of each, and giving to Magistrates at home, and to Consuls abroad, summary powers of interference, and adjustment of complaints on the part of either; and though I am no advocate for Naval interference (Military, I mean), on board Merchant vessels, yet Captains of Her Majesty's vessels might be empowered to act, in order to obviate any difficulty arising out of the absence of either of the two first authorities. DISCIPLINE.

INDIA-HOUSE PATRONAGE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—What can be expected from the justice and liberality of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, when the son of the late Colonel Hough—of whom the head of the Government at Bombay published the accompanying high eulogium on the occasion of his death—has failed in obtaining from them even an Infantry cadetship? For three years the widow and relatives of the deceased made several applications to his personal and intimate friends and others in the Direction in behalf of his youngest son, but the invariable reply was an expression of regret that "it was not in their power to comply with their wishes." Surely the sons of their old and faithful servants, whose merits have been thus publicly and honourably acknowledged, ought to be provided for in preference to those of tradesmen, saddlers, hosiers, outfitters, &c. &c., upon whom appointments in their Military and *Civil* services have been most liberally bestowed.

28*th November*, 1839. AN EAST INDIAN.

Orders by Government.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received, with the sincerest feelings of regret, the intelligence of the death of Colonel R. H. Hough, Military Auditor-General of this Presidency, which took place on the 14th inst. Col. Hough's long service of 30 years was wholly passed in the discharge of the delicate, responsible, and arduous duties of the Audit Department, to the head of which he rose in February, 1824. He was distinguished for an extraordinarily clear, sound, and discriminating judgment, and an impartial and independent mind: he applied these eminent qualities with zeal to the execution of his official duties, and the striking ability and success with which these were performed are amply manifested by the uniform confidence so justly reposed, by his superiors, in the decisions and advice of this talented and lamented officer, of whose valuable and faithful services the deepest sense is entertained by the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
(Signed) CHAS. NORRIS, Chief Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 17th Dec. 1839.

RETAINING RANK ON RETIRING FROM THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having, from my first entering the Army, in the year 1778, been accustomed to hear all Captains and Field Officers given their respective appellations (as the case might be), though they had retired from the service, not only by the public generally, but also in both Houses of Parliament, I certainly have arrogated that distinction to myself since I left the service; nay, I have gone further, for having been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Militia in the colony of the Bahamas during the late war, I have assumed such rank, without, I assure you, intending to assume more than what I deemed myself justified in. But as I now learn from your two zealous correspondents *Miles* and *A Retired Field Officer's* letters (and, as it would appear, corroborated by yourself), as published in your two last numbers, that I have no such right, I shall of course make the only *amende honorable* in my power, that of affixing, in future, Mr., instead of that which I have hitherto been in the habit of using, though not exactly considering the subject in the same light as my former brother officers seem to view it under. Trusting to your kindness for giving this insertion in your highly meritorious journal, when you can do so without inconvenience, I am, Sir, with esteem, &c. A. MURRAY.

Bromley, Bagshot, Nov. 25th, 1839.

The Corporal.—During the American revolution, an officer, not habited in his military costume, was passing by where a small company of soldiers were at work, making some repairs upon a small redoubt. The commander of the little squad was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to a stick of timber, which they were endeavouring to raise to the top of the works. The timber went up hard; on this account the voice of the little great man was often heard in his regular vociferations of "Heave away! There she goes! Heave ho!" etc.—The officer before spoken of stopped his horse when arrived at the place, and seeing the timber sometimes heavily move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter, appearing to be somewhat astonished, turning to the officer with the pomp of an Emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal!" "You are not though, are you!" said the officer; "I was not aware of it." And taking off his hat and bowing, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal." Upon this he dismounted his elegant steed, flung the bridle over a post, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops upon his forehead. When the timber was elevated to its proper station, turning to the man clothed in brief authority, "*Mr.* Corporal Commander," said he, "when you have another such job, and have not enough, send to your Commander in Chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunderstruck. It was Washington!

To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-Garden.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from your truly valuable Macassar Oil. Having had the misfortune to lose almost all my hair at the age of twenty-five, in consequence of a fever, which is very prevalent in this part of the country, I was lately induced, at the instance of a friend, to make a trial of your excellent specific. I can only say the effects are most surprising; for in a very short space of time my head (which was before perfectly bald) was covered with thick and strong hair. I am now fifty years of age, and would scarcely have expected that, after having worn sewig for twenty-five years of my life, I should ever be able to throw it entirely aside. I think it but justice to yourselves and the public to add my testimony to the virtues of your truly inestimable Oil. You have my full permission to make this letter public, or refer any one to me for proofs of the merits of this invaluable discovery. I am, Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, WM. CHARLES PRINSAUX.

Spilsby, Lincolnshire, March 21.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

prevents hair from falling off or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf and dandriff; it also produces whiskers, moustachios, &c.

The lowest price is 3*s.* 6*d.*, the next 7*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per bottle.

Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil."

The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Dec. 7, 12 o'clock.

Consols, Shut. 3½ Reduced, 99¾.
Reduced, 99¾. New 3½, Shut.
Consols for Account, 93⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.—J. Vaughan, Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, pig driver.

BANKRUPTS.—J. C. Matthew, Croydon, Surrey, grocer—J. Jones, Maddox-st., Regent-st., tailor—J. Harding, Myddelton-st., Clerkenwell, jeweller—J. S. Carman and J. F. Finck, New Bond-st., dress-makers—J. L. Marchant, High Holborn, oilman—J. Whiteley, Halifax, Yorkshire, machine-maker—E. Booth, Birmingham, victualler—G. T. Bolton, Manchester, wine-merchant—S. Bagnall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocer—J. Broadhead, Wooldale, Yorkshire, clothier—T. Waller, B. Waller, T. Waller, jun., W. Waller, and R. K. Waller, Manchester, cotton-spinners—W. Taylor and J. Taylor, Manchester, silk-manufacturers—D. Glasgow, Birmingham, engineer—J. G. Jenkins, Sidmouth, Devonshire, scrivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Lamb, Leith, broker—A. Barlas, Glasgow, writer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—S. Groocock, Leicester, builder—E. Eames, High-street, Peckham, corn-chandler and coal-dealer—J. Poynton, Liverpool, silk-mercer, linen-draper, and hosier—E. Saunders, Chesham, Bucks, grocer and ironmonger.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—M. Noke, Maidenhead, Berks, upholder.

BANKRUPTS—W. Jones, Oxford, shoeing-smith—A. Rabett and S. Fuller, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen—R. Broster, now or late of Bermondsey, victualler—J. Brown and T. B. Powell, Stubbins, within Tottington, Lancashire, calico-printers—H. Trent and E. W. Trent, Old Ford, near Bow, rope-makers—J. Spencer, Winlaton, Durham, tailor and draper—T. Wilson and W. Wilson, Liverpool, merchants and clothiers—W. Bridger, Uxbridge, draper—G. Thomas Simpson, formerly of Lower Road, Islington, and now or late of Curzon-street, Mayfair, surgeon and apothecary—E. Humphrys, High-street, Lambeth, engineer—R. Hunt, Sandy Mills, near Maidstone, Kent, 4ed of Shiplake, Oxford, paper-manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

1st Dec., at Kennington, the lady of Capt. CALDWELL, 92d Highlanders, of a daughter—6th ult., at Barnstaple, the lady of Capt. H. W. HADFIELD, late of the Madras Army, of a son—At Ellichpore, on 7th Sept., the lady of Assist.-Surg. MACKENZIE, Madras Est., and attached to H. H. the Nizam's Army, of a son—9th Sept., at Mazagon, the lady of Capt. W. JAGOE, Artillery, of a son—21st ult., at Kinlough House, the lady of Col. BARTON, of a son—22d ult., the lady of Assist.-Surg. SCOTT, 76th Reg., of a son—At Landour, on 29th Aug., the lady of Capt. T. H. SCOTT, 28th Reg. N.I., of a son—At Corfu, the lady of Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. F. ELLIS, 60th Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Cawnpore, Captain BROWNE, 66th N.I., to MARY ANN, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, 62d N.I.—29th Aug., at Ahmedabad, H. H. STRACY, Esq., to BARBARA ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, eldest daughter of Captain J. H. Robertson, R.N.—At Round Acton, Salop, the Rev. B. [illegible], to ANNE, daughter of Capt. John Lloyd, of Acton Hall—At Paddington, on 20th ult., G. L. TAYLOR, Esq., Hyde-park-square, to CHARLOTTE, third daughter of the late James Wright, Esq., 60th Reg., Garrison Surgeon to the Forces, Martinique—25th ult., HENRY HINGHAM, Esq., 60th Royal Rifles, son of Major Bingham, to LOUISA, youngest daughter of Arthur French St. George, of Tyrone, Esq.—Nov. 12th, at St. Olave, Hart-street, London, H. R. DENNYS, Esq., 20th Bengal Infantry, to ANGELA HINXMAN, daughter of J. Lardner, Esq., of Dusseldorf—4th inst., at Christchurch, Capt. RICHARD FAWKES, 27th Reg., to FANNY, third daughter of A. Paris, Esq., of Westlodge, Herts—Dec. 3, at Bedford, R. H. DOUGLAS, Esq., son of the Commodore on the Jamaica station, and grandson of the late Adm. H. Douglas, to MARY SELINA, daughter of Captain Richard Langslow, of Hatton, Middlesex—29th ult., the Rev. T. D. E. WILSON, second son of the late Admiral Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, to BARBARA, eldest daughter of the late J. Hales, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Islington, on 4th inst., Capt. RICHARD DURELL, R.N., aged 64—At Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury, on 26th ult., Mr. HEADBENT OTHEN, Purser, R.N. (1811), aged 58—Suddenly, at Chatham, on 1st inst., Capt. BRENNAN, R.N., aged 57. He had been for some time unwell—At Bathurst, on 17th Sept. last, Maj. W. MACKIE, Lieut.-Governor of the Settlements on the Gambia—29th ult., at Brixton, HANSTON, wife of Capt. Thomas Wayrand, R.N., in her 50th year—Of cholera, on 19th Aug., at Quetta, Upper Scinde, in the 31st year of his age, Lieut. E. J. RAYNES, Artillery—At Deesa, on 25th Aug., the infant son of Lieut. W. B. G. Hankins, 6th Bombay N.I., aged five days—29th ult., in Hatton-garden, WILLIAM ACKROYD, Esq., Royal Marines, in his 84th year. Mr. Ackroyd was one of the few surviving veterans who had served under Rodney, Hood, Keppel, and Hilton. He was a Lieut. on board the *Fortunate* frigate when his late Majesty joined that ship in the year 1782, but resigned from the service on his marriage in the peace of 1783. The King and Mr. Ackroyd did not meet for many years, but in 1834 His Majesty met with and recognised him in the true spirit of a British sailor, and was graciously pleased to write him a letter, "that he well recollected him to be an active and zealous Officer, whose corps was always in the highest order."—3rd July, at sea, on his voyage home from India, of fever, F. W. CHAPMAN, Esq., Bengal Civ., in his 21st year—Nov. 22, near Boulogne, Lieut. James Tuson, R.N., aged 46—June 26, at Sydney, N.S.W., J. J. CORY, Esq., Lieut. R.N.—Lately, at Chilton, Wiltshire, J. HINE, aged 101 years. He served in the Army of George II., and since his discharge he has been a farm labourer. He retained his faculties to the last, and took delight in relating his youthful adventures—7th ult., at Carnwall, U. Canada, aged 19 years, JOHN, second son of Lieut.-Col. Philpotts, R. Engineers—At Boyle, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Captain Laird, 64th Depot—In Upper Woburn-place, Major *Lewis Bones* SMITH, formerly of the Madras Establishment—At Irvine, ANNE THOMSON, wife of the late Capt. D. Kennedy—At Devonport, on 2d inst., JOHN COLLINS, Esq., Purser, R.N. (1804), aged 48—At Plymouth, 3d inst., Mr. JOHN ROBIE, Master, R.N. (1783), aged 86.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Lieut.-Generals—Lewis Mosheim, Darmstadt—Hon. Sir Hen. King, K.C.B., Col. of 1st W. I. Reg., Wingfield. Major-Generals—Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart., Dep. Lieut. of the Tower, and Col. of the Queen's Own Light Inf. Mil., London—Sir R. Stevenson, K.C.B., E.I.C.S., at sea, on board the *Moira*. Colonels—Gamble, Ex. Art., Devonport—Patrick Bruce, late of E.I.C.S., Bath. Lieut.-Colonels—Arnold, 16th Lancers, East Indies—Ward, h.p. 4th W. I. Reg., Llangollen—Josiah Stewart, C.B., E.I.C.S. Majors—Maudin, 76th F., at sea, on board the *Delight*—John Pratt, Unatt.—W. Mackie, K.H., Lieut.-Governor of Gambia, late of 86th Regt. Captains—Douglas, 1st W.I. Reg., Africa—Delomel, do., St. Lucia—Pratt, late 1st Rl. Vet. Batt., Kirkaldy—Fottrell, h.-p. Rl. Mag.—Forster, late 6th Rl. Vet. Batt., and Town Major of Berwick—Porter, late 3d Rl. Vet. Batt. Lieutenants—Lucas, 3d Dr., at sea—Stoodley, Adjut. 62d F., Gibraltar—Harford, late 7th Rl. Vet. Batt., and Barrack-Master of Dublin—Gordon, h.-p. 98th F.—M'Lachlan, h.-p. 76th F.—Hasler, h.-p. 3d F., Whitehill, Co. Wexford—Archdeacon, h.-p. 94th F.—Harrison, late of 2d W. I. Reg.—Casnilleri, Rl. Malta Fenc.—Levick, late 4th Rl. Vet. Batt., Nottingham. Ensigns—Irwin, 40th F.—Roberts, 44th F., at sea, on board the *Maitland*—Birch, 1st W. I. Reg., St. Vincent—Deans, late 6th Rl. Vet. Batt. Quartermasters—Aidley, late 23d F., near Londonderry—Harding, h.-p. 3d F.—W. Campbell, h.-p. 80th F., St. Vincent. Medical Department: Surgeons—Dr. Hamilton, 87th F., late of 17th, East Indies—Dr. Hinton, 23d F.—Dr. Wahab, 87th F.—Kirkman, Hull Garrison—Dr. Lorimer, 79th F., London. Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. Moran, h.-p. 24th F.

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DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,
Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.
Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

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T. HUGHES and CO. beg to announce that the Shirt and Outfitting business, lately carried on at their Branch Department, 45 A, Regent-street, corner of the Quadrant, under the name of THOMAS and Co., is removed to 203, Regent-street (the lease having expired), where all future orders are respectfully solicited. Shirts, hosiery, under clothing, gloves, choice India bandanas, stocks, scarfs, and dressing-gowns, &c.
In Tailoring Department—Tropical clothing, and every requisite in the best style for home use.
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Sea-Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—CALCUTTA and LONDON.—J. H. STOCQUELER and Co. beg to announce to their Friends that, in consequence of the rapid extension of their business, and the increase of their Subscription List to upwards of 1,200 names, they have deemed it right to consult the convenience and accommodation of their supporters by REMOVING their West-end Office from No. 9, Craig's court, to a spacious Suite of Rooms in FALL-MALL EAST (entrance No. 26, Suffolk-street). The Reading-room and principal Office at No. 65, King William-street, City, will remain as before.

MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS are respectfully informed that they will effect a saving of 20 per cent. upon Uniforms, and 30 per cent. upon articles of Plain Dress, by giving their orders at J. ALBERT'S, Tailor, &c., 32, King William-street, London Bridge, where every article that is new in Gentlemen's dress for the approaching season is made in the most approved style of fashion, at the above reduced prices for Cash.—32, King William-street, City.

OUTFITS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to the East or West Indies, or any of the Colonies, Naval and Military Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, &c., may be completely fitted out in the most suitable manner, with the utmost despatch, and on very moderate terms, by
CHRISTIAN and CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.
Lists of necessaries, with samples and prices, and every information with respect to shipping, passages, &c., may be obtained as above.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.—Military and Naval Officers, Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, and Passengers, proceeding to India and the Colonies, are strongly recommended (previous to encumbering themselves with the old-fashioned Cabin Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, &c., advertised as "Patents," and which they will find are quite useless to them after the voyage) to inspect the NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c., which will answer the threefold purpose of a Cabin Sofa, Swing Cot, and Bed, when on shore, and for a warm climate, possess the inestimable advantage of requiring neither mattress nor bolster.
These Bedsteads, Couches, &c., so well known as "Merriman's Patent," can be obtained only of E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street, sole manufacturer. And where may also be had good solid Mahogany Portable Drawers, brass bound, at Five Guineas. Wash-hand Tables, with fittings complete, from 30s. to 150s.; together with every description of camp or Cabin Furniture, at equally reasonable prices. All made on the premises, and warranted of the best seasoned materials.
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RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—Patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs RAPER and CO. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving Houses—6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; 12, Marshall-street, Golden-square; and 68, Basinghall street. Messrs Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state, that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s.; superfine, 40s to 50s., frock coats, silk facing, 38s. to 47s.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s. to 60s.; trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 16s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 3l. 17s.; superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

VICTORIA WATERPROOF CLOTH.—This new and elegant CLOTH, being waterproof, yet not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the new Taglioni Coat, Great Coats, and Frocks and is to be obtained at H. and G. FLETCHER'S, 128, New Bond-street, where also can be procured first-rate articles of Apparel, from 30 to 40 per cent. under the usual credit prices for cash. H. and G. F. being determined that those gentlemen who do pay shall no longer be made to pay for those who never pay. List of Prices: Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s. Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 16s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 4s. Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 18s. Vests, from 15s. 6d. Trousers, from 21s. Every other article in proportion. Copy the Address.

THE PATENT COMPENDIUM PORTMANTEAU affords greater convenience for Travellers in Packing than any hitherto in use;—it combines the advantages of a BAG and PORTMANTEAU, is extremely light and portable, and well adapted to serve as BULLOCK TRUNKS FOR INDIA.—To be seen at PRATT'S MILITARY EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSES, 139, New Bond-street, and 19, Cockspur-street. Officers joining their Regiments, or going to Foreign Stations, can select their Outfits from an extensive assortment of the improved Patent Portable Iron and Iron Bedsteads, Easy Chairs, Military Drawers, Canteens, and every travelling requisite. The PAVILIONS, TENTS, and PORTABLE BEDSTEADS used at the late TOURNAMENT to be sold at very reduced prices.

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T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always on view DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c.
The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.
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UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF H. BURNEY, LL.D.
THIS SCHOOL was established upwards of Fifty years ago by the late Dr. W. BURNEY, and more Naval and Military Officers have been educated in it, than at any other Private Establishment in the Kingdom, many of whom now rank high in their respective Professions.
Young Gentlemen go with many advantages from this School into the Royal Navy, and are expeditiously qualified for the Military Establishments at Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Addiscombe.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, AND THE USE OF THE GLOBES.
MR. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives Private Lessons in the various branches of the Mathematics:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c.,
Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught.
Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges.
Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in these Professions.
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50	2 10 7	3 2 4	3 15 5	5 6 2	6 6 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
*** A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and others.

Naval Intelligence.

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry V. Huntley, Esq. Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Commander C. Anstruther Barlow, R.N., permission to wear the cross of the first class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, which the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred upon him, in testimony of her approbation of his services in the various actions which took place at the siege of Bilboa, in June, 1835, to the 4th May, 1837.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant—Oliver John Jones, Mate of the *Excellent*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Master—J. T. Russell to *Cyclops*

Lieutenants William Lovitt to be Agent in *Parmelia* transport. Surgeons—Alexander Beastie to *Blenheim*. Frederick W. Le Grand to *Cyclops*, not *Prometheus*, as stated on 7th inst.

Assistant-Surgeons—Charles Deane Steel to *Cyclops*. Matthewson Corry to *Victory*. Henry Edmonds (superseded from H.M.S. *Pantome*) to *Prometheus* steam-vessel.

Purser—William Carrigan to *Pylades*.

Midshipman—J. D. Agnew to *Melville*.

Vol. 1st Class—E. Pickard to *Wanderer*.

Naval Instructor—Richard Oram to *Blonde*.

Clerk—W. C. P. Grant to *Cyclops*.

COAST GUARD.

Lieutenant—Richard Nugent Kelly (1921) to Coast Guard.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

BEAGLE, surv.-ves., Com. Wickham, was at Port Essington, the 16th July, all well. She had made the passage through Torres Straits. She was about to resume her surveying duty on the N.W. Coast of New Holland.

BUZZARD, 3, Lt.-Com. Fitzgerald (1826), from Bermuda for Sierra Leone, 19th inst., lat. 24, long. 36.

CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. Hunter (1826), arrived at Bahia, Oct. 28, from a cruise.

CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. Thuling (1825), arrived at Jamaica on 31st Oct., from a cruise, and sailed 2d Nov. for Carthagena.

CHILDERS, 16, Com. Halsted (1836), sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Ceylon, Oct. 9.

CROCODILE, 26, Capt. A. Milne, arrived at Jamaica, Nov. 10, from Barbadoes, 8 days.

DEE, st.-ves., Com. J. Sherer (1829), sailed from Jamaica, Nov. 11, on a cruise.

EREBUS, discovery-ship, Capt. Ross (1834), sailed from Madeira, Oct. 31, for the South Seas.

FANDOME, 10, Com. Butterfield (1833), sailed from the Downs, Dec. 26, for Portsmouth.

KITE, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Snell (1825), arrived at Barbadoes, Oct. 21, from St. Vincent, and sailed 2d Nov. for Demerara.

MEGÆRA, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), arrived at Gibraltar, 9th inst., from Malta, and returned the same day.

PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. F. Moresby, C.B. (1814), sailed from Malta, Dec 5, for England.

PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. Holland (1836), sailed from Jamaica, Nov. 6, on a cruise.

PILOT, 16, Com. G. Ramsay (1837), arrived at Barbadoes, Oct. 21, and sailed 31st for Bermuda.

PLUTO st. ves., Lt.-Com. Lunn (1829), arrived, Oct. 30, at Barbadoes, from Antigua.

RACEHORSE, 18, Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris (1833), arrived at Jamaica, Nov 16, from Grenada, 6 days, and sailed for Bermuda, Nov. 20.

RACER, 16, Com. G. Byng (1827), arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, Nov. 5, from Barbadoes, 9 days, and sailed for Havanna, Nov. 13.

REVENGE, 76, Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave, a (1811), arrived at Lisbon, 11th inst., from Portsmouth.

ROSE, 18 Com. Christie (1837), is ordered from the North Coast of Spain to Rio de Janeiro.

SATELLITE, 16, Com. Robb (1829), sailed from Jamaica for Bermuda, Nov. 3.

SERINGAPATAM, 46, Capt. Leith (1825), sailed from Jamaica for Grenada, Nov. 6.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. Wright (1832), sailed from Jamaica, Nov. 3, for a cruise.

SPITFIRE, st.-ves., Master-Com. R. Currie (1831), sailed from Jamaica for St. Thomas, Nov. 6.

TARTARUS, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), arrived at Jamaica, Nov. 14.

TERROR, 10, Com. Crozier, on voyage of discovery, sailed from Madeira, Oct. 31, for the South Seas.

VESTAL, 26, Capt. Carter (1831), arrived at Barbadoes, Oct. 28, from Grenada, and sailed 31st for leeward.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

XARIFA, Earl of Wilton, sailed from Marseilles, 14th inst., on a cruise.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, M'Cloud, s. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 24.
LIVERPOOL, Burney, s. Nov. 18, d. Dec. 8, r. Dec. 18.
BRAGANZA, Lewis, s. Dec. 9, d. Dec. 29.
IBERIA, Cooper, s. Dec. 26, d. Jan. 14.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Dec. 2, d. Dec. 22, r. Dec. 26.
JUNO, Mowle, s. Dec. 16, d. Jan. 5.
EMERALD ISLE,

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB LYRA, Collier (1815), s. Oct. 4, d. Feb. 21.
HMB SKYLARK, Laird (1815), s. Nov. 8, d. Mar. 27.
HMB PATERSI, Crooke (1814), s. Dec. 6, d. Apr. 24.

America.

HMB HOPE, Polwhele, Act. (1837), s. Nov. 9, d. Jan. 11.
HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 7, d. Feb. 6.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. June 17, d. Oct. 21, r. Nov. 24.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

[illegible], Griffith (1833), s. Nov. 8, d. Jan. 26.
[illegible], Croker, s. Dec. 4, d. Feb. 26.
[illegible], Pennington (1819), s. July 5, d. Nov. 22, r. [illegible].
[illegible], Forrester (1826), s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 9.
[illegible], Hill, s. Nov. 17, d. Feb. 9.
[illegible], Smith (1831), s. Dec. 19, r. Mar. 11.

Mexico.

HMB PIGEON, James (1831), s. Sept. 18, d. Jan. 22.
HMB LAPWING, Coghlan (1814), s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 20.
HMB SKIMMER, Picken (1815), s. Nov. 17, d. Mar. 22.
HMB PELICAN, Lory, s. Dec. 18, d. April 22.

In Port.

HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Sept. 4, d. Nov. 27, r. Dec. 2.
HMB EXPRESS, Croke, s. July 17, d. Nov. 20, r. Dec. 12.
HMB OROSIUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 9, d. Dec. 27, r. Dec 12.
HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Oct. 5, d. Dec 7, r. Dec. 13.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1812), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 20, r. Dec. 22.
HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Sept. 18, d. Dec. 11, r. Dec. 23.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26, r. Dec. 23.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Sept. 9, d. Jan. 27, r. Dec. 23.

The next Malta for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up, *via* Falmouth, on the Jan. 4, and for Egypt and India.

The next Mail for India, to be forwarded *via* Marseilles, will be made up on 4th Jan.

The EMERALD ISLE for the Mails of this day.

IBERIA, with the Mails of the 21st inst., put back by stress of weather, sailed again each with all letters arriving at Falmouth up to that day inclusive.

HMB SHELDRAKE for the Jamaica and Leeward Island Mails of Jan. 1.

HMB SWIFT for the American Mails of Jan. 1.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 27.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The weather has been so wet and tempestuous, that little or nothing has been done during the week in the way of equipping the ships. The *Blenheim* is alongside the Dock-yard jetty; a great part of her tanks have been landed, and some alteration is making in the stowage of her hold; she did sail admirably once, and it is therefore strange that she is now so dull; two 68-pounder shell-guns, and a large supply of shells and rockets are to be put on board her for the *Wellesley*; if the weather continues bad, she will not be able to quit the harbour for another month. The *Pique* and *Blonde* are fitting in the harbour. *Andromache* is in dock; some of her tanks have been brought on shore; she will be ready in three weeks or so. *Boadicea* transport has landed all the stores brought from Bermuda, and has taken in a large supply of bread from the Clarence-yard for conveyance to Deptford. *Raven* and *Cracker* cutters are refitting in the harbour. *Victor* is to have her masts put in next week, and will then be ready for commission. It is understood that the *Madagascar* and *Magicienne* will not be commissioned until the *Pembroke* arrives in England to be paid off. Ships in Port — *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Blenheim*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pique*, *Blonde*, *Andromache*, *Raven*, *Cracker*, *Boadicea* transport, *Messenger* steamers, *Emerald* yacht.

MILFORD HAVEN, Dec. 25.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Our Quarantine Establishment, under the superintendance of J. M'Millan, M.D., has had less business lately than it has for many years. The *Skiflatk* revenue cutter returned to port this week from a cruize.—Commander Watkins, the inspector of the district, resides up at Pembroke, being the most central place of his district.—The *Prospero*, her Majesty's mail steam-packet on this station, Lieut. Reid commander, was taken into dock at Pembroke dock-yard this week, to have her engines repaired, and her paddle-wheels strengthened. It is likely she will remain in the hands of the mechanics for three weeks. There was much inconvenience experienced in docking her, from the fact that there is no means of pumping out the dock, owing to the fitting up of the new steam-engine for that purpose not being yet completed.—The *Medusa* and *Merlin* steam-packets, from the Liverpool station, are expected at this port, to have false keels supplied them.

DEPTFORD, Dec. 27, 1839.—The *Prince George* is fitting for a transport. Remain—*Boyne* for the Cape and Mauritius, *Asia* for Gibraltar and Malta; *Isabella*, female convict-ship, and *Adventure*, Naval transport, for Portsmouth.

By the upsetting of the cutter belonging to H. M.'s brig *Curlew*, in the river Bonny (coast of Africa), on 21st August, Mr. A. M'Carthy, R.N., aged 25, of that vessel, was unfortunately drowned. This lamented young officer was proceeding, with fourteen men under his command, to settle some disputes between the natives and some of the merchant vessels there, (Lieut. Rose, the commander, being very indisposed at the time,) when the boat got amongst the breakers and capsized, and only four of the crew were rescued. The untimely fate of this brave and deserving officer (who thus perished in the execution of his duty) has plunged an amiable family in the deepest affliction.

The *Greenlaw*, Mr. Driver master, which ship the French papers have exalted into a man-of-war, is daily expected in the River, when we trust to have a genuine version of the affair at Port Louis, mentioned in our last.

The *Nimrod*, 20, Com. Barlow, is fast manning at Plymouth.

The *Crescent*, which has been some time fitting at Chatham to serve as a receiving ship at Rio de Janeiro for redeemed slaves, is now ready. Lieuts. N. S. Nott and N. H. Pipon take a passage in her to that station.

It is reported that Vice-Adm. Sir H. Digby will succeed to the Sheerness command next February, vice Sir Robert Otway; Capt. Sir H. S. Baker will be Captain, and W. H. Brown, Esq. (Purser) Secretary.

The Directors of the Trinity-House intend to place another row of lamps in the Dungeness light-house, as an addition to the present ones. The present proprietors have much improved the light-house.

MATES, R.N.—The following is the circular referred to in our last:—

Admiralty, Dec. 16, 1839.—Their Lordships will consider such Mates as remain out of the service more than one year, without applying for an appointment, as having relinquished the Naval service, and that their names will be removed from the efficient register of Mates and Midshipmen, unless their Lordships shall be satisfied that the omission proceeded from unavoidable causes.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HARGOOD.—The mortal remains of this gallant veteran were this day consigned to the tomb within the precincts of the Abbey Church. The following Admirals attended as pall-bearers, viz.:—Adm. Lord J. O'Bryen, Adm. Sir H. Bayntun, Adm. Sir W. Hotham, Adm. Sir R. Fitzgerald, Adm. Sykes, and Adm. Bullen.—*Bath Herald.*

Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey was at Bermuda on 20th Nov. in the *Winchester* frigate, with the *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. Lushington. The crews of the squadron were free from fever, and dispersed on various points. The *Seringapatam*, 46, senior officer's ship at the Leeward Islands, was at Antigua, on her return to the island of Barbadoes, expecting to be relieved in the early part of the new year.

The *Seagull* packet, Lieut. Parsons, arrived from Rio de Janeiro, with the Brazil mails, from whence she sailed on 16th Nov.; she has about 32,000*l.* on freight. In consequence of the recent movements by the belligerent powers, the French Admiral had stationed his fleet at Monte Video, with the exception of one ship, which remained in the River Plate, and the blockade there was very insufficiently maintained, by which circumstance several merchant vessels had succeeded in getting into Buenos Ayres, but others were unsuccessful, and three Brazilian vessels had been taken, condemned, and sold as prizes.

The *Cyclops* steamer is fitting at Sheerness; she is worked by engines of 320-horse power, and is nearly complete with her crew; she bears a Captain, *three* Lieutenants, and Marine Officer, with the other usual officers, 160 men and boys, two 84-pounders, and six 32-pounder guns. Her destination is supposed to be the East Indies.

A boatman named W. Ruck, belonging to the Coast Guard Station, at the No. 2 Battery in the Deal District, has been committed to Maidstone Jail, to take his trial at the next assizes on the following charge:—"For having discharged a loaded pistol at Lieut. Domford, his Chief Officer, with intent to commit the crime of murder, and by the discharge of the said pistol wounding Peter Vallack, the Chief Boatman." Ruck had not returned to duty to his time, and upon being spoken to by his officer, Lieut. Domford, and ordered on duty, he threatened to shoot him, at the same time drawing his pistols. Lieut. Domford immediately seized him, but not until he had fired. The ball grazed the upper part of the thigh of Peter Vallack, but has fortunately not inflicted a very serious hurt.

Sheerness Dock-yard, in consequence of arrangements between the Admiralty and gas-works contractors, is re-lighted with gas.

Three new revenue cutters are nearly ready for launching at Cowes.

It is reported that Sir C. Dashwood will succeed Rear-Admiral Ross in the command of the South American Fleet. —[Admiral Ross's time of service will not expire till the close of 1840, and there is as yet no talk of his successor.—ED.]

H. M.'s S. *Tribune*, with official letters from the British Consul at Tarragona, give hopes of the probable righting or recovery of this vessel. It appears that in the late terrific storm at Tarragona (mouth of the Ebro) having broken three enormous cables, and left without an anchor, signals of distress were fired from her. Seeing all other resources useless, she was admirably worked, and with full sails was run upon shore, where she now lies in fifteen feet of sand.

The *Water Witch's* last prize got to Sierra Leone on the 23rd Oct. She was in charge of Mr. Wilcox, Mate of the *Water Witch*, and eight of her crew, who arrived with her at that settlement in about three weeks after her capture, without any mishap. She had 427 slaves on board, and a large supply of provisions and stores. She is described as a fine vessel, only 2 years old, copper fastened and copper bottomed, and was formerly known as the celebrated *Mary Cushing* of Baltimore, where she was built. The *Water Witch* has captured vessels containing 1130 slaves in the short space of five months; very gratifying to both Officers and men. When Mr. Wilcox parted company with the *Water Witch* in the Bights of Benin, a suspicious-looking vessel was in sight, and L. Matson in the brig, went down to her. There was no sickness at Sierra Leone on the 3rd Oct.

FRENCH NAVY.—The *Journal du Havre* of the 23d announces that the Minister of Marine had ordered a general levy of seamen throughout the fifth maritime district. In this levy were to be included all the seamen employed in land and in the arsenals. Those embarked in merchant-vessels, who had not yet been employed in ships of war, or those who had so served for upwards of a year, were to be landed and sent to "the division of the crews of the line," whence they would be directed on Toulon, to be employed in the men-of-war armed or fitting for sea. This measure was intended to complete the personnel of the squadron of reserve, of which the minister ordered the preparation with all possible expedition.

Our attention has been called to a paragraph respecting certain fixed principles in ship-building, discovered by the late Rear-Admiral Hayes. The deceased officer, whose talents we respect, built six vessels of as many classes. We subjoin the relative dimensions of each, and leave it to the reader to discover the fixed principles. Independent of the wide difference in the dimensions of vessels of nearly the same tonnage, we cannot discover the slightest family feature in the midship section which would make good a claim for a relationship; in fact, not only do they all differ materially, but we remember that the dimensions of the masts and sails were repeatedly altered:—

	Length.	Bdth.	Depth.	Tons.	Light dr. of water. Forward.	Aft.
Inconstant, 1836.	150	45-5	13-7	1422	12-9½	15-5
Challenger, 1826.	128-7½	35-6½	9-9½	603	10-6½	13-6½
Corvettes.						
Champion, 1824.	109-6	30-10½	7-8½	456	7-8	10-10
Wolfe, 1826.	113-4½	30-10½	7-8½	454	10-4	10-7½
Cutters.						
Arrow, 1822.	64	24 9	9-3½	157	8 6	10 9
Pantaloon.	88-6	21-8½	10-6	198	6-9	7-6

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that copies of the papers containing the subjects on which the Mates at the Naval College were examined at Christmas, shall be distributed in ships having Naval Instructors.

Le Temps of Tuesday published a long and, no doubt, exaggerated statement of an occurrence at Guiana in Sept. last, in which "Captain Crawford, of her Britannic Majesty's corvette *Racehorse*," was made to appear as guilty of a gross outrage towards the French inhabitants of the borders of the Oyapuck. The *Moniteur* contains the following:—

"A journal alludes, in its number of this day, to the conduct of the captain of the British corvette *Racehorse*, in his communications and intercourse with the inhabitants of one of our establishments in Guiana, which he visited in Sept. last. Complaints on the subject have reached the Minister of War, who lost no time in attending to their object."

It is understood that Her Majesty's Government have approved of the Report of the Commissioners of Survey appointed by the Admiralty to examine the coast, for the purpose of forming "Harbours of Refuge" for Her Majesty's steamers and other vessels; and that Margate and Rye have been definitively resolved upon. The works are to be commenced early in the ensuing spring. It is highly honourable to our present Ministers, and to the Lords of the Admiralty, that so humane and desirable an act is to be no longer delayed. Both these places are capable of affording harbours of the first rate description, and which must be attended with the greatest advantage to our coasting trade in particular, and the salvation of numerous valuable lives. It is but within these three weeks that one hundred and thirty-five sail of vessels were riding in a heavy gale off Margate, which would have been most thankful for such shelter as a "harbour of refuge." Many years ago, the late celebrated engineer, Mr John Rennie, declared that "Margate" afforded the finest capabilities (having a natural back water) for a "safety harbour;" and that he could construct one there, for the trifling sum of 200,000*l.*, to admit ships of 600 tons burden. Several plans have been suggested, drawn, and forwarded to the Admiralty. That by Mr. Edmonds, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, in some respects is excellent, and the estimate only 276,000*l.*; but there does not appear any *back water*—a circumstance that surprises most people. Government, however, will most probably have their own plans, and scientific officers and artificers of every description; and, in an object of such national importance, it is hoped that a few thousand pounds more or less will not be deemed any consideration. That it will restore the drooping and impoverished town of Margate to activity and consideration, and find work for hundreds of poor men, and prove of other infinite and invaluable service, there can be no manner of doubt. —*Morning Chronicle.*

Died, at his house at Barton-upon-Humber, on 18th inst., in his 78th year, Mr. John Maloney, a Greenwich out-pensioner. He was a native of the city of Cork, and went to sea when a youth in the merchant service, but was soon impressed, and sent on board the fleet under the command of Sir George Rodney, bound to the West Indies, where, on 9th April, 1782, and three following days, after a hard fought battle, victory declared in favour of the British, and the Count de Grasse surrendered. The deceased was with Lord Howe on the memorable 1st June, 1794, where the French fought with desperate valour, but the gallant Howe gained a decisive victory. Our departed veteran was again with Lord Duncan at Camperdown in 1797, where the Dutch, after a tremendous struggle, were fairly beaten, and with the immortal Nelson at the battle of the Nile in 1801, where British valour again prevailed; with Admiral Sir J. B. Warren in North America, in 1813 and 1813, where he partially lost his sight from intense cold: and again with Lord Exmouth, in 1816, against Algiers, the last expedition of this hoary veteran. On the return of Exmouth's first expedition, our hero volunteered with the second, and at the age of fifty-four nobly fought the battles of his country. He obtained his discharge in 1818, and passed the Board as an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital on the miserable pittance of a shilling a-day for his long and faithful services. Being of industrious habits, he has been a stone-sawyer at Barton for the last twenty-three years, at which place he married in 1819, and his widow has to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband. He was a man possessed of good sense, of refined manners, and the most obliging disposition. He was fond of his glass, and took great interest in all the great political movements of late years, and was strongly attached to the reform interest. In all his campaigns this noble veteran only received a musket-shot in the knee.

Coast Guard.—Lieut. W. Seccole, R.N., chief officer at Millisle, has been appointed to the station at Carrickfergus; and Lieut. G. Colman, R.N., was nominated to succeed him.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Royal East Middlesex Reg. of Militia—George John Stone, Esq. to be Captain.

2d Reg. of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry—Robert C. Wilford, Gent., to be Cornet.

CAVALRY.

R1. Horse Guards—G. S. Buck, Esq., appointed recently to the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, served for some time in the Royal Horse Guards.

1st Dr. Guards (Depot)—Lieut. S. F. Grover is on leave.

4th Dr. Guards—Capt. E. C. Hodge and Lieut. G. H. Eliot have leave to March, 1840.

16th Lancers—Capts. T. H. Pearson and W. V. Jillard have leave to Feb., 1840.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt.—Capt. Seymour is on leave to Feb., and Lieut. H. P. De Bathe to June next.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The *Athol*, whose arrival at Gibraltar we announced in our last, landed the left wing, under Maj. Charles Deane, on the 30th ult.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Bell is now in town under the care of a physician (Doctor Addison, Spring-gardens), from the effects of the late winter campaigns in Canada.

7th Depot—Lieut. Maclaine, who has been so long the object of persecution, and who had nearly fallen a victim to a gang of London sharpers, arrived in this town on Tuesday, in the enjoyment of excellent health, having obtained, through the verdict of an enlightened jury, a signal triumph over his heartless enemies. On next day he proceeded to Cork, to join the Regimental depot, and we need not add, without a stain on his character either as an officer or a gentleman. We feel assured that his intelligence will be gratifying to every high-minded man in the community, as from our personal knowledge of Lieut. Maclaine, there were few men belonging to any profession more entitled to sympathy and respect, being in every sense of the term a man of the strictest integrity. The parties engaged in the late prosecution against Mr. M. are held to bail, and will be tried at the Kilkenny assizes. One of them was recently captured in England.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

8th Depot—Capt. J. T. Liston and Lieut. S. Browne are on leave.

11th Depot—Capt. John Fordyce is on leave.

12th Depot—Capt. Graham and company have received a public vote of thanks from the inhabitants of Clickhowel, for their vigilant conduct there, while threatened with a Chartist outbreak.

13th—Capt. Fothergill, whose death was recorded in our last, was buried at Cahul with the usual Military honours, on the morning of the 6th Sept.

19th—Ensign Stoney has twelve months' sick leave.

21st—First Lieut. H. W. Bace has joined in India.

25th—The service companies embarked in Plymouth Sound on Saturday, 21st inst., on board the *Lord Lynedoch* and *Pestongie Bomongie* transports, for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. and Adjutant Priestley was prevented from accompanying them by illness. The last division of the 25th, consisting of 130 men and four Officers, will embark in the *Lloyd's* freight-ship the second week in Jan.:—Capt. Hamilton (commanding), Adjutant Priestley, Ensigns Cust and Priestley. The *Lloyd's* will also convey drafts of the 27th, 75th, and 91st Regts. Ensign Cust is on leave.

26th—Assist.-Surgeon W. G. Bace, M.D., has joined in India.

27th Depot—Capt. J. F. Lonsdale has joined. Capt. C. Verseker has arrived at Dresden.

28th—As we anticipated (*N. & M. G.*, Nov. 9th), Captain W. D. Russell has been appointed to a full-pay company in this distinguished corps. The vacancy occasioned by Captain Crummer's promotion was reserved by Lord Hill for Captain Russell, at the express request of Sir M. C. O'Connell, commanding the troops in New South Wales, where the 28th is stationed, and where Capt. R. intends to settle.

A Commission of Lunacy held its sittings on the 20th inst., in Dublin, to inquire into the state of mind of Capt. Eason, h.p., late of this corps, and brother to Capt. F. Eason, 61st. The jury decided that he was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs. The lunatic holds the appointment (as appeared in evidence) of Captain in the Royal Hospital. His present health is very bad, in consequence of wounds received during the Peninsular war, and his conduct latterly was so violent as to render personal restraint necessary.—*Dublin Monitor.*

29th—An inquest was held at Deptford, on Friday se'nnight, on the body of John Weir, a private soldier of this regiment, which caused considerable interest, in consequence of it having been reported that the deceased had committed suicide under the dread of receiving corporal punishment. The evidence adduced proved that the deceased's character was very indifferent; also that one of his brothers had attempted to cut his throat, who was in the same company, and another had drowned himself in Scotland. Major Sharlock, commanding the detachment at Deptford, spoke to the deceased being at all times a strange character, and in continual scrapes from intemperate habits. He had been flogged, but not recently. The jury found a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

33d Depot—Ens. C. Mill is on leave to March, 1840.

34th Depot—Brev.-Maj. Brabazon on leave to 5th Jan.

38th—The second division (3 companies) arrived at Dublin on the morning of 18th Dec., in the *Royal Adelaide* steam-vessel, from Belfast, and the remaining division (4 companies) on 19th Dec., on board the *Britannia* steam-vessel, from the same place, and have been disembarked. 1 comp., 40 *f.* and *f.*, from Dublin to Cappawhite, Dec. 20 to 31. 1 comp., 2 Officers, 50 *f.* and *f.*, from Dublin to Tipperary, Dec. 19 to 31. Feb., 2 Off., 40 *r.* and *f.*, from Dublin to Baaska, Dec. 20. 2 cos. from Dublin to Templemore, Dec. 23 to 30. 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. from Dublin to Templemore, Dec. 24 to 31.

Private Wm. Page was brought into the yard of the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on Thursday, to hear the sentence of a Court Martial, before whom he had been tried on a charge of attempting to shoot Serj. Mich. Dolan. The usual formalities previous to the execution of a prisoner were observed on this occasion. The culprit walked in the centre of the firing party, with the Provost-Marshal and the Chaplain, who had previously administered to him the consolations of religion. The band played the Dead March in "Saul." The prisoner's every limb appeared to quiver, and the firing party were pale as death. The troops being formed in a hollow square, the finding of the Court Martial, by which the prisoner was pronounced guilty and sentenced to "be shot to death," was read by the Town-Major, who then paused; and the prisoner attempted to come forward, but was prevented by the Chaplain. The Town-Major proceeded to read a communication from Lord Hill to Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, commanding in Ireland—"I have to acquaint you that her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court." But "Her Majesty was further pleased, under all the circumstances, to extend her most gracious pardon to the prisoner; and instead of causing the said sentence to be carried into execution, to order that he, the said private William Page, of the 38th Regt., be transported as a felon to New South Wales, for the period of his natural life."

47th Depot—A private deserted from Newry, with 11*l.* and a suit of clothes belonging to Ens. Torrens.

53d—Capt. W. O'Brien has leave to April, 1840.

54th Depot—Ens. Miller on leave to 14th Feb.

56th Depot—embarked at Dublin on the 16th inst. on board the *Britannia* steam-vessel, and sailed in the evening for Belfast.

59th Depot—Lieut. J. M. Isaac has leave to 31st March.

60th, 1st Batt. (Depot)—The company from Thurles to Birr, Dec. 23 to 25.

60th, 2d Batt. (Depot)—The comp. from Cashel to Clonmel, Dec. 24.

64th—Lieut. A. B. Parker has leave to June, 1840.

64th Depot—The *Carshalton Park* freight-ship, having to take in some cargo at Cork, it is expected she will not be ready to receive the draft on board till 3d or 4th Jan.

70th—Ens. W. H. Barton has proceeded to join on appointment. Lieut. Colston settles from the service. Ens. Pilling and Braddell embark for the service cos.

74th—It appeared in our Paper of the 14th inst. (from a correspondent), that Lieut. Hawker was "coming home from the West Indies, on sick leave;" but his friends have received a letter from him, dated Tobago, the 5th of November, when he was in perfectly good health, as were nearly all the detachment there quartered, under the command of Capt. the Hon. Thomas O'Grady.

Sir Phineas Riall has received a medal and one clasp for Martinique and Guadaloupe. Served in America in 1813, and was severely wounded at the battle of Chippewa.—Col. Mein served in the East Indies from Nov., 1799, to Feb., 1800, and was engaged at Ahmednaghur, Assaye, Argaum, Gawelghur, Shandore, and Gahah. Served also in the Peninsula at different periods from Jan., 1813, to Oct., 1813, including the battle of Busaco, and siege of Badajoz in March, 1812.—Major Crabbe served in the Peninsula from Jan., 1810, to the 21st Dec., 1812, and again from June, 1813, to the end of the war, including the whole of the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, battle of Busaco, the advance into the lines to Guarda, first siege of Badajoz, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storm of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and subsequent retreat through Spain, battles of Nivelle, Nive, Vic, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the whole of the various minor affairs during that period. Wounded March 18, 1811, at Foz d'Arouce, when commanding a party which drove a French picquet from the said village. Wounded again at Toulouse when attacking the Tete du Pont.—Major Mannin served in the Peninsula from Jan., 1810, to Feb., 1813, and again from Oct., 1813, to the end of the war, including the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras and battle of Busaco, first siege of Badajoz, siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, second siege of Badajoz. Retreat to Portugal after raising the siege of Burgos, battles of Nivelle, Nive, Vic, Tarbes, and Toulouse.—Major Crawley served the Nepaul campaigns of 1814 and 15, and in the Pindaree war in 1816 and 17.—Major Harold's services:—Campaign and battle of Corunna, expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing.—Capt. Alves served the whole of the campaigns of 1810, 11, 12, 13, and 14, with the 74th Reg., in the 3d division, without having ever been absent from it for a single day, including the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storming of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, battle of Vittoria, Blockade of Pampeluna, the battles in the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides various affairs of outposts.—Capt. Yates served the campaigns of 1813 and 14, including the battle of Vittoria; was Volunteer in the 74th Regiment, which corps he left when in the front of Pampeluna in Nov., 1813. Paymaster Davies served in the Peninsula from Sept., 1811, to the end of the war, including the captures of Fort Picarlin and Badajoz; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse.—Dr. Cumming served at New Orleans in 1814 and 15, and in the Burmese war in 1826.—*New Army List.*

74th Depot—Ens. C. A. Coates and J. Duff are to join the service cos. Capt. S. F. De Saumarez proceeded on leave on the 19th inst. Lieut. Hemphill, recently appointed to this reg. from the 29th, is son to the late Lieutenant Hemphill, 1st Foot, who was killed while gallantly fighting at Lundy's Lane, in 1814.

75th—

Sir Joseph Fuller served in Flanders in 1793 and 94, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and in all the actions of that campaign. In 1799 he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the principal actions. Sir Joseph was at the Passage of the Douro, 12th May, 1809, and has received a medal for Talavera.—Col. Gubbins served at the siege of Tarragona.—Capt. Bolton served the Nepaulese campaigns of 1814 and 15, and was present at the sieges of

Rhyehur.—Lieut. Carruthers served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in the Peninsula with the 43d Light Infantry, in the Light division.—Quartermaster Berry served at Malta, Sicily, Spain, and North America, from Feb., 1805, to the 29th May, 1815, including the capture of Ischia and Procida, siege and capture of Tarragona, siege of Barcelona in 1813 and 14, battle of Bladensburgh and capture of Washington, actions before Baltimore and New Orleans, siege and capture of Fort Bowyer.—Dr. Graham served in the Peninsula from Jan., 1810, to the end of the war, including the battles of Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle. Dr. Graham was on board the ordnance-store ship *Kent*, which was burnt in the Bay of Biscay, 1st March, 1825.—*New Army List.*

76th—Capt. T. S. Pottle has leave to March, 1840.

79th—Mr. Wm. Lambell, late Colour-Serjeant in this corps, died in Dublin, on 9th inst. He served in Egypt in 1801; at Copenhagen, 1807; Portugal and Spain, 1808; and the following sieges, &c.:—Egypt, Coruuna, 1809; Flushing, 1809; Busaco, 1810; Fuentes de Roez, 1811; Fuentes d'Onor, 1811; Salamanca, Burgos, and Pampeluna, 28th and 30th July, 1813; Nive and Nivelle; Toulouse and Waterloo; in which last-named engagement he was very severely wounded.

82d—Capt. T. W. Hornby has a month's leave.

84th—Lieut. Hon. H. Blackwood exchanges into the 17th Lancers. Lieut. H. is son to the late, and brother to the present Lord Dufferin, late Hon. P. Blackwood, Captain R.N. A company from head quarters, Kilkenny, to Kilbeaule, on 26th Dec. Officers—Capt. Kelly and Ensign Lightfoot.

89th—Capt. J. Q. Wall is on leave until his retirement from the Army, in which he has been 27 years. He served in the Peninsular war, in the expedition to New Orleans, and was at Waterloo.

91st Depot—Ens. F. F. Sickes, Bayly and J. G. Hacket are ordered to join the service cos.

95th Dep.—A detachment embarked at Gravesend on the 21st, in the *Tanjore*, to join the service companies in Ceylon.

97th—One strong company, about 70 r. and f., from Newbridge to Drogheda, Dec. 26 to 30.

99th—The Field-Officer and 2 comps. from Drogheda to Athlone, from Dec. 30, to Jan. 4, 1840.

Ceylon Rifles—Second Lieuts. Hopson and Lucas embarked with the detachment of the 95th, in the *Tanjore*. The embarkation of Lieut. Joyce is postponed.

Rl. Artillery—The detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. F. Crawford, for the Mauritius, will embark on the 1st of January; and the detachment for the West Indies, under the command of Capt. Deshrisay, on Monday next. The detachment at Pembroke was relieved yesterday. The *Carshalton Park* freight-ship arrived at Cove on the 19th inst., having on board a detachment consisting of three Officers, twenty-nine men, and one Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

G. O., 23d Dec., 1839.—The family of First Lieut. Thomas Wilkins, Rl. Art., having obtained Her Majesty's license to use their original surname of De Winton, as appears by the London Gazette of 12th July, 1839, the Master-General approves of Lieut Wilkins's name being changed to Thomas De Winton in the records of the regiment accordingly.

A. Dickson, D. A. General.

G. O., 23d Dec., 1839.—Second Lieut. Travers is transferred from Major Chalmer's company, 5th Battalion, to Major Crutchender's company, 8th Battalion, by order of the Master-General. J. E. Jones, Lt. Col., A. A. General.

Morning Garrison Order, 23d Dec., 1839.—Lord Bloomfield having obtained leave of absence, the command of the Garrison devolves upon Colonel Parker, C.B., Rl. Horse Artillery, commencing this day.—Colonel Patterson will assume the command of the Royal Artillery.

Rl. Engineers.—Maj. Barry has been appointed to the command of the department at Birmingham, in succession to Capt. Jebb; and Lieut. Renwick has replaced Capt. Servante at Kilkenny, the latter officer being ordered on foreign service.

Yeomanry—On the 19th inst. the Gloucester Yeomanry Cavalry was reviewed before Colonel Greenwood, 2d Life Guards, at Badminton Park, the seat of their Colonel, the Duke of Beaufort. Although they had undergone scarcely any previous drilling, they went through their evolutions with great skill and precision, and their general conduct and soldierlike appearance elicited the strong commendation of the Inspecting Officer. After the review the regiment separated, and the officers and men returned to their homes. The muster upon the occasion was more than 300 strong.

The General Court-Martial assembled on the 4th ult. at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Cobbe, Rl. Horse Artillery, President, is dissolved.

The whole of the troops in Dublin Garrison assembled on the morning of the 19th inst. in the Royal Barracks at guard-mounting, to witness the sentence of a Court-Martial read to private W. Page, 58th Regt., convicted of an attempt to shoot Colour-Serjeant Dolan, of the same corps. The sentence of the Court was death, which was commuted by the Queen's pardon to transportation for life. The General and District Staff attended, and appeared in red.

Captain Gleason has refused the Barrackmastership of St. Lucia, offered to him by the Government.

Soldiers' Neckbands.—On Monday at the Croydon Petty Sessions, John Clifford, the keeper of the canteen at the Croydon barracks, attended before the Bench to answer an information laid against him under the Mutiny Act, for having purchased part of the regimental necessaries of one of the privates of the Fusilier Guards, whereby he had rendered himself liable to the penalty of 20*l*. The case was clearly made out, and the magistrates inflicted a fine of 5*l*, three times the value of the boots, and the costs, amounting together to 6*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Promotions in the Army.—The *Gazette* of last Friday contains a list of Officers in the British and East India Company's service, who have been rewarded with different classes of the Order of the Bath for their recent services in India. The same honours were likewise conferred last year upon those Officers who were engaged in suppressing the insurrection in Canada. Now, Sir, the Officers who served during the last war in the Peninsula and at Waterloo are far from grudging to their brother-soldiers the honours that have thus been bestowed upon them; but they cannot but remark that whilst these distinctions have been gained with comparatively little loss of blood, every victory and every siege in the last war was accompanied by an enormous loss of killed and wounded. By referring to Lieut. Hart's "Army List" for August last, I find that there are now serving (including General Officers with Regiments) five hundred and eighty-one officers who served *as officers* in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and that out of these 226 have been wounded, several of them more than once. This is a large proportion, especially when we take into calculation the number of Officers who have been since the war driven from the Army by wounds, infirmities, age, and neglect. Surely the Duke of Wellington's ingratitude whilst in office to these ill-used veterans ought not perpetually to exclude them from sharing in the honours of their profession under a Liberal Government. The Queen's approaching marriage presents a fit occasion to repair the injustice.—*Correspondent, Morning Chronicle.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

INSULTS TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

"Discretion is the better part of valour."

Sir,—The following anecdote is well known as fact in one of our large Irish counties, viz. Sir John C——, a celebrated Hibernian bully and duellist, who never neglected an opportunity of fixing a quarrel on gentlemen of worth and consequence by barefaced insult, with a view to establish a *name* for himself, with his usual effrontery, in a ball-room at M——, planted his foot firmly on the shoe of a leading member of the county then present, and was retaining it there with as much apathy as though the leg to which it belonged was of wood and useless of its position, when the gallant member, whose courage no one questioned, knowing the intention of such intrusion, politely bowed, saying "Sir John, I am afraid my toe has got under your heel; I beg your pardon."—The conduct of Great Britain and France evince a strong semblance to this Irish demonstration and polite forbearance;—insult after insult is wantonly proffered by France, and England politely apologises for having unfortunately placed herself "in the way." But, Sir, I think it can scarcely be denied, that French impudence has arrived at its climax, when the officers of that nation presume to board us in our own ports, and cover the governors with ridicule. In the island of Mauritius, so late as September last, it appears that a most degrading insult has been practised on the British flag—that flag which has braved the battle, and made nations quail, for ages *past*—and which was wont, in times now it appears *gone by*, to resent even the shadow of disrespect! Sir, it has ever been considered as an established mark of thorough contempt, when decorating ships with colours, to place the national flag of the country designated at the *bottom* of the ensigns displayed from the mast-head, as indicative of compelling them to do the work of scavengers; and yet a French vessel of war, under Commissioned Naval Officers, claiming the rights of hospitality when in a state of distress, and which are accorded to them, takes the first opportunity of a public demonstration to place the British flag in this degrading position, in that very port where she is receiving help, and to be gazed on by Englishmen! The numerous insults wantonly offered by French Officers to this country are too recent to need recapitulation; but gross as they have been, none equal this last act of the French brig *Lancier* and her consort, both repairing damages in the island of Mauritius. Has all British feeling fled from the nation! Will this insult, like that of forcibly abstracting a pilot from the *Express*—(report says her Commander's prudence is to be rewarded at the forthcoming promotion)—be likewise passed over without marked expression of national feeling—that is, if any be left? Our flag wantonly insulted abroad—our commerce impeded by French blockade—and for want of a market, as the consequence, our manufacturers starving at home! But, thank Heaven! an attempt was made to resent the proffered insult. Captain Driver, a *ci-devant Master R.N.*, indignant at the unblushing effrontery, retaliated upon the Frenchman; and what, Britons, was the result? Why, truly, the Frenchman not only perpetrated this premeditated contempt towards the British nation, but with the most consummate assurance demands "ample satisfaction" for the retaliatory measures adopted by an old naval veteran, a man who still remembers with pride the days in which the ships of every nation submissively lowered their sails on passing a British man-of-war! And will Britons believe the fact, that this said specimen of England's glory, this Master, was made by the Governor to *apologise* for having presumed to vindicate the honour of that flag which was the pride of his youth, and the dignity of which it still cheers his heart to uphold! If, however, this old warrior (whom it is the fashion to decry) was compelled to apologise, that same man by whom he was thus humiliated in order that Frenchmen should not feel affronted met with utter contempt himself from the self-same propitiated Frenchman. The grandiloquent display of successive protocols under demonstrations from the battery, most appropriately called *Fanfaron*, with soldiers under arms, parks of artillery bristling on the beach, and the black pennant of the steamer threatening vengeance, ended like a 48 hours' hurricane—exhausted! And thus must the British ensign float under the quarter-gallery of French ships of war, and be treated like waste paper. Verily, it is a dangerous experiment to surrender even a little of dignity. When British ships of war compelled the observances of humiliation, and the acknowledgment of Britain's superiority as Mistress of the Seas, we continued to be respected; but in our magnanimity and conceited liberality (the boast and fashion of the times) we must needs "dispense with observances which only administer to our pride." True, it was our pride, and of a nature, too, to swell the heart of every British sailor, and nerve him to the determination of supporting the dignity of his country, as represented in her Union-Jack, under all circumstances of personal peril, either in single combat or general action. How are the mighty fallen! Nations which presumed not to pass the British flag without due obeisance in lowering their lofty sails, as bowing with respect, now treat that flag with a contempt the most degrading, as conventionally established as the usages of Navies, viz., treating it as a rag fit only to sweep the foam of the sea, or the dust from the deck. But the Governor was right; had he chastised the Frenchman, he would doubtless have been speedily removed from his post, and left by the nation to the penalty of incurring his own responsibility, in presuming to uphold their dignity without express orders from Government. These are no times to employ the disciples of the old school: I would have hammered every plank out of her.

Since writing the above, I find that a similar and nearly simultaneous act of *accidental* aggression has been perpetrated on *H.M.B. Spider* (in the R. Plate), which was fired into by the guard-boat of a French ship-of-war, and a man wounded. Captain Herbert, of *H.M.S. Calliope*, on being told that the said boat was without an officer, in answer to his demand of an explanation, next required of the French Admiral, there present, that inquiry should be instituted into the conduct of the Captain of the vessel to whom the boat belonged, for allowing her to be sent on such service without an officer. The answer was, that "the Admiral would send to *France* for instructions from his Government upon the subject, but that he could not comply himself." It is surprising how strong a resemblance all those singular accidents bear towards each other, and that French Admirals have no power to bring subordinate Officers to a Court of Inquiry, let alone a Court Martial, but must refer the case to the Ministry. The Prince de Joinville's case was very like the above Captain's in this respect.

An Old Sailor.

THE BRITISH AS A MILITARY NATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In reading lately a very entertaining and instructive work by the Reverend Mr. Gleig, entitled "Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, visited in 1837," I was rather amused at the opinions expressed to the author by some Officers of the Austrian Cavalry, of the British as a Military nation.

The following is the passage to which I allude:—

"I do not think that our good friends are disposed to rate us very high as a Military nation. Of our Navy they always speak in terms of unqualified admiration; but they doubt our aptitude for war by land, and especially hold our Cavalry cheap."

I am quite ready to admit that the English as a nation are, for the most part, not only profoundly ignorant of all matters connected with their soldiery, but are apathetic and indifferent to an incredible degree as to their glories and renown. I beg leave, however, to differ in opinion very widely from those Austrian Officers as to the inaptitude of our Army for war; and I shall be able to prove, with a very moderate expenditure of ink and paper, how extremely crude and erroneous are their notions on this head. If those young Officers, most of whom probably were not born at a period when the British Army was daily gathering unfading laurels from the best of the Continental troops, had taken the trouble to inform themselves of the momentous events of those days, and the prominent part taken therein by our troops, they would surely have *paused* ere they ventured to express a doubt as to their *aptitude for war.*

I should not have troubled you with any comments on the opinions of those young foreigners; Military men of practical experience will take those opinions for what they are worth, and for no more; but Mr. Gleig's book is likely to be perused by a large portion of our countrymen, the mass of whom perhaps will, without giving themselves the smallest trouble to reflect on their soundness or unsoundness, give implicit credence to those assertions. As, however, your valuable Paper is very widely circulated, and

reed by civilians as well as by Naval and Military men, I am induced to request you will do me the favour to insert in the *Naval and Military Gazette* the following problem, which I am rather curious should be solved, confessing myself puzzled as to the mode by which a satisfactory explanation is to be got at on the subject:—

How came it to pass that the French troops under Napoleon, who gained victory upon victory over the Austrians in Italy, and finally expelled them from that country, and at a subsequent period entered Vienna in triumph, from whence the French leader dictated such terms to the vanquished as he thought fit; how came it to pass, I ask, that those very Frenchmen were beaten on every occasion from the glorious battle of Alexandria, in 1801, up to that of Waterloo, in 1815, which period includes battles without end in the Peninsula, and that also of Maida? And by *whom* were those conquerors of Italy and of Austria so constantly defeated? Why, by those soldiers who are pronounced as having "*no aptitude for war!*" How are those stubborn facts to be reconciled with the opinions of the young Austrian Cuirassiers? Methinks the avowal of such opinions comes marvellously out of place from *that* quarter above all others.

Their opinion of our Navy admits of no comment. It has long been unrivalled, and no effusion of my pen could exalt it one atom higher. Its supremacy will I trust, long, long be maintained, and its flag wave triumphant as heretofore. As to the estimation in which the Austrians hold our Cavalry, it is more than probable that an encounter with them might totally undeceive them; but this is an event by no means likely to occur.

I have seen in the field the Cavalry of Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Saxony, Denmark, and of Hanover, and have no hesitation in saying that the *horses* of the British Cavalry are superior to any of them. I need scarcely add that the troopers must necessarily be as brave individually as our unrivalled Infantry. If then our Cavalry is not *superior* to that of Austria, the fault must not be ascribed either to the horses or to their riders.

21*st Dec.*, 1839. AN OLD INFANTRY MAN.

INDIA ROTATION SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As a proof of the extreme irregularity of the Roster for foreign service, I have, during my service, seen the 17th Foot twice in India, first from 1804 to 1823, in Bengal, and next they are now, since 1836, at Bombay. The 78th Foot was in India, at Bombay, Bengal, and Java, from 1798 to 1816; and again they were sent to Ceylon so early as 1826, whence they returned in 1838. There may be several other instances. On the other hand, so far as my memory serves, the following corps of Her Majesty's Army have never been in India at all, though others have served there twice in the space of forty years, viz.—the 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 15th, (18th just gone,) 23d, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 50th, 51st, 58th, 60th, (two battalions), 61st, 64th, 68th, 70th, 79th, 81st, 85th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, (94th old Scotch Brigade was there, and the new 94th is just gone,) 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, and Rifle Corps (two battalions), with one battalion of the 1st Foot. Thus, thirty-nine battalions, if I am correct, have never served on the Continent of India since we had an Army there, while others have worked double tides in the space of forty years only. Of these thirty-nine corps, the 28th and 50th, being now in New South Wales, are probably going on to India, for the first time, with the 80th, which I believe has already had a spell in those regions, leaving thirty-seven corps never sent there, while four at least will have had a double allowance.

Thus much I have premised on your own view of the case, that the service in India is a real hardship on both officers and men. But do those who are most concerned really view it in that light, *i. e.*, the said officers and men? I apprehend not, and that from a very long experience on the spot. On the contrary, I have had the lot to see many corps embarking for England, and have generally found the greatest reluctance evinced by both the officers and men—I mean by the great majority—to return to England: and this is but natural, if you will reflect on the matter. A twenty years' spell there entirely forms them to the service and the country. They get strongly attached to both, and unwilling to leave. The officers of the regiments which go to India are chiefly composed of that class which, for want of a better name, I shall call soldiers of fortune; men who enter the Army as an honourable profession for life, and not as a pastime for a few years, and then to quit it. In proof of this, see the changes that occur amongst the officers when a regiment is ordered to the Continent of India: the young men of fortune or of fashion exchange out instantly; the others take their places. No man hardly who has a fortune will go to India, where he must be debarred all the fashionable amusements and the gaiety of high life, which fortune everywhere else almost places at his disposal. The officer is essentially a soldier in India, and nothing else. The life is purely Military. The society, except at the capitals of the three Presidencies, is almost exclusively Military. He is almost always in camp; for even the *cantonments* are nothing but straw and bamboo cottages. His regiment is always kept together, probably in large bodies with other troops. He marches 1,200 miles perhaps at a stretch, merely at a change of quarters. Whether in cantonments, marching, in a peaceful camp, or on service, he feels that he is a soldier and a soldier only; that a great and powerful empire is entrusted to him. These things have their charms for the real soldier, which the heat and other discomforts cannot diminish. But further than this, which of all our foreign possessions offers such a constant field as India, for calling forth the pride and animating the zeal and the hopes of the officer or soldier? None. Independent almost of European politics, every regiment in India is kept in constant readiness for war, which is so frequent, that it may almost be called its ordinary state—peace being the exception. What a field, then, does India present to every man, who, while profound peace reigns almost everywhere else, finds his only element, the only hope of advancement, honours, or professional reward, in India! Look at the numbers of officers and men, who, since the peace of 1815 particularly, have acquired a rich harvest of laurels, decorations—rank and fortune I may add, by their gallant and meritorious services in India! Where else could they have been acquired? With the single exception of the civil outbreak in Canada, which gave the Cross to five or six Lieutenant-Colonels and promoted a couple of Captains, I know of none. But India presents a perpetual and a most inviting field—for peace in Europe is not necessarily peace in India; while war in Europe is only attended with an extended field of war in India on a grander scale.

Exclusive of this, both officers and soldiers are well taken care of. The regiments are almost always kept united (the greatest comfort to all soldiers); they are only hard worked when the necessity is obvious to all—and then their fatigues, privations, loss of life by climate and the sword, are amply compensated to the survivors by the invariable results of success. The arrangements for the soldier in camp are the best and most perfect in the world; while the barracks and hospitals, on account of the climate, are generally vast, airy, and splendid.

So much for the condition or prospects of the troops serving in India. The reasons which prescribe a periodical relief are purely political, I apprehend, in order to prevent their acquiring too strong a relish for Indian life and service, or so as to unfit them for service anywhere else, from the odd notions prevailing in England regarding the *luxuries of the East*. I spent many years there, and I can honestly declare, the greatest luxuries I ever enjoyed or heard of, and the most difficult and expensive of attainment, were a glass of cold water, and a cool refreshing sleep at night. None under a General or a Field-Officer can expect or command the first; and as for the second, during many months in the year it is unattainable. But as far as the service of the State is concerned, or the efficiency of the troops, a corps which has served ten or twenty years in India is worth *two, corps at least* newly arrived to the government of that country. The latter are always insufficient for some years after their arrival, and are wholly crippled by the least exposure. This fact is well known to the Governments and Staff in India. The most efficient English regiments they have are always *the corps longest in the country*; the others suffer cruelly for some years after their arrival; and, what is still more remarkable, the mortality amongst these Recruits newly arriving from Europe is, I understand, always less in those who join the Regiments of long service in the East, than with those joining the newly-arrived Regiments. I have heard the oldest Military and Medical Officers explain this very clearly. The Corps longest in India, say for instance the Regiments of Artillery and of European Infantry belonging to the Company at the three Presidencies, have constituted their messes, manner of living, and all their internal arrangements, specially with a practical view to the climate and the country in which they are serving. They know from long experience, from a constant residence, what precautions are necessary in the mode of living, to secure the health of the Soldier. Rice, vegetables, and bread, enter more largely into their daily food, with the various condiments used by the natives of the country, than Regiments fresh from Europe will condescend to use, from their ignorance of the necessity of the change, habit, or prejudice.—Even in the article of dress, the Regiments newly arrived lose numbers of men from their perseverance in old habits. A Commanding Officer thinks it disgraceful to change H.M. uniform, for the white linen jacket worn by all the old Regiments in the hot season, and were they not restricted by law, would, as I have often seen, parade their Regiments daily in a vertical sun. One of the finest Regiments I ever saw in H.M. service was, even in a healthy cantonment, and just landed, utterly ruined, decimated, in less than six months, by the joint operation of these causes with drunkenness. Hence the greater mortality, not only in H.M. Regiments newly arrived, but in the Recruits joining them afterwards, over the old Regiments and their Recruits. The latter class join Regiments of *old stagers*, thoroughly formed to the climate, and whose arrangements being the result of long experience, the Recruit falls into them at once, and has at least a greater chance of escape from the destructive effects of climate. In time every Officer of course comes to the old plan, but, alas! too late to save those lives which have been sacrificed. So far therefore from calling out for more frequent reliefs, and repeating the cry of hardship and inhumanity, &c., because the reliefs are not shortened from 20 to 10 years in India, I humbly submit that the best and most humane plan would be to form a permanent establishment of English Regiments for India; that we should thereby not sacrifice one half the valuable lives that are now lost in seasoning a Regiment, in order to withdraw them when seasoned and most efficient; that the officers and men devoted to this service would be far better pleased by remaining till age or convenience prompted a total retirement from the service; that our expenses would be greatly reduced by discontinuing the practice of removing whole Regiments to and fro, while the Regiments thus allotted to permanent service in India would be twice as efficient and valuable to the Indian Government as they ever can be under the system of reliefs: finally, that no case of individual hardship can ever occur to Officer or Soldier—for the former wishing to leave India, can never want an exchange;—while the latter, if not specially recruited for the purpose, can always quit at the expiration of his time, as they now in effect do. But there are always so many openings in India for good Soldiers,—as Staff Sergeants to Native Regiments in every department—Ordnance, Barracks, Commissariat—as Riding Masters, Conductors and Sub-Conductors of Ordnance, of the Commissariat, and of the Roads, Bridges, and Public Works,—that *few* who have any zeal or talent will ever return till they retire finally. Although debarred from commissions in the service, these various employs as Warrant Officers contribute to make their fortunes, and provide honestly for a family, which is more than can be said for the Commissioned Officers in general; and then, by way of finish, they are entitled to very handsome pensions when retired or invalided. Of this very numerous class in India, more than half probably have come from the ranks of H.M.'s Regiments—always the most steady and deserving men; and I know many of them, long since in a state of comparative affluence, retired on pensions varying from 60*l.* to 300*l.* per annum. Besides—the plan has also this further advantage, that in case of the adoption of a permanent English Establishment for India, the Officers (as well as soldiers) may, under the same regulations as those now in operation with the Indian Army, become entitled to all the advantages of a full and half-pay retirement after certain service in India, as well as to a fair participation in the Staff there, which is now denied them, precisely because they are not permanently allotted to that service.

I have but one observation more, before I conclude this long intrusion on your space. While the Relief or Rotation System is in operation, the few memoranda at the head of my letter prove that it is not equally or fairly carried out in practice, as it ought to be;—that many Regiments have never been in India, while others have been sent there twice within forty years. All this is true. But my opinion, founded on no trifling experience, is entirely against the relief of English Regiments in India, and I trust I have shown some few reasons why the establishment should be a permanent one—still bearing in mind, that in cases of emergency, Regiments not on the permanent Indian establishment can always be sent there, till the emergency has ceased.—I am, &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF COOPER'S AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.—*Continued from p. 799.*

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your last impression I purposely gave both the British and the American Naval historians' account of the action between the *Constitution*, and the *Cyane* and the *Levant*, that your readers and correspondents may impartially judge of it themselves, before my overhaul is submitted to their frank consideration. In page 531, Mr. Cooper observes, "For a night action, the execution on both sides was unusual, the *enemy firing much better than common*. The *Constitution* was hulled oftener in this engagement than in her previous battles, though she suffered less in her crew than in the combat with the *Java*. She had not an Officer hurt."

"The manner in which Capt. Stewart handled his ship on this occasion, excited much admiration among nautical men, it being an unusual thing for a single vessel to engage two enemies and escape being raked. So far from this occurring to the *Constitution* however, she actually raked both her opponents, and in the manner in which she backed and filled in the smoke, forcing her antagonists down to leeward, when they were endeavouring to cross her stern or fore-foot, is among the most brilliant manœuvring in Naval annals." With these observations I fully agree. The *Constitution* was worked, as usual, in the most seamanlike manner, and used every caution in her approach to the contest. British tarmen jeered the Americans for imitating the French in *firing at long-balls*.—"Damn 'em, why

don't they come *slap alongside*, and let us have fair play for it?" It is the bounden duty of every warrior going into battle, not to trust his victory to chance, although he may command an overwhelming superiority and the most advantageous position. The *stratagems* of war have often been successful over *incautious* forces of war. The main object of the British ships was to disable the *Constitution*, as an active cruiser against our mercantile convoys; which they thought could be more easily effected by manœuvring in the dark: that of the American, to capture her enemy, without disabling herself in *European waters*, far from resources of refitment. The American Captain knew that the British 20 or 24-gun ship and the sloop-of-war were armed with 32-pound carronades, and 6's, 9's, or 12's, for *chasers*, so that had he gone *slap alongside* his enemy, he would have been opposed to heavier metal than his own broadside; he therefore "scotched the snake" with the *long bow*, beyond the reach of its deadly power, before he closed *to kill it*. Keeping the main object in view, viz., the crippling of the enemy, we must now consider, whether the *snake* did its utmost to get the *giant* within its folds. The *Levant* and *Cyane* formed a close line on starboard tack, to *wait the Constitution's pleasure* to close, and select her first point of attack, the *weather quarter* of the British, where there was not a *long gun* for defence. The *nautical* question then is, whether the British should not have *tacked together*, and saluted with their bow-chasers the *Constitution coming down* to them, thus still keeping the *Cyane*, the larger vessel, to be the first in, and to stand the brunt of the action, and giving the *Levant* a greater chance of choosing the *point of impunity* for crippling the *Constitution*. In approaching the British, Mr. Cooper says, "about half-past four, the spar proving defective, the *main royal mast* was carried away, and the *chase gained*." Here we see the *Constitution's* superiority of sailing lost, from the want of *one light sail*, Mr. Cooper also attributes the loss of the *Chesapeake*, in the first instance, to *two or three running ropes* being carried away. While passing the *Shannon's* bow-side, the *Chesapeake* had her *fore-topsail tie* and *jib sheet* shot away. Her spanker *brails were loosened*, and the sail blew out. These accidents occurring nearly at the same instant, they brought the ship up into the wind, when, taking aback, she got stern way, and fell on board the enemy with her mizen rigging foul of the *Shannon's* fore chains."

The *Levant* and *Cyane's* heads being *from* the American's, prolonged the time for closing; but had they turned their heads when within reach of the American long-24's, they must have been sooner in action, and with their *bow-chasers* might have cut away a spanker *brail jib sheet* or *topsail tie*, and prevented their enemy's quick working, tacking and filling, and forced the *Constitution to see all for wearing*; for an American *ship-of-war* is as careful of *her bust* as a vain belle, whose heart is never broken until the beauty of her features is *scarred*. "Then," says Jack, "all this 'ere laid up into our hugs, go for to signify, that we must fight the Yankee, as *Jeffries served the cat*, or as the *Belvidera* served out the *President*, and *made her turn tail*, with what Commodore Rogers called a "smasher over the *head-piece*." Friend Jack, with all my heart I thank thee. An honest word or sea-spun *saying* of thine, conveys more meaning than a page of rounded periods. May thy *stave* of thy *yarn* ever be cheered with the *baccabox* and the *flowing can*!

Whether it had been preferable, in the onset, to *give fight* with the long 9's, on board of the *Levant* and *Cyane*, which would have *reached*, and probably damaged their enemy's rigging, rather than *showing fight* with carronades that *fell short* of the object full one-third of mile distant, is but a question. I am, however, most reluctant to reduce to a mere question, or matter of opinion, the *Levant's* bearing up out of that line of battle formed with the *Cyane* for mutual attack and defence, for *the purpose of reeving running rigging*, and leaving her consort, during its performance, to certain destruction. James says, "The *Cyane, in her station*, turned the hands up to reft the rigging." The *Levant*, for the same purpose, *quitted her station*, and ran off *to leeward*. From the historical accounts of this leeway-manœuvre, or, in diplomatic *parlance*, "untoward circumstance", it evidently appears, that the *Cyane* thought she was indeed abandoned in an unmanageable state, and consequently judged it useless to contend *single*-handed with her powerful enemy." And the *Levant* having bore up to repair damages since 6. 40, and being *two (miles to leeward, still bearing away*, she (the *Cyane*) fired a lee-gun and hoisted a light as a signal of submission.

Although history records the *lee* course, steered from the *true* course of battle, yet as the Officers and crews of the British were *honourably acquitted* by the deliberate sentence of a Court Martial, it would be highly improper to insinuate that every *trick* which the *Levant played for* and lost was not strictly *according to Hoyle*; still the jars who played the war-game by the *good old rules* of Howe, Jervis, Duncan, Collingwood, and Nelson, must agree that to bear up out of the *line of battle* to reeve running rigging, was playing a *losing* game to *herself* and *partner*. Jack's stave in the pigtail-days of olden times, reminds us, when

> *"With rigging cut in every strand,*
> *We fought till not a stick would stand,*
> *On board of the Arethusa."*

Senior United Service Club, 17th Dec. TRISTRAM.

(To be continued.)

MASTERS OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of the 7th inst., I observe a letter signed *Amigo*, the writer of which undertakes to corroborate your assertion in a former number, viz. "That in nine cases out of ten where the crews of Merchant-ships behave ill, such conduct is caused by the brutal treatment of the seamen by the Master." And in proof thereof he adduces some most extraordinary facts,—to extraordinary indeed, as to create a doubt either of the tenacity of his memory, or of the sanity of both Masters and crews. That a man in his senses should make a bet about the time in which he will perform the voyage from Liverpool to Lima, appears doubtful; but, that he should be able to persuade men to proceed on such a voyage, under the circumstances related by *Amigo*, to me appears marvellous; as I have often known men refuse to proceed to sea under the plea of the crew being insufficient in consequence of the desertion of one or two men from a crew of 34. Your correspondent does certainly show these South American traders to be clever rogues indeed. He also informs your readers, that in the numerous instances of this sort of litigation of which he has been cognizant, he does not hesitate to affirm that your assertion is borne out. Perhaps a little hesitation on his part would have been advisable; at all events, it appears that his experience of 15 years has only afforded him an opportunity of judging from a very indifferent sample. Were I to give to the public one half of the instances I am acquainted with, in which the insubordination and brutality of the seaman has been wholly unprovoked by the conduct of the Officer, your weekly columns would not contain them.

Had *Amigo* served during the early part of the last war, he might have witnessed uncalled-for severity and brutal treatment on the part of many in our own service, whose birth and education warranted better conduct; yet, no one has had the audacity to vilify the conduct of nine-tenths of the Officers of the Navy in consequence. Your correspondent has only seen the British sailor under the wholesome restraint of an improved discipline; let him gain experience by the mode which you have recommended to me, but I would not send him quite so far—). Let him make a voyage across the Atlantic only, in a merchant-ship, and I am confident he would see much to exercise his patience, even as a passenger, and perhaps enough to make him judge less harshly the character of a ship-master. I can very well recollect when my idea of these persons was (in common with that of the Navy in general) anything but flattering, but I have lived long enough to see my error and acknowledge my injustice: time has also brought about improvement among this class, as it has elsewhere.

That numerous complaints should come before the public, emanating from so large a body as the merchant seamen of the realm, is not to be wondered at, especially when we consider the ill-defined relations between master and servant, and the concentrated misdoings of long voyages: my only surprise is, the very small proportion they bear to those from an equal number of the other classes.

It appears extraordinary, that in this country, where there is much sympathy shown for the sailor—so much indeed as to make all their faults (however gross) appear venial in the eyes of the public, and to cause the conduct of their commanders to be held up to scorn and reprobation by the press, the Government does not interfere by getting an Act passed regulating the number and quality of the crew, and the allowance and quality of the provisions; such a regulation would, I am convinced, remove many of the difficulties at present surrounding the commanders of trading vessels: as things are at present, it is next to guesswork in laying in provision for a voyage.

To your correspondent *Discipline*, the fraternity of shipmasters is greatly indebted, inasmuch as he has admitted that *several* of them (*out of some thousands*) are decent people. I must inform that gentleman, that although I have been so long in the Mercantile Marine, I cannot bring to mind that any act of uncalled-for severity or downright oppression has taken place within the scope of my observation; yet I do not aver that such things have never happened: the accused are men, (and if you will) "dressed in a little brief authority," and therefore, as the poet hath it, "apt to play fantastic tricks:" but, as I before said, they are men, and not angels; but I cannot allow that they are devils, to whom the broad assertions of yourself and correspondents would assimilate them. *Discipline* has put a question respecting the harassing conduct of Masters towards their people, for the express purpose of forcing them to desert. I will answer it in a manner which will make the assertion appear even more paradoxical than he supposes, at least as regards the West India trade.

It is a most serious misfortune to lose any part of the crew in the West Indies, because negroes must be employed to do the work at exactly double the wages of the seamen, and with the same *carte blanche* upon the bread-cask and bread-bag. Now, any one acquainted with the calibre of the negro stomach may easily guess the result; besides, it most generally happens, that what with the half-pay to his family, and the advance he may have from time procured from the master, the sailor contrives to leave the ship with very little due to him, and hands must be shipped for the voyage home at double wages. This may be demanded by the law, and a very bad law it is, as it gives a bonus upon desertion by tacitly encouraging them to make such demand, and it is no doubt the principal cause of it. It is true, no doubt, that a Master may be punished by a heavy fine for receiving deserters from another ship; but what is to be done? the crime must be winked at, as all Masters are obnoxious to the law at one time or other.

In conclusion, I must still insist, however hopeless may be the task of convincing you and your correspondent, that the strictures which, according to *Discipline*, have excited the *Old Officer*, are not founded in justice. I am sorry to encroach so largely upon your space, but I am of opinion that by lending your columns to such discussions, you will render benefit ultimately to both master and seaman. With a *vale at mio Amigo*, and also to *Discipline*, I remain, &c.,

December 11. AN OLD COMMISSIONED OFFICER, R.N.

"UNATTACHED" PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I shall feel indebted to any of your readers who can inform me whether any regulation exists in the army to the following effect:—That where an officer obtains an unattached company by purchase, *not being at the time senior lieutenant for purchase in his regiment*, he cannot obtain a full-pay company in *that* regiment until all the lieutenants shall have obtained their companies who were senior for purchase to him at the time of his appointment to the company on unattached half-pay.

I am inclined to believe that this regulation does or did exist, not only because it is a fair one, but because I have seen captains remaining on half-pay until their turn for re-appointment should arrive. *Exempli gratia*, Lieut. Lord Arthur Lennox, 71st Lt. Infantry, in 1826 (being junior to Lieut. Denny) purchased an unattached company. Lt. Denny's turn for purchase did not arrive until Sept. 1833, and then (and not until then) was Lord A. Lennox brought on full pay of the regiment as Captain. I have seen many examples of this, but the foregoing will suffice as warranting my conclusion that this regulation existed so recently as 1833.

Supposing then the existence of this regulation, can you or any of your military readers explain the following occurrence

In July, 1835, Capt. Considine, 52d, retired on half-pay to join the British Auxiliary Legion to the command of a regiment in which he was appointed. Lt. H. S. Davis, who was at that time *fourth* for purchase in the list of Lieuts. in the 52d, obtained an unattached company, and was immediately (August 11th, 1835) brought on full pay as Captain in the 52d, and of course became senior to the three officers who had been senior for purchase to him, and who have all purchased their companies since (which almost proves their purchase-money to have been lodged at the time he was put over their heads). Mark the consequence: he as junior captain became entitled to remain at the depot, while they as senior Lieutenants embarked with the service companies; and, owing to the rapid promotion which has occurred in the 52d within the last twelve months, he became senior Captain, and has just purchased his majority.

I conceive Major Davis to be a most fortunate officer, and the three Captains to be just the reverse. He was of course quite right to "take the good the gods provided!" but I cannot believe such promotions to be conducive to that brotherly love and unity of sentiment which ought to exist among brother officers, and should rather see every man promoted (by purchase or otherwise) according to his seniority, and according to the length of his half-pay services.

This was the case "in the days when we went soldiering a long time ago," and they were better times than the present. Wishing you, Mr. Editor, and all your readers, a happy Christmas and a merry new year, I shall terminate this epistle, and send it to you, in the words of my esteemed and revered friend, Thomas Hood, "as a Christmas present for the present Christmas."

Dec. 24, 1839. DEMETRIUS RIGHARDOVICH.

CASE OF COLONEL THOMAS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing a few questions on the subject of Lord Hill's letter, respecting Members of Parliament (being Officers in the Army) attending public dinners composed of gentlemen holding the same political opinions as those who returned them to Parliament.

1st. Is it not likely to prevent or greatly to oppose any Officer for the future being returned in opposition to the other candidate not being in the service, as it is reasonable for his opponents to say he dare not attend any public meeting even in the town or county he stands for? And if not

not to be done, what must be expected from his votes and exertions, when the political interests of his constituents would have to give way to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief?

2d. Which is the first in consequence, the House of Commons or the Horse Guards? The latter has taken the lead and assumed it, having dictated to a Member of Parliament (being an Officer), that if he attended any more Conservative dinners, it would in all probability end in the loss of commission, although it be stated that he attended in virtue of being a Member of Parliament.

3d. If absolute devotion to the Sovereign is the object of the Commander-in-Chief, what may be the effects should anything happen to our most gracious Queen, and a new constitution be given us as in Hanover, amidst the Military *vivas* of *El rey absoluto*?

4th. Is an Officer doing in public or at a public dinner answerable for all the speeches and words in the heat of argument that may be used, even if he does not hear them, or for what the reporter may transmit or publisher print?

5th. If Lord Hill's letter is carried out, will it not be necessary for every independent and upright member, being an Officer, to dispose of his commission, if justice is to be done to his constituents? It may be said that Lord Hill has decided the impropriety of Military men becoming Members of Parliament, as he can prevent the wishes and inclinations of constituents being carried into effect, except with loss of commission. No good can accrue to the Army from his Lordship's letter: its only hope was from Parliament; and now subserviency or obedience in Military members seems almost necessary. I think that all Officers, not members, are better absent from political meetings—yet it should be given in advice, not in threats; but it appears to me to be the duty of a Member of Parliament to attend to the interests of his constituents, whether he be a Military man or not. What has fallen on a Tory may come with double weight on a Whig. The letter applies to the hereditary as well as the elective members of the legislature. I deprecate the sacrifice of a gallant and faithful Officer as a terror to others or to popular cry. Lord Hill has decided, that when the two duties come together, as garrison and regimental, Parliamentary must give way to Military, or King before Court. Every one must allow Members of Parliament have very great duties to perform—to have Military men: the former duties are of a political nature, and for ever will be so; how then, by his Lordship's letter, can a Military man be a fit representative in Parliament? I wish for no argument on these questions; they are worth the consideration of such Military men as take a lead in county meetings. I suppose any Lord Lieutenant could issue a similar letter to the Yeomanry and Militia of his county.

A MILITARY LANDOWNER.

AVA PRIZE-MONEY AND THE H. E. I. COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The unfortunate claimants in Europe and other parts of the world who, *notwithstanding the distribution of the Ava prize-money, commenced in Calcutta in January*, 1837, remain still unpaid, owe a debt of gratitude to you for so often noticing the subject in your valuable Journal. As another Session of Parliament is approaching, I crave the insertion of these few lines, as they may draw the attention of some member, and induce him to ask Sir John Hobhouse "a question" when the House of Commons is again assembled. The East India Company have had the use of the principal, unburthened with any interest upon it, since January, 1837, *a period of three years*. It is obviously, therefore, against their interest to use any exertions in expediting payment of the numerous claimants at home; for though, as Sir John Hobhouse *truly remarked* when last questioned on the subject, the shares to individuals will be very trifling, yet the aggregate sum in the Company's hands is considerable, *and the saving of three years' interest upon it by no means contemptible*. It is my thorough conviction, that unless Parliament interferes to enforce payment of this long-withheld prize-money, it will not be forthcoming within any reasonable period. The Supreme Government of India completed the payment of H.M.'s and the Honourable Company's Troops serving in Bengal in *six months*, closed the account in Calcutta, and forwarded it to Madras. I think, therefore, I am warranted in surmising that there has been no particular anxiety manifested in Leadenhall-street to expedite payment in Europe, *or two and a half years* from the commencement of the payments in Madras (August, 1837) would not have been suffered to elapse without something being done in London.

The East India Company, although most liberal generally speaking, are proverbially *mean* in trifling matters. Witness their perseverance in withholding the 2*s.* a-day from Brevet Field-Officers serving in India, the payment of which would amount to an inconsiderable item in their extensive disbursements, and might easily, by some arrangement with the Horse Guards, be prevented from being attached, by limiting the total number of Brevet Field-Officers in H.M.'s Army serving in India to be paid by the Company.

C. S.

THE BAND FUND.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—A proportion of the pay of Officers is deducted monthly for the purpose of keeping up the Bands of Regiments, and is cheerfully submitted to by them; but in imposing this tax on the Officers, it never could be the intention of Lord Hill that its outlay should be solely at the disposal of Commanding Officers, without reference to the wishes of the subscribers. I can assure you, that this is assumed by many, and is the cause of much discontent. The least Officers might expect, is some deference to their wishes relative to the ornamental parts of the Band's dress, the choice of Band Masters, &c., or any other outlay from that fund.—Many Regiments regulate such things by a Committee, which is the most unobjectionable mode of procedure, and should be enforced by an order from the Horse Guards to have it generally adopted.—It is a question if the subscription is not too large, and an extravagant expenditure the consequence. I certainly think that from twelve to fifteen shillings a day, exclusive of Captain's lodging-money, &c., now given to Band Masters, borders on the prodigal, and renders the situation of such persons superior in point of emolument to a Field Officer. I should like to have your opinion on this subject, and the attention of the proper authorities called to it, by a statement of the whole sum drawn annually from the Army for this purpose.

A. B.

THE COAST-GUARD.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Air,—"Blue Bonnets over the Border."

Write, write, make haste and write, my boys;
Why the h—ll don't ye write volumes in order?
Write, write, write for more money, boys;
All the Coast-Guard men are thrown in *disorder*.
Mates are appointed, boys;
They will disjoint ye, boys;
These are the chaps "*wot likes*" gin in good order:
None o' ye'r nonsense, then,
Up with ye'r quill'd'r pen;
The whole of the Coast-Guard is quite in *disorder*.
Write, write, make haste, &c.

Think of the time when on ship-board ye were afloat,
Think of *those days* when sailing in order;
Think, (but ye won't,) then think of *your* petticoat;
Ye all like the Coast-Guard although in *disorder*:
Many's the desk that's spread,
With paper white and red,
Many's the *goose*-quill that won't be in order;
Write for more money, then,
"Destitute Refuge" men;
The profits of gin-tubs are quite out of order.
Write, write, make haste, &c.

Go to your cottages where peace and comfort reigns,
Build up your pig-sties, and do it in order;
Cultivate geese and ducks, they will pay for your pains—
The whole of the system is *quite out of order*;
Sharp-shots are scouring,
Gin Bowls abounding;
Stick to your scribbling, boys, do it in order;
"Willey" shall many a day
Tell of his losing pay,
When the Coast-Guard men were thrown in *disorder*.
Write, write, make haste, &c.

"Mr. Chief-Boatman! you know I am No. 1;"
"*Why yes, Sir, I none of I* am I out of order!" (thumb;
"Take care what you're at, sir, because you are under
Such '*C. B.*'s' as you, throw us all in *disorder*."
Tiles are very good,
That is quite understood,
"Humane Society's" medals in order,
Three *groans* for Billy B.,
That's the chap, don't ye see?
He's "Aid" to the Queen, besides his own "Order."
Write, write, make haste, &c.

As to the pay of Mates, till me pray what o'—hat—
So much the better, 'tis good for their order;
They've long enough been in the back-ground or "lower flat,"
Nine shillings a day will put them in right order.
Pipes are surrounding,
"Baccie"-smoke bounding;
Smoke away, jolly boys, smoke in good order;
Tap the keg "S.S.B."
Wash'd up from the sea.
A health to S Sharp shott, who has made an "Order."
Write, write, make haste, &c.

Now, Mates, let me say just one word to two't'ye:
Do mind your bits, *hit* off in good order;
Ye must *flatter* and *succumb*, 'twill be opportune t'ye;
Unless ye do that, ye'll be thrown in *disorder*;
Letters will then be sent
Unto the Government,
Ye'll then find the quarter-deck *disorder out of order*.
Think well upon it, boys,
Ere that ye make a noise,
In *pounding bench-piddles* in play-f— not *disorder*.
Quarter-deck, quarter-deck, stick to it, jolly boys,
Don't throw your years away in such disorder;
Go for the fresh beef, or in the "*hat*," jolly boys,
Ye'll be d—d if ye don't with the Coast-Guard disorder.

Lord Minto won't force ye into such a service, boys;
Ye're not "cutter's blacks," but far brighter ornaments:
If once ye are jamm'd in that *Auburn House service*," boys,
Ye'll sure rue the day, and will curse "*the disorder*;"
Truth, boys, will then come out,
In and out, round about;
Read the "*Gazette*," boys, and read it in order;
Holy-stone decks, my boys,
Sand to your scrubs, my boys;
Ye'll natfill then be ready to fight in good order.
Holy-stone, holy-stone, holy-stone, mind the thing in hand,
Holy-stone, jolly boys, "*Avast belay*" in order;
"*All hands wash lower decks*," up to your knees in sand)
To be fill with the Coast-Guard, and Gin Bowls! "*disorder*."

Gosport, 31st Dec. 1839. BRANDY BOTTLE.

MILITARY EQUITATION.

THE new system, which from its appearance has been unaccountably unpopular, appears doomed to retain its unpopularity even with those of the rising generation, who have never known any other, unless, indeed, the Press lend its powerful aid towards effecting a reconciliation to its merits. Prior to its appearance in its present revised form, in 1839, the "shoulder in" and the slow canter chiefly gave offence: the former was objected to, both as being useless and as tending to render the horses vicious from the too frequent application of the spur, which was at first generally resorted to in the practice of it; and the latter, on account of the little exertion it called forth from the rider, as being ill calculated to make a horseman. And now that the "shoulder in" has been mastered, and the aids required in the practice of it are so well understood as to render the use of the spur in it rarely necessary, and that its utility, when practised with a sufficient degree of animation, in collecting the horse, tempering his mouth, suppling his limbs, and developing and strengthening the muscles of his shoulders and haunches, is seen and appreciated, while the system admits of every variety of pace, from the walk to speed, the GALLOP, the absence of which from the system was at first so much found fault with, is with many the chief objection to it, so that it is but reasonable to infer, from this circumstance, that, were the old system restored, it would be as little likely to please as the new. The revised system, in fact, comprises all that was useful in the old Riding Lesson, with as much of the science of the Civil manège as is requisite in forming the horse for Military purposes, and exercising the rider in the most distinct and effectual application of the aids; these are elicited from him in the collection, animation, lateral movement, and turnings of his horse in the "shoulder in" and "passage," when properly performed. In the turns and circles of the lesson, the trained horse is guided as much by the inclination of the rider's body as by the aids of the hand and legs; some even anticipate their riders, and turn by themselves at the first sound of the command; but in the "shoulder in" the inclination of the rider's body has no effect on the horse, nothing but the distinct aids of the hand and effectual application of the legs will do; the further utility of this lesson to man and horse is seen in the facility with which it enables the former to close in with, or avoid his opponent in independent practice.

The authorised paces of the Manège under the revised system, are the walk; the collected trot of 7 miles an hour; the extended trot of 8½, the collected canter rate, not specified, but which is found to be about 7 miles an hour; and the gallop of manœuvre, 11 miles an hour: speed is authorised on open ground, at which pace the recruit is expected to be able to use his sword in the attack and defence, before being pronounced fit for the ranks: the principle of instruction which the system comprises being clearly that of gradually increased exertion, regulated according to the acquired powers of the recruit, till he becomes master of the full powers of his horse, when, with a competent degree of skill in the use of his arms, he may be said to be fit for the ranks, but not before. Until he attains this stage of proficiency, he he cannot be void of apprehension that the action of his horse may at any time exceed his abilities, and he cannot consequently be a confident horseman; but, having attained it, his fears vanish—what was before a terror, is now a delight. And here I would ask, is this confidence a quality in a horseman to be repressed? But some of your readers may ask, is it attainable? I answer—yes, in the space of six months, with four or five lessons a week, any recruit of ordinary aptitude will infallibly attain it, proceeding, as said above, on the principle of gradually increased exertion on the part of the rider, according to his acquirements, which must be carefully watched, and the practice which they demand supplied; but never by letting him go on in neglect, as regards increased exertion, and making his advancement and final dismissal a piece of *éclat*-work. A further period may be necessary to perfect the recruit in the use of his arms on horseback, and to mature his method into habit. To perfect the recruit in horsemanship, the practice of the paces and of most of the movements prescribed by regulation for his instruction is indispensably necessary: the parts that could best be dispensed with, are those of the double ride, which appear devised, not so much for the instruction of the recruit, as to put his acquirements to the test. Every one, however, is not of this opinion. Some affirm that none but the collected paces should ever be practised in the manège, even in the instruction of the recruit; that the practice of the gallop of 11 miles an hour in the manège renders the horses unsteady for working in squadron; that a man who can *ride* at a collected canter will, when required, be able to ride at speed, as this pace is only used in the momentary effort of the charge on the exercise ground.

It would be needless for me to enlarge on the impossibility of a recruit collecting his horse till taught: till he has attained a firm seat and steady elastic hand, and knows something of keeping his horse up to his hand by the pressure of his legs, as any one who has ever seen a recruit commence his riding lessons must know that the recruit must let his horse go freely in the trot and canter, or his stiff hand will cause him to drop into a walk, or to halt altogether, the most he can do is to slacken his pace. The same remark, as regards freedom of movement, is applicable to the young horse till his mouth is in some measure formed.

With respect to the gallop of manœuvre as practised in the manège neglecting the horses unsteady for working in squadron, I have no hesitation in saying, that it cannot possibly have any such tendency, for the horses moving only in single file, with a distance of twelve feet between each other, they are free from the excitement attendant on moving abreast, and are consequently as exclusively attentive to the indications of the will of their respective riders as horses can be desired to be. It has, in fact, as is evidently the intention, quite the contrary effect, for each man being regulated to keep the prescribed distance from the file in front of him, and to increase and decrease his pace on command, he acquires from the practice such a control over his horse, and his horse such a habit of ready obedience to his hand, as cannot fail to be of the first utility when moving either in squadron or singly; while, on the contrary, confining recruits and young horses to the collected paces, as far as practicable, on the supposition that what they have never learned they will be the less likely to attempt, and that they consequently go all the steadier for it, leads to an infinitely worse kind of unsteadiness than can ever be reasonably apprehended to result from complete horsemen and well-trained horses; namely, the unsteadiness consequent on bad riding and insufficient training.—G. W.

—Madras United Service Gazette.

Amply provided for.—Two sailors were one day sitting on the gunwale of their ship, drinking grog, when one said to the other, "This is meat and drink, Jack?" he happened at that moment to fall overboard, when his facetious companion coolly said, "And now you've got washing and lodging, Tom."

To Readers and Correspondents.

A correspondent, "Scientia," writes, with reference to a recent order issued by the Admiralty regarding candidates for commissions in the Royal Marine Corps, that "the course laid down by their Lordships is nothing more than what every gentleman's son is taught at public schools; and if those who are candidates for commissions cannot be placed at such schools, and go through the course laid down, they are not the proper persons for commissions in the Royal Marines, or any other corps." We must add to the required attainments mentioned in our last (page 818) "Writing English from dictation." Such officers as are desirous of serving in the Marine Artillery Companies, will, in future, undergo an examination in the following branches of Mathematics:—Geometry, planes and solids; Algebra, to quadratic equations (inclusive); Mensuration; Rules for Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with application to heights and distances; Practical Rules in Gunnery; Use of Sextant and Azimuth Compass.

Some copies of the Newcastle Journal *of the 14th inst. have been sent to our office, with the view, we suppose, of drawing attention to a correspondence between Mr. Urquhart and the Military Authorities, in which the former complains of the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Du Plat. Without giving any opinion on the differences between the Lieut.-Colonel and Mr. Urquhart, we will merely observe that the former has only the Local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and solely for the purpose of holding his proper station with the Spanish troops, in which Army the rank of Major is unknown except for Tambouni-Major and Serjeanti-Major. We believe that great inconvenience was experienced by Major Alderson, R.E., (also employed with the Spaniards), who, when he first went out, held the rank of Major only. But even if the promotion had been Army Rank instead of Local, there would be no just ground for complaint, as the service of Lieut.-Col. Du Plat is much beyond that which many distinguished officers of the day had performed, before they obtained the rank of Lieut.-General.*

"Prime and Load," in approving of the observations on the dress of the infantry by "T." and "A Depot Adjutant," observes, that "the chief defects lie in the 'chaco' of the men, and the 'trousers' and 'sash' of the officers. As regards the cavalry, they are well enough, but they must have their 'moustachios' again; and the Guards, Fusilier Regiments, and all Grenadier Companies, should be allowed to grow 'moustachios,'" which he thinks "would add greatly to their appearance."

The annual promotion of three of the Coast-Guard Officers, a Commander, Lieutenant, and Mate, has been decided on, and the commissions will be signed on the 1st January. It would be premature in us to make public the names this week.

"M. D." is informed that we do not publish letters when we know that copies have been sent to other papers.

The matter referred to by "Andromache" would have been inquired into had his communication been differently couched.

We will look into the matter referred to by a correspondent at Donaghadee.—Our best acknowledgments to "P;" he shall have attention.—We have met the wishes of a correspondent at Southampton.—"An Old Veteran Officer" is under consideration.—Thanks to "G. L. S.," but the party is scarcely worthy of the exposé.

We shall feel obliged if correspondents who submit their letters for publication will write on one side of the paper only, and on no occasion cross and recross their epistles, so as to occasion us unnecessary trouble, and frequently waste of time in the attempt to decipher them.

The only answer we can give to "A Commander, R.N." is, that we have frequently pointed out the injustice and impolicy of the regulations affecting officers of his rank in the cases referred to.

We hope to hear further from "A Veteran."

An extra half-sheet will be given gratis with the next Number, containing the Title-page and Index to this year's volume. The Title-page and Index for 1838 may also be had at the Office in Catherine-street.

Owing to the mismanagement under the new regulations of the Post-office, only one of our port letters had arrived on going to press.

*** Signatures to letters in type—"A Coast-Guard Officer;" "Another of 1809;" "Chevron." "A Bombay Subaltern," and "An Old Subaltern."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

THE auspicious (and we hope ever-memorable) year 1840 is coming upon us, and whilst the old soldiers of the war see their more fortunate brethren in arms reaping the just and due reward of their services in the East, we will again earnestly appeal to the Military Commission and to the Authorities to recommend to Her Majesty the institution of some Military Order to commemorate the long and faithful services of the Peninsular War: a decoration or a special Brevet would cost the country little, and place the old weather-beaten veteran on some sort of footing with brave men who have seen less service.

It appears that his Majesty Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, has granted a medal to every Officer and Private Soldier who was present in the late northern campaign in India at the taking of Ghuznee; and we believe the Officers and Men in the Hon. East India Company's Service had medals for Ava. To this we are far from objecting: they well merit all their rewards;—but why, we ask, are the invincible troops of Her Majesty's Service always left in the back-ground?

The campaigns of the Peninsula exalted the fame of the British troops to a degree of eminence it had never attained, even when Marlborough led them to victory. The proud feeling thus excited will long animate the British Soldier in the hour of battle, and lead the Army to new victories, when those who achieved its triumphs in the Peninsula are consigned to the tomb.

A reference to the *New Army List* will prove that the number of the Peninsular Officers has dwindled down to a few, and of these a large proportion have already attained the rank of Field Officer, either Regimentally or by Brevet. This circumstance cannot have escaped the notice of the Military Commission, consisting principally of Officers who reaped largely of the honours won by the Peninsular Army, and to whom therefore its long-neglected survivors look for some honour or recompense for past services. Few of them have less than twenty-five years' full-pay services, and a Brevet to the very few now left of those "stirring times" would neither embarrass the finances of the British Empire, nor excite the envy of the Army. It would be regarded by all classes, both Civil and Military, only as a tardy act of justice.

If the approaching opportunity passes by, we need hardly again revive the subject.

A WRITER so well-informed and intelligent as the author of the annexed letter cannot but be sensible of the difficulties which encompass the complex case he discerts on; for although the feeling of this country has been very generally expressed on the subject of the Slave Trade, and the Government have taken the most stringent measures they can possibly adopt, short of actual war, with a view to its suppression, it is very doubtful whether we are yet nearer the object desired than before.

The crime of slave-trading has been made felony by Great Britain, the United States of America, and some other nations, and entirely suppressed under their respective flags; but, no doubt, many of the subjects of these countries are, and will continue to be, engaged in the traffic, so long as it affords such inducements as our Correspondent mentions in the shape of gain. It can only be suppressed, as we have frequently declared, by a general determination to treat every vessel engaged in it as a pirate, and inflict capital punishment on all persons detected in the act; and this we trust our officers on the coast will be instructed to do, so far as the law of last Session will enable them to effect it, particularly against the flag of Portugal, so shamefully degraded in this traffic.

So long as slave-dealing is looked upon in the light of smuggling, the certainty of eventual profit will induce the hazard; but under the terror of capital punishment, none but the most desperate would attempt it. Our readers will recollect the difficulty with which the power to compel the treaty so long and so unjustly withheld by Portugal was obtained from the Lords last session; and as therefore, after such an expression of feeling, it is useless to suppose that measures necessary to induce or enforce a general combination of nations would pass through Parliament, we would revert to the old state of things, and legalise the trade once more, rather than witness its extension under the present horrible circumstances, and have continually to record the loss of valuable lives, in a pestilent climate, in the vain attempt to suppress it.

The above observations were in type last week, but postponed from want of space. In the interim, accounts have been received giving the Portuguese version of an affair which shows that our Officers are exerting themselves most strenuously under the additional powers they have acquired by the statute alluded to, confirming the Orders in Council which the Government may think fit to promulgate with a view of obliging Portugal to fulfil her part of the treaty which has been so long in abeyance. We do not attach any importance to the *ex-parte* statements which will be found under our Lisbon intelligence, and therefore shall make no comments upon them until we are in possession of the British Officers' statement of the affair. The preposterous outcry which the Lisbon slave-merchants make about the honour of their flag is ridiculous, after desecrating it to the infamous purpose of covering the abominable traffic in which they have not even a justifiable excuse for being engaged in, seeing that Portugal has no slave colonies, and only carries on the trade in human flesh for the purpose of supplying the Brazilians and others who have—in fact, for gain. A few more such spirited affairs as the one reported to have occurred will show them that we are no longer to be trifled with, and we trust the Commanders of our cruisers may be instructed to serve every vessel in the same manner that Commander Elliot of the *Columbine* is stated to have done, wherever they may be met, in the manifest prosecution of the slave trade. No flag covering a slaver is entitled to the respect it might otherwise obtain.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I venture to trespass on your columns for the purpose of making a few remarks on the system this country is pursuing in order to suppress the slave trade; a system which however laudable in its design, is yet in its results not only perfectly inefficacious, but a dreadful source of loss of valuable lives to our Naval service. I am induced to trouble you with these observations, as I understand it is the intention of Government to increase the number of vessels already employed on the coast of Africa. It has been a subject of great surprise to me, that among the many eloquent advocates the Negro has at all times found in this country, whether in the Legislature or in private assemblies, not one has yet stood up to place in contrast the sufferings that our countrymen endure and sink under, in endeavouring to carry their laudable resolutions into effect. As a Naval officer I have served on the coast of Africa, and from what I have observed, it is my certain conviction that so long as there is a demand for slaves, and open markets for them are allowed to exist in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies,—in the Brazils and other American states,—so long will the slave trade be carried on in all its horrors; horrors much aggravated by our fruitless efforts to suppress it, and fruitless they would be even though we had treble the number of cruisers on the coast we now have. The price of a slave in the markets varies from forty to sixty pounds,—they can be procured on the coast of Africa for 5*l.* each, or perhaps in exchange for articles of merchandise not worth ten shillings. What an inducement is this enormous profit to carry on the traffic! We cannot prevent smuggling in our own country, though the whole extent of our shores is guarded at every few miles' interval

by the stations and cruisers of the Coast Guard:—then how can we possibly expect to guard effectually the whole coasts of a distant continent, occupying so many thousand miles? Have we succeeded hitherto in diminishing the number of slaves exported from Africa? Certainly not in the least: in fact, strange as may appear the assertion, the number is greatly increased. This will be explained when we consider that for every cargo of slaves we capture, so many more must be torn from their homes and exported, to make up the deficiency, to meet the demand. What becomes of the slaves we capture, and are liberated, as it is termed? Do they return to their native country? very rarely—but few of them know where to look for it, and so deplorable is their barbarism that they care but little. At Sierra Leone, where they are located, their situation differs but little from real slavery,—they are compelled to work for a certain time on the public works as "apprentices," under the charge of black overseers who punish them unmercifully if they commit the slightest fault." I should think three at least out of four slave-vessels that leave the coast, get clear off with their cargoes. The Captain of a Spanish slaver captured about a twelvemonth since, owned to me that he had made *nine* successive successful voyages, and moreover that if he only succeeded in running clear one out of two cargoes, he would still be a gainer.

I have said enough as to the inutility of our endeavours to stop the slave trade; now as to the positive evil we inflict upon ourselves:—The crews of the vessels employed on the coast of Africa are about 900 men, (not including the Flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope,) British officers and seamen who are subjected to the effects of the most noxious climate known to Europeans. This is evidenced by the fearful mortality which takes place amongst them;—in the sickly season during the years 1837-8, out of 890 men employed in fourteen vessels, 337 were carried off by the fever, including 53 officers, and this during the space of about fifteen months: great numbers have died since. A small brig, the *Brisk*, lost half her crew, and nearly all her officers. The last accounts from the coast brought intelligence of the deaths of *six* promising young officers, the number of men not stated, but doubtless considerable:—great numbers also are sent home as invalids to return to their country broken in health. From the vacuity of mind attendant upon a life spent entirely at sea without recreation of any kind, many become drunkards; during the wet season the rains are incessant, and the heat is at all times most oppressive: this, with the confined decks of a small vessel, renders life almost a misery, so that it is hardly a matter of surprise that many of those who have the means resort to intoxication, to obtain a temporary alleviation of their sufferings. It appears at first glance strange that men should be found to volunteer for ships destined for such a service; but the character of the British sailor is so reckless, that when he enters, he scarcely inquires what station the vessel is bound to; besides, the chance of making a few pounds' prize-money blinds him to its disadvantages. With regard to Officers, in most cases they would be expelled the service if they were to refuse to serve wherever appointed, and they are further induced by the hope of making money, and also of obtaining promotion, should they survive,—a chance *at least* two to one against them; one set of officers after the other die away and are replaced by others and nothing more is heard or said of them, save among their heartbroken families, widows and orphans, of whom every intelligence from the coast increases the number. We may look at the *Scout*, 18-gun sloop, lately paid off at Sheerness, in corroboration of this dreadful mortality: out of the 120 men and officers who formed her original complement, only 33 returned in her, and I believe but one officer; doubtless a few came home previously as invalids, but the great majority left their bones at the White-man's Grave. I may be asked, are we to allow the slave trade to go on as heretofore, without an effort to check it? If I were allowed to offer an opinion, I would say that England sufficiently performs her duty in the cause of humanity by showing a good example to other nations in suppressing slavery throughout our own colonies; by showing more sympathy for the slaves, than for the starving millions of her own people. But some persons think we ought to do more, and compel other nations to follow our good example; if so, let us do it boldly by forcing them to emancipate their slaves; even an open war for that purpose could be scarcely more destructive than the ineffective means we are at present using. If these are to be still continued, let us at least moderate the evil by transferring our cruisers or the greater part of them from the coast of Africa to, that of South America, a healthy station, and where they would be of equal service: the liberated slaves too might with great advantage be imported as free labourers into our colonies of Guiana or the West Indies, where labour is so much needed; under the same discipline they are in at Sierra Leone, they would soon become useful. I have made these remarks longer than I intended: I trust they may not be entirely thrown away, but induce others to follow in the same path till the eyes of the public and those in power are opened to the true bearings of the case of "*Englishmen versus* African negroes."

H. E.

Some weeks since we advocated the propriety of sending the 23d, 43d, 71st, and 85th Regiments to the West Indies after three years' service in their present station (Canada); and to our great surprise, a paragraph has appeared within the last ten days, in which it is stated that the first-named of these Regiments—the 23d Fusiliers, of which the Quartermaster-General is himself Colonel—is to be sent from Nova Scotia, not to the West, but to the East Indies.

We confess ourselves utterly at a loss to understand the *rationale* of this proceeding, or indeed to assign any other reason for it than that as it was necessary to send the 23d to a bad station, the emoluments would prove greater to the Colonel were the corps to be sent to Madras or Bengal than if sent to Barbadoes or Jamaica.

We remember that a just outcry was raised in 1838 against sending the 23d and 71st to America instead of to India, for which station they had been previously told off, as reliefs for the 16th and 44th, ordered home. Now, however, the case is vastly different—these Regiments are in Canada, and might be sent to relieve the 56th and 67th Regts. on the West India station; but why the 23d or any Regiment should be sent, at an enormous expense, from America to India, when we have Regiments in Ceylon, the Cape, and the Isle of France, who might without injustice be sent thither, is a riddle, which, not being skilled in the Eleusinian or Coptic mysteries, we cannot solve; but it is allowable to hazard a conjecture, that it may be the result of some favouritism *in petto* at the Horse Guards, by which the 42d, 88th, or Rifle Brigade, may be allowed to escape being sent to India by being despatched to relieve the 23d in Nova Scotia.

We remember that when the 88th were under orders for India in 1825, previous to the augmentation of the Army, which took place in that year, it was discovered by their friend at the Horse Guards that they were entitled to a good station as being the first Regiment which completed its number according to the augmented strength of each Corps, and to the Mediterranean they were accordingly sent. We do not say that this was a manœuvre to procure a good station for the Regiment; but bearing in mind the fact that the Lieut.-Colonel who was appointed to the Regiment at that time had very great interest with George IV., we think the conjecture not an unfair one. The next foreign destination of the 88th will show one of two things,—either that we were right on this point, or that the system of favouritism and partiality is at an end. If the latter be happily the case, we can only regret, for the sake of the 17th Foot, that it did not occur ten years sooner, as it would in that case have saved that Regiment the fate of serving forty out of forty-five years in the East Indies, while the 7th Fusiliers have not had a bad foreign station for the last thirty years. We shall not lose sight of this matter.

It is to be hoped that the approaching Brevet will do something for many old *full-pay* Officers.

Brevet-Major Hollis, thirty-six years' full-pay, a Captain of thirty years' standing, was at the retreat of Corunna, and has served many years in the West Indies.

Brevet-Major Cooke, thirty years' service, was through the whole Peninsular War, in the Light Division, and was highly distinguished at several engagements.

When we see Lieutenant-Colonels of fourteen years' standing, this does not say much for the reward of merit in the English Army.

With reference to Brevet Rank, the annexed letter deserves attention:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In a number of your valuable and imperial periodical, published in May or June last, you directed the attention of your Military readers to a list of Regimental Captains whose individual services varied from *thirty* to thirty-four years, and yet (although uninterrupted) without attaining the rank of Brevet-Major. Permit me now to offer you one of a more fortunate class of Officers, who have recently returned to the service from the Half-pay List, and obtained that rank denied by the existing regulations to the former, with services varying from four to thirteen years, as follows:—

	Total Serv. on Full-p.	on attaining rank of Brev.-Maj.
	Yrs. Mths. Days.	
39th Foot—Brev.-Maj. Waymouth, Cornet 2d Life Gds., May 16, 1812. Half-pay 7th Dragns., June 23, 1817. Full-pay 82d, April 8, 1825. Capt. 92d, Oct. 13, 1825, without pur. H.-p. 88th, Dec. 22, 1825	5 9 10	
46th—Brev.-Major Spooner, Ens. 74th, Aug. 27, 1813. Half-pay do., Oct. 25, 1819. Full-pay, 52d, Apr. 8, 1825. Capt. Unatt., Aug. 27, 1825	6 5 [*] 29	
64th—Brev.-Major Bennett, Ens. 4th, 28th Feb., 1808. Capt. h.-p. 90th, 7th Sep., 1820	12 6 13	
65th—Brev.-Major Snow, Ens. 66th, 19th Dec., 1815. Capt. 65th, 18th Dec., 1826. Capt. h.-p. Unatt., 15th May, 1828	12 4 26	
86th—Brev.-Major Stephen, Ens. 86th, 14th June, 1815. Half-pay 98th, 25th Nov., 1818. Full-pay, 29th March, 1822. Capt. h.-p. Unatt., 10th Apr., 1826	7 6 [*] 11	
93d—Brev.-Major Duff, Cornet 10th Drs., 6th Feby. 1817. Capt. h.-p. do., 9th Nov., 1821. Full-pay 93d, 6th Dec., 1826	4 6 3	
Ceylon Rifles—Brev.-Major Bonnor, Cornet 3d Drags., 5th Oct., 1815. Half pay 3d Foot Gds., 24th Dec., 1818. Full-pay 15th Foot, 18th April, 1819. Capt. h.-p. Unatt., 9th July, 1829	13 5 29	
Total f.-p. services of above 7 Brev.-Majors	69 6 121	

Far be it from me to attach any blame or reflect upon those Officers for seeking and obtaining a rank which the existing regulations (certainly not their services) entitle them to; the fault is not with them, but with the system—a system palpably unjust as holding out a premium to the "feather-bed soldier," while to the dredging and hard-working Company Officer it is but "hope deferred," "vanity and vexation."

Can anything more clearly show to the "Commission" the necessity of revising the regulations on this head; nay, striking them out "root and branch," as injurious to the service, and *prospectively* entailing great additional expense upon the country, by thus adding uselessly to the list of General Officers on all occasions of Brevet?

An "Old Lingsman."

We beg leave to inform "*An Occasional Correspondent*" and "*Skirmisher*," whose letters we annex, that their complaints about the reduction of tentage in the garrisons of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Fort William, are not peculiar to Her Majesty's Service, but apply equally to the Company's European troops when stationed in those garrisons. It was, by the Regulations of 1796, equally applicable to *European troops* garrisoned in all *fortresses*. The reason for it was plain: the English troops in those garrisons not performing any of the numerous detached duties of the Native Regiments,—treasure escorts—with prisoners—with English regiments—with stores, both Ordnance and Commissariat,—were not expected to keep up their camp equipage, which the Officers of the Native Regiments, even in the very same garrisons, were not only expected to do, but were liable to have their tents and carriage-cattle mustered every month or day, as a proof that they were ready to move at an hour's notice. This reason, we apprehend, was very distinct and simple. In Bengal the half-tentage to *all European troops* in garrisons was not merely confined to the half-batta stations, but, we know from a friend, extended as far as Allahabad, six or seven hundred miles from Calcutta, where no regiment of Her Majesty's service was ever stationed, and, consequently, could only have applied to the Company's troops!

We deeply regret that our correspondents should

[*] Captain Higgs' f.-p. services, 56th Regiment, 23 years; Captain Harris's ditto, 4, 84th do., 23 years. Total full-pay services of two Captains now serving, 56 years.

have attempted to give an invidious character to a regulation which was applicable to *all European troops*, and not to Her Majesty's Regiments alone, and which was framed in concert with Lord Cornwallis himself. The Officer of a Native Regiment must, from the very nature of the service, be constantly prepared to move, for his duties are perpetual, and the numbers so few that his tour of duty is frequent. The Native Regiments march much oftener also, and to far greater distances. The expense attending the removal of an English Regiment is so great in the East, that beside their non-liability to detachment duties, which harass and exhaust the resources of the Officers of Native corps, they are removed no oftener than is indispensable, and then always with timely notice. But, in truth, the first reason alone was sufficient. A regiment not in receipt of full-tentage was not expected to keep up its camp equipage, which all other regiments were. *Skirmisher* gives us a table too, by which he proves that at Bellary, Secunderabad, Cannanore, &c., the Lieutenants of both services get *equally* 256 rupees per month; at Bangalore, Trinchinopoly, &c, 226; the only difference being at Fort St. George, Arnee, &c., where he says the Lieutenants of Her Majesty's service get only 200 rupees, while those of the Company's service get 226. If for Officers of Her Majesty's service, we read all officers *of European troops in those garrisons and occupying quarters, who are not required or expected to keep up their camp equipage or marching establishments*, the account will stand correct. But, with singular inconsistency, *Skirmisher*, in the first lines of his letter, tells us the Bombay European Regiment had not been one month in the garrison of Bombay, before they forwarded a memorial on the subject of the reduction of their tentage; and, at the close of the very same passage, he adds that the half tentage scale "is (luckily for them) unknown to the Company's Officers!"

We have only to add that repeated petitions have been sent home by the *Company's Officers*, with the recommendation of the Local Governments, against this very grievance of half-tentage, which *Skirmisher*, after admitting in the case of the Bombay European Regiment, says is "unknown" to them. That the subject of these petitions presses more heavily on Her Majesty's Regiments than the Company's, is only true since 1794, 5, when nine out of twelve of the Company's Regiments of foot were disbanded, to make room for as many King's Regiments under the Charter. Now considering the difference in point of expense in keeping up a tent with carriage, or none at all, we cannot think the allowance of 26 rupees per month was either great or unreasonable. It might in equity have been larger, and more in favour of the Officer, who is perpetually liable to march on duties unknown to the Officers of English Regiments in India. But the discussion is cut short by its non-existence as a grievance; for if our readers will refer to Number 357, of 16th Nov. last, page 740, they will find an article copied from the *Calcutta Courier* of 22d August, allowing that full tentage is granted in all situations: from which we conclude that Her Majesty's Officers will be expected to hold their camp equipage and carriage in readiness in all situations, and that they will be mustered monthly; in which case we apprehend they will find themselves no gainers by being placed on full tentage.

It would appear that one of our present Correspondents is, by his own account, an extremely young Officer—in fact, an Ensign just joined from Europe. We do think he would better devote his youth, and the leisure of a Garrison, to the study of the history of the country he is now serving in, —to the pages of Dow, of Scott, of Orme, of Dirom, and hundreds of other writers on the Military History of the East, than to the querulous search after imaginary grievances.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The treatment practised towards Queen's Officers in this country has frequently been noticed in your columns, and I now send you an account of one of the most flagrant of the many acts of injustice committed by the miscalled "*Honourable*" East India Company in this country. In Fort St. George is stationed a Queen's Regiment and a detachment of Company's Artillery; and at Vepery, two miles distant, two of the Company's Native Regiments are stationed. These troops compose the Garrison of Madras. You doubtless suppose that the Infantry portion of the Garrison are on the same footing with regard to pay and allowances; but such is not the case. When a Regiment of the Queen's Service marches into Fort-George, the Officers are immediately placed on half-tentage, which causes a reduction of 25 rupees a month to a Subaltern, and 50 to a Captain. This deduction is not made from the Officers of the Native Regiments at Vepery. Now, Sir, you would consider it rather hard to be an Ensign of three or four years' standing, most of which time you had been in India, and to see Cadets daily arriving for the Company's Service, and drawing more pay than yourself. "Pray," said an Officer of rank to me one day, "may I ask what pay you receive as an Ensign of Her Majesty's Regiment in the Fort?" About 155 rupees a month, with a deduction of 10½ rupees for my quarters. "That is strange," said he, "for a relative of mine, who landed last week as a Cadet of Infantry, draws 180 rupees." I explained to him, that the British Regiments, when stationed in the centre division of the Madras Presidency, which comprises the stations of Fort St. George, Poonamallee, and Arnee, the first and last of which have usually a Regiment, lose half their tentage, which the Company's Regiments in the same division do not. He could not comprehend the reason for such a regulation, nor was it in my power to give any explanation, except that it was according to the orders of the Court of Directors to give as little as possible to Queen's Officers, or rather to give them nothing. This is a subject, Sir, that your advocacy might be the means of placing on its proper footing; for were you, as I have been, stationed in Fort St. George, you would have found to your cost, that every necessary of life is 100 per cent. dearer in Madras than in any other station in the Presidency.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Madras Presidency, Oct. 1839.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—When the Bombay European Regiment marched into Bombay, in less than one month they had forwarded to the Court of Directors a memorial, showing the grievous loss they sustained by the deduction of their tentage. Have you heard whether the Directors have taken this memorial into their consideration? It will apply equally to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and presses most severely on the officers of the Queen's Regiments, more particularly the juniors. You must be in possession of the respective rates of pay drawn by Officers of the Queen's and Company's Service; indeed, I have more than once seen a scale of them in your *Gazette*; but in case I am in error, I send you the following scale of a full batta, half batta, and half tentage station: this latter is (luckily for them) unknown to the Company's Officers:—

Lieutenant's Pay, H.M.'S Service.—Bellary, Secunderabad, Cannanore, &c., 256 rupees a month; Bangalore, Trichinopoly, &c., 226 rupees a month; Fort St. George, Arnee, &c., 200 rupees a month.

Lieutenant's Pay, Company's Service.—Secunderabad, Bellary, &c., 256 rupees; Bangalore, Trichinopoly, 226 rupees; Fort St. George, Arnee, &c., 226 rupees.

Now, Sir, why should the officer in one service get more pay than one in the other. Is it not most invidious, and does it not add to the bad feeling and excessive jealousy which prevails to so great an extent between the two services? Let the Court of Directors restore to the Officers of the Queen's Service the pay of which they are deprived by serving in the forts of Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay, and they will do a great deal towards restoring the good feeling which should prevail. I have heard many Officers of the Company's Service, of long standing and of experience, lament the injustice of deducting from the Queen's Officer half his tentage, because he happens to be serving in the Presidency Division of the Army. To show you the injustice, I will just mention that a cadet for the Company's Army, who, from the day he lands in the country, draws about 180 rupees a month, is placed on a better footing than the Ensign of the Queen's Regiment serving in the fort, who, though probably in India three or four years, only draws 155 rupees. In addition to this deduction, a Subaltern is obliged to submit to a deduction of 10½ rupees, and a Capt. to 17½ rupees, for the quarters he occupies. Of this, however, we do not complain. What we consider unjust, is, that an Officer in the Company's Army should get his full tentage, and an Officer in the Royal Army only half. The garrison duties of both are the same, though the duties in the field are widely different. What sort of a figure would the Indian Government have made in the last Burmese war without the Queen's Regiments?—Hoping, Sir, that you will advocate our cause, I remain, SKIRMISHER.

THE information to be gleaned from authors who have never seen India or a native regiment must always be taken *cum grano salis*, or with the usual allowance of "errors excepted." We are led to make this remark, having seen it stated, in a recent work on India,* that "the European officers generally possessing but a slender knowledge of the languages of the men under their command, and the men no knowledge at all of the language of their officers, it is one of the inconveniences of the system, as not affording a common bond of union. This passage seems to point at Bengal, where the men have no knowledge of the language of their officers, for at Madras and Bombay, if we are rightly informed, there is a great deal of that knowledge amongst the men: but in imputing a slender knowledge of the native language to the English officers in Bengal, it can hardly be quite true, for they have no other means of communication with their men. We know hundreds who speak and write Persian, or Arabic, or Hindostanee, in the Nagree character, with a fluency and perfection unknown to any of the men themselves! Every abortive conspiracy in the Army, or attempt at mutiny, has been discovered by that very knowledge which Mr. Thornton pronounces so slender; while a short consideration of the very necessity of the case would argue that, it must be somewhat more extensive, as not a single thing can be done, in a Bengal regiment at least, without it. The Adjutant receives the daily orders from the Colonel in English, but he can only transmit them to the Havildar-Major, and the Orderly Havildars, in Hindostanee. At drill, though the words of command are in English, every explanation, either in the book, or from the officer himself, must be equally in Hindostanee. The officers of companies (and there is hardly ever more than one left for duty with a company) are half the day engaged with their men, settling disputes, hearing complaints, or arranging family correspondence and remittances for their men, in the same language. If there is a family dispute about lands, property, or even on a point of honour at home, the English officer of the company is (in Bengal at least) the universal referee. Mrs. Postans alludes to the same circumstance at Bombay, but in a more limited sense, as she points to "an amiable respectable man" in a regiment as possessing this confidence; whereas in Bengal every soldier goes straight to the officer of his company, as his legal and constituted confidential adviser in all cases. These forms of locution sound odd to a merely English ear, for they are all Oriental—"You are my father and my mother, and I am come to appeal to your honour!" This is the usual exordium. If you ask a man, "Why don't you go to the Subadar, or any other officer of the same caste with yourself, to settle this matter? 'tis entirely a family affair, in which my ignorance of your customs or feelings may mislead me,"—the answer is invariably the same, "I belong to the *Ungrézi fouj Bohadoor*, (the English Army) and the English officer is the only *malek* (superior) in whom I have any confidence, for I know he will do me justice, without favour or affection." The fact is, a native, of whatever rank, can never hardly do justice for justice' sake; every reference to them would be attended with some cost to the poor soldier, as is usual in all the Armies of the native powers. Their confidence in the English officer has been unbounded; the most delicate as well as their most ordinary transactions are confided to his honour. But we have heard that this feeling has been much weakened since the Government in India, to serve some temporary purpose, have destroyed all power in the officers. The clerks in the Adjutant-General's Office at each Presidency, we have been told, are now the real Commanders of every regiment, and we shall see the result of this wise system ere long, if it be correct.

But there is another thing that points out still more clearly how an English officer in Bengal is compelled to acquire more than a slender knowledge of the native language. There is hardly one who has not once, or several times, been on what is called "*a solitary command; i. e.*, out on detachment from his regiment, where he is *the only Englishman*. Hundreds of young men have not only spent months, but years, in this unenviable state; and as the native regiments alone are thus divided and scattered, hundreds must annually pass through the same probation. Pray, in what language are they to converse in Bengal in such a state?

That a more extended and intimate knowledge of the native languages amongst all officers serving in India would be desirable, no one can dispute. Even a critical knowledge and good penmanship are worthy of acquisition. But two questions here arise—1. Whether the Government itself has sufficiently or properly encouraged it? 2. Whether a sufficient knowledge does not already exist, in Bengal at least, for all useful purposes?

The plan framed originally by Lord Wellesley for the Calcutta College was intended to include Military men as well as Civilians; but even here, for the latter alone, it has, under the more contracted views of his successors and the parsimony of the Home Government, proved a complete failure. The officer who now wishes to acquire Persian and Nagree, or Hindostanee, must do so at his own cost and risk, with his regiment, and without the aid of any academic institution whatever. If he succeeds, and passes the examination, he is, we believe, reimbursed the expense of his *moonshee*; if not, he sits down with the loss of all he has paid on that score.

* Chapters of the Modern History of British India, by Edward Thornton, Esq.,—a work of considerable value, and which we shall, therefore, fully notice next week.

Mr. T. himself says, "Some additional encouragements to their study seem requisite, as the mastering of them so materially tends to promote that harmony and mutual good understanding which it is so important to establish." What this encouragement has been we all know. Lord W. Bentinck gave the *coup de grace* to Lord Wellesley's college, and now both civilian and soldier may pick up the Oriental tongues as they best can, choosing their own guides. The civilian, to be sure, still has Haileybury to go to, the Cadet has Addiscombe; which as compared with a local college where the language itself is spoken, is as if a person should prefer acquiring French in Galway, or the Mull of Cantire, to studying it at Tours or Paris. But economy is the order of the day in everything that does not diminish the patronage of the Directors themselves. By abolishing the Calcutta College, they only struck at the Governor-General's patronage, and gave the final blow to one of the greatest conceptions of a truly great man. Since Clive we have had but three such—Warren Hastings, the Marquess of Wellesley, and the Marquess of Hastings. The successors of these great men seem to have been sent expressly to *undo* all that they had done, and verily they seem to have succeeded wonderfully in short space.

But, after all, we never find any want of able and skilful linguists and scholars, critically versed in Arabic, Persian, or Hindostanee, for all the political and superior stations under the Indian Government. There is an officer now alive, we fancy in Bengal, (and who has never quitted his regiment) who is surprisingly gifted as an Arabic and Persian critic, linguist, and penman; another we knew who spoke the dialect of every province of Arabia, as well as of Persia; hundreds may be produced who have a fair knowledge of one or other, but all must possess a knowledge, more or less, of the Hindostanee; for in Bengal, servants as well as soldiers speak nothing else, and the ordinary affairs of every day in the year call it into use.

THE late Runjeet Singh has long occupied a prominent place in the pages of Oriental history: success, splendour, and prosperity, brightened his political and Military life, and will find a place in the annals of fame. His obsequies will also be awfully memorable, and live in the records of horror, whose requiem was the cry of burning anguish from human sacrifices that fed the barbarous funeral pile. Next to the persons of notoriety, those belonging to them, or things appertaining to them, generally become an object of interest, and as it may not be known to many of our readers how Runjeet Singh became master of the celebrated diamond, the "Choi Noor," valued at 2,500,000*l.* sterling, we will give the history as received from a principal person at his Court.

When Shah Soojah, whom the British Government have lately replaced on the throne of Cabool, was compelled to leave his country, he fled to the Court of Runjeet Singh, where he was received with open arms. Not long after, one of the chief conspirators who was instrumental in forcing the King from his throne, invited him, on false promises, to Cashmere: so many blandishments were held out to the King, that he clandestinely left Runjeet's Court, leaving his Queen and family behind him. The former conspirator proved a double traitor, confined his royal master, and used him like a common malefactor. The Queen of Cabool besought Runjeet Singh to send an army and rescue her husband, on the safe restoration of whom she pledged her word to make Runjeet Singh a present of this valuable diamond, the "Choi Noor." The King in due course was restored to his family, but refused to ratify the Queen's promise. Threats were futile; imprisonment, and almost starvation, followed; at length strength of mind and body sunk under extreme severity, and Runjeet Singh became master of the "Choi Noor," at the same time promising to give the King 20,000*l.* as a present, a part of which he gave orders for. Suspicion, however, gaining strong power on the mind of the King as to the sentiments of Runjeet Singh, he secretly sent his family to the British territory, the discovery of which so incensed Runjeet Singh that he ordered the King to be placed in irons and more rigidly guarded, and revoked his promise of the money. An auspicious hour, however, arrived; the King eluded the vigilance of the guards and escaped into the "Himalaeh" mountains, where, after many perils and adventures, he was united to his family in the British provinces, where for more than 20 years prior to his late restoration to his throne he had been residing. By will it appears Runjeet Singh has bequeathed the "Choi Noor" to the disgusting idol of all abomination "Juggernauth," that cruel torturer of body and destroyer of souls, but suggested that it should be returned to Shah Soojah, the original proprietor; and it is to be hoped that this honest feeling may prevail over the desire of depravity, and prevent that leviathan of idolatry from devouring so beautiful and vast a treasure.

WE have frequently commented on the inadequacy of relief which the contributors to the Merchant Seaman's Fund receive at the hands of the several trustees, when necessity compels them to demand it, and given it as our opinion that no satisfactory arrangement will ever be effected until the whole concern shall be taken in hand by the Government, and settled upon some solid and lasting basis. The contribution of 2*s.* per month from the Masters and Mates, and 1*s.* per month from all persons serving in merchant vessels, (for none but the indentured apprentices are exempt from this payment,) forms a noble fund, which would doubtless be augmented by the gifts and bequests of charitable individuals, who have the national honour at heart, and feel a regard for that class of persons who have incurred peril in its defence, or in increasing its wealth and renown by adventuring their lives and limbs in a hazardous profession. But, although every one admits the necessity of this, nothing is done, and we repeat nothing will be done, until the Government is induced to take up the matter.

For many years the contributions of the seamen were paid into Greenwich Hospital, but they received nothing in return. Several years ago the law was altered, and their monthly contributions doubled, and paid to a trust, under the impression that they could demand and obtain relief in times of sickness or distress. It appears that they are little better off, for Mr. Baker, who has taken a great interest in this matter, asserts that some of the annual pensions to the widows and children of seamen are as low as 5*s.*! an insulting mockery, when there is an accumulated fund of nearly 50,000*l.* in reserve.

A petition numerously signed, and founded on these complaints, was placed in the hands of Sir Edward Codrington last session: the gallant Admiral had no favourable opportunity to bring it forward so as to secure the appointment of a committee, and as Sir Edward has now withdrawn from Parliament, the task must be delegated to some other member. We earnestly wish him success, whoever he may be, satisfied that no subject of greater importance than the welfare and protection of our seamen can engage the attention of the Legislature.

United Service Annuity Benevolent Institution.—A Contemporary, remarkable for senility, disregard of truth, and ignorance of professional matters, has the silly effrontery to state that the *N. & M. G.* allowed a hired agent of an Insurance Company to vilify the proposed Institution. We usually allow the weekly vapourings and malignancy of the editor to pass for just what they are worth; but as this matter might possibly affect a few Widows and Orphans of Officers, we think it right to give an flat denial to the *new* libel. This paper has no connexion, direct or indirect, with any Insurance parties; and not a line on the subject has ever appeared in our columns, at the instigation of any of them agents. Our objections to the United Service Annuity Benevolent Institution have been fully and fairly stated, and we believe they will lead to the establishment of *another on sound principles*, for the benefit of the Army and Navy; and which will not require the puffing of its agent in the said Contemporary paper. Who of the *original* supporters of the United Service Annuity Benevolent Institution now belong to, or recognise it? We should be glad to see their names *published*. Here probably the matter may drop till the next General Meeting Two MONTHS HENCE!!!

It is, we are informed, now definitely arranged that Her Majesty's marriage will take place on the 16th of February.

The Queen has appointed Lord Kinnaird to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds.

Portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the lids of gold snuff-boxes, will, we understand, be presented to all the foreign ambassadors on the occasion of the royal nuptials, and the jewellers have already received orders to prepare them.

Despatches were received on Saturday from Sir William Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius; and from Captain Prescott, Governor of Newfoundland. On Monday Despatches were received from Sir Howard Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. On Tuesday Despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office, for Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales. On Wednesday Despatches were received from the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Governor of the Canadas, and from Sir George Arthur, Lieut-Governor of Upper Canada. On Thursday from Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica; and from Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand banquet at Apsley House on the 15th of the ensuing month to his supporters in the House of Lords. The invitations exceed sixty.

Circulars to the Conservative members of the House of Commons, requesting their attendance at the meeting of Parliament, were issued last week.

Circulars from the Duke of Wellington, summoning the Conservative Peers for a meeting at Apsley House on the day preceding that appointed for the meeting of Parliament, were delivered on Friday and Saturday last.

The meeting to concert measures for the erection of a national monument to the Duke of Wellington in Edinburgh, took place in that city on Tuesday. The Lord Provost took the chair, and the resolutions for entering into the necessary subscriptions were moved and eloquently supported by the Earl of Rosebery, Sir G. Clerk, the Lord Advocate, Professor Wilson, the Earl of Dalhousie, Mr. Gibson Craig, Sir G. Sinclair, Sir F. D. Lander, and the Marquis of Tweeddale. The proceedings were marked with but one pervading feeling of respect to the illustrious hero.

General Lord Seaton passed through Exeter on Friday se'nnight, on his return to his residence at Lyneham. An intimation was made to his lordship, to the effect that if it would be agreeable to his feelings, an address of congratulation would be presented to him in public by the citizens, but the gallant General, with the modesty belonging to true merit, respectfully declined the honour.

Lieut. Colonel Holmes, Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, died on Thursday se'nnight at his residence in Rathmines. By a painful coincidence it happened that his son, a fine boy, died of measles on the preceding day.

Lieutenant Rubidge, R.N., who conducted the emigration of Colonel George Wyndham's tenants for North America, states that they are all employed, and fully satisfied at the change.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed that the uniform penny rate of postage shall commence on 10th January next. The present scale of weight, namely, one rate of postage for each half ounce, will remain. Franking, both parliamentary and official, will cease on that day. Instructions have been issued for the preparation of the stamps for the purpose of collecting the postage revenue and they will be introduced as soon after the 10th as the necessary arrangements can be completed. Prizes of one hundred pounds are awarded to each of four out of the three thousand candidates who submitted plans to the Treasury.

Count Eugene Ney, son of the late Marshal, an *attaché* to the French embassy at this court, has arrived in Albemarle-st.

Sir James Graham will be opposed, at the next election for Pembroke, by Captain Child, of Begely House. The gallant Officer is supported by Sir R. B. Phillips and several other influential persons in the county.

We announce with regret, that Mr. James Smith, one of the authors of *Rejected Addresses*, died on Tuesday the 24th inst., at his house in Craven-st., Strand. He had been long, indeed almost from his youth, subject to gout, and since January last had been severely afflicted with that disease. His end was tranquil as his life had been respected.

Lady Emily Wellesley died at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 22nd inst. She was the eldest daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl of Cadogan; was born on 26th May, 1778, and married 2nd June, 1802, to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, and a younger brother of the Duke of Wellington. Lady Emily has left a numerous family. Her third daughter is married to Viscount Chelsea, eldest son of Earl Cadogan. Lady Emily was the sister of the present Marchioness of Anglesey.

Lady Warren, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Borlace Warren, G.C.B., died on Saturday last, at Stapleford Hall, near Nottingham. She was the youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Clavering, by Lady Diana West, daughter of John Viscount Earl Delawarr. Her ladyship is succeeded in her extensive estates by her grandson, Lord Vernon, who is now at Rome.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Davies Gilbert, so well known as the President of the Royal Society, and many years a member of the House of Commons. He died at Eastbourne on Tuesday morning. He was the author of several scientific and other works of reputation.

The British Queen Steam-ship, so expected for several days past from New York, reached Gravesend on Wednesday morning. She left on 2nd inst., and has not brought, as anticipated, the President's Message to Congress.

Explosion of a Powder Mill on Hounslow Heath.—On Tuesday, a jury was empannelled at Feltham, to enquire into the death of Joseph East, aged 30 years, who died from the effects of the serious injuries he received by an explosion of one of the mills on Wednesday se'nnight. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

On Wednesday morning, one of the "green charged" mills at Ospringe, near Faversham, suffered destruction. One man was severely mutilated.

The late Mr. Francis Coust, who was buried on Sunday in the Cemetery at Kensall-green, left behind him upwards of 150,000*l.* It is stated that he was nearly 100 years old. The situation of Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates and the Westminster Sessions he held up to his death.

We understand that a first-rate, to be called the *Albert*, will be laid down at Plymouth Dock-yard, on the slip from which the *St. George* is to be launched on Her Majesty's birthday.

The veterans and inmates of Chelsea Hospital, amounting to about 600 persons, had each one pound of plum-pudding in addition to the usual allowance. This is the first time they have had plum-pudding on Christmas day.

Affair of Honour.—A meeting took place on Sunday morning, on Wimbledon Common, between Lord William Paget and Mr. Thomas Fiske, arising out of the examination of Mr. Poole, a tailor, before the Insolvent Debtors' Court, who stated that Mr. Fiske (the insolvent) informed him that he had advanced Lord William Paget a sum of money. On seeing this statement, Lord William wrote to Mr. Fiske, demanding, that as he (Mr. Fiske) had never lent his lord-ship a farthing, he should immediately contradict Mr. Poole's statement, in a letter to the editor of the *Morning Herald*, or otherwise appoint a friend, in order that arrangements might be made for a "meeting." Mr. Fiske adopted the latter alternative. Lord. Wm. Paget was attended by Capt. Baillie (late 16th Lancers), and Mr. Fiske by Mr. Nightingale. Mr. Fiske received his lordship's fire, and then fired in the air. Mr. Fiske then stated, that the demand to contradict Mr. Poole's statement having been made under a threat, he could not comply with it; but having received his lordship's fire, he had no hesitation in declaring, in the presence of Captain Baillie and Mr. Nightingale, that he had never lent any money to his lordship.

Elopement Extraordinary.—An affair of a singular nature has recently occurred in the county of Norfolk. It appears that the gentleman, Mr. ——, was informed by his domestics that his lady was a great admirer of an officer in the Lancers, now quartered in the city of Norwich; indeed, so well founded were the suspicions, and so strongly conveyed, that the injured husband determined to have proof positive, and to effect this invited a gentleman and brother officer to dine and sleep, omitting to say in the invitation that some *gens d'armes* were to be of the party. The lady and her husband had long occupied different apartments, and on this particular night, Mrs. ——, it was remarked, wished her husband good night more affectionately than usual. The police, however, were on the alert, and stationed about the mansion. At about three in the morning a figure appeared slowly and carefully wending its way through the passages, and finally escaped itself in the lady's bedroom, and turned the key. To make assurance doubly sure, the gentleman's room was searched, but no ghost nor shadow was discovered there. Armed with pistols, the police and husband were several minutes in effecting an entrance, and the gay Lothario jumped out of the window in his *robe de nuit* and one slipper. It was the merest chance in the world he was not killed on the spot, falling within two inches of a deep area; however, a run of three miles across ploughed fields proved that the gallant gentleman was more frightened than hurt. The end of this romance is, that Mrs. —— —— departed to her friends, the enraged husband to the French, and the officer to the English metropolis.—*Evening paper*

On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, an affair of honour took place on Hampstead-heath, between Mr. Peter Dalton, a gentleman residing in Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, and Captain Phillimore Bargewell, an officer on half pay. Both fired without taking effect. Immediately afterwards the seconds interfered, and succeeded in effecting an amicable arrangement. The cause of the meeting arose from an alleged debt of honour due to Mr. Dalton at the late St. Leger Races.

The will of the late Miss Jane Innes, spinster, of Stow, North Britain, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The deceased was possessed of upwards of 800,000*l* in the funds, and property in different parts of Scotland to the amount of 1,200,000*l*, making together two millions, the whole of which she has bequeathed to be equally divided amongst all her relations who can be found. Notwithstanding her immense wealth, her habits were very penurious; and as a proof of it, one dark evening she had occasion to go up stairs, which she did without lighting a candle, and in consequence of her advanced age (nearly 80) she slipped down and broke her leg, which accident ultimately caused her death

The Pantomimes.—Covent Garden, *Harlequin and the Merrie Devil of Edmonton, or the Great Red of Ware*; Drury Lane, *Harlequin Jack Sheppard, or the Blossoms of Tyburn Tree*; Adelphi, *Harlequin Mother Red Cap*,—have afforded the annual feast of tricks, fun, and drollery. At Drury, the scenery is most attractive: we have a Diorama, representing Circassia, Armenia, Persia, and the overland journey to British India, in which several of the views are of the most romantic description, and are placed before the spectator with admirable fidelity. Those of the Plains and the Mount of Ararat, and of the taking of Ghuznee by the British, were warmly applauded. The latter is a splendid pictorial effort, grouped and massed with admirable skill, and full of that life-like buoyancy which belligerent bustle demands.—At Covent Garden there is a grand moving panorama of the Clyde from Glasgow to Eglintoun, *en route* to the tournament, affording some fine views of the picturesque scenery on the coast. At the Adelphi, every trick contains a palpable allusion, but the point most applauded was when the scene shifted to Windsor Castle, and the Castle Inn stared us in the face. The arrivals to dinner were a never-ending source of fun. A large "lamb" came first. "Come to dinner," said a card in the porter's hand. "Of course," said another ready written by the lamb. Then came a "carrion crow," jumping up and down, and making every now and then an abortive attempt to soar; the band struck up "Jim Crow," and the gallery shouted "That's Spring Rice!" but the "crow" was let in. Succeeding them was a worthy lawyer in a full-bottomed wig, and the gown of a chancellor: in vain did he knock for admission; the porters were proof against all his entreaties, and ultimately he was knocked down by his own broom and left for dead. Not was a "baker's peel" more fortunate in gaining admission; the audience hissed him outright, and the porters turned him from the door with scorn.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—On the 23d the Chambers were opened by the King in person, who pronounced the following discourse:—

Peers and Deputies of France,—Since the termination of your last session, the internal peace, to which your loyal assistance has so greatly contributed, has not been disturbed. I have been apprised by a witness who is very dear to me of fresh marks of affection and confidence of the French. The eldest of my sons, in visiting this year a great part of my kingdom, has observed, wherever he has been, a great supply of work, the progress of industry, respect for institutions, and obedience to the laws. My heart has been deeply touched on seeing in the national attachment which has surrounded my son, a fresh cause for his brothers and himself to devote themselves unceasingly, at all times and places, for the service of their country, and for the honour of France. My relations with Foreign Powers have preserved the pacific character which the common interests of Europe demand. Our flag, in concert with that of Great Britain, faithful to the spirit of that union, so advantageous to the interests of the two countries, has watched over the independence and the immediate security of the Ottoman empire. Our interests are always to secure the preservation and integrity of this empire, whose existence is so essential to the preservation of the general peace. Our efforts have at last succeeded in stopping those hostilities in the East, which we had wished to have prevented, and whatever may be the complications which may result from the diversity of interest, I hope that the agreement of the Great Powers will soon end in an equitable and pacific conclusion. A great change has been effected in the situation of Spain, and it I have to regret not being able to announce to you that the civil war which has so long desolated this kingdom is entirely at an end, still this war has lost its character of gravity, which would give rise to alarming apprehensions for the stability of the constitutional throne of Isabella the Second. The greatest part of the northern provinces is pacified, and we are allowed to hope that those of the east will not be long behandhand. This important result is owing, to the wise conduct of the Government of the Queen Regent, and to the persevering valour of the Spanish Army, supported by the assistance which my Government has given them, and that of her Britannic Majesty, by the faithful execution of the treaties of 1834. In America, the Mexican Government has fulfilled its engagement of the treaty which I have terminated with that republic. The blockade of the ports of the Argentine republic still retains one of our squadrons. Fresh forces have been directed to this distant point, in order to hasten the satisfaction which is due to us. In Africa, new hostilities call for a decided suppression. Our brave soldiers and our agriculturists, to whom my son, by his presence, had proved my solicitude towards them, have been treacherously attacked. The progress of our establishments in the province of Algiers and Constantine has been the cause of this unjustified attack, which aggression must be resented, in order that its re-occurrence may be impossible, and that nothing may interrupt the continuation of that prosperity obtained for it by France, which the French nation will never surrender. A fresh supply of troops has already arrived in Africa, and every possible means has been employed to shorten the duration of the war, by carrying it on with vigour that hereafter the inhabitants of Algeria, and those tribes who shall remain faithful to France, may everywhere find sure protection. The expenses ordered for that purpose will be placed before the Chambers, to be subject to their control. I have the hope that their assent will be obtained, which has never been refused when the honour of our arms and our permanent interests have been called in question. The state of our finances allows of such increased expenses. The question of the sugar trade, which the Chambers had left undecided last session, has, during their absence, been momentarily decided. A project of law will be placed before you on this subject, which will have for its object the protection of public and private interests. Measures for the amelioration of the situation of the subalterns and officers will be brought before you. Your attention will be required to the organization of a State Council, literary property and public instruction. Other proposals, having for their object the arrangement of a system for civil pensions, the execution of the principal railroad lines, the increased improvement of our naval power, the prison discipline, and the introduction of the penitentiary system, will be presented to you. In your different labours, your enlightened patriotism will search out what can most contribute to the increase of public prosperity, and the strengthening of conservative principles in our institutions. Those principles it is my duty to preserve within proper bounds;—the happiness of having performed my task will be the reward of my self-devotion. Ten years have already elapsed since the great act took place that established me on the throne, during which time you have surrounded me with that assistance which I again claim from you. It is with you, and in the midst of you, that I love to felicitate France on her happy improvements in civilization and legal liberty, which insatiable and turbulent spirits had endeavoured to interrupt. Thanks to God, and to your loyal assistance, their efforts have remained useless, and these last remnants of past disorders will disappear before public reason and the national will."

PORTUGAL.—From the *Diario do Governo* of 11th Dec.:—

"By notices received yesterday from Angola, the Government has had intelligence of an event in which the insolence and madness of an officer of the British Navy are conspicuous. By virtue of the convention of 29th May, 1839, between Vice-Adm. Noronha and Capt. Tucker, Capt. Elliot, Commander of the English brig of war *Columbine*, entered Zaire, and took several ships there, having perhaps found them to be in contravention of the decree of 10th Dec., 1836; but he did not meet with any motive or pretext for proceeding with the Portuguese brig *Neptune* of Lisbon, and the schooner *Angerona* of Angola, in the same way. Some days afterwards the brig *Neptune* was boarded during the night, and taken by the boats of the *Columbine*, which soon afterwards, having been fired upon by the blacks, havendo recebido algum fogo feito pelos pretos), took possession also of the schooner *Angerona*. After committing other acts of violence, the *Columbine* left together with the captured vessels, and meeting the *Leander* packet, compelled her to delay her voyage for twenty-four hours, transferred to her the crews both of the *Neptune* and the *Angerona*, and being within sight of the same packet, in order that the latter might witness the affront, placing itself between the two vessels, on one of which the Portuguese flag was hoisted, fired upon them until both were sunk. This fact, which is nothing more than the act of an individual, and which only proves the brutality of him who practised it, is nevertheless so scandalous, by the cowardly injury inflicted on the Portuguese flag, that the Government of her Majesty cannot fail to exact a full satisfaction on the part of the British Government, in redress of the national dignity. Her Majesty's Government expects that this satisfaction will be given, not only from the confidence which it feels in the rectitude of its ancient ally, but also because the dignity of the British Government itself requires that so great an excess committed by one of its subjects—who, violating the principles of justice, and the faith of conventions and treaties, constituted himself both judge and executioner in a manner so arbitrary and atrocious, and who, above all, ignobly insulted the flag of a friendly nation—should not remain unpunished."

The ravings of the *Nacional* are highly amusing. It says:—

"It will not be easy, in the whole annals of the perfidy, infamy, robbery, and violence of the British Government, to find a parallel to this case, and such an attempt, in the absence of any hope of a complete satisfaction exacted by our Government, ought to induce our commerce to arm corsairs in order to make use of just reprisals against a set of pirates, who, abusing their force, had the impudence to sink two Portuguese vessels, with the Portuguese flag flying. Our blood boils in our veins—our hearts beat with indignation—and we can scarcely trace these lines because pain restrains the pen. We weep with rage that we cannot instantly avenge so great an injury upon that perfidious and treacherous Lord Palmerston, and read a lesson to those proud islanders, who, forgetting what they were, and what they owe to Portugal, insult us and mock at us everywhere.

"If no act of reprisal takes place on the part of our Government against the pirates that have sworn to ruin us,—if it dare not assume the proper attitude in this case, we call upon our countrymen, resident whether in Portugal, Brazil, or the coast of Africa, to set about and arm ships to attack the English vessels, and sink them, with their flags flying, wherever they can meet with them. For our own part, we are ready to dispose of part of our property—of all, if it be necessary—to associate ourselves for the holy purpose of burning and sinking the British ships. Let the Portuguese come forward in such a noble enterprise, in a short time all would be ready to afford us the satisfaction of witnessing the sufferings of the scoffers, who consider us less worthy of respect than the Iroquezes, or the inhabitants of Otaheite.

"Our apathy is the only cause of the progressive insolence of the present English Government. As soon as we shall have placed ourselves in a condition to make war upon it—as soon as it shall have received notice that the Portuguese are disposed to sell their independence and liberty at a dear rate—you will see how those ignoble statesmen, who have millions of Englishmen enlisted as Chartists (those of Newport, not those of Belem), who have no O'Connell prophesying the independence of Ireland, in 1840, will take care to respect us, and to treat us with the consideration that we deserve."

CANADA.—The Governor-General arrived at Toronto on 21st November, and took the usual oaths as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Upper Canada.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Baron de Thierry, a French nobleman (whose name is not unknown in this country) continues to assert the sovereignty of New Zealand, where he now resides with his family. The Baron is "a Sovereign Chief, King of Rahaheva," and acts in the name and on the behalf of the aborigines of the island. He has recently issued a decree, announcing that the tribes may continue to live on the lands which they occupy; that he will dispose of lands every three months at auction, the minimum price to be one dollar per acre; that 25 per cent. shall be devoted to local improvement, and 25 per cent. to the benefit of the aborigines. He will not oppose the settlement of the English in his empire, and their purchase of lands, with the condition that his Royal rights be acknowledged. In 1837, H. M. ship *Beagle*, Capt. Fitzroy, visited New Zealand. A controversy arose between the Baron and Capt. Fitzroy, on account of the refusal by the latter to recognise his sovereignty. In a protest addressed to Capt. Fitzroy by the Baron, he presented a history of his life and the claims which he preferred to the sovereignty of New Zealand and Nouheva. He states in this protest that he was born in England of noble parentage, his father being an emigrant of the French Revolution. Educated at

Oxford, he there married the daughter of a prelate, who now shares with him the honours of his Royalty. He was at one time an attaché of the French Legation in London, and always had the protection of the Royal French exiles.

Literary Notices.

Up the Rhine. By Thomas Hood. Baily and Co.

Mr. Hood has varied the plan of his comic volume this year, and with much advantage. Perhaps the plan of his production may be best understood by the commencing paragraphs of his Preface :—

"To fanciful such Critics as are fond of climbing up a Mât de Cocagne for a Magpie's Nest at the top, the following work was constructed, partly on the ground-plan of Humphrey Clinker, but with very inferior materials, and on a much humbler scale. I admire the old mansion too much, to think that any workmanship of mine could erect a house fit to stand in the same row.

"Many persons will doubtless differ with me as to the inferences I have drawn from things seen and heard abroad. But we are all liable to mistakes; and I may have been as wrong in my speculations as was another Traveller in Germany, who, seeing a basketful of purple Easter Eggs, exclaimed, 'Good-a-day! what colour can their hens be!'"

The "family party" who go "up the Rhine," and to whom our prince of punsters and of humorists introduces his readers, consist of Mr. Frank Somerville—his "hypochondriacal old bachelor uncle," Mr. Richard Orchard, who, though in robust health, is always about to "die suddenly"—Mrs. Wilmot, a widow, the sister of Mr. Orchard—and Martha Penny, Mrs. Wilmot's favourite maid, as amusing a baggage as one would wish to meet on a long summer's day. The form of the work is epistolary, highly characteristic, and equally dramatic; all the abovementioned personages having their respective friends and correspondents at home—Gerard Brooke and Peter Bagster, Esqrs., Miss Wilmot, and Rebecca Page. From such material it will be readily inferred that a rich treat of fun and fancy, droll description and extraordinary views of men and things, seen by different persons through different media, awaits the reader. Wild legends of the Rhine, in prose and verse—amatory and non-amatory poems—and though last named, not least in consideration, numbers of Hood's own grotesque designs, carved in wood, illustrating and illustrated—encounter him at every turn. In short, the whole affair is as fresh and racy as any of Hood's former productions; and he tells us, that "should the members of the present family party be found agreeable or amusing by the great family circle of the public, he may be induced next year to publish their subsequent Tour in Belgium." We may, therefore confidently "calculate" upon again meeting our old friends and acquaintances.

The Spitfire. A Tale of the Sea. By Capt. Chamier, R.N. 3 vols. H. Colburn.

Captain Chamier's new novel, which we welcome with pleasure, under the above title, is better than "a tale of the sea"—it is a tale both of the sea and the land; a 'mingled yarn," though not of good and ill," for both woof and warp are good in their respective ways, and form together a tissue that will last as long as any of the gallant workman's manufactures of a similar kind that have yet proceeded from the literary loom.

"The Spitfire" opens on land, and there continues throughout a considerable portion of the first volume, telling a very exciting and strongly-wrought tale of a disputed inheritance—or rather of one diverted by mingled fraud and force, from its due course of succession; the rightful owner (the hero of the tale) being aware of every step of the fraud, yet rendered by circumstances utterly unable to defeat or oppose it. Fairly subdued, therefore, for the time being, to the base qualities of his fortunes, he enters on board ship as a common sailor, where, roused by the exciting nature of his new duties, and by the noble blood that is in him, he distinguishes himself nobly from the herd about. Still, circumstances are too much for him: he becomes reprobate and reckless as his companions; deserts, becomes the Pirate Captain of "the Spitfire," and passes through a varied succession of scenes and adventures, that are described with great spirit and force.

To pursue the plot farther in detail would be unfair to the Writer. Suffice it to say, that the work is crowded with interest and novelty, that a thread of love links the whole together with a consecutive interest, and that at last something like "poetical justice" is awarded to all parties.

The tale is a wild one, not concocted with any great degree of art, or carried out with much care or consistency. Sailor-like, the author dashes at all that his fancy pictures as feasible for the purposes of excitement and variety.

Referring to the Naval annals of 1801, we find it simply recorded that "on the 21st July of that year, the boats commanded by Lts. Keith, Maxwell, and Woodley Losack,—of the *Doris*, 36, Charles Brisbane—the *Beaulieu*, 40, S. Poynz—and the *Uranie*, 36, W. H. Gage, captured, by boarding, *La Chevrette*, 20, a French corvette, under the batteries in the Bay of Camaret, in sight of the combined French and Spanish Fleet." Of this exploit, Captain Chamier has given a sketch that will gratify every true sailor and lover of Old England.

"On the 20th of July, the boats of the *Doris* and *Beaulieu* left their ships, equipped for a desperate service; and such was the ardour of the men employed, that they strove one division against the other to near the corvette. In this effort to be first, the regularity which would better have been preserved by a little less enthusiasm, and a little more discretion, was disturbed; the two divisions separated, and those left behind, for some reason or other, turned round, and pulled back again, whilst those who had reached the entrance of the bay, not willing to meet a certain defeat by pushing alongside without the aid of their comrades, lay upon their oars awaiting their arrival. In this position they remained, until the first streak of daylight warned them of the necessity of returning; for to attempt the attack without the protection of darkness, was a madness none contemplated. With many a bitter curse against those who apparently had not done their utmost to reach the bay, the oars were again in motion, the boats discovered by the corvette, and any advantage derivable from a surprise evidently lost. Much useless recrimination took place. . . . . In the mean time, the Frenchmen were not slow to profit by the discovery. The corvette, about noon of the 21st, weighed, and ran further in under a strong battery, and there was moored. Some soldiers were embarked, her quarters were cleared, the guns loaded almost to the muzzles, and other precautions very gratifying to those on board the corvette, and very much the reverse to the attacking party, were taken. The more danger, the more honour; the greater the difficulty, the greater the merit. The Captain saw the corvette removed, but it did not for a second alter their determination; on the contrary, when the corvette in all pride of security, by way of laughing at her enemies, hoisted an English ensign under a French one, the crew of the *Doris* gave three cheers, and became the more anxious to try their strength; nor did they care one straw for the additional force, in the shape of a large gun boat, which was placed, at the entrance of the bay, to give timely notice of the approach, or the turning and twisting of the rammers, as the French artillery prepared the guns of the battery. The dark was anxiously expected, and when half-past nine came, the crew were in the boats, without awaiting the usual summons. Again, under the same leader, they left their ships; and with hearts and hands ready and willing, they approached the bay with more regularity than the preceding night. They mustered fifteen boats in all, containing two hundred and eighty officers and men—the *Robust*, a seventy-four, having added her barge and pinnace to the boats of the frigates. On leaving the shore, a boat was discovered; and the Commander of the expedition, judging it proper to secure it, went himself with five others in chase, leaving the rest to await his return, or slowly to progress towards the corvette, as they had still a distance of six miles to pull before they arrived alongside of the enemy. Some time elapsed, and the Commanding Officer did not return. The next in command, Mr. Maxwell, who was a Lieutenant of the *Beaulieu*, thought it just as well to get closer in shore, in order to be ready for an attack when the Commanding Officer should return. The force was diminished to one hundred and eighty men; but never were there more resolute hearts than in those boats, and not one surpassed Albert, who, to the common brute courage inherent in most men, joined the honourable feelings of a man of high family. There was no cheering; this was a business of silence and secrecy, to creep upon the enemy unawares and to capture the vessel, without bloodshed, by a surprise. As the muffled oars dipped silently in the water, and the boats as silently approached the object of attack, many a head many were the eyes which were uselessly turned in the direction of the other boats, the crews of which would have so materially assisted in the enterprise. But it was all in vain; the night was far spent; the corvette lay at anchor not a mile from the boats. . . . . Not a word was spoken; the seamen, as they rested on their oars, listened with intense anxiety to catch the sound of an oar, but time gradually elapsed, it was past midnight, and it wanted not more than two hours and a half to day-break. To delay was useless; to return foreign to the wishes of every man in the boats. The disparity of force was alarming; the determination of the men cheering. Maxwell now called the boats close together, and gave his instructions. It was a great risk for this officer to run; but he was confident of success. He knew the character of British seamen, and began in short address in the manner most likely to animate them. 'The more danger, my lads,' said he, 'the more honour. We must go on without the other boats. Thomson, Wilkinson, and Hervey, you are smart fore-topmen on board your own ship, let us see how quick you can be in loosing the corvette's fore-topsail, you need not be nice in casting off the gasket—a sharp knife and an easy conscience is what you most require. Now do you hear, you three fellows; don't stand talking to those Frenchmen on the forecastle, we'll make them comfortable; your duty is on the fore-topsail yard;—but let's see, we must pick out another.'—' Allow me, Sir,' said Albert, 'to volunteer; I dare say I shan't be behind-hand.'—' Well said,' replied Maxwell, 'what ship do you belong to?'—'The *Doris*,' replied Albert.—'I shan't forget you, my lad;—what's your name?'—' Mortimer, Sir.'—' A devilish good name, too. Now listen—in the *Beaulieu* boats you are to board on the starboard bow. Neville,' he continued, addressing the officer who commanded the *Uranie*'s boats, 'you, with your own ship's boats, the one from the *Robust*, and the remaining one of the *Doris*, will board on the larboard bow, and Burke,' said he, 'you must make up in your boat for the loss of the other five belonging to your ship, which seems to have taken a long time to chase one boat; mind, two of your men will cut the cables—there's no use for any long winded yarn about this business. There she is, at present a French corvette, I am in hopes before two o'clock she will be clear of the anchorage, with an English Commanding Officer, get into your stations in two divisions, and stand by, directly we are discovered, to give way like British seamen, who are resolved to succeed in the enterprise.' The boats soon backed into their stations; and the word being given to give way, hastily, but quietly, the gallant fellows advanced to the attack. It was a little after one o'clock when the corvette was distinguished. The French, who expected the attack, had been equally vigilant; every preparation had been made; three hundred and thirty-nine men were on board of her; the guns had been loaded to the muzzles; and the confidence that they could protect their vessel from every boat attack, was general throughout the crew and the soldiers on board of her. They now saw the enemy advancing, and prepared to give them a warm reception. As a matter of caution—not that any doubt existed in the mind of the Commander of the corvette, as to the hostile intentions of the boats—he hailed them. It was answered by Maxwell, calling out to his brave companions—'Now then, my lads!' then dashed the oars in the water. The silence was broken by the cheers, which were heard far from the scene of action, whilst the animating words from each officer, as they said, 'Give way, my jolly dogs!'—hurrah for the first on board!'—was all that was requisite to make every man feel the importance of his best endeavours; and it seemed as if all hearts had felt the appeal, for each boat's crew, no longer tenacious about a discovery, bent their backs, and gave way with all their strength. No sooner was this done, than the contents of a broadside came in amongst them. The grape and canister shot fell like hail around them; and the water was dashed into the boats by the round shot, which came bounding along duck and drake fashion. This discharge, enough to have checked the advance of any foe, was received with a loud cheer—'Now's your time, lads, to get on board before they can load again; give way,' said Maxwell, as he stood up in his boat, and the words were re-echoed by Neville and Burke, who, imitating their leader, stood up and cheered their men. In the mean time, the French soldiers opened a steady, well-directed fire, with musketry from the shore; whilst the troops who had been embarked were not slow to imitate so good an example. Between each shot might be heard—'Give way—give way'—whilst the loud dash of the oars was heard on board the corvette. Each boat pulled to the station allotted her; and the crews made one simultaneous rush to board. The French, armed at all points, presented a bristling front of boarding pikes, backed up by the small-armed men, whilst those armed with tomahawks slashed away bravely to defend their ship. Every exertion was made to overcome this resistance, but without effect. The boats' crews were driven back, in spite of their clinging like cats to the ropes, and fighting like devils to gain the decks; whilst the French, who saw the first attempt of their enemies checked, gave a cheer of defiance, and actually boarded the boats. Never, since man to man coped in single warfare, was more desperate bravery exhibited on both sides. The Frenchmen, who had so gallantly followed up their success, never returned to their ship; a struggle ensued, and the intruders were thrown overboard. The fire-arms of the English were now perfectly useless, and abandoned; but, with their cutlasses only, they again endeavoured to board, again the Frenchmen bravely opposed them. But the assailant is ever more desperate than the assailed. Undaunted by the furious fire from shore and ship—undismayed by the forest of pikes which bristled round her bows—unappalled by the frequent death wounds dealt with savage fierceness from the boarding pikes, the British seamen, unused to a reverse, again and again made the desperate assault, and finally established a landing on the forecastle. 'Hurrah for the first aloft,' was heard from Mortimer, who, sweeping his cutlass to clear his way, jumped upon the rigging, dropped his cutlass on the deck, and springing aloft, was soon about to lay out on the fore topsail yard. Here he found another precaution had been taken. All the gear was stopped up along the yard—a second, the sharp knife remedied that advantage;—the foot-rope fell; he was the first on the yard! nay, so expeditiously was this effected, and so well did the seamen stationed to loose the sail obey their orders, that in the small space of three minutes, from the gaining the first footing on deck, the French corvette, known as the *Chevrette*, had her three topsails and courses cut adrift, and the sails hung down for sheeting home. The noise of the falling sails sounded more dreadful in the ears of the French than the rattling of small arms, or the clash of the tomahawks. They felt they were prisoners; for they knew, that once removed from the batteries, they had no confidence to bear up against their assailants. The first tremor of fear, which was communicated by one of the crew of the *Chevrette* jumping overboard, ran like an electric spark through all the rest. They threw down their arms, and jumping overboard, endeavoured to reach the shore; whilst the sight of the canvas animated the English, who rushed toward the quarter-deck, and notwithstanding the gallant opposition of some, who disdained to fly, succeeded in capturing it. The French still hoped to retrieve their disgrace. From the main deck, they opened a hasty-ing fire of musketry, but the cables were cut, the ship under canvas—an English seaman, named Henry Wallis, was at the helm, and in spite of his wounds, he stood true to his post, and was the first to call out with a steady voice—"She goes a-head now, Sir, for she answers her helm." Then was the cheer of victory heard!—and those below, who still valiantly clung to a last hope, finding that hope gone, surrendered and ceased firing. The firing from the shore, which was now confined to the large guns, put down the light air of wind which was favouring the prize, and she now became much harassed by the batteries; but she was a prize, and little did the crews of the different boats heed the Turkish salutes, which came well directed toward them. On the forecastle was John Brown, the boatswain of the *Beaulieu*. He had escaped by a miracle,—the boat in which he had been placed, finding how desperate the case was forward on the first of attack, dropped under the quarter, and Brown led the way to board, establishing a landing in the quarter gallery; but here all progress was impeded—the door had been barricaded up, and the boatswain kicked in vain, until finding all attempt fruitless, he clambered up to the taffrail, and got upon the quarter-deck. At this moment, he saw the landing was made good in the forecastle, and he knew that a boatswain's station was there. Sweeping his cutlass round his head, he roared out—'Make a line there, you d—d parlez-vous,' and rushing forward, succeeded in gaining his station. He then took his 'call out,' and at every order gave the regular pipe, as if he had been on board his own ship, the *Beaulieu*. As the shot came fast, and Wallis was severely wounded, Maxwell called another man to come to the helm, but the answer came from Albert, who, standing close to the Quartermaster, said—'I can assist him, Sir.' Again a light breeze sprang up, the sails were trimmed, the *Chevrette* was fast drawing from the land, when the six boats which had been absent returned, and Maxwell relinquished the command. Great was the satisfaction of the different Captains at the result of this gallant enterprise; warmly indeed were the seamen welcomed by their messmates; and many were the tears shed over their fallen friends. The slaughter had been proportionate to the resistance!—eleven had been killed, and fifty-seven wounded, whilst on board of the *Chevrette* eighty-five had been killed, and fifty-seven wounded.

"The great, the brilliant exploit above mentioned, found praise from every lip. It was a daring, well-planned, well-executed attack, and one pleasing to the cooling out of the *Hermione*. Albert had embarked in stirring times; Nelson's fame was high; the Navy was the bulwark of the nation; every action worthy of record found a poet ready to enhance its merit; the song passed from ship to ship, from barrack to barrack, and when the thoroughbred seamen talked over the fire on shore, and twisted the long yarn of strange adventures on a Saturday night,—then it was that the song went round, in which the great deeds of our profession were recorded, and the young and the old, the grave and the gay, caught an enthusiasm from the words, and felt anxious to try their powers against the inveterate enemy of Great Britain."

*** Notices of several new works, including Captain Marryat's, are unavoidably postponed.

East India Intelligence.

At a time when British troops are in possession of one of the strongest fortresses of the Rajpoots, and the last shadow of independence stripped from Maun Singh, the following brief account of Joudpoor cannot be otherwise than acceptable.

JOUDPOOR (Fullapoor, the city of war).—An important Rajpoot principality, in the province of Ajmeer, situate generally between the 25th and 27th degrees of north latitude. The ancient name was Marwar, the Raja of which is occasionally called the Marwar, or Rhatore Raja. On the north, his territories are bounded by Bikaneer and Jesselmeer; on the south, they are separated from Guzerat by a range of steep craggy mountains, of difficult access, which send out spurs and branches, the intervals of which are filled with jungle. On the south-east it has Odeypoor, on the east, the British district of Ajmeer, the Shekawutty country, and Jeypoor; and on the west, the territories belonging to the Ameers of Scinde. In 1600, Amerkote, on the borders of Scinde, was in his possession, it comprehended the town of Meerta, making altogether a distance not much short of 250 miles. The general soil of the Joudpoor territories is arid, but they do not, as was formerly supposed, excel the rest of Rajpootana in sterility. On account of the sandy quality of the soil, which renders the roads impassable for wheeled carriages, the merchandize is transported on camels and oxen, which are, more especially the latter, of a superior description, and in great demand all over Hindostan.

Jeswunt Sing, Raja of this State, was one of Aurengzebe's best Generals, yet when he died in command, near Cabool, in Afghanistan, Aurengzebe gave orders forcibly to convert his children, in defending whom most part of their Rajpoot attendants perished. He expelled the family from the fort, and compelled them to seek refuge among the hills and forests. The Raja's family, on the death of Aurengzebe, regained possession, his grandson, Ajeet Singh, having rebelled, and destroyed the mosques which the Emperor had erected.

In 1803 Raja Bheem Singh died, leaving his widow pregnant of a son, afterwards called Dokkul Singh. Before the birth, however, of this offspring, the throne was secured by his uncle, Raja Maun Singh, and the young child was conveyed by his party to the protection of Ubhi Singh, a Shekawutty, where he remained waiting for an opportunity to expel his uncle and rival.

In 1806, dissensions arose between the Rajas of Jeypoor and Joudpoor, each asserting his claim to espouse the daughter of the Raja of Odeypoor, while Sindia and Holkar, with extensible professions of amity, were privately extorting money from each of them, as the price of abstaining from assisting his rival. The Jeypore Raja having defeated the Joudpoor troops, took some towns, besieged the capital, and appeared in the high road to the accomplishment of his wishes, while the cause of his rival looked proportionately blank, mutinies broke out in the Jeypoor army, many Rajpoot chiefs forsook that standard, while Meer Khan, under pretence of a breach of pecuniary engagements, ravaged the Jeypoor territories, and compelled the Raja to retreat from Joudpoor with the utmost precipitation, his own capital being in imminent danger of experiencing the fate he had destined for that of his rival.

In this extremity the Jeypoor chiefs, with the view of distracting the leaders who supported Maun Singh, brought forward Dhokul Singh the legitimate heir of the elder branch of the family; but he made no progress, and in the end it was the subject of importance possessed by his adherents was the town of Nagore. In order to interest the British Government in his account, Dhokul Singh's party offered to pay twelve lacs of rupees in cash, cede five pergunnahs in perpetuity, and subsidize a British force, but this was rejected as inconsistent with the general policy of the British nation.

In conformity to a custom long established in Hindostan it was usual, when a powerful Raja succeeded his decea ed father, to solicit the Mogul to honour him with a tiica as a mark of investiture, which ceremony consists in having the forehead anointed with a preparation of bruised sandal wood, although this injunction had long ceased to be a necessary token of confirmation of the successor's right, it was still considered as gratifying a mark of distinction, that towards the close of 1807, Raja Maun Singh anxiously solicited the British Government to interfere with the Emperor of Delhi to obtain it for him. The British Government declined interfering, considering it an obsolete act of sovereignty, the revival of which was particularly objectionable. Of this the Raja was apprised, and the inutility of the act represented to him, as well as the folly of making an unnecessary reference of the validity of his title to a power which neither exercised a right to grant or withhold it.

Since the above, Maun Singh has maintained his seat on the Joudpoor throne, and has even extended his conquests, while the heart of his own country was ravaged by Sindia, Holkar, Ameer Khan, or any other depredator who could muster a sufficient number of followers. In 1805, the Joudpoor revenues were estimated by Mr. Metcalf at fifty lacs, but the insanity of the Raja, and the youth and inexperience of his son, for a long time combined to reduce the strength, and increase the desolation of this large principality. In this condition it remained until 1818, when it was the second of the Rajpoot States that entered into engagements with the British Government. Sindia was the only power that had legal demands for tribute, which nominally amounted to 180,000 rupees per annum; but seldom more than 108,000 were actually paid, and at this last amount the tribute to the British for protection was fixed by the treaty. The expulsion of all the Military posts placed throughout the country by Ameer Khan was the first benefit that resulted from these arrangements, which were conducted at Delhi, Jan. 6, 1818, the Raja engaged to furnish a contingent of 1500 horse, and his country ceased to be what it had so long been, a nursery for freebooters.

The insubordination of his chiefs had so greatly irritated Maun Singh, that he commenced the exercise of the authority to which he had been restored, by some violent proceedings against those chiefs, and also aggressions on the miserable district of Sarowy; but subsequently, on the interference of the British Government, he treated the first with more lenity, and abstained from plundering the last; but still his country cannot be considered as settled (1824), at least in the European sense of the word. Fortunately, however, Maun Singh is an efficient ruler, and has not required our Military interference. With reference to the defence of this portion of the north-western frontier of Hindostan, the Joudpoor dominions are of great importance, for although the city of Joudpoor lie above a hundred miles from Gujerat, its territories border on that province, and also on the Lonee River, outlets of great importance towards the defence of the British provinces.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 26.

The following proclamation was issued by the Resident at Sattara, under the authority of the Hon. Sir J. P. Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, dated Sattara, 5th Sept., 1839:—

"1. When the British Government was compelled, by the unprovoked hostility of Bajee Rao, to declare war against him, a proclamation, dated 11th Feb., 1818, was issued by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peshwa, setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows:—

"The Raja of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Rao's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as may support the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view the Fort of Sattara has been taken, the Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former subjects have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Raja will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Hon. Company. The revenues will be collected by the Government, but all property real or personal will be secured. All annual stipends, and all religious and charitable establishments, will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable.

2. The Raja of Sattara, having been rescued from captivity on the defeat of the Peshwa at Ashtee, was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the throne, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between His Highness and the British Government, dated 25th Sept., 1819. By the second article of this compact the Raja, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engaged to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness' Court. By the fifth article, the Raja, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all Sirdars, Jaygeerdars, Chiefs, and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who were not rendered subject to his authority, and to abstain from all connexion or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated in the same article that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid state and persons, relating to His Highness, should be exclusively conducted by the British Government, and that it (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions) His Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, such communication should be made entirely through the Political Agent. Finally it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement and that any departure from it on the Raja's part, would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty.

3. Notwithstanding this solemn compact, it has been conclusively established to the conviction of the British Government, that the Raja, nominated of his obligations and of the generosity which restored him to liberty and conferred on him a throne, has, for a series of years, held clandestine communications, contrary to the stipulations contained in the fifth article of the treaty, that he has cherished ambitious designs, hostile to the British Government, that he has advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty, and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states.

4. Nevertheless, the British Government, willing to believe the Raja had been betrayed into these acts by the counsels of evil and intriguing men, and in the hope that the Raja would appreciate its clemency, and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resolved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future to act strictly and in good faith according to the treaty, to dismiss from his councils the minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating the disunion between the two states, and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the treaty had been established.

5. With this view the Hon. Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, proceeded in person to Sattara, and having explained to the Raja the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, and having communicated both verbally and in writing, the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with those terms, as the only mode by which relations of amity and friendship with him could be restored.

6. The Raja, after repeated conferences, and ample opportunity for reflection, and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences, rejected those conditions, and the British Government being, therefore, convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a Prince who has shown himself so regardless of a treaty entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the fifth article of the treaty entered into by the Raja, and dated 25th Sept., 1819.

7. The British Government, however, having no views of advantage and aggrandizement, has resolved to invest the brother and next in succession to the Raja, with the sovereignty of the Sattara state, according to the limits fixed by the treaty 25th Sept., 1819. He is, therefore, hereby proclaimed Raja of Sattara, under the title of Shreemunt Maharaj Shahjee Rajey Chutturpatee, of Sattara, and all persons residing within his territory are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

(Signed) C. OVANS, Resident at Sattara.

We understand that D. A. Blane, Esq., at present the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, succeeds James Erskine, Esq., as Political Agent in Kattywar. Mr. Blane has had some experience as a diplomatist, having been resident in the Persian Gulf, some years since, and formerly filled the situation to which he is now to be permanently appointed, as locum tenens for Colonel Barnewell.—*Bombay Times, Oct.* 19.

Capt. Henry Timings, Bengal Horse Artillery, died at Cabul on the 12th September. This event promotes 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Madden, and second Lieut. W. H. Delamain, and throws open the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, and Adjutancy of a battalion of Foot.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 2.

Colonel Macleane has resigned the appointment of Resident of Tanjore, and been succeeded by Capt. A. Douglas; thus the orders said to have been received from home to reinstate Capt. Douglas in his former appointment of Resident of Tanjore, have been carried into effect. Col. Macleane has been appointed *pro tem.* Resident at the Court of His Highness the Raja of Travancore. Major-General Fraser being appointed to other duty.—*Madras Examiner, Oct.* 7.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.—G. O., Oct. 23, 1839.—Mr. G. Coles, Acting Sub. Coll. of Broach, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation. Mr. R. G. Chambers, Acting Sub. Coll. of Nassick, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation. Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, Assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Surat, is allowed leave of absence of one month from the 16th inst., to proceed to the Presid. for the benefit of his health. Surg. M. T. Kaye, Assay Master, received charge of the Assay Depart. on the 12th inst.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of 500*l.* to each of the undermentioned gentlemen of the Civil Service for a period of three years, to commence from the dates specified opposite each name. Mr. J. Warden, from 1st March next, or before. Mr. J. Erskine, from 5th inst. Mr. H. Liddell, from the date of the departure of the Bombay steamer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—(G.O., Oct. 23, 1839.—25th N.I.: Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby to be Adj. v Woodburn, prom. Lieut. C. Lodge, who is at present 2d, or Mahratta Interp., to be Quartermaster and Interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, v. Willoughby, appointed Adj. The undermentioned officers, Cadets of the season 1823, are promoted to the brevet rank of Capt., from the dates specified opposite their names:—Lieut. F. Furlani, 3d L.C., Aug. 15, 1839. Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C., Sept 5, 1839. Lieut. T. Jackson, 10th N.I., to be A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Kumersley, commanding the Poona Div. of the Army, date of appointment, Oct. 5, 1839. The following officers have been appointed Assistants to the Superint. of the Rev. Surv. in the Deccan:—Brev.-Capt. S. Landon, 16th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st Gr. Reg.; Lieut. H. Fenning, 21st N.I.; Ens. H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, Oct. 9, 1839.—Lieut. Wood, I.N., permitted to proceed to the Mahableshurw-hills, with leave of absence until the 30th proximo, for the benefit of his health.

Oct. 22, 1839.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed. Mr. Sutherland, Clerk in charge of the BERENICE, to be Acting Purser of the HASTINGS from 4th Sept. last. Mr. Tanner of the Hugh LINDSAY, to be Clerk in charge of the BERENICE from 4th Sept. last. Mr. Garrett, Midshipman of the BERENICE, to be Clerk in charge of the Hugh LINDSAY, from do. do. Lieut. Gordon to the command of H.C.'s brig TALYKE, from 23d Sept. last. Com. Nott to assume the command of the H.C.'s sloop-of-war COOTE, agreeably to the G.O. dated July 1. Lieut. Fishburd, from sick quarters, to the command of H.C.'s steam-vessel Hugh LINDSAY, from the date of his taking command of that vessel. Mr. Burke to be Acting Purser of H.C.'s sloop-of-war COOTE, from 28th Sept. last, the date of his taking charge of that vessel.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Dec. 21—ESTHER, *Heron*, from Bengal, Aug. 2—CLEOPATRA, *Early*, Mauritius, Sept. 25. 23d—PORTSEA, *Lane*, Bengal, July 14—FAMA, *Purvis*, Bencoolen, Aug. 10. Liverpool, 23d—PERSIA, *Turcan*, Bengal, July 17—TAMERLANE, *M'Keazie*, do. Aug. 16. London, 24th—EMILY JANE, *Kennedy*, China, July 14—COURIER, *Smith*, Bengal, Aug. 28. 25th—ANN GALES, *Giles*, New South Wales, Aug. 16. 26th VIRILIA, *Pentreath*, Mauritius, Oct. 11—EMMA EUGENIA, *Wade*, Bengal, June 29—CHERTAIN, *Heaton*, do., Sept. 3.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Gravesend, Dec. 21, ROMEO, *Pollack*, for Bombay—INGLIS, *Routh*, for do.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per INGLIS—Mr. and Mrs. Muspratt, Mrs. Butchard and family, Capt. and Mrs. Mignon, Dr. and Mrs. Hosken and two children, Messrs. Bucht, Coley, M'Donald, Moyle, Moore, Field, Farmer, and Cowcliffe.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Oct. 23—JEAN, *Clarke*, from Downs, and sailed 27th for Swan River—ASIA, *Patterson*, from Calcutta—ROBERT SMALL, *Scott*, from Portsmouth, and sailed 30th for Calcutta—EUPHRATES, *Wilson*, from Portsmouth, and sailed 27th for Sydney. 24th—WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, from Portsmouth, and sailed Nov. 1, for Madras. 30th—H. M. S. DAVID, Lord H. Churchill, from Plymouth for New Zealand.

THE FROST. BY H. F. GOULD.

The Frost look'd forth one still, clear night,
And whisper'd, "Now I shall be out of sight;
So through the valley, and over the height,
In silence I'll take my way.
I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain,
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they."

Then he flew to the mountain, and powder'd its crest;
He lit on the trees, and their boughs he drest
In diamond beads; and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on his margin, far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepp'd,
By the light of the morn were seen
Most beautiful things: there were flowers and trees,
There were beasts of birds and swarms of bees;
There were cities with temples and towers, and these,
All pictured in silver sheen!

But he did one thing that was hardly fair—
He peep'd in the cupboard, and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare,
"Now, Jack to set them a-thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he;
"This comfy pitcher I'll burst in three,
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'chick!' to tell them I'm drinking!"

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Dec. 28, 12 o'clock.

Consols, Shut. | 3½ Reduced, 99¾ 9.
Reduced, 99¾ ¾. | New 3½, Shut.

Consols for Account, 99¼, buyers.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—H. Nicholl, of Greatland, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.

BANKRUPTS.—W. B. Silk, of 23, Jewin-st., Cripplegate, builder—W. Higgs, of 27, Jermyn-st., St. James's, soda-water manufacturer—J. Moore, of the Bald-faced Stag, Finchley-common, Middlesex, victualler—F. T. Tolyett, of Northumberland-place, Commercial-road East, draper—G. Stanton, of 127, Regent-st., St. James's, woollen-draper—R. Turnbull, of the White-horse, Friday-st., Cheapside, tavern-keeper—W. Spence, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, grocer—M. Potter, of East's Heaton, Yorkshire, plank-manufacturer—T. M. Jones, of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, skinner—W. B. Naylor, of Pittsmoor, Yorkshire, brick-maker—I. Stocks, of Clayton, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturer—T. Gregory, of Macclesfield, innkeeper—T. Hart, of the New Inn Hotel, Bognor, Sussex, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Campbell, of Inverary, writer (deceased)—J. Fenwick, of Dundee, upholsterer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—T. Willacy, St., Helen Mills, Winsley, Lancashire, corndealer and miller—W. Hawker, College-st., Dowgate-hill, carman.

BANKRUPTS—H. Martin, Dulwich, boarding-house keeper—J. Brown, Leeds, flax spinner—W. Gootch, Bath-street, Clerkenwell, grocer, tea-dealer, and cheesemonger—S. Mead and Mc d. iron-merchants, Liverpool—W. Legh, New Windsor, Berkshire, corn-dealer—J. Cooper, Keele, Staffordshire, tailor—W. H. Griffith, Shrewsbury, wharfinger—W. Hind, Preston, Lancashire, millwright—F. W. N. Crouch, Plymouth, music and musical instrument seller and stationer—E. Blundell, Samlesbury, Lancaster, innkeeper—A. Harris, Rhyll, Flintshire, hotel-keeper—T. C. Huxley, Liverpool, cabinet maker—H. Shuttleworth, Market Harborough, and King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, pin-manufacturer—S. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, shopkeeper—J. Howell, Bradford, Wiltshire, baker and tallow-chandler—A. Mickelthwate, Sheffield, horn-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Fairweather, of Dundee, merchant—A. Nicholson, of Edinburgh, pump and farming implement manufacturer—J. Gillan, of Forres, grocer—W. Black, of Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.

Lately, at South Hill Buildings, Stoke, the lady of Captain G. Lennox, R.N., of a daughter—22d inst., at North Brixton, the lady of Capt. J. P. MacDougall, of a son, still-born—20th inst., at Harleyford, Georgianna, the wife of W. C. Clayton, Esq., Coldstream Guards, of a daughter, still-born—At Kinsale, the lady of Lieut. F. G. Elliott, R.N., Commander of H.M. revenue cutter *Hornet*, of a daughter—At Longfleet, the lady of Lt.-Col. P. W. Pedler, of a daughter—7th Sept., at Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Capt. Herbert, 75th Reg., of a son—At Douglass, near Cork, on 16th inst., the lady of W. H. Clapp, Esq., Deputy Purveyor to the Forces, of a son—At Edinburgh, on 19th inst., the lady of A. Campbell, Esq., Capt. 42d Rl. Highlanders, of a daughter—The wife of Commander H. L. Richards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

2d inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, C. A. Elderton, Esq., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Elderton, of the H.E.I.C. Service, to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the late B. Hutchinson, Esq., of Russell-square—18th inst., at Rushmere, Lieut. J. D. Ramsay, R.N., son of Capt. R. Ramsay, C.B., R.N., to Jessie Newall, only daughter of the late A. S. Newall, Esq.—21st inst., at Marylebone Church, T. G. Symons, Esq., 4th Dragoon Guards, to Mary Louisa, only child of R. H. Symons, Esq., of Baker-st., Portman-square—3d Sept., at Madras, Lieut. G. Rowlandson, of the Company's Artillery, to Ann, second daughter of the late H. Alexander, Esq., Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope—John, only son of Benjamin Bromhead, Esq., of Lincoln, to Anne Fector, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall.

DEATHS.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 20th, Mrs. Hartley, relict of the late W. H. Hartley, Esq., many years M.P., and Colonel of the North Gloucester Militia—At Paris, Major J. B. Hornbs, formerly of the 94th Reg., aged 67; and, within a few hours after, his wife, Helen C. Hornbs, aged 64—Lately, in Edinborough, in her 21st year, after giving birth to a child, her third, Mrs. Muller, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Col. Reed, and grand-daughter of the late R. Holmes, Esq., Purser, R.N.—17th Sept., on board H.M.S. *Satellite*, off St. Domingo, C. P. Wood, Esq., Midshipman, son of General J. S. Wood, Lieut. of the Tower of London—25th Aug., at Housingabad, aged 26, Lieut. H. I. Mundell, son of the late A. Mundell, Esq., of Great George-st., Westminster—4th inst., at Yarmouth, in his 82d year, Mr. A. Lamb, Master, R.N. (1795)—9th Sep., at the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot—Mrs. Nourse, wife of Mr. J. W. Nobbs, Purser, R.N.—4th Oct., at Tobago, W. Mintosh, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, son of the late Captain M'Intosh, 2d Vet. Batt.—16th inst., at Monkstown, Anna, second daughter of Capt. Hort, Adjutant of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham—At Newcastle, Maj.-Gen. Hoffbauer, advanced in years. He was a native of Germany, and had been many years in the British Army—At Belmont House, Argyllshire, A. W. Allaten, Esq., late of the 94th or Scotch Brigade—At the Asylum, Royal Hospital, Haslar, on Sunday last, Capt. W. Shoppard, R.N., aged 74—At Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Mary, the widow of Captain J. Nash, R.N.—At Chatham, on 1st inst., Mr. Robert Wells, late Clerk of H.M.S. *Belleisle*, son of Capt. Robert Webb, R.M.—Lately, on the coast of Africa, on board Her Majesty's brig *Curieux*, Mr. A. P. T. M'Carthy, Master of that vessel—At Shotover House, in his 90th year, T. J. Senior, Esq., formerly of the 16th Light Dragoons.—18th Dec., at Enniscorthy, Capt. George Collins, late 4th Reg.—At Luton, Major W. Angas, formerly of the 23d Reg. He served in the first [illegible]

Assist.-Surgeon Gallwey has just delivered a couple of popular lectures in Woolwich garrison, on the nature of the human body, and on the physiology of vision. The first lecture was delivered on Thursday the 12th, the second on Saturday the 21st. The theatre in which they were given was on both occasions crowded with a large and fashionable assemblage of the officers and their families, with many of the families from the surrounding. Mr. Gallwey delivered these lectures in a masterly style, which contained, with themselves, a degree of interest, which the public, by their deep attention and approbation, seemed fully sensible of.

Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.—The season having arrived, wherein, by exchange of presents, we confirm the stability of friendship, all classes of the community, who would successfully cultivate regard by acceptable offerings, will avail themselves of Rowlands's Macassar Oil and Rowland's Kalydor—each of infallible attributes. In creating and sustaining luxuriant silken tresses, the Macassar Oil is highly appreciated by rank and fashion, and patronized by all the Sovereigns of Europe; and Rowland's Kalydor is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in purifying the skin, protecting it from the baneful effects of inclement weather, and characterising the complexion with transcendant brilliancy. No presents can be more recommendatory, or also now in more general use.

Advertisements.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, first quality 66s. per dozen, or 9l. 9s. per three dozen case.
HENEKEY, HUNT, and COMP.
323, High Holborn, opposite to Gray's Inn.
Caution.—G. Henekey begs to inform his friends, that no person of the name of "Henekey" is connected with any other house. He will thank them, therefore, to be careful in directing to "323," as another firm having adopted the name of Henekey and Co., serious mistakes have occurred.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Fashionable Fenders, Fire-Irons, Shower Baths, &c.
Black Iron Fenders from 9s.—bronzed ditto from 10s.—Brass ditto from 8s.—Polished Steel Fire-Irons from 4s. 6d.—Block-tin Dish Covers the set, 6s. 6d.—Improved shape ditto, 16s.—Patent ditto, the very best quality and newest shape that is made, 35s.—Japanned Bottle Jacks, warranted to carry 25lbs., 7s. 6d.—Brass ditto, 9s. 6d.—Brass Stair Rods, 2s. per dozen.—Brass Cornice or Window Curtain Poles, 1s. 3d. per foot.—Copper Tea Kettle to hold one gallon, 7s.—Copper Coal Scoops, from 10s. 6d.—Tea Urns, from 27s.—Shower Baths, with Force Pump and with curtains complete, 10os.
Purchasers are recommended to visit RIPPON and BURTON'S Warehouses, Wells-street, Oxford-street; or to apply for a catalogue of prices. It can be forwarded for a single postage, and will be found of great advantage. Country orders to contain a remittance, all postages to be paid. Established 1820.

AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR-DYE.—Sole Proprietors, W. DAY and Co., 95, Gracechurch-street.—The extreme unsightliness of red, gray, or nearly white hair has been frequently felt as an irremediable inconvenience, for though numerous dyes are extant, professing to combine every required quality, it is well known that they almost invariably give immense trouble in the application. This imperfection is entirely obviated in the Circassian Dye, prepared only by W. Day and Co., Italian Warehouse, 95, Gracechurch-street, London, and sold by them in bottles of 5s., 10s., and 21s. each. Hannay, Oxford-street; and Bentley, High Holborn. All without the signature of Agid Hassan, and W. Day and Co., are counterfeit.

THE ELECTRICAL HAIR GLOVE, RENOVATORS, so successfully employed in all cases of Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, and for shampooing, now so generally recommended by the heads of the Faculty, are manufactured under Colonel Rolt's instructions, after thirty years' experience, by Mr. Dinneford,
From the *United Service Journal* for April, 1829.
"We are enabled by personal experience to add our hearty recommendation of the "Renovators" to our gallant friend's lively and philanthropic exhortations for their use. We cannot say that we have practised the variety of frisky evolutions which he enjoins, but we are satisfied from the simple process of friction, of the benefits to be derived from the regular application of these we were going to say, *electrical*, gloves to the skin. In hospitals, and on board-ship, they must, we conceive, prove particularly useful. In fine, to judge by their inventor's confidence in their virtue, backed by the effects of which he produces testimony, we anticipate the same results from their general employment as we once saw advertised above a barber's shop near Beauvais, in France, viz.—'*Ici on rajeunit les vieux, et embellit les jeunes.*' Ed."
CAUTION.—To prevent disappointment, purchasers must be particular to ask for Colonel Rolt's Hair Glove Renovators, the only ones with the material possessing the "electrical quality," (derived from a peculiar process in preparing the hair) described by the Editor of the United Service Journal. Each pair should be sealed, have a prospectus enclosed, and signed
"CHARLES DINNEFORD,
"Chemist to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager,
"and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge."

TO MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, SPORTSMEN, Gentlemen Hunting, Riding, Walking, suffering from Disease, Relaxation, Local Debility, &c.—WRAY'S IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, of superior workmanship, and made of the best materials; approved of and recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy for their excellent adaptation, as being superior to any hitherto used; and the extreme ease and comfort with which they are worn, together with the exceedingly low price at which they are charged, must ever ensure their general employment. Best jean, 4s. 6d.; knitted or wove silk, 3s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; India dimity, with real China net silk purses and elastic springs, 7s. 6d. May be had direct from the inventor, at 118, Holborn-hill, and 9, Agar-street, Strand. Steel spring trusses for hernia, properly adapted, single 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., double 15s. and 21s. each. Laced stockings and bandages for varicose veins. Ladies' umbilical belts, bandages, &c., for all surgical purposes.

MARSALA.—Woodhouse's Marsala, Great Imperial, 24s. per doz.; Marsala, old and crusted, 28s.; Port, four years in bottle, 24s. to 36s.; Ports of the highest class, old in bottle, 42s.; dinner Sherry, 21s. to 30s.; superior Sherry, pale or brown, 36s.; Sherries of very high character, 42s.
NOBLE and Co., Foreign Wine Merchants, 7, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

CHAMOIS LEATHER SHEETS, WAISTCOATS, &c., with every Article of Under Clothing, Merino and Lambs' Wool Waistcoats and Drawers, real Shetland and Scotch Hose and Half-Hose, brown Cotton with worked instep of Kid and Cashmere Gloves of the best make, Welsh and Saxony Flannels, Gentleman's Morning Gowns suited for the season. Every article is warranted to give satisfaction both in price and quality. Chamois Leather Sheets to be had only at CASTLE'S, 109, Oxford-street, four doors east of Regent-circus.—N.B. Many years with the late Mr. Longmate, of Regent-street.—Established 1812.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, produced by S. HIGGINSON, 1825, is now so well established as the Bouilli, Curries, and only remains to caution the public against various bad imitations by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen is made to Venders. It is solely to excuse, as a proper allowance Welbeck-street; Fortnum and London by S. Higgins, Mrs. Rowls, Morel, Piccadilly; Veller, Strand;—Reilly and son, and Lazenby, Market-street; and most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom;—and

Also, HIGGINS'S SAUCE for HASH &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, or any other Sauce.

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Perfumers to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, &c. &c.,
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BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared specially for Her Majesty.
HIS LATE MAJESTY'S (GEORGE IV.'S) PERFUME BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.
ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.
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POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.
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PATE D'AMANDE à LA REINE, and PATE AU MAIS, justly esteemed for their healing and softening qualities.
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ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.
MECCA, CAMPHOR, and other FANCY SOAPS.
Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Spanish Atiquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the best description.
†‡† J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that particular attention be paid to the address upon their labels, No. 155, NEW BOND-STREET, none others being genuine; and they beg to suggest that the Nobility and Gentry will do well to return the articles seized upon them by other perfumers as the genuine productions of their long-established and highly-celebrated Perfumery Warehouse, 155, NEW BOND-STREET.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.
THE Efficacy of the INVALUABLE MEDICINE is attested by Testimonials
From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College.
"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks' Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the unpleasant effects of Copaiba." "Joseph Henry Green.
"46, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, April 14, 1835."
From Granby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.
"Mr. Granby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.
"New-street, April 13, 1835."
And from others of high and deserved repute in the Medical Profession as the most certain, safe, and speedy cure for Urethral Discharges, Gonorrhœas, Gleets, Spasmodic Stricture, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland.
Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 99, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
CAUTION.—None is genuine unless "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Bottle.

Published this day, December 28,

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[illegible]AN;
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Author of "Shadows of High Life," &c. 3 vols.

VII.

A FOUR [illegible] MAY.
Author of "[illegible]

VIII.

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Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. THEODORE HOOK'S New Work.

In the January Number for 1840 of COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE & HUMORIST, will be commenced a new story by Mr. Theodore Hook, entitled

FATHERS AND SONS

To be continued Monthly.

The January Number of this popular Periodical will also contain Articles by Lady Blessington, Mrs. Trollope, John Poole, Esq., Fimrod, Douglas Jerrold, Esq., and other distinguished writers.

The Magazine, before a favourable opportunity for commencing a Periodical, those who may now desire to become subscribers are requested to send their orders immediately to their respective Booksellers.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,
No. CXXIX., was published yesterday.
Contents.

1. The Printers'[illegible]
2. Napoleon and his Marshals.
3. Tytler's Collection of Ancient English Letters.
4. Tours in the Fifteen Provinces.
5. Gladstone on Church and State.
6. Brent, the [illegible]ide.
7. Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle.
8. Turnbull's Austria and Pesth's Hungary.
9. State of the Foreign Courts.
10. Socialists, Chartists, and Ministers.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for January, 1840, will contain the Appointments, Distributions, Promotions and Appointments in India, consequent upon the recent addition to the Indian Army. A very full account of the Movements of the Army of the Indus will likewise be given, including General Orders, Casualties, &c. &c. The usual digest of Local Intelligence from the three Presidencies, Persia, Burmah, China, Australasia, South Africa, &c. &c. will likewise be given. The Literary Department will comprehend papers of much interest.

Wm. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

Published this day, the SECOND EDITION, carefully revised, in 2 vols. 8vo, of

THREE EXPEDITIONS INTO THE INTERIOR OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA,
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By Lewis Kentfield, of Brighton,
Well Known as the celebrated "Jonathan."

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THE NEW ARMY LIST,
FOR JANUARY.
By Lieutenant Hart, 49th Regiment.
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Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

*** Those who may desire to commence taking THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL with the New Year, are requested to send their orders immediately to their respective Booksellers or Newsvenders.

This day is published, price One Shilling, handsomely printed in medium 8vo, the First Number of

POOR JACK. By Captain Marryat,
Author of "Peter Simple," &c.
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